

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 2025

Thursday, March 6, 2025
6:00pm – 7:00pm

Keynote **Westside Ballroom 1 & 2**

PSI CHI KEYNOTE: SARIT GOLUB
Thursday, March 6, 2025
6:00pm – 7:00pm

CHAIR: INGRID TULLOCH

LEVERAGING PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH FOR IMPACT: MODELS, METHODS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

SARIT A. GOLUB (HUNTER COLLEGE)

There are tremendous opportunities to leverage psychological concepts, findings, and methods to enhance the ways in which healthcare, education, and other social services are delivered and received. This talk will discuss a range of ways in which psychologists can use their work to produce positive impacts, and describe specific examples from Dr. Golub's work in partnership with community-based organizations over the past 20 years.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 2025

Friday, March 7, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am

Poster **Westside Ballroom 3 & 4**

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY POSTERS
Friday, March 7, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am

POSTER 1

A NOVEL METHOD FOR THE REMOTE ASSESSMENT OF CAREGIVER-INFANT BIOBEHAVIORAL SYNCHRONY

AMY HUME (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), MAGGIE ZHANG (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), ANNIE AITKEN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), DENISE M. WERCHAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ALEJANDRA LEMUS (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), NATALIE H. BRITO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

In a remote sample, we investigate caregiver-infant bio-behavioral synchrony during free-play interactions with and without toys. Whilst parent-infant respiratory sinus arrhythmia time series were significantly more synchronous when no toys were present, there was no difference in a global assessment of behavioral synchrony between the two conditions, nor associations with physiological synchrony. Micro-coding parent-infant behavior and repeating assessments later in infancy may better capture the moment-to-moment bio-behavioral dynamics, and how they are shaped with age.

POSTER 2

A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF EMERGING ADULTS' TRUST IN THEIR PARENTS

MATTHEW BUCALOIU (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), KARYNA FOWLER (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), KAELYN JASINA (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), KATE PETERSON (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), SKYLAR SILVERSTEIN (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), EMMA SMITH (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), OLIVIA VAN ETTEN (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), CHRIS J. BOYATZIS (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

We examined emerging adults' trust in their parents and influences on that trust using thematic analysis of 118 undergraduates' qualitative responses to a survey. Over half of students felt positively about their trust in their parents but a full third felt negatively. Family dysfunction and parents' lying or violating their child's confidences led to decreased trust. Parents' honesty, secret-keeping, and provision of emotional support, in verbal or behavioral form, led to increased trust.

POSTER 3

ANXIOUS ROMANTIC ATTACHMENT AND MOTHER-INFANT ATTACHMENT QUALITY DURING THE ANTENATAL PERIOD

ERIKA J. GARCIA (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ANAHID AKBARYAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), JULIANNA COLLAZO VARGAS (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), LAUREN C. SHUFFREY (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), LAUREN A. COSTELLO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Mother-infant bonding significantly impacts child development and outcomes, yet its relationship with adult attachment style remains insufficiently researched. Our analyses examine whether adult romantic attachment styles are associated with antenatal maternal attachment. Preliminary findings suggest that anxious attachment in adult relationships is associated with antenatal mother-infant attachment quality. Identifying and understanding these patterns

provides a foundation for interventions aimed at addressing attachment-related vulnerabilities, enhancing maternal-infant bonding, and fostering healthier developmental trajectories for mother and child.

POSTER 4

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN MATERNAL DISORGANIZED CAREGIVING AND CHILDREN'S ADJUSTMENT IN MIDDLE CHILDHOOD

SHARI THORSTEN (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), JESSICA WANG (GORDON F. DERNER SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY, ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), ANOKHI BAFNA (GORDON F. DERNER SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY, ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), TRAVIS NAIR (GORDON F. DERNER SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY, ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), LAURA BRUMARIU (GORDON F. DERNER SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY, ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This study evaluated the relation between maternal disorganized caregiving and children's internalizing/externalizing symptoms and social adjustment in middle childhood (N=112, mean age = 11.69 years). Mothers reported on their maternal disorganized caregiving — caregiving helplessness, mother-child frightened, and child acting as caregiver — and their children's internalizing and externalizing symptoms. Results showed that aspects of maternal disorganized caregiving predicted children's internalizing/externalizing symptoms. They also suggest the importance of assessing disorganized caregiving in middle childhood.

