

Thursday, March 1, 2018

6:30pm-7:50pm

Invited Speaker

Salon E/C/D

PSI CHI OPENING KEYNOTE ADDRESS: MEGAN

SUMERACKI, PHD

Thursday, March 1, 2018

6:30pm-7:50pm

CHAIR: MARIANNE FALLON

APPLYING THE SCIENCE OF LEARNING FROM THE LABORATORY TO THE CLASSROOM

MEGAN SUMERACKI (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

Decades of cognitive research can inform classroom learning. However, the research is not always translated into practice. During the keynote, Dr. Sumeracki will describe the way in which cognitive research spans the laboratory to the classroom, providing examples from her own program of research on retrieval-based learning. She will then discuss ways that she and her colleagues have worked to bridge the gap between learning research and classroom practice through The Learning Scientists.

Friday, March 2, 2018

8:00am-9:20am

Paper

410

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPER SESSION: ADDICTION & SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR

Friday, March 2, 2018

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: DR. BRIAN PIPER (GEISINGER COMMONWEALTH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

8:00am - 8:15am

ILLICIT AND PRESCRIPTION DRUG ARRESTS AND THE MAINE DIVERSION ALERT PROGRAM

BRIAN PIPER, DIPAM SHAH, JOHN PISERCHIO, MICHAEL SUAREZ (GEISINGER COMMONWEALTH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), MICHELLE FOSTER (DIVERSION ALERT), KENNETH MCCALL (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND), OLAPEJU SIMOYAN (GEISINGER COMMONWEALTH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), STEPHANIE NICHOLS (HUSSON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PHARMACY)

The Maine Diversion Alert Program (DAP) facilitates communication about drug arrests between the criminal justice and health care professionals. Arrests (N=2,368) reported to the DAP were examined. Arrests involved 2,957 substances. Opioids accounted for over-half (51.3%) of arrests followed by stimulants (29.0%, e.g. cocaine), and sedatives (7.6%). Arrests, correcting for population, were most common in more urban counties. The DAP is a resource for health care decisions and

can empirically inform public policy.

POSTER 1

NON-PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT USE IN COLLEGE

LORIEN VELASQUEZ, JASON SIKORSKI, KATHERINE LONGO, CAROLYN PETROWSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

566 undergraduate students participated in a study attempting to link the use of non-prescription stimulants to lower grade point averages in college. Despite efforts to control for the confounding influences of other types of substance use, non-prescription stimulant use was not found to predict grade point average in college. Future research requires the use of multiple informants, longitudinal research designs and measures that assess the frequency and duration of non-prescription stimulant use.

8:20am - 8:35am

SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR AND ITS PREVENTION AMONG YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS IN MEXICO

ALICIA HERMOSILLO (AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF AGUASCALIENTES), CATALINA GONZÁLEZ-FORTEZA (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY), MARÍA ELENA RIVERA-HEREDIA (UNIVERSIDAD MICHOACANA DE SAN NICOLAS DE HIDALGO), CECILIA MENDEZ-SANCHEZ (AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF AGUASCALIENTES), FABIOLA GONZALEZ-BETANZOS (UNIVERSIDAD MICHOACANA DE SAN NICOLAS DE HIDALGO), PEDRO PALACIOS, MIGUEL SAHAGUN (AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF AGUASCALIENTES), FERNANDO WAGNER (MARYLAND UNIVERSITY)

A case-control study analyzes suicidal behavior among adolescents and young adults in Mexico who had a serious suicide attempt (150 cases, 350 controls). Compared with their matched controls, cases perceived life events as more stressful and had worse depression and familial relationships; poorer development of affective, religious, and social resources; higher levels of hopelessness and impulsive behavior; and lower self-esteem. Preventive measures should include development of psychosocial resources such as managing emotions and impulsivity.

8:40am - 8:55am

FACEBOOK USE & MOOD: WHEN DIGITAL INTERACTION TURNS MALADAPTIVE

NATALIA MACRYNIKOLA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, THE GRADUATE CENTER & HUNTER COLLEGE), REGINA MIRANDA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE & THE GRADUATE CENTER)

Facebook use has increased dramatically, particularly among youth. Despite concerns about the negative impact of Facebook use on mental health, research suggests that some social media uses – i.e., actively connecting with peers – are actually adaptive. However, it remains unclear whether these benefits extend to those with cognitive and interpersonal vulnerabilities associated with depression. The present study examined how two such

vulnerabilities influence mood after active Facebook use in a diverse sample of youth.

Friday, March 2, 2018

8:00am-9:20am

Event Franklin Hall A

PSI CHI AWARDS CEREMONY

Friday, March 2, 2018

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: MARIANNE FALLON

The Psi Chi President-Elect (Dr. Melanie Domenech Rodríguez) and Eastern Regional Vice-President (Dr. Marianne Fallon) will recognize winners of the Regional Chapter Award, Eastern Regional Research Awards, and Regional Travel Grants. Regional Chapter Award and Research Award winners will receive their certificates and monetary awards. Research Award winners will display their work. A continental breakfast will be available for Psi Chi students and their faculty sponsors and advisors.

Friday, March 2, 2018

8:00am-9:20am

Poster Franklin Hall A

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH POSTERS I

Friday, March 2, 2018

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: BONNIE GREEN

POSTER 1

THE EFFECT OF BRAND NAME ON THE PERCEIVED QUALITY OF COFFEE

KIMBERLY JOY PACIS, VERNEDA HAMM BAUGH (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study examines the effect of branding on the perceived quality of coffee. Specifically, the goal is to determine whether brand name alone is enough to inspire a higher rating of quality of coffee. Participants drank the same coffee in a brand-labeled coffee cup or plain, white coffee cup. It is hypothesized that coffee in the branded cup will be rated higher in terms of quality than when served in the plain cup.

POSTER 2

THE FUTURE OF HEALTH: EVALUATING DISPARITIES IN PERSPECTIVE FOR HEALTH CARE

MARA MARTINEZ-SANTORI, DOMINIQUE MORTIER, GREGORY PRIVITERA (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

The Biomedical Model is widely applied in medicine in Western society, although the Biopsychosocial Model tends to be more

inclusive of factors related to health. This study investigated how individual perspectives on these two healthcare models correlated with a variety of demographic characteristics among premed and non-premed students. Results show a general tendency for a premed student to have a more biomedical-perspective than non-premed students. Results varied by political affiliation, sex, and class selection.

POSTER 3

THE EFFECT OF IRRELEVANT CHANGES ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF PITCH AND NUMBER

VICTORIA GEHRING, JULIANNA MURRAY, YOAV ARIEH (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

We tested the theory of magnitude (ATOM) that predicts interaction between magnitude representations of different modalities. Participants classified pitch (high/low) while viewing irrelevant numbers, and numerical magnitude (bigger/smaller than 5) while listening to irrelevant pitches. The data revealed that the irrelevant pitch interfered with reaction times for numerical judgments, but not vice versa. The asymmetrical pattern might be due to the fact that visual images are easier to ignore than sounds played over the headphones

POSTER 4

USE OF HIGH SCHOOL COUNSELING STAFF AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT

ZOË SHELTON, JULIA SALINERO (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

The goal of the current study was to identify whether the use of HS counseling staff, namely counselors and school psychologists, aided college adjustment among a sample of incoming first-year students (N = 50). The hypothesis was not supported as use of HS counseling staff was neither directly nor indirectly related to adjustment outcomes. Future research should isolate the influence of school psychologists versus HS counselors given their roles in student success are different.

POSTER 5

ENCODING FOCUS DOES NOT AFFECT RECOLLECTION OF ACTION MEMORIES

CRISTINA L. NARDINI, ANDREW P. LEYNES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The effect of encoding focus on source monitoring was investigated using action stimuli. Participants viewed videos of either a male or female actor completing simple actions, rated how much fun they (self-focus) would have or the actor (other-focus) had while performing the action, and made source judgments on the actor's gender. Behavioral and ERP data indicated that encoding focus did not affect the amount of diagnostic recollection, contrasting typical evidence of word stimuli.

POSTER 6

SEXUAL ASSAULT AGAINST WOMEN ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

LAUREN DIFATTA (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

This research project explores the manner in which universities approach and respond to the social problem of sexual assault and misconduct on college campuses. Specifically, this study examines the documentation that demonstrates how Towson University has taken action in order to appropriately preclude and react to instances of sexual misconduct and compares them to federal guidelines. Towson has concrete policies and measures in place, however students do not seem to be aware of these resources.

POSTER 7

HOW DO YOU KNOW IF THEY ARE LISTENING? A META-ANALYSIS

MEGAN FULTON (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

The art of listening is central to successful communication. The goal of our study is to content analyze the various approaches used to study listening. We used the following EBSCO databases (PsycInfo, Medline, CINAHL, Education, Academic Search Complete, Business Source Premier, and ERIC) using the key terms: "listen" "listening skills" "active listening" "empathetic listening". From an initial pool of more than 5,000 articles, we reviewed the full-text of 1200 articles and identified 391 empirical quantitative articles. Preliminary meta-analytic data indicate large effect sizes for listening assessments.

POSTER 8

BEHAVIORAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF MEDIA MULTITASKING IN THE CLASSROOM: DELAY DISCOUNTING PROCESSES

GLENN BLESSINGTON, YUSUKE HAYASHI (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduate students completed a hypothetical, novel delay-discounting task in which after receiving a text message in class, they rated the likelihood of replying to a text message immediately versus waiting to reply for a specific period of time. Results show that participants who self-reported higher frequencies of texting in class discounted the opportunity to reply at greater rates and that the decision-making underlying texting in the classroom can be well characterized using the delay-discounting paradigm.

POSTER 9

THE FOUR FACETS OF PSYCHOPATHY AND SUICIDAL IDEATION

MEGAN R. CHIOVARO, KATHERINE S.L. LAU (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ONEONTA)

Past research has consistently found an association between factors of psychopathy and suicidal ideation in offender populations, but has failed to assess such relationships in the general population. This study examines the relationship between the four interrelated factors of psychopathy (interpersonal, affective, lifestyle, antisocial) and suicidal ideation

in a sample of undergraduates. Results found that the lifestyle factor uniquely predicted suicidal ideation, while the other factors of psychopathy did not.

POSTER 10

RACE, SEX, POWER AS PREDICTORS OF RAPE CULTURE PERPETUATION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

KAITLIN FORESTIERI (WESLEY COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study is to understand what variables (race, gender, sports participation, Greek organization membership, and hypermasculinity) most heavily influence rape myth acceptance in order to inform future research and development of prevention programs geared towards this population. Participants will be undergraduate students from a small, minority serving, liberal arts college in the mid-Atlantic region of the United States. Background, materials, procedures, results and implications will be discussed.

POSTER 11

EXAMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RETRIEVAL PRACTICE FOR STUDENTS IN COLLEGE READINESS PROGRAMS

ASHLEY BAZIN, MEGAN SUMERACKI (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), LUDMILA NUNES (PURDUE UNIVERSITY), TINIESHA JENSEN (UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY EASTERN)

Retrieval practice benefits learning in college students, but little is known about special populations of students. We investigated the effectiveness of retrieval-based learning activities with students in two college readiness programs: high school students in Upward Bound and first-generation college students in a Preparatory Enrollment program. The results showed that practicing free-recall did not always produce learning. Additionally, students reported utilizing the same study strategies as the generic college student.

POSTER 12

INTERTEACHING: COMPONENTS NECESSARY FOR EFFECTIVENESS

CLARISSA NEPERENY, CATHERINE DAWSON, STEPHANIE JIMENEZ (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

Interteaching is a new method of teaching which relies on frequent testing, peer discussions, and immediate feedback. There are four key components: preparatory guides, peer discussions, clarifying lectures, and probes. Previous studies have not examined which components are necessary and sufficient for students' success. The current study systematically investigated each individual component in a laboratory setting. The results suggest that all of the components are necessary for student comprehension and success.

POSTER 13

HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS ASSOCIATION WITH RISK TAKING BEHAVIOR

LAUREN GEE, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

This research focuses on the association between hallucinogenic drug use and risk-taking behavior. Participants completed an online survey assessing hallucinogenic drug use and risk-taking behavior. Results indicated that risk-taking behaviors was associated both with past hallucinogenic drug use and future interest in use.

POSTER 14

THE EXPERIENCE OF HEATH AND EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING AMONG PET OWNERS

STEPHEN-JOSHUA KINA (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY BERKS), ERIC LINDSEY (UNDEFINED)

Pet ownership has been examined as having a potential benefit to health and emotional well-being. The present study attempted to replicate these findings by examining differences between pet owners and non-pet owner's perceptions of their health status and self-esteem. Data were collected from a convenient sample of 170 undergraduate college students (71 males, 99 females) between the ages of 18- to 26-years-old. Analyses revealed that pet owners had significantly higher perceptions of their health

POSTER 15

ATTITUDES TOWARD ILLICIT DRUG USE LEAD TO UNWILLINGNESS TO SUPPORT IN RECOVERY

MACKENZIE BRESSETT, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The present research explores how stigma associated with heroin addiction and direct experience with addiction is associated with willingness to support an addict during recovery. Findings indicate that participants with high stigma toward or little experience with heroin addiction were less likely to be supportive of heroin recovery. Additionally, experience with heroin addiction was associated with increased knowledge of addiction.

POSTER 16

FAMILY-OF-ORIGIN'S ROLE IN COLLEGE STUDENT'S ADJUSTMENT

SIMEON KULP, TAYLOR BRANDT, DEBRA VREDENBURG-RUDY (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

This study is an examination of family-of-origin correlates of college student coping. Two specific aspects of family life were evaluated in 104 undergraduate college students: (1) overall family-of-origin environment, and (2) closeness of early student-parent relationships. Additionally, each student participant completed a measure of coping skills. Pearson's correlation was used to analyze the relationship between family-of-origin data and coping strategies, as well as the relationship between closeness of early student-parent relationship and coping skills.

POSTER 17

PERSONALITY AND EMOTIONAL RESPONSE TO MUSIC

WITH CONTRADICTING MELODY AND LYRICS

MORGAN COGSWELL, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

This study examined how personality traits are associated with emotional reactions to music with contradicting lyrics and melodies. Participants completed the Big Five Inventory and rated their emotional reactions to song excerpts. Overall, participants were more reactive to the negative emotion evoked in each song, regardless of whether it was the content of the lyrics or the melody of the music. There were individual variations in response for participants high in agreeableness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism.

POSTER 18

UNTANGLING UNDERWEIGHT BIAS: GENDER AND NEGATIVE VIEWS OF UNDERWEIGHT WOMEN

JENNA KOTLYARENKO, KRISTIN HENKEL CISTULLI (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

The purpose of this study was to examine underweight bias by comparing different potential reasons for a woman being underweight. Results suggested that bias may be strongest against an underweight woman when addiction explains her weight. However, women and men perceived the underweight target differently, especially when her weight is explained by an eating disorder. Overall, the stigma against women who are underweight may depend on individuals' implicit explanations of other people's weight.

POSTER 19

PET OWNERSHIP AND LIFE SATISFACTION: A COMPARISON OF PET OWNERS

SAMANTHA FREED, ERIC LINDSEY (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

Accumulating evidence suggests that having a pet may have general beneficial effects on the lives of pet owners. The present study examined the relationship between pet ownership relative to not having a pet on life-satisfaction scores. Data were collected from a convenient sample of 267 families with a young child. Analyses revealed no significant difference in the life-satisfaction of pet owner and non-pet owners. However, pet owner who had more positive attitudes toward their

POSTER 20

THE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN THE THREE SUBTYPES OF COERCIVE PARENTING AND NARCISSISM

PETER RICHARDSON, NICOLE FARACI, KATHERINE LAU (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK COLLEGE AT ONEONTA)

Prior research has found that parent psychological control is positively correlated with narcissism (Horton & Tritch, 2014). However, current research lacks specificity on which type of narcissism is influenced, grandiose or vulnerable. This study examines the relationship between different parenting styles and

narcissism. The results found that grandiose and vulnerable narcissism are uniquely associated with parent psychological control, and vulnerable narcissism is also uniquely associated with authoritarian parenting.

POSTER 21

GENDER IN ANIMATED CHILDREN'S FEATURE FILMS

VICTORIA KASPRZAK, GRETCHEN S. LOVAS
(SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Animated children's films (N=15) produced by Disney, DreamWorks, and Pixar over a 22-year period were analyzed for release year, Bechdel-Wallace pass rates, and gender stereotypes in activities, behavior, body-type, clothing, emotions, personality traits, gender balance, and counter-stereotypes. Preliminary results show studio differences in Bechdel-Wallace pass rates, as well as increases in pass rates over time. Further analysis of gender coding will provide examination of other changes to gender stereotyping in these films

POSTER 22

THE EFFECT OF EMOTIONAL STATE ON EXERCISE

LAURA MORELLA, SAMANTHA COSTIGAN, MEGAN HEYE, KAI MANGINO, ALEXANDRA MOLAN, LIA SARTORIO, DILLON YASSER, CHU KIM-PRieto (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study was designed to test whether certain emotions have an effect on participants' exercise duration under controlled states with induced emotions. Results indicated that manipulating the emotion of participants immediately before performing an exercise task does not significantly affect performance, $F(5,188) = 1.069$, $p = .379$, n.s. However, the sad condition did return marginally significant results when compared to the control condition, $t(188) = -1.654$, $p = .100$.

POSTER 23

THE EFFECTS OF A HIGHLY REWARDING STIMULUS ON SPATIAL MEMORY IN RATS.

TONI SPILLER, NICOLE GOODWIN, SARA BOYKIN, KRISTEN DIGIOIA, JOSHUA E. WOLF (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Research has demonstrated that spatial memory performance can be influenced by different motivational states or different classes of rewards. The current task evaluated whether Froot Loops® could promote more efficient searching by food deprived rats in a radial arm maze than a non-preferred reward. Rats searched the radial arm maze efficiently whether searching for chow pellets or Froot Loops®. Effects of preferred rewards may have been masked by the deprivation manipulation in the current study.

POSTER 24

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMAGINATION- AND OBSERVATION-BASED FACE DRAWINGS IS NOT ORIENTATION-DEPENDENT

KATHARINE CASARIO, JESSE SMITH, RYAN PLETCHER, JUSTIN OSTROFSKY (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

This study assessed whether the relationship between imagination- and observation-based face drawings were orientation-dependent. Participants drew three face drawings: one from their imagination and two based on observation of a model (one with an upright and one with an upside-down model). For four out of five spatial measures, imagination-based drawings were positively correlated with both upright and upside-down observation-based drawings. This demonstrates that the relationship between imagination- and observation-based drawings are not orientation-dependent.

POSTER 25

YOUNG ADULTS' PROCESS PREFERENCES FOR END-OF-LIFE MEDICAL TREATMENT

KATHRYN SINISCALCO, KRISTEN COPPOLA (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examined young adults' preferences for medical treatment in life-threatening scenarios (e.g., brain damage) and the factors that may influence these preferences. One hundred fifty-six college students completed an online survey. Preferences for treatment varied by ethnicity but not by age or gender. The majority of students supported advance planning for all young adults, highlighting the need for designation of a health care agent to ensure that individual preferences for care.

POSTER 26

WORK-TO-FAMILY SPILLOVER AND MORTALITY

CAL WILSON, SHANTEL SPEARS, LARENA ROSE, AMY GENTZLER, NICHOLAS TURIANO (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Work-to-family spillover (WFS) has been associated with health outcomes (e.g., depression; Franche et al 2006), yet no study has investigated whether WFS predicts mortality risk. Using data from the Midlife Development in the United States (MIDUS) study, we tested this effect. Negative WFS (HR: 1.19; 95% CI: 1.03, 1.40) positively predicted mortality risk. These findings indicate that negative WFS may be an important treatment target for health interventions.

POSTER 27

RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LGBT+ AND HETEROSEXUAL STUDENTS

CAROLINE SHAMBERGER (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the difference in rape myth acceptance levels based on gender, sexual orientation, and on or off campus residency. While participants had a low acceptance of rape myths, those identifying in minority groups such as women and the LGBT+ community reported significantly lower rape myth acceptance than those identifying as male or as straight. There was not a significant difference between students based on their on or off campus residency.

POSTER 28**LOCATING TARGETS FOLLOWING INFORMATIVE AND MISLEADING GAZE DIRECTIONS: PERFORMANCE OF BASKETBALL PLAYERS**

WALEED HANINI, BERNARD GOMES (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), RICK CHEUNG (BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Shared Reality Theory postulates that team performance is founded upon individual's ability to discern others' intentions. This study tested such ability of competitive and non-competitive basketball players, by using a gaze-following task where targets appeared in spatially congruent, incongruent, and control locations. The competitive outperformed the non-competitive group in all trial types, especially when the intervening face gazed toward misleading (incongruent) locations. Apparently, competitive sports require participants to discern intentions, of teammates and tricky opponents.

POSTER 29**PERCEPTIONS OF IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT RACISM AND MENTAL ILLNESS IN THE WORKPLACE**

DANIELA CADAVID (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH), KRISTIN HENKEL (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPHS)

This study examined how participants think and feel about the perpetrator and victim of implicit and explicit racist actions in the workplace and whether or not those perceptions change when the perpetrator struggles with mental illness. Results suggest that participants believe that action should be taken when racism is explicit, but that they also believe that the victim is being too sensitive when the perpetrator struggles with mental illness. Implications of these findings are discussed.

POSTER 30**ALL TRUMPED OUT: STUDENTS' LEVELS OF DEPRESSION, STRESS, AND ANXIETY IN POLITICS**

LUCIANO MASTRANGELI, RACHAEL STEELMAN, CORY OTT, ZAK BOOK, JULIA HAMLETT, D. RYAN SCHURTZ (STEVENS UNIVERSITY)

This research examined how people from different political parties respond emotionally given controversial quotes from the current United States president. The researchers predicted after exposure to quotes from President Donald Trump, participants would have a significant increase in stress, anxiety and depression compared to pretest levels. Results indicated Independents and Republicans were more impacted than Democrats. This may indicate that they were more sensitive to the president's words than members of other parties.

POSTER 31**UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH EXPERIENCE AND FINANCIAL GAINS**

EMILY COX, CARA GRIFFITHS, RACHEL LINGENFELTER

(SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ROB FOELS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduate research experiences' (URE) benefits include professional/personal growth, knowledge, and skills; and higher academic achievement (Osborn & Karukstis, 2009). However, little is known about URE's association with students' financial success. We examined 77 institutions using archival data from the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE) and the Equality of Opportunity Project (EOP) finding a significant negative medium-sized association between URE and future financial success. Primary level studies examining the URE-financial success relation are needed.

POSTER 32**COMMUNITY-BASED PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH (CBPR) WITHIN THE UNDERGRADUATE CONTEXT**

GENESIS RUBIO, HE LEN CHUNG, ALLIJAH BENNETT, DARIA LEDDY (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This presentation will focus on two components related to community-based participatory research (CBPR) in undergraduate settings: (1) a literature review of research regarding the development and sustainment of campus-community partnerships and development of collaborative projects in undergraduate settings and (2) a case study of an undergraduate research project developed in partnership with a community partner that aims to understand the impact of a year-long formal peer mentoring program on immigrant Latino youth from low-income areas.

POSTER 33**HEALTH CARE INFORMATION AVOIDANCE: RATIONALE, REGRET, AND CHANGE OF HEART**

EMILY CURRAN, KRISTEN COPPOLA (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Information about health is easily accessible, but many people tend to avoid information that concerns their personal health to protect themselves from disappointment or possible negative outcomes. The current study evaluated participants' rationales for avoiding information and found six themes in their responses. In addition, when pros and cons of learning health information was discussed, half of the participants changed their preference for avoiding information. Practical applications for health care education will be discussed.

POSTER 34**CORRELATES OF WORKING MEMORY CHANGES IN RESPONSE TO STRESS**

ALEXANDRA MUELLER (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined the relationship between changes in working memory following a stressor and the NEO personality traits, anxiety, and drug and alcohol use. Forty-five female college students completed measures to assess NEO personality traits, anxiety, and drug and alcohol use. They then completed a working memory test, followed by a mental arithmetic stressor,

followed by another working memory test. Results showed openness to new experience was marginally significantly related to working memory change scores.

POSTER 35

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA USE, EMOTIONAL EXPRESSIVITY, AND PERCEIVED LONELINESS

REBECCA GEBERT, COLLEEN JACOBSON, SARAH WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

Social media is a growing aspect of society and individual's lives. The current study assessed the relationship between social media use, emotional expressivity, and perceived loneliness among a sample of fifty college students (60% female). Results indicate that there is a negative correlation between perceived loneliness and emotional expressivity and that those who report posting often on social media have significantly higher perceived loneliness levels than those who report posting rarely.

POSTER 36

HELICOPTER PARENTING IN MOTHERS: A PREDICTOR OF MALADAPTIVE EMOTION REGULATION IN ADOLESCENTS

CHELSEA PRICE, TYIA WILSON, AMY GENTZLER (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Helicopter parenting has been linked to negative outcomes for college students, but no study has examined if youth's emotion regulation (ER) may be affected. This study examined the relationship between parents' helicopter parenting and adolescents' ER in a sample of 143 adolescents (aged 14-18 years). Results indicated that helicopter parenting in mothers was associated with maladaptive regulation of both negative ($r = .353$; $p < .000$) and positive emotion ($r = .275$; $p = .002$).

POSTER 37

FINSTA AND NON-FINSTA USERS: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA POSTING FREQUENCY, SELF-ESTEEM, STRESS

NATHAN LOWRY, SARAH WONG-GOODRICH, COLLEEN JACOBSON (IONA COLLEGE)

Finsta, a new subgroup of Instagram, has become a popular way for youth to interact on social media. This study examined the relationship between post frequency, self-esteem, and perceived stress for Finsta and non-Finsta users. Results indicate that while there is no significant association between post frequency and self-esteem/perceived stress for Finsta or non-Finsta users, both groups had significant negative associations between self-esteem and perceived stress, even though Finsta users posted significantly more.

POSTER 38

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROCRASTINATION AND STRESS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

THALITA DE OLIVEIRA DE SOUZA- SAK, DAVIANNY MARTINEZ (LEHIGH CARBON COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Procrastination has been a long standing issue for many college students. The present study looks to examine the relationship between these two areas. Results suggests that a relationship may be gender specific, with more females experiencing a relationship between these two factors.

POSTER 39

DIMENSIONAL AND DICHOTOMOUS UNDERSTANDINGS: A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF CLINICAL INSIGHT SCALES

ALEXANDRA RIEDEL, RUTH CHARTOFF, JULES CHABOT (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the historical operationalization of insight in scales. We examined 13 insight scales from the 1960s to 1990s. The coding category "diachronic," implying change over time, was divided into subcategories "dimensional," implying change in degrees, and "dichotomous," implying acquisition or loss. Eleven scales were dimensional, and two were dichotomous. These results support previous scholarship suggesting that insight was largely conceptualized as dimensional in the mid- to late- 20th century.

POSTER 40

PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS OF LONG-TERM HOSPITALIZATION IN PEDIATRIC INTENSIVE CARE UNIT ON CHILDREN

AMY DUPUIS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), ANNA GEORGE (JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL)

Research indicates that pediatric patients that experience a hospital stay in the PICU are exposed to medical, environmental, and psychological stressors and are at risk for developing coping and adjustment problems. This case study of a female 7-year-old patient that spent 2 years in the PICU after severe burns supports the hypothesis that psychological interventions targeting the individual, family, and medical staff are effective in reducing distress and enhancing coping for during a prolonged hospitalization.

POSTER 41

TITLE: COLLEGE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

BIANCA LICITRA, CAROLYN VIGORITO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Participants completed the System Justification Scale, Attitudes Toward Disabled Persons Scale, Interaction with Disabled Persons Scale, Life Satisfaction Scale, Social Desirability Scale, and a demographics survey. Women had higher scores on the ATDP scale. Familiarity with a disabled person yielded lower scores on the IDP, indicating greater comfort in interactions with disabled persons. ATDP scores were positively correlated with life satisfaction, IDP scores, and social desirability. Lastly, SJS scores were negatively correlated with life satisfaction.

POSTER 42

WALK ON THE WILD SIDE: PHONE USE & CROSSWALK SAFETY BEHAVIORS

MEGAN BROWN, EMILY DIANA, BONNIE ANGELONE
(ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Observational and simulated pedestrian studies have demonstrated mild effects of cell phone use on crosswalk safety behaviors (walking speed, waiting/looking for cars, etc.). An observational study was conducted to analyze the effect of phone use on pedestrian safety behaviors at high volume campus crosswalks. There were no significant effects of cell phone use on safe walking. It is possible individuals are not that distracted and only choose minimal use of cell phones while using crosswalks.

POSTER 43

TAROT AS A PROJECTIVE TOOL FOR ARCHETYPE AND PERSONALITY

RYAN CLEARY (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

This study examined the hypothesis that there are potential therapeutic applications of using tarot cards as a projective measure of personality by analyzing the archetypes revealed through qualitative and quantitative responses of tarot cards to a personality scale already established with known archetypes, the PMAI (2003). Participants will consist of approximately 70 undergraduate students in NY. Preliminary results suggest there is a relationship and archetype match between participants' self-reflection using tarot and PMAI personality measures.

POSTER 44

CANCER-PRIMING AND FAMILY HISTORY OF CANCER ASSOCIATED WITH AVOIDANCE OF CANCER-RELATED INFORMATION

ALEXANDRA ANGELS, ALEX BACHERT, STEPHANIE AVALOS, PATHIK OZA, NOREEN AHMED, ERICK FEDORENKO, MARGARET INGATE, RICHARD CONTRADA
(RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Participants were given either a cancer-related or neutral priming task, followed by a Cancer Emotional Stroop Task (CEST). Reaction time (RT) indexed attentional allocation to threat. Slower RTs indicate greater threat reactivity. Cancer-primed participants, and participants with a family history of cancer, had faster RT, suggesting threat avoidance, rather than vigilance. These results have implications for understanding health-related behaviors (e.g., avoidance of cancer screenings).

POSTER 45

PREDICTORS OF ALLYSHIP FOR LGBTQ COMMUNITIES

REBECCA PEFFER, JULIET VAPSPA, MICHELE SCHLEHOFER, DIANE ILLIG (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This study explored attitudes towards LGBTQ communities act as predictors of aspects of Ally Identity. Participants (N=77) ages 21-74 (Mage=40) completed 11 scales of attitudes and knowledge of LGBTQ people. Results indicate positive attitudes

towards transgender people were the strongest predictor of high Ally identity. This may be because transgender communities tend to face large amounts of discrimination, thus positive feelings towards transgender individuals can predict an Ally Identity for all LGBTQ communities.

POSTER 46

THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES, PERSONALITY, AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS.

KAYLEE GOJKOVICH, JULI CEHULA, FAITH BRAKE (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

We sought to bridge the gap in relating childhood experience to perception of marriage while including the heavily researched areas of self-esteem and relational support. Based upon questionnaire responses Adverse Childhood Experience scores were predicted by father avoidance, family support, father anxiety, and two factors of marriage perception, family unit and marriage success is dependent on love.

POSTER 47

EFFECTS OF DIVIDED ATTENTION ON ACTIVATION IN THE DRM PARADIGM

COLE WALSH, NATHAN HUEBSCHMANN, LIAM WILSON
(COLBY COLLEGE)

Using the DRM Paradigm, we examined the effects of divided attention on the formation of false memories. We found mirror effects of divided attention of veridical and false recognition. These results suggested that dividing attention at encoding impairs the formation of a strong semantic network, rendering discrimination between primed and non-primed items more difficult and decreasing false recognition.

POSTER 48

PARENTAL ATTACHMENT DOES NOT PREDICT ATTITUDES TOWARDS HOOKING UP IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

KRISTEN MASSEY, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Short Abstract:

We examined whether attachment to parents predicted motivation towards casual sexual encounters (i.e., hook ups). Undergraduates, (n = 98) completed self-report measures of maternal and paternal attachment and attitudes towards hooking up. Parental attachment did not predict attitudes towards hooking up. However, men reported more tolerant attitudes towards hooking up than women. Future research should identify the internal working models that contribute to young people's attitudes towards hooking up.

POSTER 49

DADS DESERVE PATERNITY LEAVE: FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE PERCEPTIONS OF PATERNITY LEAVE

JOSH GOETZ, AMANDA VIDAL, MEGAN CONCHAR, MARYAM

SROUJI, LISA DINELLA, NATALIE CIAROCCO (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The study examined the factors that influence college students' perceptions of the importance and necessity of paternity leave. Results indicated positive correlations between knowledge of paternity leave and the perception of its importance and necessity, significant gender differences in students' knowledge and perception of the importance of paternity leave, and a positive correlation between perception of importance of paternity leave and views on future childcare roles.

POSTER 50

PARTNER RATED SELF-WORTH CONTINGENCIES AND RELATIONSHIP CONFLICT

TEILA DUPUIS, REBECCA BURWELL, JOSEPH CAMILLERI (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the current study was to examine the relationship between contingent self-worth and the frequency, duration, and intensity of intimate partner conflict. Pearson correlations indicate that conflict intensity was marginally positively correlated to self-rated and partner-rated contingencies. Conflict duration was marginally positively correlated with self-rated contingencies. Further research may conclude that interventions on these contingencies may have a positive effect on intensity of couple conflict.

POSTER 51

SEARCHING INTERNET FOR HEALTH INFORMATION, THE NEED FOR CLOSURE, AND ANXIETY

TAYLOR TUFANO, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

College students (n=105) completed self-report surveys on searching the Internet for health-related information, need for closure, and anxiety (somatic/cognitive, and health-related). Increased Internet health searching and need for closure uniquely predicted higher health anxiety. Only need for closure significantly predicted somatic/cognitive anxiety. These findings suggest that need for closure cannot explain the relationship between Internet health searching and health anxiety.

POSTER 52

NARCISSISM AND BIRTHDAYS ARE NOT ASSOCIATED WITH SEASONAL ACTIVITY PREFERENCES

CHRISTINE DENNEHY, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

College students (n = 83) completed self-report measures assessing preference for seasonal activities (e.g., watching the snow fall) and narcissism. Based on participants' birthdays, we calculated preference scores for activities within and outside of participants' birthday season. Activity preferences were not related to participants' birthday season. Further, narcissism was not related to seasonal activity preference and did not interact with birthday season. These findings are not consistent with the theory of implicit egotism.

POSTER 53

INCREASING SALIENCY OF POSITIVE EVENTS: ACTIVE-CONSTRUCTIVE RESPONSES AND SHARED REALITY

MAXWELL MIKELIC, KATHERINE S. ZEE, MAYA ROSSIGNAC-MILON, NIALL BOLGER, E. TORY HIGGINS (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK)

When a positive event is shared, active-constructive capitalization is feeling the sharer's positive affect as one's own. Shared reality is the fulfillment of epistemic and relational motivations through the commonality of inner states. Where active-constructive capitalization can impart individual and relational benefits, we aim to provide evidence that the underlying mechanism is shared reality. In a laboratory setting (N=75 dyads), the extent to which individuals reported receiving active-constructive capitalization responses predicted perceptions of shared reality.

POSTER 54

ODOR REPRESENTATION IN SUPERFICIAL AMYGDALOID NUCLEI AND OLFATORY TUBERCLE.

KYLA MOUTENOT, GRAHAM COUSENS (DREW UNIVERSITY)

Features of odor representation have been characterized in piriform cortex; less is known about other olfactory bulb targets, including superficial amygdaloid nuclei and olfactory tubercle. Most amygdala and tubercle neurons exhibited odor-selective alterations in firing rate and a range of tuning breadths in response to molecularly-distinct odorants. Adjacent cells were often similarly tuned; in previous studies, interneuronal distance predicted the likelihood of correlated tuning between simultaneously recorded cells, suggesting an organization different from piriform cortex.

POSTER 55

PREDICTING CONSUMPTION BEHAVIORS

ANNELLYSE CHAN, SAMANTHA MOORE-BERG, ANDREW KARPINSKI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

We examined the predictive validity of indirect (IAT and AMP) and direct (self-report) measures for incidental and focal consumption behaviors. Incidental behaviors are characterized as spontaneous, automatic eating behaviors, whereas focal behaviors are characterized as deliberate eating behavior choices. Results revealed that both indirect and direct measures significantly predicted incidental consumption behaviors, whereas the direct measure solely predicted focal consumption behaviors.

POSTER 56

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLING: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MORAL JUDGEMENT AND RISK PERCEPTION

ALICIA ROMERO, ELISE GLAD (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine the differences between moral judgement, risk perception and religiosity when compared to secondary schooling education after education at a Catholic, liberal arts college. A survey was designed to evaluate moral judgement, risk perception and religiosity. Participants also disclosed their secondary schooling information. This study suggests that males are higher in religiosity than females who both attended a private religious secondary schooling education.

POSTER 57

LONGITUDINAL STABILITY OF HOSTILE ATTENTION ALLOCATION, ATTENTION BIAS, AND HOSTILITY SYMPTOMS

ADAM MEALY, CONNOR GALLIK, KIMBERLI TREADWELL
(UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study examined the short-term longitudinal stability of hostile attention allocation in emerging adults, as well as the potential concurrent and prospective relationship between hostile attention bias and hostility symptoms. Participants were undergraduates completing a computerized attention assessment task and self-reported hostility symptoms 30 days apart. Results indicated that hostile attention bias was stable across 30 days, but that hostile attention did not predict concurrent or prospective hostility symptoms.

POSTER 58

THE EFFECTS OF ANIMAL PRESENCE ON ANXIETY AND MOOD

NORINA HAEFELIN, NICHOLAS LANGE, BRENT SWEIGERT,
MICHAELA YONTO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

We tested the effects of a brief dog interaction on anxiety and mood, measured by the State Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI-6) and the Positive Affect and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS). Participants were randomly assigned to one of three conditions: therapy dog, animatronic dog, and dog video. Anxiety decreased in all conditions, but decreased the most in the therapy dog condition. Mood increased in all conditions, but no condition was more effective than another.

POSTER 59

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLING: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MORAL JUDGEMENT AND RISK PERCEPTION

ELISE GLAD, ALICIA ROMERO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine the differences between moral judgement, risk perception and religiosity when compared to secondary schooling education after education at a Catholic, liberal arts college. A survey was designed to evaluate moral judgement, risk perception and religiosity. Participants also disclosed their secondary schooling information. This study suggests that males are higher in religiosity than females who both attended a private religious secondary schooling education.

POSTER 60

LATINX CULTURAL IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIALIZATION

TREY JOHNSON, JEMMY MOREIRA, JASMINE MENA
(BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

This Qualitative Grounded Theory study extends the available research about Latino/a socialization by taking an intersectional and contextual perspective. The aim was to understand the cultural and racial socialization experiences of Latino/a students college through interviews (15) and focus groups (3) upon entering a predominantly White institution of higher education. The sample diversity produced unique perspectives which may be useful for retention and to improve their quality of life on campus.

POSTER 61

HOW ARTIFICIAL SWEETENERS PROMOTE INTAKE: IT'S WHAT YOU THINK.

EMILY KRUSCHE-BRUCK, ALEXANDRA OLSON, TERRY
DAVIDSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Previous findings indicate that use of artificial sweeteners may contribute to overeating and obesity. This research examined if these effects could be mediated by cognitive processes. The participants consumed the same artificially-sweetened pudding. However, different groups were told that the pudding was artificially-sweetened, naturally-sweetened or they received no sweetener information. Caloric intake at a subsequent test meal was significantly higher for the group that was told that the pudding they previously consumed was artificially-sweetened.

POSTER 62

THE EFFECT OF TASK SEGMENTATION ON PERCEIVED DURATION

ELINA BRETON, ELYSSA TWEDT (SAINT LAWRENCE
UNIVERSITY)

We investigated how task segmentation – the degree to which a task is broken into smaller components -- affects perceived duration. Participants completed a computerized word sorting task and then estimated the perceived duration of the task. Participants either believed that they had completed the entire task or only half of the task when asked to estimate duration. Contrary to our prediction, task segmentation did not affect perceived duration.

Friday, March 2, 2018

8:00am-9:15am

Paper

401

SOCIAL PAPERS: AGGRESSION AND COMPASSION

Friday, March 2, 2018

8:00am-9:15am

CHAIR: MELISSA DOLESE

8:00am - 8:15am

BETA UPRISING: THE MANOSPHERE, AGGRIEVED ENTITLEMENT, AND MASS SHOOTINGS

DENIESE KENNEDY-KOLLAR (MOLLOY COLLEGE)

This paper is a theoretical examination of the online subculture known as the "Manosphere" and its connection to recent mass shootings in the United States. It examines the connection between aggrieved entitlement, frustrated masculine identity, and mass shootings by exploring the common attitudes, values, and beliefs that are promoted within this subculture. The "Manosphere" celebrates a toxic hegemonic masculinity that encourages misogyny and violence.

8:20am - 8:35am

PSYCHOPATHY AND AGGRESSION IN A TWIN POPULATION

ALEKSANDR ZHDANOV, RICHARD CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined measures of psychopathy and aggression in a non-clinical twin population. Participants completed a measure of psychopathy, aggression questionnaires, and a demographic survey. No overall differences were found between monozygotic and dizygotic twins on measures of psychopathy or aggression. However, age, gender, and education level were significantly related to psychopathy and aggression scores for the entire sample. In addition, significant differences in aggression were found for twins pairs raised in different environments.

8:40am - 8:55am

PERCEIVED INCONGRUENT GRIEF FOLLOWING INVOLUNTARY PREGNANCY LOSS

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

Involuntary pregnancy loss (IPL) is a widely recognized traumatic event for couples. Thirty-nine women who had experienced an IPL were recruited to participate in an online survey that examined how perceived incongruent grief influenced relationship satisfaction and commitment. Overall, women perceived that they grieved more intensely than their partners following an IPL. Higher grief predicted lower satisfaction. Perceived incongruent grief was negatively related to relationship satisfaction, but not commitment.

9:00am - 9:15am

VIEWING ART INFLUENCES COMPASSIONATE ACTIONS

MELISSA DOLESE (SUNY POTSDAM)

Art is infused with the intention to impact and affect one another. We investigated whether art can influence action. Participants

were visitors to an exhibition representing the lives of the Dalai Lamas. Participants more receptive to compassion communicated in art were more likely to act compassionately overall, and in particular, were more likely to give compassionately to a stranger after seeing the art than before. It appears art can inspire self and other compassion.

Friday, March 2, 2018

8:00am-9:20am

Paper 406

TEACHING PAPERS: CLASSROOM PRACTICES FOR IMPROVING LEARNING

Friday, March 2, 2018

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: KRISTEN COPPOLA

8:00am - 8:15am

FAT POINTS AND FAIRNESS: INSERTING A MINOR GAME MECHANIC IN THE SYLLABUS

THOMAS HEINZEN, STEPHANIE IVEZAJ, NICHOLAS SIGNORELLO (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The hallmark of a well-designed game is player persistence – the same characteristic that teachers of psychology hope to induce in their students, especially in the face of the student retention crisis. Fortunately, motivation researchers are beginning to apply the principles of game design to non-game situations. Four studies tested an apparently trivial game mechanic that had a small but reliable influence on students' academic motivation: the total number of possible points in a class.

8:20am - 8:35am

THE EFFECT OF NONSENSE VARIABLE NAMES ON INTERPRETATION OF 2X2 INTERACTION GRAPHS

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

This study examined students' abilities to apprehend the graphed output of 2x2 interactions. The variable of interest was the meaningfulness of the graphs. Participants interpreted graphs that used conventional variables (e.g., 'gender') or graphs that used nonsense trigrams as variable names (e.g., 'mux'). Participants did significantly better on meaningful graphs than on nonsense graphs. Nonsense graphs may be effective in teaching students to focus on patterns in data, independent of meaning.

8:40am - 8:55am

THE KISS OF DEATH: A "SWEET" TEACHING ACTIVITY TO INTRODUCE INFORMATION AVOIDANCE

KRISTEN COPPOLA (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Although health information is abundant and easy to access,

research has shown that people deliberately avoid information concerning personal health risk. This study examined the effectiveness of a teaching demonstration using fabricated information about date and type of death using humorous scenarios. This teaching activity is easy to use, rated high for humor, critical thinking, and student engagement, and is a sweet way to broach topics that may be otherwise sensitive or difficult to teach.

Friday, March 2, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

Invited Speaker

Salon E/C/D

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE KEYNOTE: MARK WEST, PHD

Friday, March 2, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: AMY HUNTER

NEURAL AND AFFECTIVE PROCESSES DURING BINGE AND RELAPSE IN AN ANIMAL MODEL OF DRUG ADDICTION

MARK WEST (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Substance abuse exacts \$740 billion annually in crime, lost work productivity and health care. Brain mechanisms are studied in animal models, which require evaluation to ensure validity. In animal drug self-administration (SA) studies, abused drugs are reinforcing, i.e., control the animal's behavior—consistent with the definition of addiction. Reinforcement of animal behavior across drug classes shows high concordance with human positive subjective effects ('liking'). But addiction also involves compulsion to alleviate negative feelings. Can animal models capture both?

Rat ultrasonic vocalizations indicating positive affect sharply increase, analogous to liking, during initial load-up in a cocaine binge. The remainder of a binge contains only negative calls, during periods of falling drug level, which cease upon the next self-infusion, indicating escape from negative affect, i.e., negative rather than positive reinforcement. Chronic negative affect develops after weeks of cocaine SA, whenever drug becomes unavailable, consistent with compulsive use in humans. Accumbens neurons receive dense dopaminergic projections and are necessary for cocaine SA. Their phasic changes in activity, called "progressive reversal" patterns, at each infusion, correlate with brain cocaine level and fit cocaine's pharmacological effects. That negative calls occur during falling drug level, just prior to infusions, suggests that pre-infusion neural activity is related to aversion, and that its infusion-induced reversal may reflect negative reinforcement.

Studying affect helps validate animal models, provides new insights into affective processing of drugs, and guides interpretation of neural measures to more accurately identify substrates for intervention.

Friday, March 2, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

Event

409

PSI CHI WORKSHOP: EPA 101 - MAKING THE MOST OUT OF YOUR CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE

Friday, March 2, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

EPA 101: GETTING THE MOST FROM YOUR CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE

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

Friday, March 2, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

Paper

408

LEARNING PAPERS: CONTEXT, RENEWAL, & RESURGENCE

Friday, March 2, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

9:30am - 9:45am

ASSESSMENT AND ENHANCEMENT OF EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY

CODY POLACK, JESSICA WASSERMAN, CRYSTAL CASSADO (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON), MAITE BRUNEL, MOHAMAD EL HAJ (UNIVERSITY OF LILLE), RALPH MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

Witness memory is fallible. We examined the usefulness of witness recall of known contextual information in assessing witness accuracy concerning unknown information (e.g., perpetrator). Human participants viewed a video of a crime and were asked questions concerning the perpetrator and the context of the crime. Memory concerning innocent bystanders was the most accurate predictor of perpetrator memory. Additionally, early questioning (without feedback) attenuated the loss of recall over a 48-hour retention period.

9:50am - 10:05am

EXTINCTION MAY NOT RESULT IN OCCASION SETTING.

JAMES BYRON NELSON, PAULA BALEA CARBAJO (UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY), PEDRO OGALLAR RUIZ (UNIVERSITY OF JAEN), ANDREW FABIANO, JEFFREY LAMOUREUX (BOSTON COLLEGE), MARIA DEL CARMEN SANJUAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY)

Three experiments with humans (two predictive-learning tasks, one behavioral task) examined the occasion-setting properties of extinction contexts. Extinction performance was attenuated when an extinguished stimulus was tested in a different context,

regardless of whether another stimulus had been extinguished there (all experiments). Extinction in the test context had no effect on a non-extinguished stimulus (experiment 3). An extinction context had neither the properties of a negative occasion setter nor a conditioned inhibitor.

10:10am - 10:25am

INSTRUMENTAL CONDITIONING AND RENEWAL EFFECTS IN HUMANS USING A DISCRIMINATED OPERANT TASK

RODRIGO CARRANZA-JASSO, ALONDRA BRECEDA, NATHALIA GALLEGOS, FRANCISCO GÓMEZ, YEYETZI GONZÁLEZ, CARLOS LAZO, ADAMARY MACÍAS, LUIS GUILLERMO RANGEL, MARÍA DEL CARMEN RIVERA, FERNANDA SALGADO (AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF AGUASCALIENTES)

Instrumental conditioning and renewal effects have been used as relapse models. Three experiments were conducted to assess instrumental conditioning in humans while conducting context manipulations. Results show that discriminated instrumental conditioning using renewal designs in human participants replicate those findings observed in non-human animals. Also, an attenuation of the renewal effect was observed after using two different contexts during acquisition. These data support a general-process perspective of instrumental learning and applied implications will be discussed.

10:30am - 10:45am

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE RESURGENCE OF AN EXTINGUISHED INSTRUMENTAL RESPONSE IN HUMANS

ERIC THRAILKILL, WESLEY AMEDEN, MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Resurgence is the return of an extinguished response occasioned by the extinction of a response that replaced it. Animal studies suggest several factors can influence resurgence. This talk will discuss experiments that extend the understanding of factors that influence resurgence in animals to humans. The results suggest that resurgence in humans and can be influenced by changing factors that are known to influence resurgence in animals. The results have translational and theoretical implications.

Friday, March 2, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

Poster

Franklin Hall A

**HISTORY POSTERS
Friday, March 2, 2018
9:30am-10:50am**

CHAIR: BERNARD C. BEINS

POSTER 1

A GHOUL'S GUIDE TO PSYCHOLOGY

ALEXIS JANKOWSKI, ALANNA DRALEAU, HANNAH FULTON, KAY SCANLAN, SHEILA QUINN (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)

A Ghoul's Guide to Psychology is an educational website focusing on events and people in the history of psychology in three Southern New England states: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. With the pictures of relevant gravestones, "A Ghoul's Guide" approaches the history of psychology in the context of the wicked, eerie culture and past of New England, and serves as a tool for both education and entertainment for psychology academics and students alike.

POSTER 2

THE HISTORY OF THE USE OF STIMULANTS ON ADHD

MIKAYLA KENNEWAY, ELIZABETH AUSTIN, JULIANNA LIMA, SHEILA O'BRIEN QUINN (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)

This poster explores the historical milestones in the stimulant treatment of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) beginning in 1937 with the work of Doctor Charles Bradley who was the first to treat ADHD with Benzedrine. Primary and secondary sources were used to trace the early history and gradual acceptance of this controversial treatment.

POSTER 3

INFLUENTIAL WOMEN IN THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY

DESTYNEE ROBERTS, KYNDAL SHOWELL, LUIS ARTEAGA, AYOWUNMI KUFORJI (WESLEY COLLEGE)

This poster will examine three influential women in the history of psychology. These women are Ruth Hubbard Cousins, Mamie Phipps Clark, and Martha E. Bernal. This poster will highlight the personal struggles these women faced as pioneers in psychology as well as their contributions to the field of psychology thereby giving credit to women who are often overlooked in modern textbooks.

POSTER 4

MARTHA E. BANKS – RENAISSANCE WOMAN

JAZMINE B. BOWENS, ROBERT H. I. DALE (BUTLER UNIVERSITY)

Martha E. Banks, Ph.D. is a research neuropsychologist originally from Washington, DC. During her career, she has made significant contributions to psychology: focusing mainly on women, disabilities, health care and trauma. She co-developed the first assessment battery ever to include an ethnic minority normative sample, the Ackerman-Banks Neuropsychological Rehabilitation Battery. She has filled numerous leadership roles in the American Psychological Association, including being the President of Division 35 – Society for the Psychology of Women.

Friday, March 2, 2018

9:30am-11:45am

Paper

**SOCIAL PAPERS: SELF (NOTE: TALKS ARE 10 MIN WITH 5
IN BETWEEN)**

**Friday, March 2, 2018
9:30am-11:45am**

CHAIR: NATHAN ARBUCKLE

9:30am - 9:45am

**INVESTIGATING ATTENTIONAL PRIORITIES UNDERLYING
PROSOCIAL DECISION MAKING**

NATHAN ARBUCKLE (CANISIUS COLLEGE), DIRK WALTHER,
WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO)

In two studies, we examined participants' attentional priorities in a prosocial decision making task. Across these studies, we found that greater attention is given to self-relevant information (studies 1), and when self-relevant information is absent, people become more altruistic (study 2). These results support a model of altruism in which people typically direct greater amounts of attention, and thus concern, to the self, which can be overcome with greater attention to others.

9:45am - 10:00am

**NEGATIVE TRAITS UNIQUELY PREDICT WELL-BEING
WHEN LINKED TO THE PRIVATE SELF**

WARREN REICH, GILLIAN GLASSER (HUNTER COLLEGE
CUNY)

Four structural measures of self-negativity were coded from person-specific HICLAS models of self-descriptive data. A binary measure of whether negative traits were linked to private self uniquely predicted optimism, life satisfaction, and psychological distress beyond number of negative traits. Negative traits linked to roles but not to private self did not account for variance in these measures. Structural measures such as compartmentalization and self-complexity would do well to explicitly include private self.

10:00am - 10:15am

ARE BELIEFS ABOUT GOD CENTRAL TO THE SELF?

MICHAEL KITCHENS, MEGAN COOK, RANDI SHULTZ
(LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Clear beliefs about God, but not politics or science, predict a relatively clearer sense of the self. As such, God-beliefs may be more central to the self than other worldviews. To test this, students described their beliefs about God, politics, or self-relevant beliefs about a college education or their most important belief. Students rated their beliefs about God, but not politics, to be as self-relevant as their beliefs about college and

10:15am - 10:30am

**A COMPARISON OF MODEL BUILDERS AND VISUAL
ARTISTS**

LARRY DAILY (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY), RACHEL DILIMA
(SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY), KELLEN HEALY, AIMEE STREETT
(SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

Very little is known about why people engage in hobbies or what characteristics hobbyists possess (Rozin, 2007). To partially address this lack, participants in a hobby (model building) and participants in a similar non-hobby leisure activity (creating visual art) were asked a series of open-ended questions about their preferred leisure pursuit and were compared on measures of motivation, personality, and well-being. Results revealed similarities, but also striking differences in motivation and well-being.

10:30am - 10:45am

**SELF-CRITICAL COGNITIONS AND DECISIONAL
PROCRASTINATION: PREDICTORS OF HOPE AMONG
YOUNG ADULTS**

JOSEPH R. FERRARI, SHAYLIN EXCELL, REBECCA
MCGARITY-PALMER (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

As young adults enter college and begin making career decisions, the cognitions they use to interpret their world can determine what goals they set and the hope they hold for their future. In this study, multiple linear regression with 300 students assessed the relation between predictors decisional procrastination (indecision) and self-critical cognitions with criteria both hope: progress toward a goal and hope: survival (subscales of Scioli, 2011).

Friday, March 2, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

Paper

403

**APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: EARLY EDUCATION (20
MIN TALKS)**

**Friday, March 2, 2018
9:30am-10:50am**

CHAIR: CARLY CHAMPAGNE, MA

9:30am - 9:45am

**TEACHER-CHILD INTERACTIONS FOLLOWING SCIENCE
ERRORS: EXPLORING YOUNG CHILDREN'S ERROR
EXPERIENCES AND PERCEPTIONS**

CARLY CHAMPAGNE, ANNEMARIE HINDMAN (TEMPLE
UNIVERSITY)

The way students perceive errors can critically impact their learning, motivation, and psychological well-being (Dweck & Leggett, 1988; Weiner, 2000). Error perceptions often develop from interactions in the classroom (Ames, 1992; Turner & Patrick, 2004), but little is known about how young children develop error perceptions. Through observations of preschool/kindergarten science centers, we examined teacher-child interactions around errors. Findings and implications for researchers and teachers are discussed regarding the utility of errors as instructional tools.

9:50am - 10:05am

A COMPREHENSIVE PSYCHOMETRIC EXAMINATION OF THE CLASSROOM ENGAGEMENT SCALE

CASSANDRA HENDERSON, KATHERINE BARGHAUS, WHITNEY LEBOEUF, JOHN FANTUZZO, BENJAMIN BRUMLEY, KRISTEN COE (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study addressed the psychometric properties of a 14-item scale used to measure classroom engagement, an important social-emotional competency, of all kindergarteners in the School District of Philadelphia. Using multi-level factor analysis, the scale was found to be reliable and valid, capturing two dimensions of classroom engagement. These dimensions operated consistently across demographic subgroups and time, allowing for crucial comparisons. Scores on the two dimensions were differentially predictive of important educational indicators in third grade.

10:10am - 10:25am

TRAJECTORIES OF EARLY EDUCATION LEARNING BEHAVIORS AMONG CHILDREN AT RISK

ROLAND REYES, PAUL MCDERMOTT, MICHAEL ROVINE (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), JESSICA CHAO (AMERICAN SPEECH-LANGUAGE-HEARING ASSOCIATION), RICHARD SCRUGGS, KATHARINE BUEK, JOHN FANTUZZO (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study examined the latent developmental patterns for classroom learning behaviors among children from underresourced families. A large sample (N = 2,152) of children was assessed for manifestations of Competence Motivation and Attentional Persistence through Head Start, kindergarten and 1st-grade. Latent growth mixture modeling revealed distinct subpopulations of change significantly associated with later academic and social-emotional outcomes. The observed deterioration in learning behaviors that accompanies formal school entry is discussed.

Friday, March 2, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

Paper 405

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: EARLY CAREER RESEARCHERS **ALL TALKS ARE 10 MIN; START TIMES ARE NOT CORRECT IN THE PROGRAM**

Friday, March 2, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: ZACHARY GURSKY

9:30am - 9:45am

ALTERATIONS TO RAT LIMBIC THALAMUS FOLLOWING DEVELOPMENTAL ALCOHOL EXPOSURE PARALLEL BEHAVIORAL DEFICITS

ZACHARY GURSKY (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), LISA SAVAGE (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANNA KLINTSOVA (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Developmental alcohol exposure impairs executive functioning in adulthood. Using a rodent model of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD), we observed deficits in spatial processing and behavioral flexibility. Neuroanatomical assessment of thalamic nucleus reuniens (mediates hippocampus-prefrontal cortex communication) reveals significant neuron loss (?29%) and cell loss (?22-29%). This experiment is the first to assess ventral midline thalamus following early postnatal alcohol exposure in rat, and suggests a previously unexplored mechanism of neurological impairment in FASD.

9:45am - 10:00am

FOLLOW THE WORDS: PARENTS' INPUT CAN HELP PRESCHOOLERS' PERFORMANCE ON SPATIAL TASKS

STEPHANIE KOELLER, AMY S. JOH (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Parents are an important source of information for young children acquiring new facts and skills. We examined how parents might help their children learn to solve a difficult spatial reasoning problem. Parents were asked to explain how to solve the problem without giving away the answer. Children's performance, including improvement within each trial, suggest they may benefit from parents' input when learning about spatial reasoning.

10:00am - 10:15am

18- AND 24-MONTH-OLDS' EEG MU RHYTHM REACTIVITY: A FREQUENCY BAND ANALYSIS

LAUREN BRYANT, DILSARA LIYANAGE, KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

The EEG mu rhythm is recorded at central-parietal scalp locations and desynchronizes (decreases relative to baseline) during performance of goal-directed actions. Waking EEG activity increases in frequency throughout early development; the current study investigates age-related changes in the peak frequency of the mu rhythm from 18 to 24 months of age. As expected, peak mu frequency was higher in 24-month-old than 18-month-old infants. Longitudinal changes in peak mu frequency will also be discussed.

10:15am - 10:30am

EFFECTS OF CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND OPTIMISM ON TELOMERE LENGTH

DAVID SOSNOWSKI, WENDY KLIEWER, TIMOTHY YORK, ANANDA AMSTADTER, COLLEEN JACKSON-COOK, MARCIA WINTER (VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY)

Evidence suggests that early adversity affects adult health by embedding itself biologically within an individual. This study examined if childhood sexual abuse was associated with one biological marker of aging and health; telomere length (TL). In addition, social support and optimism were tested as moderators

of this association. Results revealed a moderating effect of social support, but no direct association between abuse and mean TL. Results advance our knowledge of early adversity, TL, and resilience.

10:30am - 10:45am

BRIEF PERIODS OF LOW NESTING MATERIALS INDUCE CHANGES IN RODENT MATERNAL BEHAVIOR

KAITLIN HOLLIS (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY TEACHERS COLLEGE), STEPHEN TAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), DONALD WILSON, REGINA SULLIVAN, MAYA OPENDAK (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LANGONE MEDICAL CENTER)

Caregiver abuse has been shown to alter infant neural development, although the underlying mechanisms remain unclear. Abuse has previously been induced in rats by providing the mother with insufficient nest-building materials for several days. Here we characterize the acute effects of stress on maternal behavior by providing the mother with low bedding for periods up to one hour. When mothers are stressed we observe immediate changes in nursing, milk ejections, and grooming.

10:45am - 11:00am

INITIAL ASSESSMENT VERSUS CHANGE IN CHILDHOOD BEHAVIOR-WHICH BETTER PREDICTS LATER OUTCOMES?

KATHARINE BUEK, PAUL MCDERMOTT, MICHAEL ROVINE, ROLAND REYES (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), JESSICA CHAO (AMERICAN SPEECH-LANGUAGE-HEARING ASSOCIATION), MARLEY WATKINS (BAYLOR UNIVERSITY)

Our research is designed to contrast the consequential and predictive validity of two approaches to behavior assessment -- early identification of behavior problems versus transitional change. To accomplish this, we demonstrate the relative predictive accuracy of each approach for signaling a variety of distal outcomes measured at the close of 1st grade (direct assessments of academic achievement, teachers' assessments of academic proficiency, parents' assessments of home behavioral adjustment, and teachers' assessments of school social adjustment).

Friday, March 2, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

Poster

Franklin Hall A

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: POSTER SESSION I

Friday, March 2, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: DR. KEITH MORGEN

POSTER 1

WHAT DO READERS TAKE AWAY FROM A RESEARCH-INFUSED SELF-HELP BOOK?

NICOLE G. PLANTIER, JOHN J. O'MALLEY, JOHN C.

NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Investigated students' core lessons from reading a research-driven self-help book. 55 undergraduates read *Changeology* and identified their top 10 takeaways and prioritized the top 3. Raters independently coded the responses. Methods to manage slips, define goals, increase self-efficacy, and resist temptations emerged as the most frequent lessons. Results demonstrated that readers took away far more tangible self-help techniques than broad change principles and emphasized the action and maintenance stages, as opposed to earlier preparation stages.

POSTER 2

DEATH AND EGO-TRANSCENDENCE: TRANSFORMATION FROM WAVE TO OCEAN

TORU SATO (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Using the theoretical framework of ego-transcendence (Peck, 1968) and gerotranscendence (Erikson & Erikson, 1998), this theoretical presentation explores death from an experiential perspective. Using the analogy of transforming from a wave to the ocean, this presentation will examine a number of dialogues with individuals who have had moments of ego-transcendence. These dialogues will be explored in relation to previous work with individuals approaching death (e.g., Kübler-Ross, 1975; Levine, 1989; Tornstam, 2011).

POSTER 3

EXAMINING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL BENEFITS OF CUDDLE THERAPY

MARISA COHEN, KAREN WILSON (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

Participants (N = 84) were recruited to take part in a survey ascertaining potential benefits derived from cuddle therapy and the characteristics of those who seek out professional cuddling services. Results demonstrated that who had previously been to cuddle parties were more accepting of consensual non-monogamy than those who had not. There were also significant relationships between cuddle party attendance and better social and role functioning.

POSTER 4

RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN PERCEIVED PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AND IMPAIRMENT AMONG US LATINOS

JASMINE MENA, ELIZABETH DURDEN (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), SARAH BRESSETTE (MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL), TAYLOR MCCREADY (MEMORIAL SLOAN KETTERING CANCER CENTER)

Racial differences on psychological distress and impairment were examined with a nationally representative sample of Latinos. Black Latinos reported higher levels of psychological distress compared to White Latinos after accounting for known influential demographic and socioeconomic status indicators. However, Black and White Latinos did not differ on the resultant impairment associated with psychological distress. Most studies aggregate Black and White Latinos, which obscures their racialized

experiences rooted in individual and structural oppression.

POSTER 5

FAKE FORGIVENESS: THE INFLUENCE OF DENIAL ON FORGIVENESS AND INTERPERSONAL FUNCTIONING

EHJEEN KIM, SARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN)

This study looked at the moderating role of denial in the relationship between forgiveness and interpersonal functioning. Results showed that there was no significant interaction effect between forgiveness and denial; however, both forgiveness and denial were each significantly associated with interpersonal functioning.

POSTER 6

EFFECTS OF SELF-ESTEEM, GRIT, AND RESILIENCE ON PHYSIOLOGICAL STRESS RESPONSE

RENEE HUNSBERGER, KEITH FEIGENSON, JUSTIN COUCHMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Our study evaluated the use of a dialectic behavioral technique (DBT) to reduce stress response during a frightening virtual reality simulation. Trait grit and resilience personality inventories were measured as potential modulators. We observed a 3-way interaction between grit, resilience, and condition, suggesting that trait personality should be considered for stress management techniques. Using DBT techniques that mirror the automatic cognition caused by personality traits may interfere with automatic processing, increasing stress.

POSTER 7

PREDICTING CRAVING OF SPECIFIC FOODS: PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES AND MINDFULNESS

MARGARET EDWARDS, TRACIE PASOLD (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Food craving can have serious implications if not effectively managed. The current study examined how psychological processes of food craving are associated with craving of specific types of food. Mindfulness was also examined as a moderating variable between the psychological processes and food craving. The study also identified the unique psychological processes that predict food cravings. This study will aid clinicians in treating individuals with eating pathology by targeting underlying psychological processes.

POSTER 8

EFFECTS OF A PARTIAL HOSPITAL PROGRAM ON DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, HOPELESSNESS, AND SUFFERING

CARLIE CARTER, JOHN LOTHES (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT WILMINGTON), JANE ST. JOHN (DELATA BEHAVIORAL HEALTH), KIRK MOCHRIE (EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY), ERIC GUENDER (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT WILMINGTON)

This study examined outcome data from QA/QI study at a local partial hospital (PH) program to see if attending a DBT informed PH program would have any effects on depression, anxiety, hopelessness, and suffering. The results show that there were significant changes in all scales of depression, anxiety, hopelessness, and suffering.

POSTER 9

AN EXPLORATION OF MINDFULNESS AND ITS RELATION TO DISTRESS AND ATTACHMENT STYLES

PETER LIN (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ERI KUBOTA (INDEPENDENT), JOANNE CHANG (QUEENSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE, CUNY), VANCE ZEMON (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), ANDREW QUINN (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

In this study, 112 college students were recruited to participate in a cross-sectional survey research. The study results indicated that mindfulness, attachment styles and emotional distress are all significantly correlated with each other. Hierarchical regression was performed with psychological distress as an outcome, and demographics, attachment styles and mindfulness as predictors. The regression analysis yielded significant predictive value. In general, mindful and securely attached individuals reported less psychological distress compare to insecurely attached participants.

POSTER 10

PSYCHOMETRIC EVIDENCE SUPPORTS THE UTILITY OF A 3-ITEM EMOTION RECOGNITION SCALE

LAUREN LITTLEFIELD, ANNA GJERTSEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The ability to accurately perceive, understand, and express emotion encompasses the construct of emotional intelligence (EI). Measurement of EI can be accomplished through trait and ability testing. The current research provided reliability and validity evidence for a simple 3-item trait-based measure called the Emotion Recognition (ER) Scale, which relates well to other trait-based scales of EI. The ER Scale may be particularly useful for measuring self-awareness of social skills and empathic understanding.

POSTER 11

COPING, BODY AWARENESS, AND STIMULANT CRAVING AS A FUNCTION OF RECOVERY

SETH MACDONALD, LAURA HERRERA-TORRES, JENNIFER STEWART (CUNY QUEENS COLLEGE), APRIL MAY (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO), MARTIN PAULUS (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO); LAUREATE INSTITUTE FOR BRAIN RESEARCH)

We examined how mental health changes as a function of methamphetamine dependence (MD) recovery. Current MD (2 weeks sober; n=36) reported greater denial, substance use coping, bodily awareness, and future plans to use drugs paired with lower anxiety about drug use than Remission MD (12 months sober; n=19). Gender differences suggest that within

current MD, males may be more vulnerable to relapse than females. Focusing on drug-related negative consequences is recommended for MD treatment.

POSTER 12

PRELIMINARY ANALYSES FOR REVISION OF THE VIA-YOUTH

MELISSA JERMANN, ROBERT E. MCGRATH (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

The VIA Youth is a measure of the 24 VIA character strengths for youth ages 10-17. The revision of the VIA-Youth began with a set of analyses intended to evaluate the individual items. Three sources of data were collected to revise items: item readability, item statistics, and item prototypicality. Items flagged for revision have been modified to extend the survey down to age 8. The presentation will describe the revision study currently underway.

POSTER 13

NON-SUICIDAL SELF-INJURY AND EATING DISORDERED BEHAVIORS: A TEST OF A THEORETICAL MODEL

LUCIA ANDRADE, ELIZABETH RICHARDSON (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), JANIS WHITLOCK (CORNELL UNIVERSITY)

Non-suicidal self-injury and eating disordered behaviors tend to have similar etiological factors, but less is known about the pathways that contribute to their occurrence. This study developed and assessed the fit of a theoretical model encompassing both predisposing and proximal factors that may contribute to the onset of these behaviors in young adults. Results indicated that the data fit appropriately to the model, and displayed two unique and significant pathways leading to both maladaptive behaviors.

POSTER 14

COMPARING CLINICAL AND LAB-BASED MEASURES OF WORKING MEMORY

ALEXANDRA BUCHANAN, NATHALY VERA, JINAL KAPADIA, LUIS TORRES, RACHEL REYES, RENEE CALLANAN, JOSHUA SANDRY (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study evaluated the relationship between clinical measures and lab-based measures of working memory capacity. Participants were administered digit span forward, backward, and sequencing, along with shortened versions of symmetry span and rotation span working memory tasks. There was only a modest relationship between some but not all digit span and lab-based measures of working memory. These findings may raise questions about what is being measured in clinical compared to lab-based working memory tasks.

POSTER 15

POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AMONG MUSLIM AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS

JESSICA BONUMWEZI, PETTY TINEO, JAMES EMMETT

BAILEY, SARAH LOWE (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Muslim Americans have increasingly faced discrimination since 9/11. We examined the link between perceived discrimination and PTSD symptoms among Muslim American college students. Participants completed online surveys assessing perceived discrimination, Muslim American identity, lifetime exposure to potentially traumatic events, and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder related to their worst trauma or their discrimination experiences. Our findings indicated that worst trauma-related and discrimination-related PTSD were comparable in terms of prevalence, severity, and predictors.

POSTER 16

INTERSECTIONALITY AND CLINICAL BIAS, IDENTIFYING THE BLINDSPOTS

SALVESTER ZARZANA, NANCY YARPAH (EMMANUEL COLLEGE), KAREN MIRANDA (REGIS COLLEGE, EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

We predicted a positive correlational relationship between dissimilar socio-demographic variables of mental health providers and their clinical bias. No significant findings occurred between the intersection of race, gender, and sexual orientation on clinical bias. However, a significant relationship between gender congruence and overall congruence was found when evaluating the participants' identification with how they envisioned the client.

POSTER 17

HIGH SENSATION SEEKING, ANXIETY AND CARDIOVASCULAR ACTIVITY: IMPLICATIONS FOR MINDFULNESS MEDITATION

BRUCE DIAMOND, SAVANNAH CRIPPEN, MARIE SHEEHAN, CODY CURATOLO, DANIEL ROEFARO, ELEONORA GALLAGHER, KESHANI PERERA, CARISSA FRANCIS, JESSICA PRINCE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Twenty college-aged students participated in this randomized, placebo-controlled study examining relationships between High Sensation Seeking personality, mindfulness awareness and cardiovascular activity. Higher mindfulness was associated with slower heart rate and lower sensation seeking behaviors ($p = .035$, $p = .001$). Higher sensation seeking was associated with faster heart rates ($p = .000$). Lower anxiety was associated with slower heart rates ($N = 20$, $p = .009$). These findings have implications for who may benefit most from Mindfulness Meditation.

POSTER 18

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LITERACY OF EMOTION ON EMOTIONAL RESPONSIVENESS TO COMFORT FOODS

KRYSTAL STARKE, ALEXIS BILGER, DEEANNA WELLING, GREGORY PRIVITERA (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

The present study evaluated the extent to which participant characteristics, i.e., body mass index (BMI), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), emotional literacy, and health literacy, relates to their responsiveness to comfort foods, measured using an

adapted version of a valid and reliable affect scale. A backward regression analysis identified the most predictive model for responsiveness, indicating that emotional literacy is a critical variable for predicting responsiveness to images of comfort foods but not vegetables.

POSTER 19

DISPOSITIONAL AWE, "THE SMALL SELF AND ART APPRECIATION"

STEVEN SPECHT, AMANDA TAURISANO, BRANDON PETRONELLA, SCOTT MCKINNON (UTICA COLLEGE)

After viewing artwork with various background elements, participants were asked to complete a survey which included items designed to assess the following variables: Appreciation of the artwork; dispositional awe; a sense of "the small self"; time perception; and prosociality. The findings showed significant positive correlations between dispositional awe and art appreciation, and a sense of "the small self" and art appreciation. There was also a significant positive correlation between dispositional awe and "the small self".

POSTER 20

MINDSET IN CLINICAL POPULATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN: IS CHANGE POSSIBLE?

VICTORIA DE HOYOS, BRUCE MORTENSON (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Research provides support for the educational, health and interpersonal benefits of a growth mindset over a fixed mindset. This study contributes to the existing knowledge by deliberately measuring mindset type in children identified as at-risk for academic and behavioral failure. The present study collected caregiver impressions and systematic observations of student responding under conditions of a summer program. Results yielded a significant interaction between mindset type and time leading to decreased rates of maladaptive behavior.

POSTER 21

LIFE STRESS AND CHANGES IN DRINKING TO COPE MOTIVATION FROM COLLEGE

BIANCA CARACAPPA, STEPHEN ARMELI (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), HOWARD TENNEN (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

We examined how recent life stress, assessed using a semi-structured phone-based interview, was associated with changes in drinking to cope (DTC) motivation over five years spanning college to post-college. We found that after college, recent romantic relationship stress, but not bereavement or work stress, was associated with increased DTC motivation, but not enhancement motivation. These findings highlight the importance of examining discrete types of stressors when examining risk factors for DTC among young adults.

POSTER 22

THE DARK TRIAD, BORDERLINE PERSONALITY, AND

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

KATHERINE S. L. LAU, ALEXANDRA G. CUNNINGHAM (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ONEONTA)

The dark triad, and borderline personality share overlapping characteristics, but also uniquely predict many maladaptive behaviors. This study examines the unique associations between the dark triad, borderline personality, and psychopathology in a sample of emerging adults. Although the dark triad, and borderline personality were all significantly correlated with psychopathology, when they were examined simultaneously, the personalities showed differential patterns of associations with psychopathology. Consistently, psychopathy and borderline personality uniquely predicted the greatest psychopathology.

POSTER 23

CO-RUMINATION AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH RUMINATION, SEX AND FRIENDSHIP QUALITY DURING ADOLESCENCE

MAZNEEN HAVEWALA (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK), JULIA FELTON (MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined whether co-rumination mediated the relation between sex and rumination, and positive and negative friendship quality across a four month timeframe. Participants included 360 adolescents (43% boys), ranging in age from 9.8 to 15.8 years ($M = 12.4$, $SD = 1.5$). Findings suggest that girls are more likely to co-ruminate which, in turn, is associated with greater individual rumination and higher rates of both positive and negative friendship quality.

POSTER 24

DESIRABILITY TO EAT AUGMENTS POSITIVE MOOD FOR THOSE WITH MILD/MODERATE DEPRESSION

KEERTHANA RAJAGOPAL, NIRAL B. DESAI, GREGORY J. PRIVITERA (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), JAMES J. GILLESPIE (UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA), P. MURALI DORAISWAMY (DUKE UNIVERSITY)

The hypothesis that the desirability of comfort foods will augment positive mood for those with depression was tested. Participants ranked images of comfort foods from most to least desirable to eat and rated their mood change before and after viewing the images. Results indicated an overall positive mood increase for comfort foods, with a key novel finding that mood increases for more desirable comfort foods are augmented among those with clinical symptoms of depression.

POSTER 25

HYPERMASCULINITY AND DEPRESSION

ABEL LUGO, JASON SIKORSKI, TAYLOR STRANGE, ALASTAIR LIGHT (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Using a sample of 253 male college students, results revealed that men scoring high in hypermasculinity are most at risk to

abuse drugs and alcohol, whereas men scoring high on measures of depressive symptoms were most likely to display symptoms of anxiety sensitivity. Future research should be geared toward determining appropriate ways to alter evidence-based treatments for a variety of mental health disorders that would result in improved outcomes for varying types of men.

POSTER 26

COMPARATIVE VALIDITY OF FOOD-RELATED THINKING STYLES IN EXPLAINING BINGE EATING AND BULIMIA

BRIGID TREVERTON, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College students (266 women, 61 men) completed measures of food-related thinking styles (Desire Thinking Scale, Food Craving Action and Acceptance Questionnaire, Irrational Food Beliefs Scale, and Power of Food Scale) along with measures of eating disorder symptomology. Bivariate analyses revealed that Power of Food Scale (PFS) scores were the strongest correlate of both binge eating and bulimic symptomology. Hierarchical regression analyses demonstrated the incremental validity of PFS scores in relation to the other predictors.

POSTER 27

COLLEGE ALCOHOL BELIEFS AND DRINKING CONSEQUENCES: DRINKING AND SLEEP QUALITY AS MEDIATORS

CHEYENNE LOVELAND, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College students (N = 272; 47 men, 225 women) completed measures of college alcohol beliefs (CABs), typical weekly drinking, sleep quality, and drinking consequences. Mediation analyses (Hayes, 2013) revealed that CABs had a direct effect on drinking consequences as well as separate indirect effects on consequences through typical weekly drinking and through sleep quality. Direct effects of typical weekly drinking and sleep quality on drinking consequences also were observed. Implications of these findings are discussed.

POSTER 28

PREDICTING SEXISM IN MEN: THE ROLE OF GENDER ROLE CONFLICT AND HYPERMASCULINITY

TAYLOR STRANGE, JASON SIKORSKI, NATORI ZAUMS (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

249 men attending college were categorized based on scores from the Gender Role Conflict Scale (GRCS) and Hypermasculinity Index: Revised Version (HMI-R). Statistically significant results revealed that men scoring high in hypermasculinity or gender role conflict were more likely to display hostile and sexist attitudes towards women. Future prevention work should aim to engage men in discussions about ways that they could live in a 'gendered society' without diminishing the worth of others.

POSTER 29

RAISING AWARENESS OF SECONDARY TRAUMA WITH COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT EVENTS ON MASS SHOOTINGS

JULIANNE CARY, EMILY BOVIER, ALEXANDRA BERGIN, JACLYN SCHILDKRAUT (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT OSWEGO)

This study evaluated audience response to a community engagement event featuring school shooting survivors Frank DeAngelis (Columbine High School, 1999) and Kristina Anderson (Virginia Tech, 2007). Two independent reviewers identified major response themes, including Survivor's Perspective, which comprised 16% of "intentions for attending" but increased to 33% of "most valuable takeaways." This event helped raise awareness of first-hand and secondary trauma. Understanding mental health impact of mass shootings is integral to community response efforts.

POSTER 30

HYPERMASCULINE GENDER ROLE EXPECTATIONS IN MEN VARY BASED ON RACE

NATORI ZAUMS, JASON SIKORSKI, TAYLOR STRANGE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

231 men attending college participated. Results revealed that Black men displaying exceptionally high self-esteem scored exceptionally high on scales assessing the relentless pursuit of success, power, competition and masculine prestige, perhaps due to their past history with institutional racism. Future studies attempting to uncover cultural variations in hypermasculine expression in men should utilize larger samples of men not attending college and longitudinal research designs.

POSTER 31

ADJUSTMENT TO TRAUMA: MINDFULNESS AND ITS ROLE IN PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

PATRICIA TOMICH, SABRINA BARNHART, ALEXANDRA TOLICH (KENT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study assesses whether lifetime trauma exposure predicts individuals' mindful awareness, and relations with adjustment. Participants were 66 undergraduates (mean age=23.25). Regression analyses revealed that more traumas marginally predicted a depletion of mindfulness, and significantly predicted more PTSD symptoms, and worse physical and mental health. Conversely, greater mindfulness was related to fewer PTSD symptoms, and better physical and mental health. Findings highlight treatment that emphasizes increasing mindfulness when adjusting to trauma.

POSTER 32

INTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS IN HYPERMASCULINE MEN

ALASTAIR LIGHT, JASON SIKORSKI, TAYLOR STRANGE, ABEL LUGO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

252 men in college were categorized based on their perceived

social support and hypermasculine tendencies in order to examine differences in internalizing emotional symptoms. Results revealed that a lack of perceived social support from family predicted anxiety symptoms, yet no differences in depressive symptoms were observed. Some men frequently restrict their emotions. Thus, researchers may need to re-examine the common use of self-report measurement strategies in attempting to understand the emotional lives of men.

POSTER 33

RELATIONS BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE, ANXIETY, AND DISTRESS IN CHILDREN UNDERGOING INVASIVE MEDICAL PROCEDURES

BETHANY KISSER, JEREMY K. FOX, ALEXANDRA GASBARRO, JANELLE COPEK (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), LESLIE F. HALPERN (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, SUNY)

Children with prior knowledge of the voiding cystourethrogram (VCUG) may experience less anxiety during it (Jacobsen et al., 1990; Rodriguez et al., 2012). 34 children underwent a VCUG. Parents completed the Procedure Knowledge Survey (PKS). Children's distress was coded using the CAMPIS-R. Parents, staff, and children rated children's worry, fear, and pain during the procedure. Parent-reported fear ($r = -.258, p < .10$) and staff-reported pain ($r = -.330, p < .05$) were negatively correlated with knowledge.

POSTER 34

DO SOCIAL SUPPORT DIFFERENCES EXPLAIN MENTAL HEALTH DISPARITIES AMONG SEXUAL MINORITY YOUTH?

FRANCESCO SICILIANO, SARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY, BROOKLYN)

Bisexuals report more victimization, poorer mental health, and less social support than individuals attracted to a single sex. Social support is widely studied as a protective factor promoting positive psychological outcomes among sexual minority young adults. The current study examined whether sexual orientation moderates the protective mediation of social support, explaining disparities between bisexuals and monosexuals. The results suggest that social support did serve a protective function, but sexual orientation did not moderate the effect.

POSTER 35

CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF ANHEDONIA IN BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER

NATALIE CORBETT, JULIA CASE, TAYLOR GOLDBERG, THOMAS OLINO (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) is a serious mental illness marked by impaired social functioning and chronic feelings of emptiness. We propose that these feelings are reflected by the clinical manifestation of anhedonia, the inability to feel pleasure. We assessed general- and social anhedonia in individuals with high and low levels of BPD. We found significant group differences in social, but not general, anhedonia. Clinical implications are discussed.

POSTER 36

THE EFFECT OF EMOTIONAL SOCIAL SUPPORT ON RELIGIOUS COPING AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS

WYATT DEMILIA, SARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY - BROOKLYN)

Religious coping can increase or decrease depressive symptoms. These mixed results may stem from emotional social support, the exchange of sympathy, which consistently predicts decreased depressive symptoms. To test this relationship, 443 undergraduates reported how frequently they engage in religious and emotional social support coping behaviors and their depressive symptomatology. No relationship was found between the three variables. Further research can investigate how emotional social support impacts the relationship between religious coping and depressive symptoms.

POSTER 37

HYPERMASCULINITY, AGGRESSION AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

ALEXANDRA OSZMIAN, JASON SIKORSKI, TAYLOR STRANGE, MATTHEW WOODTKE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

252 men attending college participated. Results revealed that men scoring high on measures of hypermasculinity were at high risk to engage in verbal aggression, physical aggression and impulsive risk taking. In addition, perceiving a lack of social support predicted elevated levels of hostility toward others. Prevention efforts should be geared toward educating men about the dangers of adhering to unhealthy societal standards regarding gender and the importance of establishing meaningful social relationships.

POSTER 38

IMPLICATIONS OF PRAYER TYPES WITHIN A LOW-INCOME POPULATION

NICOLE GALLAGHER, STEPHANIE WINKELJOHN BLACK, UTSAVI BHIMANI, AMANDA GOLD (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), BENJAMIN JEPPESEN (AUGUSTANA UNIVERSITY), PATRICK POSSEL (UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE)

Low-income individuals do not have the financial means to access many resources. Prayer as a coping mechanism is affordable, within reach, and frequently used by lower-income individuals. This study focused on prayer types and well-being in the context of a low-income status. Participants in this cross-sectional study (71.4% female; 46.3% Christian) were grouped based on income. Lower income individuals used petitionary prayer more than high-income individuals even though petitionary prayer was negatively correlated with well-being.

POSTER 39

SPIRITUAL BOOST: EVALUATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPIRITUALITY AND CLINICAL DEPRESSION

ALEXIS JENNINGS, GREGORY PRIVITERA (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

The present study explored the relationship between spirituality and depression scores among college students with clinical symptoms of depression. A sample of 199 college-aged participants completed assessments on the Beck Depression Inventory and the Delaney Spirituality Scale. Results show a significant negative linear relationship, with higher spirituality being associated with lower depression scores in a clinical sample. This study extends a growing body of evidence suggesting that spirituality can attenuate symptoms of depression.

POSTER 40

TESTING AN ADAPTED MEASURE OF FEAR TAILORED TO OLDER ADULTS

WILLIAM TSANG (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), VIVIANA WUTHRICH (MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY), MARWA AHMED, JACQUELINE LEDDY, JESSE WHEELER, HOLLY IDE, JAN MOHLMAN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

As the number of older adults increases worldwide, so will a corresponding increase in the prevalence of anxiety disorders among the elderly. Existing fear assessment instruments may be more representative of fears reported by younger adults. This study tested appended items tailored to older adults in the Fear Survey Schedule-III. The adapted version did not outperform the original in psychometrics, however, findings revealed aspects of how future fear measures can be tailored to older adults.

POSTER 41

THE INTERACTION EFFECT OF PRAYER, CLOSENESS AND DISCLOSURE TO G-D ON WELLBEING

AMANDA GOLD, STEPHANIE WINKELJOHN BLACK, NICOLE GALLAGHER, UTSAVI BHIMANI (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), PATRICK PÖSSEL (UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE), BENJAMIN JEPSEN (AUGUSTANA UNIVERSITY)

The study examined religious coping methods for mental health problems through examining different types of prayer, closeness to G-d, and disclosure to G-d across Christian, Muslim, and Jewish populations. Participants (N = 428; 46.3% Christian, 28.3% Jewish, 25.3% Muslim) completed self-report measures online. Differences existed among religious groups on prayer types, disclosure and closeness to G-d. High levels of wellbeing were associated with the interaction of petitionary prayer, closeness to G-d and disclosure to G-d.

POSTER 42

KOGNITO BYSTANDER TRAINING FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS: A PRELIMINARY THEMATIC CODING ANALYSIS

MARY ELIZABETH RUGGIERO, BRIDGET KELLY, MARY O'KEEFE (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

This research examined qualitative responses of early responders to a campus-wide suicide prevention effort. Participants included 209 student leaders who completed an on-line Kognito training simulation designed to help students identify when a peer is experiencing distress that may increase suicide risk. The simulation also provides guidance on strategies to encourage appropriate help-seeking. A thematic analysis of responses to a post-simulation survey identified themes related to what respondents found most effective and suggestions

POSTER 43

WHY SMARTPHONES INCREASE ANXIETY: ATTACHMENT VERSUS FEAR OF MISSING OUT

KELLY MANNION, SUSAN A. NOLAN (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Research has shown that overuse of smartphones is linked to anxiety in college students, with two proposed explanations – attachment and fear of missing out (FoMO). The present experiment examined the independent contributions of attachment (i.e., being separated from their phones) and FoMO (i.e., receiving an incoming call that they could not answer), on participants' state anxiety levels. Results suggest that both FoMO and attachment play roles in increasing state anxiety.

POSTER 44

WHICH VARIANT OF ANXIETY BEST PREDICTS PERFORMANCE ON EXECUTIVE SKILLS TASKS?

JAN MOHLMAN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), VIVIANA WUTHRICH (MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY), CARISSA FRANCIS, WILLIAM TSANG (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study tested the relative associations of state anxiety, phobic fear, panic-like anxiety, and excessive worry (four distinct anxiety variants) with performance on executive skills tasks. Results were partly consistent with hypotheses. Regression models of soluble anagrams, Digit Span sequencing, and Stroop Color Word performance were significant. Of the four variants, only phobic anxiety was a significant predictor of executive task performance. These findings have implications for both research and treatment, which are discussed further.

POSTER 45

CORRELATES OF RESILIENCE AND RELATIONSHIP TO CHILDHOOD ADVERSITY

ABREY FELICIA, EMILY GALBRAITH, KIRA SINGER, SOPHIE HANCOCK (ITHACA COLLEGE)

This study examines the relationship between resilience and reports of different types of childhood abuse and neglect. It also explores the relationship between resilience, social support, and personality. The Brief Resilience Scale, Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, Perceived Social Support Scale, and Big Five Inventory were administered to 191 subjects. Some but not all types of abuse were related to resilience. Resilience was also related to social support and most personality dimensions.

POSTER 46

DEPRESSION AND DRINKING MOTIVES IN YOUNG ADULTS

UTSAVI BHIMANI (PENNSTATE HARRISBURG), STEPHANIE WINKELJOHN BLACK (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), AMANDA GOLD, NICOLE GALLAGHER (PENNSTATE HARRISBURG), BENJAMIN JEPPSEN (AUGUSTANA UNIVERSITY), PATRICK PÖSSEL (UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE)

Alcohol consumption is a matter of concern for American college-going students and 53.8% students experience depression. Motives for drinking explain associations between drinking and depression. This longitudinal study (N = 107) tested whether drinking motives predict depression and depression predicts motives. Drinking to cope and for conformity reasons predicted depression, and drinking for enhancement had a trending relation to depression. Depression predicted drinking for coping and conformity reasons. Implications to be discussed.

POSTER 47

GENDER AND ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES ABOUT MENTAL ILLNESS, EMPATHY AND OPTIMISM

SUSSIE ESHUN, DEENA DAILEY (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), SANDI-LYNN ESHUN (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE), JULIA NIKOLAJUK, RAQUEL SOSA, LYDIA JOHNSON (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The role of gender and culture in influencing optimism, empathy, mental health stigmas (mediator variables) and ultimately perceptions about a person suffering from mental illness was investigated among undergraduates (n = 344). Compared with males, females reported less mental health stigmas and more empathy. Further analysis of ethnicity (n=262) indicated that African-American participants had more mental health stigmas and less empathy than did European-Americans. Implications for research and practice are discussed.

POSTER 48

COLLEGE ALCOHOL BELIEFS OUTPERFORM NORMS, EXPECTANCIES, AND MOTIVES IN EXPLAINING DRINKING CONSEQUENCES

TIMOTHY M. OSBERG, LAUREN HEARN (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College students (N = 277) completed measures of college alcohol beliefs (CABs), typical weekly drinking, descriptive and injunctive norms, positive alcohol expectancies, drinking motives, and drinking consequences. Hierarchical regression analyses revealed that CABs provided incremental validity in accounting for drinking consequences when added to the block of traditional predictors. Moreover, in the final model including all variables assessed, only typical weekly drinking scores and CLASS scores had significant unique associations with drinking consequence scores.

POSTER 49

EFFECTS OF PERSONAL CONTACT AND MENTAL ILLNESS TYPE ON PERCEPTIONS

DEENA DAILEY (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), SANDI-LYNN ESHUN (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE), JULIA NIKOLAJUK, RAQUEL SOSA, SUSSIE ESHUN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

To investigate whether personal contact, with the mentally ill (MI) impacts expectations regarding their adjustments in life. Undergraduates (n=344) completed surveys that assessed attitudes about MI, empathy, and perceptions about adjustment. Respondents with personal experience perceived the MI individual as less dangerous, had less negative attitudes, and were more empathetic. Significant differences in expected adjustment of the MI individual were found for anxiety, depression, and schizophrenia. Implications for research and practice are discussed.

POSTER 50

THE IMPACT OF STIGMA ON HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIORS

JENNIFER MCINTYRE, LINDSAY PHILLIPS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Participants in this study (N = 108) viewed a randomly assigned vignette about an individual with a mental health issue, answered questions about this vignette, and responded to stigma measures. Those who used self-help materials were significantly more likely to engage in other help-seeking behaviors, those with poor attitudes toward therapy tend to avoid therapy and encourage others to do so, but participants generally perceived seeking help in a positive manner.

POSTER 51

HYPERMASCULINITY AND RESTRICTIVE EMOTIONALITY IN MALE COLLEGE STUDENT ATHLETES

MATTHEW WOODTKE, JASON SIKORSKI, TAYLOR STRANGE, ALEXANDRA OSZMIAN (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Participants consisted of 321 male college students. Men who restricted their emotions frequently were most likely to score highest on measures of aggression and described feeling less satisfied with their past and current lives. Being a college student athlete was not found to predict hypermasculine tendencies in this diverse student athlete sample. Future research should attempt to link varying types of athletic subcultures to varying types of hypermasculine tendencies using more sophisticated statistical analyses.

POSTER 52

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPATHY, STIGMATIZATION, OPTIMISM, AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT FUNCTIONING OF MENTALLY ILL

SANDI-LYNN ESHUN (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE), DEENA DAILEY, SUSSIE ESHUN, JULIA NIKOLAJUK, RAQUEL SOSA, LYDIA JOHNSON (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Adverse effects of mental health stigmas persist regardless of efforts in research and health education. The purpose of this

study was to explore relationships between empathy, optimism, stigmas, and expected functioning (Exp-function) of mentally ill individuals. Participants (n=268) who were more empathetic reported fewer stigmas and high Exp-function. A negative correlation was found between optimism and Exp-function, and also between stigma and Exp-function. Stigmas ($r = -.29$, $p < .0001$) and optimism ($r = -.14$, $p < .02$) significantly predicted overall Exp-function.

POSTER 53

HIGH SCHOOL SUICIDE PREVENTION: FOLLOW-UP TO A PSYCHOEDUCATION PROGRAM PILOT STUDY

ADAM VOLUNGIS, EMILY MORSE, LINDSEY FOX, LEN DOERFLER (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

The high school involved in this study completed a pilot study the previous year using the Signs of Suicide Prevention Program. Information gathered from the data and a review of the implementation process resulted in recommendations to enhance effectiveness for future programs. The goal of this study was to assess the effectiveness of the implementation process based on these recommendations. Results showed effective implementation in maintaining students' knowledge gains from the previous year.

POSTER 54

THE STEELING EFFECT OF ACUTE AND CHRONIC EARLY LIFE STRESS

PAULINA SYRACUSE, JOHN KILKENNY (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDRA PAPPAS (PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE), JOSEPHINE SHIH (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

To assess the steeling effect (Rutter, 2012), nondepressed individuals listed the most stressful acute and chronic events that occurred before age 15. Low, moderate, and severe stress groups were created based on the number of normative, tolerable, and overwhelming stressors. For the chronic and acute definitions, there were only significant differences in the percent of previously depressed participants between the moderate and severe groups but the percentages were trending towards supporting supporting the steeling effect.

POSTER 55

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE STEELING EFFECT.

JOHN KILKENNY (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDRA PAPPAS (PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE), JOSEPHINE SHIH (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined potential gender differences in the steeling effect, which posits that low and severe amounts of stress confer vulnerability to depression, while moderate stress fosters resilience (Rutter, 2012). Previously depressed and non-depressed participants reported their most stressful events experienced before age 15. Low, moderate, and severe stress groups were created based on the number of normative, tolerable, and overwhelming stressors reported. Results trended

towards evidence of the steeling effect only in women.

POSTER 56

AFTER SUPERSTORM SANDY: FACTORS AFFECTING THE PERSISTENCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

RICHARD FELICETTI, CHRISTINE HATCHARD, DAVID STROHMETZ (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), GENESIS GONZALEZ (CHESTNUT HILL COLLEGE)

In 2012, Superstorm Sandy made landfall in New Jersey and devastated the region. The current study surveyed 1,105 NJ residents who suffered significant damage to their homes to determine their satisfaction with relief efforts and the extent to which they suffer psychological distress. Results suggest that individuals still displaced from their homes after 1 year report significantly more psychological distress and poorer general health as compared to those who have relocated or returned home.

POSTER 57

USING FOUR-TERM-CONTINGENCY INTERVENTION TO REDUCE SIB AND MEDICATION OF ADULT WITH ASD

WALTER CHUNG (THE CHICAGO SCHOOL OF PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY & EASTERN UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE CHUNG (CAIRN UNIVERSITY)

Using a changing conditions single subject design (A-B-C-D phases) this study examined the effectiveness of using a four-term contingency behavior program to reduce the self-injurious behavior and the dosage of psychiatric medication for an adult female with autism spectrum disorder. The intervention decreased the frequency of SIB and the positive effect remained after medication reduction.

POSTER 58

DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF PRESSURE TO EAT CROSS-CULTURALLY

JAYNE DUNCAN, CYNTHIA RADNITZ, KATHARINE LOEB (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

In white, middle class children, parental pressure to eat, obesogenic eating behaviors and BMI are positively correlated. This study investigated whether this association would be replicated in a low-income, diverse, minority sample. None of the correlations were significant. As there are differences in feeding practices cross-culturally, future research should determine if ethnicity moderates the relationship among feeding practices, eating behaviors and BMI in children.

POSTER 59

EXPLORING SLEEP QUALITY IN SCHIZOTYPY AND HYPOMANIA

EMMANUEL ALVAREZ, TOM DINZEO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Evidence suggests there are considerable sleep disturbances in both bipolar and schizophrenia-spectrum disorders. Specialized

brain processes may underlie sleep disturbances and mental health symptomatology. Data was collected from undergraduate students (n=105). Data included information regarding perceptual experiences, hypomanic mood, sleep quality, and trait behavior. Results suggest a relationship between mental health symptomatology and sleep quality, but not trait behavior.

POSTER 60

STRESS REACTIVITY AND ANXIETY-RELATED THREAT AVOIDANCE

LAURA EGAN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), TRACY DENNIS-TIWARY (HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Cognitive processing biases play a key role in anxiety disorders. However, existing behavioral measures of these biases are often blunt metrics that fail to capture important variability over time and across individuals. The present study investigated the effects of stress and threat context on trial-level measures of the anxiety-related attentional bias towards threat. Greater stress reactivity predicted greater phasic biases away from threat, but only when threatening stimuli competed for attention with non-threatening stimuli.

POSTER 61

THE INFLUENCE OF TRAUMA ON SYMPTOM SEVERITY IN PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS

ANTOINE LEBEAUT, JILL DEL POZZO, LINDSAY CHERNESKI, SAUL BECK (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), MATTHEW ROCHÉ (NEW JERSEY CITY UNIVERSITY), STEVEN SILVERSTEIN (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Data obtained from a study examining multiple characteristics of psychiatric patients with psychosis and a history of violent behavior was pooled for exploratory analysis. The purpose of this secondary data analysis was to investigate the influence of trauma and violent behavior on the severity of psychiatric symptoms, specifically hallucinations, delusions, and anxiety. Main effects of trauma emerged for the severity of hallucinations and anxiety. There was no significant interaction between trauma and violent behavior.

POSTER 62

MINDFULNESS: RELATIONSHIPS WITH IMPULSIVITY, ANXIETY SENSITIVITY, AND INTEROCEPTIVE AWARENESS

AMY PILDNER, DEVON BARIS, JESSICA COLLINS (ITHACA COLLEGE)

This study explored the relationship between mindfulness, anxiety sensitivity, impulsivity, and interoceptive awareness, expanding on the previous research on the relationship between mindfulness and these three constructs. A sample of 191 college age participants completed this study and the results demonstrated robust relationships between the variables, including a negative relationship between mindfulness and anxiety sensitivity as well as impulsivity and two of its subscales. Additionally, results revealed a positive relationship between

mindfulness and interoceptive awareness.

POSTER 63

COLLEGE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD CO-OCCURRING DISORDERED EATING AND BINGE DRINKING

NICOLE LIBBEY (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined college students' attitudes toward and predictors of "Drunkorexia" (i.e., restricting calories before drinking to avoid weight gain or become drunker quicker; Barry & Piazza-Gardner, 2012). Participants read a vignette describing a same-gender college student engaging in "drunkorexic" behavior and rated that individual using a semantic differential. Results found that Greek affiliation predicted more negative attitudes toward, whereas problematic consumption was associated with a greater likelihood of, calorie restriction prior to drinking.

POSTER 64

STRESS AND SLEEP QUALITY IN FIRST AND CONTINUING-GENERATION COLLEGE STUDENTS

SHANNON BURKET, EMILY CLEMENTS, LAURA J. DIETZ (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

In this study, we examined differences in first generation (n= 33) and continuing generation college students' (n= 49) perceived stress, social support, sleep, and depressive symptoms over 12 weeks of their first semester. Our findings suggest that while first generation college students experience higher levels of sleep problems and depression early in their adaptation to college, these difficulties do not increase in continuing generation students by week 11 of their first semester of college.

POSTER 65

SHYNESS AND SOCIABILITY IN A LARGE SAMPLE OF CHILDREN WITH SELECTIVE MUTISM

KATERINA MICHAELS, LEAH BOWDEN, PAIGE MARTIN (LA SALLE UNIVERSITY), IRINA KHRAPATINA, ELISA SHIPON-BLUM (SELECTIVE MUTISM RESEARCH INSTITUTE), SHARON LEE ARMSTRONG (LA SALLE UNIVERSITY)

We explored the relationship between SM and sociability in 324 children using a one-sample t-test between percents. Results indicate a significant difference between the percentage who were interested in having friends and those who were not ($t(323) = 30.067, p < .001$). 92.9% of children were interested in having friends. Despite misperceptions that children with SM do not speak because of disinterest, children with SM want to socialize, but struggle to do so.

POSTER 66

EFFECTS OF A BYSTANDER TRAINING VIDEO FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION

KATHLEEN HERZIG, CALLIE GEIGER, JENNA GOGLIETTINO, JOHANNA SOULE (PLYMOUTH STATE UNIVERSITY)

TakeCARE is a bystander prevention video on sexual assault. Randomized controlled trials found TakeCARE increased bystander behavior and efficacy. This study sought to extend these findings from individual to classroom administration. First year college students were randomized to either TakeCARE or a study skills video. Participants who watched TakeCARE reported higher bystander efficacy post video but not at 2-month follow-up. There was no difference between conditions for bystander behavior. Implications of results will be discussed.

POSTER 67

LONGITUDINAL ANALYSES OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF RACIAL/ETHNIC DISCRIMINATION TO SOCIAL COGNITION

RINA RANDRIAMANANTENA, AMANDEEP KAUR, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), RICHARD CONTRADA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), JUSCILLA WILMOT (SAINT JOHN UNIVERSITY)

Discrimination may contribute to racial disparities in health. Social cognition may mediate the effects of discrimination. The current longitudinal study investigates the degree to which changes in discrimination over time predict changes in relational schemas. Participants completed surveys inquiring about discrimination and relational schemas at four points. Increases in perceived discrimination were significantly associated with increases in schemas involving Rejection/Invalidation, but not Mistrust/Vigilance. These findings can help elucidate the relationship between discrimination and mental health.

POSTER 68

CAUSAL ATTRIBUTIONS: EFFECT OF VETERAN STATUS AND DISTRESS CONDITION

EVELINA EYZEROVICH, STEFANIE ULRICH, BENJAMIN FREER (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Veterans face difficulties reintegrating into civilian life. Assumptions made about veterans, particularly those returning with a psychiatric illness, result in complications in reintegration (Joint Chiefs, 2014). Understanding assumptions of the cause of psychiatric symptoms can help to direct anti-stigma endeavors. Results indicated that PTSD was more likely to be attributed to stressful life events, compared to depression or foot pain.

POSTER 69

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, NEGATIVE SOCIAL INTERACTIONS, AND ANGER EXPRESSION

MIRANDA REYES, AMANDEEP KAUR, SAMANTHA SEIDMAN, AALIYAH ENTRAM, ROCQUELL RUSSELL, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Discrimination may undermine social capital through negative social interactions. This impacts how individuals express anger in daily life. This study examines the ways in which discrimination affects anger expression in daily interpersonal relationships. Participants recorded anger expression/negative interactions in EMA diaries, and completed an interview discussing them. There were significant differences among

interaction types for outward/inward anger expression. These results can help examine the connection between discrimination and anger expression.

POSTER 70

LONGITUDINAL ANALYSES OF DISCRIMINATION, SOCIAL COGNITION, AND SMOKING

SARAH KINARD (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), AMANDEEP KAUR, DANTONG XU, AMMIE JURADO, SAMANTHA IPPOLITO, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Discrimination has been linked to health behaviors, including smoking. However, the mediators of this relationship remain unclear. We test the hypothesis that social cognitions may mediate the relationship of racism to smoking in a longitudinal study of Black young adults. Variations in discrimination were not associated with variations in smoking, but increases in negative social cognitions were associated with increases in smoking. The effects of discrimination on social cognitions may drive smoking behavior.

POSTER 71

A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND DAILY MOOD REACTIVITY AND RECOVERY

HUMAIRA HASAN, AMANDEEP KAUR, SAMEERA RAMJAN, REBEKHA SIMONS (SAINT JOHNS UNIVERSITY)

Negative affect may be activated and prolonged when stressors such as discrimination, are introduced. This longitudinal study investigated the relationship of discrimination to daily negative moods and rumination. Discrimination, mood, and rumination were measured at four times using surveys and daily diaries. Increases in discrimination predict increases in intense negative mood and rumination. These findings have implications for the development of coping strategies that may counteract rumination generated by experiences of discrimination.

POSTER 72

CORRELATES OF ILLNESS UNCERTAINTY AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH CANCER: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

ANDRIANA HAMM, ERIN HILL (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The present study examined correlates of uncertainty in illness among individuals with cancer through a systematic review of the literature. Results indicated that uncertainty in illness was related to (1) quality of life and symptom distress, (2) physical symptoms, (3) poorer mental health outcomes, (4) lower levels of education, and (5) the physician-provider relationship. Results are discussed with reference to clinical implications for individuals with cancer and future research needed in this area of study.

POSTER 73

MINDFULNESS PREDICTS DIFFICULTIES WITH EMOTION REGULATION WITH GENDER AS A MODERATOR

SAM CHITTUM, BOGLARKA K. VIZY, KATY L. DELONG, AMY L. GENTZLER (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated mindfulness as a predictor of difficulties in emotion regulation (ER) in 276 undergraduates (Meanage = 19.90 years; 76% women). Results showed that mindfulness predicted impulse control difficulties but not other ER difficulties (awareness, strategies, etc.). Gender moderated this association indicating that greater mindfulness predicted less impulse control difficulties for women, $b = -.49$, $se = .07$, $p < .001$, but not for men, $b = -.18$, $se = .14$, $p = .22$.

POSTER 74

NEGATIVE ATTENTION BIAS AND ANXIETY: STABILITY AND PREDICTIVE UTILITY

CONNOR GALLIK, KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Previous research has established an association between negative attention bias and anxiety. This study examined negative attention bias as a prospective predictor of anxiety and assessed the stability of bias over time. Results indicated that attention bias was not a significant predictor of future self-reported anxiety symptoms in this sample. Additionally, results are mixed as to the stability of attention allocation across time in non-anxious samples.

POSTER 75

LONGITUDINAL OUTCOME OF ATTENTION MODIFICATION TRAINING FOR SOCIAL ANXIETY

MORGAN LIVINGSTON, ADAM MEALY, CONNOR GALLIK, CATHERINE E STEWART, ALEXANDRIA NUCCIO, KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study examined maintenance of the efficacy of varying dosages of attention modification training (AMT) in decreasing state anxiety, depression, and observed social anxiety during a speech task in 82 socially anxious undergraduates. HLM analyses revealed that medium and high dosages of AMT significantly reduced anxiety and depression at post-training, as well as at 7-day and 1-month follow-up assessments. Observed behavioral signs of social anxiety did not decrease following AMT.

9:30am - 9:45am

DYADIC WORRY IN FRIENDSHIPS PREDICTS ANXIETY SYMPTOMS: A SHORT-TERM LONGITUDINAL STUDY

CATHERINE E. STEWART, KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Individuals with anxiety experience various impairments, some of which are in the social or interpersonal domain. While associated impairments may result from anxiety symptoms, a growing body of literature suggests that specific factors within friendships may actually predict anxiety. This study demonstrated that dyadic worry, an interaction style between friends, longitudinally predicts anxiety symptoms but not other internalizing symptoms or friendship quality. Limitations, future directions, and implications

for psychotherapy will be discussed.

POSTER 76

THE NOMOLOGICAL NETWORK OF SHAME AND SELF-COMPASSION AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH

CAITLIN O'LOUGHLIN, DAVID BENNETT, VIRGINIA O'HAYER (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the correlates of shame and self-compassion among people living with HIV (PLWH). Participants were 98 PLWH who presented for psychotherapy at a behavioral health clinic. General and HIV-related shame were associated with less self-compassion and grit, and greater cognitive fusion and depressive and anxiety symptoms. These findings highlight the interrelatedness between shame, self-compassion, rumination, and cognitive fusion with internalizing symptoms. Implications for ACT among PLWH are discussed.

9:50am - 10:05am

ASSESSMENT OF HOTLINE AND ONLINE CRISIS COUNSELING EFFECTIVENESS

MICHAEL BROWN, ERNESTO HENRIQUEZ, EMILY KATZ (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - COLLEGE AT ONEONTA)

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of hotline and online crisis counseling for achieving positive client outcomes. Overall, hotline clients reported greater satisfaction and improvement immediately after their initial contact than did online counseling clients. However, this difference was not seen in follow-up evaluations. Thus, hotline or online crisis counseling is effective in reducing the crisis state of clients – both in the short-term and in the intermediate-term.

POSTER 77

COGNITIVE PATTERNS ASSOCIATED WITH AUTISM-SPECTRUM AND ADHD TENDENCIES IN NON-CLINICAL YOUNG ADULTS

REGINA FASANO, SARAH BACHMAN, JOHN BURKE, CHRISTIE KARPIAK (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Sixty-four young adults completed measures of symptoms associated with autism and ADHD, tests of working memory, and cognitive tests of reaction time and response accuracy. As expected, ASD and ADHD characteristics were positively correlated. The combination of reaction time and response accuracy on cognitive tests corresponded with ASD symptoms but not with those of ADHD. In this non-clinical sample, participants higher on the AQ performed better on cognitive tests than those lower on the AQ.

POSTER 78

PRIMARY PROCESS CONTENT IN THEMATIC APPERCEPTION TEST STORIES

STEPHEN JOY, SIOBHAN EVARTS, MICHELLE SWIANTEK

(ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE)

Participants completed three Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) stories. They also completed the STAXI (an anger measure) and the ECR (an attachment measure) as well as a reaction time task in response to aloof, hostile, or intimate images. The TAT stories were rated for primary process content (libidinal and aggressive) with satisfactory inter-rater reliability. The TAT ratings correlated meaningfully with self-reported anger and attachment style as well as with reaction time to hostile and intimate images.

POSTER 79

EVALUATING CHILD SLEEP, CHILD HRQL AND CAREGIVER STRESS DURING PEDIATRIC CANCER TREATMENT

JULIAYAEL GROSS, LAUREN DANIEL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY- CAMDEN)

Children undergoing cancer treatment are at risk for high rates of sleep disturbances, a component of health-related quality of life (HRQL). High caregiver stress also impacts child functioning and HRQL. Evaluating caregiver stress as a moderator of the relationship between child sleep and child HRQL identifies modifiable components of HRQL. Results in this sample did not suggest a moderation by caregiver stress. Caregiver variables are strongly associated with child HRQL. Future research directions are offered.

POSTER 80

PROJECT PAN: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHIATRIC CORRELATES AND NON-SUICIDAL SELF-INJURY

ALEX JAFFE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), DANYELLA GREEN (HOWARD UNIVERSITY), NOELLE SMITH (JAMES A HALEY VA, PTSD SPECIALTY CLINIC, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA, MORSANI COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCES), PIERRE LEON (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), ALICIA MEURET (SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY), MELISSA WILLIAMS, BREANNA WILLIS, GEORITA FRIERSON (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Background: There is an abundance of research on undergraduate students and their mental health outcomes. The collegiate environment is documented as increasing students' anxiety levels. When faced with anxiety, this population engaged in various coping strategies. Purpose: The present study explored psychiatric correlates (emotion regulation and affect) as predictors of urges to self-injure.

POSTER 81

RISKY BEHAVIOR: THE ROLES OF DEPRESSION, OPENNESS TO EXPERIENCE, AND COPING

RACHEL DILIMA (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

A study was conducted to examine the roles of personality, depression, substance use, and coping in risky behaviors. Self-reports of depressive symptoms, the personality trait of openness to experience, and motivations behind risky behavior (sensation seeking and disengagement coping) were measured

alongside the amount of risky behaviors committed. Those with depressive symptoms significantly reported disengagement coping as motivation for engagement in risky behaviors.

POSTER 82

ARTS AND CORTISOL FOR CHILDREN IN POVERTY: DOES MORE ARTS MATTER?

JESSA MALATESTA, ELLIE BROWN, MALLORY GARNETT, KATE ANDERSON (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

A prior investigation demonstrated that children at risk via poverty show lower cortisol after participating in a single arts class. The present study asked whether children attending an arts-integrated Head Start preschool might show added benefit from participation in multiple arts classes on a single day. Consistent with study hypotheses, results indicated incremental cortisol benefits associated with multiple arts classes. Implications concern alleviating the impact of poverty on physiological systems that respond to stress.

POSTER 83

ACCEPTANCE OF PSYCHOTHERAPY REFERRALS BY CAUCASIAN AND AFRICAN AMERICAN OLDER ADULTS

DANA DEFILIPPO, CHESKIE ROSENZWEIG, ELIZABETH MIDLARSKY (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

We seek to extend research that has identified predictors of mental health treatment acceptance among older adults, by directly comparing the differential importance of these predictors among community-dwelling Caucasian and African American older adults. Data provide some insight into racial differences in acceptance rates, but do not fully account for utilization differences. In interventions aimed at increasing psychotherapy acceptance among older adults, targeting Attitudes Towards Seeking Professional Psychological Help in African American communities is important.

Friday, March 2, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

Paper

406

**TEACHING PAPERS: MAKING THE CLASSROOM
RELEVANT FOR REAL LIFE**

Friday, March 2, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: MICHELLE SCHMIDT

9:30am - 9:45am

LET'S RESTRAIN TALK OF CAUSALITY

SCOTT PARKER (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Psychology courses on research methods tend (echoing the textbooks) to say that our goal is to learn about cause-and-effect

relations among psychological variables and that “true experimental research” (as opposed to, say, correlational research) is what enables us to succeed. I argue that we oversell our product and that we should talk about these issues in quite a different way.

9:50am - 10:05am

WHAT IS RELEVANCE? STUDENTS' CONNECTIONS OF BIOLOGY CONCEPTS TO THEIR LIFE

AVI KAPLAN, YONA DAVIDSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), KYLE MARA (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN INDIANA), MATTHEW HARTWELL (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER CROMLEY (UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA-CHAMPAGNE), TING DAI (UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO), TONY PEREZ (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL BALSAL (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Students' perceived relevance of academic content is considered highly important for their engagement and learning. However, the concept of relevance has been used in varied ways. In the current study, we employ an emerging comprehensive model of relevance to analyze undergraduate students' relevance constructions of biology concepts to their lives. The analysis highlighted the multi-dimensional structure of relevance, its contextualized nature, and its role in students' identities.

10:10am - 10:25am

SERVICE LEARNING AND RESEARCH EXPERIENCE THROUGH A COURSE-BASED COMMUNITY-STUDENT PARTNERSHIP

MICHELLE SCHMIDT (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

A model for a class-based, student-community partnership will be explored. Students enrolled in an undergraduate, upper-level developmental psychology seminar worked with a non-profit organization, Communities in Schools (CIS), to gain hands-on experience and observational skills with at-risk elementary school children. They also served as research consultants to analyze data for the organization. The experience culminated in a poster symposium with program recommendations for CIS staff and board members. Goals, outcomes, and implications will be explored.

10:30am - 10:45am

SCHOLARSHIP IN SERVICE: STRATEGIES FOR ECPS TO CONDUCT UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH AT PUIS

ALBEE MENDOZA, ALEXIS JONES, COURTNEY GROSS, KAITLIN FORESTIERI (WESLEY COLLEGE)

Early Career Psychologists (ECPs) in primarily undergraduate institutions (PUIs) must find balance in completing scholarship, service, and teaching responsibilities while learning the policies and politics of their institution. The purpose of this talk is to discuss strategies which have been effective in turning classroom assignments by psychology majors into full undergraduate research projects. Strategies include overlapping scholarship and service by mentoring students passionate about presenting their research and committed to completing their graduation

requirements.

Friday, March 2, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

Event

409

PSI CHI DIVERSITY WORKSHOP

Friday, March 2, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: MELANIE DOMENECH RODRÁ-GUEZ

COURAGEOUS CONVERSATIONS: CHALLENGING BIAS AND PREJUDICE

NGHI THAI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The realities of today's world urge us to consider many components of diversity, both visible and invisible. While these dimensions of diversity make society richer, as humans we are inherently biased towards others from different groups. This interactive workshop will engage participants in structured activities to: 1) critically examine assumptions and biases, and 2) discuss strategies, develop communication skills, and gain practical experience for recognizing and managing bias and prejudice in the moment.

Friday, March 2, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

Paper

414

INTERNATIONAL PAPERS:

Friday, March 2, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: SENEL POYRAZLI

11:00am - 11:15am

STUDY ABROAD EXPERIENCE: IMPACT ON DEVELOPMENT OF AUTONOMY

MARYANN BUSH (NAZARETH COLLEGE), MARTA SALINAS, PALOMA MUNDI (UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DE VALENCIA)

The benefits of study abroad for a population of students attending the Catholic University of Valencia were investigated. Gains on developmental tasks associated with personal autonomy (SDTLA) as a result of study abroad experiences and the impact of psychological factors potentially mediating such gains are reported. Results indicated significant main effects for Multicultural Personality scores and Mindfulness. Significant interactions between study abroad status and Multicultural Personality scores, as well as Mindfulness were found.

11:20am - 11:35am

TURKISH DOCTORAL EDUCATION IN COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY: CURRENT STATUS AND

RECOMMENDATIONS

SENEL POYRAZLI (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), DILEK AVCI (HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY, ANKARA, TURKEY)

This paper presentation will discuss training of counseling psychology doctoral students in Turkey and provide suggestions in order to improve training practices. The suggestions and recommendations will be based on APA-approved training programs in counseling psychology and different practices followed by doctoral programs in Turkey. Our position is that the programs in Turkey should place more emphasis on supervised clinical training as a way to prepare more competent academicians.

11:40am - 11:55am

TEACHER TRAINING ON AUTISM IN TANZANIA

NILOFER NAQVI, SARAH WONG-GOODRICH, SARAH GORDON, CHRISTIAN CALLISTRO (IONA COLLEGE)

This paper presents on outcomes of Autism education trainings for special education teachers in three cities in Tanzania in 2016 and 2017. Results supported a significant increase in teachers' knowledge after the training in all locations with effect sizes on the outcome measure ranging from moderate to large. There was a significant effect of location in the teachers' scores using analysis of variance. Implications of the findings are discussed within the context of international research.

Friday, March 2, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium

403

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY INVITED SYMPOSIUM: HOW JURORS THINK ABOUT THE DEATH PENALTY: A COGNITIVE AND AFFECTIVE PARADIGM

Friday, March 2, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: JUDITH PLATANIA, PHD

HOW JURORS THINK ABOUT THE DEATH PENALTY: A COGNITIVE AND AFFECTIVE PARADIGM

Results of the most recent Gallup poll reveal that while support for the death penalty is declining, 55% of Americans support capital punishment for individuals convicted of murder. Research assessing death penalty attitudes has revealed significant relationships between various individual difference factors and attitudes towards the death penalty (see Butler & Moran, 2007). In the current study, researchers extend this paradigm to assess the cognitive and affective processes involved in how individuals think and feel about aspects of the sentencing phase process. Other presentations in this symposium will focus on the importance of assessing how jurors think about the death penalty in the first stage of the trial process, positioning theory in thinking about opening statements and closing arguments, the Affect Infusion model as a framework for understanding random acts of violence, the evaluation of expert testimony of neuroimaging, and

how affect and cognition interact when examining how jurors' use mitigating evidence when forming capital sentencing decisions.

Presentations

How Jurors Think About the Death Penalty: A Cognitive and Affective Paradigm

by Judith Platania (Roger Williams University)

Voir Dire as a Prelude to Attitude Evaluation

by Cassandra Flick (Roger Williams University)

Opening Statements and Closing Arguments Through the Lens of Positioning Theory

by Danielle Reiger (Roger Williams University)

A Cognitive and Affective Framework for a Random Act of Violence

by Cassandra Beinemann (Roger Williams University)

Expert Testimony of Neuroimaging – A Predisposition to Bias

by Rachel Serafinski (Roger Williams University)

Instructions as a Safeguard When Evaluating Mitigation

by Nicholas Zike (Roger Williams University)

Discussant(s): Judith Platania (Roger Williams University)

Friday, March 2, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium

414

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY: HIDDEN FIGURES--EARLY FEMALE PSYCHOLOGISTS

Friday, March 2, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: MARY JENSON

HIDDEN FIGURES: HIGHLIGHTING THE STRUGGLES OF EARLY FEMALE PSYCHOLOGISTS AND HOW THEIR LEGACIES WERE OFTEN LOST TO TIME AND THE EDITING OF TEXTBOOKS

This symposium will address many of the many of the challenges faced by the first generation of female psychologists. These women faced many challenges in obtaining an advanced degree.

First, it was difficult to find a mentor that would accept female graduate students, next they often had to choose between a career and a family, and finally their work has been for the most part edited out of modern psychology textbooks. This session will highlight the lives and work of Margret Floy Washburn, Ethel Puffer Homes, Lillian Jane Martin, and Mamie Phipps Clark

Presentations

Margaret Floy Washburn

by Kaitlin Forestieri (Wesley College)

Ethel Puffer Homes

by Brelyn Jones (Wesley College)

Lillien Jane Martin

by Marquita Dickerson-Frisby (Wesley College)

Mamie Phipps Clark

by Shelby Segars (Wesley College)

Discussant(s): Mary Jenson (Wesley College)

Friday, March 2, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

Poster

Franklin Hall A

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY POSTER SESSION I

Friday, March 2, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: TANIA ROTH, PH.D.

POSTER 1

DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSES IN STRESS RESPONSE TO A PERFORMANCE BASED AND INTERPERSONAL STRESSOR

ORIANNA DUNCAN, VANESSA VILLON, AUDRIANNA VITO, EMILY COOK (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

In order to observe differences in how adolescents respond to interpersonal and performance based stressors, 30 adolescents were randomly assigned to either the Trier Social Stress Test (TSST) or the Yale Interpersonal Stressor (YIPS). Cortisol, alpha amylase, heart rate, and affect were used to measure stress response. Findings suggest that the TSST elicited a stronger stress response overall, while changes in affect evidenced gender differences in response to evaluative versus social stressors.

POSTER 2

EEG MU RHYTHM AND LANGUAGE IN 6- AND 12-MONTH-OLD INFANTS

SADIE MONCAYO, LAUREN J. BRYANT, SONIA LIMAYE, KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

The EEG mu rhythm, recorded at central scalp sites, reacts when one observes or performs a goal-directed action. This overlap of brain activity during action perception and execution is hypothesized to be related to aspects of social cognition. This study examines potential associations between mu rhythm desynchronization (MRD; decrease in power from baseline) and receptive language in 6- and 12-month-old infants. Initial analyses revealed associations between vocabulary and MRD by 12 months.

POSTER 3

THE EEG MU RHYTHM AND LANGUAGE ABILITIES IN 18- AND 24-MONTH-OLDS

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

The EEG mu rhythm desynchronizes (decrease in EEG power relative to baseline) at central scalp sites during the observation and execution of goal-directed actions. This neural mirroring system may be involved in action perception-production coordination and broader social cognition. This study investigates the EEG mu rhythm's association with language abilities of 18- and 24-month-old infants. Preliminary analyses indicated marginally significant associations between mu rhythm reactivity and parent-reported vocabulary at 18, but not 24, months.

POSTER 4

A DEVELOPMENTAL ANALYSIS OF ERROR MONITORING AND BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS IN MIDDLE CHILDHOOD

JORDAN FRANKLIN, ALEXANDRA R TABACHNICK, MARY DOZIER (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

The present study examined associations between child behavior problems and an electrophysiological measure of error monitoring (the error-related negativity (ERN), an event-related potential). 8- and 10-year-old children completed a flanker task to elicit the ERN, and parents reported on children's internalizing and externalizing behavior problems using the CBCL. The association between the ERN and behavior problems was not significant, but older children had significantly larger ERNs and fewer externalizing behavior problems than younger children.

POSTER 5

DELTA-BETA COUPLING AND CHILD EMOTION REGULATION DURING A DELAY OF GRATIFICATION TASK

CHARLENE MINAYA (HUNTER COLLEGE, CUNY), SARAH MYRUSKI, BOYANG FAN (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY; HUNTER COLLEGE, CUNY), ROHINI BAGRODIA, JENNY HA, ALEXANDRA MONTESINOS (HUNTER COLLEGE, CUNY), TRACY DENNIS-TIWARY (HUNTER COLLEGE, CUNY; THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY)

Emotion regulation (ER) promotes positive adjustment throughout life, necessitating identification of predictive ER biological signatures in childhood. One promising signature of ER during rest is delta-beta coupling, a measure of "cross-talk" between emotionally-oriented and cognitively-oriented brain areas. Greater delta-beta coupling among 5-to-6-year-olds predicted fewer parent-reported psychopathology symptoms at T1, and greater adaptive ER strategy use concurrently and longitudinally. Findings provide evidence for the use of delta-beta coupling as a predictive biological signature of child ER.

POSTER 6

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DIGITAL MEDIA USE AND CRITICAL THINKING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

DAN MOSSLER, LEE HAMLET, CHANDLER SHAHEEN, JACOB FONTANA, AUSTIN FOCKLER (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE)

A survey of digital media use and a critical thinking test were

administered to 126 college students. Critical thinking test scores were negatively correlated with social media and cell phone use and were best predicted by a combination of hours spent using social media, hours spent studying, and college GPA. First year students spent more time using digital and social media each day and were more likely to text and browse the web during class.

POSTER 7

SELF-ESTEEM MODERATES THE RELATION BETWEEN PEER VICTIMIZATION AND DEPRESSION IN PREADOLESCENT GIRLS.

CHRISTOPHER AULTS, GABRIELLA MCNULTY, DANIELLE ORTOLANI, MOLLY ANDRESS (KING'S COLLEGE)

In this study, we suggest that high self-esteem buffers the harmful effects of peer victimization, and contributes to a decrease in depression over time, especially for girls. Longitudinal regression analyses reveal that higher levels of self-esteem provides a buffer for worsening depression in girls, not boys. These results suggest that current trends to "boost" self-esteem may not be an adequate solution for decreasing the prevalence of depression in all children who experience peer victimization.

POSTER 8

LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT IN SCHOOL AGED CHILDREN WITH LANGUAGE DISABILITIES

MELANIE GONELL (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the current study was to explore effectiveness of a language development program using communication apps (such as, GoTalk, Touch Chat, and Speak for Yourself) for school aged children with developmental disabilities. The current study included 15 school aged children. The participants consisted of seven verbal boys, one verbal girl, and seven non-verbal boys with ages ranging from 5 to 9 years old at Manhattan Star Academy.

POSTER 9

CHILDREN'S COMPREHENSION OF GOAL PATH PREPOSITIONS FROM 18-24 MONTHS

JENNIFER ROSSEL, MICHELLE INDARJIT, MELANIE LAWRIE, YASMIN HUSSEIN, CHELSEA LEWIS, WILLIAM PEPE, KELLY RAINHO, JULIA WEFFERLING, LAURA LAKUSTA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Do children comprehend prepositions that encode goal paths? Parents of 18-24 month-olds completed a revised MCDI including "to," "into," "onto," "on," and "in". Children comprehended prepositions "on" and "in". Next, an IPLP task directly measured children's comprehension of "to," "into," "on," and "next to". Children comprehended prepositions "on" and "to". Overall findings suggest comprehension of "to," "on," and "in" by 18 months and the development of more semantically complex prepositions (e.g., "next to") later on.

POSTER 10

CHILDREN'S PREFERENCE FOR LEARNING FROM TEACHING RATHER THAN IMITATION

AMANDA HABER, DOUGLAS FRYE (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Children often learn about the world by listening to the testimony of others. When do children identify intentional instruction, specifically when do they distinguish teaching and imitation, and does it relate to theory of mind development? Three- to five-year-olds are presented with stories, where informants engage in teaching and imitation, and children are asked to identify which is better for informing them. The implications of recognizing teaching for school readiness and classroom engagement are discussed.

POSTER 11

THE INFLUENCE OF ATTACHMENT ON AGGRESSION IN PRESCHOOLERS

LAE'SHAWN MORRIS, AUSTIN PROTACK, MORGEN MORAN, TAYLOR DOUGLAS, TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Previous research has concluded that children with insecure attachments to their mothers are more likely to display aggression (Chakraborty et al., 2015; Pasiak & Menna, 2015; Turner, 1991). In the present study, 83 preschoolers were observed for aggressive acts during a free play with their mothers, and children's attachment was assessed through a doll-story completion task. Results indicated that ambivalent children displayed the most physical and verbal aggression.

POSTER 12

ATTACHMENT AND JEALOUSY RESPONSES IN PRESCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), KELSEY MCCURDY (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND), BRIANNA JEHL (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), MEGAN ROWAN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), KELSEY LARRIMORE (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined if children of different attachment qualities demonstrate different responses to a jealousy-evoking event. Attachment representations and jealousy responses were observed and coded for 83 preschool-age children. The results demonstrated that ambivalent children experienced significantly more jealousy than secure and avoidant children, who did not differ in their jealousy responses. This may indicate that ambivalent children exaggerate their jealousy responses to ensure the caregiver restores attention back

POSTER 13

PARENTS' IMPLICIT THEORIES OF INTELLIGENCE RELATE TO RESPONSES TO ACADEMIC CHALLENGE

DAWN KRIEBEL (IMMACULATA UNIVERSITY), ELEANOR BROWN, ANJALI MENON (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY), ARDEN VIZZARD (IMMACULATA UNIVERSITY)

The link between parents' and children's implicit theories of intelligence is examined. The study included 373 children

attending a Head Start preschool. Parents completed questionnaires about family demographics and implicit theories of intelligence; children completed a puzzle task designed to tap responses to challenge. Results of hierarchical linear regression analysis suggested that parents' implicit theories of intelligence statistically predicted children's responses to challenge.

POSTER 14

BEYOND BABY BABBLE: IMITATING INFLUENCES ADULT PERCEPTION OF INFANT VOCALIZATIONS

SARA KOROS, SAVANNAH TOTH, RACHEL ALBERT
(LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Can practice imitating infant vocalizations reorganize the way non-mothers hear baby babbles? Non-mothers rated a set of infant vocalizations before and after imitating speech-sounds. We found that with 3-minutes of imitation practice, non-mothers shifted their ratings of advanced infant vocalizations to be more speech-like. These findings could be helpful for those in infant care occupations. For example, short-term imitation exposure could be used to facilitate the way professionals hear and react to infant vocalizations.

POSTER 15

PERCEPTIONS OF ADVERSE BEHAVIOR ON ELEMENTARY CHILDREN WITH ADHD, ODD, AND/OR CD

KALI JOHNSON, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

Over the past couple decades there have been increased rates of ADHD, ODD, and/or CD in children. I compared perceptions of adverse behavior relating to these disorders in an educational setting. Overall, perceptions among participants were significantly different in understanding and acceptance of behaviors across ADHD, ODD, and CD. Overall, there was less understanding and acceptance of ODD/CD.

POSTER 16

THE EFFECT SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY'S GO PROGRAMS HAVE ON STUDENTS' OPENNESS

ALEX GILLESPIE, CHARIS GOZZO, RYAN ROSS, MADELINE TAVAREZ, HELEN KISO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

In this study we used the Students' Openness to Diversity Scale (Ryder et al., 2016) to assess the effect the Susquehanna University Global Opportunities Program has on students' openness. All participants are undergraduates of all classes from Susquehanna University who may or may not have studied abroad yet. We used an online survey and conducted two independent-samples t-tests to analyze results. We found no significant results, which did not support our hypothesis.

POSTER 17

PARENT/GUARDIAN AND CHILD RELATIONSHIPS: DOES PARENTING STYLE AFFECT SELF ESTEEM?

SARAH WOLMAN, SEAN GALVIN, RACHEL KEEGAN,
LINDSAY KRAFT (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), HELEN

KISO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Previous research suggests that parenting styles are correlated to self-esteem. We examined parenting styles from childhood as predictors of current self-esteem. Data was collected through the use of a survey. A multivariate linear regression was conducted with self-esteem. There was a significant relationship between a permissive parenting style and self-esteem level. The results suggest that self-esteem can impact an individual based on their parent/guardian(s) parenting style.

POSTER 18

PERSONALITY AND THE INITIATION OF ALCOHOL USE DURING THE TRANSITION TO COLLEGE

KELSEY BARTON, NICHOLAS TURIANO, AMY GENTZLER
(WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined how the Big 5 personality traits predict the initiation of alcohol use during the transition to college in a cohort of 489 participants who were first time freshman attending a University in Appalachia. Results indicated that college students who had higher extraversion, and those lower in conscientiousness were more likely to be alcohol users, and use greater amounts of alcohol.

POSTER 19

INCREASING PARENT ENGAGEMENT USING THE LEARN THE SIGNS ACT EARLY (LTSAE) INTERVENTION

MOIRA RILEY, MELISSA SCRIBANI, DANIELLE DENNY,
NANCY TALLMAN, ANNE GADOMSKI (BASSETT RESEARCH INSTITUTE)

The Center for Disease Control has implemented the Learn the Signs Act Early Program to educate parents about developmental milestones. The purpose of this study was to examine the effectiveness of the LTSAE materials. This study uses a quasi-experimental pre-post design to compare parents who did not receive the LTSAE materials to those who did receive the materials. Parents in the post-condition were more engaged in discussions about development than parents in the pre-condition.

POSTER 20

HELICOPTER PARENTING: EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF MATERNAL ATTACHMENT AND PERSONALITY

MEGAN ROWAN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), KELSEY LARRIMORE (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The current study examined the how maternal attachment styles and maternal personality influence helicopter parenting (i.e., overparenting) tendencies. Eighty-three mothers of preschool-age children reported their attachment anxiety and avoidance, personality traits, and overparenting tendencies. Results indicated that mothers who reported greater levels of attachment anxiety and neuroticism also reported more helicopter parenting tendencies.

POSTER 21**COGNITIVE PREDICTORS OF PRESCHOOL EARLY NUMERACY OUTCOMES**

HOLLY FREEMAN, VINAYA RAJAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

This study examined the predictive power of three cognitive pathways: spatial attention (i.e., visuospatial working memory), linguistic skills (i.e., receptive vocabulary), and quantitative skills (i.e., subitizing) to verbal and nonverbal early numeracy outcomes in 3-to-5-year-olds. Early numeracy outcome measures included counting, number recognition, nonverbal arithmetic, and story problems. Linguistic and quantitative skills predicted counting and number recognition performance. Quantitative skills were additionally predictive of performance on nonverbal arithmetic and story problem tasks.

POSTER 22**PARENTAL SUPPORT OF PRESCHOOLERS' EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING DURING MATH-RELEVANT ACTIVITIES: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY**

JANE HUTCHISON (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY),
FRANCESCA LONGO (BOSTON COLLEGE), DEBORAH
PHILLIPS (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

The current study is the first to explore parental support of preschoolers' executive functioning (EF) skills during interactions with math-relevant materials. This issue warrants investigation given the growing focus on how parents can promote the development of such skills. The findings contribute to the literature by demonstrating the capacity for math-relevant activities to promote parental support of children's emerging EF capacities and, further, by demonstrating that certain parent beliefs surrounding math may encourage such support.

POSTER 23**SHORT-TERM MEMORY SUPPORTS RELATIONAL MEMORY BINDING**

NUWAR AHMED, VINAYA RAJAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

We examined whether short-term memory (STM) capacity contributes to individual differences in 6- and 8-year-olds' relational memory binding performance. Children were tested on memory for individual items (animals and locations) and their paired combination. Younger children exhibited poorer discrimination between original and rearranged pairs in the combination condition. However, there was an Age X STM interaction; 6-year-olds with high STM performed comparably to 8-year-olds. These results suggest that STM may facilitate memory binding development.

POSTER 24**PARENTAL ATTITUDES CONCERNING CHILDREN'S BELIEFS IN SECULAR AND NONSECULAR ENTITIES**

REBEKAH TURBETT, JULIA HEBERLE (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The present study examined the potential differences between how religious and nonreligious parents handle their child's acquisition and loss/retention of belief in Santa Claus, Easter Bunny, Tooth Fairy and God. Parents of first-born children less than 10 years of age were asked to rate how they thought, worried, and talked about different types of figures, both religious and secular, to that child. Results suggest differing levels of concern between religious and non-religious parents.

POSTER 25**EVALUATING THE EFFICACY OF ADDY & UNO, A NEW DISABILITY-BASED MUSICAL**

ROBERTA ELIAS FROSSARD, NAVA R. SILTON, PATRICK RILEY, ANA SANCHEZ, ABBY YIP, CHRISTINE BARNWELL (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Sixty-eight students received pre and post-test behavioral intention and cognitive attitude measures both before and following Addy & Uno, A New Puppet Musical, which teaches about disabilities. Following the Musical intervention, the participants showed significantly higher scores on behavioral intentions on the Shared Activities Questionnaire (SAQ) towards children with Autism, ADHD, visual, and physical impairment and significantly improved cognitive attitudes on the Adjective Checklist (ACL) towards children with ADHD, Autism, hearing, visual and physical impairment.

POSTER 26**THE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN TEMPERAMENT AND GUILT IN PRESCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN**

CASEY SAULSBURY, LINDSEY ARNSTEIN, TAYLOR HORAN, TATYANA KULICK, TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Previous research has described the association between temperament and guilt. In the present study, children's behaviors following a guilt-provoking incident were observed. The results illustrated that high negative affectivity was related to more gaze aversion for girls. For boys, higher negative affectivity was related to lower verbalization and higher levels of extraversion/surgency were related to higher verbalization during the task. This suggests that temperament may differentially affect guilt for boys and girls.

POSTER 27**SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL COMPETENCIES IN HOMELESS CHILDREN: DIFFERENCES IN PARENT FUNCTIONING AND ASPECTS**

MARIAH DAVIS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), SARAH VRABIC, JANETTE HERBERS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

We explored the relationship between the perceived shelter environment of parents experiencing homelessness, and risk and protective factors in parents and children through interviewing 60 parent-child pairs in Philadelphia shelters. A positive correlation was found between overall social-emotional competencies (SEC) of children age birth-5 with perceived shelter environment of their caregivers and a negative correlation between SEC of children

and parenting stress. Regression analysis demonstrates parenting stress and perceived shelter environment as predictors of SEC.

POSTER 28

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN PARENT-CHILD TALK CONCERNING SCIENTIFIC CONCEPTS

JENNA ALTON, YOUMNA JALKH, MATTHEW BANDEL, KATIE LEECH, KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Parents can be trained to modify aspects of their scientific talk. However, most interventions are conducted with mothers rather than fathers. In this study, we found that mothers instructed in scientific inquiry or direct instructional methods to increase scientific talk with preschool-aged children were equally beneficial. However, for fathers, the direct instruction method was most effective. This study illustrates that the most effective type of intervention may differ for mothers versus fathers.

POSTER 29

GUIDED PLAY: THE EFFECT OF LEARNING FROM MISTAKES ON PRESCHOOLERS' SHAPE KNOWLEDGE

CHRISTINA BARBIERI, ROBERTA M. GOLINKOFF (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Guided play may be more effective at improving preschoolers' knowledge of definitional shape properties than didactic instruction (Fisher et al., 2013). We investigate whether the opportunity to learn from mistakes differs in Guided Play versus Didactic Instruction. We employ a 2(Didactic/Guided) x 2(Correct/Incorrect) experimental design with conditions varying by whether children are asked to explain or hear an explanation of a puppet's shape sorting (Didactic vs. Guided) and whether the sorting is correct or incorrect.

POSTER 30

21ST CENTURY DILEMMAS: WHAT ARE PARENTS SAYING ABOUT PLAY?

HANNAH DUNN, TOVAH KLEIN (BARNARD COLLEGE)

Play is essential to early development. Yet, parents are pulled by many pressures that undermine children's play. This study aims to understand parental thinking and conflicts they face. 244 parents of toddlers completed open-ended online play questionnaires. Themes were identified to understand issues parents face regarding play. Dilemmas and conflicts involved screen-time, risk-taking, and desire for free play versus other structured activities. Implications for understanding and addressing parental concerns will be discussed.

POSTER 31

DIFFERENCES IN MOTHERS' AND FATHERS' COPING WITH CHILDREN'S NEGATIVE EMOTIONS

HANNAH ABRANTES, MALLARI BOSQUE, ANNE LOFTUS, ZOE PAVONCELLO-KELLEY, KELLY WARMUTH (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

Parents often respond to their children's negative emotional displays, but how parents respond varies. Various reactions, such as distress, punitive, emotion-focused, problem-focused, minimization, and expressive encouragement are strategies parents may use to cope with their children's displays of negative emotions. Mothers and fathers may react differently to their child. Consistent with the social role theory, mothers may be more likely to display problem-focused reactions whereas fathers tend to exhibit more punitive reactions.

POSTER 32

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LINGUISTIC SKILLS AND VERBAL AND NONVERBAL CALCULATION ABILITIES IN PRESCHOOLERS

SHAGUN DHANJU, SHREYA RAJGANDHI, VINAYA RAJAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES IN PHILADELPHIA)

Early number competencies, such as nonverbal calculation and verbal arithmetic, are important for school success. We examined whether preschoolers' verbal and nonverbal calculation skills varied as a function of age and linguistic skill (i.e., receptive vocabulary). Our results suggest that both age and vocabulary influence nonverbal calculation skill, whereas verbal calculation may be more impacted by children's linguistic skills. These findings may help inform educators about the optimal methods to help improve early numeracy.

POSTER 33

ROBOTIC-ASSISTED LOCOMOTION AFFECTS A-NOT-B PERFORMANCE IN NON-CRAWLING 7-MONTH-OLD INFANTS

EMMA ENAV, ALEXA LESLEY, NANCY RADER, SHARON STANSFIELD, JUDITH PENA-SHAFF, CAROLE DENNIS, HÉLÈNE LARIN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Research suggests a positive relationship between self-guided locomotion and executive functioning. In this study, pre-crawling 5-month-old infants were randomly assigned to either a locomotor or a non-locomotor condition. The infants in the locomotor group navigated using a robotic-assisted device. At seven months, executive functioning of both groups was measured. Results suggest that self-guided locomotion leads to enhanced executive functioning as measured using an A-not-B object permanence task.

POSTER 34

THE EFFECTS OF A TRANSITION PROGRAM FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES ON SELF-DETERMINATION

VICTORIA PETRULLA, BRETT MORGAN, PETER VIETZE (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

This work examines the effects of the City University of New York Youth Transition Demonstration Program on post-secondary education outcomes of students with disabilities through the assessment of self-determination. Discussed are suggestions of these findings for the implementation of transition programs for youth with disabilities in regard to a concentration on

self-determination and autonomy and the effects on post-secondary education success.

POSTER 35

PERCEIVED COMMUNITY SUPPORT IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS FOR FAMILIES EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

SARAH VRABIC, COURTNEY THOMAS, JANETTE HERBERS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Families experiencing homelessness receive support from both within and outside of the temporary housing environment. Through structured parent interviews, we investigated whether perceived internal shelter support more significantly predicted family functioning quality than supports received external to shelter environment. Regression results supported our hypothesis, indicating staff-resident dynamics may influence more positive family functioning during shelter stay.

POSTER 36

PROMOTING POSITIVE PARENTING: EVALUATION OF A PARENTING PROGRAM IN FAMILIES EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

PERRIN B. FUGO, ELKE NORDEEN, MICHAEL J. HARTMAN (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), J.J. CUTULI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-CAMDEN), JANETTE E. HERBERS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Infants experiencing homelessness are at high risk for negative outcomes. Research suggests that positive parenting can promote healthy development even in this high-risk context. Our study evaluated the effectiveness of a brief parenting intervention designed for parents of infants staying in emergency housing shelters. The intervention improved parent-infant relationship quality but was also associated with increased parent distress. These findings provide preliminary evidence for the use of parenting programs to promote well-being in homeless families.

POSTER 37

PERCEPTIONS OF SUPPORT AND EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING IN PARENTS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

KENNA YADETA (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), SARAH VRABIC, JANETTE HERBERS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

The research study examines associations among recent adversity, community support, and emotional well-being of parents residing in family emergency housing. Recent adversity emerged as the only significant predictor of emotional well-being, such that, more negative life events predicted more depressive symptoms, beyond associations with perceived community and social support. These findings support calls to implement Trauma Informed Care among emergency housing shelter staff to meet the needs of these high-risk parents and children.

POSTER 38

LENGTH OF SHELTER STAY RELATED TO WELL-BEING IN

FAMILIES EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

SAMANTHA DASHINEAU, RAECHEL MARTIN, PERRIN FUGO (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), J.J. CUTULI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-CAMDEN), JANETTE E. HERBERS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Despite the large number of children and families experiencing homelessness, little work has focused on the shelter environment and its impact on these families. This work seeks to examine the role of the shelter environment upon various measures of parental and child distress. We expected to find more distress in families who remained in shelter longer.

POSTER 39

CHILDREN'S JUDGMENTS OF TRUST, LIKING AND LYING

KERIANN MOSLEY (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Do young children rate all lies as equally bad? Are their ratings influenced by likability of the liar? Preschool/early elementary school children were read scenarios about a lie/truth, the lie/truth benefited the protagonist/another, the protagonist likable/not. Ratings indicate that older children consider all three variables to be important, while younger children focused on a single variable for each of the ratings, with the exception of likelihood to keep a secret, where all

POSTER 40

EMOTION AND SPEAKER FAMILIARITY AS FACTORS IN YOUNG CHILDREN'S ACCURATE RECOGNITION

ALEXANDRA HARRISON, TAWNI STOOP, RACHEL WOLF, LAURA MCGOVERN, PAMELA COLE (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

To study children's processing of affective prosody, we asked 7- and 8-year-olds to listen to (1) a computer-based test (DANVA2) of facial and vocal emotion, and (2) naturalistic recordings of their mother's and an unfamiliar woman's voice. We found they were more accurate at detecting facial than vocal emotion, with vocal fear the hardest, and more accurate when their mother was speaker versus an unfamiliar female. We discuss future directions for research.

POSTER 41

PARENTAL WARMTH AND COGNITIVE STIMULATION: TWO-PARENT FAMILY VERSUS DECEASED CO-PARENT FAMILY DIFFERENCES

ERIN DONOHUE, SYDNEY BECK, LINDA HALGUNSETH, ANNAMARIA CISZMADIA (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Time and resources relate to warm and cognitively stimulating parent-child interactions (Lugo-Gil & Tamis-LeMonda, 2008; Petrill & Deater-Deckard, 2004), but less is known about parenting practices when a co-parent is deceased. This study examined differences in parental cognitive stimulation and warmth between parents who have and have not experienced the death of a co-parent. Researchers found group differences in parent-child book reading and negative feelings toward

parenting. Implications and parental supports are discussed.

POSTER 42

PEER REJECTION AND EMOTIONAL PROCESSING DIFFICULTY IN PRESCHOOL AGED CHILDREN

ASHLEY D. TAYLOR, ALICIA CRONISTER-MORAIS, ROBIN L. LOCKE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

Considering 10-20% of children experience peer rejection, it is important to assess a child's characteristics that increase the risk of peer rejection. Participants were 53 preschoolers (23 male). Teachers reported on peer rejection. Multiple tasks were used to assess emotional knowledge. Findings concluded that preschoolers with lower or biased recognition of emotional faces or less knowledge of emotional situations were more likely to endure more rejection by their peers than other preschool children.

POSTER 43

PREDICTORS OF SATISFACTION WITH SPOUSAL COMMUNICATION ABOUT RETIREMENT

ALYSSA MIVILLE, WILLIAM RUDACILLE, HELEN KISO, ANNAMARIA RUDDEROW (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

With interests in the field of retirement, the study focused on how age, gender, and shared goals and values in relationships impact the satisfaction of spousal communication in retirement. A three-way ANOVA was conducted, resulting in no statistical significance. Two of three two-way ANOVAs were not significant; however, age and gender were found to be statistically significant, $p=.01$, suggesting that successful communication about retirement planning is dependent on the age and gender of individuals.

POSTER 44

THE EFFECT OF INTERVIEWER KNOWLEDGE ON CHILDREN'S MEMORIES OF HOW LEARNING OCCURRED

JADE GOMEZ, LEAH ZACHARIAH, AMY WIBLE, ALEXANDRA GREER, RHYANNON BEMIS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Children (N = 115) aged 4-11 years participated in a one-session study as part of a Living Laboratory partnership. Children took part in a staged learning event and were interviewed after by either knowledgeable (n=75) or naïve (n=40) interviewers. Children's memories of learning were coded for how learning occurred, using a modified version of Sobel and Letourneau's (2015) coding system, and for accuracy. Results indicated minimal effects of interviewer knowledge but significant effects of age.

POSTER 45

UTILIZING ANALOGICAL REASONING TO AID CHILDREN'S PROPORTIONAL REASONING UNDERSTANDING

LILLIAN HAM, ELIZABETH A. GUNDERSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

We hypothesized that supports for analogical reasoning (multiple exemplars and labels) would help children match discrete proportions. Fourth and 5th-graders completed a proportion matching task in a 2 (exemplars: one, two) x 3 (label: none, novel, juice) x 2 (item type: part-foil, whole-foil) mixed-effects design. Results showed a significant 3-way interaction. On part-foil items with no label, performance was better with two exemplars than one, providing partial support for the hypothesized benefit of multiple exemplars.

POSTER 46

EFFECTS OF NUMBER OF SIBLINGS AND BIRTH ORDER ON CHILDREN'S OBSERVED EMPATHY

MAURA MATTHEWS, EMILY HOUCK, MILLY KAWABATA, HEATHER RAMLAL, TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Previous research has found that sibling relationships are important for the development of empathy. Children's behaviors following a feigned injury were observed. The results found that children with more siblings took longer to engage in prosocial acts. When examining gender separately, as the number of siblings increased, the amount of prosocial behavior and latency decreased for girls but not for boys. These findings suggest that siblings have different influences on boys and girls.

POSTER 47

THE IMPACT OF PARENTAL SACRIFICE ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' EDUCATIONAL UTILITY

ALISON COHEN, CARLY COMPTON, FATEMA COLOMBOWALA, BRITTANY GAY, SUSAN SONNENSCHN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

College students' views of the importance and usefulness of education, also known as educational utility, is related to their academic persistence. Although parents' educational attainment can be a barrier for students' success in college, parents could emphasize the utility of education to their children through the sacrifices they make. We examined the relation between parental sacrifice and college students' views of educational utility and if this relation varied by first-generation college student status.

POSTER 48

IMPACT OF PARENT ATTACHMENT AND PERSONALITY ON SOCIAL MEDIA USE IN

GRETCHEN S. LOVAS, ALEXA IANNITELLI, SAMANTHA HOFFMAN, GABRIELLE WILLIAMS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Students (N=125) at a liberal arts college took a survey assessing personality, parent attachment, and social media use, attitudes, and addiction. Results suggest that personality and parent attachment, explaining only 5%-22% of variance in regressions on the outcome variables, were nonetheless useful in providing information about possible protective and risk factors for students engaged in social media use. Emotional stability was a strong protective factor; gender (being female) emerged as a risk factor.

POSTER 49**ACOUSTIC FEATURES OF INFANT VOCALIZATIONS
IMPACT FATHERS' PERCEPTIONS AND RESPONDING**

AUSTIN MARTINEZ, JOSHUA RINEHIMER, RACHEL ALBERT
(LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

How does the acoustic quality and context of infant vocalizations impact fathers' perceptions of and responses to babbling? Fathers rated and responded to video examples of infant vocalizations. Fathers were less sensitive in perceiving differences between acoustic categories of infant speech than mothers. Fathers were most likely to respond to the least mature vocalizations, particularly with affirmations. Thus, depending upon which parent infants interact with, infants might receive different opportunities for learning.

POSTER 50**ARE THERE GENDER-RELATED DIFFERENCES IN SPATIAL
SKILLS IN CHILDREN'S MOBILE APPS?**

ANGLIN THEVARAJAH, SARAH LIGHT, AMY JOH (SETON
HALL UNIVERSITY)

Touchscreen devices and mobile apps are now widely available to young children. Twenty-nine popular children's apps were examined to determine whether boys and girls receive different spatial experience through these apps. Results suggest that apps designed for girls are more likely to include static spatial skills such as disembedding and spatial perception. In contrast, apps designed for boys are more likely to include dynamic spatial skills such as perspective taking and spatial navigation.

Friday, March 2, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium 406

**TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: TEACHING COLLEGE STUDENTS
TO APPLY LESSONS FROM COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY TO
ENHANCE LEARNING**

**Friday, March 2, 2018
11:00am-12:20pm**

CHAIR: MARIANNE FALLON

**TEACHING COLLEGE STUDENTS TO APPLY LESSONS
FROM COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY TO ENHANCE LEARNING**

Putnam, Sungkhasettee, and Roediger (2016) synthesized decades of research in cognitive psychology to help students optimize their learning. They advocated spacing study sessions, practicing retrieval, and engaging in active learning strategies. As instructors, we can build these lessons directly into our curricula and encourage our students to flexibly use these strategies across contexts. This symposium features four cognitive psychologists who have seamlessly integrated applied cognitive psychology into their instructional methods and course design.

Presentations

Teaching the Science of Learning in First-Year Seminars
by Megan Sumeracki (Rhode Island College)

Learning (and Teaching) Strategies in Intro Psych
by Althea Bauernschmidt (St. Bonaventure University)

**Using Applied Cognitive Psychology to Increase
Engagement in Research Methods**
by Marianne Fallon (Central Connecticut State University)

Making It Stick in Cognitive Psychology
by Jennifer McCabe (Goucher College)

Friday, March 2, 2018

11:00am-12:15pm

Invited Speaker

Salon E/C/D

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: JOSE BOWEN, PHD
Friday, March 2, 2018
11:00am-12:15pm

CHAIR: JENNIFER TICKLE

**TECHNOLOGY, THE LIBERAL ARTS AND THE NEW
LEARNING ECONOMY: SUPPORTING STUDENT
DEVELOPMENT**

JOSÉ BOWEN (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Technology has changed our relationship with knowledge. Our phones may have access to more content than any professor, but they are not actually "smart" phones. This new access to information comes with an even higher volume of hyperbole, satire, lies and foolishness, which has only increased the value of discernment, analysis and critical thinking. At the same time, students and the public have come to see college as either a direct return on investment dollars and training for specific careers. Both positions assume that we are still in the Information Age and that parents and colleges can reasonably predict the jobs of the future. They cannot. No one can teach information that has not yet been discovered for jobs that have not been invented, but we know what skills employers want: complex problem solving in diverse groups. Can colleges do more than just say they teach skills? They should, since we have actually crossed into a new learning economy where graduates will be valued not by how much they know, but by how much they can learn.

Friday, March 2, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

Paper

412

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS
Friday, March 2, 2018
11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: JOSEPH TROISI

Friday, March 2, 2018
12:30pm-1:50pm

POSTER 1

EVALUATING MECHANISMS OF REWARD ENHANCEMENT BY NICOTINE IN HUMANS

KYRSTYN JENKINS, ALEXANDRA PALMISANO, ALLISON ARNISTA, MICHELLE PADUA, OGHENENYEROVWO OKIFO, ROBERT LIVOTI, CALLISTA LOVE, ROBERT ASTUR (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

To examine whether nicotine enhances the value of food rewards, thirty participants underwent a virtual reality conditioned place preference paradigm. We found that nicotine-treated participants demonstrated enhanced conditioning compared to the placebo group. To understand the mechanisms behind this finding, a second experiment evaluated differences in reward responding between nicotine users and non-users. We found that nicotine users are more sensation-seeking, risk-seeking, and more likely to show approach behavior to reward compared to non-users.

POSTER 2

ADOLESCENT NICOTINE EXPOSURE IMPAIRS COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY IN ADULTHOOD

EVELYNN HARRINGTON, ZOE STEINBERG, VINAY PARIKH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Adolescent-onset smokers are more vulnerable to develop nicotine addiction; however, the underlying mechanism of this phenomenon remains unclear. Here, we examined the consequences of adolescent nicotine exposure on cognitive flexibility during adulthood in C57BL/6J mice using an operant task. Chronic nicotine administration in adolescent mice disrupted the ability to switch strategies to attain rewards during adulthood. It is possible that adolescent nicotine consumption may compromise the development of neural circuits critical for cognitive control.

THE DISCRIMINATIVE STIMULUS EFFECTS OF NICOTINE & ETHANOL IN TWO DISTINCT

JOSEPH TROISI, SAMANTHA CUOMO (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Drug discrimination methodology was combined with odor-context conditioning in 8 male and 8 female rats. Drug by odor SD (go) and S-delta (no-go) maintained robust stimulus control and there was a sex by stimulus role interaction with greater Sdelta responding in females. The odor contexts and drug contexts alone also sustained strong stimulus control. These data suggest configural learning among drug and odor cues.

Friday, March 2, 2018
12:30pm-1:50pm

Invited Speaker

Salon E/C/D

EPA PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: SUSAN KRAUSS WHITBOURNE, PH.D.

CHAIR: BONNIE A. GREEN

50 YEARS OF STUDYING PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT: JOYS AND CHALLENGES OF LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH

SUSAN KRAUSS WHITBOURNE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON)

The opportunity to study lives through time is one that life-span developmental psychologists truly crave, but it comes at a cost. The Rochester Adult Longitudinal Study (RALS), begun in 1965 on a sample of 350 college students continues to the present day, with the fourth testing of its now late-life adults completed in 2014 and the next wave set to begin in the early 2020's. The study has in actuality a multiple longitudinal, or sequential, design because each follow-up wave of testing, included the testing of a new cohort of approximately 300 college students. The current 4-cohort study made it possible to replicate longitudinal patterns across the same ages but at different years of testing. The study's core focus is Eriksonian psychosocial development, but it has expanded across the decades to include measures of well-being and health along with development in the areas of career and family. This talk will focus on the methodological innovations represented by the study along with a summary of its major substantive findings showing that personality change is the norm rather than the exception across the decades of adulthood.

Friday, March 2, 2018
2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper

405

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: COGNITIVE, SOCIAL, & AFFECTIVE

Friday, March 2, 2018
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: KIMBERLY CUEVAS, PH.D.

2:00pm - 2:15pm

EMERGING NEURAL MIRRORING SYSTEMS: ANALYSIS OF THE SENSORIMOTOR EEG MU RHYTHM

KIMBERLY CUEVAS, LAUREN BRYANT (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

The sensorimotor EEG mu rhythm is reactive during the perception and performance of goal-directed actions (i.e., neural mirroring). Neural mirroring systems may provide the fundamental building blocks for early social cognition. The present series of studies examines the emergence of the EEG mu rhythm during infancy and early childhood, including analysis of its functional significance in early development. Preliminary analyses indicate EEG sensorimotor reactivity by the second postnatal month.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

INFANTS' PHYSICAL IMMATURITY TRIGGERS GREATER EMPATHY IN ADULTS

KARIN MACHLUF (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - WORTHINGTON SCRANTON)

The goal of this experiment was to examine whether neotenous features trigger feelings of empathy. Empathy is of particular interest here given its role in fostering prosocial behavior, such as caretaking and parenting. Participants viewed images of neotenous stimuli (infant faces), non-neotenous stimuli (adult faces), or neutral stimuli (furniture), and answered an empathy questionnaire. Participants who viewed pictures of infant faces rated themselves as having significantly higher empathy than those who viewed other stimuli.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

ADMINISTERING STIMULUS-CONTROL TESTS TO ASSESS HOW YOUNG CHILDREN ATTEND TO WORDS

NANCY HUGUENIN (BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS & TECHNOLOGY, INC.)

Children were required to discriminate words containing two pretrained letters from words containing only one of the pretrained letters. Most children attended simultaneously to both letters when single-letter pretraining was provided. The prevalence of overselective attention to words depended on the type of response measurement. While response topographies of children revealed letter preferences, their intensity determined whether overselective attention occurred. Multiple tests demonstrated differences in how children attended to words.

3:00pm - 3:15pm

AGING AND TIME REPRODUCTION: THE ROLE OF COGNITIVE LOAD AND REDUCED

MATTHEW COSTELLO, ROHINI THUMMA (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

This study examined the effect of aging on time reduction. Younger and older adults were required to estimate the duration of presented stimuli in two experiments that varied by cognitive load. In the first, the two age groups exhibited equivalent performance under simple multisensory conditions. In the second, cognitive load was increased with a working memory requirement, resulting in an age-related decrease in time estimates and increase in variability. We explain this age effect

Friday, March 2, 2018

2:00pm-3:20pm

Invited Speaker

Salon E/C/D

FRED S. KELLER KEYNOTE ADDRESS: CARL HART, PH.D.
Friday, March 2, 2018
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: PAUL SCHNUR

A DRUG DISCUSSION FOR ADULTS

CARL HART (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

This talk will examine the recent drug crisis from an empirical perspective, an adult perspective. Recommendations will inform how future drug education and drug policy efforts should be undertaken.

Friday, March 2, 2018

2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper

407

COGNITIVE PAPERS: ATTENTION AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTION

Friday, March 2, 2018

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: NANCY CARLISLE, PH.D.

2:00pm - 2:15pm

ACTIVE ATTENTIONAL SUPPRESSION

NANCY CARLISLE (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Goal-directed attention is often focused on enhancing representations matching a target. Recent research has also focused on our ability to ignore known distractors. In this presentation, I will present two experiments that provide support for active attentional suppression of known distractors. The first experiment examines whether a location-based strategy, and the second experiment examines whether a color-recoding based strategy could explain evidence for suppression. Neither seem to account for the data.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

AROUSAL DURING STRESSFUL TASK COMPLETION LINKED TO STATE ANXIETY IN FEMALE

WILLIAM TSANG, MEGAN CHESIN, MICHELE CASCARDI (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Physiological reactivity under stress is linked to deficits in cognitive and emotional processing, and thus may represent a biological marker for anxiety. This marker may be more salient for females than males; however, research is lacking. We tested gender differences in the associations of heart rate variability, executive attention, and state anxiety in 50 emerging adults. In females only, self-reported anxiety was associated with physiological reactivity in response to a stressor.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH DEGREE OF HANDEDNESS

ELIZABETH SHOBE (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

Degree of handedness has been associated with individual differences in cognitive abilities. Currently, the association between handedness, need for cognitive closure and dark triad personality characteristics, and executive function was explored. Consistent handers (use one hand across tasks) showed high order, predictability, closed-mindedness, and executive functions, and low tolerance for ambiguity. Inconsistent handedness (hand usage is task dependent) was associated with lower scores on need for closure subscales and higher psychopathy.

3:00pm - 3:15pm

DON'T WORRY, BE MESSY: WORKSPACE CLUTTER DOES NOT INFLUENCE CREATIVITY AND ATTENTION

ALBERTO MANZI (MERCY COLLEGE), YANA DURMYSHEVA (BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE – CUNY), ANDREW ROGERS (MERCY COLLEGE - NYU), JUSTINE RAMOS (MERCY COLLEGE)

The present research was designed to replicate and expand research findings claiming that messy workspaces may have positive effects on creative output (Vohs et al, 2003) and negative effects on attention regulation (Chae & Zhu, 2014). Participant were randomly assigned to work at a neatly organized or messy desk to complete validated creativity and executive control tasks. Results indicated that workspace clutter did not influence either creativity or executive control.

Friday, March 2, 2018
2:00pm-3:20pm

Invited Speaker 414

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE SPEAKER
Friday, March 2, 2018
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: BERNARD C. BEINS

Friday, March 2, 2018
2:00pm-3:15am

Symposium 401

SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM: CULTURE, MORALITY, AND AUTONOMY
Friday, March 2, 2018
2:00pm-3:15am

CHAIR: ALLISON DIBIANCA FASOLI

CULTURE, MORALITY, AND AUTONOMY: VIEWS FROM INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES

The notion of individual autonomy is central to much theory and research on moral thinking and motivation. But how is the relationship between autonomy and morality culturally structured? To address this question, our papers present

cross-cultural studies—conducted across societies (i.e. U.S. and India) and across U.S. subcultures (political-ideological and religious groups)—that demonstrate how socioecological conditions, socializing forces, and developmental pathways shape the role of autonomy in people's moral thinking and moral motivation.

Presentations

A Socioecological Perspective on the Prioritization of Autonomy-Based Morality

by Jenny Su (St. Lawrence University), Chi-Yue Chiu (Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Autonomy in the Moral Reasoning of Mainline and Evangelical Protestants

by Allison DiBianca Fasoli (Middlebury College)

Culture, Autonomy, and Perceptions of Morally Exemplary Behavior

by Matthew Wice (The New School), Namrata Goyal, Joan Miller (The New School)

Duty and Agency: Outlooks on Agency across Children, Parents, and Storybooks

by Namrata Goyal, Matthew Wice, Alyson Aladro, Malin Kallberg-Shroff, Joan Miller (The New School)

Friday, March 2, 2018
2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper 414

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: CROSS-CULTURAL ISSUES IN ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT
Friday, March 2, 2018
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: CHERYL PARADIS

INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS CULTURAL ISSUES IN THE ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT OF FORENSIC POPULATIONS

This symposium will focus on international and cross-cultural issues and includes these four presentations: "Cross Cultural Issues in the Treatment of Vulnerable Populations in Lebanese prisons"; "Evaluations of Competency to Stand Trial of Sovereign Citizens in an Urban Setting"; "Differentiating Cultural Beliefs from Psychotic Symptoms in the Forensic Assessments of Caribbean Populations"; and "Exploring the Impact of Culture in Family Violence Cases Among US-Born and Foreign-Born Defendants in a Large, Urban Forensic Sample."

Presentations

Friday, March 2, 2018
2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium 406

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: GIVING PSYCHOLOGY AWAY, TO

EDUCATION
Friday, March 2, 2018
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: TAMARAH SMITH

GIVING PSYCHOLOGY AWAY, TO EDUCATION

The educational system in the United States is large and complex. Although many criticize the system, we cannot deny the level of creativity and culture that is produced by the citizens of the United States who have studied in the public school system. This symposium will include presentations on how the ever changing and risky nature of the US educational system allows it to work, and the role of psychology in that change and risk.

Presentations

Giving Psychology Away, to Education
 by Frank Farley (Temple University)

Taking a Risk with Content: The New Statistics and Open Science
 by Susan Nolan (Seton Hall University)

Taking a Risk with Non-Academic Content: Considering Students' Feelings
 by Tamarah Smith (Cabrini University)

Friday, March 2, 2018
2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium 413

**COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY WORKSHOP: GEOGRAPHIC
 NEEDS ASSESSMENT**
Friday, March 2, 2018
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: KRISTEN GLEASON

**GEOGRAPHIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT IN COMMUNITY
 PSYCHOLOGY**

KRISTEN GLEASON (UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT AUGUSTA)

Risks and resources are often unequally distributed across our communities. For community scientists, having a methodology that is able to document unjustly distributed risks or resources that are out of sync with community need is a powerful tool in helping stakeholders address these issues. The proposed workshop will provide an overview of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) techniques and will demonstrate how these techniques can be used to conduct a geographic needs assessment.

Friday, March 2, 2018
2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper 403

**APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: HIGHER EDUCATION (20
 MIN TALKS)**
Friday, March 2, 2018
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: AMANDA PRICE, PHD

2:00pm - 2:15pm

**IMPROVING STRESS MINDSET DOES NOT IMPACT
 ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE**

AMANDA PRICE, EVELYN POTOKA, MARY PHILLIPS
 (PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES)

The present study examined whether changing people's mindset about stress might improve their performance on stressful tasks. Eighty nursing students completed the Stress Mindset Measure (SMM) then received either a) messages indicating that stress is beneficial, b) messages indicating ways to manage/prevent stress or c) no message. Several days later, students again completed the SMM and a high stakes math exam. While the beneficial messages enhanced stress mindset, they had no impact on exam performance.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

**WHEN WHINING PREDICTS WINNING: THE POWER OF
 STUDENTS' COMPLAINTS IN COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

TANZINA AHMED (BRONX COMMUNITY COLLEGE CITY
 UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Students in community college can narrate to navigate their college institution (Daiute & Kreniske, 2015). This study investigates whether students' use of narratives to interpret community college might predict academic success. 103 students crafted narratives in fall which were reviewed using script analysis (Daiute, 2014). After Spring 2015, GPA was collected. Students' ability to narrate about relationship conflicts and to find solutions predicted higher GPA. However, a focus on difficult situations alone predicted lower GPA.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

**GENDER, PREFERRED TEACHING METHODS, AND
 CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES: A PILOT STUDY**

LAURIE MURPHY, SUZANNE PARKMAN, NINA EDULJEE,
 KAREN CROTEAU (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

This pilot study examined the relationship between gender, preferred teaching methods, and classroom participation activities for 73 undergraduate college students. Significant gender differences were obtained for five items of preferred teaching methods. For males, the top participation activity in the classroom included "actively participating in organized classroom group activities." For females, the top activity included "volunteering to answer professor's questions." No significant gender differences were obtained for participation activities.

Friday, March 2, 2018

2:00pm-3:20pm

Poster

Franklin Hall A

PSI CHI/PSI BETA POSTER SESSION

Friday, March 2, 2018

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: MARIANNE FALLON

POSTER 1

THE EXPERIENCE OF AUTONOMOUS SENSORY MERIDIAN RESPONSE

TIFFANY TIEU (CHELTENHAM HIGH SCHOOL)

Autonomous Sensory Meridian Response (ASMR) is a relatively new phenomenon that has gained popularity through YouTube and other social media. This project investigated what type of people were generally more likely to experience ASMR. Participants completed both a survey assessing ASMR experiences as well one that asked about their experience while watching a video intended to elicit them. Those with high absorption and fantasy proneness were more likely to experience ASMR.

POSTER 2

FACTORS AFFECTING NORMATIVE SOCIAL INFLUENCE

CORINNE PACKEL, LIONEL SMOLER-SCHATZ, JOHN MOHL (CHELTENHAM HIGH SCHOOL)

This study assessed whether normative social influence was augmented by the source of previously provided responses. Participants were asked to guess the amount of objects in a jar. Some were provided with what they believed were previous guesses of their friends, randomly selected participants, or with nothing at all. A conforming effect was found but not influenced by the type of previous guesses (friends vs. random).

POSTER 3

IMAGINATION AND THE MCGURK EFFECT

MARYGRACE RITTLER, JOHN MOHL (CHELTENHAM HIGH SCHOOL)

This study tested whether imagination can override the McGurk Effect, which is when auditory information is misidentified when conflicting visual stimuli is presented. Participants identified for high or low imaginative ability were asked to imagine not being able to understand facial expressions. Pilot studies showed that high imaginatives may incorporate a strategy of avoiding facial comprehension. Final data will be presented to show whether this imaginative task can override the McGurk Effect.

POSTER 4

EFFECT OF COMPETITION ON SOCIAL LOAFING

TYLER CURRY (CHELTENHAM HIGHSCHOOL)

This experiment assessed the effect of competition on social loafing. Participants were given a word-rhyming task while told that it was either part of a group or individual task. Half were also told that it was part of a competition while the remaining half were told it was just a simple task. This study will assess the hypothesis that being part of a competition overrides people's tendencies to diffuse work responsibilities while in a group.

POSTER 5

THE EFFECT OF SEX RATIOS ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE: AN EVOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIVE

DEIRDRE LEO, ADAM FAY (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT OSWEGO)

This study explored the relationship between operational sex ratio and academic performance. Participants read an article manipulating their operational sex ratio and completed a test of academic performance and an inventory of sociosexual orientation. Results indicated an interaction trending towards significance between sex, operational sex ratio, and sociosexual orientation. Simple effects were consistent with the hypothesis that male academic performance would improve in an unfavorable operational sex ratio as a mechanism of intrasexual competition.

POSTER 6

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF HIGHER LEVEL PERFORMANCE IN ELITE YOUTH SOCCER ATHLETES

MATTHEW BEST, KENNETH BARRON (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER HULLEMAN, YOI TIBBETTS, EVAN NESTERAK (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA), ADAM BACON (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

This study is focused on measuring and evaluating the psychological constructs that are related to elite sport performance. Over 4,000 male youth soccer players in an elite academy system completed a survey that assessed a variety of psychological variables, which were then correlated to performance outcomes to measure the relationship between the psychological variables and outcomes. This research has great potential for application in the soccer world to enhance both player and coach development.

POSTER 7

EXPLORING THE ACCEPTANCE MODEL OF INTUITIVE EATING WITH DIVISION III COLLEGE ATHLETES

MARGARET CZAPSKI (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

This study analyzed differences in intuitive eating between NCAA Division III athletes and nonathletes using the expanded acceptance model of intuitive eating (Tylka & Homan, 2015). Participants completed questionnaires assessing the components of this model, including (a) Body Acceptance by Others, (b) Internal Body Orientation, (c) Exercise Motives, (d)

Body Appreciation, and (e) Intuitive Eating. Path analyses of the athletes showed that six of the eleven model paths were consistent with previous research.

POSTER 8

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLITICAL IDEOLOGY THROUGH MORAL REASONING AND STUDENTS' MAJOR CHOICE

AGATA KOPACZ (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the relationship between political ideology through moral reasoning in students pursuing the same major. A sample of 360 students from different majors completed a Moral Foundations Questionnaire. Comparison analysis was performed for students majoring in Business Management, Communication Sciences and Disorders, Criminal Justice, Childhood/Special Education, Nursing and Psychology. Significant differences were found between majors on the degree of relevance of binding foundations.

POSTER 9

INFLUENCE OF FEAR AND EDUCATION ON HEALTH BEHAVIORS AND HEALTH KNOWLEDGE

MORGAN MECALIANOS, AMANDA SANFORD (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

Young adults are unaware of what constitutes health-promoting behaviors and are unaware that their health-inhibiting behaviors can have negative long-term consequences. Living a healthy lifestyle is a combination of eating healthy, adequate physical activity and minimizing stress. Attempts to encourage health behaviors include educational appeals as well as fear tactics. This study suggests educating young adults about what constitutes a healthy lifestyle may be more effective than fear tactics used to discourage health inhibiting behaviors.

POSTER 10

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORIES OF CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS IN GOOD TIMES AND BAD TIMES

VIVIANA HERNANDEZ, ANTHONY COPPOLA, STEPHANIE BERGER, CHRISTINA JOHNSON (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

This study examined autobiographical memories about close relationships when they were going-well and when they were difficult. Participants recalled memories to cue-words and rated them on vividness and emotional strength. Participants retrieved strongly positive memories about relationships going-well and strongly negative memories about difficult times. Surprisingly, there was no evidence of fading affect bias or enhanced vividness of positive memories. Memories about difficult times were equally strong and vivid as memories about good times.

POSTER 11

ATTITUDES TOWARDS SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSERS

AMANDA ANZOVINO, CHERYL PARADIS (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This study evaluated college students' attitudes towards accused sexual abusers. Students completed a survey about a fictional vignette in which a teacher sexually abuses a student. Most participants reported that they believed the student and expressed negative attitudes towards the teacher. Participants favored harsh punishment (prison, sex offender registry, prohibited from teaching). Compared to males, female participants were more likely to believe the fictional teacher was guilty, $\chi^2(1, N=94)=18.20, p=.015$.

POSTER 12

REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS OF THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DISGUST AND BMI

KENDALL CORCORAN, THERESA WHITE, CAITLIN CUNNINGHAM (LE MOYNE COLLEGE)

Obesity is epidemic, but descriptions of the obese population's attitudes toward food vary. This meta-analysis characterizes the relationship between Body Mass Index and disgust sensitivity, with the view that individual differences may contribute to distorted eating patterns. PubMed, PsycINFO, and ProQuest databases were searched for relevant articles. The hypothesis that disgust is inversely related with body mass index was tested using p-curve analysis techniques.

POSTER 13

THE ANONYMOUS COLLECTION OF LONGITUDINAL DATA: SELF-GENERATED IDENTIFICATION CODES AND METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES

ELLEN MCCAULEY, MADELINE OSARCZUK, SARAH FISHER, JODI MCKIBBEN (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Self-Generated Identification Codes (SGIC) maintain participants' anonymity and match responses when collecting sensitive information in longitudinal studies. Participants (n=55) in two related studies completed an SGIC during two sessions. The researchers found that all participants matched on > 75% of the SGIC elements. Contrary to previous literature, it is possible to create a stable SGIC that successfully maintains participant anonymity and reliably connects responses over time, thus facilitating the anonymous collection of

POSTER 14

DOSE-DEPENDENT EFFECTS OF SUCROSE ON MONETARY AND FOOD-RELATED DELAY-DISCOUNTING

BELEN ROGERS, JONATHAN SLEZAK (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has indicated that the process of breaking down glucose influences performance under a delay-discounting task. The current experiment is designed to test this finding; whether different concentrations of sucrose will produce dose-dependent changes in blood glucose levels, and as a result, also affect hypothetical monetary vs. food based

discounting. A repeated measures ANOVA indicated a significant dose by time interaction for blood glucose levels, but not for food or monetary discounting.

POSTER 15

THE EFFECT OF A BLUEBERRY AND CURCUMIN DIET ON THE REDUCTION

KAITLYN O'DONNELL, EMILY BOOTH, BRIDGETTE HINDT, ELIZABETH BIENERT (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Rats were fed a high antioxidant diet of blueberry and curcumin or a normal diet and then were designated to the sham group or the fluid percussion injury group. The rats in the high antioxidant group had slower cognitive functioning than the normal diet rats. The density of PINK-1 protein in the right hippocampus was analyzed to see if there was a difference between the groups. There was no significant difference between the groups.

POSTER 16

FRUIT FLY LARVAE LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY IN RESPONSE TO ALCOHOL

CAITLIN KENNEDY, BRITTENY LEISTER, INGRID TULLOCH (VILLA JULIE COLLEGE)

The current study analyzed the effect of alcohol exposure on the locomotor activity of *Drosophila melanogaster* larvae. Larvae were placed on molasses-agar petri dishes then exposed to water or alcohol. The number of squares traveled on a 1.5 x 1.5 cm grid of squares and the rate it took to cross a square, were predicted to increase with acute alcohol exposure. The hypothesis that exposure to alcohol increases locomotor activity was marginally supported.

POSTER 17

APPRAISAL OF AND PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSE TO ACUTE STRESS VARIES WITH CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.

COLIN STEIN, MAX LEVINE, MICHAEL JARCHO (SIENA COLLEGE)

Different personality traits have been shown to affect stress appraisal. The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between conscientiousness, appraisal of an acute laboratory stressor, and systolic blood pressure (SBP) reactivity to that stressor. Preliminary results demonstrate that individuals high in conscientiousness exhibited significantly more adaptive appraisal responses. Individuals high in conscientiousness also tended to exhibit larger increases in SBP during the stressor, but the difference was not statistically significant.

POSTER 18

THE EFFECTS OF CREATING ART ON FRUSTRATION

BRIELLE PONTELANDOLFO (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), NATALIE CIAROCCO (UNDEFINED)

Building knowledge on the impact of creating art and how that process can help people psychologically will assist therapists and

their clients. The current study experimentally tested whether creating art decreases frustration. Participants worked on a frustrating game. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three art-related tasks. Frustration was measured through a self-report Frustration Discomfort scale. The puzzle and creating art groups were significantly more frustrated than the visualizing group.

POSTER 19

PARENTAL SUPPORT, ACADEMIC EXPECTATIONS, AND DEMANDS AT HOME IN FIRST-GENERATION COLLEGE STUDENTS

BRITTANY SIMMS, JEFFREY ELLIOTT (STEVENS UNIVERSITY)

Differences between first-generation and non-first-generation college students in terms of their perceptions of parental academic expectations, emotional support; and demands to help at home were investigated in a correlational study with 62 participants. The results showed parents of first-generation students were perceived to be less concerned about academic performance, less able to provide assistance, less willing to help make college decisions, less concerned about grades, and gave less good advice about college.

POSTER 20

COMPARING BODY IMAGE AND WEIGHT IN BARIATRIC PATIENTS

MEGHAN MCSWEENEY, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effect of weight loss surgery on self-perceived body image both pre-operative and post-operative. Our survey used the BIQ questionnaire with most of the questions modified specifically for weight. The survey had 140 adult participants. Self-reported levels of mood, personal and beauty image, and their social interaction due to the participant's body image were measured using slider scales. The findings study showed that the participants incurred extreme benefits in all areas post-surgery.

POSTER 21

BIPOLAR DISORDER AND STIGMA

CAITLIN HERBER, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

This study assessed whether knowledge of and exposure to bipolar disorder affects stigma towards individuals with bipolar disorder. Participants were college students who took an online survey assessing knowledge of, exposure to, and stigma toward bipolar disorder. Results indicated that knowledge was negatively correlated with stigma, while exposure was not significantly correlated with stigma.

POSTER 22

TRAUMA IN CLINICAL CASE STUDIES

JESSICA STALLINGS, LISA DIXON, THOMAS J. TOMCHO

(SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Given the likelihood of trauma (80%, Breslau, 2009), and its comorbidity with other psychological disorders (Flory & Yehuda, 2015), clinicians should assess potential trauma history when evaluating patients. We are coding 80 case studies published between 2000-2015, to determine the frequency of trauma identified. Less than 25% of studies reported any history of trauma (n=11) in patients. Trauma assessment helps practitioners make inferences about the cases' applicability to their own patients.

POSTER 23

HOSPITAL NURSES SUSCEPTIBILITY TO VICARIOUS TRAUMA

KAITLYN SMITH, NUWAN JAYAWICKREME (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Vicarious trauma (VT) is a pressing issue among nurses. VT symptoms are similar to those of PTSD such as intrusive thoughts and depression. In the current study, risk factors for VT in nurses were studied. High-levels of VT symptoms were found in a sample of 74 nurses; however, VT was not related to past trauma, age, gender, and years in the nursing field; instead the high levels of symptomology is likely due to burnout.

POSTER 24

ELDERLY DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH VIOLENT OFFENSES: PSYCHIATRIC, MEDICAL, AND LEGAL CHARACTERISTICS

JENNELIE KORBES (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE), MONIQUE BOWEN, ELIZABETH OWEN, CHERYL PARADIS (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

A retrospective chart review identified eighteen elderly defendants evaluated for competency to stand trial (CST). All were men and many were charged with murder or manslaughter. The most common diagnoses included: cognitive disorder (33%), depression (22%), and schizophrenia (17%). Ten (56%) were deemed CST. Most victims were female and known to the defendants. Those diagnosed with mood disorders were significantly more likely to be deemed CST compared to those diagnosed with a different diagnosis.

POSTER 25

A VALIDATION STUDY OF THE BELMONT ALTRUISM MEASURE

RYAN JENSEN, DAISHA CANE, JOHN LONGENECKER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to validate a new measure of altruism, the Belmont Altruism Measure (BAM). Participants were primed with one of three videos, and completed an existing measure of altruism and empathy questionnaire to establish convergent validity, and a narcissism scale for discriminant validity. Social desirability was also examined. Results supported evidence for convergent validity, and inter-item reliability, but not discriminant validity. A significant relationship was found between

altruism and social desirability.

POSTER 26

IPAD FOR AUTISM UPDATE: GENERALIZABILITY FOR LANGUAGE TRAINING

ALEXANDRA SHOLTES, ADAM GEDDIS, MARISA BENJAMIN, LAUREN MARPLE, KAREN JENNINGS, LAWRENCE WELKOWITZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

This is Year Three of an NH-INBRE study looking at language training for autism. Findings indicate that adolescents and adults with autism improve their match in parameters of speech including pitch and rhythm. An important question is whether these changes generalize to natural social interactions. We have entered 12 subjects with diagnosed autism and this paper will report on changes in a behavioral test designed to measure generalizability to real life conversations.

POSTER 27

COLOR PERCEPTION IN CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL VISION

ELIZABETH EBERTS, NANCY FURLONG, AMY BUTTON, DANIELLE GAGNE (ALFRED UNIVERSITY)

It is well known that visual acuity is higher in the center of vision than the periphery; the same is true of color perception. In two experiments, difference thresholds in central and peripheral vision were tested in children and adults. A variety of hues and range of comparison differences were tested in center and periphery. Results revealed that psychologically pure hues had significantly different thresholds, and thresholds were higher in the periphery.

POSTER 28

INVESTIGATING THE BENEFITS OF COLORING

CAROLINE HEILBRONER-HAMMEL, ELYSE CARON (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Our experiment predicted coloring with warm colors would reduce stress more than coloring with cool colors. Forty-five participants were given three stress level self-reports and to read a portion of the Declaration of Independence aloud while recorded. They were then asked to color with warm, cool or no colors. Color groups were given a design. No colors sat quietly for 15 minutes. Results indicate coloring or sitting after stressful events are effective in reducing stress.

POSTER 29

MUSIC'S INFLUENCE ON MEMORY

ALYSSA BUNYEA (SIENA COLLEGE)

This study investigated the influence of individual preference for music when studying and cognitive performance. It was predicted that participants who enjoy studying with music would perform differently on a recall task compared to participants who do not enjoy studying with music, if both groups are exposed to music

before the task. Mean differences for recall were found when comparing groups that do not prefer music when studying and exposure to music before the task.

POSTER 30

THE INFLUENCE OF PRIMING ON EMOTIONAL APPRAISAL

AUBRIE POTTEIGER, REBECCA DAVIS, KEITH FEIGENSON
(ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The current study examined the relationship between framing of virtual reality video experience and physiological appraisal of that experience. Participants were read one of three priming conditions before going on a simulated roller coaster ride. Results indicated that negative framing lowered the physiological response, specifically oxygen saturation, for those in the negative framing condition. This suggests that the framing prepared individuals for the virtual reality experience, resulting in lower physiological responses.

POSTER 31

THE EFFECT OF STATE OF MIND ON THE MEMORY OF AN EVENT

JENNA MATIJEVIC, KIERA VORDERBRUEGGEN, BRITTANY BECKWITH (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Previous research has established that mood can influence eyewitness testimony, and people's acceptance of misleading post-event information. 45 college students watched a video of a theft in marketplace. A mood induction procedure then took place, and after reading a misleading or accurate narrative, participants recalled the theft. Mood was not successfully induced, and no significant effects of mood on eyewitness accuracy were found. However, the misinformation effect was confirmed.

POSTER 32

STRESS AND COPING MECHANISMS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON WORKING MEMORY CAPACITY

HELENA SWANSON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The study examines the effects perceived stress levels and different coping mechanisms used have on working memory capacity in college students. Ninety undergraduates completed self-report measures on perceived stress levels and coping mechanisms used. Working memory capacity was measured by a digit span task. There was no significant relationship between perceived stress levels and working memory capacity. There was a significant effect on different coping mechanisms used and perceived stress levels.

POSTER 33

THE EFFECT OF MONITORING PRESSURE ON WORKING MEMORY TASKS

MICHAEL O'KANE, SEAN MCGLOIN, MATTHEW MARVILLI,
VICTOR PEREZ (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

We examined the effect of monitoring pressure on working memory tasks. Participants were placed in either the pressure group (n=30) or control (n=36) and completed the n-back and digit-span task. No statistically significant difference was found between pressure and control groups on either the visual n-back task or visual forward digit span task. We believe significant results would have been found if a different method of inducing monitoring pressure had been used.

POSTER 34

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND DECISION-MAKING SKILLS AND BELIEFS

AMBER HOWARD, LOU MANZA (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Participants were given surveys to measure emotional intelligence, decision-making skills, and personal beliefs about their ability to make decisions. Subjectively, individuals felt that they possessed effective emotional intelligence and reasoning skills. Additional results revealed that emotional intelligence was significantly related to both objective decision-making accuracy as well as participants' beliefs as to how well they could make logical choices.

POSTER 35

THE ROLE CAFFEINE INTAKE HAS ON STRESS AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

MELANIE VENTURA, KAYLA HUNTINGTON, TAMEH ROHANI,
CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Using an original questionnaire, we measured the correlation between caffeine intake and restlessness. Our survey of 154 participants found that there was a moderate correlation between feeling restless the day the participants took the survey and caffeine intake. There was a weak correlation between caffeine intake the day the participants took the survey and their level of performance. While participants say that caffeine intake doesn't affect their academic performance, it affects their stress levels.

POSTER 36

THE EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO SUCCESS ON STUDENTS' FEELINGS OF SATISFACTION

KATHLEEN CRONIN, BRIDGET PODY (GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY)

This poster presentation focuses on the results of an experimental study examining students' feelings of satisfaction after exposure to a story of success. Exposure is an important element when determining levels of satisfaction or dissatisfaction. Success stories can often incline one to feel more motivated for the future or satisfied with a current plan of study. This study was designed to help identify the factors in which students feel confident in their chosen major.

POSTER 37

DYADIC META-ACCURACY AND PERCEIVED

MOTIVATIONAL ACCURACY IN ACADEMIC WORK GROUPS

REED PRIEST (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Previous research found that working group members showed accuracy for knowing if others liked them, but not for knowing whether the others felt competitive with them. We replicated this finding in academic work groups, and explored perceived motivational accuracy for both learning and getting an acceptable grade. We found that students demonstrated poor perceived motivational accuracy, and thus did not know what motivated their peers in the classroom.

POSTER 38

DO DIFFERENCES IN FORGETTING RATE PREDICT PERFORMANCE ON OTHER COGNITIVE TASKS?

KAYLIN DUNN, LINDSEY LILIENTHAL (PENN STATE ALTOONA)

Studying forgetting in working memory traditionally has been difficult, but a recent paradigm allows for the observation of forgetting without introducing additional interference. In the present study, we used this paradigm to investigate individual differences in forgetting rate in young adults. The results indicated that forgetting did occur and rates did differ across participants; these results, as well as correlations between forgetting rate and performance on other cognitive tasks are discussed.

POSTER 39

THE IMPACT OF TRAIT AND STATE ANXIETY ON EMOTIONAL INTERPRETATION

RAGAN WILSON, LONNIE YANDELL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Emotional interpretation is the ability to understand the emotions behind a message. To examine the relationship between trait and state anxiety and emotional interpretation, participants reported their trait anxiety, were randomly assigned to either an anxious or relaxing virtual reality experience and then completed measures of state anxiety and emotional interpretation. No interaction was found between trait and state anxiety, assigned condition, and emotional interpretation, which could be due to problems such as motion sickness.

POSTER 40

WARM LEFT FOOT OR COLD RIGHT FOOT: EMOTIONAL COHERENCE FACILITATES TIMES

LAURA HERRERA TORRES, SETH MCDONALD, ANDREA MEDINA (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Does a match in body and brain laterality involving peripheral sensations and feelings optimize cognitive performance? This study tested how emotion manipulation via a water-stress test (left or right foot submerged in unpleasantly cold or pleasantly warm water) influenced performance ease (reaction time; RT) during a dot-probe task involving emotional distractors. When right > left hemispheric laterality matched for foot, temperature,

and emotional distractor, RTs were indeed fastest.

POSTER 41

ANECDOTAL ARGUMENTS AND WILLINGNESS TO TAKE CORTICOSTEROIDS

MICHAEL SILVERSTEIN, LAURA EDELMAN (MUHLENBERG COLLEGE)

The goal of the present study was to identify how affective, emotion-based appeals, such as anecdotes, factor into medical decisions, and what other factors predict willingness to take medication. We find that people base medical decisions off of their beliefs about safety of the medication and their dread for potential side-effects. Additionally, being presented with a negative anecdote reduced the strength of safety as a predictor and the amount participants accounted for rates.

POSTER 42

RESOURCES THAT UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH OFFICES ARE OFFERING, AND WHAT THEY INCLUDE

RACHEL LINGENFELTER, DANA RAND, CARA GRIFFITHS, THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Student engagement in undergraduate research is considered an important high impact practice (Kuh, 2008). Following an examination of 1200 higher education institutions, we identified 400 with an Undergraduate Research Office or Program (UROP). Our preliminary analysis of 7.5% of these UROPs reveal that few UROPs provide information about currently available research opportunities. We seek to establish national guidelines for types of information available to students through UROPs.

POSTER 43

COMMUNITY-IDENTIFIED BARRIERS TO PROMOTING HEALTHY LIVING FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS

HULON MORGAN, LISA STEWART, SARAH JUNG, JASMINE ABRAMS (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY)

This presentation identifies barriers to healthy living for African American residents at Wayland Village, a senior living facility in Baltimore, Maryland. Utilizing grounded theory methodology, we examined community-identified barriers that prevented residents from accessing care and participating in health promoting activities. Forty residents participated in seven focus groups. NVivo analysis indicated structural, social and psychological barriers to health. Recognizing barriers is important for implementing changes to improve the quality of life for African American seniors.

POSTER 44

MENTAL HEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES PRISON SYSTEM AND THE PUBLIC PERCEPTION

AMANDA BRAND, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The general public seems to have a sub-par knowledge of the mental health resources available to inmates in prisons/jails. The participants in the study regarding this problem were aged 19-24 from the Cazenovia College staff, students, and faculty. The participants were sent a survey through e-mail. It was found that the hypothesis of how uninformed the public was regarding mental health resources available was supported.

POSTER 45

DISPARITIES OF THE DEVOUT: AN ANALYSIS OF RELIGIOUS COPING STRATEGIES AMONG STUDENTS

TAMEH ROHANI, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the extent in which people with religious preferences use their faith to cope with academic stress. Using the RCOPE questionnaire to measure participants' religious coping strategies, our survey of 105 adult participants found that Muslims and Hindus reported having significantly higher spiritual beliefs than Christians, while at the same time Muslims and Hindus also reported significantly higher feelings of anger or distance from other members of their respective groups.

POSTER 46

THE IMPACT OF PAST PERCEIVED PARENTING STYLE ON FUTURE CAREGIVING

ANNAMARIA RUDDEROW, JAKE PURNELL, KATIE BROWN, KATRINA TALTAVAL, HELEN KISO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study analyzed participants' scores on the Parental Authority Questionnaire and perceived their future likelihood of care to their parents (Buri, 1991). This explores the relationship between parenting styles in childhood and likelihood of care given by adult-children, which yielded significance for authoritative parents, $F(3, 92) = 10.05$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .25$. This shows a benefit between authoritative parenting style and likelihood that they will be taken care of by their adult-children in older age.

POSTER 47

SEXUAL IDENTITY AND ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH: TRENDS AND DIFFERENCES

KILMER MERRITT-GAWE (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY), DONNA LUTZ (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

Women and LGBT+ communities have been shown to have lower mental health when compared to men and non-LGBT+ communities. We surveyed 225 undergraduate students to determine when these differences begin. Significant differences in mental health were found between sexual majority and sexual minority individuals, male and female sexual majority individuals, an male and female sexual minority individuals across various points of adolescence.

POSTER 48

SHAPING UP PLAY TIME: INFLUENCE OF TOY TYPE ON PARENT-CHILD INTERACTIONS?

CASSIDY WARE, CAROLINE MORANO, LAURA ZIMMERMANN, LINDSEY FOSTER, BRIAN VERDINE (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), KATHY HIRSH-PASEK (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), ROBERTA GOLINKOFF (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Does the design of shape toys influence parent use of gesture and action? A coding scheme was developed to capture parent-child interactions with physical standard or alternate shapes, or a tablet application. Preliminary analyses of a subset of the dyads did not reveal significant differences in spatial behaviors between conditions. Coding of the video data and subsequent analyses is ongoing. Outcomes of the current study may have implications for toy design.

POSTER 49

FIDGET SPINNERS: LEARNING TOOL OR DISTRACTING TOY?

JULIA SALINERO, ZOË SHELTON (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

The current study investigated whether fidget devices influence retention of information. Students ($N = 146$) were divided into three conditions: fidget spinner ($n = 50$), stress ball ($n = 46$), no device ($n = 50$) prior to an information session. After, students completed a 6-item quiz to gauge retention ($M = 5.08$, $SD = .87$). Results showed no difference in retention of information by condition, and no difference amongst those with ADHD and anxiety.

POSTER 50

ASSESSING PERCEIVED SELF-EFFICACY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AMONGST UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS

HARRY TERMYNA, NATALIE CIAROCCO, DAVID STROHMETZ (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to measure perceived self-efficacy of skills in undergraduate psychological research methods students. Students currently enrolled in one of the four research methodology courses completed the Employable Skills Self-Efficacy Scale which assesses communication, analytical, collaboration, self-management, and professional development skills. The more research exposure students received, the less confident they became in their abilities to self-manage and communicate suggesting that the increased exposure may hinder skill development amongst college students.

POSTER 51

CAN MINDFULNESS MEDITATION ENHANCE EYEWITNESS MEMORY?

MARIAH PECK, LEAMARIE GORDON (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

Engaging in mindful meditation before recalling an event may reduce susceptibility to misinformation. Simply believing mindfulness enhances memory may also impact misinformation susceptibility. Participants watched a video depicting a crime and

listened to a narrative introducing misinformation about the video. Prior to a final memory test, participants completed a mindfulness exercise or an unrelated task. Half were told their task was beneficial for memory. The results suggest that mindfulness and beliefs differentially impact event memory.

POSTER 52

ARE WISE QUOTES WISE?

BRIANNA CULLY, PATRICIA KAHLBAUGH (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Webster (2003) argued that wisdom is multidimensional characterized by experience, reflectiveness, openness, humor and emotional understanding. Analysis of 166 wise quotes suggests experience and reflectiveness are the dimensions most represented. Based on this, 10 strong and 10 weak wise quotes were identified and presented to 35 undergraduates. Strong quotes were perceived to be wiser than weak quotes, particularly along dimensions of experience and reflectiveness. These studies provide confirmatory validation for Webster's multidimensional approach to wisdom.

POSTER 53

UNDERSTANDING NAVIGATION

JESSYCA DERBY, HARLAN FICHTENHOLTZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

People navigate through their environment by either using landmarks or orienting towards a target using the cardinal directions or a similar tool. These current experiments investigated participants' memory of landmarks and paths they took through a virtual maze. Between runs, participants significantly decreased their time and number of turns, and their correct recognition for landmarks was better than chance. Participants quickly learned their environment which enhanced their performance, and landmarks were retained as useful information.

POSTER 54

PERSONALITY IN DEER MICE (PEROMYSCUS MANICULATUS)

HELEN RATHBUN, NOAH GLAUBERMAN, KARLA KOLB, MARY EVELYN PEARSALL, CHRISTINA SHULMAN, NICOLE ZAPPARRATA, DEANNA IBANEZ, JOHN NANNEY, KIRA POINTON, SUZANNE BAKER (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Personality has been examined in a wide range of nonhuman species. Personality differences may be related to a range of behaviors such as exploration, learning, and predator avoidance. We examined personality in laboratory deer mice by examining their behavior in four different tests in an open field apparatus. Mice showed consistent individual differences across tests, suggesting that these behaviors indicate reliable personality differences. Some measures were correlated, suggesting that they measure similar underlying behavioral tendencies.

POSTER 55

THE EFFECTS OF GENDER, PERSONALITY AND ETHNICITY ON CAREER CHOICES

MARIMAR PEREZ (IONA COLLEGE), LUKE BROOKS-SHESLER, SARAH WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to investigate factors that influence people's career choices. We examined ethnicity, gender, and the Big Five personality traits, e.g., conscientiousness, agreeableness, neuroticism, openness to experience, and extroversion. This study aims to provide insights into why genders, ethnicity, and personality types might be over- or under-represented across occupations. Results suggests that gender, ethnicity, and certain personality traits (i.e., extroversion and neuroticism) influence the selection of an individual's career choice.

POSTER 56

PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT, GENDER, AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS

KENDRICK WOOD (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

This study aimed to clarify the relationships between gender, depression, and perceived social support. The Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) and the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale - Revised (CESD-R) were used to measure perceived social support and depressive symptoms. Results supported a negative correlation between perceived social support and depressive symptoms as well as a significant gender difference in perceived social support from family.

POSTER 57

CORRELATING SOCIAL MEDIA USE AND ADDICTIVE BEHAVIORS

SARA VETTER, SYDNEY DRISCOLL, TAMEH ROHANI, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationship between social media usage and level of addiction. We used Al-Menayes' Social Media Addiction Scale on 138 participants who took our survey. We found a statistically significant correlation between the level of neglect of doing school work due to social media usage and grade deterioration due to social media usage. The results also correlated difficulty going to sleep after using social media and grade deterioration due to social media use.

POSTER 58

FACTORS THAT AFFECT COLLEGE STUDENT DRINKING BEHAVIOR

JAIMIE DRUMM (GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effect of social identity on alcohol use in 89 college student participants. Consistent with previous research, college athletes in the present study reported consuming more alcohol than non-athletes. Public

self-consciousness, however, did not differ between participants reporting low, medium, and high alcohol consumption, regardless of athlete status. In other words, while group norms may have affected alcohol use in college athletes, heightened awareness of others' perceptions did not affect consumption.

POSTER 59

STIGMAS IN SPEECH THERAPY

RACHAEL METZINGER, TARA MITCHELL (LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Stigma varies across speech, language, physical, and psychological therapy. Researchers randomly assigned undergraduate students to one of five therapy conditions and measured stigma, personality type, and perception of the scenario. Results showed significant differences in stigma between conditions. The child in the language scenario was rated as less intelligent and the child in the psychological condition was rated as less trustworthy compared to the other scenarios.

POSTER 60

AN INTERPRETATION OF CONVERSATIONAL CUES

CURTIS HICKS JR, OLIVIA BURK, FOREST TUTTLE (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

Research explaining individual differences on the interpretation of non-verbal communication cues was studied based on the role of available attentional resources. Participants enrolled in Introductory Psychology courses at the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown were assessed using two measures of non-verbal communication. People with lower attentional resources generally used more non-linguistic than linguistic cues on the vocal task and were more accurate in non-verbal communication interpretation for both tasks.

POSTER 61

AMBIVALENT SEXISMS ROLE IN DETERMINING RESPONSIBILITY FOR GENDER DIFFERENTIATED NEGATIVE EVENTS

JULIET VAPSPA (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This study was done to test participants attitudes about gender and its relation to responsibility for incidents involving alcohol. Ambivalent Sexism Inventory scores and responsibility levels reported for gendered stories were evaluated. We found that participants gave a high rating for responsibility, regardless of the scenario and gender. This is because in these situations, individuals may attribute responsibility based off alcohol consumption instead of other factors.

POSTER 62

HOW GROUP STRUCTURE IMPACTS TEAM EFFECTIVENESS AND MEMBER FEEDBACK

ZOE MAAS (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Research in I/O and educational psychology suggests that

structured groups--teams of individuals that each have a specific role in the group--may be more effective and satisfying for members than unstructured groups--teams of individuals that collaborate with no clear roles. This study tested this hypothesis on 16 unstructured and 15 structured groups of college undergraduates who were charged with the task of solving a puzzle in under a minute. Results did not support the hypothesis.

POSTER 63

THE EYES HAVE IT: MOOD AND EMPATHY'S EFFECTS ON FACIAL EXPRESSIONS

MARYAM SROUJI, NATALIE CIAROCCHIO (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of mood and empathy on the ability to recognize facial expressions. Results indicate that neither mood, natural empathic ability, nor an interaction of the two have significant effects on participants' ability to read facial expressions. Individuals, regardless of their moods or their natural empathy levels, are able to suppress their own emotions to focus on the facial expressions of others and empathize with them.

POSTER 64

NEWS SOURCE QUANTITY AND POLITICAL IDEOLOGY EFFECTS ON CREDIBILITY OF ALTERNATIVE FACTS

DAVID SWEENEY, OLGA BILARDI, JESSICA HANN, ANNA MONK, FRANCIS CRAIG (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study examined how news consumption and political ideology influences the credibility of factual and false news content ("alternative facts"). One-hundred-thirty-eight students completed a demographic, news credibility, news consumption, and political typology instruments. For liberals, news consumption was inversely related to news credibility. Conservatives perceived false conservative news as more credible than liberals. Liberals and conservatives rated false liberal news as similarly less credible. Conservatives and liberals rated factual news

POSTER 65

MEDIA REPRESENTATION AND THE EFFECT ON SELF-ESTEEM AND CULTURAL IDENTITY

GIOVANNA BAISIE-ARTHUR (VILLA JULIE COLLEGE)

This study investigated the effects of viewing television shows on racial identity and self-esteem. Participants watched either a scene from Friends or the skit from the Moonlight music video in a 2 (music video) X 2 (participant racial identity) factorial design. The results of the study indicated that watching a video with an all-black cast may increase feelings that minority groups are oppressed in white participants and the opposite was true for black participants.

POSTER 66

LOVING GODS AND COMPASSION TOWARDS MIGRANTS

GABRIELLE PETAGNA (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE),
GABRIELLE GELESKO (), LESLIE GONZAGA, STEPHANIE
MANNHAUPT, DOMINIQUE TREBOUX (ST. JOSEPH'S
COLLEGE)

This study examined the effect of conceptions of God on compassion. Procedures included a priming condition (i.e., God or supervisor, loving or unloving). Four pictures of Syrian and Mexican migrants (i.e., two families, two single men) were shown in which participants rated feelings of compassion and indicated monetary donation. Participants were more compassionate and generous with (1) Syrians than Mexicans and (2) families than singles. Gender was a significant predictor of compassion.

POSTER 67

THE INFLUENCE OF LEGAL KNOWLEDGE ON RETALIATION

ABIGAIL KOLLER, MADISON TAYLOR, OLIVIA HARMON,
KARISSA BIRTHWRIGHT, ALEX MYERS, KATLYN FARNUM
(THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Recently the Supreme Court held that Title VII retaliation claims must use the but-for causality model instead of the prior mixed motive model. The current study found that participants were more likely to fire an employee when given but-for instructions over mixed motive instructions. Further, participants who had a better understanding of the legal instructions were significantly less likely to fire an employee than those who did not understand the legal instructions.

POSTER 68

PERCEPTIONS OF FALSE CONFESSION TO PROTECT THE INNOCENT

JELENNY BAEZ, VINCENT PROHASKA (CUNY LEHMAN
COLLEGE)

Do people believe there are conditions in which an accused but innocent individual should confess? Do people believe that investigations will continue after an individual confesses? Participants (n = 64) responded to several scenarios that varied the certainty of innocence and severity of consequences. Findings suggested that beliefs change depending on these two factors. Findings also suggested that many trust the criminal justice system to continue investigations, although this is not actual practice.

POSTER 69

RACIAL AND AGE BIAS IN THE COURTROOM

NICOLE REITZ (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

I examined age, race, and speech style in relation to the attribution theory. I expected to replicate previous studies that found 6-year-olds were perceived as more credible than 22-year-olds. I created an online experiment utilizing trial transcripts from a robbery/murder in the second-degree case. The main eyewitness's race (Caucasian or African-American) and age (6, 10, or 22) were manipulated as well as his speech

style (powerful or powerless) in order to test for interactions.

POSTER 70

PERCEPTIONS OF STREET HARASSMENT VICTIMS BASED ON RACE AND HAIR COLOR

HONG NGUYEN, KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD (MANHATTAN
COLLEGE)

The current study investigated cross-cultural perceptions of street harassment, especially how Vietnamese and White American street harassment victims are perceived by Vietnamese participants. Hair color (black/brown vs. light/blonde) was manipulated to test appearance perceptions of a victim. The ANOVA results from 137 participants supported our hypotheses: the Asian dark haired target was perceived as highest in self-blame and lowest in self-esteem. The results also suggest that stereotypes about blondes seeking attention exist cross-culturally.

POSTER 71

SATISFACTION FROM SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF RELATIONSHIPS

COURTNEY DICOCOCO, BRADLEY WAITE (CENTRAL
CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates answered two specific questionnaires to determine if the source of emotional satisfaction is from having sexual intercourse in committed relationships or sexual satisfaction is from having sexual intercourse in a casual relationship (friends with benefits, one night stand, or sex on the first date). Both questionnaires were completed no matter what type of relationship the undergraduate was in. Therefore, revealing that undergraduates who had sexual intercourse in a committed relationship received.

POSTER 72

SEXUAL AMBIVALENCE AND THE USE OF EMOTICONS THROUGH TEXT MESSAGE CONVERSATIONS

JESSICA ESPOSITO (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Adding emoticons to text messages was hypothesized to increase the sexual ambivalence of the sender's message. Participants read six variations of a text conversation - five scenarios containing different emojis and one scenario containing no emoji - and answered questions measuring ambivalence and uncertainty of the message. The no emoji scenario was rated significantly less ambivalent than the scenario with the wink emoji.

POSTER 73

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN HOOKUP BEHAVIORS

MARTIN HECK, KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

The growing popularity of hookup culture among emerging adults, particularly college students, represents the potential to examine gender related differences in sexual behavior

dominating the current zeitgeist. 682 Marist College students completed an online survey examining the frequency of hookups, specific hookup behaviors, and attitudes about others who hook up. Results indicated significant gender differences in hookup behaviors (e.g., number of partners, frequency of giving/receiving oral sex) and attitudes towards females that regularly hooked up.

POSTER 74

ASEXUALITY: DISCLOSURE AND DATING

AMANDA FONTAINE-ISKRA, KRISTIN HENKEL CISTULLI
(UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

The purpose of the current study was to experimentally examine factors that affect the feelings of people who identify as asexual as they explore potential romantic relationships. Results suggested that when potential partners respond positively to participant disclosure of their asexual identity, participants feel more positively toward their potential partner and more comfortable with them. Implications for the importance and process of disclosure of asexual identity are discussed.

POSTER 75

TO HELP OR NOT TO HELP: EFFECTS OF PRIMING, PERSONALITY, AND COMMUNITY

SARAH MILLER, STEPHANIE HAMILTON, BRIANNA MURPHY,
JOSEPH HORTON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

A 2 x 2 research design examined the effects of attachment and mood on helping behavior, as measured by participating in an extra study, time spent helping, and amount of items completed. Neither manipulation produced significant results with the main effect for attachment on number of items completed approaching significance ($F(1,69) = 3.909, p = .052$). 80% of participants helped. The close knit community of the sample might explain the lack of difference between conditions.

POSTER 76

RESPONSIBILITY IN INTRAPERSONAL AND INTERPERSONAL SITUATIONS

PINAR G. OGUZ, ERIN SCHOFIELD, AZIZA RANSOME, ADAM M. LEVY, CHRISTINA M. BROWN, MARIANNE MISERANDINO
(ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the acceptance of responsibility in interpersonal and intrapersonal experiences both with negative and positive outcomes. An interaction between negative and positive emotions with responsibility and the different contexts was also observed. It was found that there was a greater acceptance of responsibility for intrapersonal experiences, regardless of positive or negative outcomes, than interpersonal experiences. No overall interaction was found between positive and negative emotions with responsibility or interpersonal and intrapersonal situations.

POSTER 77

FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS' IMPLICIT ATTITUDES TOWARD A FEMALE SPEAKER WITH A LISP

OLIVIA THORNBURG, KATHLEEN FLANNERY (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

In this study, participant reaction times on an Implicit Association Task (IAT) and an explicit attitude measure indicated that female participants had a positive bias toward a female speaker with a lisp over a female speaker without a lisp, but due to practice effects on the IAT and a potential social desirability bias on the explicit measure, results should be tentatively accepted.

POSTER 78

PSYCHO-SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITIES 2017 FRESHMEN CLASS

LAUREN STRICKER, DEBRA VREDENBURG-RUDY
(MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Popular college retention models of today's literature postulate that a multitude of variables influence a student's goals and commitment to their chosen institution, and may eventually aid in their decision to persist until degree completion. Incoming Millersville University freshmen attending the 2017 Fall Orientation were asked to complete the Student Success Survey containing several measures. Results show gender and racial differences in the degree of attachment to the university, resilience and family intrusiveness.

POSTER 79

EXPERIENTIAL DIFFERENCES OF OLDER AND YOUNGER STUDENTS IN PURSUIT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

MELANIE AMARAL, KARISA QUIMBY, TAMEH ROHANI AND
CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined if non-traditional, older students find it easier to remain focused on obtaining their degree than traditional students who enroll in college right after high school or in their early 20s. A survey was used with Likert scales to measure levels of difficulty adjusting to college. Outcomes show that older students find the adjustment to college more difficult, but also more important compared to traditional students.

Friday, March 2, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

Invited Speaker

Salon E/C/D

**LEARNING KEYNOTE SPEAKER: K. MATTHEW LATTAL,
PH.D.**

Friday, March 2, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: DAVID KEARNS

THEORETICAL AND MOLECULAR PERSPECTIVES ON THE PROBLEM OF PERSISTENT EXTINCTION

K. MATTHEW LATTAL (OREGON HEALTH & SCIENCE UNIVERSITY)

A key observation about learning that dates back to the time of Pavlov is that experimental extinction severs the relation among previously associated stimuli and responses, but it does not sever underlying associations. Indeed, extinction is a relatively delicate process that is reversed through any number of post-extinction challenges, such as the simple passage of time, changes in context, or exposure to cues associated with the original learning. At the clinical level, extinction-based therapies are part of treatment interventions for a variety of psychiatric disorders, such as PTSD and addiction, but the lack of persistence of extinction is a hurdle in successful treatment. A major goal of work in my laboratory is to combine behavioral approaches with pharmacological approaches that target the molecular mechanisms of learning and memory to create a form of extinction that is persistent. I will discuss some of the theoretical and clinical implications of persistent extinction, as well as some of the complexities involved in using cognitive enhancing drugs as treatments for psychiatric disorders.

Friday, March 2, 2018

3:30pm-4:45pm

Symposium

401

SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM: SEXISM, AGISM, AND EGOISM: IS THE AMERICAN CULTURE CHANGING?

Friday, March 2, 2018

3:30pm-4:45pm

CHAIR: JANET SIGAL

SEXISM, AGEISM AND EGOISM: IS THE AMERICAN CULTURE CHANGING?

In this symposium, the presenters will discuss perceptions and increased awareness of sexism, ageism, and egoism. Janet Sigal and Teresa Ober will discuss sexual harassment, and if victims are more readily believed than in the past. Carrol Perrino will discuss how ageism blocks active aging. Robert Smith and Charlene Chester will examine the double standard of aging. Natasha Otto and Sylvette La-Touche will address the Me-generation: Self-improvement, self-esteem, and self-gratification.

Presentations

Sexual Harassment and the Media

by Janet Sigal (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Teresa Ober (The Graduate Center, City University of New York)

How Ageism Blocks Active Aging

by Carrol S. Perrino (Morgan State University)

The Double Standard of Aging: Alive, Dead, or on Life Support

by Robert S. Smith (Morgan State University), Charlene Chester (Mortan State University)

The Me-Generation: Self-Improvement, Self-Esteem and Self-Gratification

by Natasha Otto (Morgan State University), Sylvette

La-Touche-Howard (University of Maryland)

Discussant(s): Florence L. Denmark (Pace University)

Friday, March 2, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

Poster

Franklin Hall A

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY: POSTER SESSION

Friday, March 2, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

POSTER 1

DO SELF-REFERENTIAL DEFINITIONS OF HEALTH INFLUENCE REPORTS OF HEALTH?

JONATHAN NEWTON, ALLYSON GRAF (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

The current study investigated whether self-references in health definitions affect reports of health. Individuals ($n = 114$) provided definitions of health and completed measures of physical and mental well-being. A one-way MANCOVA was used to test the hypothesis that individuals who self-reference when defining health differ significantly than those who do not on a multidimensional measure of health, controlling for age and neuroticism. Differences were not found. Future research should examine what prompts self-referencing.

POSTER 2

NARRATIVE COHERENCE PREDICTS PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT IN YOUNG ADULT CANCER SURVIVORS

PATRICIA SEWELL, TARA MCCORMACK, STEFANIE VUOTTO (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

Narrative coherence reflects the extent to which a personal narrative (e.g., life story) is characterized by orientation, structure, affect and integration (Baerger & McAdams, 1999). The current study investigated the association between narrative coherence and psychological adjustment among young adult cancer survivors. Participants ($n=98$) were interviewed about their experiences with cancer, and completed measures of psychological adjustment online. Results indicated narrative coherence of cancer survivors' personal narratives was associated with optimal psychological adjustment.

POSTER 3

SELF-REPORTED MEDICATION ADHERENCE AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN OLDER ASTHMATICS

CHRISTINA WUSINICH, JENNY CHAVEZ (ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, MONTEFIORE), GEOFFREY TILOCCA (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI), ERIKA GROBAN (ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, MONTEFIORE), ALEX FEDERMAN, JUAN P. WISNIVESKY (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI), JONATHAN M. FELDMAN (FERKAUF GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY, YESHIVA UNIVERSITY; ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, MONTEFIORE)

Adherence to prescribed inhalers is important for controlling asthma, and depression has been associated with poor adherence and asthma control. In our study of older asthmatics in NYC, we found that accurate self-reporters of adherence to asthma medications had more depressive symptoms on average than those who over-reported adherence. Because poor adherence has been found to be related worse asthma outcomes, further research is essential to better understand these findings and their potential clinical implications.

POSTER 4

EFFECTS OF HIV/AIDS INFORMATION ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES AMONG A COLLEGE SAMPLE

KASEEM PARSLEY, SUSSIE ESHUN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

To investigate the effectiveness of a video intervention (control group – general-health vs experimental group – HIV) in reducing stigmas and increasing knowledge about HIV, 152 undergraduates completed surveys before (Time1) and after (Time2) viewing the respective videos. Although there was no difference between groups in knowledge and attitudes at Time1, the experimental group reported significantly less stigma at Time2. Furthermore, the experimental group demonstrated increased knowledge and decreased stigma from Time1 to Time2.

POSTER 5

THE STRUCTURE OF CAFFEINE USE MOTIVATIONS

COREY DOREMUS, NAOMI MARMORSTEIN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN)

Understanding the nature of caffeine use motivations is a necessary step in assessing relationships between caffeine use and any other factor. As use motivations have been leveraged to explain relationships between internalizing psychopathologies and substance use, it is plausible that the motives for caffeine use can be used to illuminate similar relationships. A factor analysis of caffeine use motivations reveals a four factor model, providing a useful analytical base for future research into caffeine use.

POSTER 6

A FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SMOKING TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

CONNOR BURROWS (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), JESSE DALLERY (UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA), SON JUNG KIM (DARTMOUTH), BETHANY RAIFF (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Smoking is a serious health concern in the United States. Despite long established negative health outcomes, interventions struggle to maintain abstinence over the long-term. The utility of targeted interventions based on the contingencies maintaining smoking behavior remains largely unexplored. The present study sought to assess the validity of a brief functional questionnaire, which was found to be an acceptably valid measure of behavioral function. Future research ought to assess its predictive validity.

POSTER 7

PROTECTIVE BEHAVIORS TO REDUCE ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

CAROLYN PETROWSKI, JASON SIKORSKI, LORIEN VELASQUEZ, KATHERINE LONGO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

329 college students completed the American College Health Association National College Health Assessment: Second Edition. Results revealed that those who described utilizing the least number of protective behaviors when consuming alcohol reported experiencing the most consequences due to alcohol use. These findings should encourage college administrators to create programs designed to make students more aware of protective behaviors and how they limit alcohol consequences.

POSTER 8

ALCOHOL USE DURING THE COLLEGE TRANSITION IS PREDICTED BY SIBLING ALCOHOL USE

ROBERT HANCOCK, MARIA MERVINE, PATRICIA RUTLEDGE (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

First-year college students with an older or same age sibling (N=150) provided data on the quantity and frequency of alcohol consumption (QF) of themselves, the sibling, and their primary caregiver. Multiple-regression analyses revealed that sibling QF was a significant predictor of participant's past-school-year QF ($p < .05$) and past-summer QF ($p < .05$), but that caregiver QF was not a significant predictor of either ($p > .05$). Sex of participant was also a significant predictor.

POSTER 9

COLLEGE STUDENTS' BINGE DRINKING AND PERCEPTIONS OF FUTURE FLOURISHING

VICTORIA HELLBERG, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether gender moderated the relationship between college students' binge drinking behavior and how optimistically they viewed their future selves (n=118). We found no interaction between gender and binge drinking behavior on estimated level of happiness or flourishing at 70 years old. Consistent with prediction, participants predicted higher levels of happiness and stable flourishing. We consider whether our operationalization of binge drinking explains these results.

POSTER 10

EFFECTS OF THE TIMING OF A REWARD ON MOOD AND EXERCISE SELF-EFFICACY.

ERIN MILLER, CHELSEA DIDAS, GREGORY PRIVITERA (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of intermittent versus delayed incentives during exercise to promote positive mood and self-efficiency for exercise among girls. Half of

girls in the camp received four small reward intermittently; the other half were given one equivalent-sized reward at the end. Results showed that self-efficacy to cheer significantly increased from before to following the camp, whereas no change in mood was observed, possibly due to ceiling effects.

POSTER 11

QUALITY SLEEP AND EXERCISE: PREDICTING LOWER PERCEIVED STRESS AND HIGHER GPA

KATHERINE LONGO, JASON SIKORSKI, CAROLYN PETROWSKI, LORIEN VELASQUEZ (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

302 undergraduates participated to examine how sleep and exercise predicts perceived stress levels. Past research has revealed that pursuing good sleep habits and exercise can diminish stress levels. In this study, participants who described problems staying awake during the day reported significantly higher stress levels. Raising awareness of the positive benefits of pursuing good sleeping habits could enable college students to reduce their risk for a number of emotional and academic difficulties.

POSTER 12

PROJECT PALMMS: PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS AND FAMILY MEDICAL HISTORIES

PIERRE LEON, ALEX JAFFE, BREANA WILLIS, REBECCA ASHMORE, STEPHANIE SCOTT, DUSTIN FIFE, GEORITA FRIERSON (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Background: Sedentary behavior is a risk factor to many chronic illnesses, especially those who are already pre-disposed to certain chronic illnesses, usually through prior family history. Physical activity (PA) has been documented to reduce or manage disease in older adults. The aim is to determine whether an inclusion or exclusion of unhealthy behaviors, such as drinking alcohol, and gender differences has any relationship with PA levels

POSTER 13

PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT IN COLLEGE SWIMMING

DIANE DICLEMENTE BROCKMAN, SARAH WOODS, BRITTANY POND, HOLLY HAGAR (MESSIAH COLLEGE)

The effects of goal setting and private feedback were examined on the athletic performance of three female swimmers. The swimmers all swam the freestyle stroke. Specific behaviors studied included: finishing into the wall, at least three underwater dolphin kicks off each wall, and not breathing during breakout. A multiple baseline design was implemented with an improvement in the percentage correct behaviors and variability of the behaviors during the intervention phase of the study.

POSTER 14

TYPES OF ATHLETES AND PAIN-RELATED RESPONSES AND BEHAVIORS IN SPORT SETTINGS

ALANA J. ZERVOS (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The current investigation examined different types of athletes and their responsivities to pain. Fifty-eight student athletes completed questionnaires assessing type of sport played, aggression, negative perceptions of the self when in pain, pain tolerance, and sport performance when in pain. Results showed that athletes higher in achievement were also higher in performance when in pain and that athletes who played full-contact sports reported higher aggression than did athletes who played limited- or non-contact sports.

POSTER 15

STUDENT-GENERATED SCRIPT INCREASES LIKING FOR SNAP PEAS IN ELEMENTARY-SCHOOL STUDENTS

DEBRA ZELLNER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), KEVIN CARRASQUILLO, LAUREN DAVIDHEISER, CARLI RAPP (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), SARAH NEUKRUG (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), ALYSSA TREFF (MONELL CHEMICAL SENSES CENTER)

Two groups of students, each including both 5th and 6th graders, were offered two raw sugar snap pea pods to taste. Both groups were instructed to eat and rate how much they liked them and consumption was recorded. One group was also read a script developed by 7th graders to increase liking and consumption. The group hearing the script rated the peas as better tasting than the other group but did not eat more.

POSTER 16

EFFECTS OF EGO DEPLETION, SELF-AFFIRMATION, AND CALORIE AWARENESS ON SNACK FOOD PREFERENCES

HALEY MARTIN (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

College students experience stress, which can lead to ego depletion and result in increased consumption of high-calorie foods. This study investigated a self-affirmation intervention and awareness of calories as a means to overcome the effects of ego depletion. After some participants exerted self-control on an ego depletion task, 262 undergraduate students completed a self-affirmation task and reported which snack foods, presented with or without calorie information, they wanted to eat at the current time.

POSTER 17

TO EDUCATE OR INSPIRE? THE EFFECTS OF DIET-RELATED MESSAGES

GIA CHAWALA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY CAMDEN), MOLLY HARTIG, AUTUMN NANNASSY, JAMIE DUNAEV, CHARLOTTE MARKEY, ALLIE COOPER (RUTGERS CAMDEN)

This study examines the influence of educational versus inspirational messages on body image, nutritional knowledge, and dietary intentions. Results indicated that participants in both conditions reported greater healthy eating intentions, participants in the educational condition improved in their nutrition knowledge, and neither condition had an impact on body image.

POSTER 18**AN ANALYSIS OF THE PSI-4-SF IN THE CONTEXT OF A READING INTERVENTION**

ELIANA BAUMAN, JAMIE ZIBULSKY (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

The study examined the sensitivity of the PSI-4-SF as a measure of parenting stress in the context of dialogic reading workshops. Participants experienced modest changes in stress, with the greatest change related to overall parental distress. A modified version of the PSI-4-SF was created based on how items related to varied components of the reading workshop (i.e., general support, parenting support, or reading support), to help determine a general outcome measure for parental shared reading.

POSTER 19**EFFECTS OF BACKGROUND NOISE ON LEVELS OF RELAXATION WHILE TAKING A TEST**

ANN FAHEY, ALEXA BAKER, CHASE KNIGHT, MELISA BARDEN (WALSH UNIVERSITY)

The present study was aimed at comparing differing background noises while taking a mathematics assessment to determine which was the most effective way to increase the test taker's levels of physical and physiological relaxation. Participants took a timed math test while listening to white noise, music, or no noise followed by a survey evaluating relaxation. No significant differences were found between the conditions.

POSTER 20**PREDICTORS OF TIMED TEST PERFORMANCE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES**

BENJAMIN LOVETT, LINDSEY CARTER, ANGELICA PORTO (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT CORTLAND)

Students with learning disabilities and ADHD often receive extended time accommodations on tests, but little research has examined how to predict which students need additional time. In the present study, 40 college students with learning disabilities and/or ADHD completed a cognitive battery, a self-report questionnaire, and a simulated academic test. Predictors of performance on the academic test included short term memory and self-reported need for additional time.

POSTER 21**A PATH ANALYSIS OF DISABILITY TYPE, ACADEMIC MAJOR, AND POSTSECONDARY DEGREE COMPLETION**

AMY BUTTON (ALFRED UNIVERSITY)

Using the NLTS2 dataset, the relationships among disability, major, and degree completion were explored. It was hypothesized that individuals with ASD would be most likely to prefer STEM and/or majors with limited social interaction. Results from two path analysis models revealed no significant findings. The implication of these results is that professionals and caregivers should refrain from making assumptions about area of

postsecondary study or degree completion based simply on students' disability types.

POSTER 22**ACADEMIC SELF-REGULATION MESSAGES THROUGH THE LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND THE IMPACT**

MELISSA GEBBIA (MOLLOY COLLEGE), CHRISTOPHER DEJESUS (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

Self-regulation predicts academic performance and unfortunately students enter college with varying levels of self-regulatory skills. Two studies were conducted to investigate the impact of self-regulation instruction delivered face-to-face and online. Several motivation and learning strategies increased for freshmen in a remedial program, while their peers without the intervention decreased over the first semester and had significantly lower first year GPAs. Differences in motivation and strategies impacted by varying delivery mechanisms are discussed.

POSTER 23**ACADEMIC SUCCESS, TERM-TIME EMPLOYMENT, AND FIRST-GENERATION STUDENT STATUS**

CARISSA DIPIETRO, MEGAN SUMERACKI (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

Substantial research has been done on the relationship between term-time employment and academic success; however, while most literature suggests a relationship between employment and student success, reports regarding the nature of this relationship vary. This study examined the nuanced relationship between term-time employment and academic success in college students, and investigated interactive effects of employment and first-generation status. For non-first-generation students, employment was associated with increased success, while for non-first-generation students the opposite was true.

POSTER 24**HOME AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS OF ELL STUDENTS**

JENIFER TAYLOR EATON, REBECCA SIEGEL, JAMES P. BYRNES, BARBARA WASIK (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

This study identifies factors related to ELL students' academic outcomes using data from the national ECLS-K database. SEM analysis will determine whether identified factors predict reading and math skills in these students. This study fills a significant gap in the literature regarding the characteristics of ELL students, differences between students identified by their schools as needing ELL students on a short-term versus long-term basis, and the relationship between these characteristics and reading and mathematics achievement.

POSTER 25**PREDICTORS OF STANDARDIZED STATE ASSESSMENTS: LOCAL AND STATEWIDE ANALYSIS**

JOHN MOHL (BUCKS COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE),

MEREDITH GAPSIS (SCHOOL DISTRICT OF CHELTENHAM TOWNSHIP)

An analysis of school performance scores of high schools in the state of Pennsylvania was conducted. Stepwise regression analysis revealed that a school's economic disadvantage proportion was the sole predictor of test scores, which predicted nearly 50% of the variance. A separate analysis of student test scores in a local high school showed that, unlike the statewide score analysis, a number of predictor variables, including number of years enrolled in the district, were significant predictors.

POSTER 26

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING AND ACADEMICS AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

RACHEL HODAS, SARAH EDELSON, LILI DODDERIDGE (CRISTO REY PHILADELPHIA HIGH SCHOOL)

This study analyzes the effectiveness of an Executive Functioning screener in identifying high schoolers at-risk for academic, attendance, and disciplinary concerns. Participants will learn how to use the screener in conjunction with other data sources to better predict high-needs students within two months of the academic year.

POSTER 27

LEARNING THROUGH THE INTUITIVE LENS: EFFECTS ON EVOLUTIONARY UNDERSTANDING

JESSICA LEFFERS, KAILA ATKINS, ANGIE CHEN, TORY GOVAN, SAMANTHA STRELLA, JOHN D. COLEY (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

As students enter the science classroom, they bring their intuitive beliefs about the world with them. The current study explores how intuitive thinking affects learning biology concepts, and specifically, evolution. Results suggest that intuitive thinking was negatively associated with understanding evolution in 8th graders and undergraduates, but also facilitated some aspects of evolutionary knowledge in 8th graders. This research demonstrates the importance of considering, and perhaps even leveraging, intuitive understanding in science education.

POSTER 28

CHOOSING TO BECOME A TEACHER: RACE AND GENDER COMPARISONS

BRADLEY BERGEY (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JOHN RANELLUCCI (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MELANIE BONICH (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), DAITWAN DAVID (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

We examined the motivations for a teaching career of underrepresented groups in the US teaching workforce. Applying an expectancy-value framework, we examined how beliefs, values, and perceptions of the career differed by demographic groups within a diverse urban sample of pre-service teachers. A series of MANCOVAs and correlations revealed many similarities

and differences by gender and race. We discuss findings in light of current efforts to increase teacher diversity.

POSTER 29

UNDERSTANDING BURNOUT AMONG SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS

OKSANA HUK (IONA COLLEGE)

Correlational analysis found that student maladaptive behavior, administrative support, low frustration tolerance, and attitudes toward the organization were related to burnout. Regression analyses indicated that while low frustration tolerance and administrative support were both significantly predictors of burnout, administrative support accounted for most of the variance. Furthermore, irrational beliefs did not moderate the relationship between demands and burnout.

POSTER 30

UNDERSTANDING TURNOVER AMONG SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS

OKSANA HUK (IONA COLLEGE)

Correlational analyses indicated that all forms burnout (personal, work and client), self-injurious behavior (both frequency and severity), and teacher low frustration tolerance were related to teachers' thoughts about leaving their job. Aggressive behaviors, stereotypic behaviors, work-place support (administrative and colleague support), self-downing, authoritarian attitudes toward students, and authoritarian attitudes toward the organization were unrelated to burnout. According to the results from a linear multiple regression, 32% variance can be predicted.

POSTER 31

MEDICAL SCIENCE TRAINING PROGRAMS' BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE & STATISTICAL FOCI: MD-PHD TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES?

JASPER FLINT (AMHERST COLLEGE), ROB FOELS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Medicine has long recognized that, in addition to basic bench sciences, statistics and behavioral science are important training foci for physicians. We examined 47 of the 120 US MD-PhD programs to determine the frequency of Ph.D. training foci opportunities in statistics or behavioral science research. We found that about one third of programs offered behavioral science training, and only 40% offered training in biostatistics or bioinformatics.

POSTER 32

THE FASTER VIRTUAL ROAD TO CYBERSICKNESS

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

Using the Oculus Rift, it was hypothesized that more cybersickness symptoms would be experienced when traveling at

a fast rather than slow speed in a virtual game. Participants received the slow or fast speed; two days later, the other condition was presented. The results suggest that faster speeds produce more movement and in turn more symptoms of cybersickness, especially ones related to nausea and disorientation. There was also more vection produced in the fast condition.

POSTER 33

DO DARK TRIAD TRAITS PREDICT PHONINESS ON FACEBOOK?

TALIA PRICE, ARNO KOLZ (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Recently, software has been developed which assess Big-5 personality traits based on Facebook likes. The present study explores whether or not the Dark Triad traits of narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy are related to discrepancies between personality traits as measured by such software, and traits measured by traditional off-line measures. Results indicated that narcissism is related to people portraying themselves as more extroverted when on line as opposed to off-line.

POSTER 34

SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE IN ADULTS 25 AND OLDER

ELENA RECE, GABRIELLE RYAN, JENNIFER JOHNSON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

We compared social media use in college students versus people over 25 years old. As expected, survey data showed decreased Facebook and Twitter use with increasing age. Unexpectedly, different age groups seemed to use Facebook for similar purposes including keeping in touch with family and friends as well as mostly reading posts rather writing posts. Twitter was used almost exclusively by college students and mostly for keeping in touch with friends and reading news.

POSTER 35

EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE ON SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

GABRIELLE RYAN, ELENA RECE, JENNIFER JOHNSON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

In this study, we sought to determine the influence of active and passive social media use (Facebook and Twitter) on subjective well-being in college students. Participants completed affective and cognitive well-being surveys, then were randomly assigned to active or passive Facebook, or active or passive Twitter for 10 min. Participants completed the well-being surveys again. Results showed improved subjective happiness after active Facebook and passive Twitter usage compared to the other conditions.

POSTER 36

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA USE AND DEPRESSION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

JADE RODRIGUEZ, ERIC LINDSEY (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY BERKS)

This study investigated the association of social media use, body image, and depression among college students. A total of 115 undergraduate students were asked to complete an 85 question survey to measure their frequency in social media use, body image, and depressive mood. The results showed that students who have less positive body image were more depressed. High levels of social media use were associated with less positive body image, but were unrelated to depression.

POSTER 37

COMPARING LEVELS OF COMPASSION BETWEEN SOPHOMORE-SENIOR CLASSES

ALYSSA FITZGERALD, JYH-HANN CHANG, LAUREL PIERANGELI, ALLISON MARKOWSKI, LISA- ANN CERENOV (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Compassion of Other Lives' Scale was given to 180 nursing candidates from Pennsylvania state university. Compassion levels were compared between three education levels. Results showed significant decrease in compassion levels from sophomore to senior year. Initial one way ANOVA indicated significance with the empathy subscale $F = 5.314$; $p < .066$ and total compassion $F = 3.89$; $p < .022$. It was nonsignificant with behavior to alleviate suffering at $F = 1.67$; $p < .189$.

POSTER 38

PARENT AND CHILD PERSPECTIVES: MEDIA USAGE, RISK BEHAVIOR DEPICTIONS, AND HOUSE RULES

ZOE BRENNAN, CATHERINE HAN, CRISTIANA SALVATORI, SARAH HEATHERTON, SUSANNE TANSKI, JOY GABRIELLI (GEISEL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE)

Little is known about parental knowledge of media-associated risks for youth and recommendations for effective home media management. This study analyzed interviews from 42 parent-child dyads to identify barriers to effective media parenting. Parenting approaches to media management varied tremendously. Generally, children reported greater restrictions on media time than on media content, with minimal reporting of direct parental communication regarding media-related risks. Parents require more specific guidance on strategies to promote effective media parenting.

POSTER 39

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FRIENDSHIP QUALITY AND WELL-BEING IN DIVISION I STUDENT-ATHLETES

IAN BIRKY, MEENAL JOG, GABRIELLE ROCCHINO, CHRISTINA HERMANN (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Quality friendships and relationships with teammates have been shown to buffer the uniquely stressful experience of student-athletes' transition to college. Our study examined the relationship between openness, friendship quality, and reported well-being in college student-athletes. Results indicate that quality friendships prior to college are related to greater

authenticity and greater confidence in forming quality relationships in the future. Quality friendships are also associated with greater life satisfaction and well-being among student-athletes.

POSTER 40

PARTNER SIMILARITY IN TEXTING AND RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

JONATHAN OHADI, BRANDON BROWN, LEORA TRUB, LISA ROSENTHAL (PACE UNIVERSITY)

Findings have been mixed regarding the implications of text messaging for the relationship satisfaction of young adults. This study examined the role of perceived texting similarity between romantic partners in predicting relationship satisfaction in a sample of 205 young adults in relationships. Regression analyses found that greater perceived similarity between self and partner in frequency of overall text messaging, initiating text message conversations, and saying hello via text messaging, were associated with greater relationship satisfaction.

POSTER 41

PERCEPTIONS OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE

ROBIN BECKER, LINDSAY PHILLIPS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Short Abstract:

My study focused on perception of interpersonal violence based on gender and type of restrictive behavior. Ninety-Six people viewed a vignette about restricting a partner by finances or support system. Participants believed that social constraints were more abusive than financial constraints. Gender played no role in perception.

POSTER 42

SELF-PERCEPTION AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: BELIEFS AND IMPRESSION MANAGEMENT AMONG PERPETRATORS

BENJAMIN REISSMAN, CHITRA RAGHAVAN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a global phenomenon, yet one relatively understudied due to the difficulties in detection. Perpetrators often deny actions due to motives including pride, social desirability, and attempts to avoid incarceration, unwanted attention, and threats. 137 men in treatment for battery of intimate partners were interviewed regarding intimate partnerships, perceptions of relationships and themselves, and various aggressive behaviors towards partners. Impression management was strongly correlated with denial.

POSTER 43

JUDICIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO DISREGARD EVIDENCE AND JUROR OBLIGATION

CATHERINE CROSBY, MARK OAKES, HALLIE YOUNG, SARAH EVARTS (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

The present study varied judicial instructions to increase jurors' compliance to disregard inadmissible evidence. The content of the instruction (forget evidence v. bias neutralization), the instruction length (elaborate v. minimal), and the reason for inadmissibility (violation of due process v. no reason) were manipulated. Instruction content and length were unrelated to verdicts, but a due process grounds for inadmissibility increased guilty verdicts due to jurors' reduced sense of obligation to follow the instructions.

POSTER 44

THE IMPACT OF PSYCHOPATHY, SOCIOPATHY, AND ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER LABELS IN SENTENCING

RICHARD CONTI, TAYLOR TIGHE (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

Participants were administered the Revised Legal Attitudes Questionnaire (RLAQ) and asked to read a vignette describing a criminal case about an armed robbery. Expert testimony was presented in which the defendant was described as having a diagnosis of either psychopathy, sociopathy, or antisocial personality disorder (ASP). Defendants described as having psychopathy received longer sentences than those described as having sociopathy or ASP. Higher RLAQ scores were associated with longer sentences in each of the conditions.

POSTER 45

BARRIERS TO A POSITIVE HELP-SEEKING ORIENTATION IN DIVERSE UNDERGRADUATES

GENEA STEWART, EVAN GRANDOIT (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK (CUNY)), AKIHITO KAMATA (SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY), ROSE BERGDOLL, FAIGY MANDELBAUM (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK (CUNY)), DAVID TURBEVILLE (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), RONA MILES, LAURA RABIN (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK (CUNY))

Demographically diverse undergraduate students (n=1272) at a city university completed a survey related to barriers and facilitators to a help-seeking orientation for mental health issues. We considered various factors that might be linked to a positive help-seeking orientation: 1) demographics and education, 2) perceptions about access, and 3) stigma. Our main finding was that positive perceptions about access to mental health care and low levels of stigma were significantly linked to a positive help-seeking orientation.

POSTER 46

UPDATING THE DONALD PARAGRAPH FOR THE 21ST CENTURY: REVISING A POPULAR STIMULUS IN AGGRESSION RESEARCH

GEORGE ROBA, TIMOTHY FRANZ, KIMBERLY MCCLURE BRENCHLEY (SAINT JOHN FISHER COLLEGE)

The present study modified the classic "Donald Paragraph" (Srull & Wyer, 1979) to reduce ceiling effects on negative trait ratings, like aggressiveness. Specifically, we omitted minor phrases in

the paragraph and compared ratings of the original and revised versions. Results indicated that the modification of the paragraph significantly reduced ratings of Donald on negative characteristics but not on neutral or positive. These results illustrate that this modified paragraph may be more appropriate in current research.

POSTER 47

PROMOTING ENGAGEMENT DURING A PUBLIC SCIENCE EVENT THROUGH TRANSFORMATIVE EXPERIENCES AND SELF-RELEVANCE

ALEXANDRA CARVER (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY RESEARCH FOUNDATION), JOANNA GARNER (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), AVI KAPLAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), KEVIN PUGH (UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO)

This naturalistic intervention study of visitors' engagement represents the innovative application of models of transformative experiences (Pugh, 2011) and identity exploration (Kaplan, Sinai & Flum, 2014). During a solar eclipse event, prompted responses from 79 adult members of the public were coded inductively and deductively, and revealed examples of expansion of perception and self-relevance. Responses supported the utility of integrating both models in informal learning environments. Theoretical insights and practical implications are discussed.

POSTER 48

A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF THE MINISTRY EXPERIENCE OF CHINESE AMERICAN CHURCH LEADERS

MARIA WONG, SAVANNAH SOMMERS, SARAH GORANSON, ALLISON BRUNS, SARAH MAZUR, ASHLEY ROSNER, ALEX MUELLER, ANAKAY ALEXANDER (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This report examined the unique challenges that Chinese American church leaders faced in their ministry. Using qualitative methods, we found that the ministry experience of these leaders varied depending on the type of church that they were in. While cultural differences were downplayed in multiethnic churches, leaders of Chinese immigrant churches often encountered conflicts related to acculturation. Together, our results add to the scant literature and have important implications for Chinese American church leaders.

POSTER 49

A META-ANALYSIS OF NATURE CONNECTEDNESS AS A FUNCTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL INVOLVEMENT

MADISON WARFIELD, THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Since Thomashow's (1996) ecological identity book there has been interest in measuring, and manipulating individuals' connectedness to nature. We used google scholar to identify all citations of group comparison studies related to connectedness to nature. We identified 40 relevant interventional and comparison studies that examined attempts to measure and influence nature connectedness and ecological attitudes,

behaviors, or other relevant outcomes. We examine how study methodology may explain these observed relations between nature

POSTER 50

THE IMPACT OF PROVIDING ENVIRONMENTAL AND WELL-BEING INDICATORS UPON LAND DEVELOPMENT DECISIONS.

ANDREW PERRY, LEAH MANCINI, EGAMARIA ALACAM, ALESSANDRA MOSS (THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT NEW PALTZ), ARIEL BARTER (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), SYDNEY SHEPARD (THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT NEW PALTZ), VANIA ROLON (BRUNEL UNIVERSITY)

Alternative indicators of progress that balance economic markers with measures of well-being and environmental sustainability may promote more sustainable, well-being focused decision-making. Participants made decisions regarding land development with some participants receiving economic indicators of progress and others receiving both economic and environmental indicators. Those receiving only economic indicators developed 37% more acres of land than those who received both economic and environmental indicators. Results indicate that alternative progress indicators may impact future sustainable decision-making.

POSTER 51

THE INFLUENCE OF MOOD ON UNIVERSAL COLOR PREFERENCES: NATURE VS. NURTURE

JEFFREY LEITZEL, MEGAN VANDOREN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PA)

Previous literature was explored to determine the main driving force behind one's color preferences (i.e., genetic or environmental). Mood induction (i.e., film), was implemented to establish various emotional states among college students with the intention to regulate color preferences. As a result, highly saturated and bright colors were significantly preferred when participants felt either happy or relaxed. Interestingly, the data also revealed a universal sequence of ingrained color preferences consistent with data since 1893.

POSTER 52

EFFECTS OF MINT SCENTS ON PHYSICAL AND COGNITIVE PROCESSING, PHYSIOLOGY AND MOOD

BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, JUAN PABLO TROCONIS BELLO (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the effects of various mint scents on measures of physical performance, cognitive processing, physiology, mood and alertness. In general, the administration of mint scent to the testing conditions resulted in increased performance and mood. Significant differences were noted among different varieties of mint scents, such as peppermint and spearmint. Results are discussed in terms of their applicability to end-user products, such as toothpaste, mouthwash, and air fresheners.

POSTER 53**THE IMPACT OF TRUMP'S SEXIST COMMENTS ON WOMEN'S BODY ESTEEM**

AMY CHRISTIAN (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

This study examined how President Trump's sexist comments affected body esteem in women, particularly sexual attractiveness, weight concern, and physical condition. Twenty-nine females participated in the study by reading either neutral or sexist statements about women, then completed the Body-Esteem Scale. Contrary to my hypothesis, the sexist condition did not significantly lower body esteem compared to the neutral condition. However, those who read Trump's sexist comments reported significantly lower levels of weight satisfaction.

POSTER 54**LOGISTICAL CHALLENGES WHEN MEASURING ATTITUDES**

BONNIE A. GREEN, ARIEL A. TUCCI, PEYTON M. ROBICHEAU, CHRISTOPHER M. GALANTI (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Self-reporting measures of attitudes are limited. Participants lie, and participants have to be consciously aware of their attitudes to report them. While attempting to create a protocol for measuring attitudes that do not require self-reporting and is not influenced by the effects of social desirability, we found a pattern of logistical challenges that interfere with a measure's validity. These methodological challenges and their impact will be identified along with methods for mitigating their effects.

POSTER 55**MEASUREMENT INVARIANCE AND INTERPRETATION AND USE OF THE STRENGTHS AND DIFFICULTIES QUESTIONNAIRE**

STEPHANIE IACCARINO (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests the importance of clinical utility in addition to factor structure in scale validation procedures (Kane, 2013). Using a sample of N=8,615 American parents of 8th-grade students, this study assessed measurement invariance (ME/I) across gender. Preliminary ME/I results suggest scale-level invariance, but less invariance among individual items. Follow-up regression analyses will be employed to assess the degree to which variant items predict behavioral risk as defined by the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire.

POSTER 56**A NEW APPROACH FOR CONSTRUCTING ORDINAL RATING SCALES THROUGH MONOTONICITY ANALYSIS**

BERNARD GORMAN (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY), JOSHUA BRENNER (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY), ZHU (ZOEY) XU (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

This study extended Bentler's (1970, 1971) monotonicity analysis

to find potential ordinal scales. Using the homogeneity (H) coefficients from the R package "Mokken" (van der Ark, 2007, 2012), we developed a variant of rotated principal components analyses to find relatively independent ordinal scale sets. Our results replicate and extend known monotonicity and Mokken scales analyses.

POSTER 57**APPLYING CROSS BATTERY ANALYSIS TO CONTEMPORARY INTELLECTUAL ASSESSMENT**

NILOFER NAQVI, OKSANA HUK (IONA COLLEGE)

Utilizing Cross Battery Analysis (XBA) in a practical manner within clinical and school settings presents unique challenges. This poster presents on the theory and process of XBA and available tools to help with assessments. Also presented will be a flow chart of a step-by-step approach to using XBA which will be applied to three case studies.

Friday, March 2, 2018**3:30pm-4:50pm****Poster****414****INTERNATIONAL POSTERS****Friday, March 2, 2018****3:30pm-4:50pm****POSTER 1****MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT-ATTITUDE RELATIONSHIP IN TIMSS 2015: THE EFFECT OF REGIONAL GROUPING**

ERIN F. ALEXANDER, THOMAS P. HOGAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) is an international achievement test in mathematics and science administered to children in grades 4 and 8. This study reports correlations between achievement in mathematics and attitudes towards mathematics both across countries and within specific regions using the data from the TIMSS 2015 study. There is a negative correlation between achievement and attitude across countries. This correlation disappears or becomes positive at the regional level.

POSTER 2**HOPE TO CHANGE: EXPRESSIVE ARTS IN ZAMBIA WITH SUBSTANCE USING HOMELESS YOUTH**

MELISSA STUEBING, ALLYSON ARNOLD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

An expressive arts therapy curriculum was offered voluntarily for 11 months to a total of 129 homeless youth with Substance Use Disorder at a community day center in Zambia. A CARF-approved group feedback form was modified for pre/post use. Paired samples found increased hopefulness in lessons on spirituality, self-care and forgiveness. Lessons found to instill hope were the same rated highest for enjoyment.

3:30pm-4:50am

POSTER 3**LOCUS OF CONTROL: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE U.S. & SPAIN**

LAUREN RIVAS, TONI DIDONA, BRANDON TELLO-HERNANDEZ (ALBIZU UNIVERSITY)

The primary goal of this research study was to identify if an internal locus of control (LOC) is positively correlated with the well being of the organization. Participants were recruited utilizing a convenience sampling and completed tests measuring LOC and organizational well being. Results found there were some correlation with LOC and organizational well being; however, results remain inconclusive due to limiting factors. No variation was present culturally suggesting that culture may not impact LOC.

POSTER 4**GENDER DISCRIMINATION, ANGER RUMINATION AND SOCIAL DISADVANTAGE AMONG WOMEN IN INDIA**

NATASHA GRUJICIC, ZSUZSANNA FEHER, SONIA SUCHDAY (PACE UNIVERSITY)

Gender discrimination among women may be associated with anger, stress, and health. College women (Mumbai, India; N=141; Mean Age=18 years) reported on gender discrimination, anger rumination, current social disadvantage, and health. Gender Discrimination in the Family was associated with Anger Rumination ($r=.20$; $p<.02$) and social disadvantage ($r=.18$, $p<.03$); in the community with social disadvantage ($r=.24$, $p<.005$) but not with health. Prior data indicate social disadvantage and anger rumination are associated with poor health.

POSTER 5**URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS AND AFFECTIVE DISTRESS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN INDIA**

ZSUZSANNA FEHER, NATASHA GRUJICIC, SONIA SUCHDAY (PACE UNIVERSITY)

Urban neighborhoods with increased crime and lack of cleanliness are frequently associated with stress, anger, and anxiety. College students from India (N=151; Mean age=18years; 10 Men) completed a survey assessing neighborhood disorder and stress/anger/anxiety. Data indicate that increased crime and lack of cleanliness in the neighborhood is associated with increased anger [$r=.17$, $p<.04$], trait anxiety ($r=.24$, $p<.003$), and stress ($r=.18$, $p<.02$). Living in urban neighborhoods may lead to elevated affective distress among young people.

Friday, March 2, 2018

3:30pm-4:50am

Paper

414

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY: SKINNERIAN THEMES IN PSYCHOLOGY

Friday, March 2, 2018

CHAIR: BERNARD C. BEINS

SKINNERIAN THEMES IN PSYCHOLOGY

MURRAY GODDARD (UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK)

Selected writings of B.F. Skinner will be compared to several prominent psychological researchers including Daniel Wegner, John Bargh, Ellen Langer, and Noam Chomsky. Psychology may be on the verge of a Kuhnian paradigm shift that would easily be aligned with Skinner's work.

Friday, March 2, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

Invited Speaker

406

TEACHING KEYNOTE: JEFFREY GREENE, PHD

Friday, March 2, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: TAMARAH SMITH

FOSTERING EFFECTIVE SELF-REGULATION IN EDUCATION

JEFFREY GREENE (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL)

The modern world has brought unprecedented access to information and opportunities for learning, as well as a myriad of distractions and deceptions. In order to maximize the benefits of such access, and avoid the pitfalls, students, educators, and parents need psychology and psychologists more than ever. In this presentation, Jeff Greene will discuss the critical role of self-regulation in education, including how to facilitate students' pursuit of the academic and social goals necessary for learning in the classroom, in life, and online. Leveraging theory and empirical research, this talk will reveal the ways teachers and parents can foster self-regulation knowledge, skills, and dispositions so that all students have the chance to thrive in the modern world.

Friday, March 2, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium

413

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: CLUTTER IN THE HOUSE

Friday, March 2, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: JOSEPH FERRARI

CLUTTER IN THE HOUSE: EXPLORING EXCESSIVE POSSESSIONS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL HOME

Community psychologists focus on contextual influences on

person-environment settings. Because we live in an affluent country, it is important that community psychologists ascertain how our over abundant possessions (i.e. clutter) impacts on those settings. In this interactive symposium, researchers explored the role of clutter on one's psychological sense of home. We examined the influence of dwellings, identification with possessions, and the meaning of life across community samples of young and older adults.

Presentations

Home and Heart: Impact of Marital Status and Age.

by Angela Dao (Loyola University - Chicago), Joseph Ferrari (DePaul University)

Home Location: Influences on Satisfaction with Life and Psychological Home.

by Trina Dao, Joseph Ferrari (DePaul University)

Attached to My Place and My Stuff: High vs. Low Home.

by Samantha Friedkin, Trina Dao, Joseph Ferrari (DePaul University)

Clutter Across America: Using Regional Geography to Assess Possessions.

by Rebecca McGarity-Palmer, Joseph Ferrari (DePaul University)

There is Always Room for More: Examining U.S. Dwellings and Clutter.

by Anissa Mosquera, Kendall Crum, Joseph Ferrari (DePaul University)

Men with Toys or Stuff?: Clutter by Students and Seniors.

by Nicole Olczyk, Kendall Crum, Joseph Ferrari (DePaul University)

Are we the Sum of our Possessions?: Amount of Possessions as a Predictor of a Meaningful Life.

by Allegra Socki, Shaylin Excell, Joseph Ferrari (DePaul University)

Discussant(s): Vincent Prohaska (Lehman College - City University of New York)

Friday, March 2, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

Paper 405

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: YOUNG ADOLESCENCE TO LATE LIFE

Friday, March 2, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: AMY LEARMONTH, PH.D.

3:30pm - 3:45pm

THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION: EFFECTIVELY CHALLENGING MIDDLE-SCHOOLERS' SCIENCE MISCONCEPTIONS

GRANT GUTHEIL (NAZARETH COLLEGE OF ROCHESTER), SUSAN SHERWOOD, GAIL GRIGG, KEVIN SCHOONOVER, BRIAN KOBERLEIN (PROVE YOUR WORLD, INCORPORATED)

An ethnically and economically diverse 6th grade sample was shown an original video focusing on two non-human "teen" puppet characters using the 5E's inquiry process to address misconceptions about gravity (e.g., that gravity only pulls down). Across 5 separate studies a pre- and post-test design produced significant improvement in participants' understanding of gravity after a single viewing. These results are discussed in the context of broader effective STEM education in this age range.

3:50pm - 4:05pm

AFRICAN AMERICAN ETHNIC IDENTITY AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

CHARLA MCKINZIE BISHOP (BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY), DIANE PLACIDE (HOWARD UNIVERSITY)

This study explores the relationship between academic achievement and ethnic identity for African Americans at a predominantly Black university. Stratified random sampling was used to obtain a sample size of 369 African American participants. High ethnic identity commitment appears to be a protective factor regarding academic self esteem and achievement in African American youth regardless of the ethnic composition of the environment in which they attend college.

4:10pm - 4:25pm

DEATH DISTRESS IN EMERGING ADULTS: EXAMINING LOSS, GENDER AND ETHNICITY'S AFFECTS

VICTORIA DE HOYOS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), LANCE GARMON, MEREDITH PATTERSON (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Research provides support that adolescents are subjected to personal death experiences. Templer (1992) suggests a 2 factor theory of Death Anxiety, in which personal losses of loved ones increases Death Anxiety. This study examines 1568 college aged students and their personal death experiences as well as their Death Distress (Death Anxiety and Death Obsession). Results will discuss other variables that may affect Death Distress.

4:30pm - 4:45pm

DEFINING SEXUAL CONSENT IN LATE LIFE: WHAT EXPERIENCE TELLS US

ALLYSON GRAF, TAELO MOYER, BRIDGET SHERWOOD (ELMIRA COLLEGE), LINDSEY PRUTSMAN (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK PLATTSBURGH)

We explored how sexual consent is defined in a non-clinical sample of older adults (N = 117). The majority did not meet a standard definition of sexual consent. Participants (71.3%), however, expanded the definition, including themes such as how, to whom, and to what consent applies. Demographic and sexual experience variables related to expansions; few variables related to providing a standard definition. This study suggests older

adults tend to adopt non-uniform understandings of sexual consent.

Friday, March 2, 2018

3:30pm-4:20pm

Event **409**

PSI CHI DIVERSITY WORKSHOP REDUX

Friday, March 2, 2018

3:30pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: MELANIE DOMENECH RODRÁ-GUEZ

COURAGEOUS CONVERSATIONS: CHALLENGING BIAS AND PREJUDICE

NGHI THAI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The realities of today's world urge us to consider many components of diversity, both visible and invisible. While these dimensions of diversity make society richer, as humans we are inherently biased towards others from different groups. This interactive workshop will engage participants in structured activities to: 1) critically examine assumptions and biases, and 2) discuss strategies, develop communication skills, and gain practical experience for recognizing and managing bias and prejudice in the moment.

Friday, March 2, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

Poster **Franklin Hall A**

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: POSTER SESSION II

Friday, March 2, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: DR. KEITH MORGEN

POSTER 1

CHILDHOOD TRAUMA, ALLIANCE, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL MINDEDNESS IN A COLLEGE COUNSELING SAMPLE

TOMMIE SCHNEIDER (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY IN BROOKLYN), LISA SAMSTAG (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

The present study sought to address gaps and inconsistencies in current literature by testing the impact of clients' histories of Childhood Trauma (CT) on the formation of the working alliance, and the extent to which this relationship was moderated by client psychological mindedness. The study also explored the relationship between clients' histories of CT and therapy dropout. The study utilized archival data from an urban university's counseling center and analyzed self-report measures.

POSTER 2

MILD TBIS IMPACT SELF-PERCEIVED SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND EXECUTIVE DYSFUNCTION

PATRICK ONEAL, ANNA GJERTSEN, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The effect of mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) on self-report of higher-level cognitive skills and emotional functioning was explored. More anxiety and depression symptoms were reported by those with two or more mTBIs when compared to people with zero or one mTBI. Additionally, participants with a history of mTBI endorsed significantly more problems with overall executive skills than control participants, yet there was not a specific area of executive functioning that was consistently impacted.

POSTER 3

EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF A DBT INFORMED PARTIAL HOSPITAL PROGRAM ON

JOHN LOTHES, CARLIE CARTER (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), KIRK MOCHRIE (EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY), JANE ST JOHN (DELTA BEHAVIORAL HEALTH)

This study examined outcome data from a QA/QI study at a local partial hospital (PH) program to see if attending a DBT informed PH program would have any effects on measures of mindfulness. The results show that there were significant changes in all sub-scales of mindfulness as well as a significant effect on an overall rating of mindfulness from intake to discharge.

POSTER 4

INTRA- AND INTER-PERSONAL PREDICTORS OF PTSD AND SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOR

SEIGIE BUTLER, CHRISTINA BALDERRAMA-DURBIN (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

This study aimed to examine sexual assault history, self-esteem, and social support as relative predictors of PTSD and sexual risk-taking behavior. Two hundred and thirty female undergraduates participated in this study. Sexual assault history and self-esteem were found to be significant predictors of PTSD. Sexual assault history and PTSD were found to be significant predictors of sexual risk-taking. These findings may have important implications for interventions targeting sexual risk-taking behavior and PTSD.

POSTER 5

THE EFFECTS OF AN ARTS PROGRAM ON BEHAVIORS OF PSYCHIATRIC ADOLESCENT INPATIENTS

ARIS KARAGIORGAKIS (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, FAYETTE), ALEX GILES (BLACK HILLS STATE UNIVERSITY), AVA SAUTER (THE MATTHEWS OPERA HOUSE), IAN CRAIG (CANYON HILLS CENTER)

The current study investigated the effectiveness of a 1-year 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 63 adolescents, and a total of 9 behavior scores were assessed. A modified uninterrupted time-series research design was utilized to find

partial success as male scores showed improvement in nearly all scores, but only from the last 6 months.

POSTER 6

COPING AND LENGTH OF INCARCERATION: AN OLDER ADULT INVESTIGATION.

HAILEY RAINIER, KATHERINE LYMAN, MORGAN PIERSON, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationship of coping skills, length of incarceration, and mental health using survey data from older adult male inmates (N=622). Results showed that the presence of coping skills is not affected by length of incarceration. Also found was that the majority of those scoring high for coping skills had also been previously diagnosed with a mental and/or substance use disorder. Recommendations for treatment policy in prisons will be discussed.

3:30pm - 3:45pm

ASSESSING PERSONALITY TRAITS USING SENTENCE COMPLETIONS IN PSYCHOTHERAPY PATIENTS

STEPHEN JOY (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE), WILSON MCDERMUT (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ALY SKLENARIK, RACHEL CATAUDELLA (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE)

"Big Three" personality traits (Extraversion, Neuroticism, and Psychoticism) can be measured reliably by applying a new scoring system to the Rotter Incomplete Sentences Blank (RISB). We scored RISB protocols from a clinical sample (N=72) whose members also completed semi-structured interviews and a number of self-report inventories. Neuroticism and Extraversion correlated significantly with multiple relevant scales and diagnostic categories. Psychoticism correlated less consistently with self-reports, but was associated with diagnoses of personality disorders and bipolar disorder.

POSTER 7

COUNSELOR/CLIENT INTERACTION WITHIN THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY SUD TREATMENT PROCESS

CAROLYN BROUARD, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

Therapeutic communities (TCs) are of the most common methods of treatment for substance use disorders (SUDs; DeLeon, 2000). This study examined the predictive influence of client and counselor perception of treatment progress at baseline on client/counselor assessment of treatment progress at day 90 of treatment using 105 TC clients and their counselors. Results reflected more of a counseling dyad within the outpatient TC as opposed to the traditional residential TC. Treatment implications

POSTER 8

FRENCH VERSION OF THE COPING EXPECTANCIES SCALE: TRANSLATION AND EVALUATION

DARA G. FRIEDMAN-WHEELER (GOUCHER COLLEGE), ULIANA BILASH (MCGILL UNIVERSITY), MICHAELA FINLEY,

JULIET DAISY MITCHELL, ANNE WERKHEISER (GOUCHER COLLEGE), DAVID C. ZUROFF (MCGILL UNIVERSITY)

A French translation of the Coping Expectancies Scale (CES) was developed and evaluated. A back-translation of the French version was compared to the English version, as to whether meaningful phrases were different in meaning and/or would elicit a different response. Bilingual participants completed the French and English versions of the CES. The versions were correlated with each other; specific results were used to make further adjustments to the French version to improve equivalence.

POSTER 9

LGBT FOCUSED SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS TREATMENT

AMANDA MADONNA, ITHAI BALDERAS, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

Using the 2016 N-SSATS data (N=14,399), this poster examines treatment program characteristics between facilities that do/do not offer lesbian/gay/bisexual/trans (LGBT) focused substance use disorders (SUD) treatment services (n=2,575). Findings highlighted some key treatment program differences between facilities offering/not offering LGBT focused services. Besides serving as a comparison, these findings all present a current and thorough review of the SUD treatment landscape for LGBT focused services.

POSTER 10

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DELAY OF GRATIFICATION AND RISKY BEHAVIORS

AMIRA HANNA, ALISA POWERS, NICOLE CAIN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

Delay of gratification (DoG) is the ability to inhibit a response and activate a subdominant one when necessary, according to situational demands. DoG has been linked to adaptive functioning and high risk behavior in studies of children and adolescents. The current study examined the relationship between DoG and high-risk and impulsive behavior in undergraduate students. Results showed no significant relationship between DoG and high-risk behavior, but found a relationship between high-risk behavior and impulsivity.

POSTER 11

COGNITIVE, EMOTIONAL, AND CONTEXTUAL FACTORS RELATED TO DELUSIONAL IDEATION

SHERRY PUJJI, THOMAS DINZEO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Our beliefs fundamentally influence our perceptions and behaviors. Delusional beliefs in particular have been linked to higher levels of stress and depression and higher levels of self-esteem and sense of purpose. Data (N=166) involving delusional ideation, schizotypy, mood, cognitive biases, sense of purpose, self-esteem, and hallucinatory experiences were collected. Delusional ideation appeared to be differentially related to both mood symptomology and sense of purpose and self-esteem. Further results and clinical implications will be

discussed.

POSTER 12

SLEEP DISTURBANCES AND INATTENTION IN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (ASD) YOUTH

SHERIEF Y. ELDEEB (CLARK UNIVERSITY), CAITLIN M. HUDAC, ANNE B. ARNETT, RAPHAEL A. BERNIER (UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON)

Sleep disturbances and attention problems are highly prevalent in Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). However, little research has been done looking at the associations between these constructs in this population. In the current study, we evaluated ASD youth (N=1301) from the Simons Simplex Collection (SSC) to determine if youth with sleep disturbances had lower attention scores. Presence of a sleep disturbance was significantly associated with lower attention scores. Clinical implications are discussed.

POSTER 13

THE IMPACT CO-OCCURRING PSYCHIATRIC AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS HAVE ON TREATMENT OUTCOMES

JACLYN SMITH, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

Co-occurring disorders are the norm in substance use disorders (SUD) treatment. The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI) is one of the most commonly used measures to assess psychiatric distress in SUD settings. This poster examines the data from SUD treatment clients (N=545) to investigate if clinical distress on specific BSI scales predicts treatment retention at day-90. Anxiety and paranoia experiences significantly predicted treatment retention at day-90. Implications for treatment planning and policy are discussed.

POSTER 14

FACILITY AND CLIENT ANALYSIS OF PREGNANT/POSTPARTUM WOMEN IN SUD TREATMENT

BRIANNA COATES, DANIELLE DELLAMO, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

Pregnant women remain a difficult challenge for substance use disorders treatment. Using the most recent N-SSATS (N=14,399 facilities) and TEDS-A (N=1,537,025) data, this poster examines facility and client specific data relevant to services for pregnant/post-partum women seeking substance use disorders treatment. Treatment and policy issues will be discussed.

POSTER 15

CARDIOVASCULAR AROUSAL AND ANXIETY IN STUDENTS WITH HIGH VERSUS LOW AUTISTIC SYMPTOMS

KELSEY LARRIMORE (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Undergraduate students were divided into low and high Autism

Spectrum Disorder (ASD) symptom groups. Heart rate (HR) was recorded while participants completed a timed public speaking task. Contrary to lower levels of physiological arousal expected, HR was significantly higher in the high ASD group during speech preparation and after the speech. Findings appear to be due to higher anxiety symptoms in the high ASD group combined with awareness of social deficits.

POSTER 16

DEBUNKING THE MYTH: SELECTIVE MUTISM AND TRAUMA

LEAH BOWDEN, PAIGE MARTIN, KATERINA MICHAELS (LA SALLE UNIVERSITY), IRINA KHRAPATINA, ELISA SHIPON-BLUM (SELECTIVE MUTISM RESEARCH INSTITUTE), SHARON LEE ARMSTRONG (LA SALLE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the prevalence and specific types of trauma experienced in children with selective mutism (SM). While SM is not believed to be associated with trauma (Black & Uhde, 1995), several studies indicate that children with SM may have a history of trauma (Andersson & Thomsen, 1998). This study found most children with SM did not experience a trauma. When trauma was reported, these experiences fell into four themes: family, environment, medical, and school.

POSTER 17

LOST IN CYBER SPACE: PREDICTORS OF INTERNET ADDICTION

AKIVA GOLDSCHHEIN, BERNARD GORMAN, CAROLYN SPRINGER (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), LEIB LITMAN, NATHAN FORDSHAM (TOURO COLLEGE)

This study employed correlational and factor analyses to investigate which variables contribute to internet addiction. The following variables were included: anxiety, depression, the Big Five personality traits, sleep behavior, and procrastination. A preliminary factor analysis was conducted and four factors were retained: "Addiction", "Mood", "Positive Personality Traits", and "Bad Work Habits". Structural equation modeling was then computed and found that mood and bad work habits both predicted internet addiction while positive personality traits didn't.

3:45pm - 4:00pm

THE IMPACT OF COERCIVE CONTROL ON USE OF SPECIFIC SEXUAL COERCION TACTICS

JENNY MITCHELL, ELISE JURASCHEK, CHITRA RAGHAVAN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CUNY)

This study tests the putative relationship between non-sexually coercive controlling behaviors and sexually coercive behaviors. Among a sample of 130 perpetrators of physical abuse mandated for treatment, extent of general coercive control was used to predict the odds of using eight specific sexual coercion tactics. Findings indicated that coercive control increased the likelihood of using helplessness, hopelessness, exploitation, pressure, relational threats, and bullying sexual coercion tactics, but not physically violent or humiliating/intimidating tactics.

POSTER 18**PHYSICAL EXERCISE AND RATE OF DEPRESSION**

SHANE COLE (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE), RACHEL DINERO (UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA)

The present research examines how physical exercise effects depression. Participants completed an online survey assessing anxiety, depression, and regular physical activity, participants completed a mood assessment immediately before and after exercise. Overall, the findings of this study somewhat supported my original hypothesis. This current study suggests that regular physical activity is associated with lower levels of anxiety, but that athletic sport participation, can have a positive and negative impact on emotional state.

POSTER 19**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND NON-SUICIDAL SELF-INJURY IN ADOLESCENTS**

MELISSA FLUEHR, RACHEL FREED, LUSHNA MEHRA, DANIEL LAOR, JOSHUA SCHWARTZ, VILMA GABBAY (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL)

Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) is a prevalent condition which typically onsets in adolescence and occurs across psychiatric conditions. This study investigated predictors of NSSI in adolescents with various DSM-IV disorders. We examined relationships between NSSI and psychiatric symptoms including depression, anxiety, fatigue, anhedonia, and suicidal ideation. Although a number of clinical measures differentiated adolescents with and without NSSI, when entered into multivariate analyses, only depression—particularly, sleep disturbances, physical complaints, irritability, and excessive weeping—remained significant.

POSTER 20**EXPECTATIONS FOR SUBSTANCE USE IN FIRST- AND CONTINUING-GENERATION COLLEGE STUDENTS**

ASHLEY BOLLMAN, AUBREY FARROW (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN), LAURA J. DIETZ (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

This study examined expectations, perceived parental permission and substance use in first generation college students (n=36) and continuing generation college students (n=57). First-generation students were less likely to talk to their parents about their alcohol use and indicated lower negative expectations for using alcohol than continuing generation students. However, first generation students used marijuana less frequently and endorsed lower expectations for tension reduction when using marijuana than did continuing generation students.

POSTER 21**CROSS SECTIONAL AND LONGITUDINAL RELATIONSHIP OF DISCRIMINATION TO SLEEP**

DAMERE WILSON, AMANDEEP KAUR, MEREDITH DAVEY,

SERESA MATIAS, MICHELLE SURAJBALI, RAVEN HILYARD, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHNS UNIVERSITY)

Discrimination has been consistently linked to poor sleep. However, the mechanisms that maintain the link between discrimination and sleep remain unclear. Our cross-sectional studies revealed that negative relational schemas mediated this relationship. The current longitudinal study examines whether increases in exposure to discrimination were associated with increases in sleep impairments. Although the relationship between discrimination and sleep persisted, relational schemas did not mediate the effects.

4:00pm - 4:15pm

HISTORY OF PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT IN INTERMITTENT EXPLOSIVE DISORDER

ALEXANDER PUHALLA, SYDNEY SPOTT, JONATHAN PRICHARD, MARTHA FAHLGREN, KRISTEN SORGI, MICHAEL MCCLOSKEY (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

While intermittent explosive disorder (IED) is associated with increased prevalence of childhood interpersonal trauma (e.g., childhood abuse), no study has examined the relationship between physical punishment and IED, nor if physical punishment predicts to increased aggression frequency among those with and without IED in adulthood. The present study examined this and found that a history of physical punishment uniquely predicted to a diagnosis of IED and increased aggression frequency in adulthood.

POSTER 22**ANGER RUMINATION AND EMOTION LABILITY MEDIATE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALEXITHYMIA AND AGGRESSION**

JONATHAN PRICHARD, ALEX PUHALLA, MARTHA FAHLGREN, MICHAEL MCCLOSKEY (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined anger rumination and emotional lability as potential mediators for the relationship between alexithymia and trait aggression. It was found that collectively and individually anger rumination and emotional lability mediated the association between alexithymia and trait aggression. Emotional lability may cause a rapid shift that, without clear identification, is ruminated on, leading to persistence of undetermined affect and, ultimately, increased aggression.

POSTER 23**A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF DISCRIMINATION, SOCIAL COGNITIONS AND DAILY SOCIAL INTERACTIONS**

JONI BROWN, REBECCA ABDUL, CRISTINA PANTELL, SANA MIRZA, AMANDEEP KAUR, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Discrimination shapes the social world and may undermine daily social encounters. This longitudinal study examined the associations among racial discrimination, negative relational schemas and daily social interactions. Participants (n = 47) completed surveys and daily diary measures of social

interactions four times over ten months. Increases in discrimination were associated with increases in perceptions of unfair treatment in daily interactions and schemas about rejection and invalidation contribute to this relationship.

POSTER 24

THE CONTRIBUTION OF EXTERNALIZING BEHAVIORS ON PARENTAL ATTACHMENT AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

GIULIETTA FLAHERTY, EMMA YOUNG, JOANNA HERRES
(THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Adolescent depression and insecure attachment are associated with poor academic achievement. The study used pretreatment data from a sample of 129 adolescents participating in a clinical trial for depression to explore relationships between achievement, maternal attachment, and externalizing problems. Findings suggest that relations between achievement and attachment may be due to overlapping externalizing problems. Future longitudinal research should combine these constructs to test a single mediation model, grounded in attachment theory.

POSTER 25

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONS AMONG MINDFULNESS, INTERPRETATION BIAS, AND EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

AUDREY GIBB, CAMERON FORD, NATALIE SHOOK (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Mindfulness is related to less anxiety and depression, but the mechanisms through which mindfulness is associated with less emotional distress remain unclear. Interpretation bias (i.e., the tendency to interpret ambiguous events negatively) may act as a mediator between mindfulness and emotional distress. Greater mindfulness was associated with fewer negative interpretations and less emotional distress. More negative interpretations were related to greater emotional distress. Furthermore, interpretation bias mediated the relation between mindfulness and emotional distress.

4:15pm - 4:30pm

PERCEIVED COPING CONGRUENCY FOLLOWING INVOLUNTARY PREGNANCY LOSS

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

Involuntary pregnancy loss is a frequent, often traumatic, occurrence. In the current study, 42 women completed an online survey including the BriefCOPE (Carver, 1997) regarding their own coping and, separately, how they perceived their partner coped, and the Perinatal Grief Scale (adapted from Potvin, Lasker, & Toedter, 1989). Women's own use of Self-Distraction, Behavioral Disengagement, Planning, and Self-Blame predicted greater grief. While Positive Reframing congruency predicted greater grief, Planning and Self-Blame congruency predicted less grief.

POSTER 26

HEALTHCARE PROVIDER BELIEFS REGARDING THE USE OF HEALTH INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

MATTHEW DWYER, AUTUMN PAZ, CONNOR BURROWS
(ROWAN UNIVERSITY), MARY TALBIT (TREATMENT RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT PUBLIC HEALTH MANAGEMENT CORP.), KIMBERLY KIRBY (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Incentive programs used to promote health behavior change have empirical support for a range of conditions but are seldom adopted within healthcare settings. This investigation surveyed medical providers about their beliefs regarding health incentive programs. Results show consistently positive beliefs and interest for incentive programs, but limited use in healthcare settings. Results also suggest favorability differs between health conditions. These findings indicate the need for improved social validity of incentive interventions among healthcare professionals.

POSTER 27

RACE, DEPRESSION, AND SOCIAL SUPPORT: DISPARITIES AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

TYRESHA PRINGLE, SHANNALEE BROWN, MAYA HOWARD,
SERENA BERRIOS (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Many studies have explored differences in depression and social support as a function of race. In the current study we compared Black, White, Asian, Latinx, and Multiracial students on measures of depression and social support. Unlike the general population, Black students reported the highest levels of depression and poor social support. Latinx students also reported elevated depression. Though power was an issue, there was some evidence that Multiracial students report the highest level of depression.

POSTER 28

EFFECTIVENESS OF MOBILE APPLICATIONS FOR MANAGING DEPRESSION

JANE AKERET, JULIANA D'ONOFRIO, KRISTA HERBERT, JIM A. HAUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

When seeking treatment for depression many barriers arise. Barriers include treatment costs, geographical location, time constraints, mental health literacy, cultural beliefs, and stigmas associated with mental health treatment. Mobile health (m-health) is an emerging area in healthcare and provides mobile applications to assist those seeking treatment with advantages that solve aforementioned issues. The purpose of the current study was to examine individuals' reports of whether m-health apps are effective in helping to manage depressive symptoms.

POSTER 29

EXPLORATION OF DEVELOPMENTAL DELAYS PRESENT AMONG CHILDREN DIAGNOSED WITH SELECTIVE MUTISM

PAIGE MARTIN, LEAH BOWDEN, KATERINA MICHAELS (LA SALLE UNIVERSITY), IRINA KHRAPATINA, ELISA SHIPON-BLUM (SELECTIVE MUTISM RESEARCH INSTITUTE), SHARON LEE ARMSTRONG (LA SALLE

UNIVERSITY)

Developmental delays were assessed among 109 children with SM via the Selective Mutism Comprehensive Diagnostic Questionnaire (SMCDQ). Analyses indicate that there is a significant difference between the percentages of children with SM that experience developmental delays compared to those that do not ($t(108) = 3.78, p < .001$), such that 67% of participants did not experience developmental delays. However, developmental delays related to Speech and Language are most commonly seen among children with SM.

POSTER 30**MINDFULNESS AND SOCIAL PROBLEM SOLVING AS PREDICTORS FOR DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS**

SEAN MARTIN, KARA WEBB, JULIANA D'ONOFRIO, KRISTA HERBERT, JIM A. HAUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Mindfulness and social problem solving (SPS) have been shown to be associated with depression cross-sectionally. The goal of this study was to reexamine this relationship using a longitudinal design to evaluate whether these constructs are predictive of depressive symptoms across two time points. Results indicated that the acting with awareness and accepting without judgement facets of mindfulness and the negative problem orientation of SPS contributed significant variance to depression scores across two time points.

4:30pm - 4:45pm

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE TALK ABOUT SEXUAL COERCION?

ELISE JURASCHEK (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE (CUNY)), JENNY MITCHELL, CHITRA RAGHAVAN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

Specific forms of sexual coercion employed by male perpetrators were analyzed to better understand the methods violent men use to obtain nonconsensual sex. Data was gathered from responses on the Multidimensional Sexual Coercion Questionnaire (MSCQ) and narrative interviews provided by a diverse sample of 136 men mandated for treatment for physical aggression against their partner. Results supported that non-violent tactics were used more frequently than violent tactics.

POSTER 31**CONDOM USE AS A FUNCTION OF SHAME AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV**

REINA AIKENS, DAVID BENNETT, CATHERINE O'HAYER, CAITLIN O'LOUGHLIN (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

Objective: To examine the relationship between both general shame and HIV-related shame to condom use among people living with HIV.

Methods: 88 participants who screened high for depressive symptoms completed measures of general shame, HIV-Related Shame, condom usage.

Results: A non-significant trend was found for general shame, but not HIV-related shame, to be associated with less condom

usage.

Discussion: Future research should examine whether therapeutic interventions targeting shame are associated with increased condom usage.

POSTER 32**PRAXIS DEFICITS IN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER**

JAMIE DIAZ (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES), VLAD OBSEKOV (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), ZACH DRAVIS, ROBERT SCHULTZ, ASHLEY DE MARCHENA (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

The objectives were to test if a shortened version of the Florida Apraxia battery could replicate well-established praxis deficits in autism. The battery had four sections. Children with ($n=34$) and without ($n=17$) autism completed the 19-item battery. The autism group made more errors ($M=11.53, SD=6.01$) relative to the controls ($M=6.41, SD= 2.09$), $p<.001, d= 1.32$. These results demonstrate that well-established deficits in praxis performance can be found using a brief measure.

POSTER 33**ANXIETY AND DISGUST: METHOD MATTERS**

SUSAN GANS, SARAH ACOSTA (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

A good deal of attention has been paid to the notion that anxiety can heighten disgust. The current study replicates and extends these findings in a sample of 133 undergraduate participants. While anxiety measured by the anxiety scale of the Depression and Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS) and the Beck Anxiety Inventory are positively correlated ($r=0.68, p<=0.01$), only the DASS is a significant correlate of disgust sensitivity, as measured by the Disgust Sensitivity-Revised scale ($r=0.23, p<=0.05$).

Friday, March 2, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

Poster

Franklin Hall A

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE POSTER SESSION

Friday, March 2, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: AMY HUNTER

POSTER 1**HOW SURPRISING: MILD TBI IMPACTS SCAN PATH DURING FACIAL EMOTION RECOGNITION**

ANNA GJERTSEN, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The impact of mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) on facial emotion recognition was explored. Participants with mTBIs were compared to controls on an emotion recognition self-report (ERSR) scale and a test of facial affect recognition, during which

gaze duration (GD) was tracked. There were significant differences between groups in eye-region-GD for female surprise and a significant interaction between group and ERSR score in mouth-region-GD for male surprise. Possible explanations for these findings are offered.

POSTER 2

STRESS-INDUCED HYPERALGESIA

EDWARD SCHICATANO, RACHEL EGAN (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

Motivational Priming Theory (MPT) predicts that negative emotional states increase pain perception. The present experiment investigated the effects of self-reported stress on pain perception. Thirty undergraduates scoring high on a stress scale were tested for pain sensitivity using the cold pressor test. Participants in the high stress group exhibited an earlier detection and lower threshold to pain compared to participants in the low stress group. These data support the MPT.

POSTER 3

MODULATION OF ALCOHOL REWARD BY A VARIANT OF OPIOID RECEPTOR GENE OPRM1

GRACE ROSSI (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY), TAYLOR BROWN (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER HINDIEH (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY), SHANI MARTINEZ (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY), JIN XU, GAVRIL PASTERNAK, YING-XIAN PAN (MEMORIAL SLOAN KETTERING CANCER CENTER)

This study led to a knockout (KO) mouse model in which exon 11 (E11) of the mu opioid receptor gene was disrupted. Previously in E11-KO mice, analgesia for several mu opioids, including M6G, fentanyl and heroin, was significantly reduced, while analgesic action for morphine and methadone was intact. Although alcohol is presumed to have very different mechanisms than heroin, the physiological properties of reward might use a common E11 genetic map.

POSTER 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS THAT SUBSTITUTE MEDICAL MARIJUANA FOR ALCOHOL

BRIAN PIPER, HAYAT ASSAD (GEISINGER COMMONWEALTH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

A substitution effect occurs when patients substitute Medical Cannabis (MC) for another drug. Among dispensary patients (N=1,477) that completed an online survey, 7.4% regularly consumed alcohol. Substituters were significantly more likely to be employed (68.1%) than non-substituters (51.1%). Substituters also reported having more health conditions and diseases (3.3+2.0) than non-substituters (2.4 +1.4). This exploratory study offers some insights into the profile of patients whose self-reported alcohol intake decreased following initiation of MC.

POSTER 5

UNIHemispheric SLEEP IN RELATION TO DISTINCT

BEHAVIORAL PHENOMENA IN CARIBBEAN FLAMINGOS

AUTUMN G. JONES, AMANDA P. SCHLOSNALE, MICHELLE L. KING, ANGELA PERRETTI, MATTHEW J. ANDERSON (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

The association of unihemispheric sleep with unipedal resting and lateral side choice were examined in Caribbean flamingos (*Phoenicopterus ruber*). Results over three studies indicated that unihemispheric sleep was unrelated to unipedal resting and lateral neck resting behavior. It was generally observed that when the flamingos entered into unihemispheric sleep, original leg stance and neck side choice did not change.

POSTER 6

THE EFFECTS OF INTERMITTENT FASTING ON COGNITIVE FUNCTION AND CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

SERGE ONYPER, OLIVIA MOSHIER, MARGARET WHITNEY, BILL DECOTEAU (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the effects of 7 weeks of fasting (3 intermittent fasting conditions or caloric restriction) on health and cognition in rats. No changes in learning, memory, or anxiety-like behavior were present during the fasting regimen, immediately after, or at the 8-week follow-up, compared to the unlimited-feeding control condition. Fasting didn't alter cholesterol or lipids upon conclusion of the regimen. However, glucose tolerance increased 8 weeks post diet for all fasting conditions and caloric restriction.

POSTER 7

EFFECTS OF RELIGIOSITY ON PHYSIOLOGICAL MEASURES OF THE STRESS RESPONSE

VALERIE LEMMON, JENNIFER THOMSON, NICHOLAS BALLEN, GABRIEL CARRERO, ANNA MARIE CLARK, EMILY FOX, ERIN HAGGARD, AHYEONG PARK, EMILY SHOVER, KATIE VIROSTEK (MESSIAH COLLEGE)

Attachment theory provides a conceptualization of the emotional relationships humans develop with others. In addition to human attachment, there is evidence that secure attachment to God has protective qualities. There is currently a paucity of literature regarding attachment to God and the stress response. The current study investigated the relationship between attachment to God and the physiological response to a psychosocial stressor. Participants' physiological response to stress was correlated with religiosity and attachment to God.

POSTER 8

TROPOMYOSIN RECEPTOR KINASE B AND THE SEXUAL BEHAVIORS OF MALE RATS.

LAUREN BUYNACK, DEANDRA MOSURA, WAYNE HAWLEY (EDINBORO UNIVERSITY)

Tropomyosin receptor kinase B (TrkB) is found in brain areas that regulate male rat sexual behavior and learning. Although there were no immediate effects on sexual behaviors following TrkB antagonism, male rats previously treated with a TrkB antagonist 2 months earlier exhibited longer latencies to ejaculate and less

efficient mounting behavior than vehicle treated rats. These results suggest that the crystallization of sexual behavior that occurs during initial sexual experiences may be modulated by TrkB.

POSTER 9

PROGESTERONE MODULATES MOTIVATIONAL AND CONSUMMATORY ASPECTS OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN MALE RATS

DEANDRA MOSURA, WAYNE HAWLEY (EDINBORO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

High doses of progesterone have been shown to inhibit consummatory sexual behaviors in males. However, the effects of progesterone on sexual motivation in males remains to be determined. Results indicated that progesterone treated rats exhibited significantly fewer intromissions and ejaculations than vehicle treated rats. Correspondingly, progesterone treated rats did not exhibit a preference for a female rat during the early stages of the partner preference test, which is an indicator of reduced sexual motivation.

POSTER 10

BEHAVIORAL BIASES IN PEOPLE AT RISK FOR PROBLEMATIC GAMBLING

MICHELLE PADUA, CALLISTA LOVE, MIRELLA FERNANDEZ, ROBERT LIVOTI, SKYLER SKLENARIK (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), MARC POTENZA (YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ROBERT ASTUR (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Problematic gambling (PG) in undergraduates is at a 2-4 times higher rate than other adult populations, and such individuals are at increased risk for depression, developing additional addictions, and decreased academic performance. We tested 30 participants with varying levels of PG risk to assess whether they show cognitive biases for gambling stimuli. Results show those at higher risk for PG are faster to approach and slower to avoid gambling stimuli.

POSTER 11

GABA-NAM, L-655,708, SHOWS RAPID ANTI-DEPRESSANT AND LONG TERM PROTECTIVE EFFECTS

AILEEN BAILEY (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), KASSIDY BELL, JULIA LYNN (SAINT MARYS COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Depression is a leading cause of mortality and morbidity worldwide. Negative allosteric modulators of GABA-A receptors containing alpha-5 subunits (GABA-NAMs) produce rapid anti-depressant effects. We tested to see if GABA-NAMs (L-655,708; 0.7mg/kg, i.p.) have long-term protective effects against depression. We found anti-depressant effects 24 hours after injection and protective effects beyond 24 hours for sucrose intake but not for social interaction, suggesting that GABA-NAMs, at this dose, have some long-term protective effects.

POSTER 12

ASSOCIATIVE ACCOUNT OF RECOGNITION MEMORY IN HUMANS; COMPUTATIONAL AND EXPERIMENTAL TESTS

ALEKSANDER W. NITKA, JASPER ROBINSON (UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM)

The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP; Wagner, 1981) model of associative learning offers an explanation of recognition memory (Robinson & Bonardi, 2015). By using computer simulation, eye-tracking and an adaptation of animal object recognition paradigms, I investigate whether the application of SOP can provide a viable approach to study human recognition of 'what', 'when' and 'where'.

POSTER 13

IMPACT OF PREGNANCY AND VISITOR INTERACTION ON HAIR CORTISOL LEVELS OF GOATS

TARA FITZGERALD, MARY O'BRIEN, DEVON ANDERSON, DANIELLE STEINMETZ, KATELYN VALA, MACKENZIE HOLM, TAYLOR POTTS-GORDON, MATTHEW BATUK, AMANDA JOHNSTON, REBECCA CHANCELLOR, AARON RUNDUS (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Chronic stress can negatively impact the welfare of captive animals. Several methods exist to quantify stress, including hair cortisol analysis. We examined the impact of visitors on hair cortisol levels in goats at the Philadelphia Zoo. Additionally, the impact of pregnancy on hair cortisol levels in four goats in non-contact yard was examined. We found that neither housing location nor pregnancy affected hair cortisol levels. Our findings have important implications for welfare of zoo populations.

POSTER 14

POSITIVE MOOD STATES ENHANCE N1 AMPLITUDES DURING ALCOHOL CONSISTENT TRIALS

NICOLE RYERSON (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

Alcohol cue reactivity (ACR) is a critical component within many models of alcohol use and abuse. ACR can be defined as the reactions that occur in response to alcohol stimuli. The current research sought to investigate manipulated mood states (i.e., positive and approach motivational) and alcohol consumption as underlying mechanisms of neurophysiological ACR. Results demonstrated that inducing a positive mood state enhanced neurophysiological cue reactivity for alcohol pictures. These results were specific to heavy drinkers.

POSTER 15

EFFECTS OF CRF IN THE NUCLEUS BASALIS OF MEYNERT ON SUSTAINED ATTENTION

SAMANTHA ECK, BRITTANY WICKS, NINA DUNCAN, MADELEINE SALVATORE, SARAH COHEN, JOY BERGMANN, ATTILIO CERETTI, ARRON HALL, DEBRA BANGASSER (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

To investigate the relationship between stress and attention, we studied the effects of corticotropin releasing factor (CRF) in the

nucleus basalis of Meynert (NBM) on performance on a sustained attention task in rats. Intra-NBM CRF infusions impaired performance on aspects of the task known to depend on GABAergic signaling. Interestingly, the effect of CRF in the NBM appears to be more pronounced in males than females, suggesting a sex difference in NBM sensitivity to CRF

POSTER 16

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

BRADLEY DIAMOND, KHEMIAH BURKE, KRISTI KLABUHN, CATHERINE CORNWELL (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

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

POSTER 17

CHRONIC STRESS REGULATION OF SUSTAINED ATTENTION AND CHOLINERGIC DENDRITIC MORPHOLOGY IN RATS

ALEX TELENSON, BRITTANY WICKS, JOY BERGMANN, MARNI SHORE, NATALIE NEWCAMP (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), ATILIO CERETTI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA ECK, KIMBERLY WIERSIELIS, JESSICA TUCCI, AARON HALL, DEBRA BANGASSER (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Chronic variable stress impairs attention in male, but not female, rats. The specific attention task is mediated by cholinergic neurons in the nucleus basalis of Meynert. We found that in male rats, there was dendritic hypertrophy in cholinergic neurons at distal regions following chronic stress.

POSTER 18

CORTICOTROPIN RELEASING FACTOR IN THE MEDIAL SEPTUM IMPAIRS SPATIAL LEARNING IN RATS

KIMBERLY WIERSIELIS, ATTILIO CERETTI, HARAH JANG, SYDNEY FAMULARO, MADELEINE SALVATORE, HANNA LEFEBO, VICTORIA CANTORAL, DEBRA BANGASSER (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Stress can disrupt cognitive processes such as learning and memory. Studies in rodents show that central infusions of the stress-neuropeptide, corticotropin releasing factor (CRF), can disrupt mnemonic processes. A candidate region for direct CRF regulation is the medial septum (MS), because this forebrain cholinergic nucleus is critical for spatial learning and CRF receptors are on cholinergic neurons therein. We assessed whether administering CRF directly into the MS impaired spatial learning in male and female rats.

POSTER 19

MALE OFFSPRING OF MORPHINE-EXPOSED SIRES SHOW INCREASED MORPHINE SELF-ADMINISTRATION

ANGELA BONGIOVANNI, ALEXANDRA ELLIS, SHIVAM BHAKTA (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), MELISSA KNOUSE, ARTHUR THOMAS (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), KYLE PEER, MATHIEU WIMMER (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Through epigenetic inheritance, parental exposure to drugs of abuse can affect behavior and neurobiology of progeny. We have developed a multigenerational animal model to examine the long-lasting impact of paternal morphine exposure on their descendants. Male progeny of morphine-exposed sires showed increased morphine self-administration. These findings suggest that the male offspring of morphine-treated sires are more likely to develop addiction-like traits. Identifying the mechanisms mediating these effects may uncover novel biomarkers of addiction susceptibility.

POSTER 20

TEMPORAL MEASUREMENT ERROR IS STABLE ACROSS CONTEXTS

MARA VINNIK (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), DAVID FREESTONE (WILLIAM PATTERSON UNIVERSITY)

A mouse's estimate of time follows Weber's Law; their response variability scales linearly with the interval they time. This response variability gives an upper bound on the mouse's ability to measure an interval. But how stable is this measurement error across contexts? We varied the context in three ways –the time of day, the timing task, and the number of tasks per day –and found that a mouse's measurement error is surprisingly stable across contexts.

POSTER 21

ALTERATIONS IN COGNITIVE CONTROL AND CORTICAL OSCILLATIONS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF ALZHEIMER'S

JACOB STRUPP, ZOE STEINBERG, VINAY PARIKH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is an age-related neurodegenerative disorder and currently, there are no biomarkers for early diagnosis of the pathology. Here we utilized the triple transgenic AD mice to examine neurobehavioral changes at time points when the pathological features are not observed. AD mice adopted a more impulsive decision strategy and displayed desynchronized gamma oscillations in the prefrontal cortex. Our data indicate that cognitive and neurophysiological indices could be used as early biomarkers for AD.

POSTER 22

EFFECT OF TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY ON THE RETROMER INTRACELLULAR TRAFFICKING COMPLEX

CINDY GIBSON, CAITLIN FIGIEL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

A history of traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a risk factor for the

development of neurodegenerative disorders. The intracellular trafficking complex retromer plays a role in multiple neurodegenerative diseases but has not been investigated after TBI. Western blot analysis revealed two key retromer proteins, VPS35 and VPS26, significantly increased in the rat hippocampus one month post-TBI and in the cortex two months post-TBI. Whether these changes are therapeutic or neurotoxic is unknown.

POSTER 23

CHRONIC STRESS REGULATION OF SUSTAINED ATTENTION AND CHOLINERGIC DENDRITIC MORPHOLOGY IN RATS

ALEX TELENSON, BRITTANY WICKS, JOY BERGMANN, MARNI SHORE, NATALIE NEWCAMP, ATILLIO CERETTI, SAMANTHA ECK, AARON HALL, KIMBERLY WIERSIELIS, JESSICA TUCCI, DEBRA BANGASSER (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Chronic variable stress impairs sustained attention more in male, than female rats. Sustained attention is mediated by cholinergic neurons in the nucleus basalis of Meynert (NBM). We found that in male rats, there was dendritic hypertrophy in cholinergic neurons following chronic stress, which could alter inputs into this attention circuit.

POSTER 24

SEX DIFFERENCES IN CIRCUITS ACTIVATED BY CORTICOTROPIN RELEASING FACTOR IN RATS

MADELEINE SALVATORE, KIMBERLY WIERSIELIS, DAVID WAXLER, DEBRA BANGASSER (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Here we examined whether the stress neuropeptide, corticotropin releasing factor (CRF), activates different circuits in male and female rats. Following central administration of CRF or vehicle, neuronal activation in stress-related areas was assessed using cFOS. Functional connectivity was gauged by correlating cFOS-positive cells between regions. Analyses revealed that CRF altered different circuits in male and female rats. These differences could drive sex differences in stress coping strategies, perhaps contributing to sex biases in psychopathology

POSTER 25

NOVEL EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OF PEDIATRIC TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY IN RATS

CAITLIN FIGIEL, CYNTHIA GIBSON (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality, with children being at an extremely high risk. This study examined the motor deficits, cognitive effects, and overall changes in myelin basic protein (MBP) expression after a single mild to moderate TBI on juvenile rats using a modified weight drop system, modeling a scenario similar to clinically-relevant pediatric TBI. Results indicate differing responses to injury and amounts of MBP expression between the sexes.

POSTER 26

INSULAR, PRELIMBIC, AND INFRALIMBIC CORTEX ACTIVITY IS IMPLICATED IN APPETITIVE INHIBITORY CONDITIONING

BRIAN COTTEN, KENNETH LIGHT, ZEYNEP TEK (BARNARD COLLEGE), REGINA BOWLER, MATTHEW BAILEY (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), AMITA WANAR (BARNARD COLLEGE), ABIGAIL KALMBACH, ELEANOR SIMPSON, PETER BALSAM (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the neural mechanisms of learning appetitive conditioned inhibition, a process by which a cue indicates to an animal an absence of reward. Following training on this operant task, mouse brains were analyzed using immunohistochemistry for c-fos expression, a transient and quick acting Immediate Early Gene, expressed in active neurons. We found significant overexpression of c-fos in the insular cortex, and prelimbic and infralimbic areas of the prefrontal cortex.

POSTER 27

OXYTOCIN-IR SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED BY PATERNAL CARE IN THE PVN AND SON.

JULIE FORD (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINE YOHN, ELIZABETH BECKER (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Paternal retrieval behavior has a long-term impact on the expression of OT-ir in the PVN and SON of adult male and female offspring.

POSTER 28

TASK DIFFICULTY AND CHEMOTHERAPY: INVESTIGATING THE MECHANISM UNDERLYING "CHEMO FOG"

CHRISTY FESSLER, KENZI COON, KYLE BRONSON (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Cancer survivors often experience subtle cognitive problems during and long after the completion of chemotherapy treatment. One potential explanation for these problems following treatment is a decrease in adult neurogenesis, which may be important for learning when a task is particularly difficult. The purpose of this study was to investigate whether chemotherapy exposure inhibits rat learning when a task is more difficult. While chemotherapy had a physiological impact, a cognitive effect is less clear.

POSTER 29

DIFFERENTIAL BEHAVIORAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF HIGH AND LOW FAT DIETS

HAI XIANG XU, VANESSA MORGAN, MORGAN FELLOWS, ARON ZHANG, JULIANNE COLBY, SALVATORE SCHAPER, CAITLIN WINKLER, CAROLYN MULLER, LAFAYETTE COMPTON, KINHO CHAN (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Male and female rats were fed qualitatively similar high fat (36% kcal from lard) or a low fat (14.5% kcal) diets for 12 weeks. Results confirmed a sex difference in spatial memory but showed no evidence of diet-induced impairment in spatial memory despite many of the expected diet-induced physiological effects.

The findings suggest fat content may not be the primary mechanism behind diet-induced cognitive impairments.

POSTER 30

LIGHT MANIPULATION EFFECTS SOCIAL BEHAVIORS AND PROTEIN CONCENTRATION IN CRAYFISH.

MICHELLE DENNIS (STEVENS UNIVERSITY), USAMA ALI (STEVENS UNIVERSITY), BRYAN PHAM (STEVENS UNIVERSITY), CAITLYN KENNEDY (STEVENS UNIVERSITY), INGRID TULLOCH (STEVENS UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined whether varying wavelengths of light would significantly alter exploration and aggressive social behaviors in invasive crayfish species (*Orconectes virilis* and *Orconectes rusticus*). Groups of crayfish were exposed to blue (495 nm), red (760 nm), or white light (control) for twenty-four hours. Frequency and duration of exploration increased with red light compared to the other wavelengths of light but not aggression suggesting environmental light affects behavioral ecology of invasive crayfish.

Friday, March 2, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

Symposium 413

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY ROUNDTABLE: MI WITH FORENSIC POPULATIONS

Friday, March 2, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: DANIELLE TODD, BRIANNA GRANT

MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING WITH FORENSIC POPULATIONS

This roundtable will discuss the current research of motivational interviewing and the utilization of motivational interviewing among different diagnostic group. Particular emphasis will be given to forensic populations. The roundtable will conclude discussing the application of motivational interviewing in various settings, including non-profit, professional organizations, and policy reform. For example, one presenter will discuss the technique of motivational interviewing and the techniques and processes involved. This presenter will also discuss how motivational interviewing can

Presentations

Discussant(s): ()

Friday, March 2, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

Symposium 410

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM I: THE COMBINED ROLE OF NEGATIVE MOOD REGULATION EXPECTANCIES AND PLACEBO EXPECTANCIES ON MOOD RECOVERY

Friday, March 2, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: VERONIKA S. BAILEY, MA (NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE)

THE COMBINED ROLE OF NEGATIVE MOOD REGULATION EXPECTANCIES AND PLACEBO EXPECTANCIES ON MOOD RECOVERY

The current study investigated if individuals with low negative mood regulation expectancies (NMRE) demonstrate greater placebo responding than individuals with high NMRE. Results indicated that NMRE significantly predicted mood following a negative mood induction task, regardless of random assignment to a placebo treatment, treatment deprivation, or control group. Additionally, assignment to the placebo treatment group resulted in significantly higher ratings of group effectiveness on mood improvement than being in either of the control conditions.

Presentations

The Combined Role of Negative Mood Regulation Expectancies and Placebo Expectancies on Mood Recovery

by Veronika Bailey (New York State Psychiatric Institute), Christina M. Brown (Arcadia University)

Friday, March 2, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

Poster

Franklin Hall A

LEARNING POSTER SESSION

Friday, March 2, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: DAVID KEARNS

POSTER 1

SHORT-DELAYED EXTINCTION FAILED TO PREVENT RENEWAL OF FEAR IN PASSIVE AVOIDANCE

ALEXA IANITELLI, JAMES F. BRIGGS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

It is well established that extinction involves a form of new learning, rather than "unlearning" or a breakdown of the original association. However, research has shown that extinction learning occurring shortly after conditioning may have some effect on the original association. This experiment investigated whether extinction shortly after fear conditioning (compared to delayed extinction) would prevent renewal of fear and found that immediate extinction was similar to delayed extinction, thus failing to prevent renewal.

POSTER 2

THE EFFECT OF NICOTINE PRE-EXPOSURE ON DEMAND FOR COCAINE IN RATS

LINDSAY SCHWARTZ, DAVID N. KEARNS, ALAN

SILBERBERG (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

This study determined how nicotine pre-exposure affects rats' demand elasticities for cocaine and sucrose. In Experiment 1, nicotine pre-exposure significantly decreased rats' willingness to defend cocaine consumption as Fixed-Ratio sizes increased compared to a group lacking nicotine pre-exposure. In Experiment 2, nicotine pre-exposure had no effect on demand elasticity for sucrose compared to a group not pre-exposed to nicotine. These results suggest that nicotine pre-exposure reduces the reinforcing effects of cocaine, but not sucrose.

POSTER 3**GENERALIZATION OF DISCRIMINATIVE STIMULUS CONTROL ACROSS A TEMPORAL CONTINUUM**

JULIA BRODSKY, CHARLENE AGNEW (QUEENS COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JOSEPH ALFONSO (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MIRELA CENGHER, VERENA BETHKE (QUEENS COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), IAN KALAFATIS (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANNA BUDD (QUEENS COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), SOPHIA (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ROBERT LANSON (QUEENS COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Four pigeons learned a visual discrimination on a 60 s fixed time period terminating in a stimulus change (S1), during which a keypeck was reinforced. A second stimulus (S2) was then successively presented at different positions throughout the schedule. S2 duration varied across birds. Three birds treated S2 as an SD, while the other bird treated S2 as an S?. The effects of S2 duration were examined. Within-session probe trials allowed for discriminative control evaluation.

POSTER 4**GAZE BEHAVIOR IN CAUSAL REASONING**

DUNCAN AMEGBLETOR (AUBURN UNIVERSITY), MARTHA ESCOBAR (OAKLAND UNIVERSITY)

Participants made judgments on whether word pairs were causally related, or associated but not causally related. Words were presented in a predictive (cause-then-effect) or diagnostic (effect-then-cause) order. The order of word presentation had an effect on reaction time (diagnostic was slower than predictive), accuracy (diagnostic was lower than predictive), and gaze location (diagnostic resulted in more alternation between words than predictive) for causally-related words, but not for words that were simply associated.

POSTER 5**CREATION OF AN HTML5-BASED TASK FOR THE STUDY OF HUMANS INSTRUMENTAL CONDITIONING.**

RODRIGO CARRANZA-JASSO, MARÍA DEL CARMEN RIVERA (AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF AGUASCALIENTES), LUIS CARRANZA-JASSO (ZYNETIK PRODUCTIONS)

Instrumental conditioning has been used to study behavioral phenomena. In humans, tasks have been proposed but require specialized research-software, or computers with specific hardware/software requirements, and need complicated installations and configurations. As an alternative, a simple, yet powerful and versatile HTML5-task was developed. This task allows the manipulation and recording of four stimuli, four outcomes, seven contexts, and four responses. The task successfully recorded and retrieved reliable and consistent data, showing its power and resourcefulness.

POSTER 6**EXTINCTION MAKES ACQUISITION AND RESPONSE LATENCIES CONTEXT SPECIFIC IN HUMAN PREDICTIVE LEARNING**

PEDRO OGALLAR, JOSE ALCALA, MANUEL RAMOS-ALVAREZ, JUAN ROSAS, JOSE CALLEJAS-AGUILERA (UNIVERSIDAD DE JAEN)

A study of human predictive learning found that experiencing extinction with a cue rendered performance to another cue, separately paired with the outcome, context specific. No context specificity was shown in participants that had not received extinction. Response latencies to the cue were longer when testing in a different context, suggesting that extinction increase attention to the context where extinction takes place.

POSTER 7**OLFACTORY CUES AND SPATIAL NAVIGATION IN RATS**

AUBRY LOVELL, KELLI ALDEN, KRISTA TICE, TIMOTHY SCHOENFELD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the study was to see whether rats navigate a maze based on olfactory cues or spatial cues. Long-Evans rats were placed in a multiple T-maze and guided by scented cues to find reward. In a learned maze, rats could rely on spatial knowledge when odor guided them in the wrong direction, however in novel environment, rats biased their navigation by learned odor cues.

THE EFFECT OF ECONOMY TYPE ON DEMAND FOR COCAINE AND SACCHARIN

DAVID KEARNS, JUNG KIM, TOMMY GUNAWAN, CHRISTOPHER TRIPOLI, ALAN SILBERBERG (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Rats worked for cocaine and saccharin on ascending fixed ratios. In Exp. 1., provision of post-session saccharin at a low price made demand for it more elastic, whereas post-session cocaine availability did not alter demand for cocaine. In Exp. 2, providing occasional access to low-price cocaine during demand sessions increased its elasticity of demand, whereas access to low-price saccharin had little effect. Economy type differently impacts demand for cocaine and saccharin.

POSTER 8**CUE DURATION AFFECTS RESPONSE RATE IN A HUMAN**

ASSOCIATIVE LEARNING TASK

JEFFREY LAMOUREUX, ANDREW FABIANO (BOSTON COLLEGE), JAMES BYRON NELSON (UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY)

Human participants playing a video game were trained to respond in the presence of discrete predictive cues. All participants received two phases of training with different cues and outcomes in each. Cue duration was 5s in one phase and 15s in the other. Consistent with rate-based models of conditioning, participants responded more to the shorter cue. Participants also exhibited a learning-to-learn effect, responding more in the second phase than in the first.

POSTER 9

INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT CHANGING IMPULSIVE CHOICE BEHAVIOR IN RATS

ALYCIA NICHOLSON, COLIN HART, COLE POULIN, ADAM FOX (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Steep delay discounting behavior (broadly known as impulsivity) underlies many maladaptive behaviors. We tested two intervention methods, differential reinforcement of high rates (DRH) and differential reinforcement of low rates (DRL), aimed at changing delay discounting behavior in rats. Relative to pretest performance, DRH rats became slightly more impulsive, and DRL rats became slightly less impulsive, in a post-intervention delay-discounting test. These results support previous findings showing DRL training modestly reduces impulsivity.

POSTER 10

STRESS RESPONSE IN RATS WHEN PRESENTED WITH CONFLICTING VERSUS NOVEL SENSORY STIMULI

KARA GARRETT, SIELO COLEMAN, SCOTT DIETZ, BENYA PAUEKSAKON, LILY TASHIE, TIMOTHY SCHOENFELD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study attempted to analyze behavior and physiological stress response of rodents when confronting opposing stimuli. Researchers used a radial-arm maze to condition rats to both olfactory and visual stimuli associated with either positive or negative reward. Then positive stimuli were combined with negative ones, along with a novel combination, to offer conflicting choices to rodents. Data for traversal speed and blood-serum corticosterone levels were collected and compared for simple and conflicting stimuli conditions.

POSTER 11

EXTINCTION OF PROCUREMENT PREVENTS RENEWAL OF CONSUMPTION WHEN AN EXTINGUISHED CONSUMPTION

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

Instrumental behaviors often occur in chains that are minimally composed of a consumption response (R2) and a procurement response (R1), which must be completed to gain access to R2. Interestingly, if R2 is extinguished outside of the chain, it is

renewed when it is returned to the chain (i.e., when it is preceded by the associated procurement response). New results indicate that such renewal is prevented if R1 is separately extinguished before the renewal test.

POSTER 12

LIRAGLUTIDE REDUCES WESTERN DIET-INDUCED IMPAIRMENTS ON HIPPOCAMPAL-DEPENDENT MEMORY IN FEMALE RATS

CHRISTINE MAI (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), CAMILLE SAMPLE (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF GERONTOLOGY), BRAZIL MCCRAY, SABRINA JONES, TERRY DAVIDSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Western diets (WD), high in fat and sugar, impair hippocampal-dependent memory performance in rats and humans. This study examined the effects of: short-term exposure to WD, treatment with the anti-obesity drug liraglutide, and sex on performance by rats in hippocampal-dependent novel object place (NOP) memory and hippocampal-independent novel object recognition (NOR) memory tasks. We found that liraglutide protected against WD-induced impairments in NOP in female rats, but not in males.

POSTER 13

EFFECTS OF SOCIAL ISOLATION ON BEHAVIORAL CONFIDENCE IN RATS

SAVANNAH MEECH, HOPE FENTON, KAITLIN BAYUS, GABBY GONZALEZ, MARILYN LAUTERBACH, CILLE TAYLOR, TIMOTHY SCHOENFELD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This exploratory study was designed to test the effects of social isolation on a new test of behavioral confidence in rats. Utilizing the elevated plus-maze, rats learned to associate the open arm (more threatening) with positive reward and the closed arm (safer) with aversive reward to pit motivations of safety and reward against one another. Although no effects of social isolation were seen, this test offers a new way of testing behavioral confidence.

POSTER 14

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS AND TREATMENT OF VISUAL FIXATION IN A BORDER COLLIE

KELLY MOEDT (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), VICTORIA SELF (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH WALES), NICOLE DOREY (UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA), LINDSAY MEHRKAM (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The present study evaluated the use of functional analysis (FA) to experimentally assess and design a treatment for a border collie who had a history of engaging in compulsive behavior (visual fixation). FA results demonstrated that behavior was maintained by automatic reinforcement. Differential reinforcement of an alternative response (DRA) in the form of object play, combined with stimulus fading, led to an immediate decrease in visual fixation that maintained across untrained scenarios after one year.

POSTER 15

EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT ON FRUSTRATIVE-NONREWARD AND SUBSEQUENT ANXIETY-LIKE BEHAVIOR

EASON TAYLOR, BAILEE FICZERE, PUTI WEN, ALEJANDRA COTO, SEEMA PATEL, JASMINE NIAZI, TIMOTHY SCHOENFELD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study seeks to determine if environmental enrichment affects reward learning, motivation, and frustration-induced anxiety-like behavior in rats. The hypotheses for this study are that enrichment will enhance operant learning, increase motivated behavior to non-reward situations, and lessen the severity of frustration-induced anxiety-like behavior. Enriched rats learned faster through a progression of variable ratio operant schedules and results suggest that frustration-induced anxiety-like behavior is prevented for enriched rats.

Friday, March 2, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

Symposium

405

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: P-VALUE: HELPING STUDENTS UNDERSTAND

Friday, March 2, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: BONNIE A. GREEN

P-VALUE: HELPING STUDENTS UNDERSTAND

When a journal in psychology refuses to publish articles reporting the p-value, it signals the controversy surrounding null hypothesis testing is growing. Yet, students in psychology will be encountering such statistics in readings, classes, and research. This symposium will focus on effective ways of teaching p-value and its role in null hypothesis testing. An active discussion is expected to follow on both the controversy of p-value and how it should be dealt with in psychology classes.

Presentations

The New Statistics: A catalyst for feeling good in the statistics classroom

by Tamarah Smith (Cabrini University)

Pictures, Probabilities, and p-Values

by Laura L. Lansing (Mount Aloysius College)

Dating and Cancer: Using stories to help explain the assumptions and limitations of null hypothesis testing

by Bonnie A. Green (East Stroudsburg University)

Using data simulation to unpack the logic and limitations of significance testing

by Christopher T. Burke (Lehigh University)

Discussant(s): David M. Freestone (William Paterson University)

Friday, March 2, 2018

5:00pm-6:30am

Poster

Franklin Hall A

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY POSTER SESSION I

Friday, March 2, 2018

5:00pm-6:30am

POSTER 1

BEAUTY COMES FROM WITHIN: THE EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY ON PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS

JESSICA BYRNES, RYAN O'LOUGHLIN (NAZARETH COLLEGE OF ROCHESTER)

Have you ever wondered if someone's personality affects how attractive you think they are? The current investigation looked at the effects of personality on perceived physical attractiveness. It found that personality has a significant effect on physical attractiveness. Specifically, negative personality can decrease perceived physical attractiveness but positive personality does not increase perceptions of attractiveness. Lastly, these results were consistent for both males and females.

POSTER 2

WOMEN'S DATING PREFERENCES: PERSONALITY TYPES AND DATING STYLES

ALEXA RUTKOWSKA, MONICA MURRAY, ALEXANDRA OTTAVIANO (SAINT FRANCIS COLLEGE)

We conducted a study about women's dating preferences as related to Dark Triad and altruistic personality types in men. The sample (n=83) consisted of women between 18-27. Three factorial ANOVAs analyzed personality and relationship type (short- or long-term). A statistically significant result demonstrated main effects of personality type and relationship type. For all three dependent variables, the participants rated the altruistic individual more attractive than the Dark Triad individual ($p < .01$).

POSTER 3

AN EXAMINATION OF OUTNESS, SELF-ESTEEM, AND RELATIONSHIPS AMONG GAY AND LESBIAN COUPLES

MOLLY HARTIG, GIA CHAWALA, CHARLOTTE MARKEY, JAMIE DUNAEV, FRANCESKA BENEDETTO (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY CAMDEN)

This study examined lesbian and gay couples in an attempt to understand associations between partners' outness, self-esteem, and relationship satisfaction. Findings reveal that these constructs tend to be associated among the two members of a couple, but outness does not appear to predict self-esteem, and relationship satisfaction.

POSTER 4

THE EFFECT OF SMILE TYPE ON MOOD AND SOCIAL INTERACTION

TIARA NEWSON (CUNY QUEENS COLLEGE)

This study examines the effect of smile type on mood and social interaction. Receiving a genuine smile from a stranger or associate has a different effect on the receiver than receiving a forced smile. The concluding results suggested that smile type does influence the receiver of the smile's interpretation of the person's smile authenticity. Indicating that smile type has an impact on the receiver's mood and desire to socially interact.

POSTER 5

THE EFFECTS OF CELLPHONES ON SOCIAL INTERACTIONS

ANDREA MILSTRED, JAMONN CAMPBELL, NOAH HAYZE, DAISY BATTLES (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The present study sought to replicate and extend previous research which found that the mere presence of a cell phone negatively affects social interactions and relationship formation (Przybylski & Weinstein, 2012). In a brief dyadic social interaction, participants were surreptitiously exposed to either a cell phone, a wallet, or no object. While the wallet did not negatively affect the interactions, participants who were in the presence of a cell phone reported overall lower quality interactions.

POSTER 6

PERFORMANCE-BASED DISTRACTION MEDIATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODY ESTEEM AND SEXUAL SATISFACTION

JENNIFER MAILLOUX, MEGHAN TURNEY, HANNAH SMITH, JENNAVEVE YOST (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON)

Sexual satisfaction has been associated with increased body esteem and decreased cognitive distraction during sex. We reasoned that increased body esteem leads to less cognitive distraction during sex and, in turn, less cognitive distraction during sex leads to greater sexual satisfaction. In support of this hypothesis, we found that performance-based (but, interestingly, not appearance-based) cognitive distraction during sex mediated the relationship between body esteem and sexual satisfaction in college-aged women.

POSTER 7

THE DESIRED CONTENT OF LOVE LETTERS

RACHAEL STEELMAN, RYAN SCHURTZ, WAYNE BECKER, MARIA MARZI (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

Little research has investigated written romantic communication between partners. This research investigated what people desire and do not desire in love letters from their romantic partners. The researchers investigated potential gender and age differences in desired content but found no significant results. Overall, survey respondents strongly desired expressions of longing and depth of love but did not desire any expressions of insecurity in the

relationship.

POSTER 8

AN ANALYSIS OF WHAT LOVERS WRITE IN THEIR LOVE LETTERS

MELISSA CATALANO, RYAN SCHURTZ, RACHAEL STEELMAN, MELISSA RAMOS, ASHLEY ROSNER (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

Letters written by university students to romantic partners (love letters) and non-romantic friends (control letters) were examined using Linguistic Inquiry Word Count to explore potential gender differences in word use and tone. Preliminary results of pronoun usage indicate that romantic letters focus more on the recipient than the writer. When positive emotions were examined, men appeared to exhibit an equally positive tone regardless of audience, where women's positive emotions were higher when writing to lovers.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRAW YOUR RELATIONSHIP ART ASSESSMENT MEASURE: A REVIEW

HILDA SPEICHER, MICHELLE SWIANTEK (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE)

The Draw Your Relationship (DYR) art assessment projective measure was designed to measure intimacy in a romantic relationship for the purpose of research and/or clinical practice. Six validity studies (N = 234) are reviewed and suggestions for revision of the measure and art materials required in the protocol will be discussed.

POSTER 9

INTERDEPENDENCE: AN EXAMINATION OF THE IMPACT OF INTERDEPENDENCE ON ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

RACHEL CHICHESTER, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The present research examined correlations between interdependence and romantic relationship satisfaction. Participants completed an online survey assessing their romantic relationship satisfaction as well as their perceptions of interdependent behaviors in a hypothetical scenario. Results indicated that participants who rated interdependent behaviors more positively were more satisfied in their current romantic relationship.

POSTER 10

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN TYPES OF CLOSENESS AND POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE RELATIONSHIP QUALITIES

DHIA MARIE DEGROAT (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The present research explores associations between types of closeness within romantic interpersonal relationships and various relationship qualities. Two types of interpersonal closeness – emotional and behavioral – are explored in connection with commitment, satisfaction, alternatives, investment, trust,

monitoring, and abuse. Analysis of survey findings demonstrate that emotional closeness is positively correlated with the qualities of commitment, satisfaction, and trust. Alternatively, we found that behavioral closeness shows positive correlation with investment, monitoring, and abuse.

POSTER 11

THE EFFECT OF MILITARY DEPLOYMENT ON RELATIONSHIP QUALITY AND SELF-CONCEPT CLARITY

KRISTEN RYAN (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), BRITTANY D'ANNUNZIO (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), NATALIE NARDONE (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA - SAN FRANCISCO), ARTHUR ARON (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), GARY LEWANDOWSKI (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates the effects of recent military deployment on various aspects of intimate relationships. We administered a survey to 92 individuals in the military community assessing multiple measures of relationship quality and satisfaction. Exploratory analysis of the data suggests that, compared to non-deployed individuals, military members who had recently been deployed have lower relationship satisfaction, but have greater self-concept clarity.

POSTER 12

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG SERVICE-MEMBERS MODERATE THE LINK BETWEEN COMBAT AND PTSD SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

IVAN CASTRO (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW DYKAS (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT OSWEGO)

Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among military veterans does not always develop after experiencing a traumatic event; symptom severity will depend on the individual's personal experience and susceptibility. Results indicate that level of combat exposure is a key predictor of PTSD symptom severity; however, secure-base relationships moderate the effects of exposure. Strong secure-base relationships allow individuals to maintain functioning after exposures to combat trauma, up to a certain threshold.

POSTER 13

PERCEPTIONS OF ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS BASED UPON SOCIAL MEDIA POSTINGS

JULIE JACKSON, SUSAN HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined perceptions of romantic relationships based upon Tweets written by fictitious girlfriends and boyfriends about their partner that had either positive or negative content. Participants thought positive Tweets were revealing of the couple's happiness and a boyfriend's lower likelihood to cheat. Tweets by boyfriends compared to girlfriends were seen as more appropriate to post only if the message was positive. Tweets by girlfriends were perceived more as an invasion of the partner's privacy.

POSTER 14

POWER OF PERCEPTION: CAN PEOPLE'S PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR PARTNER'S EMPATHY

KAITLYN TATULLI, MICHAEL ANDREYCHIK (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

Meaningful close relationships are a vital factor in human flourishing and well-being. Recent research has shown that empathy for a partner's negative and positive emotions are each independently related to relationship quality. But, to date no research has examined whether partners' levels of negative and positive empathy exert causal effects on relationships. The present research will provide evidence to address this deficit by examining how individuals' perceptions of their partners' levels of negative and

POSTER 15

THE ROLE OF PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS AND GENDER IN PERCEPTIONS OF INFIDELITY

KELLEY FRASCO, KRISTIN CISTULLI (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

This study experimentally examined the role of physical attractiveness and gender in perceptions of infidelity. Results suggest that men may be more accepting of cheating behavior, that participants were more likely to "tell on" a male friend, and that women are more likely to label behavior cheating. In addition, participants were less likely to label infidelity cheating when their female friend cheated with an attractive man. Perceptions of infidelity may be affected by multiple factors.

POSTER 16

THE USE OF DATING APPS PREDICTS INFIDELITY

LUCILLE LIOTTA, KAREN WILSON (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

This research study examined predictors of infidelity. We examined social dating goals, attitudes toward infidelity, and use of dating apps as predictors. Participants completed self-report measures the predictor variables at Time 1 and one month later (Time 2) reported infidelity behaviors. It was found that prior use of dating apps (i.e., Tinder) and future likelihood of using dating apps predicted infidelity one month later.

POSTER 17

SELF-ESTEEM DOES NOT MODERATE SEX DIFFERENCES IN EVALUATIONS OF HOOKUPS

SIMONE VIVIO, MARYANNE WHITE, SAMANTHA GAWLAS, HANNAH KELLY, HANNAH KUPETS, JEFFREY BARTEL, ELIZABETH JACOBS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

Self-enhancement theory suggests that because of the different role of sexual behavior for women and men, self-esteem may differentially predict perceptions of sexual activity. Using an online survey of 696 participants, we investigated whether self-esteem moderated previously-found sex differences in endorsement of hooking up, specifically whether hookups represent status, control, and sexual freedom. Contrary to our hypotheses, self-esteem did not moderate the relationship

between sex and hookup beliefs. Implications for further research are discussed.

POSTER 18

PREDICTORS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' PARTICIPATION IN HOOK-UP CULTURE

MEGAN STEVENS, JULIA COTE, AMANDA ALEXANDRE, YVONNE DONOVAN, MARY LOU KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

College students were surveyed to determine effects of alcohol, personality traits, and attachment styles on participation in hookup behaviors. Based on previous research, we expected participation in hookup behaviors would show positive relationships with extroversion, narcissism, anxious and avoidant attachment, and alcohol consumption, with a negative correlation with secure attachment. Our results and hypothesis were consistent, the most significant with alcohol and anxious attachment style in relation to hookup behaviors.

POSTER 19

THE TINDER PROJECT: A CORRELATIONAL STUDY BETWEEN TINDER MATCHES, LIFE-SATISFACTION, AND SELF-ESTEEM

BOYCE JUBILAN, JACOB WHITE (DESALES UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the correlation between the number of Tinder matches with the Rosenberg's Self-Esteem (RSE) scores and Satisfaction with Life (SWL) scores. Nineteen college students participated. Each participant opened a Tinder account, counted the number of matches and completed the RSE and SWL tests. There was a significant correlation between the number of Tinder matches and SLE, but not with RSE. Women received greater number of matches than men.

POSTER 20

THE EFFECT OF NARCISSISM ON DEFINITIONS OF ROMANTIC INFIDELITY

ROSE CESARO, ANNA GJERTSEN, MARK CHRISTIE (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study explored narcissism on definitions of infidelity. It hypothesized that high narcissism would be associated with lenient definitions of infidelity. The Narcissistic Personality Inventory-40 (NPI-40) and Perceptions and Definitions of Infidelity Scale (PDIS) were administered to 208 participants via online survey. No significant difference was found between high and low NPI-40 score for PDIS total [$F(1,206)=1.302, p>.05$]. High narcissists scored significantly lower on the PDIS physical subscale [$F(1,206)=6.615, p=.011$]. Possible clinical implications were explored.

POSTER 21

THE NEED TO BELONG PREDICTS APPROVAL OF CASUAL SEX AFTER INTERPERSONAL TOUCH

LACEY DURKEE, ALLISON SYMONDS, EMMA WUERDEMAN,

JULIE LONGUA PETERSON (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

The current research examined how the need to belong influences the approval of casual sex following a physical touch manipulation. Our results suggested that participants high in the need to belong increased their approval of casual sex following the physical touch (vs. control) manipulation. Those participants low in the need to belong did not change attitudes toward casual sex following the physical touch manipulation.

POSTER 22

ANXIOUS ATTACHMENT: RELATIONSHIP THREATS

ALEXANDRIA SCHMIEGEL (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The present research investigates the association between anxious attachment and reactions to jealously inducing romantic relationship threats. Based on self-reported emotional reactions to potential relationship threat scenarios, I found that participants who identified as anxiously attached were more likely to experience negative emotions and less likely to experience positive emotions in response to potential relationship threats.

POSTER 23

THE EFFECTS OF BULLYING AND SEXTING ON COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT

GABRIELLE BURKE (BUFFALO STATE)

The present study explored how cyberbullying through sexting is related to academic and social adjustment to college. Sexting was unrelated to college adjustment, but was moderately correlated with bullying, with a small relationship to depression and self-esteem. Overall, students did not report being affected by involuntary sexting in the same way as traditional bullying. However, there was a relationship between well-being and sexting, suggesting that students may be struggling in other areas besides college adjustment.

POSTER 24

IMPLICIT SELF-ESTEEM AND LOSS OF SELF AFTER ROMANTIC BREAKUP

ALLISON SYMONDS, LACEY DURKEE, EMMA WUERDEMAN, JULIE LONGUA PETERSON (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

The current research examined how including friends and family in the self-concept following romantic breakup reduces loss of self among people with low implicit self-esteem (ISE). Our results suggest that people with low (vs. high) ISE experience a greater loss of self post-breakup when they report low inclusion of friends and family in the self-concept. When inclusion of friends and family in the self-concept is high, self-concept loss is mitigated.

POSTER 25

"I AVENGE; OTHERS AGGRESS": VICTIM-PERPETRATOR ASYMMETRY IN JUDGING REVENGE MOTIVATIONS

DREW PARTON, MICHAEL ENT (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

In two studies, victims differed from perpetrators as to whether they viewed a transgression as motivated by a desire for revenge. When participants wrote about episodes in which they hurt others, they were somewhat likely to report that they were motivated by revenge; when the same participants wrote about episodes in which others hurt them, they were less likely to report that the perpetrators were motivated by revenge.

POSTER 26

VOICES FROM PERU: CULTURAL NORMS AND BARRIERS TO HELP SEEKING

JANET CHANG, DAVID REYES-FARIAS, SARAH VANDEGRIFT, MICHAEL ANTONIO, KRISTINA ROWSHAN (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Ventanilla, Peru is a socioeconomically disadvantaged community heavily impacted by substance abuse and gang violence. Eighteen adult respondents were interviewed about their experiences disclosing and coping with problems and community perspectives on well-being, coping, and mental health. Qualitative analyses revealed that most participants expressed a reluctance to disclose problems due to relational concerns about shame, judgments from others, and betrayal. Barriers to seeking mental health treatment (e.g., stigma) and socioeconomic stressors will also be discussed.

POSTER 27

BURNOUT AMONG CAREGIVERS OF AUTISTIC SPECTRUM DISORDERED CHILDREN

PAUL BARTOLI, ANTHONY DRAGO (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This exploratory study investigated the relationships among burnout factors, perceived care, family structure, and autism symptom categories in families in which at least one child is diagnosed Autistic. A voluntary convenience sample of twenty-four caregivers at an autism support center in Pennsylvania anonymously responded to the Maslach Burnout Inventory, a demographic data sheet, and a Gilliam Autism Rating Scale. Data analysis revealed significant relationships exist between burnout factors and differing clusters of autism symptoms.

POSTER 28

EFFECTS OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, RELATIONSHIP STATUS, AND RECENT INJURY ON PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

KEVIN CASEY, ZACHARY KUNICKI (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

Health researchers seek to increase the physical activity of individuals due to numerous benefits. Research in this area has focused on effects of factors like SES, life changes, or marital status; knowledge regarding interactions between factors is limited. This study tested for interaction between SES and two variables: recent physical injury (a form of life change), and

relationship status. Results indicated that these variables may have significant effects on one another and require further investigation.

POSTER 29

DOES A LACK OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SOCIAL ANXIETY PREDICT COMPULSIVE BUYING?

JOSHUA GUMP (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), RICHARD HARNISH, K. ROBERT BRIDGES (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERISTY)

A survey was conducted among undergraduate students to explore their perceptions of social anxiety and perceived social support. Results indicated that lack of perceived social support, anhedonia, and coping with substance abuse predicted compulsive buying.

POSTER 30

AGGRESSIVE HUMOR AND SOCIAL COMPETENCE: EFFECTS ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

TYLER MCGINNESS, HEIDI FRITZ (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether social competence moderated the relation of aggressive humor use with mood disturbance, stress, and social support. Participants (N= 108) completed questionnaires. Aggressive humor was associated with less stress but more negative social interactions. Social competence was associated with less mood disturbance and stress, and greater social support. ANOVAs revealed an interaction between aggressive humor and social competence such that aggressive humor use by those low in social competence.

POSTER 31

EFFECTS OF BELONGING AND SOCIAL SUPPORT ON DISABILITY IDENTITY IN EMERGING ADULTS

HANNA MURCHAKE, ASHLEY RAVER, HOLLY CHALK (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

This study examines relationships between sense of belonging, need to belong, social support, and positive disability identity, one's affirmative sense of identity as someone with a disability, in emerging adults. Those who perceive greater social support and have a positive disability identity report a stronger sense of belonging. Those with a negative disability identity report a stronger need to belong. Positive disability identity predicts sense of belonging, over and above the effects of social support.

POSTER 32

THE ROLE OF MENTORS IN STUDENTS' SUCCESS ACROSS THE COLLEGE TRANSITION

MARYBETH APRICENO, SHERRI LEVY, BONITA LONDON, ZAHRA SAAD (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

How students cope with the stressful transition to college predicts their later academic performance and retention. Students who

actively engage with a mentor early during the transition may fare better. Having (vs. not having) an engaged mentor at the start of college (by October) predicted greater sense of belonging and academic self-efficacy across the first year of college (April). Thus, mentors may be crucial in undergraduates' success during this critical transition period.

POSTER 33

BEHAVIORAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL CORRELATES OF DRUNKOREXIA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

ERIN HILL, KELSEY BLUM, JAMIE MARTIN, DANEE MCNATTE, LAUREN MOSS, TAYLOR PETTIT (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined behavioral and psychosocial correlates of drunkorexia through a systematic review of the literature. A total of 22 articles were examined. Results were divided into three themes; (1) drunkorexia and its correlation with other risks (outcomes and risk behaviors), (2) the role of gender in drunkorexia, and (3) psychosocial risk factors for drunkorexia. Results are discussed with reference to the complexity of drunkorexia and the different motivational and psychosocial factors at play.

POSTER 34

IMPACT OF EXTRACURRICULAR INVOLVEMENT, STRESS VULNERABILITY, AND COPING STRATEGIES ON ACADEMIC BEHAVIORS

STARR COLE, CARLY DUNMIRE, ALYSSA MIVILLE, TERRAYN MOORE, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

In addition to academic skills, many components of college students' experience may influence academic success, including extracurricular involvement, vulnerability to stress, and coping strategies. We gave 93 participants a survey assessing these four factors and found use of positive coping and low stress vulnerability were associated with more effective academic strategies, while use of negative coping was related to use of less effective strategies (e.g., excuse making). Extracurricular involvement did not correlate with other variables.

Friday, March 2, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

Invited Speaker

Salon E/C/D

COGNITIVE KEYNOTE SPEAKER: SHARON THOMPSON-SCHILL, PHD

Friday, March 2, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: JESSECAE MARSH, PH.D.

LEARNING ABSTRACT PROPERTIES OF OBJECT CONCEPTS

SHARON THOMPSON-SCHILL (UNIVERSITY OF

PENNSYLVANIA)

Over several decades, my group has attempted to understand the processes by which new conceptual knowledge is acquired and the neural changes that support concept acquisition. For most of these years, we have investigated the representation of physical features of object concepts, such as their colors or their shapes. Recently, we have turned to the question of how we learn and represent abstract information about concepts. I will describe several examples, still in their infancy, of this line of work. In one set of studies, we have explored the integration of visual and abstract object properties during learning. In another, we have asked whether we can learn abstract knowledge about object function from event structure. And in a third, we have examined the influences of the broader network architecture on the acquisition of conceptual knowledge. Central to all of these investigations is the goal of understanding cognitive and neural systems that support acquisition and representation of abstract properties of object concepts as well as the link between abstract properties and physical properties of object concepts, both of which are needed to form a complete representation of object concepts.

Friday, March 2, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

Invited Speaker

406

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY INVITED TALK:

ROBERTA GOLINKOFF, PH.D.

Friday, March 2, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: TANIA ROTH, PH.D.

CARVING THE WORLD'S EVENTS FOR LANGUAGE

ROBERTA GOLINKOFF, JINWOO JO, SAMUEL KATZ (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

By the end of the second year of life many children are speaking in sentences, successfully describing events in their world in ways that can be fully comprehended by adult speakers. What are the underpinnings of this capability? Children must recognize the boundaries of the distinct events that take place before their eyes, decomposing an event into its smaller semantic units, and identifying how those units are expressed or 'encoded' in their native language. This is not a simple task, especially for toddlers learning multiple languages, considering that different languages describe the exact same event in diverse ways. Here we present a body of work that illuminates that process, research at the nexus of event perception, language development, and conceptual representations.

Friday, March 2, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

Event

409

PSI CHI CHAPTER LEADERSHIP EXCHANGE

Friday, March 2, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: MARIANNE FALLON

Friday, March 2, 2018

6:30pm-7:50pm

Paper 410

**CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPER SESSION: COUPLES,
SELECTIVE MUTISM, & TECHNOLOGY**

Friday, March 2, 2018

6:30pm-7:50pm

CHAIR: DR. IRINA KHRAPATINA (SELECTIVE MUTISM
RESEARCH INSTITUTE)

6:30pm - 6:45pm

**:: VIEWPOINT AND GENDER DIFFERENCES IN COUPLE
MEMBERS NEGATIVE INTERPRETATIONS**

CANDICE FEIRING, NATALIE MANNO, JESSICA MELINE (THE
COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Using narratives we examined themes and interpretations of romantic conflicts in 80 emerging adult couples and whether narrative measures varied by viewpoint and gender. From the perpetrator viewpoint, men more than women mentioned not spending enough time together with their partner. Although jealousy was not commonly mentioned more women than men did so. As anticipated, denigration and break-up anxiety interpretations were more evident in the victim viewpoint and for women couple members.

6:50pm - 7:05pm

**DIAGNOSIS AND EVIDENCE-SUPPORTED TREATMENT OF
SELECTIVE MUTISM**

IRINA KHRAPATINA (SELECTIVE MUTISM RESEARCH
INSTITUTE), ELISA SHIPON-BLUM (SELECTIVE MUTISM
ANXIETY AND RELATED DISORDERS TREATMENT CENTER)

Selective mutism (SM) is a disorder characterized by lack of speech in settings where speech is expected. SM is conceptualized as an anxiety disorder (APA, 2013). This presentation will review accurate diagnosis of SM, discuss the factors underlying the development and maintenance of SM, and provide an overview of Social Communication Anxiety Treatment® (S-CAT®). Additionally, this presentation will summarize a pilot study on the use of S-CAT to treat SM (Klein et al., 2016).

7:10pm - 7:25pm

**TECHNOLOGY USE AND MENTAL HEALTH: RELATIONSHIP
TO SCHIZOTYPY AND BOREDOM**

SHERRY PUJJI, JAMIE SULLIVAN, ERIN RYAN, THOMAS
DINZEO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Mental health may be influenced by the daily presence of technology and boredom within our lives. Data was collected (N=246) regarding boredom proneness, mental health symptomology, schizotypy, lifestyle factors, and technology usage. Mental health symptomology appears to be differentially related to technology use. The use of certain technologies may also be a protective factor against the presence of certain elements of mental health. Further results and implications will be discussed.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

8:00am-9:20am

Symposium 409

**PSI CHI WORKSHOP: PUBLISHING IN THE PSI CHI
JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

Saturday, March 3, 2018

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: MARIANNE FALLON

**PUBLISHING YOUR WORK IN THE PSI CHI JOURNAL OF
PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

The Psi Chi Journal for Psychological Research publishes work from undergraduate, graduate, and faculty members of Psi Chi. It is indexed in PsycInfo, EBSCO, and Google Scholar; all articles are free to the public. Psi Chi supports the Open Science Framework (OSF) and offers badges for Open Data, Open Materials, Preregistered Research, and Replication Studies. Panelists will describe the publication process and share tips to help you publish your work in The Psi Chi Journal.

Presentations

The Psi Chi Journal of Psychological Research

by Marianne Fallon (Central Connecticut State University) and
Melanie Domenech Rodríguez (Utah State University)

**Not Our First Rodeo: Lessons Learned from Veteran Faculty
Advisors**

by Marianne Fallon and Jenna Scisco (Eastern Connecticut
State University)

First-Time Submissions: Excitement With a Hint of Terror

by Jennifer McCabe (Goucher College) and Albee Mendoza
(Wesley College)

A Former Editor's Bird's Eye View

by Melanie Domenech Rodríguez

Saturday, March 3, 2018

8:00am-9:20am

Symposium 413

**COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY WORKSHOP: A
TRAUMA-INFORMED APPROACH**

Saturday, March 3, 2018

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: AIDA MORALES, RACHEL CAFFEY, CARSIN CONNER

POSTER 1

A TRAUMA-INFORMED APPROACH

AIDA MORALES, RACHEL CAFFEY, CARSIN CONNER
(UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

This workshop will focus on presenting a trauma-informed approach utilized in the ALIVE Program base in New Haven. Most people have the misconception that children are too young to understand the effects of trauma, the ALIVE program seeks to explore at-risk children's experiences at home, school and their community. This model centers around Immediacy, Engagement, and Emotionality. Presenters will provide the evidence for this approach and facilitate a discussion about trauma-informed practice.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

8:00am-9:20am

Event	408
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FELLOWS INVITED BREAKFAST

Saturday, March 3, 2018

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: PAUL SCHNUR

Saturday, March 3, 2018

8:00am-9:20am

Paper	406
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TEACHING PAPERS: STRESS, ACADEMIC SUPPORT, AND STUDENT SUCCESS

Saturday, March 3, 2018

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: DAVID BARKER

8:00am - 8:15am

LEADING A HORSE TO WATER: EXAMINING STUDENT USE OF ACADEMIC SERVICES

TYSON KREIGER, ANGELEE SMITH, AMINA BADNJEVIC
(UTICA COLLEGE)

We administered a survey to examine the frequency, and characteristics associated with student usage of academic services in college. The majority of the 80 students reported rarely utilizing most forms of support. Seeking support correlated with students' perceptions of greater parental criticism and expectations. When asked why they did not seek assistance, the majority claimed they did not have time or were ashamed and/or anxious about seeking support. Implications of these results will be discussed.

8:20am - 8:35am

SIX DOMAINS ASSOCIATED WITH STUDENT SUCCESS: LESSONS LEARNED FROM TRANSLATIONAL SCIENCE

BONNIE A. GREEN, JOHN DARSINOS, DESTANY LABAR, T. MICHELLE JONES-WILSON, OLIVIA M. CARDUCCI (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Translational Science goes beyond merely applying basic research to real world problems. It requires a synthesis of both clinical and lab based experiences and knowledge for the purpose of solving problems on a large scale, aiding in clinical decision making and policy building. During this talk, information learned from translational research will be presented. Specifically, six identified domains associated with student success will be presented, as will example constructs for each domain.

8:40am - 8:55am

STRESS GENERATION OF FIRST-YEAR COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES

DAVID BARKER (GANNON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to identify and estimate prospectively the occurrence of chronic stressors, daily hassles, and life events encountered by first-year undergraduates. Confirmatory factor analysis was used to establish stressor dimensionality. Stress generation variables reported in the literature along with several variables not previously identified or examined in combination were included in the estimation portion of the analysis. Results revealed unique associations of explanatory variables across each of eight stressor categories.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

8:00am-9:15am

Paper	401
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SOCIAL PAPERS: HOPE AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

Saturday, March 3, 2018

8:00am-9:15am

CHAIR: PATRICK SELLERS

8:00am - 8:15am

MENTAL HEALTH, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND 12-STEP ENGAGEMENT PREDICT SOBRIETY IN OPIOID ADDICTS

PATRICK SELLERS, JAMES MCKENNA (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Roughly 100 individuals die every day from opioid overdose (Center for Behavioral Health and Statistics Quality, 2016) making opioid use and addiction a public health crisis. Data were collected from 77 recovering, opioid addicts attending AA/NA meetings in Northeast Pennsylvania). Social Support, Mental Health, and 12-Step Engagement, significantly predict Current

Months Sober (R-squared=.255, p<.001).

8:20am - 8:35am

HOPE AND OPTIMISM IN INCARCERATED OFFENDERS

THOMAS NOLAN, LANA CASIELLO, CAMP ALECKA
(WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY)

The past few decades have seen increased theoretical and applied research interest in positive psychology, which promotes a shift away from the traditional deficit model of adjustment. This study addresses the impact of hope and optimism on offender level of cooperation during time of sentence. Level of risk, parental deprivation, psychological diagnoses, along with type of charge are considered.

8:40am - 8:55am

COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS: REDUCING DELINQUENCY AMONG SPECIAL EDUCATION STUDENTS

CHRISTINE BARROW (MOLLOY COLLEGE)

A qualitative analysis of special education youth who attended school at a community recreation center in Brooklyn New York helps provide an understanding of the relationship between alternative high school education, offending and self esteem. This study focuses on youth who were at risk for offending due to poor academic performance and previous delinquent involvement. Prior to attending school at this facility, the individuals were previously exposed to an environment that put them at risk.

9:00am - 9:15am

CULTURAL NORMS AFFECTING FIRST-GENERATION COLLEGE STUDENTS' COPING AND HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIORS

JANET CHANG, SARAH VANDEGRIFT, BRIANNA MCGRATH-MAHRER, KIANA MELENDEZ, KRISTEN OHL, SUJEY ORAMA, COLIN MANCINI (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

First-generation college students experience financial, academic, and personal challenges. Eight focus groups (n = 60) were conducted to examine the influence of cultural norms on first-generation college students' coping and help-seeking behaviors for academic, financial, and emotional problems. Qualitative analyses revealed most students were self-reliant and underutilized social support due to relational concerns about burdening others, being judged by others, and making matters worse. These findings speak to the importance of culturally tailoring outreach efforts.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

8:00am-9:20am

Poster

Franklin Hall A

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH POSTERS II

Saturday, March 3, 2018

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: BONNIE A. GREEN

POSTER 1

MEDIA USE, MULTITASKING AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATES: EGO-CONTROL, EGO-RESILIENCY, ANXIETY AND LONELINESS

ALLISON PERUGINI, ANGELA D'ANTONIO, VICTOR GRETO, JACK BARNHARDT (WESLEY COLLEGE)

Media use and media multitasking are increasingly prevalent as our changing environment promotes constant technological advancements and fosters accelerated time pressures. Utilizing five questionnaires, this study examined the relationship between media and technology use and multitasking among 204 Wesley College students and several psychological correlates including ego-control, ego-resiliency, anxiety and loneliness. Significant findings suggest concerning relationships between media consumption and impulsivity and specific types of social networking should be examined to further explore potential relationships.

POSTER 2

THE EFFECTS OF MINDFULNESS PRACTICES ON TEST ANXIETY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

MORGAN WILSON, JOHN LOTHES (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT WILMINGTON), KIRK MOCHRIE (EASTERN CAROLINA UNIVERSITY)

Test anxious college students were recruited for a study on mindfulness and text anxiety. Students were split into two groups: a control and a mindfulness group. Mindfulness group students attended an 8 week protocol based on mindfulness stress reduction, control students received no mindfulness training. Results showed no changes in control group students, significant decreases in anxiety for mindfulness group students, and increases in mindfulness ratings for mindfulness students.

POSTER 3

WALKING THE LINE: HOW INDIVIDUAL CHOICE RELATES TO PATH WALKING

AUDREY DRAGOONE, RYAN O'LOUGHLIN (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

The experiment examined how two paths with varying complexity attribute to individual's choice in following the path or not. The theory was, if a path is more complex participants will be more likely to walk the path. The results supported the idea that the complexity of the path influenced the likelihood of following it. However, the direction of the results was incorrect. Fewer participants were seen following the complex path compared to the

POSTER 4

PERCEPTION OF PARENTING AND SMARTPHONE USE

LESLEY A. JENKINS, STEPHEN JOHN PIECHOTA, MYESHA W. MCCLAM, KRISTYN M. S. HINES, LINDSAY A. PHILLIPS, CARLY E. BLYTHE (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

We investigated perception surrounding smartphone use to calm a fidgety child. Participants viewed one of four fictitious vignettes and rated responsiveness of parents in the vignette. Parents who gave their children a coloring book or took them for a walk were perceived as more responsive to their children's need than those parents who gave their children an educational smartphone app or allowed them to watch videos on a smartphone.

POSTER 5

THE EFFECT OF SYMMETRY ON THE PERCEPTION OF BEAUTY

SYDNEY BUSKO (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Based on prior research on the impact of symmetry on beauty, this study examined the interactions between symmetry, beauty, and the interaction with the subject of an image. Participants were told to rate each image based on shape, spacing, and overall attractiveness of the image. The images were printed in black ink to prevent color from influencing the ratings. Both males and females participated. Symmetry was found to influence the perception of beauty.

POSTER 6

THE EFFECTS OF PARENTAL SUBSTANCE USE ON ADOLESCENTS

KRYSTIN ROBERTS (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

In this study, 58 people were asked to complete a series of surveys in which they answered questions regarding parental physical neglect, parental substance abuse, their exposure to substance abusers, and their own drug and alcohol use. Results indicated that adolescent drug use was positively correlated with parental substance abuse, as well as parental physical neglect. Parental physical neglect was positively correlated with parental substance abuse, as well as exposure to substance abusers.

POSTER 7

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TIME PRESSURE AND EMPLOYEE STRESS, EXHAUSTION, AND SATISFACTION

REBECCA ROY, LORETTA BRADY, ELIZABETH OSSOFF (SAINT ANSELMO COLLEGE)

This research sought to understand the relationship between workplace time pressure and three other constructs: work-related stress, emotional exhaustion and job satisfaction. These relationships were examined in twenty-four adults working in three different occupational categories: tradespeople, educators, and healthcare workers. It was hypothesized that time pressure would be correlated positively with emotional exhaustion and work-related stress, negatively with job satisfaction and that younger workers would report more time pressure overall. These hypotheses were partially supported.

POSTER 8

CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE AND DISCLOSURE: PERCEPTION BASED ON GENDER

DEMETRA VALENTINE, LINDSAY PHILLIPS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study sought to determine if male victims of childhood sexual abuse are perceived differently than their female counterparts. Sixty-nine participants viewed a vignette about a male or female survivor disclosing childhood sexual abuse and responded by survey to the vignette. Overall, most participants were supportive of all survivors and comfortable with disclosure regardless of gender.

POSTER 9

COLLEGE STUDENTS' EVALUATIONS OF THE SELF AND PEERS

KELLY TARBELL (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

In the present study, 60 college students completed a survey in which they rated seven personality traits of the self and peers as an assessment of the better than average effect (BTA). The results of the present study were not consistent with the BTA; of seven rated qualities, morality was the only quality on which participants rated themselves significantly higher than peers. The results may indicate that the BTA is not universally applicable.

POSTER 10

PRIMING EFFECTS OF RAP MUSIC ON ATTRIBUTIONS OF BLAME

JUSTINA LOPEZ, JAMES SCEPANSKY (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

Ninety-three participants were randomly assigned to watch a presentation accompanied by either rap music (stereotype-prime), pop music (non-prime), or no music (control). Participants then read a scenario in which an African-American or a Caucasian driver got into a car accident. We assessed the attributions of blame/responsibility for the accident. Results did not support the hypothesis that participants listening to rap would be more likely to blame the African American vs. Caucasian driver. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 11

THE VULNERABLE DARK TRIAD AND RECENT NEGATIVE LIFE EVENTS

NICOLE FARACI, KATHERINE LAU (SUNY ONEONTA)

The vulnerable dark triad is composed of borderline personality, vulnerable narcissism, and the impulsive and socially deviant component of psychopathy. Researchers have questioned the origin of these traits - examining the possible contribution of both genetics and the environment. This study examines the relationship between the vulnerable dark triad and the experience of recent negative life events. Results show that psychopathy was positively correlated with reporting a greater amount of

recent negative life events.

POSTER 12

RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE AND FEAR OF RAPE: PREDICTIONS FROM LIFE HISTORY THEORY

KATELYNN LAKE, ANDREA ROSS, DANIELLE BERGHOFF
(THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the interconnection between Rape Myth Acceptance and Fear of Rape in relation to Life History Theory. We found a significant relationship between Life History and Rape Myth Acceptance scores for females, $F(1,131) = 6.074$, $p = .015$, with an $R^2 = 0.044$, but not for males ($p > .05$). Unexpectedly, we found no significant relationship between women's and men's Fear of Rape and Life History scores ($p > .05$).

POSTER 13

POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH IN THOSE WITH CHRONIC ILLNESS AND THEIR CARETAKERS

STARLETT HARTLEY, GARY BROSVIC (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

Posttraumatic growth (PTG) and GRIT were significantly higher in those having recovered from chronic illness ($n=150$) than those battling chronic illness ($n=150$), and surprisingly PTG and GRIT for caretakers ($n=150$) were greater than for those battling chronic illness. Within the recovered group, length of illness was positively related to PTG, with similar but less pronounced results observed for caretakers. Robust factor structures for PTG and the GRIT scales emerged and will be discussed.

POSTER 14

CUE DISTINCTIVENESS EFFECT ON PROSPECTIVE MEMORY FOLLOW THROUGH

CATHERINE KENNY, SAGE FELTUS (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

People often set reminder-cues to prompt future behavior. This study explored how cue distinctiveness impacts prospective memory (PM). Thirty-four undergraduate students were matched on trait anxiety to one of three cue conditions. Participants in the traditional condition (following Rogers & Milkman, 2016) followed through most often. The relationship among the three conditions was marginally significant. Post-experimental testing revealed the anxiety cue did not elicit state anxiety and therefore was less distinctive than the traditional cue.

POSTER 15

LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER COMMUNITY AND MINORITY STRESS

CHRISTINA FOGLE (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The purpose of the study was to explore minority stress as it applies to the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community. Quantitative results indicated that individuals in the LGBT community did not report more stress compared to other populations, but the majority qualitative responses suggested

that most believe discrimination toward this population is significant and is worsened by public policy that does not support the LGBT community.

POSTER 16

PROBLEMATIC MOBILE PHONE USE AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTION PREDICT MEDIA MULTITASKING IN CLASS

JEREMY NENSTIEL, YUSUKE HAYASHI (PENNSYLVANIA STATE HAZLETON)

This study explored the relation between college students' in-class texting, problematic mobile phone use, and executive function. The participants completed surveys on their frequencies of in-class and their levels of problematic mobile phone use and executive function. It was found that both problematic mobile phone use and executive function are significant predictors of the frequency of in-class texting but executive function predicted the frequency of in-class texting over and above problematic mobile phone use.

POSTER 17

ADJUSTMENT TO TRAUMA: THE ROLE OF PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE TIME PERSPECTIVES

ALEXANDRA TOLICH, SABRINA BARNHART, PATRICIA TOMICH (KENT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study assesses whether lifetime trauma exposure predicts individuals' time perspectives, and relations with adjustment. Participants were 38 undergraduates (mean age = 22.05). Regression analyses revealed that more traumas predicted a past-negative perspective, as well as a less future-focused perspective. Also, a past-negative perspective was related to worse adjustment, whereas a more future-focused perspective was related to better adjustment. Findings highlight treatment that emphasizes encouraging more of a future outlook.

POSTER 18

HYDRATION CHALLENGE II/ THINK DRINK

ALEXA STRELECKI, JYH-HANN CHANG, ALLISON MARKOWSKI, ALYSSA FITZGERALD, DOMINIC BROWN-ANDRIULLI, KATHERINE DEMARCO (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Students awarded a \$1,500 grant implemented a two-week long hydration challenge for faculty at a Pennsylvania state university to promote daily water and other beneficial fluid consumption. Of two groups, one was given daily text message reminders to stay hydrated. Pre and post survey used to record water consumption. 56 subjects, 21 percent completed T2 survey. Mean of T1 was 4 8oz cups and T2 was 6 8oz cups. This was significant at $p < 0.027$.

POSTER 19

SENSORY RESPONSIVENESS EFFECTS ON PERSONALITY TRAITS

NAREMAN NAHNOOCH (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

We hypothesize that responsiveness toward specific aspects of an individual's environment influences personality traits. Researchers such as Croy (2011), have conducted studies in search for a relationship between sensory thresholds and personality traits. Although Costa and McCrae's (1991) Five Factor Model (FFM) is useful in terms of determining a generally basic personality trait, it does not cover the sensory responsiveness aspect. The data suggests that openness to experience is significantly correlated to sensory responsiveness.

POSTER 20

THE INFLUENCE OF A POTENTIAL PARTNER'S ATTACHMENT STYLE ON PERCEIVED RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

ARIELLE PHILLIPS, DI YOU (ALVERNIA UNIVERSITY)

This study analyzed differences in perception of relationship satisfaction based on participant's relationship status, participant's attachment style, and potential partner's attachment style. Individuals perceived a potential relationship significantly more satisfying when the potential partner was secure, regardless of their own attachment style and relationship status. Individuals significantly rather return to a relationship when the partner is secure than fearful. There was not enough evidence to assess the validity of the Revised Adult Attachment.

POSTER 21

HIGH DEFINITION: PERCEPTIONS OF LEGAL AND ILLEGAL DRUG USE

EMILY BROMBERG, KRISTIN E. HENKEL (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

The purpose of this study was to examine how individuals perceive those who use drugs based on the type of drug used and the drug's legal status. Results suggested that participants were less concerned about and more comfortable being close to someone who used marijuana than someone who used salvia or Oxycodone. The drug's legal status did not affect participants' perceptions. The implications of this study are discussed.

POSTER 22

THE POWER OF THE BRAND: PERCEIVED QUALITY OF LOTIONS

ALISSA CARROLL, VERNEDA P. HAMM BAUGH (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

This present study was designed to examine whether participants will perceive a lotion as higher quality based solely on the brand. Participants sampled three lotions of different status (CVS brand, Aveeno, and Mac) and rated the quality of each lotion without knowing that all three lotion bottles actually contained the most generic brand of lotion (CVS brand). Results found that the more "expensive" brand of lotion was rated as higher quality.

POSTER 23

EXAMINING DELAYED MEMORY RECALL USING TASK

CATEGORIZATIONS

PATRICIA LLANES, MELISA VALLE, MADISON JACKSON, MIA SHAW, RYAN TURNER, MELISA BARDEN (WALSH UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to compare different types of categorizations and examine the effect they had on recalling a list of 20 tasks. The participants were randomly assigned into one of three conditions: subject/area, chronological, and no categorization. It was found that participants in the subject/area categorization condition had significantly higher recall than the chronological and no categorization.

POSTER 24

ARBITRARY CATEGORIZATION RESULTS IN IN-GROUP BIAS

OLIVIA KRUSE (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Prior research has demonstrated an in-group bias when participants are assigned to arbitrary groups in the laboratory, but very little research has examined this in individuals. The present study examines the effects of arbitrary social categorization on attitudes towards in-group members. I predicted that people, when randomly assigned to arbitrary categories, would prefer the group to which they were assigned. Consistent with my hypothesis, I found that even without social influences, people exhibited in-group biases.

POSTER 25

THE EFFECTS OF MUSIC ON EMOTION IN YOUNG ADULTS

EVA SANCHEZ, ERIC LINDSEY (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Associations between musical preferences and emotional expressiveness were examined in a sample of college students. A total of 78 participants 18- to 24-year-olds, 41 females, completed a measure of music preference before being observed in a 15-minute interaction session with an unfamiliar peer from which expression of positive and negative emotions were subsequently coded. Analyses revealed that preference for upbeat and energetic music was associated with higher levels of positive emotions, whereas preference for

POSTER 26

STATES OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

KATHERINE DEMARCO, JYH-HANN CHANG, DOMINIC BROWN-ANDRIULLI, ALLISON MARKOWSKI, ALYSSA FITZGERALD (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This qualitative study was interested in student's current state of consciousness. Seventy-four students from a Northeastern Pennsylvania State School participated in this study. Qualitative results indicated primary themes of Stress and Exhaustion, and minor reported themes of Happiness and Hunger. Taylor-Powell, Renner (2003) University of Wisconsin Model for Qualitative Analysis was used to interpret the data collected. Results may stem from the time of year the study was conducted, which was

the end of

POSTER 27

CRIMINAL PROFILING: AN ASSESSMENT OF ACCURACY

NATALIE REIGNER, NATHAN GREENAUER (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

Research indicates criminal profiling is rarely utilized because it lacks validity. This study assessed the impact of participants' levels of profiling training and type of work environment on profile quality and accuracy. Participants were provided a homicide case file and asked to create two offender profiles. Results indicate that participants who were trained recorded more total thoughts, made more predictions, and produced more accurate profiles overall.

POSTER 28

PARENTAL AND PEER ATTACHMENT, ADJUSTMENT, AND MENTAL HEALTH IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

REBEKAH STAFFORD, MELISSA WHITSON (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

To better understand attachment and depression during college adjustment and emerging adulthood, and how these factors may affect overall adjustment to college and institutions' retention of students, this study examined parent and peer attachment, depressive symptomatology, and overall adjustment to college for 429 undergraduate students. Path analyses revealed that peer attachment and depressive symptoms influence adjustment for students directly and indirectly through each other. Additionally, parental attachment affects adjustment through peer attachment.

POSTER 29

30 YEARS OF THE FRESHMAN 15

PATRICK RYAN, SARAH DODDS, ANGELICA PORRO, EMMA SEELY, EMILY VANCE, ALEXANDER SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Thirty years of studies show first-year college students tend to gain a significant amount of weight. Examining all published studies that measured first-year weight-gain, we found this weight change has not decreased over time, was positively correlated with tuition costs, and showed a trend for schools at higher latitudes to gain more weight. We also found men gained more weight on average than women. Thus, college-level characteristics likely influence the size of freshman weight gain.

POSTER 30

THE IMPACT OF HIGH QUALITY FRIENDSHIPS ON STRESS REACTIVITY AND SUBSTANCE USE

MARY ELLEN FERNANDEZ, JASON WINDROW, EMILY COOK (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

The current study examined the effect of physiological stress response (heart rate and alpha amylase) on college students'

substance use and examined how quality of friendships may help to buffer this stress in a sample of 50 friendship dyads. Results suggested that high quality friendships protected youth who were biologically reactive from increased use of alcohol and adverse consequences from the use of alcohol.

POSTER 31

STUDENT ATHLETE STRESS AND SUPPORT: THE ROLE OF PARENTS AND COACHES

BROOKE TARGUS, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The present research explores the different effects of parental and coach support and pressure on college student athletes' stress levels. College student athletes completed an online survey assessing stress level, and support and pressure from both parents and coaches. Results indicated that support and pressure from parents, but not coaches, predicted stress levels.

POSTER 32

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESPONSE TO ATHLETIC INJURY

CHRIS TADDEO, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

This research examines the correlations between depression, anxiety and athletic injuries. Based on the results of an online survey, there was a significant positive correlation between anxiety and the impact of the injury on the current athletic participation. There was no significant correlation between depression and athletic injury, or between anxiety and the impact of injury at the time of the injury.

POSTER 33

AFFECTIVE RESPONSES TO CONTRASTING SONG TEMPOS

TRAVIS BARR, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The present research examines the immediate affect state of individuals after listening to one of two different song types, upbeat or slow-tempo. Based on self-reported PANAS emotional reactions to either song type, we found that participants reported significantly higher positive emotions after listening to upbeat songs when compared to slow-tempo songs. Additionally, participants reported higher in emotions such as nervous, ashamed and distressed once a slow-tempo song was played.

POSTER 34

HOW PTSD SYMPTOMS OF VETERANS AFFECTS THEIR ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

HANNAH RACE, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The present research explores the relationship between the severity of posttraumatic stress disorder and romantic relationship quality. Based on a self-reported survey where romantic partners rate perceived posttraumatic stress symptoms of their veteran and relationship quality, we found that participants rated their relationship quality greater when their

perceived posttraumatic stress symptoms were decreased.

POSTER 35

AN EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PET ATTACHMENT AND GENERAL WELL-BEING

RANDY DUNHAM, TEANNA HEDGEPEETH, BARBARA SHAFFER (COLUMBIA-GREENE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

The current study was designed to investigate the relationship between pet attachment and well-being. While previous studies have shown a positive correlation between these two variables (e.g., Walsh, 2009), others have found a negative relationship between these constructs (e.g., Parslow, Jorm, Christensen, Rodgers & Jacomb, 2005). Results from the present study found no significant relationship between pet attachment and well-being. Given this result and previous findings, future research is warranted.

POSTER 36

DO RELIGIOUS INDIVIDUALS HAVE A NEED FOR CLOSURE?

LEVI USTICKE, CLAUDIA ANDERSON, ALEXANDREA LEMUS, AMBER PETRIANNI, BARBARA SHAFFER (COLUMBIA-GREENE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

The current study was designed to investigate the relationship between religiosity and need for closure. Previous research (e.g., Poythress, 1975) has shown a positive correlation between these two constructs. Alternatively, Ross, Francis, and Craig (2005) reviewed numerous studies that found no correlation between need for closure and religiosity. Results of the present study support the assertions of Ross et al. (2005). No significant relationship between these two variables was found.

POSTER 37

RACIAL AND ETHNIC IDENTITY DIFFERENCES IN QUANTITATIVE SELF-EFFICACY

MARIAELISA CASTILLO, ZACHARY KUNICKI (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

Research suggests that people from underrepresented groups may face unique challenges when taking quantitative methods courses. This study compared racial identities and their attitudes towards quantitative methods. College students who were currently taking the quantitative methods course were asked to answer surveys at three different time points of the semester; beginning, middle, and end. There was significance between quantitative self-efficacy towards the beginning of the semester but no other significant differences emerged.

POSTER 38

ARE HIGHLY RELIGIOUS INDIVIDUALS LESS INTELLECTUAL?

CHRISTINE DEMPSEY, SAMANTHA ROGGIO, BARBARA SHAFFER (COLUMBIA-GREENE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

The purpose of the current study was to investigate the relationship between religiosity and orientation towards intellectualism. Much of the previous research (e.g., Stoet & Geary, 2017) has shown a negative correlation between these two constructs or has demonstrated that the greater individual religiosity, the lower the level of intellectual curiosity. Results from the present study did not support this relationship. No significant correlation was found between religiosity and intellectualism.

POSTER 39

ENGAGEMENT IN MINDFULNESS PRACTICE AND ITS EFFECT ON REPORTED MOOD CHANGE

DEVON ANDERSON, DEBORAH SODERLAND, SANDRA KERR, GEETA SHIVDE (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The present qualitative journal analysis study assessed the effects of engagement in a six-week mindfulness-training program (Learning to BREATHE) on the moods of undergraduates. Participants were asked to attend weekly workshops that taught exercises for practicing mindful awareness and emotional acceptance in their daily lives. In addition, participants were encouraged to fill out a weekly journal documenting their experiences and mood shifts during individual mindfulness practice. Results and additional analyses will be discussed.

POSTER 40

IMPROVING STUDENT ENGAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES ON A COMMUNITY COLLEGE CAMPUS

CARLENE PALMER-PALMATEER, SAMANTHA MIZENER, SARAH JUZAPAVICUS, BARBARA SHAFFER (COLUMBIA-GREENE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Research has shown that extracurricular activities may have a positive effect on students' academic performance and psychological function (Castedo, Portela, Juste, & Lavandeira, 2015). Further, it has been shown that extracurricular involvement may have a positive effect on the academic performance of under-represented college students (Baker, 2007). Therefore, the purpose of this study was to identify the activities that would best engage students. Results of analyses highlight interests designed to meet current student needs.

POSTER 41

WHY ARE YOU ANGRY?: GENDER AND RISK FOR ANXIETY MEDIATING INTERPRETIVE BIAS

MADELINE WENSEL, KARLI HERWIG, MEGHAN CAULFIELD (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE)

The tendency to interpret neutral male and female faces unfavorably was explored in students with self-rated anxiety vulnerability. Overall, there was a relationship between anxiety vulnerability and gender on the ratings of male and female photos. Surprisingly, participants rated female faces as angrier than male faces, suggesting that social expectations may influence biased processing of male and female faces.

POSTER 42**THE RECALL AND RECONSTRUCTION OF NARRATIVE EVENTS IN TEXT AND PICTURES**

ETHAN RICE, REBECCA THOMPSON, KRIS GUNAWAN, GINA GALIANO (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine how mental representations are organized and retrieved in memory over a 48-hour period. Participants were presented with a story called The War of the Ghosts through text-only, pictures-only, or text-and-pictures. They were given a recall test after their initial exposure to the story and two days later. The findings showed that the presentation of the story can influence how mental representations are constructed and recovered over time.

POSTER 43**DIGITAL WORLDS IMPACT ON REAL WORLD FRIENDSHIPS**

LAURA MARIOTTI, IRINA KHUSID (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

It seems as if everyone lives their life through a box of wires with a screen that permanently resides in their pockets. In this present study, the aim was to find a relationship between cell phone usage and developed friendships in college students. The participants consisted of 73 undergraduates from East Stroudsburg University. Two significant correlations were found in regards to friendship length and overall friendship satisfaction and age and overall friendship satisfaction.

POSTER 44**LIKING FOR SYMMETRICAL AND ASYMMETRICAL ARTWORKS BASED ON MEASURES OF OPENNESS**

CHADD PANDIT, JULIET VAPSPA, BROOKE BENZ, BRANDY FERGUSON, A. J. POLEK (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), MARK I. WALTER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), J. CRAIG CLARKE (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Purpose. To investigate the relationship between participants' aesthetic interest and liking of symmetrical stimuli. **Procedure.** Interest in art was measured and compared to liking for Mondrian and MS Paint stimuli. **Results.** Participants with greater interest in visual arts showed greater liking for original Mondrian paintings over symmetrical versions but greater liking for symmetrical MS paint stimuli. **Conclusion.** We replicated Swami and Furnham's (2012) findings with Mondrian Stimuli but not with MS Paint Stimuli.

POSTER 45**ADULT TRUST IN TEXT-BASED VERSUS ORAL TESTIMONY**

OLIVIA CALISI, IAN CAMPBELL, KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Children with early reading skills have been established to prefer to trust text-based information over spoken information, even when no objective trustworthiness cues were supplied. It is

unknown whether this preference extends to adults. To examine this issue, we administered a source-medium varied selective trust survey to 78 adults on Amazon MTurk. Results reveal that participants did not display the same source medium biases as children, instead evaluating the information's content.

POSTER 46**A CORRELATIONAL STUDY OF MEASURES OF UNSUBSTANTIATED KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEFS**

IMANI JONES (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY), ALAN BENSLEY, FLORENT GRAIN, KRYSTAL ROWAN (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY), SCOTT LILIENTHAL (EMORY UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER MASCIOCCHI (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

We tested whether measures of different kinds of unsubstantiated claims and beliefs would be inter-correlated which would suggest a general susceptibility to unsubstantiated claims. In a sample of 286 introductory psychology students, we found significant positive inter-correlations between measures of psychological misconceptions, paranormal beliefs, and with measures of both false and fictitious conspiracy theories; but measures of pseudoscientific belief were negatively correlated with them, providing only partial support for a general susceptibility to unsubstantiated claims.

POSTER 47**THE EFFECTS OF STEREOTYPE AND RACE ON PERFORMANCE IN THE MARSHMALLOW**

ALIYAH BROADNAX, MOHAMED MANSARAY (CABRINI UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether stereotype threat can affect student group engagement in a non-academic task and whether past racial discrimination can exacerbate this effect. Students were videotaped while completing the marshmallow challenge. The percentage of time engaged was recorded. Half of the students were under stereotype threat, and the other half served as a control. Results suggest that stereotype threat occurs during non-academic social engagements in the classroom not just during academic activities.

POSTER 48**REDUCTIONS IN SMARTPHONE THROUGH INCREASED RESPONSE EFFORT**

LILIANE WATKINS, JOYA MASER, RYAN LACY (FRANKLIN & MARSHALL COLLEGE)

Smartphones are being used at alarming rates; more than 2 billion smartphones are currently in use globally. Increased smartphone use is associated with negative outcomes, including reduced interpersonal skills and sleep disturbances. This study aimed to reduce smartphone use by increasing the difficulty to unlock the device. The results indicate that longer passcodes are effective at reducing screen time and represents a simple change that may curb the harmful effects of excessive smartphone use.

POSTER 49

EFFECTS OF FIDGETING ON MEMORY RECALL IN YOUNG ADULTS WITH ADHD SYMPTOMS

JONATHAN YECKLEY, LAURA KNIGHT (INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Research suggests that fidgeting and motor activity may help cognitive functioning in children with ADHD, while impairing cognitive functioning in typically developing children (Sarvar et al., 2015), but whether these results extend to adults is unknown. This study examined whether the use of a Fidget Cube during an auditory lecture impacted auditory memory performance in college students with high versus low symptoms of ADHD. Data analyses are underway.

POSTER 50

THE ABILITIES OF STUDENTS IN A RESEARCH METHODS CLASS TO INTERPRET

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

Using multiple-choice questions, 36 college students interpreted bar graphs ($M = 21.61$) better than line-graphs ($M = 19.33$) ($F(1,34) = 5.87, p = .021$). Question complexity varied ($F(3, 102) = 14.03, p < .01$). Findings support the effectiveness of multiple-choice formatting to assess graph interpretations, the greater ease of bar-graph interpretation, and the increasing difficulty of interpreting questions considering one to two independent variables.

POSTER 51

INTERPROFESSIONALISM: ANALYSIS OF GRADUATE CURRICULA IN COMMUNICATION SCIENCES AND DISORDERS

DANIELLE KANCELARIC, JENNIFER BLAKE, SUSAN BEHRENS (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Linguistics is connected to the way language is structured and can provide the basis for the interprofessionalism Communication Sciences and Disorders (CSD) strives for. CSD professionals often engage with a variety of other experts, who help to collaborate by sharing their knowledge of specific cases. Interprofessionalism in healthcare is a process by which professionals from different disciplines collaborate to provide an integrated and cohesive approach to patient care.

POSTER 52

DECISION MAKING AND ANXIETY VULNERABILITY IN A SPATIAL DISCRIMINATION TASK.

MICHAEL LUETHKE, MEGHAN CAULFIELD (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE)

To evaluate if enhanced spatial discrimination is a risk factor for clinical anxiety, healthy adult participants with self-reported risk for anxiety completed a delayed match-to-sample discrimination task. Overall, we observed a significant difference of difficulty

level. Furthermore, while high-risk participants did not respond more accurately as expected, we observed an interaction of reaction time and risk group. Our results suggest that possible differences in decision making processes may play a role in anxiety vulnerability.

POSTER 53

SELF-CARE AND STRESS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

BRYSON BARKSDALE, JEFFREY ELLIOTT (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

The relation between self-care and stress in 92 college students was examined using the Self-Care Inventory (Saakvitne & Pearlman, 1996) and Perceived Stress Scale (Cohen, Kamarck, & Mermelstein, 1983). A negative correlation was obtained between self-care behaviors and stress. African Americans reported higher psychological, emotional and spiritual self-care than European Americans, possibly because of an overrepresentation of participation in supportive student organizations. Future research should investigate the impact of student organizations on self-care

POSTER 54

QUALITATIVE STUDY EXAMINING HEALTH LITERACY IN OLDER AFRICAN AMERICAN ADULTS

EMILY TILLET, LAIYANA KABIR, ZEINA ANTAR, SARAH JUNG, JASMINE ABRAMS (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

A health needs assessment was conducted with older African American adults ($N = 40$) at a senior living facility in Baltimore, MD to identify the health related needs of the residents. A lack of knowledge on navigating the healthcare system and education regarding healthy living was identified through our analysis. These community-identified needs further illuminate the variables contributing to health disparities among aging African Americans. We recommended educational workshops to address these barriers to health.

POSTER 55

PLAYING VIDEO GAMES AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL WELL-BEING OF YOUNG ADULTS

JAELE MONTENEGRO (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

The role that video games play in mental health and well-being was investigated in a sample of young adults attending college. Data were collected from a convenience sample of 170 undergraduate college students (71 males, 99 females) between the ages of 18- to 26-years-old. Analyses revealed that hours spent playing videogames was associated with lower self-reported wellness, but was unrelated to self-reported mental health.

POSTER 56

THE DYNAMICS OF IDENTITY TRANSFORMATION UPON LEAVING ULTRA-ORTHODOX JEWISH COMMUNITIES

ELLIOT RAYMAN (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE), JESSICA BEHR (PACE UNIVERSITY), STEFAN SCHLUSSMAN (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE)

This study explores the patterns of identity change for individuals who have disaffiliated from ultra-orthodox Jewish communities. Semi-structured individual interviews were conducted with 15 participants. Three principal stages of identity transformation were classified: 1) The emergence of non-conforming thoughts and beliefs; (2) The expressions of a developing new identity; (3) The adjustment of a transformed identity outside of the religious community. Implications of the findings, limitations, and suggestions for further research are discussed.

POSTER 57

THE EFFECT OF SUPPRESSION STRATEGIES ON INTRUSIVE THOUGHTS, ANXIETY & PAIN TOLERANCE

RACHEL MAGUIRE, AMANDA DELANEY, LAURA MILLER, BRITTANY HAMPTON, KRISTIN JAY (MARIST COLLEGE)

Suppression of unwanted thoughts is a common technique individuals use in order to regulate mood. It is predicted that a breathing strategy will be the most successful in reducing the number of intrusive thoughts, result in the lowest anxiety, and the greatest pain tolerance measurements. Results showed a significant difference between the number of intrusive thoughts and suppression strategies. Writing when compared to the control condition decreased the amount of intrusive thoughts over time.

POSTER 58

VALIDATION OF A NEW MEASURE OF SOCIAL MEDIA FEAR OF MISSING OUT

MADISON WILLIAMS, KELLI ALDEN, LIBBY DAY, CALLIE BURNS, LINDA JONES (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Social media usage has been found to increase negative feelings of anxiety and depression. The purpose of the current study was to create a new measure of social media-related Fear of Missing Out (FoMO). Ninety undergraduate participants completed five existing measures plus the new SNO-FoMO scale. The SNO-FoMO scale demonstrated convergent and discriminant validity, and inter-item reliability with a Cronbach's alpha of $\alpha = 0.92$. There was no evidence for gender differences.

POSTER 59

PROFILE OF CHILDREN'S MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH IN A LOW-INCOME COMMUNITY-BASED CLINIC

BRENDAN PULSIFER (BOWDOIN COLLEGE), JULIE GRIECO, CASEY EVANS, MARY LYONS-HUNTER (MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL)

Introduction:

Children in an urban, low-income outpatient clinic were evaluated.

Method:

Mental health, intelligence, and reading/math were assessed (N=115).

Results:

Mental and physical health diagnoses were more prevalent compared to DSM-5/national rates (e.g., ADHD, asthma, obesity). IQ was low average, and reading/math were very low. Half received no special education services.

Discussion:

Children in low-income, inner-city areas are at high-risk for mental health/learning problems/chronic illnesses. This disease burden warrants greater awareness and service integration.

POSTER 60

EFFECT OF RELAXATION TECHNIQUES ON PUBLIC SPEAKING ANXIETY

JORDAN HOFFMAN (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Music-assisted relaxation has been shown to significantly reduce state anxiety in college students. This study measured the impact of music-assisted relaxation on state anxiety scores of students with high public speaking anxiety. Fifteen participants completed a relaxation exercise prior to a speech. State anxiety significantly decreased for participants in both the music-assisted and non-music relaxation conditions. However, those who received music-assisted relaxation did not decrease in state anxiety more significantly than the control group.

POSTER 61

DO ADULTS REMEMBER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL MATERIAL?

QUINN REYNOLDS (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Parents are a source of help when elementary school children struggle with their homework, but there is little available information about their ability to provide help. In this study, adults old enough to have elementary school children completed a test of thirty fourth-grade mathematics and grammar questions and rated confidence in their answers. Results showed those with more education had more correct answers and the questions that were answered incorrectly had high confidence levels.

POSTER 62

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CLASS PARTICIPATION, PERSONALITY, LOCUS OF CONTROL, ANXIETY, AND SELF-ESTEEM

TIFFANY MUSCIO, TERESA DIBENEDETTO, PHILIP DRUCKER (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

College students rated their level of classroom participation and completed The Eysenck Personality Inventory, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, Rotter's Locus of Control Survey, and the Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7-item scale. They also provided a self-report of their participation. Fifty-nine percent felt they did not participate enough. The primary reasons given were shyness and possible embarrassment. Correlational analysis showed a

negative correlation between anxiety and participation. Also, high introversion scores were related to less participation.

POSTER 63

DOES GENDER INFLUENCE THE EFFECT OF PRIMING ON ATTITUDES TOWARD THE HOMELESS?

TRENTON JONES, GILLIAN BARKELL, DANIEL TIERNEY
(LYCOMING COLLEGE)

In the current study, an experimental group was primed with 20 positive words, and a control group was primed with 20 neutral words. All participants were given the Attitudes toward Homelessness Inventory. Males who were primed with cooperative words believed more in social causation and they saw fewer solutions for the homeless. Females did not show similarly significant correlations.

POSTER 64

PARENTAL DIVORCE IMPACTS THE CHILDREN'S TRUST IN THEIR RELATIONSHIPS

KIMBERLY SAMRA, CHRISANNE KELEMEN, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this recently conducted study was to indicate any significant correlations between the concept of having divorced parents and the effects it has on their children's romantic relationships. The main component that was implied in this study was to find a relationship between having divorced parents and the impact on their children's ability to trust their past, or current significant other.

POSTER 65

MEASURING COLLEGE STUDENT STRESS RESPONSE IN RELATION TO GROUP DYNAMICS AND PERSONALITY

KELLI ALDEN, MADISON WILLIAMS, LINDA JONES
(BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

College culture is a high-stress environment that can lead to maladaptive health problems. The purpose of the current study is to look at the relationship between stress, personality, gender, and environment. Thirty undergraduate students completed an Introversion measure and PSS-4. A Garmin fitness tracker collected physiological stress response data. Participants completed a Logic Puzzle either alone or with a confederate. Results indicated significant main effect for introversion/extroversion on stress response $F(1) = 6.09, p$

POSTER 66

MUSIC IN THE MIND

STEPHANIE SMITH, KATLYN FARNUM (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The study was composed of 71 students, M age =19.55, and explored the effect of music on short-term memory. Participants were given a memory test under the presence of rock, classical music, and silence. They were also given a scale on how they

approached learning and prior musical experience. Results showed there was an effect between the conditions; however, the relationship between prior experience, memory, and learning was not significant.

POSTER 67

THE LANGUAGE EFFECTS ON MATHEMATICS IN BILINGUALS

IZABELA GRZEBYK (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Bilinguals have an advantage in mathematical abilities. We hypothesized that proficient bilinguals would solve more math problems in one minute than less proficient bilinguals and monolinguals. In two qualitative surveys, we tested participant's language proficiency, and how quickly they could solve a series of arithmetic problems. Analyses showed that bilinguals did not differ in response times when answering math problems based on their language skill. This suggests the potential lack of the previously hypothesized advantage.

POSTER 68

THE ROLE OF INTOLERANCE OF UNCERTAINTY IN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

JAMES HAMM (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

Anxiety and restricted and repetitive behaviours (RRBs) frequently co-occur in Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD). Though the relationship between these phenomena is not well understood, emerging evidence indicates intolerance of uncertainty (IU) may play an important role. This study aimed to determine pathways between ASD and RRBs, and the role anxiety and IU may have.

POSTER 69

PARENTAL ETHNORACIAL SOCIALIZATION IN PREDOMINANTLY WHITE COMMUNITIES

GREVELIN ULERIO, JASMINE MENA (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

Through racial and ethnic socialization parents transmit information regarding race and ethnicity to children. Few researchers, however, have focused on parental cultural socialization strategies in predominantly White communities. Qualitative methodology was used to describe and understand the cultural socialization practices of parents of color with children who live in predominantly White communities. This research shows that the context of where children are being raised influences parental socialization strategies.

POSTER 70

DOODLING COMPARED TO NOTETAKING DURING A LECTURE AND MEMORY RETENTION

TARA JAMES, KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

Research has found that creative tasks increase memory retention. The current study investigates whether doodling while

listening to an audio lecture in an academic environment improves memory. Participants were randomly assigned to doodle, take notes, or do nothing while listening to an audio lecture about a Danish scientist, after which they completed a test on the content. Unlike previous research, a one-way ANOVA revealed no significant differences between the conditions.

POSTER 71

DANCE TRAINING AND MENTAL ROTATION ACCURACY

SOPHIE NEVIN, ANNE GILMAN (BENNINGTON COLLEGE)

Past studies show differing mental rotation accuracy according to sex, academic program, and video game experience. This study evaluated whether specific dance forms are associated with better mental rotation accuracy. In a study of 40 young adults ranging from non-dancers to professional dancers, participants with greater dance training performed worse than non-dancers on a standard mental rotation test.

POSTER 72

SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW OF PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH LATINO/A HEALTH QUALITY

JENNIFER MAROUCHOC, KELSEY BIRMINGHAM, JASMINE MENA (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

Latino/a health disparities have been reported in access, utilization, and morbidity. A systematic literature review was conducted to understand the influence of psychosocial factors on the health quality and health behaviors of Latinos/as. Of the 975 articles identified, 47 pertained to issues involving discrimination, 33 mentioned neighborhood characteristics and less than 10 discussed social connectedness. Findings will be used to design empirical research.

POSTER 73

A LITERATURE REVIEW: IS NATURE GOOD FOR CHILDREN?

LAUREN E. ROMEO, CHRIS J. BOYATZIS (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

Is spending time in nature good for children? We reviewed 31 published empirical studies to test if various forms of children's engagement with nature are associated with healthy outcomes in resilience and stress levels, physical health, and cognitive functioning. A large majority (74.2%) of studies yielded significant positive findings, indicating that time in nature is good for children. However, the prevalence of non-experimental designs precludes causal inferences about the impact of nature on children.

POSTER 74

HUMOR, PERCEIVED STRESS, AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

GRAZIELLA VASTA, DANA NONAS, OLIVIA CEA (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

This study examined the stress-relieving effects of the positive

humor styles (affiliative and self-enhancing) and its impact on physical health symptoms. Sixty-four young adults (Mage = 19.71) completed an online survey pertaining to the humor styles, perceived stress, and physical health scales. The results indicated that only self-enhancing humor was associated with lower levels of stress. This study emphasizes the importance of using self-enhancing humor as a coping mechanism in response to stress.

POSTER 75

CULTURAL VIEWS OF GOD, LOVING VS PUNITIVE: TWITTER ANALYSIS

DEANNA PARISI, MICHAEL PITAGNO, ALEXANDRA DORSI, DOMINIQUE TREBOUX (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

This study examined the prevalence of the use of God in the United States, over a two week period. The following information was obtained: quantity, sentiment, location, time, and gender of tweeter. Results indicated most positive tweets were delivered in the Mid-West whereas tweets high on negativity emerged in the North-Western states. A representative sample was coded for descriptions of God (i.e., loving or punitive) and expression towards God (i.e., anger, neutral).

POSTER 76

PRENATAL STRESS AND EARLY BEHAVIORAL DEVELOPMENT

PAIGE GRANEY, CHRISTY FESSLER (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Research has shown a correlation between prenatal stress and the presence of behavioral abnormalities, such as higher levels of anxiety and lower levels of social interactions, throughout development. The purpose of this study is to first examine the relationship between prenatal stress in rats and behavior development in the offspring, and secondly, to observe the progression of the development of anxiety behavior over time.

POSTER 77

ASSESSMENT OF PHYSICAL FITNESS AND PHYSICAL SELF-ESTEEM

SEEMA PATEL, JASMINE NIAZI, HUNTER FOLTZ, AUSTIN TOWNSEND, LINDA JONES (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the impact of physical fitness on perception of physical appearance and physical self-esteem. There is continuity between physical self-esteem and appearance that does not correlate with actual level of physical fitness. Thirty-five undergraduates were assessed with the PASTAS, FNAES, BMI, a sit/reach test, sit-up and push-up test, and a VO2 max-step test. There was a significant correlation between physical fitness and perception of physical appearance. Physical self-esteem wasn't related to either.

POSTER 78

HOW YOUR ASSERTIVENESS, SELFISHNESS & INDEPENDENCE AFFECTS YOUR ABILITY TO BE COACHABLE.

BRIDGETTE HINDT (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), MALLORY O'MARA, KENDYL WALTON, AMANDA CASE (UNDEFINED)

In this study, a person's ability to be coachable based on their assertiveness, independence and selfishness was evaluated through surveys and data collection. These three traits were measured using three different scales. Athletes from various sports teams and their coaches were asked to complete such surveys for this study. The results of both the athlete's & coaches surveys were compared in order to determine if there was a correlation between the traits and a

POSTER 79

DEPRESSION ON YOUTUBE: A CONTENT ANALYSIS

ERIC HANEY, ALEXANDRIA QUINTO, MICHAEL HUCHLER, KRISTA HERBERT, JULIANA D'ONOFRIO, JIM A. HAUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

YouTube continues to be a popular social media outlet and has become a resource that allows individuals to post and search for videos about mental health. While over 6 million videos have been uploaded describing Major Depressive Disorder, no study has examined this content. The purpose of the current study was to conduct a content analysis to investigate what individuals might find on YouTube with regards to depression.

POSTER 80

WALKING WITH TUNES: SYNCHRONIZATION OF PACE TO MUSIC TEMPO

DEJA SHAIKHUTDINOV, CASSANDRA CANADAY, DENISHA MORRIS, JANAI TODD, LINDA JONES (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Music has been found to influence performance in multiple ways, whether it be by enhancing performance or distracting one from perceived exertion. Music can also encourage synchronization (U.S. Academy, 2012). This study examined the relationship between type of music and synchronization of pace while running. It was hypothesized that change in music tempo corresponds to synchronization of pace and that the number of steps taken correlates with the beats per minute on each music track.

POSTER 81

EFFECTS STRESS AND PERSONALITY TRAITS HAVE ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

KASEY CAMPOS (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), KATLYN FARNUM (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined whether high scores on neuroticism and conscientiousness were related to higher perceived stress and GPA. Fifty college students completed two questionnaires and one self-reported question about personality traits, perceived stress, and academic performance. There was a significant positive correlation between neuroticism and perceived stress $r(48) = .661, p < .000$. There was no significant correlation between conscientiousness and perceived stress $r(48) = -.263, p < .065$.

Implications for further research would be adding more significant variables.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

8:00am-9:20am

Paper

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CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPER SESSION: TRAUMA, STRESS, & NEUROTICISM
Saturday, March 3, 2018
8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: DR. RICHARD CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

8:00am - 8:15am

THE ABILITY OF NAÏVE PARTICIPANTS TO MALINGER POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER

RICHARD CONTI, JOSEPH PRECKAJLO, ALEKSANDR ZHDANOV (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigated the ability of naïve participants to malingering posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in a civil case involving an automobile accident. After reading the case, participants were asked to simulate PTSD symptoms in order to obtain financial compensation. Participants were either given a standard symptom PTSD checklist or a modified checklist containing additional bogus items. Over 90% of participants in both groups were able to successfully malingering PTSD, and 30% endorsed bogus symptoms.

8:20am - 8:35am

THE ROLE OF MINDFULNESS IN THE RELATION BETWEEN NEUROTICISM AND DAILY EVENTS

RYAN E. OLOUGHLIN (NAZARETH COLLEGE), MICHAEL R. MANIACI (FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY)

The neurotic cascade describes problems faced by those high on neuroticism; recent research found that mindfulness mediated the relation between neuroticism and one of these steps. The current investigation examined the impact of mindfulness on the relation between neuroticism and daily events. Mindfulness was a significant mediator of the neuroticism-negative daily events relation. There was evidence mindfulness may also moderate this relation. These studies support the role mindfulness plays in the neurotic cascade.

8:40am - 8:55am

THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMAGES ON PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS

JACK DEMAREST, JULIE CALVANO (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

We examined the impact of ancestral environments on physiological and psychological stress. College students (84) viewed a savanna, forest, and cityscape, after baseline pulse and

blood pressure (BP) readings. Pulse, BP, and a stress questionnaire were completed while viewing each image in counterbalanced order. Stress was highest for the cityscape, the forest being most desirable. Pulse rate increased when viewing the savanna and cityscape. Nature scenes were least stressful; cityscapes increased stress.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

9:30am-10:50pm

Symposium 406

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: THE 2017 APA SUMMIT ON HIGH SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY EDUCATION: CREATING THE BEST FUTURE FOR HIGH SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY

Saturday, March 3, 2018

9:30am-10:50pm

CHAIR: SUZANNE BAKER

THE 2017 APA SUMMIT ON HIGH SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY EDUCATION: CREATING THE BEST FUTURE FOR HIGH SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY

Psychology is an increasingly popular course at the high school level. For many students, high school psychology is their first, and possibly only, formal exposure to the discipline. The July 2017 APA Summit on High School Psychology Education was convened to address critical issues in high school psychology education. This symposium will focus on key issues from the Summit, and will provide ideas for how university faculty can engage with local high school psychology teachers.

Presentations

The APA National Summit on High School Psychology: Mission, Goals, and Why it Matters

by Robin Hailstorks (Education Directorate, American Psychological Association)

Science, Assessment, Professional Development, and More: Key Issues and Deliverables from the Summit

by Barney Beins (Ithaca College), Suzanne Baker (James Madison University)

High School Psychology and You: Getting Involved

by Maria Vita (Penn Manor High School), Dana S. Dunn (Moravian College)

Saturday, March 3, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

Paper 410

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPER SESSION: ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, & MEMORY

Saturday, March 3, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: DR. JOHN ROBERTS (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO)

9:30am - 9:45am

TRAJECTORIES OF AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY SPECIFICITY VERSUS DETAIL ACROSS CUE PRESENTATIONS

JOHN ROBERTS (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO)

The present study tested whether autobiographical memory specificity and detail reflect distinct constructs in terms of their trajectories over cue presentations. Results suggested a dissociation in which periods of decreasing probability of retrieving specific memories corresponded to increasing amounts of detail, and these trajectories were most distinct on memories without emotional content. At the participant level, trajectories of specificity and detail were uncorrelated. These findings support the independence of these two constructs.

9:50am - 10:05am

THE GENDER DIFFERENCE IN DEPRESSION IN OLDER ADULTS: A REVIEW

KAITE YANG, CHRISTINE FERRI (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), JOAN GIRGUS (PRINCETON UNIVERSITY)

Research on the gender difference in depression has primarily focused on adolescent and younger adult samples. We reviewed the empirical literature on gender differences in the diagnosis and symptom severity of unipolar depression in older women and men. We identify psychosocial factors that have been proposed to account for variance in the gender difference in depression and discuss predictors that may impact individuals across the lifespan and predictors that disproportionately affect older adults.

10:10am - 10:25am

FRIENDSHIP QUALITY AND CO-RUMINATION IN THE PROSPECTIVE PREDICTION OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION

CONNOR GALLIK, CATHERINE E. STEWART, KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Co-rumination and friendship quality have each received initial support as prospective predictors of depression and anxiety. However, these studies have not considered friendship quality and rumination. Co-rumination concurrently predicted internalizing symptoms. Prospectively, co-rumination was not a predictor of anxiety or depression. Negative friendship quality was supported as a prospective predictor of distress. This analysis controlled for rumination, which may explain the inability to replicate previous findings of co-rumination as a prospective predictor of internalizing distress.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

9:30am-11:00am

Poster

Franklin Hall A

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY POSTER SESSION II

Saturday, March 3, 2018

9:30am-11:00am

POSTER 1**AN EXAMINATION OF AGE REPRESENTATIONS AND GENDER PORTRAYALS IN 50 TOP-GROSSING MOVIES**

CONOR NEVILLE (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

A content analysis was run using the 50 top-grossing movies of 2016 which were coded for several variables including age, gender, leadership status, aggression, social aggression, and occupational power. Today, women are still significantly underrepresented in film and men and women in their 30s and 40s are overrepresented. Despite this, characteristics of leadership and social aggression did not significantly differ between genders. Additionally, when age was analyzed, significant differences between men and women alleviated.

POSTER 2**AN ANALYSIS OF INTRASEXUAL COMPETITION ON THE BACHELORETTE AND THE BACHELOR**

HOPE BLACKFORD, DIANE DICLEMENTE BROCKMAN, MEGAN HENDRICKS, ABIGAIL SMITH, MARISSA SHOWALTER (MESSIAH COLLEGE)

This study examined the intrasexual behavior tactics used on the popular television shows, *The Bachelorette* and *The Bachelor*. Results of this study found that on *The Bachelorette*, men were more likely to use intrasexual tactics to derogate competitor's intelligence, to derogate competitor's strength, and to try to outshine competitor in sports. On *The Bachelor*, women were more likely to use intrasexual tactics to derogate competitor's appearance and to call a competitor promiscuous.

POSTER 3**GENDER STEREOTYPING IN SELF-HELP BOOKS AND WEBSITES ON RELATIONSHIPS**

MARGARET L. SIGNORELLA (PENN STATE BRANDYWINE), EMILIE BETTERS, ASHLEY BEVAN (PENN STATE GREATER ALLEGHENY)

Relationship advice in popular books often relies on gender stereotyped conceptions. Such advice is now being presented via social media. Content analyses of current relationship books and blogs shows the presence of gender stereotyped relationship advice in 30-40% of the books and sites. Implications for both casual and therapeutic use of these materials are discussed.

POSTER 4**THE IMPACT OF GENDERED FACIAL FEATURES ON PERCEPTIONS OF EXPECTED BEHAVIOR**

BRITTANY BENNINGTON, DEBRA HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduate students looked at one of four composite pictures—of a feminine woman, a masculine woman, a feminine man, or a masculine man—then rated those hypothetical people on 47 descriptors. A factor analysis of the ratings showed a

strong hyper-feminine, appearance-based factor and a weaker masculine factor. Regardless of their facial features, women were expected to behave in hyper-feminine ways, while men were held to less rigid and less appearance-based gender stereotypes.

POSTER 5**THE DEFAULT OF THE WHITE, HETEROSEXUAL, CISGENDER MALE**

LAUREN BOISSONNAULT, RILEY HAGGERTY, STEPHANIE STOREY (EMMANUEL COLLEGE), KAREN MIRANDA (REGIS COLLEGE, EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

When given a vignette with ambiguous demographic information, (n=74) mental health professionals identified a mock-client case as male more than any other gender identity. Regardless of the clinician's own identity, the default schema for a vignette wherein a mock-client was involved in a car accident, was that for a white, heterosexual, cisgender male.

POSTER 6**ASSESSING TRANSGENDER JOB APPLICANTS AND THE USE OF GENDERED PRONOUNS**

DARLA BONAGURA, KRISTINA HOWANKSY, ANALIA ALBUJA, SHANA COLE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This study explores whether people think about transgender women as women. Participants read an internship application of either a "female" or "transgender female" and reported their impressions, as well as whether they felt the applicant would be a good fit for various positions. Participants largely abstained from feminine pronouns when describing the transgender applicant and felt the transgender target would be less suited for some "feminine" positions compared to the control target.

POSTER 7**MAKEUP DIFFERENTIALLY AFFECTS MEN'S AND WOMEN'S PERCEPTIONS OF WOMEN'S ATTRACTIVENESS AND COMPETENCE**

MADALENA PATTACINI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduate men and women (n=87) viewed images of six women with varying levels of makeup and rated each woman's attractiveness, confidence, responsibility, friendliness, and intelligence. Whereas level of makeup did not affect women's perceptions of attractiveness, men found women with no makeup significantly less attractive than women with moderate or heavy makeup. Both men and women perceived women with moderate makeup as more confident and responsible than women with no makeup.

POSTER 8**I'M HERE, I'M QUEER, I LIKE YOUR FACE**

TOVA BARDOS-LEVAN, JENNIFER J. TICKLE (ST. MARYS COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Previous research in the field of facial attraction has failed to include research into non-heterosexual preferences. This study aimed to address this limitation. Heterosexual, homosexual, and polysexual (individuals attracted to more than one gender) male and female participants indicated their attraction to facial images that varied in degree of sexual dimorphism. Findings indicated a tendency for non-heterosexual individuals to have similar, if not the same, sexual dimorphic preferences as heterosexual individuals did.

POSTER 9

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN RISK-TAKING IN NON-STEREOTYPICAL SCENARIOS

JANELLE LEYVA, DONNA CRAWLEY (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Using an online survey, we presented 163 participants with 10 mundane situations, each with two behavioral options. Based on pretests, all of the situations were gender-neutral. For 6 of the situations, there was a behavioral option that had been pretested as higher in riskiness. Males were more likely than females to select behaviors that held some risk. It appears that gender differences in risk-taking are not limited to gender-stereotypical, high-risk behaviors.

POSTER 10

SEX DIFFERENCES IN MORAL ORIENTATION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

PERI YUKSEL, MELISSA BAUTISTA, ROULA MARSHAL, ISABELLA SPATOLA, EVA WASILEWSKI (NEW JERSEY CITY UNIVERSITY)

Research based on Carol Gilligan's moral care reasoning theory has been inconclusive regarding the association between sex and type of moral orientation (care-focused or justice-focused). This study determined if there is a reliable correlation between sex and moral orientation among undergraduate and graduate students. A self-reported survey was administered to 100 college students. Results revealed that moral orientation is sex differentiated but more males reported a care-oriented moral orientation than females, contrary to Gilligan's theory.

POSTER 11

THE EFFECTS OF FEEDBACK ON WOMEN'S CONFIDENCE

MEGHAN HARTFORD, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The goal of this research was to find if there is an effect between gender, feedback, and confidence. We looked at self-reported confidence ratings before performing a gendered labeled task and then again after getting either positive or negative feedback from the tasks. Results suggest that both positive and negative feedback do significantly effect confidence but gender labeling tasks did not have a significant effect on confidence.

POSTER 12

GENDER-LINKED PERSONALITY TRAITS PREDICT PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING, BODY IMAGE, AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

CAROLYN NEKULA, HEIDI FRITZ (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We examined the relation of four gender-linked personality traits (agency, communion, unmitigated agency, unmitigated communion) with psychological well-being, body image, and social support. Undergraduate students (N=108) completed surveys. As predicted, agency was linked with enhanced psychological well-being and body image, communion was linked with greater social support, and unmitigated agency was linked with deficiencies in both areas. Unmitigated communion was linked with greater stress, but unrelated to body image or social support.

POSTER 13

GEOGRAPHY AND IDEOLOGICAL INFLUENCE OVER GENDER DIVERSITY TRAINING FOR MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

GABRIELLE FREDERICK (EMMANUEL COLLEGE), KAREN MIRANDA (REGIS COLLEGE, EMMANUEL COLLEGE), KEVIN PETERSON (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

This study evaluates the relationship between the reported exposure to gender education by mental health professions and the political ideological majority of the state from which they received their most recent education. A significant relationship was found to exist between the total gender education reported and the ideation of the state. These findings indicate a greater availability of and attention to gender training in blue states compared to red states.

POSTER 14

WHO'S TO BLAME? A GENDERED LOOK AT CLINICIANS' PERCEPTIONS

KATELYN BELMONTE (EMMANUEL COLLEGE, DANA-FARBER CANCER INSTITUTE), KAREN MIRANDA (REGIS COLLEGE, EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

The literature suggests that personality disorders are heavily gendered, with impulsivity and recklessness characterized within Antisocial Personality Disorder for men and Borderline Personality Disorder for women. Despite existing literature associated with over-pathologizing women with BPD, clinicians found men to be more accountable when provided with a clinical scenario precipitated by a motor vehicle accident. Implications of gender bias impacting a non-axial diagnostic system are suggested.

POSTER 15

INVESTIGATING THE EFFECT OF BENEVOLENT SEXISM ON THE ENDORSEMENT OF HOOKUP CULTURE

MADISON WILSON, EMILY CYGRYMUS, NADIA FEW, TASHA BROWNFIELD, ELIZABETH JACOBS, JEFFREY BARTEL (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the relationship between benevolent sexism and the endorsement of hooking up for assertion of control. Our analysis of 553 responses suggests that as individuals indicate higher degrees of benevolent sexism, they are significantly less likely to endorse hookups in the context of sexual control. This pattern is invariant across sex and suggests that changing relationship dynamics and acceptance of sexual freedom may require changing benevolent sexist beliefs.

POSTER 16

SEX AND ATHLETICISM: EXPLORING GENDER STEREOTYPES THROUGH PRIMING

SARAH JOHNSON, ERIN ADOLT, SARAH DEFRANCO, SHAUN PATEMAN, AMY TROUT (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

We explored stereotype gender associations through picture-word priming. Women and men were shown picture primes (male and female athletes and non-athletes) and word targets (neutral, sexual, or athletic). We analyzed accuracy and reaction time for making a sexual/non-sexual target decision. Significant interactions revealed gender differences in processing words based on the prime characteristics. In particular, the gender of the prime impacted women when processing sexual words, whereas it impacted men when processing athletic words.

POSTER 17

GENDER CONFORMITY DOES NOT AFFECT IMPRESSION FORMATION IN A SOCIAL MEDIA CONTEXT

ELLEN O'NEILL, JEFFREY BARTEL (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

We investigated how people make impressions based on gender conformity information presented in a fictional Facebook profile. We presented gender conforming and non-conforming profiles for both female and male targets and asked participants if they thought they would (1) like them and (2) accept their friend request. Results show that males were more likely to accept friend requests from females than males, but target gender conformity did not affect likability or acceptance for either sex.

POSTER 18

SELF-DISCLOSURE OF SEXUAL IDENTITY: PARENTAL REACTION TO 'COMING OUT'

KASSIDY JONES (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Participants that self-identified as LGBTQ (N = 31) completed an online questionnaire that assessed their anticipated and experienced emotions associated with disclosing their sexual identity to their parents/guardians. Most respondents (~70%) reported feeling strong negative affect prior to and during the 'coming out' process. Parental emotional reactions were highly variable. Additional research is needed to determine how to best assist families working through this process in clinical settings.

POSTER 19

CARDIOVASCULAR REACTIVITY IN RESPONSE TO MASCULINITY THREAT: A PILOT STUDY

JESSICA LIEBERMAN, CAITLIN BRONSON, BRENDAN FENNELL, DIANA MEYERS, RICHARD CONTRADA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Precarious manhood theory argues that manhood is a socially constructed and tenuous state that can be taken away, whereas womanhood is not. Therefore, we expected men, but not women, to experience increased cardiovascular reactivity during a gender threat. Impedance cardiography, electrocardiography, and blood pressure were measured while participants recalled a time when they followed a routine or a time when their gender was threatened. Unlike women, men showed increased cardiovascular reactivity in the threat condition.

POSTER 20

SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCE PREDICTING EMPATHY WITH AN UNSPECIFIED OR DATE RAPE VICTIM

GINA SANTORIELLO, SUZANNE OSMAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We examined empathy with a rape victim in two experimental conditions (date; unspecified) based on personal sexual victimization experience (none; with a date; with someone other than a date). College women (n = 212) completed the Sexual Experiences Survey and one of two versions of the Rape Victim Empathy Scale. Results showed that all victims reported greater empathy than nonvictims, and a tendency toward the expected interaction such that similarity in experience may influence empathy.

POSTER 21

IN SOCIAL SITUATIONS, DO MEN FEAR EMBARRASSMENT AND WOMEN RAPE?

DEBRA HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY), JOHN HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE), CAROLYN BLATTLER (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY), DIXIE SCHULTZ (BETHANY COLLEGE)

College students wrote what they would be most afraid of in 15 everyday social situations common on college campuses. Responses were scored for perceived levels of physical harm, embarrassment, rejection, and threats to self-esteem. Women were significantly more likely than men to fear physical harm, with rape, abduction, and being killed mentioned most often. Men did not report being afraid of much of anything. Our results offer guidance for understanding how students perceive social threats.

POSTER 22

FRATERNITY MEMBERS TAKE ACTION? OUTCOMES OF FEMINIST, BYSTANDER SEXUAL VIOLENCE INTERVENTION

DEBORAH MAHLSTEDT, JOSEPH W. GRILLO (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY)

The outcomes of this quantitative and qualitative sexual violence (SV) study reveal that fraternity member's explanations for the causes of violence against women shift from individual and immediate situational variables to feminist structural dimensions of cause. Also, significant differences were found in participants'

prevention behaviors and certain bystander actions. This study adds to our understanding of entrenched victim-blaming and fraternity men's ability to support their brothers to stop sexual violence.

POSTER 23

THE RELATIVE ADVANTAGES OF SEVEN TYPES OF PRIVILEGE

JOHN HULL, EMILY GRIFFITH, MARSHALL MURRAY
(BETHANY COLLEGE)

Undergraduate participants assessed the relative advantages of seven forms of privilege, and the extent to which they had those privileges. Socioeconomic privilege was evaluated as significantly most advantageous, Christian and middle-age privileges as significantly least advantageous. Overall, women participants rated privileges significantly more advantageous than did men in general, while white men were significantly least likely to think privilege was an important issue.

POSTER 24

PSYCHOLOGICAL ENTITLEMENT PREDICTS RACISM AND SEXISM IN WHITE MEN AND WOMEN

SHAWNA VIOLA, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether gender moderates the relationship between psychological entitlement and sexism and racism in 105 college students who identified as Non-Hispanic White ($n=99$) or biracially White ($n=6$). Overall, psychological entitlement was positively correlated with sexism ($r=.35$), but not racism ($r=.11$). Further, gender moderated the relationship between psychological entitlement and modern racism ($z=2.28$, $p=.023$). Psychological entitlement was positively correlated with modern racism in men ($r=.35$), but not in women ($r=-.10$).

POSTER 25

NETWORK HETEROGENEITY: SOCIAL INFLUENCES ON MEDIA EXPOSURE AND PREJUDICE

LAUREN DUCKWORTH, LINDSEY LEVITAN (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

A study examines the relationship between prejudice of close others, and exposure to media depicting LGBT+ primary characters. Results indicated that the more diverse views in an individual's social network, the more likely they are to watch shows with LGBT+ characters, and the more likely they were to show a preference for hypothetical shows with such characters. The effects of close network members' prejudice on media preferences, and subsequently on prejudice, are discussed.

POSTER 26

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL NETWORK ATTITUDINAL HETEROGENEITY IN WEAKENING PREJUDICE

JOHN MICHAELS, LINDSEY LEVITAN (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

This study assesses the degree to which those around us can influence our prejudices by making them weaker and less entrenched. More specifically we ask, can discovering that others disagree on certain views influence the strength of those prejudices? Experimental results show that individuals develop greater ambivalence and less certainty about their prejudice when exposed to others with differing views. They also report being marginally less likely to act on their views in the future.

POSTER 27

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION ON PREJUDICE

OLGA LEBED, KRISTINE KELLY (WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigates the influence of social exclusion on attitudes towards different social groups. Results of the empirical study revealed that female participants score lower in such forms of prejudice as sexism, homophobia and Islamophobia. An interaction of gender and social exclusion was revealed: gender difference tends to be the opposite in exclusion and control conditions for sexism, homophobia and anti-fat attitudes. The results are discussed in terms of social tuning and conformity.

POSTER 28

DECODING THE CODE: RACIALIZED LANGUAGE AND WHITE CRIMINALITY

NASYA HAMMOND-WATSON (KEAN UNIVERSITY),
VERNEDA P. HAMM BAUGH (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

Two theoretical questions are proposed: Does lack of racialized language imply a white perpetrator and is there a code for white criminality? While there is a tendency to link Blacks with violence, certain violent crimes are associated with Whites. Statistics show that over half of recent mass shootings were initiated by White shooters. The idea of a lack of coded language for white criminality, and criminal associations with whiteness, will be discussed.

POSTER 29

IMPLICIT ASSOCIATIONS WITHIN RACE AND DRUGS

NICOLE COCHIS, KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

This study measures the response time manifestation of associations between the concepts of Race and Drugs. Subjects were presented with picture (black or white face) or word (illicit drug or neutral plant) in the center of a computer screen. They indicated which category it belonged to ("black", "white", "drug", "plant"). The results from the IAT test supported the prediction that participants would, on average, demonstrate an association between black faces and illicit drugs.

POSTER 30

PERCEPTION OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS BY AGE AND RACE

DONNA CRAWLEY, CASEY RAMOS (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

In a validation study for the Perceptions of Criminal Defendants Scale (PCDS), defendant age significantly affected participants' views of homicide defendants, such that teen defendants were viewed more negatively than adults. Defendant race did not affect participants' perceptions. In addition, participants judged Black teens as older than their White counterparts, but did not differentially judge adult ages by race. The PCDS was validated as a useful, unidimensional tool for measuring perceptions of defendants.

POSTER 31

COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS AND EXPERIENCES WITH COLORISM

SHELIA GREENLEE, DOROTHY DOOLITTLE, SCOTTIE SCOTT, CAROL THOMPSON, LYRIC JACKSON, ASHLEY MCHENRY, TAMARA SMITH, KIANA MCKENNA, MAURIE BURTON, ALYSA ZIEMAN, KAYLA ROBICHAUD (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

This research examines college students' perceptions, feelings and experiences with colorism, noting race and gender differences in perceptions. Chi-square results suggest race and gender may be important factors in students' perceptions of colorism. Future research is needed with more diverse samples and different research techniques.

POSTER 32

EFFECTS OF RACIAL PROGRESS ON ANTI-WHITE BIAS: REPLICATING WILKINS & KAISER (2014)

JARRET CRAWFORD, RYAN STINGEL, SHREYA VODAPALLI (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

In three studies, Wilkins and Kaiser (2014) found that salience of racial progress increased perceptions of anti-White bias among people high in status-legitimizing beliefs (SLBs). We conducted four preregistered high-powered replications of this research. None of the four predicted interaction effects tested were statistically significant in the predicted direction, and only one survived a "small telescopes" analysis. Additional tests address whether changing social contexts explain our failures to replicate, with mixed conclusions.

POSTER 33

EFFECTS OF L-TRYPTOPHAN CONSUMPTION ON RACIAL ATTITUDES AND ACCEPTANCE

JUAN PABLO TROCONIS BELLO, NICK COCHRAN, CODY LEONARD, JESSICA PONTIS, MEGAN RANDOLPH, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Past research indicates the consumption of L-Tryptophan (TRP), the biochemical precursor of 5-HT, can produce significant changes in mood, decision-making behaviors, and interpersonal trust. The present study assessed the consumption of TRP on attitudes towards different races and racial acceptance.

Participants consuming TRP showed less variability in their responses related to racial acceptance; however, differences between the control and experimental conditions were not as uniform as the researchers had predicted.

POSTER 34

"UNDOCUMENTED", "ILLEGAL", AND BEYOND: LANGUAGE MATTERS IN COMMUNITY & COLLEGES

DAVID CAICEDO (CUNY BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Few studies that have investigated attitudes towards unauthorized immigrants in the United States have examined the interaction between social labels and social context relevant to the immigration debate. The current project examined these attitudes among young adults (n= 21) using focus group and interview methodologies. Results indicate that social label definitions reflect distinct cognitive processes, and the lived experiences of undocumented students reflect the respective social environments of an urban and suburban community college.

POSTER 35

IMMIGRANTS AS FRIEND OR FOE: THE IMPACT OF OUT-GROUP THREAT AND HOMOGENEITY

CHARLENE CHRISTIE, KELSEY SUPPLE (SUNY ONEONTA)

We used a 2 (threat/benefit) x 2 (homogeneity/heterogeneity) design to examine how perceived threat and outgroup homogeneity impacts attitudes toward immigrants, measuring individual (e.g., mood, personal concern) and group-level reactions (e.g., prejudice, stereotyping). The interaction between threat and outgroup homogeneity significantly impacted both individual- and group-level reactions. If the threat messages were received while thinking about the similarities among outgroup members, personal concern was elevated and attitudes toward the outgroup were significantly more negative.

POSTER 36

THE IMPACT OF INTERVIEWER RACE ON PARTICIPANT RESPONSES TO RACE-RELATED SURVEY ITEMS

DIANE CATANZARO, JANELLE AUGUSTE, ALEXANDRA GARRETT, ABIGAIL VIZZACCARO (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

The impact of race on social desirability bias in opinion polls and surveys related to race was examined in a sample of 62 White college students. White participant attitudes toward Blacks and race-related topics were significantly more positive toward when interviewed by a Black vs Asian American or White interviewer.

POSTER 37

IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT ATTITUDES ON RACE AND SOCIAL CLASS

OLIVIA COLARULLO, SAMANTHA MOORE-BERG, ANDREW KARPINSKI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Across two studies, we examined the effects of race and social class on perceptions and stereotypes of high and low SES Blacks and Whites. Overall, participants demonstrated pro-White/anti-Black and pro-rich/anti-poor implicit biases. Participants also demonstrated positive cultural stereotypes and personal beliefs about rich Whites and rich Blacks and negative cultural stereotypes and personal beliefs about poor Whites and poor Blacks.

POSTER 38

IN THE WALLET OF THE BEHOLDER: INCOME INFLUENCES COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS OF DIVERSITY

ELIZABETH JACOBS, JEFFREY BARTEL (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

We surveyed community members in a rural county in southwestern Pennsylvania regarding perceptions of diversity. Family income interacted with participant ethnicity such that compared to Caucasians, non-Caucasians who were below the median income experienced their county as less welcoming to racial diversity, while there were no racial group differences for participants above the median income. Results support literature suggesting that advantaged and disadvantaged groups construe social reality according to their experiences within it.

POSTER 39

BENEVOLENT RACISM IN COLLEGE STUDENTS AND EFFECTS OF EXTRACURRICULAR INVOLVEMENT

GARRETT DEWALD, BASIL H. MOKHALLALATI, JOELENE M. JOINVIL, MICHAEL J. DORAN, M.L KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Racism is present when individuals believe that all members of a racial group share the same characteristics, whether negative or positive. Our 93 college student participants read short descriptions of Black or White targets then rated them on positive and negative characteristics, some of which were stereotypically linked with race. Contrary to prediction, there were no significant effects of target race on any ratings. However, participants' racism scores did show some correlations with ratings.

POSTER 40

DEBUNKING THE COLORBLIND IDEOLOGY: RACIAL BIAS THROUGH EXPLICIT, IMPLICIT, AND PHYSIOLOGICAL MEASURES

ALEXIS PRICE-MOYER, NATHAN GREENAUER (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

It is necessary to understand the role and relation of physiological and psychological processes inasmuch as autonomic responses may instigate negative social responses. The present study examined explicit, implicit, and physiological measures of racial bias in order to better understand this relationship. Results indicated that white participants demonstrated implicit racial bias and increased physiological arousal in the presence of a black confederate. The influence of implicit attitudes and autonomic responses on social behavior are

discussed.

POSTER 41

EMPATHY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FLEXIBILITY AS PREDICTORS OF COLOR-BLIND ATTITUDES AND MOTIVATION

CARISSA CLARK, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined the relationships among empathy, color-blindness, motivation to respond without prejudice, and psychological flexibility. One hundred twenty-six students completed self-report scales assessing these constructs. Results showed people high in empathic concern reported less color-blindness, and higher internal motivation to respond without prejudice. People high in psychological flexibility reported less color-blindness. Future research should manipulate empathic concern to examine the effectiveness of this for reducing racial prejudice.

POSTER 42

RACE AND MORALITY: HOW IMPLICIT PREJUDICE AFFECTS MORAL JUDGMENT ON TROLLEY PROBLEM

JOSHUA FEINBERG, DAKOTA BONANNO, GILLIAN BARTZAK, JASMIN RIVERA (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Participants were presented with the Trolley problem in which the race (Black or Caucasian) of the sets of "victims" varied by condition. Participants also completed a race IAT to measure implicit racial preference. The results of the study found that participants with a pro-Caucasian bias were more likely to flip (or not flip) the switch consistent with minimizing the number of Caucasian "victims". Furthermore, post-task questionnaire responses indicated that this operated outside conscious awareness.

POSTER 43

AUTHORITARIANISM AND THREAT: AN EXPERIMENTAL MANIPULATION

SHANNON KRIZ, LAUREN MILLER, CHARLIE JONES, ERIN BRADY, MAIYA MASTOVICH, PHILIP DUNWOODY (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

The goal of this study was to clarify the relationship between threat and authoritarianism on prejudice and antidemocratic values. Two similar surveys were sent out, one before threat manipulation, one after, and participants' responses were recorded. Our research showed that exposure to a Muslim terrorist threat did significantly increase willingness to persecute outgroups through targeted policy changes, even though changes to authoritarian scores and perceptions of Muslims as threatening did not significantly change.

POSTER 44

POSTPARTUM WEIGHT-BIAS: IMPLICATIONS FOR MOTHER'S WELL-BEING, MATERNAL COMFORT, AND MOTHER-TO-INFANT BONDING

KATHERINE CZERMERYS, SAMUEL MCDOWELL, LESLIE C. JOHNSON (JOHNSON STATE COLLEGE)

Roughly 86% of women in the U.S. give birth in their lifetime, making postpartum weight-bias an issue that impacts a large portion of the population. We surveyed postpartum mothers and examined the relationship between internalized postpartum weight-bias and indicators of well-being, mother-to-infant bonding, and comfort in the motherhood role. Findings revealed a negative correlation between internalized postpartum weight-bias and psychological well-being, comfort, and mother-to-infant bonding. Results have implications for both the mother's and child's well-being.

POSTER 45

PREJUDICE TOWARDS OVERWEIGHT STUDENTS

CHANA WEINREB, MARKISE DECAYETTE, KATHERINE ALEXANDER (THE COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

Obesity is stigmatizing and prevalent (Ogden, Carroll, Kit, & Flegal, 2014; Sira & Pawlak, 2010). Prejudice and discrimination towards obesity is evident in the media and workplace (Ata & Thompson, 2010; Puhl & Brownell, 2001). We hypothesized that prejudice and discrimination would extend to the classroom. We found that college students rated their overweight peers as having lower GPA's and reported less desire to work with them in a team than their normal weight counterparts.

POSTER 46

YOU'RE HIRED! THE EFFECT OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT ON HIRING DECISIONS

ALISSA GANDIAGA, KRISTIN HENKEL (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

Individuals with mental illnesses and disabilities can experience discrimination in hiring practices. The current study experimentally tested the effect of diagnosis (autism vs. depression) and treatment (received or not received) on participant hiring decisions. Results showed that for jobs that required a lot of social interaction, participants were more likely to hire an individual who had received treatment, regardless of diagnosis. Implications of these findings are discussed.

POSTER 47

I AM WHO I AM: IDENTITY IN A STIGMATIZED COMMUNITY

MIKAYLA BRINKER (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT BRADFORD)

Developing and maintaining identities is an important aspect of human development. Maintaining these identities while interacting with like-minded individuals creates a sense of belongingness, influencing psychological health. Within stigmatized groups, maintaining an identity can mean struggling

to negotiate important interpersonal relationships. In the current study, we interviewed 40 attendees of Anthrocon, the world's largest Furry convention, regarding the process of forming and negotiating a Furry identity, and the process of disclosing and concealing this identity.

POSTER 48

REACTIONS TO AMBIGUOUS AND UNAMBIGUOUS HOMOPHOBIA

REGINA CUDDEBACK, REEVE OLIVIA HARDEN, AMANDA KHOUDARY, CARLIE FLYNN, NICHOLAS SALTER (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Knowing that acceptance for gays and lesbians has increased in recent decades, our research aims to determine if participants will respond negatively to a confederate who makes homophobic comments. We hypothesized that participants will respond most negatively to unambiguous comments, less negatively to ambiguous comments, and the least negatively to neutral comments. The hypothesis was partially supported: participants felt significantly more negative towards confederates in the ambiguous and unambiguous conditions than in the control condition.

POSTER 49

REVEALING YOUR MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES AT WORK: SHOULD YOU WORRY?

LAUREN ARPIN, ARTHUR FRANKEL (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)

Do moderate symptoms of OCD or depression reduce the likelihood that an employee with 5 years experience seeking a promotion, would be viewed a viable candidate relative to an employee with little experience, but having no such symptoms? Our female, but not male, participants thought a female employee would be more worried about the promotion and more reluctant to pursue that promotion if her symptoms were known to management than would a male employee.

POSTER 50

EMOTIONALLY REVEALING: INTERPERSONAL DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

ANNE FRICK, REBECCA MCHUGH (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT BRADFORD)

Members of communities with invisible stigmas are forced to choose whom to tell about their membership status. In the current study, we interviewed 70 Furies, a community stigmatized due to negative media portrayals, about visibility management, or the decision to reveal or conceal one's stigmatized group membership status. This presentation will discuss participants' experiences regarding the emotional mechanisms (i.e., Mutual Disclosure, Depth of Relationship, and Affective Tone of Revelation) inherent in this decision-making process.

POSTER 51

THE EFFECTS OF PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEMS AND VETERAN STATUS ON SOCIAL DISTANCE

JONATHAN VOGELMAN, STEFANIE ULRICH, BENJAMIN FREER (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Our study investigated differences in mental illness stigma across disorders and between veterans and those whose veteran status was unknown. Results indicated that participants desired greater social distance from someone with depression or PTSD than someone with foot pain, and greater social distance from a person with PTSD than a person with depression. Participants did not endorse desiring different degrees of social distance from a veteran compared to someone not identified as a veteran.

POSTER 52

EXPLORING RACIAL DIFFERENCES AND ATTITUDES TOWARD ADHD

EMILY FRUCHTER (WILLIAM PATTERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), TAMEH ROHANI, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATTERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examined racial perceptions of ADHD. We hypothesized that cultural backgrounds would lend to different attitudes regarding the causes of ADHD and its validity of being a disorder. We examined if Asians would have more negative views of ADHD than other races. Results indicated that compared to other racial groups Asians believed that ADHD was more due to parenting inconsistencies and poor parental disciplinary strategies, and less endorsement that ADHD was an actual disorder.

POSTER 53

IMPACT OF BEHAVIOR AND SPECIAL INTEREST IN STIGMATIZATION OF AUTISTIC COLLEGE STUDENTS

KAYDEN STOCKWELL, JENNIFER GILLIS (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

Stigmatization of mental health conditions, including social anxiety (SA) and Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), can lead to detrimental outcomes for individuals with those conditions. This study examined the effect of behavioral profiles of students with ASD, SA, and neurotypicals on stigmatization by a college student sample. The impact of special interest topics common in ASD on stigmatization was also examined. Results add to the growing literature base of stigmatization in adults with ASD.

POSTER 54

CULTURAL STRESSORS, DIABETIC DISTRESS, AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AMONG LATIN-X WITH T2D

MAGGIE ALBRIGHT-PIERCE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Latin-x are disproportionately affected by type 2 diabetes and diabetes complications. This study examined the relationship between diabetes distress, culturally-relevant stressors (i.e. self-reported discrimination and urban hassles), and health outcomes (i.e. depressive symptoms, cortisol, and HbA1c)

among Latin-x with T2D. 120 Latin-x men and women living with T2D in urban areas in Hartford, Connecticut served as the participants. This study provides evidence that urban hassles play a role in depressive symptoms among this sample.

POSTER 55

THE ATTITUDINAL SUPPORT FOR THREE SOCIAL-POLITICAL MOVEMENTS

ESTHER QUIROZ SANTOS, DAVID SUGARMAN (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

Terror management theory posits that because humans can be aware of their own death, a feeling of anxiety arises in them when it is made salient. This study investigated mortality salience and its effects on people's opinion towards current national social movements. Black lives matter movement was supported regardless of priming condition, while Blue Lives Matter movement was supported under the death prime condition when the black lives matter movement was not taken into account.

POSTER 56

VICTIM STATUS AND BLAME: THE ROLES OF JUSTICE BELIEFS AND CLASSISM

ALYSA MATT (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The tendency of observers to blame victims of crimes has been attributed to the belief in a just world and prejudice toward victims. This study sought to analyze the roles of classism, attitudes toward criminal punishment, victim socioeconomic background, and just-world beliefs in influencing victim-blaming. The results indicated that just-world beliefs, classism, and victim-blaming are not related to each other. However, retributive justice orientation did correlate positively with victim-blaming.

POSTER 57

THE IMPACT OF CLOTHING AND HAIR STYLES ON FIRST IMPRESSIONS

JULIA COTE, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Studies of impressions based on appearance generally manipulate only one appearance factor (e.g., clothing), typically with targets of one gender. Our 64 subjects rated photos of female or male targets (between-subjects) who differed in appearance on two within-subjects dimensions, style of dress (business, casual, or sloppy) and hair style (traditional or non-traditional), on several characteristics. Both style of dress and hair style had significant effects, which for some characteristics interacted with target sex.

POSTER 58

FACIAL ATTRACTIVENESS & SMILE STATUS IN OCCUPATIONAL HIRE SITUATIONS

THOMAS HARRISON, BRIDGET HEARON (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

70 participants evaluated hypothetical job candidates across 3

different positions, 1) clerical, 2) accountant, and 3) corporate manager and were randomized to one of two physical attractiveness status conditions that paired variations in smile status. Perceptions of employability were rated for each of the 3 job types. Results revealed an interaction between these variables, with varied results for each job type and smile status.

POSTER 59

PERCEPTIONS OF BLUE-COLLAR AND WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS BASED ON WORK SHIFT LENGTH

CECILIA WISHNESKI, SUSAN HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined perceptions of white- versus blue-collar workers depending upon work shift length. Those working a long work shift were seen as deserving a higher income and having greater work ethic than those working a short shift. White-collar workers were seen as deserving a higher income than blue-collar workers. Blue-collar workers were perceived to be more exhausted after a short work shift than white-collar workers. Participant empathy level did not influence perceptions of workers.

POSTER 60

PERCEPTIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO USE VOCAL FRY: A REPLICATION

ASHLEY D'AGOSTO, MIGUEL ROIG (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

We attempted to replicate the findings of Anderson, Klofstad, William, & Venkatchalam (2014) who had reported that young women who use vocal fry are perceived more negatively than their male counterparts. Participants were presented with 6 pairs of voices and asked about their impressions of these individuals. Although vocal fry voices were perceived to be much more negative than regular voices, we did not confirm the previously observed differences between men and women.

POSTER 61

THE BITTER BIAS: THE EFFECT OF BITTER TASTE ON AMBIGUOUS TARGET APPRAISALS

DAVID TROMBETTA, MEAGAN GATLEY, PATRICK RYAN (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), PHYLLIS ANASTASIO (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

"Bitterness" is often used to describe others negatively. The purpose of this study was to determine if a bitter taste would bias participants in their assessments of an ambiguous target person. Participants drank a flavored water (bitter, salty, sweet, or plain water) while reading about an ambiguous target, then rated her on several measures. As expected, the appraisal of the target differed after a bitter drink compared to after the other flavor conditions.

POSTER 62

THE USE OF EMOJIS IN STUDENT AND PROFESSOR EMAIL COMMUNICATIONS

KERRIE BAKER, JUSTINA LOPEZ (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

One hundred eighty-seven undergraduates responded to four emails containing emojis. Results from 2 X 2 ANOVAs showed significant main effects for the direction of the email message on all 5 dependent variables. That is, professors using emojis were viewed as more intelligent and competent than students who use emojis in emails to professors. Emoji use was viewed as more appropriate when sent from professor to student. Gender of the professor did not make a difference.

POSTER 63

PERCEPTION OF PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES BASED ON HANDWRITING CHARACTERISTICS

AMANDA ELLIOTT (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined the perception of personality traits based on handwriting size and legibility. Overall, those with neater handwriting were perceived as being more intelligent. Those with larger cursive were perceived as being more generous. Those with neat handwriting were perceived as more confident and open to experience than those with illegible handwriting only if their cursive was larger but not smaller in size.

POSTER 64

IMPRESSION MANAGEMENT IN ASSORTATIVE MATING

RYAN JENSEN (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Through impression management, people attempt to control others' initial perceptions of them with the hope of looking desirable and being liked (Anthony, Homes & Wood, 2007; Kim, Berger, Kim, & Kim, 2014). This study analyzed self and ideal mate personality differences and their relationship to impression management in 72 undergrads, revealing that people were more willing to change certain personality facets when a difference between their own personality and that of their ideal mate existed.

POSTER 65

LONG-TERM OR SHORT-TERM ROMANCE? PRIMING TEMPORAL CONTEXT TO INFLUENCE FACIAL HAIR PREFERENCES

AASHIKA SUSEENDRAN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), MADDIE GOLDENTHAL, STEVEN ROBBINS (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigated whether differential preferences for men's facial hair could be primed by altering temporal context to reflect either a long-term relationship motive or a short-term relationship motive. Supporting the researchers' primary hypothesis, participants rated heavy-stubbled faces differently from clean-shaven and heavy-bearded faces regardless of condition ($p < .05$). The secondary hypothesis that participants would prefer heavy-stubbled males in the short-term versus clean-shaven or full-bearded males in the long-term was trending toward significance.

POSTER 66**THE HAIRY ENIGMA**

MATTHEW IANNUZZI, DAVID FREESTONE, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The most noticeable factors for the perception of males are hair color and facial hair. The current study used the same male face with four levels of facial hair (beard, goatee, moustache, and clean-shaven) and four hair colors (black, brown, blonde, and red). The results support the hypothesis that dark hair is more aggressive, attractive, mature and masculine than lighter hair and that clean shaven is more attractive than facial hair.

POSTER 67**THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURE AND GROUP MEMBERSHIP ON LEARNING ABOUT TRUSTWORTHINESS**

YUCHEN SONG, ANGELA GUTCHESS (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigated the effects of culture on learning about trustworthiness. Prior work has focused on how culture affects the perception of trustworthiness based on facial features. A broker investment task was used to measure learning of whether different faces, tested for ingroup and outgroup members, behaved in a trustworthy, untrustworthy, or neutral manner. We found individuals across cultural groups learned to differentiate the brokers and did so better for ingroup than outgroup members.

POSTER 68**WHAT MATTERS IN JURY DECISIONS?**

ALLYSON MELONI (CAMDEN COUNTY COLLEGE)

With the advent of TV programming like Court TV and Investigation Discovery, issues related to the justice system have grabbed Americans' attention. One of the most prevalent topics that has been highlighted is jury decisions. Research for decades has shown that a variety of factors impact jury decisions. The purpose of this research is to examine both new and old variables that may have a role in the decisions that juries make.

POSTER 69**TRUST JUDGMENTS OF FEMALE CRIMINAL AND NON-CRIMINAL PHOTOS**

RACHEL TRAINQUE, JASON TRENT (MARIST COLLEGE)

Considering that first impressions have been shown to be intuitive, fast, and unreflective, the current research (N = 130) looked at the role of intuition and mood in snap trust judgments of neutral female faces of either criminals or non-criminals. Surprisingly, non-criminal targets were found to be rated as more trustworthy compared to criminal targets. Participants' intuition and mood did not relate to trust ratings or accuracy. Additional analyses, interpretations, and future directions are discussed.

POSTER 70**PERCEPTIONS OF GUILT, PUNISHMENT, AND RESPONSIBILITY BASED ON RACE AND GENDER**

NIKOLAS PARDALIS, NICHOLAS SALTER (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The present study examines the effect of race and gender on how participants perceived different types of crimes. Participants in the study were shown fake police reports displaying individuals of different genders and races and were asked to rate the level of guilt, punishment, and responsibility. Responses were collected on a seven point Likert scale and analyzed using a mixed measures ANOVA. Race and gender were found to have an effect on all three variables.

POSTER 71**ARE IDENTITY THEFT VICTIMS PERCEIVED SIMILARLY? EXAMINING RACE, CLASS, AND SYSTEM THREAT**

ABBEY SALVAS (STONEHILL COLLEGE), RACHEL TEMPLETON, SYDNEY KELLY, CONNOR COUGHLIN (), NICOLE DROST, NICOLE CAPEZZA (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

This study explored how class and race, along with the current state of the country impact one's tendency to blame a victim of identity theft. 66 participants were assigned to either the threat or no threat condition and then read one of four scenarios about an identity theft victim, differing in class and race, and answered questions. Analyses showed significant 3-way interactions for negativity of the victim's actions between threat, race, and participant sex.

POSTER 72**IMPRESSIONS AND DESIRABILITY OF HEALTH AND ETHICAL VEGANS**

LI TING LIN, MAYA ALONI (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined people's first impressions of vegans who adhere to the diet for ethical or health reasons. We also investigated whether gender moderated this effect. One hundred twenty-five single participants evaluated a dating profile of a target. We obtained a significant target motive by gender interaction such that the female ethical vegan was evaluated more negatively than the female health vegan. The simple effect of motive was not significant for males.

POSTER 73**TOKING FOR TREATMENT: PERCEPTIONS OF MEDICAL MARIJUANA USE**

MICHAELA KAPIJ, KRISTIN HENKEL (SAINT JOSEPH COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study is to experimentally examine how individuals perceive the use of medicinal marijuana to treat health conditions. The results suggest that people who know someone who uses medical marijuana are more comfortable being close to those who use different medications (including marijuana) to treat

health conditions and do not believe that using medical marijuana has a negative impact. These findings have implications for the stigma associated with medical marijuana use.

POSTER 74

IMPACT OF NON-PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT USER PROTOTYPES AND OUTCOMES ON DECISIONS TO USE

LAURA WOLTER, BRIANNE MOLLOY, MICHELLE STOCK
(THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

Nonmedical prescription stimulant (NPS) use is motivated by a belief that NPS improves academic performance and is a growing problem on college campuses. Yet, few studies have explored the causal mechanisms that predict decisions to use NPS. The current study sought to examine how exposure to an academically successful (vs. unsuccessful) NPS user or non-user impacts willingness to use via increased beliefs that NPS is an effective study aid.

POSTER 75

SENSATIONS AND ACTIONS IN SOCIAL ROBOTS: ANTHROPOMORPHIZATION PREDICTS LIKABILITY

JEBEDIAH TAYLOR, NATHAN J. SMYK, STACI MEREDITH WEISS, PETER J. MARSHALL (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

As the capabilities and functions of social robots increase, so does the ubiquity of human-robot interactions. The current study investigated factors that influenced participants' impressions of a humanoid robot following the completion of a joint task. Analyses found that participants' anthropomorphization of the robot predicted the extent to which they reported liking the robot. Results have implications for the development of robots to be used in healthcare, in-home assistance, the workplace, and more.

POSTER 76

THE EFFECTS OF MANIPULATING PHOTOGRAPHS ON THE PERCEPTIONS OF SHELTER DOGS

KATE WESELEY-JONES (NORTH SHORE HIGH SCHOOL)

Beliefs about how to photograph dogs to make them more appealing to potential adopters are largely untested. Three experiments investigated the effects of manipulating photos on perceptions of shelter dog attractiveness. The studies showed that dog head and tongue position, the addition of people, and the degree of zoom did not affect perceptions of the dog, but dogs shown on a neutral, indoor background were perceived as significantly more attractive than dogs shown in cages.

POSTER 77

PERCEPTIONS OF PARENT-OFFSPRING RESEMBLANCE AS A FUNCTION OF HAIR/EYE COLORING

BRIANA BERSTLER, SUSAN HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined perceptions of parent-offspring resemblance as a function of matching hair/eye coloring and

gender. Participants were more likely to match hypothetical fathers with dark hair/eye coloring to children with the same coloring, whereas the hair/eye coloring of hypothetical mothers did not influence perceptions of familial resemblance. Participants also matched the gender of the child to the parent more for mothers with dark hair/eye coloring and for fathers with light hair/eye coloring.

POSTER 78

PERSONALITY JUDGEMENT ACCURACY ON INSTAGRAM AND TWITTER

RACHEL HOLLOWAY, DAISHA CANE, RAGAN WILSON,
ROSE PROPHETE (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The present study assessed whether participants could accurately judge personality based on either Instagram photos or Twitter text. A target self evaluated their personality using the Mini IPIP, and all remaining participants judged seven Instagram and Twitter posts selected from the target's profile. Results showed that Instagram photos elicited more accurate personality judgments than Twitter text and that participants' conscientiousness was positively related to overall judgement accuracy.

POSTER 79

CONVERGENCE BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND CAREER INTERESTS IN A DIVERSE SAMPLE

COURTNEY GASSER, DEVON WASHINGTON, SAMANTHA CHURCH, CHRIS CEARY (UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE)

Previous meta-analytic research has revealed that personality and career interests are distinct yet overlapping constructs (e.g., Larson, Rottinghaus, & Borgen, 2002; Staggs, Larson, & Borgen, 2007), which has implications for theory, research, and practice. Our study examined the convergence of personality and career interests in a contemporary and diverse sample (N = 174 adult college students; 75% women; 61% people of color). Results showed both overlap with and departure from previous findings.

POSTER 80

TESTING AN INTERVENTION TO HELP FIRST GENERATION STEM MAJORS

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

The current study sought to replicate and extend past research showing the effectiveness of a "difference-education" intervention on improving the academic performance of first generation college students. Specifically, we tested the intervention's effectiveness among a sample of high minority, STEM majors. Initial results found no difference between the experimental and control groups in terms of their feelings of efficacy following the intervention or the perceived usefulness/enjoyment of the intervention.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

Paper

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COGNITIVE PAPERS: MEMORY AND SPATIAL COGNITION
Saturday, March 3, 2018
9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: GEORGE SPILICH, PH.D.

9:30am - 9:45am

DOES CHEMISTRY BEAT SEX? EXPERTISE AND SEX DIFFERENCES IN WORKING MEMORY.

GEORGE SPILICH (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study investigated the role of expertise in sex difference in verbal and visuospatial processing. Chemistry and English Literature Ph.D.s were tested on the Sternberg and Shepard-Metzler tasks. While typical male and female working memory differences still existed even for experts, domain expertise reduced or eliminated sex differences within a domain. The results indicate that different careers place different demands upon working memory but that either talent or experience can override

9:50am - 10:05am

EXTENSION OF THE ANIMACY MEMORY ADVANTAGE IN 2ND AND 5TH GRADERS

PATRICK SELLERS (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Nairne et al. (2013) established the animacy memory advantage where adults recall animate words at a greater frequency than inanimate words. In this experiment, 2nd graders, 5th graders, and adults completed 3 trials of word recall. Across all participants, animate words were recalled more frequently than inanimate words, $F=52.74$, $p<.01$, partial eta-squared = .534. Furthermore, the animacy advantage persists in 2nd graders, $t(42) = 19.9$, $p<.001$, and 5th graders, $t(30) = 4.22$, $p<.001$.

10:10am - 10:25am

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN VISUOSPATIAL MEMORY: EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT AND STRATEGY INSTRUCTIONS

LINDSEY LILIENTHAL (PENN STATE ALTOONA)

Although some research has suggested that low span participants may use less effective strategies during verbal working memory tasks, little is known about strategy differences in the visuospatial domain. The two experiments of the present study investigated individual differences in the effects of environmental support for visuospatial rehearsal. The results suggest that low spans may be less likely to rehearse and/or to rehearse effectively, even in the presence of support and with explicit strategy instructions.

10:30am - 10:45am

ENVIRONMENTAL SCALING INFLUENCES LOCAL, NOT

GLOBAL, GEOMETRIC CUES IN SPATIAL REORIENTATION

ZEBULON BELL (OAKLAND UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY), BRADLEY STURZ, KENT BODILY (GEORGIA SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY)

Enclosure size influences local/global geometric cue use during reorientation. Local geometric cues appear more influential in larger enclosures, but global geometric cues appear unaffected by enclosure size. To isolate the influence of absolute environment size or environmental scaling, we trained human participants in differently sized trapezoids and tested them in differently sized rectangles and parallelograms. Environmental scaling between training and testing size influenced reliance on local, but not global, geometric cues.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

Symposium

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PSI CHI WORKSHOP: LEVERAGING YOUR PSYCHOLOGY DEGREE IN THE WORKFORCE

Saturday, March 3, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

LEVERAGING YOUR PSYCHOLOGY DEGREE IN THE WORKFORCE PANEL DISCUSSION

SUZANNE BAKER (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)
 BARNEY BEINS (ITHACA COLLEGE), AND
 DANA DUNN (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

Undergraduates develop valuable skills as they progress through a psychology major. Panelists will discuss how students can leverage communication, collaboration, critical thinking and research, self-management, professional, technological, and ethical reasoning skills during job searches and within careers outside an academic environment. This session is an excellent opportunity to follow up lessons learned from the Presidential Keynote addresses.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

Symposium

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**COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM:
 COMMUNITY-RESEARCH AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

Saturday, March 3, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: R. LILLIANNE MACIAS

COMMUNITY-RESEARCH PARTNERSHIPS TO ELIMINATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES

Community-based domestic violence organizations often experience difficulties demonstrating how their strategies fit evidence-based practice (EBP). Researchers working within community-research partnerships spanning Social Work,

Nursing, and Psychology present methods consistent with a Community-Centered EBP approach (CCEBP). Presenters explore the adaptation of an EBP model, cultural adaptation strategies, and discuss research findings that illustrate culturally sensitive methodologies for both collecting data and informing practice with Latino communities.

Presentations

Community Centered Evidenced Based Practice for Domestic Violence Prevention

by R. Lillianne Macias (University of New Haven), Josephine Serrata, Rebecca Rodriguez (Casa de Esperanza Research Center), Rosa Gonzalez-Guarda (Duke University)

Cultural Adaptation in Community-Based Practice and Research

by Kathryn Thamsen, Andrea Shaker, Rosemarie Macias (University of New Haven), Josephine Serrata (Casa de Esperanza Research Center)

To Speak Out with a Purpose: Testimonios of Undocumented Latina Immigrant Women

by Miriam Valdovinos (University of Connecticut), Tania Santiago (Northwest Immigrant Rights Project), Jessie Beck (Tacoma Housing Authority)

Saturday, March 3, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

Invited Speaker

Salon E/C/D

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: MARY DOZIER, PH.D.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: TANIA ROTH, PH.D.

ABC: INTERVENING WITH PARENTS OF YOUNG CHILDREN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED ADVERSITY

MARY DOZIER (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

In this talk, I will describe the development and evidence base of an intervention that we have developed that targets specific issues identified as critical among young children who have experienced adversity. Attachment and Biobehavioral Catch-up (ABC) is a 10-session home visiting program that is designed to help parents become more nurturing when children are distressed, to follow their lead more often when children are not distressed, and to avoid frightening behavior at all times. Parent coaches implement the intervention with parents and children present, and make frequent "in the moment" comments about ongoing parent-child interactions that relate to intervention targets. Through randomized clinical trials, we have found that children of parents who receive the ABC intervention are more likely to develop secure attachments (and less likely to develop disorganized attachments) than children in a control intervention condition. Children in the ABC intervention also show more normative cortisol production, better executive functioning, better inhibitory control, and stronger language development, than

children in the control condition. ABC enhances parental sensitivity, with sensitivity mediating the relationship between the intervention and some important child outcomes. Issues in disseminating the intervention will also be discussed.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

Paper

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APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY AND RESILIENCE (20 MIN TALKS)

Saturday, March 3, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

9:30am - 9:45am

"I LIKE THE WAY I AM": BEHIND CULTURAL APPEARANCE STANDARDS AS MODELS

LINDSEY E. LAPLANT (NAZARETH COLLEGE), TRACEY A. MARTIN (RMC RESEARCH CORPORATION)

Research on self-objectification and cultural values about appearance for women has not examined the mechanism for internalization of standards in participants' own words. It's an important question to further identify risk and resilience factors of eating concerns. The current study combined qualitative and quantitative data to examine participants' reasoning for their level of internalization of cultural standards of appearance. Their words provided themes for further investigation of the internalization process and eating concerns.

9:50am - 10:05am

THE STRENGTH OF PURSUING YOUR VALUES: VALUE LIVING AS A PATH

CHRIS CEARY, JOHN DONAHUE, KATHERINE SHAFFER (UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE)

While stressful life events (SLEs) frequently relate to negative outcomes, many individuals demonstrate the resilience of overcoming stressors without significant impairment. One factor contributing to resilience may be value-living. This study examined the main and interactive effects of SLEs and value-living on overall resilience. Results support a strong positive relationship between resilience and value-living. While a moderation effect was not found, this research demonstrates the importance of value-living in understanding resilience, over and above SLEs.

10:10am - 10:25am

ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN RESILIENCE, PERCEIVED STRESS, AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

NICHOLAS ZIKE, MATTHEW CONRAD, SARAH BURNHAM, ERIN TOOLEY, ALEJANDRO LEGUIZAMO (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

Our study investigated differences in resilience, perceived stress, and social support among White, Latino, and Black Americans.

Whites were found to have higher perceived support than Latinos and Blacks. We also found Blacks to have higher scores of resilience than both Whites and Latinos. Finally, Latinos and Blacks indicated higher perceived stress than Whites. Understanding differences among ethnicities in these positive psychology constructs may allow for more successful, tailored interventions for ethnic groups.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

Symposium

408

LEARNING SYMPOSIUM: STANLEY J. WEISS IN MEMORIAM

Saturday, March 3, 2018

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: DAVID KEARNS

SYMPOSIUM IN MEMORIAM OF STANLEY J. WEISS

This symposium honors the contributions of Dr. Stanley J. Weiss to the field of learning and to the Eastern Psychological Association. His research increased our understanding of incentive motivation, operant-Pavlovian interactions, biological constraints on learning, and the role of learning processes in drug-taking behavior. He was involved in EPA for nearly 50 years and was President of the association in 2006. This symposium will include research talks, personal recollections, and discussion of Dr. Weiss's impact.

Presentations

Stan and EPA

by Paul Schnur, EPA Executive Officer

Re-thinking the Role of Pavlovian Conditioned Stimuli in Drug Self-administration

by Charles Schindler, National Institute on Drug Abuse

Summation and Averaging Effects in Stimulus Compounding Studies

by Andrew Delamater, Brooklyn College

Compounding Cues Associated with the Same, but not Different, Outcomes Deepens Extinction

by David Kearns, American University

Saturday, March 3, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

Invited Speaker

Salon E/C/D

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: DEBRA ZELLNER, PHD

Saturday, March 3, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: BONNIE GREEN

FACTORS INFLUENCING LIKING FOR FOOD: STUDYING PEOPLE WHERE THEY EAT

DEBRA ZELLNER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Although most food testing occurs in laboratories or test kitchens, it is actually eaten in other environments such as restaurants, cafeterias, or dining rooms. As a rule, in those contexts a single food item is not served by itself but rather along with other food items. To understand how much foods are liked, it is important to investigate that in the contexts in which those foods are eaten. The talk will describe studies done in "real" eating environments (restaurants, cafes, and lunchrooms) that investigate how the context provided by other foods influence liking for foods eaten in those environments.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

11:00am-11:20am

Invited Speaker

406

STP TEACHING KEYNOTE: JOHN JOST, PHD

Saturday, March 3, 2018

11:00am-11:20am

CHAIR: TAMARAH SMITH

A THEORY OF SYSTEM JUSTIFICATION

JOHN JOST (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Why do people stay in abusive relationships, why do women feel that they are entitled to lower salaries than men, and why do African American children come to think that white dolls are more attractive and desirable? Why do people blame victims of injustice and why do victims of injustice sometimes blame themselves? Why do people tolerate stark and increasing forms of economic inequality? Why is it so difficult get people to stand up

Saturday, March 3, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

Poster

Franklin Hall A

COGNITIVE POSTER SESSION

Saturday, March 3, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: JESSECAE MARSH, PH.D.

POSTER 1

EFFECTS OF SENSORY DEPRIVATION ON HSP PERCEPTUAL AWARENESS

MARA SCHIFFHAUER, KRISTIN JAY, KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

Our study investigates the differences in perceptual awareness between a highly sensitive person sample (HSP's) and a normally cognitive sample during a sensory deprivation period. We hypothesized that HSP would have more accurate perceptual

awareness than that of the normally cognitive population. This was tested by analyzing accurate identification and physiological states during the deprivation period. Our results indicated that the HSP were significantly more accurate in their detection, where $p=0.02$.

POSTER 2

MUSIC EDUCATION ASSOCIATED WITH VISUAL-SPATIAL SKILLS FOR CHILDREN FACING ECONOMIC HARDSHIP

DEVIN KIRBY, ELEANOR BROWN, MALLORY GARNETT, JESSA MALATESTA, QUINN RABENAU, LARISA WARDLAW (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The present study examined growth in visual-spatial skills correspondent to participation in an after school music program. Visual spatial skills were measured with a mental folding task in which participants were asked to imagine the folding of two-dimensional figures into three-dimensional representations. Children enrolled and the comparison, non-enrolled, children completed the mental folding task at the start and end of the academic year. Children enrolled produced significantly higher end-of-year scores than the comparison sample.

POSTER 3

CHANGES IN OLFACTORY FUNCTION ASSOCIATE WITH SUB-CONCUSSIVE HEAD AND NECK IMPACT

ALEFIYA ALBERS, ABIGAIL KEIM, MARYANN SAMSON, REBECCA JUROVICH, CASSIDY NUNES (ENDICOTT COLLEGE)

This study investigates the association between repeated sub-concussive impact to the head and neck and changes in olfactory function in a sample of collegiate rugby players. Results indicate that participants who spend more time on the field and report greater extent of impact to the head/neck show less of an improvement in the odor discrimination test.

POSTER 4

INTERSUBJECTIVITY IN ACTION: SHARED EXPERIENCE WITH INSTRUCTOR SPEEDS UP MAZE NAVIGATION

BERNARD GOMES, WALEED HANINI (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), RICK CHEUNG (BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Participants navigated through a maze following another participant's instructions, and the former's speed was recorded. Consistent with Shared Reality Theory, we found faster speed among those who were spatially (vs. verbally) trained, but only if their map-reading partners received the same spatial (vs. verbally) training. The Participant x Partner interaction was significant, with the spatial-spatial group 17s to 36s faster than the other three groups. Apparently, some common grounds can put pedal to the metal.

POSTER 5

AGING AND THE NUMBER-TIME ASSOCIATION EFFECT

MENASHE SHERSHOW, EMILYSIA ALMONACY, ROHINI THUMMA, MATTHEW COSTELLO (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

The number-time association (NTA) effect finds that time estimations are affected by stimulus magnitude, with higher-magnitude stimuli eliciting longer duration estimates compared to lower-magnitude stimuli. The current study explores whether aging affects the NTA effect. In the experiment, younger and older adults estimated the temporal duration of a white block embedded with variable numbers sequences. Analyses indicate a significant NTA effect but no age group interaction, thereby demonstrating an age-related preservation of the NTA effect.

POSTER 6

THE IMPACT OF ACUTE STRESS ON THE PERCEPTUAL VIVIDNESS OF AFFECTIVE STIMULI

NADIA HADDARA, NATALIE HANSEN, VLADIMIR MISKOVIC (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The emotion-enhanced vividness effect demonstrates how images with emotional content are perceived as being more vivid than neutral images. Here, we tested the hypothesis that acute stress increases the emotion-enhanced vividness effect (EEV), specifically for threat-related scenes. After a stress induction, participants rated perceived change in visual noise of aversive and neutral images. Results suggest that neutral, but not aversive, stimuli may become more perceptually salient in the aftermath of acute stress.

POSTER 7

THE EFFECTS OF DISRUPTING HOLISTIC PROCESSING ON FACE DRAWING

JUSTIN OSTROFSKY, RYAN PLETCHER, JESSE SMITH (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the effects of local versus global visual processing on face drawing performance. Subjects were randomly assigned to draw a face that was horizontally-aligned (allowing for holistic processing) or -misaligned (disrupting holistic processing). Drawing performance was either impaired (with respect to drawing the eye-mouth distance) or unaffected (with respect to drawing the eye-nose and eye-eye distances) by disrupting holistic processing. This is inconsistent with theories that skilled drawing is supported by local-processing biases.

POSTER 8

ARE YOU ASKING ME OR TELLING ME?: A SPEECH TO SONG ANALYSIS

LAURA REINERT, KATHERINE MOORE (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

The Speech to Song illusion, an auditory illusion that exposes the perceptual differences between speech and song processing and production, was used to compare interrogative and declarative statements. As such, the musicality of speech became evident

and the importance of speech production was emphasized, further supporting evidence that prosody is essential to effective communication as seen through interpretations of interrogative and declarative statements. The relationship between music and speech is also discussed.

POSTER 9

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN SPATIAL PATTERN SEPARATION PERFORMANCE IS ASSOCIATED WITH ANXIETY

ALEXANDRA L. VOGEL, MIA R. COUTINHO, MEGHAN D. CAULFIELD (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE)

Pattern separation is a hippocampal memory process allowing discrimination of similar experiences. Here, we examined if risk for anxiety accounted for individual differences in discrimination performance. Using participant performance we ranked stimuli according to mnemonic similarity from easy (likely to be discriminated) to difficult (likely to be overgeneralized). Results indicated that at-risk participants performed better at the most difficult discrimination trials, suggesting that hippocampal learning and memory processes may contribute to anxiety vulnerability.

POSTER 10

THE IMPACT OF ANXIETY AND DISTRACTORS ON READING COMPREHENSION

AMY COLLINS, FRANCESCA DIGREGORIO, IMANI JOHNSON (CABRINI UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to examine how distractors and anxiety in tandem impact students' reading comprehension, a task that requires working memory. Students completed the GAD-7 and a reading comprehension test. Positive and negative images were displayed as distractors throughout the comprehension test. The findings in this study suggest that negative and positive distractors can have a negative impact on students' performance, however, for students with moderate anxiety positive distractors can be beneficial.

POSTER 11

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES AND CONTEXT EFFECTS ON ATTENTION BIAS MODIFICATION TRAINING FOR ANXIETY

MEGHA AHMED, SAMANTHA DENEFRIO, ELLY BERGEN (HUNTER COLLEGE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ELLIOT BERKMAN (UNIVERSITY OF OREGON), TRACY DENNIS (HUNTER COLLEGE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The present study examined the role of individual differences and context effects in the efficacy of attention bias modification training (ABMT), a promising treatment for anxiety. ABMT was most effective following self-affirmation. In the high-anxiety group, ABMT was most effective following a low stress control task. Thus, engaging in self-affirmation bootstraps ABMT.

POSTER 12

IDENTIFICATION OF BRIEFLY DISPLAYED SHAPES

MATTHEW WORLEY, STEVEN HAASE (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), GARY FISK (GEORGIA SOUTHWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Famous studies like the Stroop task reveal that congruency influences response time and accuracy, while the influence of foveal crowding has been inconsistent. Using masking paradigms, participants identified briefly displayed shapes. Shapes (diamond or square) were presented in the center of the screen. Analyses revealed that accuracy and response time were influenced by congruency and masking distance between stimuli. Foveal crowding appears to occur in both the temporal and spatial domain.

POSTER 13

EMERGENCE OF INDEPENDENT LOCOMOTION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINED ATTENTIONAL CONTROL

MORGAN SCHALL, ABIGAIL BROWN, KARINA FEITNER, LAUREN HUGHES, JUDITH PENA-SHAFF, LAURA MUSCALU, NANCY RADER, CAROLE DENNIS, SHARON STANSFIELD, HELENE LARIN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Looking duration to visual stimuli is thought to reflect patterns of attentional control in infants. We studied the effect of independent locomotion on infants' visual attention to a puppet stimulus. The results showed greater peak look durations among pre-crawling infants who used a robotic device that enabled their independent locomotion, compared to infants who did not have independent mobility experience. This suggests that independent locomotion might induce increased attentional control in infants.

POSTER 14

PSYCHOPATHY PREDICTS SELECTIVE ATTENTION

ISABELLE CLOUGH, LARALIN ROLAND, AYESHA FEROPURI, HARRIS FRANKEN, CAITLYN SULLIVAN, MEGAN MACLANE, LAURIE HUNTER (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

We explored the relationship between psychopathy and selective attention. Regression analysis ($F(3,99) = 2.86, p < .05$) indicated 8% of errors on the Stroop task were significantly predicted by their higher scores of boldness, meanness, and disinhibition, and each subscale was a significant predictor independently. Individuals with higher scores on the psychopathy subscales of boldness, meanness, and disinhibition make more errors when attempting to focus their attention on a specific task.

POSTER 15

SET SIZE MATTERS WHEN CAPTURING ATTENTION IN A HYBRID VISUAL-MEMORY SEARCH

KATHERINE MOORE, JAIMIE JASINA, AZIZA RANSOME, ARIEL KERSHNER (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

In contingent attentional capture, distractors that resemble targets capture attention and impair visual search. Set-specific capture is a similar phenomenon that occurs when attention is

captured by an internal goal state. We investigated how these distraction effects are modulated by the number of concurrently maintained search goals. Set-specific capture was largest at small set sizes, whereas contingent attentional capture was largest at large set sizes, suggesting these are distinct phenomena.

POSTER 16

PRIMING EFFECTS AND TYPES OF IMAGES ON ATTENTION

SORAYA FERRUFINO, JESSICA FINK, TRACY CELESTIN, EMILY CASTILLO, KEITH FEIGENSON (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study focused on the effect of priming on attention. Participants viewed priming images of color wheels (color or grayscale) before target stimuli of faces or abstract images, depending on condition, on a TobiiT60 Eye tracker. Each target image was half colorized and half grayscale. Results showed that grayscale priming increased the probability of initially viewing the color side of a face first, but had no effect when viewing abstract images.

POSTER 17

THE IMPACT OF STRESS ON THE ASSESSMENT AND CROSS-TASK CONVERGENCE OF

QIN LIN (HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), HYEIN CHO, SAMANTHA DENEFRIO (THE GRADUATE CENTER, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), CHANA KAUFMAN (HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Limited research has examined the relationship between bottom-up and top-down mechanisms involved in threat processing and the role of alternative factors that may affect AB such as individual differences in anxiety and stress. Cross-task convergence was shown in bottom-up AB measurement only after a stressor, and imply that AB may not be sensitive to those who are clinically anxious alone.

POSTER 18

GENERALIZATION IN A PATTERN SEPARATION TASK IMPLICATES HIPPOCAMPAL PROCESSES IN ANXIETY VULNERABILITY.

MIA COUTINHO, ALEXANDRA VOGEL, MEGHAN CAULFIELD (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE)

The influence of risk for anxiety on encoding and retrieval processes in a hippocampal learning and memory task was explored. Overall and contrary to our expectations, high-risk participants made less generalization errors than low-risk participants, suggesting that enhanced memory processes either at encoding or retrieval may underlie the development and maintenance of avoidance behaviors in clinical anxiety.

POSTER 19

DYNAMIC VISUAL NOISE EFFECTS VARY BY CONTROL CONDITION

MARYELLEN HAMILTON, LORI REEVES, MADELINE POLANCO (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

This experiment attempted to replicate the Dent (2010) finding of a Dynamic Visual Noise (DVN) effect on short term memory for color but no such effect for location. Unique to this study was the addition of a blank slide condition to provide a comparison baseline. The DVN effect was not present when compared to the blank condition, yet was present when compared to a Static Visual Noise condition. Implications of the

POSTER 20

GENDER EFFECTS IN SPATIAL PATTERN SEPARATION AND VERBAL EPISODIC MEMORY PROCESSES

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

A critical feature of episodic memory is pattern separation: the ability to keep our memories distinct and resilient against confusion. To our knowledge, the current study is the first to directly examine the role of gender in human spatial pattern separation. Analyses of spatial pattern separation and word recall task performances revealed that females showed an advantage in spatial pattern separation, and a different pattern of retrieval strategy use in word recall compared to males.

POSTER 21

DOES THE THOUGHT OF CELL USE AFFECT FALSE RECOGNITION?

HEATHER BEAUCHAMP, JULIE LEVONNE (POTSDAM COLLEGE), MIRANDA MANGUAL (UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO)

The effect of cell-use questions on false memory rates was examined. Ninety-six participants were shown 10 Deese Roediger McDermott lists to determine whether cell-use questions versus control conditions that preceded list study influenced recognition. The results showed that participants who were asked about cells had significantly lower false recognition rates than control participants. The findings suggest that intrusive cell thoughts may reduce relational processing and affect memory

POSTER 22

WORKING MEMORY CONTENTS DRIVE VISUAL SELECTIVE ATTENTION

BRYAN BURNHAM, DANA HODOROVICH, ARIA MOONEY, NICOLE PLANTIER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Working memory temporarily stores and manipulates information. Objects held in working memory can guide attention to feature-relevant objects in a top-down process. We ran a replication experiment of Soto et al. (2005), in which participants were precued with a colored shape for a later memory task, and then completed a search task where the precued object may have been displayed. Analyses of response times revealed similar results to Soto et al. (2005).

POSTER 23

DISTINCTIVENESS OF ENCODING DOES NOT EXPLAIN FLEXIBILITY WITHIN THE FOCUS OF ATTENTION

STEPHANIE AGUAYO, ALEXANDRA CAMINNECI, ERIN DEMAIO, VANESSA GARCIA, PAULA ZAPATA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY RICKER (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK STATEN ISLAND), JOSHUA SANDRY (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

The focus of attention within working memory is a flexible resource. When participants are adequately motivated, responses to non-terminal verbal information from a sequentially presented list are quicker than responses to the most recent serial position. We evaluate whether distinctiveness of encoding can explain the flexibility findings. Evidence from 3 experiments suggest that flexibility cannot be alternatively explained as distinctiveness of encoding while simultaneously demonstrating that flexibility extends to sequentially presented visual memoranda.

POSTER 24

RECOGNITION MEMORY AND PHENOMENAL QUALITIES OF PAST AND FUTURE EVENT GENERATIONS

CHRISTINA SANZARI, KIRA VOM EIGEN, REBECCA BROOKE BAYS (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

This study examined possible differences in recognition memory and phenomenal content between past experiences and future plans. Participants generated past events, future events, or served as controls. Next participants completed a memory test and rated the qualities of materials generated during encoding. Results suggested enhanced correct recognition for future events. Phenomenal ratings did not differ between past and future events; however, the controls rated materials significantly lower in emotional arousal, vividness, and temporal details.

POSTER 25

REMEMBERING WHAT WASN'T THERE: CONTEXT EFFECTS LOAD ON REMEMBER RESPONSES

JACOB ELLISON (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), ALYSSA DERONDA, CHI NGO, MARIANNE LLOYD (UNDEFINED)

This experiment was conducted to determine the conditions under which familiarity can support the context effect. Participants studied objects against a blurred or naturalistic background at study; and then used the 'New-Remember-Know' response paradigm to distinguish between studied and exemplar-switched lure items at test. The results showed significant context effects for lures for 'remember' responses at test. This result may indicate that participants encoded basic information, inhibiting them from distinguishing between lures and target items.

POSTER 26

EXPLORING THE FLEXIBILITY OF WORKING MEMORY MAINTENANCE MECHANISMS

JAMIELYN SAMPER, JASON CHEIN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Research supports that attending to mental representations held in working memory (WM) enhances the strength of the information, and that attention can shift among multiple items in WM. However, there are mixed results regarding the benefits and costs of this attentional shifting and if the strength of representations can be updated when new information about the relevance becomes available. The current project aims to investigate adaptable WM maintenance mechanisms that facilitate successful completion of goals.

POSTER 27

ATTRIBUTIONS IN HUMAN MEMORY

VINCENT MEDINA, NICOLE OPPENHEIMER, JONATHAN CECIRE (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), MARIE GUERTEN, SYLVIE WILLEMS (UNIVERSITY OF LIÈGE), MARIANNE LLOYD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has shown age-related differences in fluency use, and that there should be a successful transition from an immature to a mature use of the fluency heuristic by the time one leaves childhood. The present experiment studied this in the context of a visual fluency manipulation. Unlike for verbal materials, participants did not attribute fluency to memory decisions for pictures. This study provides insight on how young adults use fluency to influence memory decisions.

POSTER 28

INTRAPERITONEAL INJECTION OF THE DIETARY SUPPLEMENT PREVAGEN® DOES NOT IMPROVE SHORT-TERM

HO AN LAU, TERESA BARBER (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

Moran et al. (2016) showed that the daily ingestion of Prevagen®, a dietary supplement containing apoaequorin, produced improved memory function in older adults. The present study sought to reproduce these findings utilizing a short-term memory version of a one-trial, taste-avoidance task in day-old chicks. At test, percent avoidance was not significantly different between Prevagen®-injected chicks and saline-injected chicks. These results suggest that Prevagen® does not effectively enhance short-term memory.

POSTER 29

RELATION OF LABORATORY LEARNING TO ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

NICOLE FERRIS, J. W. WHITLOW, JR. (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY CAMDEN)

The field of psychology has been consistently dedicated to better understanding the functions and interactions of different types of learning and memory. Until recently, very little data supported a significant relationship between laboratory-based learning and learning measures outside the laboratory. The present study aimed to examine the relationship between laboratory learning and academic achievement through examination of participants' performance on a variety of discrimination problems and their GPA, as well as their SAT scores.

POSTER 30**USING COLORS TO REMEMBER IN GRAPHEME-COLOR SYNESTHESIA**

OLIVIA KARAMAN, KATHERINE MOORE (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Grapheme-color synesthetes automatically associate letters and numbers with colors. We showed these synesthetes are able to use this color-coding of verbal information to help them remember. Synesthetes exhibited a “color similarity effect” akin to the phonological similarity effect, in which lists of letters were more confusable when the synesthete considered the letters to have similar color associations (e.g. all red) than when they were considered to have distinct color associations.

POSTER 31**THE DARK SIDE OF INTERPOLATED TESTING: WHEN NEW INFORMATION IS OFTEN FORGOTTEN**

MELANIE N. PLATT, MIKO M. WILFORD, YANA WEINSTEIN (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS LOWELL), SARA D. DAVIS (IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Retrieval practice of earlier-learned material, when intermixed with associated new material, has shown to impair memory of new material, conceivably due to frequent switching between retrieval and encoding (Davis, Chan, & Wilford, 2017). In two studies relying on ecologically-valid educational materials, we strengthen this notion. New learning (NL) items presented immediately after retrieval practice were remembered less than items presented after other NL items, adding to discussions of cognitive control and retrieval practice in education.

POSTER 32**DO POSITIVE STIMULI EVOKE INVOLUNTARY MEMORIES IN A LABORATORY CONTROLLED SETTING?**

JENNIFER BARBOSA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), MARIANNE LLOYD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Previous laboratory research on involuntary autobiographical memories has demonstrated that negative memories are more powerful than neutral ones (Staugaard & Berntsen, 2014). The present study extended this finding by researching positive versus neutral involuntary memories. Similar to negative memories, participants were more successful at remembering positive than neutral stimuli. Implications for memory and applications for clinical work are discussed.

POSTER 33**BACK TO THE FUTURE AGAIN: LIST SIMILARITY AFFECTS REMINDING IN RETROACTIVE INTERFERENCE**

NATHANIEL FOSTER, JULIA LYNN (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Studying two related lists can reduce retroactive interference (RI), but the mechanism for this reduction is unknown.

Participants studied related or unrelated lists and recalled lists together or separately. We found enhanced List 1 memory for the related condition relative to the unrelated condition but only when lists were recalled separately. Analysis of list integration during recall supports the covert reminding hypothesis. However, integration was not sufficient to boost List 1 recall.

POSTER 34**DOES CORRECTIVE FEEDBACK AID EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATIONS?**

CHARLES GOODSSELL, CHRISTINA SIPIOR (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

We investigated if providing corrective feedback to eyewitnesses who view an initial lineup could improve subsequent lineup decisions. Participants viewed a mock crime and some viewed a perpetrator absent lineup. Half received feedback indicating that their choice suggested that police did not have the correct suspect. On a final lineup 48 h later those who had rejected the initial lineup benefited from feedback.

POSTER 35**CONTEXT INFLUENCES METAMEMORY ILLUSIONS: A ROLE FOR EXTRINSIC CUES**

JOSHUA TATZ, ZEHRA PEYNIRCIO?LU (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Metamemory illusions occur when individuals predict that certain characteristics of study items (such as their size or amount of blur) will affect recall even though memory performance is not actually affected. In a series of experiments, we extended similar manipulations to context in the form of task-irrelevant backgrounds surrounding the target items. Adding backgrounds reduced the illusions; however, we also found that certain types of backgrounds affected memory predictions and memory performance as well.

POSTER 36**THE IMPACT OF WORKING MEMORY LOAD ON ATTENTION BIAS MODIFICATION TRAINING**

DAVID YAP (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE), SAMANTHA DENEFRIO (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), AMANDA SULJIC, CAROLINE LEE, TRACY DENNIS-TIWARY (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE)

Attention bias modification training (ABMT) is a method to systemically train attention away from threat by reducing threat-directed attention bias (AB). We measured ABMT under working memory loads (WML) in high, low, and absent (control) conditions to identify under which WML conditions ABMT may be most effective. Post-ABMT AB scores were lowest in the WML, suggesting that ABMT may be most effective under conditions that engage but do not tax cognitive control.

POSTER 37**WHAT'S THAT SONG AGAIN? THE INFLUENCE OF PITCH**

MEMORY AND SINGING ACCURACY

RACHEL THOMPSON (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), JAMES MANTELL (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

We investigated the role of memory in pitch perception and production with a singing experiment. Thirty participants imitated excerpts of 20 popular songs that varied in familiarity. We presented each excerpt in the original or a mistuned key. Preliminary results show that individuals performed familiar mistuned songs most accurately, suggesting that familiarity improves singing accuracy. However, participants' long-term absolute pitch memories did not interfere with the working memory representations that support imitative production of song.

POSTER 38

EXPECTATIONS ENABLE MEANINGLESS STIMULI TO EVOKE THE PERCEPTION OF FAMILIARITY

ALEXANDER BATTERMAN, ANDREW P LEYNES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Participants completed a standard recognition memory test with equal proportions of old and new items, while expectancies were manipulated and event-related potentials (ERPs) were measured. As expected, the meaningless stimuli (abstract art images) did not elicit the ERP correlate of familiarity (FN400) under standard testing expectancies (Voss & Paller, 2007). However, the FN400 was observed when expectancies were shifted, which supports associations between FN400 and familiarity.

POSTER 39

AGING AND WORKING MEMORY EFFECTS WITH BACKWARD RECALL

TAMRA BIRETA, CHRISTINA WOOD, HOPE FINE, AMANDA DOLAN, STANLEY ZHENG, KATELYN LEONG, KAYLA LOUKIDES, GABRIELLE DENICOLA (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

There are four basic Working Memory (WM) effects: word length, irrelevant speech, phonological similarity, and articulatory suppression. These effects are reduced/eliminated amongst younger adults with backward recall (Bireta et al., 2010). The current study examined whether these WM effects would be eliminated amongst older adults. The results were consistent with Bireta et al., providing further evidence that backward recall relies upon different retrieval strategies than forward recall and these strategies are consistent with age.

POSTER 40

WHY DOES RETRIEVAL IN VARIED ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXTS ENHANCE LEARNING?

JOHN SCHWOEBEL, JULIA C. SHOVE, ALEXANDRYA S. POPE, TIMOTHY W. SMITH JR. (UTICA COLLEGE)

Participants repeatedly re-read scientific facts or repeatedly

retrieved them when questions were presented along with varied environmental context scenes or no scenes during an initial study session. After a one-week delay, performance on questions requiring inferences based on the studied facts was significantly improved in the varied context condition. The results are not consistent with the theory of disuse, but do support an expanded version of the episodic context account.

POSTER 41

EFFECTS OF RESPONSE EFFORT ON DECISION-MAKING

CHRISTOPHER VAN DER KAAY, JONATHAN SLEZAK (MOUNT SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

Delay discounting is the decrease in present value of a reward as delay to its delivery is increased. The current experiment determined whether response effort influences this process in rats. Subjects were presented with a choice between a smaller, immediate and a larger, delayed reward and then the response requirement for the larger, delayed reward was increased. Results indicate that increasing effort solely to the larger, delayed reward decreases preference for this choice.

POSTER 42

DOES PERCEIVED PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT INFLUENCE COLLEGE STUDENTS' MEDICAL DECISION-MAKING?

HERLEEN KAUR, KRISTEN COPPOLA (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the influence of perceived parental involvement on college students' preferences for medical treatment and level of autonomy students wanted to retain. One hundred fifty-six college students completed an online survey. Students who perceived parents as collaborators or supporters allowed more leeway in adherence to their treatment choices. Students who diverged from parents' religious beliefs wanted to retain more control over medical decisions. Implications of parents as decision-makers for young adults are discussed.

POSTER 43

HOW UNCERTAINTY AND MONETARY COST INFLUENCE HEALTHY DECISIONS

CHERIE DOAN, ELISE COVERT (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), DAVID FREESTONE (WILLIAM PATTERSON UNIVERSITY), ANNA BAKER (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

The theory behind economic decision-making has yet to bridge the gap to medical decision-making research. The purpose of this study is to apply economic methodology to assess how individuals trade off risk, cost, and health benefit when making health-related decisions. Uncertainty was manipulated by varying risk and ambiguity in a choice task that involved making health-related decisions. Preliminary analysis revealed that, although people wanted to be healthy, they were influenced by the payoff more.

POSTER 44

UNDERSTANDING MOCK JUROR DECISION MAKING

BRITTANY THOMAS (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Rape plagues society and is under reported, only 16% of assaults are reported (Facts and Statistics). People with vulnerabilities are targeted most (Harrell, 2017). The current study investigates how potential jurors perceive rape accusations from individuals of varying mental health status. The experiment is a 3 (victim disability) x 2 (presence of psychological expert) x 2 (participant gender) between subjects factorial design. The covariate of attitude toward rape victims was significant for all dependent variables.

POSTER 45

PEOPLE LOWER IN IMPULSIVITY SHOW LESS DELAY DISCOUNTING AFTER A COLLECTIVISTIC PRIME

ANH LE, AUSTIN MEYER, REBECCA WELDON (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

It is fundamental to understand why people sacrifice long-term goals in favor of an immediate reward. Participants received individualistic or collectivistic primes before completing the Monetary Choice Questionnaire which measures delay discounting. In the collectivistic condition, participants lower in impulsivity made more choices for a larger yet delayed reward. Immediate monetary choices may be associated with impulsivity, but this effect can be moderated by an individualistic or collectivistic prime.

POSTER 46

MAKING AN IMPACT: THE EFFECTS OF GAME MAKING ON COGNITION

LISA GRIMM, DANIEL GALLAGHER, KALYANI PARWATKAR, OLIVIA DONINI, KRISTI SPICER, EMMALYN STEINER, SUSAN ACERO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Prior research demonstrates links between video-game play and STEM success. We examined if game-making could lead to cognitive improvement, given the use of game-making programs in educational contexts. We found that making Portal 2 levels improved spatial and creative abilities, and increased interest and confidence in STEM. We conclude that game-making can be used as an engaging way to not only encourage students to pursue, but prepare them to succeed in STEM careers.

POSTER 47

DO CRITICAL THINKING DISPOSITIONS PREDICT PSYCHOLOGICAL MISCONCEPTIONS?

CODY WATKINS, D. ALAN BENSLEY (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY), SCOTT O. LILIENFELD (EMORY UNIVERSITY), KIM JAMES, CHRISTOPHER MASCIOCCHI, KRYSTAL ROWAN, FLORENT GRAIN (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between psychological misconceptions and critical thinking (CT) dispositions, specifically skepticism, cynicism, rational thinking style, and intuitive thinking style. We administered a

psychological misconceptions test and CT dispositional measures to general psychology students (N=286) at a small, mid-Atlantic university. We found that cynicism and intuitive thinking negatively predicted endorsement of psychological misconceptions. However, skepticism and rational thinking were unexpectedly not predictors of psychological misconceptions.

POSTER 48

DO CRITICAL THINKING DISPOSITIONS PREDICT PARANORMAL BELIEFS?

MICHAEL MCTAGGART, D. ALAN BENSLEY, MICHAEL MURTAGH (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY), SCOTT O. LILIENFELD (EMORY UNIVERSITY), FLORENT GRAIN, KRYSTAL ROWAN, CHRISTOPHER MASCIOCCHI (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to test whether measures of critical thinking (CT) dispositions predict paranormal beliefs. General psychology students (N = 286) completed multiple measures of CT dispositions a measure of paranormal beliefs. As expected, the results showed that analytical thinking style and intuitive thinking style significantly predicted scores on the paranormal beliefs measure. Unexpectedly, although cynicism scores significantly predicted paranormal belief scores, scores on the skepticism measure did not.

POSTER 49

THE GENERALITY OF CONSPIRACY THEORIES

ALEXIS YOUNG, D. ALAN BENSLEY, KRYSTAL ROWAN, FLORENT GRAIN (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY), SCOTT O. LILIENFELD (EMORY UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER MASCIOCCHI (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study tested whether measures of different specific forms of conspiracy theories predicted endorsement of generic ideas and themes found in conspiracy theories. We tested 309 general psychology students using a measure of generic conspiracist ideation, a scale measuring specific, false conspiracy theories, a scale measuring specific true conspiracy theories, and a scale measuring specific, fictitious conspiracy theories. A multiple regression analysis showed that all three specific conspiracy measures significantly predicted generic conspiracist ideation.

POSTER 50

NEURAL MARKERS OF SEMANTIC KNOWLEDGE DURING ENUMERATION ARE LINKED TO COUNTING FLUENCY

JOHN GYIMESI, ANNA N. YOUNG, GILLIAN S. STARKEY (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Enumeration ability is foundational for the development of math skills. Using EEG, this study investigated neural characteristics of enumeration in a digit-to-quantity matching task. An N400 ERP component, associated with the recruitment of semantic knowledge, was observed in response to non-symbolic quantities. N400 mean amplitude increased with dot quantity, particularly for participants with weaker counting skills, suggesting a relationship between numerical magnitude and

recruitment of semantic knowledge when evaluating non-symbolic quantities.

POSTER 51

BUT IT'S RAINING! CHALLENGING MIDDLE-SCHOOLERS' MISCONCEPTIONS OF SOLAR ENERGY

GRANT GUTHEIL (NAZARETH COLLEGE OF ROCHESTER), SUSAN SHERWOOD, GAIL GRIGG, KEVIN SCHOONOVER, TIM SHAW, BRIAN KOBERLEIN (PROVE YOUR WORLD, INCORPORATED)

A majority-minority 6th grade sample was shown an original short video focusing on non-human "teen" puppet characters' inquiry-based approach to addressing common misconceptions about solar energy (e.g., it doesn't work on cloudy days). A pre- and post-test design produced significant improvement in both girls' and boys' understanding of solar energy after a single viewing. These results are discussed in the context of broader effective STEM education in this age range using this approach.

POSTER 52

OVERCLAIMING & PSEUDOSCIENCE: SELF-GENERATED KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEFS TOWARDS PARANORMAL PHENOMENA

ASHLEY MOGLE, LOU MANZA, AMBER HOWARD, SAMANTHA NICOLARO, HANNAH DAVIS, HEATHER RIUTZEL, ALYSSA POTOSNAK (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Connections between reasoning skills, overclaiming, and attitudes towards pseudoscience were explored in college students. While participants noted differences between plausible and blatantly false concepts, errors emerged in their thought patterns. Those performing well on complex reasoning tasks underestimated such abilities, while those with weaker aptitude overestimated their competence. Such inflated confidence was also related to the tendency to believe in fabricated concepts, although, counterintuitively, such error-prone reasoning was unrelated to belief.

POSTER 53

ADULT UNDERSTANDING OF THE VERB "TRUST"

JULIA HEBERLE, KIANA HEPBURN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Does the verb "trust" carry a negative connotation? Participants compared "trust", "believe", and "like", to selected verbs of cognition, emotion, and action, described their early experiences of hearing the verb "trust" and rated valence of circumstances and their feelings. "Trust" was rated as more similar to verbs of emotion than cognition or action; early experiences were remembered positively by participants compared to objective ratings. Participants rated negative use of "trust" as worse

POSTER 54

COGNITIVE FUNCTION AND BODY MOVEMENTS DURING ACTIVE SITTING CONDITIONS

ZACHARY FOX, LAUREN HAMMOND, NATHAN GREENAUER, MATTHEW RHUDY, PRAVEEN VEERABHADRAPPA (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

Active sitting has gained increasing prevalence in recent years as a means of increasing psychological performance. The present study evaluated physiological measures of body movements that occur across active and passive sitting conditions as well as performance on verbal, spatial, and motor tasks. Contrary to popular belief, findings indicate that active sitting provided no benefit on verbal and motor tasks, and may lead to performance decrements on spatial tasks.

POSTER 55

DON'T FEAR THE REAPER: INFORMATION AVOIDANCE AND HEALTH LOCUS OF CONTROL

LORI MORELLO, KRISTEN COPPOLA (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Young adults avoid information related to their personal health (e.g., STD testing). The present study examined information avoidance about death, health locus of control, (internal versus chance) and superstition. Young adults who did not want information about the date of their death scored higher on chance locus of control and those who did not want information on the cause of death scored higher on internal locus of control. Implications for health educators are discussed.

POSTER 56

THE TRUTHINESS EFFECT: THE INFLUENCE OF NONPROBATIVE PHOTOS ON TRUTH JUDGMENTS

LAURA MANGUS (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), MARIANNE LLOYD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Recent research has shown that a photo can influence a person to believe a claim is true, even if the photo used doesn't provide direct evidence towards the truth of the claim. The present study examined the effect photos have on truth ratings in relation to cognitive load. Results suggest that individual's truth judgments may be more influenced by photos when under conditions of no cognitive load.

POSTER 57

HEMISPHERIC DIFFERENCES IN EEG ACTIVITY DURING ENUMERATION ARE RELATED TO SUBITIZING ABILITY

ANNA N. YOUNG, JOHN GYIMESI, GILLIAN S. STARKEY (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

This study investigated electrophysiological characteristics of subitizing, a number skill that is foundational to math development. During a visual enumeration task, an N2pc ERP component (a marker of selective attention) was observed over parietal-occipital electrode sites in response to dot arrays. N2pc amplitude increased with the quantity of dots, particularly for participants with fluent subitizing skills. This study both corroborates previous findings regarding the N2pc component, and further relates this neural marker to subitizing ability.

POSTER 58**MINDFULNESS AND TIME PERSPECTIVE**

NATHAN ALTMAN, NATALIE SHOOK, JONELL STROUGH
(WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relation between mindfulness and time perspective. Participants (N = 830) completed a large battery of self-report measures in an online survey. Results supported theoretical definitions of mindfulness, which posit a present-oriented time perspective as an important component of mindfulness. Specifically, greater mindfulness was correlated with more thinking about the present and less thinking about the past. The association between mindfulness and thinking about the future yielded mixed results

POSTER 59**SPEECH ERRORS REVEAL LEARNING BIAS FOR SYLLABLE POSITIONAL CONSTRAINTS**

RACHEL POIRIER, REGINA FASANO, JILL WARKER
(UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), SIMON FISCHER-BAUM (RICE UNIVERSITY)

Positional constraints in language are acquired from experience via a statistical learning mechanism. Once learned, these constraints are reflected in speech and in speech errors. We induced speech errors to determine if participants could learn positional constraints defined by syllable structure or by arbitrary restrictions equally well. Although both types of constraints were learned, learning was greater when the constraints were defined by syllable structure.

POSTER 60**SEMANTIC, PHONOLOGICAL, AND HYBRID FALSE MEMORY AS A FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY**

ADELA RAMOVIC, MIRIAM KOPP, VIANNY LUGO ARACENA,
ZHICHUN YU (COLBY COLLEGE)

This study investigated the effect of language proficiency on false memory across semantic, phonological, and hybrid lists.

Participants showed similar rates of false memory on semantic and phonological lists and we replicated over-additive effects in both proficiency groups.

This experiment is the first to examine phonological and hybrid lists in non-native speakers. This suggests that DRM paradigm is robust across levels of proficiency.

POSTER 61**FORM PREPARATION OF EASY-TO-RECALL WORD PAIRS USING THE ASSOCIATES TASK**

ALEXANDRA FRAZER, ALYCE HUOT (MUHLENBERG COLLEGE)

This study investigated the limits of phonological form preparation. The goal was to see if participants were able to begin speaking faster in the conditions where most items shared the beginning sounds. Previous research indicated that participants

cannot prepare a majority onset when it is not fully shared (O'Seaghda & Frazer, 2014). We simplified the task by using easy to recall word pairs. Results indicated that this does allow for preparation to emerge in non-unanimous sets.

POSTER 62**INTERACTIONS OF GRAMMATICAL ASPECT AND EVENT DURATION IN SENTENCE PROCESSING**

ANDREW WOLFARTH, DAVID TOWNSEND (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Our research tests the framing hypothesis: readers use the imperfective form of a verb to establish a temporal frame for events expressed in a text. We found that temporal frames (stepping onto the subway) that could not plausibly contain an event (sang the national anthem) increased late but not early measures of reading time. We take this as evidence for the framing hypothesis and that detection of implausible temporal frames occurs relatively late during comprehension.

POSTER 63**ACOUSTIC CUE ENCODING IN SPEECH REVEALED BY EVENT-RELATED POTENTIALS**

AGNES YANG GAO (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), OLIVIA PEREIRA (NEMOURS ALFRED I. DUPONT HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, NEMOURS BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH), JOE TOSCANO (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Previous work has shown that listeners are sensitive to fine-grained acoustic cues such as voice onset time, measured via ERP responses. This study aims to determine whether the N1 ERP response serves as a general index of cue encoding. We examined ERPs to contrasts in voicing and place of articulation. Results show larger N1 for voiced consonants than voiceless consonants, and differences as a function of place of articulation suggesting encoding based on burst frequency.

POSTER 64**ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL MEASURES OF SPEECH SOUND ENCODING AND THE EFFECTS OF HEARING LOSS**

COURTNEY THOMAS, JOSEPH TOSCANO (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Speech perception can be substantially affected by hearing loss. However, typical hearing assessments do not capture information about speech recognition. We addressed this using the event-related potential technique to examine auditory N100 responses that index processing of specific speech cues. We found that listeners with mild hearing loss encode differences in a temporal cue (voice onset time) less robustly than normal-hearing listeners, pointing to a tool for measuring effects of hearing loss on speech perception.

POSTER 65**MERE EXPOSURE EFFECT, BUT NO POST-PEAK DECREMENT WITH ADDED EXPOSURES**

CRYSTAL CASADO, TORI PENA, CODY POLACK, PATTY LI, MIKAEL MOLET, RALPH MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

The mere exposure effect (MEE) refers to the observation that repeated exposures to a neutral stimulus usually induce positive affective evaluations of that stimulus. Toward determining whether the MEE obeys the rules of associative learning, we investigated whether the MEE was sensitive to the post-peak decrement effect that is commonly observed in associative learning. The MEE was found, but no decline in ratings was observed even after many post-asymptotic stimulus exposures.

POSTER 66

A STUDY OF NOVELTY AND MICROELEMENTS IN ASSOCIATIVE LEARNING

KORY OTERO, JESSE W. WHITLOW (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY – CAMDEN)

Previous research suggests novel stimuli can act as both a stimulus feature and as a common element. The present study further investigates the role of novelty in associative learning. Specifically, this study measures individual roles of distinctive, suppressed, common, and configural elements in associative learning with a particular interest on the role of novelty. The results are discussed in terms of each element and their representation in associative strength.

POSTER 67

DIFFERENCES IN COMPREHENSION OF EXPOSITORY AND NARRATIVE TEXT ON DIGITAL MEDIUMS

ELLIE LEIGHTON (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

The current research project examined the impact of new technology (e.g., Kindle) on reading comprehension of expository and narrative text. In comparing reading speed and performance on a multiple-choice text, results from this study showed that skilled readers are more likely to adapt their reading speed to maintain equal comprehension levels across text types, whereas less-skilled readers failed to adapt their reading pace and thus their comprehension suffered when reading expository text.

POSTER 68

DOES THE MEASURE MATTER? RELATIONS BETWEEN EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING AND READING COMPREHENSION ASSESSMENTS

LAURA DEWYNGAERT, LINDA BAKER (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

It is widely accepted that executive functioning skills are important to reading comprehension; however, the assessment used to measure comprehension should be considered. The current study investigates and reveals that the relations between different types of executive functioning skills and reading comprehension differ in a sample of undergraduates when two different comprehension assessments were used, possibly due to differing cognitive demands. This highlights the importance of considering comprehension assessment format in research and

in practice.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium

413

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY ROUNDTABLE: COMMUNITIES AND FEMINIST PRINCIPLES

Saturday, March 3, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: KATHRYN J. KOZAK

BUILDING COMMUNITIES COMMITTED TO FEMINIST PRINCIPLES

This roundtable will present two feminist uses of community – consciousness-raising groups and feminist pedagogy – and open space to discuss the intersections of feminism and community, as well as possibilities of creating communities committed to antisexist principles and gender equality. Questions will explore participants' experiences with consciousness-raising or feminist pedagogy; examples of feminist communities which participants belong to or hope to develop; and possibilities for future development of feminist communities.

Presentations

Building communities committed to feminist principles

by Kathryn J. Kozak, Debra Harkins (Suffolk University)

Discussant(s): ()

Saturday, March 3, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium

414

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: PSYCHOLOGY AND HUMAN RIGHTS AT THE UNITED NATIONS

Saturday, March 3, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: TERESA OBER

PSYCHOLOGY AND THE UNITED NATIONS' AGENDA ON HUMAN RIGHTS

This symposium will provide an overview of psychological issues arising from international human rights concerns, with a particular focus on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Participants include interns of the American Psychological Association United Nations NGO, an accredited non-governmental organization recognized by the UN as Civil Society. During this symposium, international and cross-cultural psychological issues will be discussed, along with research-based implications for improving global mental health and functioning.

Presentations

Psychology, Civil Society, and the United Nations

by Teresa Ober (The Graduate Center CUNY)

Migration-Related Trauma and the UN's Response

by Tanya Erazo (The Graduate Center CUNY)

Significant Effects of Mental Health on North Korean Refugees during Their Resettlement Process

by Jeea Yang (New York University)

Schizophrenia in the Developing World

by Crista Scaturro (Long Island University – Brooklyn)

Mindfulness Meditation Not Only Benefits Mental Health, but Also Environmental Health

by Minzhi Liu (New York University), Emily Valente (Teachers College, Columbia University)

Discussant(s): Janet Sigal (Fairleigh Dickinson University)**Saturday, March 3, 2018****11:00am-12:20pm****Paper****408****LEARNING PAPERS: ASSOCIATIVE LEARNING****Saturday, March 3, 2018****11:00am-12:20pm****11:00am - 11:15am****HOW DOES ABSENCE OF BOTH THE CUE AND OUTCOME INFLUENCE CUE-OUTCOME LEARNING?**

ANNA TSVETKOV, CODY W. POLACK, ZEKIEL Z. FACTOR, JEFF J. JOSEPH (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), DYEDRA JUST, ROBIN A. MURPHY (OXFORD UNIVERSITY), RALPH R. MILLER (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

In the framework of contingency theory, trials in which neither cue nor outcome are presented are called D-cell events. Our present experiments concern the basis by which subjects learn about D-cell events. We investigated whether the use of trial markers can alter the effective impact of D-cell events without increasing the objective time of 'D' cell experiences. This might provide a means of accelerating acquisition and enhancing durability of what is learned.

11:20am - 11:35am**ANALYSIS OF A NEURAL NETWORK ACCOUNT OF ACQUIRED EQUIVALENCE AND ATTENTIONAL SET.**

SARA BRU GARCIA (NOTTINGHAM), DAVID GEORGE (HULL), JASPER ROBINSON (NOTTINGHAM)

Two computer-based discrimination tasks designed to detect acquired equivalence and attentional set were administered to a group of young human participants. Participants demonstrated acquired equivalence and attentional set, and a positive

correlation between performance in both tasks was observed. These results are anticipated by a three-layered connectionist network, whose hidden units are activated and shared by inputs of the discrimination that signal the same outcome (e.g., +). Implications for this approach will be discussed.

11:40am - 11:55am**EXPERIENCING ASSOCIATIVE INTERFERENCE FACILITATES EXCITATORY CONDITIONING OF A DIFFERENTIAL INHIBITOR IN HUMANS**

JUAN ROSAS, GABRIEL GONZALEZ, JOSE ALCALA, PEDRO OGALLAR, JOSE CALLEJAS-AGUILERA (UNIVERSIDAD DE JAEN)

A study on human predictive learning explored whether the experience of associative interference facilitates subsequent learning. Simple exposure of a target cue rendered the target cue as a differential inhibitor that passed both, retardation and summation tests. Using a design that prevented the use of rules to solve the task, reversing the relationship between a different cue and the outcome facilitated subsequent excitatory conditioning of the target inhibitor, regardless of the direction of the change.

12:00pm - 12:15pm**LEARNING TO LEARN (LTL) IN AN ASSOCIATIVE LEARNING TASK WITH HUMANS**

PAULA BALEA CARBAJO, MARIA DEL CARMEN SANJUAN, JAMES BYRON NELSON (UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY)

Three experiments examined LTL in a human conditioning paradigm. Compared to controls, without prior conditioning or extinction, phase-1 conditioning of A facilitated phase-2 conditioning with B. Though seldom observed in the literature, phase-3 extinction with A facilitated phase-4 extinction of B. The effects, appearing after one trial, depended on separate representations of the conditioning and extinction experiences, not on physical generalization, intermixing A and B trials, nor on the strength of the A-evoked US representation.

Saturday, March 3, 2018**11:00am-12:20pm****Symposium****409****PSI CHI WORKSHOP: GETTING INTO GRADUATE SCHOOL (CLINICAL/COUNSELING)****Saturday, March 3, 2018****11:00am-12:20pm****GETTING INTO GRADUATE SCHOOL - CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PROGRAMS**

KEITH MORGEN (CENTENERY UNIVERSITY) AND JASON SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This workshop covers essential material for undergraduate

students looking to apply to graduate school in the areas of clinical/counseling psychology. Specific content covered includes: (1) Admissions standards and procedures, (2) the value of research experience in the graduate school application process, (3) differences between clinical and counseling psychology, and (4) differences between the Ph.D. and Psy.D. degrees. Admissions standards for those seeking master's programs in counseling or social work will also be addressed.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium

405

**DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY INVITED SYMPOSIUM:
SENSITIVE PERIODS, A CROSS-SPECIES APPROACH**

Saturday, March 3, 2018

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: MAYA OPENDAK, PH.D.

**SENSITIVE PERIODS IN EMOTIONAL LEARNING AND THE
EFFECTS OF TRAUMA: A CROSS-SPECIES APPROACH**

Although trauma experienced at any age can have deleterious effects on cognition and emotion, trauma experienced in early life has unique consequences on neurobehavioral development. In particular, many individuals with a history of early-life trauma demonstrate impairments in emotional processing—a hallmark of clinical disorders including anxiety, depression and PTSD. These effects are especially profound when infant trauma occurs in the context of abusive and/or neglectful caregiving. Due to ethical and technical challenges associated with studying early-life trauma in humans, the mechanisms underlying these effects remain unclear. Animal models have provided insight into causation, as well as the development of targeted interventions following trauma to prevent the emergence of deficits.

In this symposium, we present data bridging human and animal research showing that early life is a sensitive period for programming fear learning across the lifespan and the unique effects of trauma during this period. We will begin by presenting data showing that children adopted from impoverished caregiving environments demonstrate accelerated patterns of prefrontal cortex-amygdala connectivity in response to emotional stimuli. We then transition to animal research to tease apart mechanisms, presenting research from rodent studies showing that abusive or neglectful caregiving in early-life accelerates the development of fear processing and the maturation of brain regions important for emotional development, including amygdala, hippocampus, and prefrontal cortex. Finally, we will present data on the mechanisms by which early-life caregiving trauma may program these long-term changes in fear processing. The studies and discussion presented here will demonstrate the necessity of bridging human and animal work in order to understand the effects of early life trauma on emotional learning and to develop effective strategies for intervention and treatment.

Presentations

The Neuro-Environmental Loop of Plasticity: Parental

Regulation of Developing Amygdala.

by Bridget Callaghan (Columbia University ; The University of Melbourne and Melbourne Health), Dylan G. Gee (Yale University), Laurel Gabard-Durnam (Boston Children's Hospital), Eva Telzer (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Nim Tottenham (Columbia University)

ELS associated with precocious amygdala development and unexpected dip in threat-associated freezing

by Kevin G. Bath, Gabriela Manzano-Nieves, Marilyn Bravo, Angelica Johnsen, Haley Goodwill, Meghan Gallo, Chelsea Lopez, Vivian Lu (Brown University)

Acute neurobehavioral mechanisms of infant trauma with a caregiver

by Maya Opendak (New York University Langone Medical Center; Nathan Kline Institute), Rosemarie Perry (New York University), Charlis Raineke (University of British Columbia), Tiffany Doherty (University of Delaware), Tania Roth (University of Delaware), Regina Sullivan (New York University Langone Medical Center; Nathan Kline Institute)

Discussant(s): Regina Sullivan (Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, New York University Langone Medical Center, New York, NY USA; Emotional Brain Institute, Nathan Kline Institute, Orangeburg, NY, USA)

Saturday, March 3, 2018

11:00am-12:15pm

Symposium

401

**SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM: UNDERSTANDING AND REDUCING
AGEISM**

Saturday, March 3, 2018

11:00am-12:15pm

CHAIR: ASHLEY LYTLE

UNDERSTANDING AND REDUCING AGEISM

As the population of older adults continues to grow, a need to understand and reduce stereotypes about aging becomes more urgent. This symposium explores aging stereotypes: how positive and negative stereotypes about aging are generated, the relationship between stereotypes of aging and psychosocial perceptions of aging, and an intervention designed to reduce stereotypes toward older adults.

Presentations

How Ageism Differs for Men and Women

by Jamie Macdonald, Sheri R. Levy (Stony Brook University)

Ageism, Social Support, Aging Anxiety and Evaluations of One's Own Health

by Luisa Ramirez, Ximena Palacios (Universidad del Rosario)

Reducing Ageism: Education about Aging and Extended Contact with Older Adults

by Ashley Lytle (Stevens Institute of Technology), Sheri R. Levy

(Stony Brook University)

Saturday, March 3, 2018
12:30pm-1:50pm

Invited Speaker **Salon E/C/D**

INVITED PRESIDENTIAL KEYNOTE ADDRESS: BELLA DEPAULO
Saturday, March 3, 2018
12:30pm-1:50pm

CHAIR: SUSAN KRAUSS WHITBOURNE

PSYCHOLOGY IS YOUR SECRET WEAPON: WHAT YOU HAVE THAT OTHER PEOPLE

BELLA DEPAULO (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA)

Coming

Saturday, March 3, 2018
12:30pm-1:50pm

Event **413**

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY (SCRA) LUNCHEON
Saturday, March 3, 2018
12:30pm-1:50pm

CHAIR: ROBEY CHAMPINE

Saturday, March 3, 2018
2:00pm-3:20pm

Invited Speaker **Salon E/C/D**

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: GERI MILLER, PH.D.
Saturday, March 3, 2018
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: DR. KEITH MORGEN

CURRICULAR & PROFESSIONAL ISSUES IN SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS TRAINING

GERI MILLER (APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

The clinical psychology keynote will address ten core concerns related to the integration of substance use disorders training in the clinical/counseling psychology graduate school curriculum. Each concern will be outlined with examples and accompanied by a suggested response to address the related concern. Following the keynote address, a question and answer exchange with the audience will further underscore the importance of these ten core concerns and their suggested remedies.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

2:00pm-3:20pm

Poster

Franklin Hall A

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY POSTER SESSION
Saturday, March 3, 2018
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: TAYLOR DARDEN

POSTER 1

WHAT'S THERE TO EAT? INVESTIGATING FOOD INSECURITY IN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

TANZINA AHMED (BRONX COMMUNITY COLLEGE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ROSITSA ILIEVA (THE NEW SCHOOL)

Over the past decade, there has been a growing interest in community food security (Pothukuchi, 2004; Walker et al., 2010). However, the challenges that college students experience have received limited attention, despite recent work on the rising epidemic of hunger among college students (Chaparro et al., 2009). We present the results of a study that used narratives, surveys, and audits of the campus foodscape to review how community college students experience food access and insecurity.

POSTER 2

MAJOR LEAGUE OBESITY: ARE AMERICANS EATING THEIR WAY TO VICTORY?

DAVID VACCARO, NICOLE ANTONACCI, NICOLE SWEAZY, DEEANNA WELLING, GREGORY PRIVITERA (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

An existing-data design was used to evaluate the average Body Mass Index (BMI) in major U.S. cities across factors related to the number of professional sports teams (MLB, NFL, NBA, MLS, and NHL) that play there. The most predictive model for obesity included the number of sports teams and their combined winning percentage as predictor variables, with higher BMIs predicted for cities with fewer sports teams and higher winning percentages.

POSTER 3

QUALITY OF LIFE IN FAMILIES OF YOUNG CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

CATHERINE MELLO (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS), MÉLINA RIVARD, AMÉLIE TERROUX (UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL), CÉLINE MERCIER (UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL)

Family quality of life (FQOL) was assessed in 493 mothers and fathers of preschool-aged children with autism spectrum disorder before receiving early behavioral intervention services. No differences were noted between mothers and fathers. Parents were most satisfied with their physical and material well-being and least satisfied with family interactions. Several predictors of FQOL were identified, namely household income, mothers'

employment, perceived social support, and children's adaptive behavior and symptom severity.

POSTER 4

MUSIC 101 EVALUATION PROJECT

ANDREA SHAKER, KATIE TSITARIDIS, MELISSA L. WHITSON
(UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

This project was a collaborative evaluation of Music Haven, a rapidly growing after-school arts program in at-risk neighborhoods. It consisted of a pre-post evaluation of an introductory music class for 3rd and 4th graders in a local public school. The pre-post questionnaires were administered to students and their parents/guardians. This poster presentation will include information about the study and the results of the evaluation.

POSTER 5

THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE ACTIVELY AGING

LAUREN HAMMOND (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

Despite popular belief, the elderly are capable and motivated to be active individuals. Current research suggests that physical activity has a positive influence on health. This study examines the influence between the level of physical activity and social participation on overall quality of life in the elderly. High levels of physical activity and social participation were associated with perceived physical health and health-related quality of life, but not with subjective quality of life more generally.

POSTER 6

IMPLEMENTING A DIALECTICAL BEHAVIORAL THERAPY-BASED MODULE IN A FULL SERVICE COMMUNITY SCHOOL

ALLIJAH BENNETT, DARIA LEDDY, HE LEN CHUNG (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This poster presents the development of a dialectical behavioral therapy (DBT)-based module emphasizing mindfulness in a full-service community school. The module aims to decrease violent and depressive behaviors, anxiety, as well as increase emotion regulation and interpersonal effectiveness among school-aged students. We are creating an accessible DBT-based program that can be carried out by teachers and other mentors in schools and community programs to support positive youth development.

POSTER 7

ENVIRONMENT AND EMOTION

JASON GORDON, NOAH FOREST, DJENICA BEAUDOUIN
(GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY)

This study explored the impact of light level on mood. To examine this issue, the positive and negative affect schedule (PANAS) was completed by 40 participants who were randomly

assigned to one of two light conditions: dim or bright light. Findings indicated that negative mood was intensified for males in the bright light, but there was no change in positive mood and no differential effects of light on either positive or negative mood in females.

POSTER 8

PROMOTING BEST PRACTICES FOR SCHOOL ENGAGEMENT AMONG URBAN YOUTH

HE LEN CHUNG, BAILEY HENNEBERGER, DYLAN BRIGDEN
(THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Check and Connect is an evidence-based mentoring program that addresses chronic absenteeism by increasing students' school engagement. This poster presents reflections from program mentors regarding the implementation of best practices recommended by previous research. Specifically, reflections address the development of mentor-mentee relationships and how the program is integrated into a full-service community school (FSCS) in a low-income urban neighborhood. Findings will be discussed in terms of promoting positive youth development among urban youth.

POSTER 9

PHOTO TALES OF NYC: STUDENTS' EXPLORATION OF COMMUNITY AND INEQUALITY THROUGH PAR

JAILINE BATISTA, JENNIFER PIPITONE (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), SVETLANA JOVIC (PRATT INSTITUTE)

This participatory action research (PAR) project aimed at fostering students' sense of agency and ownership over the communities to which they belong. Using photography and narrative, we invited student perspectives on different environments that mattered to them, what they perceived as assets/challenges, and how they saw their role in the existing state of affairs. In sharing student photo narratives, this poster maps out the relationship between social structures and injustices that shaped students' everyday lives.

POSTER 10

GREEN PRACTICES IN THE CAMBA RESPITE BED PROGRAM

JULIE PELLMAN (NEW YORK COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY)

The purpose of this study was to ascertain the activity of the churches and synagogues that participate in the CAMBA Respite Bed Program with regards to green practices. It was thought that the information might prove influential in fostering norms with regards to pro-environmental behavior in the respite bed sites. In fact, as a result of this study, the CAMBA Respite Bed Program changed its linen washing practices.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

2:00pm-3:03pm

Poster

Franklin Hall A

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY POSTER SESSION III
Saturday, March 3, 2018
2:00pm-3:03pm

POSTER 1

CREATIVITY ACROSS SETTINGS: DOES SETTING AFFECT THE CREATIVITY OF INTROVERTS AND EXTROVERTS?

MICHAEL WYSOCKI, PATRICIA KAHLBAUGH (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This two-part experiment tested the effects of environment on relationships between extraversion and creativity. Using Guilford's Alternate Uses as a measure of creative fluency, participants completed one part of Guilford's Alternate uses in a lab setting, and the second part in either a lab or external setting. No interaction between setting and extraversion on creativity was found; however, openness was related to creative fluency at time 2.

POSTER 2

ENJOYMENT AND USEFULNESS OF LEARNING ABOUT ONE'S HIGHEST AND LOWEST CHARACTER STRENGTHS

ARYSSA WALTERS, ABIGAIL COONS, SOPHIA STANFORD, CORIE LEVINE, FRANCESCA ZISA, SAMANTHA DORAZIO, ALANE SCHMELKIN, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Positive psychological interventions often focus on practicing one's top strengths in new ways, but research also suggests that practicing lowest strengths can also be useful. The current research showed that participants anticipated enjoying learning about and reported enjoying writing about their highest strengths more than their lowest strengths. However, anticipated usefulness of learning about or reported usefulness of writing about their highest versus lowest strengths did not differ. Implications for future research are discussed.

POSTER 3

HOW WE REMEMBER OUR PASTS IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN SELF-ESTEEM

SAMANTHA A. BIGGS, EMILY C. GROVE, EMILY R. ENGLERT, JESSIE C. BRIGGS, ANDREW KARPINSKI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

We theorized that people reconstrue their past selves to serve self-enhancement goals following a threat to their self-esteem. Participants (N=113) were randomly assigned to an intelligence threat manipulation and then wrote about a past memory. Memories were coded for fixed or growth mindset, and as academic or interpersonal. Threatened participants with a growth mindset were more likely to recall academic memories, whereas those with a fixed mindset were more likely to recall interpersonal memories.

POSTER 4

SELF-CONSTRUAL COMPARABILITY AND BICULTURAL

IDENTITY INTEGRATION IN MENTAL HEALTH

DARA SALEM, SCARLETT SIU MAN HO, PHILIP WONG (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY-BROOKLYN)

The variables of interest in this study include bicultural identity integration (BII), self-construal (SC) (comprised of independent and interdependent SCs), and mental health. Using a sample of 214 Chinese Americans across the US, this study set out to explore the relationship of SC convergence/divergence (having similar or discrepant levels of the two SCs) and BII to mental health. Results indicated that BII and SC convergence both contributed separately and uniquely to mental health.

POSTER 5

HOW DO SELF-EXPANDERS AND SELF-CONSERVERS DIFFER?

DAVID STROHMETZ, NORELLE BONDAR, KRISTI PANNONE, PAIGE KAERCHER (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The current study examines how self-expanders and self-conservers differ in ways that may be related to our basic motivation for self-expansion. 117 participants completed measures of self-expansion, mindset orientation, need for cognition, and academic motivations for attending college. Compared to self-conservers, self-expanders had a greater growth mindset, higher need for cognition, and more intrinsic academic motivations. Self-expansion is posited as a means for understanding individual differences in these areas.

POSTER 6

SELF-DETERMINATION THEORY AND EXERCISE

EMILY MACKOWIAK, KRISTINE SLANK (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

I investigated whether exercise refills the basic psychological needs of autonomy, competence, and social relatedness. After obtaining pretest measures of participants' needs, I told participants a fabricated statement designed to thwart one of their needs. Then participants walked or sat for 10 min, and posttest measures of psychological needs were obtained. In the autonomy-thwarted condition, scores on all three psychological needs increased from pre- to posttest in the nonexercise but not in the exercise group.

POSTER 7

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN ACADEMIC MINDSETS IN FIRST-SEMESTER COLLEGE STUDENTS

JASMINE KISHIMOTO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

First-semester undergraduates (n=100) responded to questionnaires assessing academic mindsets in general and their mindsets within their least favorite and favorite classes. We observed significant positive correlations between general sense of purpose, belonging, and self-efficacy, $.25 < r < .34$. Further, students reported significantly greater feelings of belonging, purpose, and self-efficacy in their favorite class compared to their

least favorite class, $1.18 < d < 1.44$. Perceptions of growth mindset did not vary across classes.

POSTER 8

INSTAGRAM VS. FINSTAGRAM: POSSIBLE DIFFERENCES IN MOTIVATION

GABRIELLE NIRENBERCHIK, BROOKE KOHLER, EMILY MALAK, GABRIELA MARRERO, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Instagram is popular among college students, and a recent trend is to create fake Instagram accounts (Finsta) under a different name, allowing posts to be less censored but made to fewer followers. Our 134 participants (107 female, 24 male, 3 other) answered questions about their Instagram and Finsta use and completed scales measuring motivations for using each platform. As expected, Instagram users were motivated by social interactions and Finsta users by a sense of belonging.

POSTER 9

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGAGEMENT AND LONELINESS: A MIXED-METHOD STUDY

ALYSSA DERONDA, VINCENT MEDINA, YAA OPOKU-MENSAH, FANLI JIA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Social engagement has been shown to reduce the feeling of loneliness (Lucas et al., 2010). This study investigated how engaging in pro-environmental activities, a largely social experience, effects the feeling of loneliness. A mixed-methods design examined participants' level of loneliness and environmental engagement. A hierarchical regression indicated that environmental involvement negatively predicted loneliness and qualitative evaluation of interviews revealed that participants with lower levels of loneliness showed themes of pro-environmental engagement with other people.

POSTER 10

INDICATORS OF AFRICAN AMERICAN CULTURAL COLLECTIVISM AND THE SELF

KELLY RODGERS (BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study sought to examine a measure of self-construals with the overarching goal of offering suggestions for revising traditional measures of cultural orientation to more accurately capture manifestations of collectivism amongst African Americans. It was found that interdependence in African Americans can be most readily observed in the value placed on family and community, cultural activities, contact time with other African Americans, and in times when members of the community need protection.

POSTER 11

UNREALISTIC OPTIMISM AND GELOTOPHOBIA: BLEAK PAST AND BLEAK FUTURE

JACLYN STAGG (ITHACA COLLEGE), JULIA GLASSMAN

(ITHACA COLLEGE)

Gelotophobes, who fear being the object of laughter, show dour personalities. We explored the tendencies of gelotophobes toward unrealistic optimism. We hypothesized that gelotophobes would show little unrealistic optimism. They do not display unrealistic optimism for positive events, but do so for negative events. Further, their views of life show global negativity. Thus in some senses, gelotophobes are part-time pessimists, a finding that is consistent with previous research showing that they do not self-deceive.

POSTER 12

"THIS CHOCOLATE SUCKS": THE IMPACT OF A PERSON'S OPINION ON LIKING

SHANNON KEITH, BRENDAN DALY, NICOLE CAPEZZA (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

This study examined how participants would rate a piece of chocolate based on the opinion of a confederate. Participants (N = 73) were randomly assigned by participant gender into a 2 (confederate gender: female, male) x 3 (type of opinion: none, positive, negative) between-subject experiment. As hypothesized, the positive opinion group liked the chocolate significantly more than the control group which liked the chocolate significantly more than the negative group.

POSTER 13

OBEDIENCE TO AUTHORITY SCALE: A NEW SELF-REPORT MEASURE OF OBEDIENCE

HANNAH JOHNSON, DANIEL MATA, PUTI WEN, DALLAS MATTERN, DAVID TRONSRUE (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study validated a new measure of obedience, the Obedience to Authority Scale (OTAS). Participants were 86 undergraduate students ages 18-24. Participants played Cyberball, as an experimental manipulation of ostracism. They then completed several convergent and discriminant validity measures, as well as the OTAS. Results indicate that the OTAS has strong internal reliability, as well as acceptable convergent and discriminant validity. The experimental manipulation of ostracism, however, did not produce differences in OTAS scores.

POSTER 14

AUTHORITARIANISM, RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND THE YEAR 2050 REVISITED

TIM BOCKES (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

An updated measure of support for non-egalitarian social policy was investigated along with Right Wing Authoritarianism, Social Dominance Orientation and consideration of the loss of majority status for Whites in the U.S. projected to occur near the year 2050. Of 80 MTurk respondents, data from 61 White responses were retained for analysis. Both RWA and SDO significantly predicted non-egalitarian social policy in a multiple regression model, but 2050 consideration did not.

POSTER 15

PARENTING STYLES, CONTINGENCIES OF SELF-WORTH, AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

GRETCHEN HINTZE, MADELINE ALBERT, SHANNON COSTA, MAKENZIE STROUP, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Individuals develop contingencies of self-worth based on the way people they look up to (e.g., parental figures) value them. We investigated whether the parenting styles displayed by their parents would correlate with subjects' self-worth contingencies as well as their likelihood of engaging in deviant behaviors typical for college students (e.g., underage drinking). We surveyed 88 college students and found that contingencies of self-worth were more strongly related to deviance than were parenting styles.

POSTER 16

EMOTION REGULATION AND MORAL JUDGMENT

BELINDA CHEN, ALAN LEIGH (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

A common method of investigating the role of emotion in moral judgment is to measure emotional responses while responding to sacrificial moral dilemmas but it is difficult to distinguish responses in these dilemmas as being centered on avoiding harmful actions or endorsing moral preferences. We investigated whether emotion regulation difficulties predict moral preferences using modified dilemmas. Participants with higher DERS-18 scores found it more permissible to endorse the harmful action for a negative immediate outcome.

POSTER 17

MORAL JUDGMENTS IN SACRIFICIAL DILEMMAS: THE AVOIDANCE OF NEGATIVE IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES

ALEXANDER KOPIN, ALAN LEIGH, JESSICA STANSBURY, GEOFFREY MUNRO (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

What do responses in sacrificial moral dilemmas actually tell us about moral judgments? We modified commonly used dilemmas and incorporated response time constraints within the dilemmas, revealing that moral judgments are better associated with condemning negative immediate outcomes rather than negative distant outcomes. Exploratory analyses also revealed that age was a significant predictor of moral judgments.

POSTER 18

MORALITY MEDIATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEX AND RELIGIOSITY

ANGELA EHRHARDT, JEFFREY BARTEL (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

To determine if morality moderates the previously-found relationship between sex and religiosity (especially when morality and religiosity are considered as multidimensional traits), we analyzed the relationships among these variables using data from 696 adult participants. We found sex differences among the dimensions of religiosity we examined and among some dimensions of morality. Finally, some aspects of morality (e.g.,

valuing "purity") appear to mediate, but not moderate, the relationship between sex and religiosity.

POSTER 19

SERVING WITHIN THE CHURCH: PERSONALITY TRAITS RELATE TO HOW PEOPLE CHOOSE

CHARLES JANTZI, HENRY DANSO, KALLAN BOOKER, JESSICA LYNCH, MAKENZIE NEAL (MESSIAH COLLEGE)

This correlational study examined the link between personality traits and people's preferred avenues of service within the church. Premised on Holland's (1985, 1996) model of person-career fit, we expected that the big five personality traits would be related to where lay people volunteer their services within the church. Results revealed interesting patterns of linkages between personality traits and preferred means of serving, suggesting that personality traits should be considered when matching volunteers to various tasks.

POSTER 20

DIFFERENTIAL ITEM FUNCTIONING OF THE RELIGIOSITY MEASURE QUESTIONNAIRE BY GENDER

ERIC BOORMAN (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER MAGALIS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Numerous measures of religiosity and spirituality have been developed. One measure is the Religiosity Measure Questionnaire. Past research has shown this measure to be effective however questions remain regarding the item functioning of this scale. The present study assessed the differential item functioning of the Religiosity Measure Questionnaire by gender. Results revealed no items functioned differently for men or women. The present study supports the utility of this questionnaire.

POSTER 21

MALLEABILITY, CONTROLLABILITY AND THE SELF-CONSCIOUS EMOTIONS IN A HEALTH CONTEXT

EVA GARCIA-FERRES, MARY TURNER DEPALMA (ITHACA COLLEGE)

This project investigated the relationship between shame and guilt, and beliefs about the controllability and malleability of health. Although shame and guilt were highly correlated, they presented distinct interactions with other constructs. Individuals who assumed an active role in their health, either by judging themselves as capable of controlling their general health personally or with professional guidance, were less likely to experience shame. Guilt, however, was not related to beliefs about controllability and malleability.

POSTER 22

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MEANING IN LIFE, SPIRITUALITY, AND DEPRESSION

JESSICA RADICIC (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

In the present study, the goal is to see whether spirituality moderates the relationship between meaning in life and depression. Participants will complete the Multidimensional Existential Meaning Scale (George & Park, 2016) to measure meaning in life, the Daily Spiritual Experience Scale to measure spirituality, and the Major Depression Inventory to measure depression. The hypotheses are that a greater meaning in life will correlate with lower depressive severity, and spirituality will moderate this relationship.

POSTER 23

CLUSTER MEMBERSHIP TO BIS/BAS AND UPPS AND LIFE SATISFACTION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

SOUMITRA SARKAR, WARREN REICH (HUNTER COLLEGE)

A person-centered analysis is proposed through clustering membership of predictive measures such as BIS/BAS and UPPS-P. A proposed hypothesis was that cluster membership will predict outcome variables. Clustering analysis performed through SPSS showed significant outcomes when compared to the outcome variables of Optimism LOT-R, Life Satisfaction and Psychological Distress (K6). Stepwise regression showed that when accounting for the significant co-variables, predictions produced by the cluster membership were insignificant.

POSTER 24

PARENTAL STATUS, CULTURAL VALUES, AND PERCEPTIONS OF LIE ACCEPTABILITY

ROSAURA DOMINGUEZ, ANGELA CROSSMAN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

Previous literature suggests that lies may be perceived as less acceptable when told to mothers, versus when told to other authority figures, and that this may be related to cultural values. However, our recent work suggests that parental rather than maternal status may be a driving force behind these differences. The present study further examines this possibility, while probing how Latinx cultural values influence perceptions of lies told to both parents and other authority figures.

POSTER 25

TWITTER POLITICS: CONTENT ANALYSIS OF COGNITIVE AND EMOTIONAL ASPECTS OF PRESIDENTIAL TWEETS

ALLYSA MILLER, SABRINA GONCE, THOMAS TOMCHO, MARK WALTER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This research examined a random sample of Donald Trump's tweets and speeches during September 2016. The communications were processed through the program Linguistics Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC), which calculates a percentage of words that conveys different emotions and thinking styles and gives a detailed description of which words relate to which categories of cognitive functioning. Results suggest that the thinking styles and emotional content of the tweets and the speeches was similar.

POSTER 26

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS: THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY ON POLITICAL IDEOLOGY AND DECISION MAKING

CELIA TORRES, NATHAN GREENAUER (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

Research on personality and political ideology has typically focused on the "Big Five" characteristics with little emphasis on other traits. This study sought to expand on existing research by assessing whether individual differences in narcissism, aggression, altruism, and entitlement could predict a preference for political candidates and ideologies. Results indicated that narcissism was a significant predictor of ideology and candidate preference in one sample, whereas Altruism negatively predicted conservatism in a second sample

POSTER 27

TIME PERSPECTIVE AND EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

ANTHONY PERACCHIO, JENNA WILSON, NATALIE SHOOK, JONELL STROUGH (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the extent to which emotional well-being is associated with different constructs of time perspective. Participants were online volunteers recruited via Amazon's Mechanical Turk (N = 830), who completed an online survey. We found that greater emotional well-being was associated with thinking more about the present and future, and thinking less about the past. However, having a focus on positive past events was associated with greater emotional well-being.

POSTER 28

POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY PRACTICE BY SENIOR CITIZENS: INFLUENCE ON SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

BEVERLY DOLINSKY, ISABELLA LISS, LAUREN WILSON (ENDICOTT COLLEGE)

The purpose of this research was to examine the impact of positive psychology practice offered as drop-in courses within community senior centers. It was hypothesized that levels of subjective happiness, gratitude, and optimism would increase in senior citizens as a result of the training. Over a four week period, senior citizens participated in positive psychology training. The results indicated a significant increase in subjective happiness, gratitude, and optimism as a result of the training.

POSTER 29

SOCIAL EVALUATION ASSOCIATED WITH CHOOSING "HEALTHY" SNACKS FOR PRE-SCHOOL AGED CHILDREN

ALLYSA DANEAULT, YOHAN KRUMOV, LAUREN LEAVEY, OLIVIA BACHA, KAYLEE DEFELICE, CHRISTINE GRAFFEO, AUTUMN HENRY, CARLOS BORJA, JENNA L. SCISCO (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Parents responded to scenarios regarding food choices for their preschool-aged children in social and non-social situations. A paired samples t-test found that participants selected the natural yogurt significantly more often than dinosaur labeled yogurt when

being socially evaluated. Participants with higher levels of health consciousness selected the natural yogurt more often regardless of the situation. Participants also rated the natural yogurt as significantly healthier, more expensive, and were willing to pay more for it.

POSTER 30

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CUE PREFERENCE, EMPATHY, AND IDENTITY PROCESSING STYLE

ZACHARY PILOT (UNIVERSITY OF TAMPA), SHARON BERTSCH, SARAH BALDWIN (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, JOHNSTOWN)

Communication contains linguistic and non-linguistic cues that listeners use to identify the speaker. Non-verbal cues, like tone of voice, have been used to detect deception, stress, and true feelings about oneself/others. The current study examined the role of cognitive empathy and identity processing style in explaining differences in the use of linguistic and non-linguistic cues when determining the relationship between two speakers using only auditory stimuli.

POSTER 31

APOLOGIES, NON-APOLOGIES AND THE BROKEN PROMISE OF PIZZA

KEVIN MCKILLOP, KELLYN DEFUSCO, NAOMI LAW, KRUTIBEN PATEL, KIRSTEN MOORE, SARAH WIEDER (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Participants who were promised free pizza, then told there was none, reported more negative attitudes towards the research project when they were given a dismissive apology (I'm sorry that I lied to you about the pizza, but it's really no big deal), than when they were given non-apologies or a real apology. The non-apologies and the real apology were equally effective in repairing the damage caused by the pizza lie.

POSTER 32

THE ROLE OF SINCERE APOLOGY AND PERSPECTIVE-TAKING IN PROMOTING RECONCILIATION

HENRY DANSO, CHARLES JANTZI, JOHANNAH NEWMAN, JEN BRENNER, SIMONIE GRABOWSKI (MESSIAH COLLEGE)

An experimental study examined the effect of sincere versus insincere apology and self-focused versus other-focused attention on forgiveness and reconciliation following an offence. A significant cross-over interaction revealed that with an insincere apology, focusing on the offender predicted higher reconciliation; with a sincere apology, however, focusing on the self predicted higher reconciliation. There was no experimental effect on forgiveness, but importance of Christian faith and humanitarianism correlated positively with both forgiveness and reconciliation.

POSTER 33

THE EFFECTS OF FUTURE PRIMING ON RESOURCE CONCERN

CALVIN RONG, REGINA AGASSIAN, JOEL HERNANDEZ, MINDY ENGLE-FRIEDMAN (BARUCH COLLEGE)

Two groups were compared: one was primed to think about themselves in the present and one to think about themselves in the future. Participants in the future group scored higher than the present group on concern over access to resources and predicted care for the environment at age 90.

POSTER 34

WHAT COLD SHOULDER? SOCIAL EXCLUSION DOES NOT AFFECT TEMPERATURE PERCEPTION.

SAMELFI RAPOSO-MENA, JASMINE KISHIMOTO, JOHN COOK, KEVIN GUILLETTE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JORDAN WAAGE (AVILA UNIVERSITY), MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We attempted to replicate and extend Zhong and Leonardelli's (2008) findings that priming social exclusion caused people to literally feel cold and desire warm consumables. Participants (n=103) played a computerized ball-tossing game to induce social exclusion or inclusion. Then they estimated ambient room temperature and average temperatures of major cities, and rated desire for food varying in temperature and level of comfort. We found no significant effect of social exclusion on any dependent measure.

POSTER 35

APPRAISAL DETERMINANTS OF ATTACK AND REJECTION EMOTIONS

IRA ROSEMAN, CLAIRE SIBLEY, ALEXIS KAPIJ (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), PAUL JOSE, REBECCA BLOORE (VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON)

Roseman (2013) proposed that an appraisal of Problem Type influences which emotions are elicited by motive-inconsistent events. We tested this via questionnaires measuring appraisals and emotions. As predicted, frustration, anger and guilt were rated as involving relatively instrumental problems; disgust, contempt, and shame as relatively intrinsic problems. However only the frustration vs. disgust comparison reached significance. Participants rated guilt experiences higher in controllability than shame experiences. Functional theories of appraisal-emotion

POSTER 36

SOCIAL COMPARISON, BUT NOT TIME SPENT, ON FACEBOOK PREDICTS NEGATIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

KRISTEN BARCZYNSKI, JEFFREY BARTEL (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

We collected information regarding individuals' Facebook usage and psychological well-being through an online sample of 175 Facebook users. A moderated mediation model was examined to

investigate the relationships between time spent on Facebook, number of Facebook friends, passive Facebook usage, social comparison, and psychological well-being. Most notably, in contrast to prior research, time spent on Facebook did not (though social comparison did) significantly predict the measures of psychological well-being. Further results and implications are discussed.

POSTER 37

HOW EYEWITNESS RECANTATION AFFECTS VIEWS OF A CRIMINAL CASE?

WENDY HEATH, DA'NAIA HOLDEN (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

In some criminal cases, eyewitnesses recant. We asked online respondents for their views of a case in which the number of recanting witnesses (0, 2, 5) and the delay before recantation (6 months, 5 years) varied. Although the amount of delay did not affect decisions, the number of recanting witnesses in this study did with more recantations yielding less confidence in the eyewitness' original statements and more favorable decisions for the defendant.

POSTER 38

DOES ATTITUDE ACCESSIBILITY EXPLAIN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MORAL CONVICTION AND BEHAVIOR?

PETRA CALDERON, NICOLE FONT, DANIEL WISNESKI (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

The current study tested whether the relationship between moral conviction and activism intentions (e.g., Skitka & Bauman, 2008) results from moralized attitudes being more accessible from memory. Though we found evidence that moral conviction is positively related to activism intention and that great accessibility predicts greater activism, no evidence was found for the relationship between moral conviction and accessibility.

POSTER 39

CHOOSING INDIFFERENCE: AVOIDING THE COST OF COMPASSION THROUGH MOTIVATED EMOTION REGULATION

TAYLOR BRANDT, KATHERINE SOLOMON, DEBRA VREDENBURG-RUDY, MARY MARGARET KELLY (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Compassion collapse describes the tendency for compassion to decrease as the number of suffering victims increases. One explanation given is that people down-regulate compassion when they believe its cost outweighs its benefits. Our study examined whether priming with expectation of being asked to make a lifestyle change would decrease compassion toward a group of child sweatshop workers. We found that expectation did result in compassion collapse, providing evidence for the role of motivated emotion regulation.

POSTER 40

CRITICISM INSTRUCTIONS AND SOCIAL DESIRABILITY ON

GRAMMATICAL EDITS

ANNA WINGO, REED PRIEST, AUBRY LOVELL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined peer editing by asking participants to read a piece of writing and to edit grammatical errors. Social desirability, the preference for others to view oneself favorably, was assessed in the relationship between the number of grammatical errors reported and the content of the editing prompt. Results demonstrated that criticism instructions affected the number of grammatical errors reported, and that social desirability was not associated with the number of grammatical edits reported.

POSTER 41

SOCIAL DISTANCE AND MEMORY FOR PICTURES VS. WORDS

DIANA BAE, SOYON RIM (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), ELINOR AMIT (BROWN UNIVERSITY), GEORG HALBEISEN (UNIVERSITY OF TRIER), YAACOV TROPE (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether psychological distance (i.e., subjective distance between the self and referent) affects memory for abstract versus concrete information. Specifically, we hypothesized that memory for socially-proximal (vs. -distal) objects would be superior when objects are presented pictorially (versus verbally). We found that pictures were better remembered than words and that self-associated items were better remembered than other-associated items. However, there was no interactive effect of distance and medium on memory. Follow-up studies are discussed.

POSTER 42

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS, SOCIAL COMPARISON AND LIFE SATISFACTION: EXAMINING A MINIMAL PRIMING TECHNIQUE

MORGAN HERROLD, CAITLIN WINKLER (HARTWICK COLLEGE), LAFAYETTE COMPTON (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Research suggests that socio-economic status life satisfaction. The present research's goal is to build upon previous studies, examining the potential interaction between socioeconomic status and a socioeconomic status prime on both life satisfaction and mood. Results show the predicted interaction between socio-economic status and the socioeconomic status prime on life satisfaction. We believe this process is influenced by social comparison theory.

POSTER 43

A MIXED-METHODS INVESTIGATION OF PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS RELATED TO DIABETES SELF-CARE

RALF SILVA, ALYSSA COHEN, KAYLA GROMEN, JOANNA LANGDON, JACK FICCIARDI (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Our mixed-methods approach investigated how psychological factors influence self-care practices of individuals with diabetes.

Our quantitative measures and 45min interview assessed cognitive and affective reactions to living with diabetes, particularly with respect to counterfactual thinking (CFT). The tendency to engage in self-referent upward CFT was marginally associated with coping by planning. In addition, lower levels of guilt and self-blame were marginally related to diabetes self-efficacy. Finally, improved diabetes self-care was marginally related to increased SWL.

POSTER 44

SPATIAL CLUSTERING OF POPULAR NAMES IN THE UNITED STATES

JOHN WAGGONER (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Spatial clustering of popular names across the United States was investigated over a 26 year time period between 1990 and 2016. Results indicated geographic shifts in the locations of clusters of high and low frequencies of the names over the time period studied. Findings are discussed in relationship to prior research into factors influencing parental choices of names for their children.

POSTER 45

“SPOILER ALERT”: THE EFFECT OF MISLEADING SPOILERS ON AUDIENCE ENJOYMENT

MARTHA ARTERBERRY, IRIS LIAN, SARAH STEIMEL, EMILY VALENCIA, GRACE WANG (COLBY COLLEGE)

To investigate the effect of misleading spoilers on enjoyment of text and film, 80 undergraduates read a story or watched a film. Half of the participants read a summary beforehand that contained an incorrect ending. Participants rated the text/film highly enjoyable across both spoiler conditions. In the misleading spoiler condition, ratings of frustration were higher and ratings of fluency were lower. The findings advance our understanding of the effect spoilers.

POSTER 46

PERCEPTIONS ON HOW PRE-GAME MUSIC TEMPO AFFECT ATHLETES' PERFORMANCE AND CONCENTRATION

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

This study examined perceptions of how song tempo that athletes listen to right before a competition would influence their subsequent performance. We found that participants rated the faster tempo songs as allowing the athletes to perform better and be more focused during their competition. Participants also thought swimmers, sprinters/runners, and bowlers would be more likely to listen to faster tempo songs before a match, whereas golfers would listen to slower tempo songs before a match.

POSTER 47

THE CASE FOR COHORT STUDIES INVESTIGATING EXPERIENTIAL ENTREPRENEURIAL EDUCATION

HANNAH KUPETS, ELIZABETH JACOBS (SETON HILL

UNIVERSITY), JOHN DOBSON (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

In an effort to understand how entrepreneurial intentions are affected by experiential learning, we followed an introduction to entrepreneurship class across three time points during the Spring 2017 semester. Results indicate that from T1 to T2, there was a decrease in six out of seven measures followed by an increase in at T3. Perceived behavioral control experienced a significant increase from T1 to T3. Directions for future research and implications for entrepreneurship education are discussed.

POSTER 48

THE EXPERIENCE OF VIRTUAL REALITY: USE ENHANCES ATTITUDES TOWARD VR

JENNIFER J. TICKLE, ADAM J. KASS, CONNOR S. MCKISSICK (ST. MARYS COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Recent increases in advertising for and availability of virtual reality (VR) technology make a study of perceptions and exposure to VR technology a timely research topic. Research with college students suggests that participants remain unfamiliar with VR technology and its quality, future potential, and desirability. This study allowed participants to experience VR firsthand and found that overall perceptions of VR were more positive after the experience than before. Implications for marketing are discussed.

POSTER 49

UNDERSTANDING ATTITUDES TOWARD CLIMATE CHANGE: A VISUAL IMAGERY STUDY

MARK WALTER, BRIDGET BERDIT, EMMANUEL EKHATOR, GIANNA PAPPATERRA (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Participants viewed one of two videos designed to induce the belief that climate change is the result of human action or natural causes. We hypothesized that believing climate change is human caused would be related to increases in stress, reversibility and urgency. Believing it is a natural process would be related to the opposite. The videos didn't have their intended effect but the hypothesized correlations were supported. We discuss obstacles to altering climate related beliefs.

POSTER 50

SOCIAL CONFORMITY IN POLITICAL GROUP SETTINGS

LISA MAIO, MEGHAN HARTFORD, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study looked at the potential relationships between political conservatism/liberalism and willingness to conform to a group setting in which the majority political opinion was opposite. Three similar scenario questions were asked which differed in political tension levels. Our hypothesis was that people who have different opinions than the entire group are unlikely to share them with the group because they want to maintain the social norm. The results suggest our hypotheses to be true.

POSTER 51

COGNITIVE DISSONANCE AS A MECHANISM OF SOCIAL CONFORMITY

CHRISTIAN KLINE, NATHAN GREENAUER (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

This study utilizes a framework that views cognitive dissonance as a mechanism that facilitates conformity. An experimental design is utilized to demonstrate the affective and behavioral components of dissonance as it is aroused and reduced between individuals in a group-based setting. Results indicate dissonance-arousal within participants whose behavior did not satisfy the behavioral expectations of their in-group. Dissonance-reduction was not observed; behavior-change trends are discussed in relation to primed conformity and feedback in cognitive-behavioral tasks.

POSTER 52

“GRIT”, ENGAGEMENT AND COUNTERFACTUAL THINKING

ROSARIO COLON, VINCENT PROHASKA (LEHMAN COLLEGE CUNY)

How does “grit” (passion and perseverance for achieving a specific long-term goal over an extremely long period of time, Duckworth & Eskreis-Winkler, 2015) relate to how much time people think they should engage in certain tasks and counterfactual thinking? Grit affected engagement for questions involving study habits, daydreaming and thinking about one’s long-term goals. There was no relation between grit and participants’ counterfactual thinking.

POSTER 53

THE IMPACT OF MINDSET AND GRIT ON WRITING-BASED SKILLS AND ATTITUDES

SAMANTHA MANN, LOU MANZA, SAMANTHA NICOLARO, ASHLEY MOGLE, HEATHER RIUTZEL, EMILY SCHLUSSER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

College students completing course-based writing requirements were assessed as to their mindset and attitudes/behaviors concerning composition assignments. While students self-identified with a growth mindset, possessing a fixed mindset and high grit levels, and enjoying writing, were significantly correlated with effective writing performance. These factors, however, did not associate significantly to participants’ subjective use of effective writing behaviors. A growth-based mindset, however, was associated with enjoying the writing process.

POSTER 54

PROCRASTINATORS ARE NOT GRITTY: ASSESSING “GRIT” AND PROCRASTINATION

SIHAM BENNIS, VINCENT PROHASKA (LEHMAN COLLEGE)

This study focuses on the relation of Grit, a personality trait defined as passion and perseverance (Duckworth & Eskreis, 2015) to three types of procrastination. Undergraduates (n = 64) completed surveys assessing grit and task avoidance. Significant negative correlations were found between Grit and Decisional

Procrastination ($r = -.459, p < .001$), Routine Procrastination ($r = -.545, p < .001$), and Academic Procrastination ($r = -.744, p < .001$).

POSTER 55

GRIT IN AND OUT OF THE CLASSROOM: MOTIVATIONS AND COGNITIVE HABITS

HANNAH DAVIS, LOU MANZA, AMBER HOWARD, ASHLEY MOGLE, EMILY SCHLUSSER, MEGAN COOK (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

College students were assessed as to the degree to which habits of mind, parenting styles, academic entitlement, and preferred reinforcements were associated with their academic- and nonacademic-focused grit. While parenting and reinforcement preferences were not connected to grit, these two factors were correlated with the other two school-based traits that were measured: habits-of-mind and academic entitlement. Further, a strong preference for competitive-style rewards tended to correlate with excessive academic entitlement.

POSTER 56

LEARNING ABOUT JUSTICE: ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN SOCIAL JUSTICE LEARNING AND CIVIC OUTCOMES

TARA STOPPA (EASTERN UNIVERSITY)

College-related experiences have the potential to significantly shape students’ civic identity and behaviors. In the current study, we examined one important context for promoting civic development, social justice learning, and its association with several indicators of civic identity and behaviors. Results revealed that social justice learning positively predicted students’ civic engagement, perceived competence for civic actions, civic orientations, and interest, expectations, and commitment to issues of social justice.

POSTER 57

EFFECTS OF JASMINE SCENT ADMINISTRATION ON INCREASING COMMUNITY SERVICE PARTICIPATION ATTITUDES

ALBERT SCHRIMP, SABRINA SORIANO, CYDNEY COMFORT, SLOAN GLOVER, MEGAN RANDOLPH, ERIN UNTERBRINK, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Past research indicates the consumption of L-Tryptophan (TRP), the biochemical precursor of 5-HT, produces significant changes in mood, decision-making behaviors, and interpersonal trust. The present study assessed if such physiologically-based results could be replicated with scent administration on community service participation attitudes. Results suggest jasmine scent administration can increase the positive and decrease the negative connotations of community service. Future research should track actual participant community service once they have been presented.

POSTER 58

THE IMPACT OF EMPATHY AND COST ON HELPING

BEHAVIOR

CHELSEA TANCO, SAVANNAH BUCKLEY, ANASTACIA HOWARD, GRETCHEN SECHRIST (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY)

Empathy and cost are influential in determining individuals' level of helping behavior. Undergraduate students were induced to feel empathy for another student or not and were asked to respond to a request from an authority figure or another student to help that peer. Results showed participants in empathy conditions were more likely to help regardless of who asked them. Students also were slightly more likely to help when an authority figure requested help.

POSTER 59**PREDICTORS OF VOLUNTEERING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

KRISTI MICELI, JANICE STAPLEY, MICHELE VAN VOLKOM (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Benefits (social networking, career boost, or none) from volunteering were compared among 134 (19 male and 114 female) college students. Those who viewed social benefits reported that they would volunteer the most hours ($p = .03$). Females were more likely to volunteer ($p < .001$) and indicated they would give more hours than males ($p = .05$). The nonprofit described working with children, which students may not have viewed as related to their careers.

POSTER 60**TIME IN EXISTENCE INCREASES DONATIONS TO A LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP**

JESSICA NOLAN, REGINA FASANO, MELISSA LOPEZ (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

We explored the effect of time in existence on environmental political action in a laboratory setting. Participants read about a local environmental organization working to stop the expansion of a landfill and were either told that the organization had been in existence for 5, 15 or 25 years. Results showed that those who believed the organization had been around for longer pledged to donate more of their potential earnings from a lottery.

POSTER 61**VOLUNTARY RESTRICTION OF CELL PHONE USE IN EMERGENCIES**

DIEGO FIGUEIRAS, MARGARET INGATE, ARNOLD GLASS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

We assessed willingness to comply with SMS requests to restrict cell phone use during a simulated emergency. 387 subjects were randomly assigned to one of five conditions in which wording of simulated alerts varied. Subjects responded to questions about how they would modify cell phone use. Spanish speaking subjects were randomly assigned to answer in either English or Spanish. Wording condition, age, and language of survey predicted significantly compliance/non-compliance scales.

POSTER 62**EXPOSURE TO DIVERSITY, PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS, AND WILLINGNESS TO HELP DIVERSE PEOPLE**

MADELINE TOOHEY, JESSICA JOZEFIAK, MARYBETH LEWIS, EMILY RASMUSSEN, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Factors that have been associated with willingness to help dissimilar others include experience with diversity and personality characteristics including diversity seeking, empathy, openness to experience, and agreeableness. We gave a survey measuring these factors to 53 college students, who also rated their likelihood of helping targets who differed in race/ethnicity. The level of help subjects agreed to provide differed by target race/ethnicity. Although diversity experience correlated with personality characteristics, no pattern was observed with helping.

POSTER 63**EMPATHIC REACTIONS TOWARD STORY CHARACTERS WHO ARE CHILDREN OR DOGS**

AMY CHECHI, SUSAN HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined empathy toward story characters depicted in stressful storylines who were either children or dogs and male or female. Although there were no differences found between the perceptions of dog versus child characters, female characters in both conditions elicited a sadder reaction and participants wanted to help and prevent the stressful situation from occurring in the story more so than male characters. Furthermore, the empathy level of the participants influenced their perceptions.

POSTER 64**STRESS AND HELPING BEHAVIOR: A MODERATING ROLE FOR LIFESTYLE FACTORS**

ALEXZANDREA RICHARDS, JULIANNE COLBY, BRITTNEY CARMAN, JUSTIN WELLMAN (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

The current study examined whether experimentally manipulated stress interacted with lifestyle variables (e.g., time spent volunteering, working, and having free time) to affect helping behavior. Stress was induced through a timed, difficult matrices task and the control group was given the same amount of time to doodle. Helping behavior was measured by performance on actual tasks and self-report using hypothetical scenarios. Results showed similar patterns between all moderating variables. Marginally significant interactions were also found.

POSTER 65**AGE AND VOLUNTARY RESTRICTION OF CELL PHONE USE IN EMERGENCIES**

ANGELINA SHU XIAN LIM (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY), MARGARET INGATE, ARNOLD GLASS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY- NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY)

We assessed use of cellphone functions by age and willingness to comply with SMS requests during simulated emergencies. After indicating functions used, subjects received a simulated message requesting restriction of cellphone use and a series of questions about their likely response. Age was negatively associated with number of cell phone functions used and positively associated with willingness to change use after feedback. In contrast to prior work, age did not predict initial indications of compliance.

POSTER 66

THE NEEDS-BASED MODEL OF RECONCILIATION: DO EFFECTS REPRODUCE WITH CULTURALLY RELEVANT SCENARIOS?

ALANE SCHMELKIN, CORIE LEVINE, SAMANTHA DORAZIO, FRANCESCA ZISA, SOPHIA STANFORD, ABIGAIL COONS, ARYSSA WALTERS, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

This study examined whether a foundational study about the needs-based model of reconciliation reproduces with culturally relevant scenarios. We ran two versions of this study: the original, which could be more relevant to Israeli than to American college students, and a conceptual replication, which could be more relevant to American college students. Neither version showed the anticipated effect, although manipulation checks were highly significant. Challenges of replicating scenario studies will be discussed.

POSTER 67

ARE SOCIETAL LEVEL MORAL CONCERNS ABOUT PREVENTING HARM, PROMOTING GOOD, OR BOTH?

CHAMYLAH GENERAL, DANIEL WISNESKI, ABIGAIL CASTRO (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

The current study tested whether societal level moral concerns about social order and social justice outlined in the Moral Motives Model uniquely reflect broader concerns about preventing harm and promoting good, respectively. Following an experimental manipulation meant to temporarily heighten either promotion or prevention orientation, participants reported their endorsement of both sets of moral concerns and their overall promotion/prevention orientation. Results found no evidence that the moral concerns are uniquely associated with promotion/prevention.

POSTER 68

COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES WITH CONCEALED CARRY

JOHN TANNER (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM KELEMEN (TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY)

We assessed students' perceptions of safety related to concealed carry of firearms on a university campus. Students were tested on a Texas campus that implemented concealed carry legislation and on a control campus in California. Levels of fear and likelihood of crime were assessed via questionnaire in

Study 1; implicit attitudes about safety were assessed in Study 2. Students on the Texas campus showed a significant increase in the perceived likelihood of weapon violence.

POSTER 69

EMOTIONS AND RISKS WHEN TRAVELING ABROAD: AN ANALYSIS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

MARY KATHRYN DEACON (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY, LA SALLE UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDER SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

This study assessed the influence of priming on perceptions of risk and willingness to travel abroad soon after European terror attacks. Participants were randomly assigned to read news articles about travel meant to elicit fear, curiosity, or no emotion at all. Results indicated significant differences across priming conditions on willingness to travel to cities in Europe that have recently experienced a terror event, with participants in the fear condition being the least willing to travel.

POSTER 70

A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF 265 UNIVERSITY MISSION STATEMENTS AND LEARNING GOALS.

DANA RAND, AMANDA HAMMERSLA, THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Researchers have examined mission statements for a variety of organizations (e.g., corporations, hospitals) for decades. We examined themes prevalent in university mission statements as they relate to high impact educational practices (e.g., internships, research; Kuh, 2008). We used Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count software to identify themes across mission statements from 265 universities. We found statements that speak to students' motivations, with more social process than cognitive process words; and evidence for high impact practice themes.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper

407

COGNITIVE PAPERS: SPEECH, LANGUAGE, AND KNOWLEDGE

Saturday, March 3, 2018

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: REBECCA JOHNSON, PH.D.

2:00pm - 2:15pm

PREDICTABILITY AND PARAFOVEAL PREVIEW EFFECTS IN THE DEVELOPING READER

REBECCA JOHNSON, ELIZABETH OEHRLEIN, WILLIAM ROCHE (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

This study examined the effects of predictability and parafoveal preview in developing readers, ages 6-12 years old. Target

words were manipulated by sentence context (predictable vs. neutral) and by parafoveal preview (identity, visually similar, visually dissimilar). Developing readers showed effects of both context and preview and showed the greatest preview benefit within a predictable context. Finally, more skilled developing readers received more parafoveal information and relied less on context than less skilled developing readers.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

TOP-DOWN SEMANTIC INFORMATION INFLUENCES EARLY SPEECH SOUND ENCODING

LAURA GETZ, JOSEPH TOSCANO (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

An unresolved issue in speech perception concerns how and when top-down linguistic information influences perceptual responses. We addressed this in two experiments using the event-related potential (ERP) technique to measure cross-modal semantic priming effects on the auditory N100. We provide evidence that top-down lexical information influences early perceptual encoding: listeners encode ambiguous speech sounds consistent with the phonological endpoint predicted by a semantic prime.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

PUTTING THE COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY IN COGNITIVE TECHNOLOGY

RANDALL JAMIESON (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA), HARINDER AUJLA (UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG), MATTHEW COOK (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA)

For the past 50+ years, psychologists have worked to deduce formal expressions of how people perceive, learn, remember, think, and know. That effort has led to impressive progress for understanding cognition but has rarely been applied outside the aim of theoretical debate. We present a cognitive search engine based on the BEAGLE model of semantics. The tool interprets and retrieves documents based on meaning. We illustrate the method on the experimental psychology database.

3:00pm - 3:15pm

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION AND FIRST LANGUAGE METALINGUISTIC AWARENESS IN ADULTS

AMY E. COVILL, CHELSEA L. SISK (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study revealed a significant relationship between native English-speaking college students' level of second language proficiency and their metalinguistic awareness with regard to English. Participants' ability to identify phonemes in English words was most associated with their level of second language proficiency. While conclusions about causal links cannot be drawn from this quasi-experimental design, the implications of possibly enhanced knowledge of one's native language arising from the study of a second language is discussed.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper

405

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: PARENTING AND DEVELOPMENTAL TRAJECTORIES

**Saturday, March 3, 2018
2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: RACHEL ALBERT, PH.D.

2:00pm - 2:15pm

PARENTING FROM THE INFANT'S PERSPECTIVE: CHARACTERISTICS OF BABBLING PREDICTABLY INFLUENCE MATERNAL RESPONDING

RACHEL ALBERT (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Mothers reacted to prerecorded audiovisual examples of unfamiliar infants' vocalizations and responded verbally as if they were actually interacting with the infants. To validate this video paradigm as a meaningful method for assessing responsiveness, we demonstrated that mothers respond similarly when interacting with their own infant and video infants. Acoustic quality and directedness of the vocalizations consistently influenced mothers' response rates and ways of responding. Thus, babbling creates predictable reactions that infants use for learning.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

CHILDREN'S HOSTILE ATTRIBUTION BIAS: EMOTION UNDERSTANDING AND MATERNAL SENSITIVITY AS PROTECTIVE FACTORS

MARIA WONG (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY), XI CHEN, NANCY MCELWAIN (UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN)

This report examined children's anger proneness, emotion understanding, and maternal sensitivity during toddlerhood as predictors of children's hostile attribution bias (HAB) during their later preschool years. The results revealed that maternal sensitivity predicted lower levels of HAB. In addition, emotion understanding and maternal sensitivity emerged as buffers against the negative effect of anger proneness on HAB. The findings highlight the interplay between intrapersonal and interpersonal factors in early childhood that contribute to a HAB.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

THE EFFECT OF HELICOPTER PARENTING ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' ADJUSTMENT

EMILY COOK (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

The current study examined whether perceived stress, reduced autonomy, reduced competence, and reduced relatedness partially explained why higher helicopter parenting is associated with decreased adjustment among 333 emerging adults and if gender and age moderated these associations. Results indicated that decreased autonomy, competence, and relatedness partially mediated the relationship between helicopter parenting and

depressive symptoms and dating problems suggesting that helicopter parenting undermines college students' basic psychological needs which explains increased adjustment problems.

3:00pm - 3:15pm

REAWAKENING TO THE WISDOM OF CHILDHOOD: A NON-LINEAR VIEW OF DEVELOPMENT

JUDITH NEWMAN (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY-ABINGTON COLLEGE)

I will explore the theme of an early emerging wisdom to which we may spend much of our adult lives trying to return or reawaken. Discussion will include classic notions such as ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny; Chomsky's theory of language development; the competence-performance distinction; nativist theories of gender identity and moral development; intuitive or naïve theory (of biology) approaches; and Werner's concept of co-existence, as well as several recently published books on wisdom, spirituality, and justice.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium 412

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE SYMPOSIUM: SEX DIFFERENCES IN EFFECTS OF STRESS ON LEARNING

Saturday, March 3, 2018

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: DEBRA BANGASSER

SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE EFFECT OF STRESS ON LEARNING AND ATTENTION

Many neuropsychiatric disorders share stressor exposure as an environmental risk factor and present differently in men and women. This symposium will detail how sex-specific mechanisms for responding to stress play a pivotal role in the prevalence and treatment of these disorders. Drs. Bangasser and Bhatnagar will present data from rodent studies on sex differences in stress regulation of cognition, and highlight neurobiological mechanisms that bias males and females towards different pathology. Dr. Shors will detail how preclinical findings inspired a new intervention that employs mental and physical (MAP) training to reduce symptoms in women with a history of sexual trauma.

Presentations

Sex Differences in Stress Regulation of Arousal and Attention

by Debra Bangasser (Temple University)

Orexins Mediate Sex Differences in the Stress Response and in Cognitive Flexibility

by Seema Bhatnagar (Children's Hospital of Philadelphia)

Sexual Violence Against Women: Learning to Recover with Mental and Physical (MAP) Training

by Tracey Shors (Rutgers University)

Saturday, March 3, 2018

2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium 406

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: APA'S RECENT TOOLS FOR TEACHING AND RESEARCH: DATA, CONTENT, AND ASSESSMENT

Saturday, March 3, 2018

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: BARNEY BEINS

APA'S RECENT TOOLS FOR TEACHING AND RESEARCH: DATA, CONTENT, AND ASSESSMENT

The American Psychological Association has developed new pedagogical tools. In this symposium, we will describe the new version of the Online Psychology Laboratory's data collection modules and content pages that have been renovated to make them more accessible for students with mobile devices. We will also detail specific applications for using OPL's data for in introducing inferential statistics. Finally, we will broaden the discussion to include APA's new assessment tools for associate and baccalaureate programs.

Presentations

The Online Psychology Laboratory: Now it's mobile

by Bernard Beins (Ithaca College)

Introducing the "Gist" of Inferential Statistics with The Online Psychology Laboratory

by Shawn Gallagher (Millersville University)

APA's Online Resources for Educators

by Jennifer Thompson (University of Maryland University College)

Saturday, March 3, 2018

2:00pm-3:00pm

Symposium 409

PSI CHI WORKSHOP: LEVERAGING YOUR PSYCHOLOGY DEGREE IN THE WORKFORCE REDUX

Saturday, March 3, 2018

2:00pm-3:00pm

LEVERAGING YOUR PSYCHOLOGY DEGREE IN THE WORKFORCE PANEL DISCUSSION REDUX

SANDRA CAMPEANU (LEHMAN COLLEGE)

KRISTIN HENKEL CISTULLI (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

ANDREW SIMONS (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates develop valuable skills as they progress through a psychology major. Panelists will discuss how students can leverage communication, collaboration, critical thinking and

research, self-management, professional, technological, and ethical reasoning skills during job searches and within careers outside an academic environment. This session is an excellent opportunity to follow up lessons learned from the Presidential Keynote addresses.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

Poster

Franklin Hall A

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY POSTER SESSION II

Saturday, March 3, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: TANIA ROTH, PH.D.

POSTER 1

SINGLE-DAY POSTNATAL ALCOHOL EXPOSURE INCREASES SHORT-TERM APOPTOSIS BUT NOT LONG-TERM CELL LOSS

EMMA SPILLMAN, ZACHARY GURSKY, ANNA KLINTSOVA (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

This study uses a rat model of third-trimester alcohol exposure (AE) during the brain growth spurt to examine damage to subregions of prefrontal cortex (PFC) and thalamus (nucleus reuniens; RE). We hypothesized that single-day AE increases cell death in PFC and RE short-term, causing long-term cell loss. Data indicate increased apoptosis in PFC and RE but no persistent cell loss in adulthood. Long-term PFC and RE alterations from single-day AE could manifest through alternative measures.

POSTER 2

CEREBELLAR MICROGLIAL ALTERATIONS FOLLOWING DEVELOPMENTAL ALCOHOL EXPOSURE CAN BE RESCUED BY EXERCISE

JULIA JOHANSSON, ZACHARY GURSKY, ANNA KLINTSOVA (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

A rodent model of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders is used to examine the impact of early postnatal alcohol exposure on microglia in the cerebellum, and potential rescue by voluntary exercise. Preliminary results indicate increased microglial density in alcohol-exposed animals which is mitigated by wheel-running in adolescence. This suggests that drinking during pregnancy can have detrimental effects on the brain's immune system that can persist into adolescence, and highlights the restorative potential of exercise.

POSTER 3

EFFECTS OF MATERNAL ABUSE ON CORTICAL OSCILLATIONS IN THE INFANT RAT

EMMA THEISEN, EBEN ANANE (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), DONALD WILSON, REGINA SULLIVAN, MAYA OPENDAK

(NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LANGONE MEDICAL CENTER)

Infants rely on the mother to provide them with the sensory stimulation needed for normal brain development. However, when the mother is abusive, she can produce lasting changes in pups' neural function and emotional learning. Previous work has shown that maternal presence during typical maternal behavior can modulate rat pups' cortical oscillations. Here we use local field potential recordings to show that abusive mothers have impaired ability to modulate pups' cortical oscillations.

POSTER 4

EARLY LIFE SCARCITY-ADVERSITY REARING BEHAVIORAL DEFICITS ARE REPAIRED BY ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT

LILY JACOBS (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), DIVIJA CHOPRA, STEPHANIE CHAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), HUNTER SANDLER (YESHIVA UNIVERSTIY), MAYA OPENDAK, XAVIER CASTELLANOS, REGINA SULLIVAN, MILLIE RINCON-CORTES (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Deficits in social behavior are some of the earliest effects of early life trauma and predict later life pathology. Understanding how these behavioral deficits can be repaired is a critical social issue. Here, we studied the neurobehavioral effects of being reared with an abusive mother (maltreatment) rat and found that deficits in social behavior could be significantly attenuated with two weeks of enrichment environment during preadolescents. It also repairs deficits in resting state functional connectivity.

POSTER 5

INFANT MALTREATMENT ALTERS PREADOLESCENT FEAR LEARNING

KIRA WOOD (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), MAYA OPENDAK, REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Infant trauma increases the risk of later development of psychiatric disorders, including failure to regulate learning about threatening stimuli. Using infant rats, we show that early life maltreatment (Scarcity-Adversity Model of low resources from 8-12 days of life) alters threat learning in preadolescents. Specifically, after weaning from the mother, the preadolescent rats were fear conditioned (odor-0.5mA) and tested the next day for context and cue learning, with significant differences in learning induced by maltreatment

POSTER 6

ACUTE NEUROBEHAVIORAL MECHANISMS OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY FOLLOWING INFANT TRAMA WITH A CAREGIVER

MAYA OPENDAK (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER), ASHLEIGH SHOWLER (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LANGONE MEDICAL CENTER), CHARLIS RAINEKI (UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA), REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LANGONE MEDICAL CENTER)

Evidence across many species shows that the presence of an attachment figure can buffer the effects of trauma in infants. However, repeated pairings of caregiver and traumatic cues, as occurs during cases of caregiver abuse, can produce lasting changes in cognition and emotion. We show that in complementary models of abusive care in the rat, the mother's ability to buffer stress is degraded. This occurs through structural and functional changes in amygdala and involves dopamine.

POSTER 7

BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN A PROPIONIC ACID RAT MODEL OF AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS

MARYBETH WYNEN (DREW UNIVERSITY)

Changes in sociability and anxiety as well as impact of sex were assessed in a propionic acid (PPA) rat model of Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs). PPA was infused into intraventricular cannulas over five days. PPA animals were found to have decreased sociability, comparable to humans with ASDs. Anxiety measures were insignificant. A new cohort will be run to understand findings. Empathy, impaired in human ASDs and unexplored in the PPA model, is currently being studied.

POSTER 8

OBJECT PERMANENCE IN TURKEYS (MELEAGRIS GALLOPAVO) AND MUSCOVY DUCKS (CAIRINA MOSCHATA)

LOGAN WOODHOUSE, DORIS DAVIS (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

The development of object permanence, an important cognitive process, can greatly influence the survival of a species. Our current research suggests that the environment in which a species evolves affects the course of development of object permanence, as well as its ultimate form. Through a series of specific tasks (Pollock, Prior, & Güntürkün, 2000), wild and domesticated turkeys were found to have no significant differences in their development, while the evolutionarily distant Muscovy ducks did.

POSTER 9

FACTORIAL STRUCTURE OF ATTITUDES TOWARD MATHEMATICS FOR USA STUDENTS

THOMAS HOGAN, NICHOLAS KURYLUK, ROBERT MCGOWAN, NICOLE PLANTIER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

This study examines the factorial structure of attitudes towards mathematics in nationally representative samples of United States students in grade 4 (N = 8008) and grade 8 (N = 8855) based on items in the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study 2015 database (TIMSS2015). Results confirm that some scales at each grade perform as defined by TIMSS but the self-confidence scale clearly splits into two distinctly different factors and does so for both genders.

POSTER 10

ACADEMIC ADJUSTMENT OF FIRST GENERATION AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS

JESSE ALLEN-DICKER, ANTHONY NEDELMAN, DALA BADREDDINE (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Little is known about first generation Americans, particularly those of Hispanic descent. This study sought to gain insight into the academic adjustment of first generation Americans during their freshman year of college. Despite first generation Americans having greater academic adjustment scores, they predicted their grades to plummet over the course of college. Non-first generation Americans predicted relative academic stability. Hispanic ethnicity did not have a significant effect on academic adjustment in the first generation grouping.

POSTER 11

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SLEEP QUALITY AND ADAPTIVE VS. MALADAPTIVE EMOTION REGULATION STRATEGIES

JOSEPH ANGIOLI, KARENA MORAN (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Though some research has examined the connection between emotion regulation (ER) and sleep, there is little prior research that has investigated the association between sleep quality and adaptive and maladaptive ER strategies with both positive and negative affect. An emerging adult population self-reported perceived sleep quality and use of ER strategies. Linear regression analyses showed that sleep quality was significantly positively related to maladaptive, but not adaptive, emotion regulation strategies for positive and negative affect.

POSTER 12

EMOTIONAL EXPRESSIVENESS AND EMOTIONAL EXPECTANCIES IN PARENT-ADOLESCENT DYADS

ERIC LINDSEY, EVELIN CAMPANUR, JOSE CURET, SAMANTHA FREED, STEPHEN KINA, JAEL MONTENEGRO, PAXTON MURPHY (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY BERKS CAMPUS), LEILA OMAR (PENN STATE BERKS CAMPUS), JADE RODRIGUEZ (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY BERKS CAMPUS), EVA SANCHEZ (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY BERK CAMPUS)

Adolescents' and their mothers' and fathers' emotional self-expectancies (ESE) were examined as contributors to parent-child emotional expressiveness using data from 227 10- to 12-year-olds (113 girls, 110 African Americans) and their mothers. Results revealed that ESE and HAI made unique contributions to children's emotional expressiveness with mother and father. In addition, mother's emotional expressiveness was related to adolescent's ESE. Findings contribute to theoretical understanding of cognitive-emotional links in the process of parent-adolescent relationships.

POSTER 13

EXPLORING FACTORS POTENTIALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDHOOD FEEDING DISORDERS

LAUREN E. WEBB (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY), JAMES J. GRAY (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the current study was to explore factors related to parent attitudes, behaviors, and practices that may be associated with the development of childhood feeding disorders. Findings from the current study do not support an association between that the factors examined and the development of a childhood feeding disorder. Further, findings do not support an association between childhood feeding disorders and the development of an eating disorder later in life.

POSTER 14

MOTHER'S AND FATHER'S POOR MONITORING/SUPERVISION AND CHILDREN'S EFFORTFUL CONTROL

ZOE A. PAVONCELLO-KELLEY, ANNE M. LOFTUS, MALLARI C. BOSQUE, HANNAH N. ABRANTES, KELLY A. WARMUTH (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

Eighteen mother father pairs completed surveys on their use of poor monitoring/supervision and their kindergarten-aged child's effortful control. Results showed that mothers who displayed poor monitoring/supervision were likely to have children that scored lower on effortful control tasks and mothers' poor monitoring/supervision scores explained 46% of the variance in children's effortful control scores. However, fathers' poor supervision/monitoring was uncorrelated to children's effortful control.

POSTER 15

MILITARY ATTITUDE STUDY

ASHLEY SMITH (PENNSYLVANIA STATE ALTOONA), SAMANTHA TORNELLO (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study explored attitudes towards transgender individuals serving in the military. We randomly assigned 230 participants to one of four vignettes describing an active military member: transgender male, cisgender male, transgender female, and cisgender female. We found that participants wanted greater social distance from a transgender military member compared to a cisgender member. Additionally, we found that self-identifying as male, republican, and reporting greater religiosity were all associated with negative attitudes towards transgender people

POSTER 16

A COMPARISON BETWEEN CHINESE SECULAR AND CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES' JUDGMENTS ABOUT UNOBSERVABLE ENTITIES

FANG ELEANOR YAN, HAIYU LIU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), EMILY PALMER (UNIVERSITY OF BATH), YIXIN KELLY CUI (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER CLEGG (TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY), PAUL HARRIS (HARVARD UNIVERSITY), KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

We explored how religious upbringings and parents' testimony may influence Chinese Christian and secular children's understanding of religious and scientific entities. We discovered

that preschoolers and elementary-school children share the same understanding of both religious and scientific entities as their parents. A further analysis showed that only Christian parents' ratings can directly predict children's ratings, which implies that children from Christian backgrounds would hear more testimonies about religious phenomena from their parents than secular children.

POSTER 17

COEXISTENCE OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION: BELIEFS OF IRANIAN RELIGIOUS AND NON-RELIGIOUS PARENTS

EMILY PALMER (UNIVERSITY OF BATH), FANG ELEANOR YAN, TELLI DAVOODI, AYSE PAYIR, KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), PAUL HARRIS (HARVARD UNIVERSITY)

Similarities and differences exist in children's conceptualizations of unobservable phenomena across the domains of science and religion, with parental testimony being identified as a potential influencing factor. This study investigates the parental attitudes towards science and religion, of both religious and non-religious parents in Iran. Our findings indicate that whilst both religious and non-religious parents value science in theirs and their children's lives to a similar extent, religious parents endorse religion as more important.

POSTER 18

AN EXAMINATION OF RACIAL CONSTANCY BY AGE AND RACIAL GROUP

HANNAH CARROLL, SOPHIA HASSON, ELEANOR CASTINE, KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Our study investigates children's acquisition of racial constancy, the idea that race is a fixed, unchanging construct. Results suggest that racial constancy is developing across early elementary school but the trajectory looks different based on racial background. Implications will be discussed.

POSTER 19

"WHAT DO YOU THINK WILL HAPPEN IF?": IMPROVING PARENT-CHILD CONVERSATIONS ABOUT SCIENCE

MERCEDES MUNOZ, JULIA L. MCMAHON, IAN L. CAMPBELL, KATHLEEN H. CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Parents serve as the primary science educators for their children during the preschool years. However, many parents struggle to find the best way to communicate scientific concepts with their children. This study sought to determine if quick, modeled interventions could improve the quality of science talk between parents and their four-, five-, or six-year-old children. Results showed that a scientific inquiry intervention created a more engaging learning experience for children than a direct instruction intervention.

POSTER 20

INVESTIGATING NON-TRADITIONAL PREDICTORS OF COLLEGE RETENTION

CARINNA F. FERGUSON, KATY L. DELONG, BOGLARKA K. VIZY, AMY L. GENTZLER, NICHOLAS A. TURIANO (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Traditionally, high school GPA and standardized tests scores are used to predict success in college. The current study investigated less studied variables using longitudinal data from a sample of college freshman (N = 533). We found that specific variables (stress, concentration, test preparation, test anxiety, and life satisfaction) predicted retention at different times across the students' first two years. Even when controlling for institutional risk, the non-traditional variables were uniquely important in predicting college retention.

POSTER 21

MATERNAL ATTACHMENT PREDICTS RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOR IN LATE ADOLESCENCE

BRITTANY MONTE, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how self-reported maternal and paternal attachment predicted risk-taking behavior in late adolescent undergraduates (n=143). Maternal ($r=-0.37$, $p<.001$), but not paternal attachment ($r=-0.03$, $p=.771$) significantly predicted increased risk-taking behavior. Men reported partaking in more risk-taking behaviors than women, but this difference was not significant ($r=-0.14$, $p=.088$). Maternal attachment may be critical for adolescents to develop an internal working model whose valuation of the self decreases risk taking.

POSTER 22

TEMPERAMENTAL HIGH-INTENSITY PLEASURE SEEKING AND PARENT-ADOLESCENT RELATIONSHIP PREDICT SUBSTANCE USE

LORA MCDONALD, KAYLEY MORROW, KARENA MORAN, KATY DELONG, AMY GENTZLER (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The current study explores genetic (temperament) and environmental influences (parent-child relationship satisfaction) on adolescent substance use. Our study with a sample of 90 adolescents (14-18 year olds) and their mothers revealed that higher levels of adolescent-reported high-intensity pleasure seeking and lower levels of mother-reported parent-child relationship satisfaction are related to higher levels of adolescent-reported substance use. Further exploration may produce more valuable knowledge on adolescent well-being and prompt better means to combat underage substance use.

POSTER 23

COLLEGE STUDENT'S SUBSTANCE USE, IMPLICIT BELIEFS AND EMOTION REGULATION

GINNY MILSAP, KARENA MORAN, KATIE VIZY, NICK TURIANO, AMY GENTZLER (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigated whether college students' (N=580) implicit beliefs about emotions and emotion regulation

strategies were associated with substance use. Findings indicated that as participants' incremental beliefs about emotions increase (i.e., they believe emotions are malleable), their amount of substance use decreased. Additionally, greater use of cognitive reappraisal predicted less substance use. This study highlights ways that we can help reduce substance use in college students, which could lead to better well-being.

POSTER 24

CULTURAL EVENT ATTENDANCE AND ENGAGEMENT: A LONGITUDINAL EXAMINATION OF OPENNESS TO EXPERIENCE

JARED EVANS, ELIZABETH SWIERCZEK, KATHRYN WESTCOTT, JIM TUTEN, DAVID DREWS (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

This study examined two hypothesized connections between openness to experience and attendance at cultural events over the course of four-years at a liberal arts college. These connections between student engagement and personality traits would have implications in research in higher education and on emerging adulthood. Despite not finding changes in openness to experience across the four years, there was a significant relationship between openness to experience and event attendance. Implications will be discussed.

POSTER 25

INFANT TEMPERAMENT AS A PREDICTOR OF CHILDHOOD GRIT AND CURIOSITY: LONGITUDINAL EVIDENCE

GINA MIREAULT, ALAURA TROJANOWSKI, DREANNA DOLAN-GODIN (JOHNSON STATE COLLEGE)

Grit, the ability of individuals to persist through challenge, has been found to predict a variety of successful outcomes. We present longitudinal data indicating grit may originate in infancy as part of temperament. Specifically, infant approach and low-intensity pleasure were associated with childhood grit. In addition, grit and curiosity were moderately correlated, and gritty children were more likely to have been cuddly infants. Findings are discussed using temperament theory.

POSTER 26

EXPLORING CHILDREN'S LEARNING ABOUT ANIMALS AT THE ZOO

MEGAN CONRAD, GOVINDA MOTA (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Prior research has argued that anthropomorphizing non-human animals decreases factual memory and increases anthropocentric thinking. While many of these studies focus on storybook learning, here we explore children's learning about zoo animals. Twenty-six 5- and 6-year-old children participated in the study at a local zoo. In contrast to prior research, anthropomorphism did not decrease learning nor increase anthropomorphic attributes. This suggests that constrained anthropomorphism may not be detrimental in all learning situations.

POSTER 27**ATTITUDES TOWARD AGING AS PREDICTORS OF HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN OLDER ADULTS**

MADISON TAYLOR, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined the attitudes about aging held by older adults over the course of three years. Attitudes towards aging (subscales including perceptions of physical change, psychological growth, and psychosocial loss), health, and health behavior were measured over three years in adults over age 60. Results indicated that during year one, psychosocial loss predicted general health and cognitive well-being, psychological growth predicted health behaviors and social well-being, and physical change predicted cognitive well-being.

POSTER 28**EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATORS' PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND YOUNG CHILDREN'S SCHOOL READINESS SKILLS**

ROSEANNE FLORES, SARAH G. ELBAUM, DANA SEAG (HUNTER COLLEGE)

Today early childhood educators are asked to provide young children with access to high-quality environments that will support positive growth, learning, and developmental outcomes. While the focus has been on child outcomes, limited attention has been given to the relationship between early childhood educators' well-being and their ability to provide high-quality environments. The purpose of the proposed poster is to examine early childhood educators' psychological well-being and young children' learning, behavioral, and developmental outcomes.

POSTER 29**"GRIT" AND PARENTING STYLES**

BRIANNA MUNIZ, VINCENT PROHASKA (LEHMAN COLLEGE)

Can a parent encourage grit in their child? Grit is defined as passion and perseverance for long term goals (Duckworth 2016). We examined the relation between perceived parenting style and grit with undergraduates (n = 64). Consistent with prior research, results showed a positive correlation between authoritative parenting and grit ($r = .3, p < .05$). Although there was no main effect of perceived parenting style on grit, the means were in the predicted directions.

POSTER 30**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILDCARE TEACHERS' BACKGROUND AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS CAREGIVING**

PAIGE MARTIN (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Childcare teachers completed several questionnaires measuring experience factors, job perception, ability to be interactive in routine settings, whether they view themselves as an educator, and the ratio of children to caregiver. Teachers in a classroom

with a smaller ratio (1:4) tended to assert importance to children's speech production and teachers who viewed themselves as educators perceived themselves as more interactive in routine settings. Smaller classroom ratios could change the way a caregiver interacts with infants.

POSTER 31**THE CURRENT STUDY EXAMINED PARENTAL PERCEPTIONS OF CHILDREN**

LEAH JANIKOWSKI (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

The current study examined parental perceptions of children with and without learning disabilities. Of the 235 participants, 124 had a child with a diagnosis. Parents of children with diagnoses reported that their children were less motivated and responsible, and they reported lower parental satisfaction. Among parents of children with diagnoses, those who perceived more stigma reported less parental satisfaction and happiness. They also described their children as less responsible and motivated.

POSTER 32**WHEN MEMORY FALLS SHORT: THE EFFECT OF SUGGESTIBILITY AND REPEATED QUESTIONING**

BRIANA A. COLLINS-LEE, HALEY T. DRISCOLL, ADAM J. BALABAN, HUNTER K. RIEHLE (COLBY COLLEGE)

To investigate the roles of question type, repeated questioning, and social influence on suggestibility in young children, 3- to 5-year-olds heard a story and were questioned about story details under conditions of positive or negative social influence. Children were more likely to change their answers when asked negative-leaning and additive-information questions, but not positive-leaning questions. Social influence had no impact on recognition. Thus, question type and repeated questioning impacts eyewitness accuracy.

POSTER 33**INFLUENCE OF EMOTIONAL UNDERSTANDING ON FACIAL RECOGNITION IN CHILDREN**

SARAH STEIMEL, ELIZABETH PERRY, CAMERON PRICE (COLBY COLLEGE)

To investigate the relationship between facial recognition abilities and emotional knowledge in children, 3- to 5-year-olds were assessed on their emotional understanding and emotional face recognition. Children completed four emotional understanding tasks and were tested for facial recognition across changing expressions. Analyses revealed higher emotional understanding predicted greater facial recognition abilities. Overall, these findings provide a more holistic view of contributing factors to children's facial recognition abilities, which impacts their reliability as eyewitnesses.

POSTER 34**TIMELINES: A POSSIBLE TOOL (OR NOT) TO AID CHILDREN'S EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY**

CELINE EL-ABBOUD, MAHAL E. ALVAREZ-BACKUS, ANNA N. RUDINSKI (COLBY COLLEGE)

To examine timelines as an aid for children's memory of non-autobiographical events, 3- to 5-year-olds completed a timeline task or matching game after reading a story that depicted the events of a class field trip. Then, children completed a recognition test containing temporal and control questions. Children performed significantly better on control questions than temporal questions across activity condition, suggesting that they are still developing temporal knowledge as it pertains to non-autobiographical events.

POSTER 35

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN MATH: AN ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE BETWEEN MALES AND FEMALES

AMANDA NEAL (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

The goals of this study were to understand if gender differences in math were prevalent in first and second grader and to examine the differences in performance when females are placed in either a mixed or same gender group. Ages of the 18 participants ranged from 6 to 7 years old. The WIAT Stimulus Booklet 1 was used to measure participants' mathematical ability. Independent samples t-test were calculated and significance was found.

POSTER 36

DEVELOPMENTAL TRENDS IN GENDER IDENTITY FROM ELEMENTARY TO MIDDLE SCHOOL

GABRIELLA MCNULTY (KING'S COLLEGE), DANIELLE ORTOLANI (KING'S COLLEGE), MOLLY ANDRESS, CHRISTOPHER AULTS (KING'S COLLEGE)

In this study, we attempt to uncover the developmental trends in gender identity by examining how children during elementary school and middle school report on measures of felt gender typicality and felt pressure for gender conformity. Older children reported higher levels on both factors than did younger children, however boys scored higher on both measures than girls. These results suggest the emergence of these factors are different for boys and girls.

POSTER 37

PARENT CHILD CONVERSATIONS REGARDING THE MOVIE FINDING DORY

ALEXANDRA GREER, RHYANNON BEMIS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Thirteen children (Mage = 7;0; range 3;6-11;6) were asked to converse naturally with their parents about the movie Finding Dory. Each conversation was coded using the coding scheme developed by Buckner and Fivush (1998). Results indicated that, similar to research on parent-child memory conversations, parental elaborations increased when speaking with older children. There was no relationship between the number of times children had seen the movie and the types of information included in their conversations.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

Poster

Franklin Hall A

TEACHING POSTERS
Saturday, March 3, 2018
3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: TAMARAH SMITH

POSTER 1

THE ENDURING MYTH OF LEARNING STYLES: EVIDENCE FOR SOME DECLINE

AMY HUNTER, MARIANNE LLOYD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

This study explored the extent to which students tell faculty their poor course performance is attributable to learning styles. Of the faculty respondents, 5.8% stated that a student expressed this belief and 9.5% accounted for learning styles in their teaching. Respondents who accounted for learning styles were more likely to be full-time, experienced, and teaching in professional schools/colleges, suggesting faculty and students should be updated on better learning strategies.

POSTER 2

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE GRE AMONG PSYCHOLOGY MAJORS

KATRINA LAGENDYK, JILL NORVILITIS (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK COLLEGE AT BUFFALO)

The present study explored predictors of student attitudes toward the Graduate Record Examination (GRE). Attitudes toward the GRE were unrelated to student GPA, study skills, satisfaction with one's major choice, and career decision making self-efficacy, but were related to trait anxiety. Further attitudes toward the GRE do not appear to affect attitudes toward one's major. Overall, student attitudes toward the GRE were negative and reflected a great deal of fear.

POSTER 3

A COMPARISON OF INSTRUCTIONAL MODALITIES IN INDUSTRIAL/ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

JENNIFER NIEMAN-GONDER (FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE)

As the use of hybrid and online instruction rises, research is needed to investigate learning outcomes and satisfaction. The present study evaluated the effectiveness of three modes of instruction in a psychology course: traditional classroom, hybrid, and online. No differences were found in grades or student learning outcomes. Satisfaction across sections was high. Results demonstrate that hybrid and online courses can be designed to yield similar outcomes and satisfaction as traditional instruction.

POSTER 4**TEACHING OFF-CAMPUS PSYCHOLOGY COURSES**

LISA ONORATO, KINHO CHAN, JUSTIN WELLMAN
(HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Many psychology faculty members are interested in offering experiential-learning courses that take students out of the classroom and into the real world as a means of teaching psychological concepts and theories, but don't know where to start. This presentation showcases four off-campus psychology courses that have been successfully offered by the Psychology Department at Hartwick College to Hawaii, Hong Kong, London/Germany, and Peru in recent years.

POSTER 5**DO STUDENTS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES CAUSE THEIR PROFESSORS MORE STRESS?**

CASSANDRA BERGMAN (BEACON COLLEGE)

To date there has been very little research on professors who teach in special education at the collegiate level. The purpose of this research was to determine if there is a difference in the stress levels of professors who teach students with learning disabilities (LD) and those who teach students without LD's. I plan to conduct an independent measures t test on the quantitative data collected using stress as my dependent variable.

POSTER 6**WHAT LEARNING STRATEGIES DO ACADEMIC SUPPORT CENTERS RECOMMEND TO UNDERGRADUATES?**

JENNIFER MCCABE, SCOTTY LIND, SAMUEL KANE-GERARD, MEGAN HOPKINS, JAMIE SPELL, ADRIANNE TURNER, SARAH LUMMIS (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

This online survey study examined the learning strategies recommended to undergraduates by academic support center (ASC) heads at higher education institutions. Results showed that several evidence-based strategies were frequently recommended and perceived as effective, including self-testing, spacing, and self-generating materials, whereas others had lower endorsements (e.g., interleaving and dual-coding). The results are overall optimistic, but nonetheless suggest room for improvement among ASC heads in understanding and applying strategies endorsed by memory research.

POSTER 7**DO ONE-ON-ONE CONFERENCES WITH STUDENTS BENEFIT THEIR LEARNING EXPERIENCE?**

DUNJA TRUNK (BLOOMFIELD COLLEGE)

The present study investigated the value of one-on-one conferencing with students in two upper level psychology courses. Forty-seven psychology students attended individual conferences with their psychology professor to discuss their

progress in the class. Qualitative self-report data was collected at the end of the semester, and the results showed that the majority of students found the one-on-one conferences helpful in assessing areas in need of improvement as well as reinforcing successful behaviors.

POSTER 8**THE POSITIVE FEEDBACK PITFALL**

MICHELE BARANCZYK, CATHERINE BEST (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY)

Two sections of a large introductory class (n=217) were used in a switching replication design to examine the effects of instructor feedback on low, average, and high performance on in-class exams. Results indicate that while specific feedback helped increase subsequent exam grades for low performers, specific feedback or praise to high performers lowered subsequent exam performance.

POSTER 9**ASSESSING AN INTERACTIVE, ONLINE CASE STUDY ASSIGNMENT FOR UNDERGRADUATES IN ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY**

HOLLY CHALK, OWEN LONG, ASHLEY JACOBS, PATSY ZETKULIC, ALLISON GOLDBERG, KIMBERLY HERNANDEZ, AUSTIN DESHAIES (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

This study examines the effectiveness of an interactive online homework assignments for teaching diagnostic content in an undergraduate abnormal psychology course. Students completing the interactive assignment performed significantly better on exams, compared to the control group who completed written case vignettes. Students also reported higher satisfaction with the interactive homework assignments, rating them as more closely connected to class learning.

POSTER 10**A NOVEL APPROACH TO INFUSING DIVERSITY IN THE PSYCHOLOGY CLASSROOM**

DAWN LEWIS (PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Developing teaching strategies to reach diverse student populations is critical for faculty. A comprehensive mid-Atlantic community college piloted a Faculty Learning Community to develop, present, and disseminate findings on how to include diversity more strategically into the classroom. Developing inclusive teaching methods can help instructors avoid the perceptions of bias. Specific recommendations are made about how to increase inclusion of diversity in classrooms in today's increasingly multicultural educational setting.

POSTER 11**EXTRA-CREDIT FOR PARTICIPATING IN RESEARCH: IMPLICATIONS FOR TEACHING RESEARCH**

ALEXIS SHANK, SHANNON MAIO, THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Padilla-Walker (2005) found that students with below average or average grades were less likely to choose to be research participants when incentivized with extra credit than those with above average grades. Given the potential impact on sample representativeness and generalizability of findings, we were interested in determining how many studies published in the Teaching of Psychology rely on incentivizing student participants with extra credit. We found that 26 of the 197 (13%) article authors

POSTER 12

PRE-ACTIVITIES IN THE FLIPPED STATISTICS CLASSROOM IMPROVE COURSE PERFORMANCE AND SELF-REGULATED LEARNING

MARY NELSON, SARAH HOEGLER (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The flipped classroom (FC) helps facilitate self-regulated learning (SRL) in undergraduate statistics courses. In a successful FC, students learn to apply the basic concepts introduced in a pre-activity to a new example. This allows them to discern whether or not they understand the pre-activity material well enough to complete the advanced in-class activities. Our application-focused pre-activities yielded significant improvements in academic outcomes and self-efficacy, better equipping students to learn during the forethought phase of SRL.

POSTER 13

VULNERABILITY AS A SUCCESSFUL CLASSROOM TEACHING METHOD

NICOLLE MAYO (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY)

This qualitative study investigated undergraduate student perceptions of experiential learning in an introductory counseling course. Eight students reflected on how five teaching strategies impacted their understanding and application of course material. Phenomenological analysis identified five themes, including, views of the professor, introspection, personal growth, concept comprehension, skill development, and critical thinking. Although not generalizable, these results shed light on the importance of utilizing teaching strategies to cultivate a learning environment open to vulnerability.

POSTER 14

THE EFFECTS OF QUIZZES ON EXAM PERFORMANCE: THE DUNNING-KRUGER EFFECT

JULIAN AZORLOSA, EVAN DIGREGORY, VICTORIA HARRISON, KATHARINE LUCE (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Eight quizzes were given to 27 students in a Psychology of Learning class. After each quiz they estimated how many questions they got correct. After going over the quiz, they then wrote down how many they actually got correct. Students who initially overestimated their scores came to more accurately calibrate their actual scores during the quizzing period of about two months. There was also an improvement in exam scores.

POSTER 15

VALIDATING A MEASURE: SERVICE AND HELP SEEKING BEHAVIORS

DESTANY LABAR (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

There are many factors that can impede academic success. One of which is the help and service seeking behavior of students. More specifically, students' emotions towards seeking services, how easy they feel it is to access services, and their cultural views on receiving help. This study was done on 108 college students to validate a measure that can be used to better understand student help and service seeking behaviors and its relation to academic success.

POSTER 16

AN EXAMINATION OF FIRST YEAR COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS' COOPERATIVE LEARNING EXPERIENCES

CHRISTOPHER ARRA (NORTHERN VIRGINIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

The goal of the study was to assess students' preferences for cooperative learning activities based on previous exposure, perceived acceptability, and competency in activity. Some tentative conclusions raised from the case study were that elementary school was identified as the time of first exposure for most participants, and an overlap between usage and preference of activity was found.

POSTER 17

STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS: ARE THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES BEING MET?

EMILEE FISCUS, LEANNE ANDERSON, J. CRAIGE CLARKE, LARENCE BECKER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), THOMAS J. TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Purpose: To see if APA Publication Manual Guidelines for statistical textbooks is being followed. Methodology: Readers looked through indices of psychological statistics textbooks for the specific elements of effect size, power, meta-analysis, error bars, and confidence intervals. Results: Effect size and confidence intervals were the most mentioned while power was the least illustrated (formula). Conclusions: While topics were mentioned, there arise issues of proper coverage.

POSTER 18

STATISTICS ANXIETY AMONG UNDERGRADUATES: THE EFFECTS OF MINDSET AND COURSE COMPLETION

GUADALUPE ROBLEDO, JENNIFER KAYLA AYALA, LINDA SOLOMON, SARAH WEINBERGER-LITMAN (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Research on statistics attitudes typically shows that students have negative attitudes toward the study of statistics. The present study assessed both statistics anxiety (using SATS-36) and growth mindset (intelligence can be developed). Results

indicated that 1) completing an introductory undergraduate statistics course resulted in positive change in attitudes towards statistics and 2) greater levels of growth mindset were associated with more favorable attitudes and with greater levels of positive change.

POSTER 19

COMPARISON OF NON-LIVE PSYCHOEDUCATION INSTRUCTIONAL METHODOLOGY

LAURA MCADELL, SHAFEEEN HEMNANI, KAYDEN STOCKWELL, JENNIFER GILLIS (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

There has been a recent focus on non-live telehealth interventions for various mental health topics. However, empirical evaluations of these interventions demonstrate inconsistent effectiveness. There has been minimal examination of instructional design components of non-live telehealth treatments separate from therapeutic theory and method. The present study translated a validated live sleep hygiene psychoeducation program for college students to a non-live video and evaluated effect of active student responding methods on knowledge acquisition and knowledge maintenance.

POSTER 20

STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF APA LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY PROGRAMS. SUNY ONEONTA

ERNESTO HENRIQUEZ, MICHAEL BROWN (SUNY ONEONTA)

We surveyed undergraduate students about their thoughts regarding the learning outcomes and domains presented in APA Guidelines for the Undergraduate Psychology Major: Version 2.0. We asked 274 undergraduate psychology majors (1) if they agree with these learning outcomes; (2) to rank the importance of the outcomes as they relate to a liberal arts education, preparation for the workforce, and preparation for graduate study in psychology; and (3) to offer suggestions to improve the learning outcomes.

POSTER 21

PSYCH RMS: ONLINE INTERACTIVE MATERIALS FOR TEACHING RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS

ANJALI THAPAR (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE)

This poster describes a suite of online interactive learning modules that instructors can use to develop a blended approach to teaching psychology research methods and statistics. The courseware consists of 18 self-contained modules. The modules were designed to reinforce students' understanding of research method and statistical concepts and to give students opportunities to practice applying concepts with immediate feedback to facilitate mastery.

POSTER 22

LEADING A HORSE TO WATER: EXAMINING STUDENT USE

OF ACADEMIC SERVICES

ANGELEE W. SMITH, AMINA BADNJEVIC, TYSON C. KREIGER (UTICA COLLEGE)

We administered a survey to examine the frequency and characteristics associated with student usage of academic services in college. The majority of the 80 students reported rarely utilizing most forms of support. Seeking support correlated with students' perceptions of greater parental criticism and expectations. When asked why they did not seek assistance, the majority claimed they did not have time or were ashamed and/or anxious about seeking support. Implications of these results will be discussed.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

Invited Speaker

Salon E/C/D

INVITED PRESIDENTIAL SYMPOSIUM: TOPIC

Saturday, March 3, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: SUSAN KRAUSS WHITBOURNE

STUFF WILL GO HERE

TO BE ADDED TBA (PSYCHOLOGY), STUFF WILL GO HERE
STUFF WILL GO HERE (STUFF WILL GO HERE)

stuff will go here

Saturday, March 3, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium

414

INTERNATIONAL ROUNDTABLE: PSYCHOLOGY AT THE UNITED NATIONS

Saturday, March 3, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: FLORENCE DENMARK

PSYCHOLOGY AT THE UNITED NATIONS: A ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

In this roundtable discussion, the following participants are both graduate students in psychology and interns at the United Nations. They attend various Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) committee meetings as well as the Psychology Coalition at the United Nations. They also contribute to Psychology Day at the UN and provide psychological insights to the various groups they work with. Specific activities of each inter will be addressed and the question as to their effectiveness in the promotion of psychological perspectives at the United Nations will be raised.

Presentations

Psychology at The United Nations: A Roundtable Discussion

by Christopher DeCamp, Ehimamiegbo "Ima" Idahosa-Erese, Negar Fatahi, Luke Lawson (New York University), Krystal Lozada, Lisa Moise (Pace University), Natalie Nagpal, Rudy Richa (New York University)

Discussant(s): Janet Sigal (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

Saturday, March 3, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium 406

**TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: DEVELOPING
EMPLOYMENT-RELATED SKILLS FOR PSYCHOLOGY
MAJORS**

Saturday, March 3, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: PAIGE H. FISHER

**DEVELOPING EMPLOYMENT-RELATED SKILLS FOR
PSYCHOLOGY MAJORS**

This symposium will describe department- and course-level activities that support the development of employment-related skills. When surveyed about desirable employee behaviors, employers identify a number of abilities, often called soft skills, related to interacting effectively, thinking critically and adapting to new situations. Presentations in this symposium will focus on curricular approaches that help students connect applied experiences to coursework, utilize self-assessment, and develop interviewing, critical thinking, communication and teamwork skills.

Presentations

Emphasizing Employment Skills across the Curriculum

by Dan Hrubes (College of Mount Saint Vincent)

Experiential Learning Courses as a Curricular Requirement

by Amy S. Joh, Paige H. Fisher (Seton Hall University)

**Interviews as a Learning Tool to Promote Multicultural
Competence in Psychology Classes**

by Ethlyn S. Saltzman, Patricia J. Brooks, Irina A. Sekerina (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

Linking the Classroom and Employment

by Katherine Alexander (College of Mount Saint Vincent)

**The Classroom as Practice: Practice for Academic Skills and
Beyond**

by Christopher Hakala (Quinnipiac University)

Symposium Co-chair

by Dan Hrubes (College of Mount Saint Vincent)

Discussant(s): Paige H Fisher (Seton Hall University)

Saturday, March 3, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

Paper

413

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY PAPER SESSION

Saturday, March 3, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: MELISSA WHITSON

3:30pm - 3:45pm

**COMMUNITY REENTRY AT UMBC: EXAMINING HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING AMONG JUSTICE-INVOLVED
INDIVIDUALS**

BRONWYN HUNTER, ALIYA WEBERMANN, ELAINA MCWILLIAMS, JAMAR NASH, DANIEL GUNDERSON, ADEOLA ADETUNJI, TANISHA HAWKINS, NAQIYA GHULAMALI, OMAINA OZAKO (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY)

This presentation examines the health and well-being of a diverse community sample of justice-involved individuals and their families across the lifespan. Our projects examine access to state and local reentry programs, experiences in assisted living facilities, encounters with stigma, discrimination, and rejection, and perspectives of children with justice-involved parents. Justice-involved individuals face significant barriers to reentry, termed "collateral consequences," including exclusion from job and educational opportunities, public assistance, and voting rights, among others.

3:50pm - 4:05pm

**BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICE USE FOLLOWING
COORDINATED CARE IN MENTAL HEALTH JAIL DIVERSION**

CANDALYN RADE (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), EVAN LOWDER (INDIANA UNIVERSITY-PURDUE UNIVERSITY INDIANAPOLIS), SARAH DESMARAIS (NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY), RICHARD VAN DORN (RTI INTERNATIONAL)

Mental health jail diversion programs address high recidivism rates among adults with serious mental illnesses and can increase behavioral health service utilization. However, strategies are needed to improve community-based service engagement. We conducted a randomized controlled trial with 94 diversion clients to evaluate the effectiveness of care coordination and care coordination plus CBT relative to usual treatment. Clients who received care coordination plus CBT had increased routine service use and decreased acute service use.

4:10pm - 4:25pm

**CULTIVATING COMMUNITY: USING ACTION RESEARCH TO
DEVELOP AND SUSTAIN CAMPUS COMMUNITY GARDENS**

KATI CORLEW, JAMES COOK (UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT AUGUSTA)

This action research project is an ongoing and iterative program designed to use social sciences principles to develop and sustain

the UMA Campus Community Gardens. The Co-PI's co-teach a social sciences course in which students learn and implement community building principles to sustain and maintain the physical and social space of the garden community. This paper will present an update for Year II project activities and results.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium 409

PSI CHI WORKSHOP: GETTING INTO GRADUATE SCHOOL
Saturday, March 3, 2018
3:30pm-4:50pm

FINDING FIT: A STRATEGIC APPROACH TO APPLYING TO GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN PSYCHOLOGY

GARTH FOWLER (AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION), DANIEL MICHALSKI (AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION), AND SUSAN KRAUSS WHITBOURNE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST/BOSTON)

Competition is keen for graduate school and the abundance of educational choices can stymie applicants. This symposium will offer prospective graduate students strategies for effective navigation of the application process and insights into existing resources designed to assist students with finding best educational fit in professional and disciplinary psychology.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium 410

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM II: COERCIVE CONTROL: TACTICS AND RESPONSES IN A SEX-TRAFFICKING CONTEXT
Saturday, March 3, 2018
3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: KENDRA DOYCHAK, MA (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

COERCIVE CONTROL: TACTICS AND RESPONSES IN A SEX-TRAFFICKING CONTEXT

Human trafficking, often referred to as modern-day slavery, is an international human rights concern with estimated global rates of over 4.5 million (The International Labor Organization, 2012; Baldwin, 2014; Dank et al., 2014; Orme & Ross-Sheriff, 2015). Within the United States specifically, sex trafficking has been reported in all 50 states (Dank et al., 2014). The traffickers and/or enforcers responsible for forced sexual labor utilize a variety of tactics to exert dominance and control over their victims. Coercive control, which refers to a pattern of abusive behavior aimed at stripping a victim of her autonomy and increasing dependence, offers a systematic framework from which to study these relationship dynamics. Although coercive control has been

extensively studied in the context of domestic violence, it has not been thoroughly investigated in a sex-trafficking context. The research in this symposium is aimed at applying the coercive control framework to a sex-trafficking context and exploring the ways in which traffickers implement these tactics, as well as the ways in which victims are compliant as a result.

Presentations

Intermittent reward and punishment: Emotional exploitation in a sex-trafficking context

by Kendra Doychak, Chitra Raghavan (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)

Elaboration as a Compliance Tactic: Linguistic Patterns within Sex Trafficking

by Jessica Pomerantz (Elaboration as a Compliance Tactic: Linguistic Patterns within Sex Trafficking), Shuki Cohen, Chitra Raghavan (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)

Coercive control by proxy in victims of sex trafficking

by Leslie Unger, Kendra Doychak, Jessica Pomerantz, Chitra Raghavan (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)

Discussant(s): TBD TBD (TBD)

Saturday, March 3, 2018

3:30pm-4:45pm

Paper 401

SOCIAL PAPERS: STEREOTYPES AND NORMS (NOTE: TALKS ARE 10 MIN WITH 5 IN BETWEEN)
Saturday, March 3, 2018
3:30pm-4:45pm

CHAIR: JESSICA NOLAN

3:30pm - 3:45pm

THE IMPACT OF TRAINING FACULTY TO TALK ABOUT RACE IN THE CLASSROOM

JESSICA NOLAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), SAMANTHA CHRISTIANSEN (UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO)

Race and racial disparities are at the forefront of conversations in higher education. Fifty-three faculty and staff participated in a workshop on "Talking about Race in the Classroom." Results showed that workshop participants gained a deeper understanding of race and racism and increased confidence in their ability to respond to "teachable race moments." Participants also reported using the skills and information gained in their conversations with students, faculty, and family and friends.

3:50pm - 4:05pm

WHAT'S LOVE GOT TO DO WITH IT? RACE, ETHNICITY AND ONLINE DATING

MATTHEW GRAZIANO, NICOLE LOCORRIERE, VICKY G. DIAS-NUNES, PENNY KOTSIANAS (SETON HALL)

UNIVERSITY)

As a widespread cultural phenomenon, online dating has changed traditional ways of meeting potential partners. As such, the relationship between social stigma, stereotype(s) and online dating continues to evolve within American culture. While research has addressed the use of dating apps, little research has addressed if these apps exacerbate racism, classicism, and other "isms" already present in the United States' dating culture.

4:10pm - 4:25pm

A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF FIRST DATE EXPERIENCES IN SAME-SEX COUPLES

KAREN WILSON, MARISA T. COHEN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

Nine same-sex couples completed qualitative interviews regarding their first date experiences. Several themes emerged in couples' responses. For example, typical gender normative behavior was uncommon. For example, when deciding who would pay for the bill on the date, participants responded that they would split the bill or made decisions based on who had more money. Cues signaling a successful date included eye contact, smiling, and good communication.

4:30pm - 4:45pm

ANALYZING THE POWER OF STEREOTYPE THREAT IN JOB ADVERTISEMENTS

JUDITH PLATANIA, EMILY ALTON, JANINE PETRACCA (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

In the current study we examined the power of stereotype threat in three different types of job advertisements. We predicted individuals exposed to the advertisement including a written synopsis and gendered photo would experience higher levels of stereotype threat compared to those exposed to advertisement of written only and advertisements including written and neutral/non-gendered photo. Females were more likely to prefer the position that identified with their gender. There was no significant preference for males.

4:50pm - 5:05pm

WEIGHT TO SEE: RELATIONAL WEIGHTING ACTIONS IN VISIBILITY MANAGEMENT AMONG FURRIES

REBECCA MCHUGH (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT BRADFORD)

Human beings invest considerable emotional effort into emotionally bonded relationships. Individuals in covert stigmatized groups must weigh the risks/benefits of revealing their stigmatized status to important relationship partners. We explored these processes through interviews with 70 members of the Furry community, a stigmatized fangroup for anthropomorphized art and characters. Results comprise emergent themes regarding decisions about whether, when, and how to reveal or conceal their Furry status to the important people in their lives.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

Paper

408

LEARNING PAPERS: CONDITIONED REINFORCEMENT, OUTCOME SPECIFICITY, AND COUNTERCONDITIONING

Saturday, March 3, 2018

3:30pm-4:50pm

3:30pm - 3:45pm

PROCRASTINATION IN THE PIGEON: CUES THAT ARE CLOSER TO REINFORCEMENT ARE PREFERRED

THOMAS R. ZENTALL, JACOB P. CASE, DANIELLE M. ANDREWS (UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY)

Procrastination is thought to involve the interaction of task aversiveness with increasing anxiety as the deadline approaches. We suggest, however, that conditioned reinforcers that accompany the sudden decrease in anxiety upon task completion may encourage procrastination. We found support for this conditioned reinforcement model of procrastination by showing that pigeons prefer a shorter conditioned reinforcer later than a longer conditioned reinforcer sooner, controlling for total time to reinforcement (the deadline).

3:50pm - 4:05pm

FACTORS ENCOURAGING GENERALIZATION FROM EXTINCTION REDUCE RESURGENCE OF AN EXTINGUISHED OPERANT RESPONSE

SYDNEY TRASK, CHRISTOPHER KEIM, MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

In resurgence, an extinguished operant behavior (R1) returns when reinforcement for an alternative second behavior (R2) is removed. Experiment 1 found that exposure to periods of R2 extinction during treatment reduced R1 resurgence. Experiment 2 found that a reinforcer associated with R1 extinction reduced resurgence when it was presented during the test. A different reinforcer did not. Together, the results extend previous research suggesting that increasing generalization from R1 extinction to testing reduces resurgence.

4:10pm - 4:25pm

OUTCOME-SPECIFIC PAVLOVIAN-TO-INSTRUMENTAL TRANSFER (PIT) WITH ALCOHOL CUES AND ITS EXTINCTION

DANIEL E. ALARCÓN (UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE), ANDREW R. DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CUNY)

The effect of alcohol-related cues on responding was assessed in three Pavlovian-to-instrumental transfer (PIT) experiments. Two responses were trained, each of them with one flavored-ethanol solution (R1->O1; R2->O2), and two stimuli were each paired with one of these outcomes (CS1->O1; CS2->O2). In Experiment 3, one of the outcomes was a non-alcoholic solution. In all the experiments the tests revealed

an outcome-specific PIT effect. In addition, Experiment 2 showed that PIT was abolished by extinction.

4:30pm - 4:45pm

COUNTERCONDITIONING AS A CRUCIBLE FOR STUDYING ASSOCIATIVE INTERFERENCE

TORI PENA, CODY POLACK, ALAINA BERRUTI, AUDREY LI (SUNY BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), YOAN VILLEMIN, JEREMIE JOZEFOWIEZ (UNIVERSITY OF LILLE), RALPH MILLER (SUNY BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

Counterconditioning (i.e., cue-outcome1 followed by cue-outcome2) is the most traditional instance of associative interference and hence a good preparation to seek general rules of interference. Extinction is rather similar, although it replaces outcome2 with the absence of any explicit event. Counterconditioning is typically more effective than extinction. However, we failed to find this relationship either with neutral outcomes or outcomes of opposing valence. Our experiments speak to the role of outcome

Saturday, March 3, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

Symposium 406

TEACHING SPECIAL EVENT: FOCUS GROUP

Saturday, March 3, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: WILL CROSS

POSTER 1

OPEN TEXTBOOK TOOLKIT

MIRA WALLER, ERICA HAYES, WILL CROSS (NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY)

North Carolina State University Libraries in collaboration with the American Psychological Association, the University of North Carolina Press, the Student Public Interest Research Groups, the Open Textbook Network, and the new preprint service PsyArxiv, will explore the development of a strategy to use open educational resources (OERs) in psychology classrooms. Specifically, the project will gather information about the practices and needs of psychology instructors who may consider adopting or creating OERs. Project findings, recommendations,

Saturday, March 3, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

Paper 414

INTERNATIONAL PAPERS: GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES ON COMPASSION AND RESILIENCE

Saturday, March 3, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: DAVID LIVERT

5:00pm - 5:15pm

EXPLORING RESILIENCE IN A MULTINATIONAL SAMPLE OF TRAUMA SURVIVORS

PRIYADHARSHINY SANDANDAPITCHAI, SUMITHRA RAGHAVAN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Recent research describes resilience to trauma as a dynamic process involving culturally-dependent adaptations. Despite acknowledging the role of cultural variables, there are few empirical examinations of resilience in diverse samples. The present study explores resilience in a multinational sample of adult trauma survivors. Participants completed an online battery of questionnaires regarding trauma, resilience and coping. Results revealed statistically significant differences in manifestations of resilience across ethnic groups. Implications are discussed.

5:20pm - 5:35pm

COMPARING COMPASSION LEVELS BETWEEN WESTERN CULTURE AND LATIN AMERICAN CULTURE

JYH-HANN CHANG (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), CAROLINA KLOS (UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES)

Compassion of other lives' scale was given to 1,295 subjects ranging from 14 to 84 Western Culture was collected from a northeastern United States university while the Latin-American data was collected from 10 South American countries. Analyzed data was significant on total compassion and its sub-scales (empathy and alleviating suffering). T-test was significant at $P < 0.001$ respectively.

5:40pm - 5:55pm

TOWARDS A PSYCHOLOGY OF DISPLACEMENT: EXPERIENCES OF RESETTLED BOSNIAN REFUGEES AND KATRINA-SURVIVORS

PADMINI BANERJEE, GWENDOLYN SCOTT-JONES (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

The global displacement of populations is fraught with risks, both physical and psychological. Acculturative stresses "enhance one's life chances and mental health or destroy one's ability to carry on" (Berry, 1987). Employing detailed in-depth thematic qualitative analysis of recent studies reported in the literature, we explored long-term outcomes for global and internal migrants - specifically, resettled Bosnian and Hurricane Katrina refugees - in terms of adaptation, coping, finding coherence and meaning, post-traumatic growth and resilience.

Saturday, March 3, 2018

5:00pm-6:20pm

Symposium 413

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY ROUNDTABLE: ENACTING CHANGE DURING TRAGEDY

Saturday, March 3, 2018
5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: MEGHAN FLYNN, KATINA TSITARIDIS

POSTER 1

**HOW TO ENACT CHANGE DURING TIMES OF TRAGEDY
(ROUNDTABLE)**

MEGHAN FLYNN, KATINA TSITARIDIS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

Largely-publicized U.S. events modify how the public views social issues and systemic problems. Violent traumatic events, such as mass-shootings, often cause debates regarding policy changes, while also inspiring the mobilization of advocacy groups and wide-scale legislative change. This roundtable will discuss the challenges in addressing the need for policy change after such tragedies, and ways to effectively attend to the needs of those affected by the trauma while also engaging in wide-scale systemic change.

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