POSTER 5

BARRIERS AND FACILITATORS FOR ADDRESSING SEX EDUCATION FOR AUTISTIC INDIVIDUALS: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

ANH NGO (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL DONAGHUE (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), KAYLA WENG (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), EILEEN CREHAN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Autistic individuals face challenges in understanding sexuality due to inadequate sex education. This review identified barriers and facilitators to addressing sex education for autistic learners. A comprehensive database search included five and inductive thematic analysis revealed four key themes of 'Resource Availability,' 'ASD-specific Curriculum,' 'Parent-child interaction' and 'Perception of Sexuality and Disability.' These findings underscore the need for accessible sex education to enhance comprehension and applicability for autistic individuals, using visual stimulus and personalized learning.

POSTER 6

BEYOND BURDEN: COPING, RESILIENCE, AND WELL-BEING IN YOUNG ADULT CAREGIVERS

DIAMOND CAMACHO (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE CENTER, BROOKLYN COLLEGE), JACOB SHANE (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE CENTER, BROOKLYN COLLEGE), LAURA REIGADA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE CENTER, BROOKLYN COLLEGE), ERIKA NIWA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE CENTER, BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Caregiving in young adulthood may have many implications for development, yet remains an understudied area of research. To address this gap, this study examined resilience, coping, and well-being among young adults (N=3261), and how these vary by caregiving status (adult caregiver, child caregiver, caregiver for both an adult and child, and non-caregiver). Results suggest adult caregivers may be more likely than non-caregivers to develop and benefit from problem-focused coping skills.

POSTER 7

ADAPTABILITY AMONG SINGLE-PARENTED YOUTH: CLOSING THE GAP WITH A SCHOOL-BASED INTERVENTION

CAYDEN ANTEE (THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA), BRENDAN RICH (THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA), MARY ALVORD (ALVORD, BAKER & ASSOCIATES)

The fostering of resilience among children of single parents is underexplored. To address this knowledge gap, this study analyzes secondary data from Resilience Builder Program® randomized control trials. Results reveal that children of single parents exhibit poorer baseline adaptability to adversity, even when controlling for economic status. Upon intervention, however, adaptability improved significantly more for these children, nearly eliminating the disparity. These findings indicate the potential for targeted strength-based interventions in this population.

POSTER 8

ATTACHMENT AND COPING IN COLLEGE: COMPARING STUDENTS WITH AND WITHOUT ACADEMIC ACCOMMODATIONS

JENNIFER THOMSON (MESSIAH UNIVERSITY), VALERIE LEMMON (MESSIAH UNIVERSITY), KASI CONJACK (MESSIAH UNIVERSITY)

Educators seek to understand the factors that contribute to academic success in college students to better inform support services and retention efforts.

Protective factors such as grit, resilience, and motivation, as well as human and God attachment, foster resilience and motivation for students facing a range of academic stressors. The current study compares the relationships among human attachment, God attachment, and factors related to academic success between college students receiving and not receiving academic accommodations.

POSTER 9

CHILDREN'S BEHAVIORAL INHIBITION, OVERALL HEALTH, AND SLEEP PATTERNS' IMPACT ON ACADEMIC SUCCESS

OLIVIA BOURQUE (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), T. CAITLYN VASQUEZ-O'BRIEN (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH RELLINGER ZETTLER (ILLINOIS COLLEGE)

Separate studies link inhibition to healthier sleep patterns, and physical health and inhibition to academic success. From this, we hypothesized that children exhibiting inhibition would have better sleep and physical health, and would demonstrate later academic success. We studied 145 sibling pairs longitudinally and found that Time 1 health predicted academic success at Time 2, but only family socioeconomic status predicted academic success at Time 3. This demonstrates changing patterns of predictors of academic success.

POSTER 10

CHILDREN'S EVENT MEMORY: PARENT/INTERVIEWER GENDER, CHILD GENDER, AND AGE

ISABEL LLACH (COLBY COLLEGE), JOANNE TATTERSALL (COLBY COLLEGE), KIYO WHITE (COLBY COLLEGE), JEANIE YU (COLBY COLLEGE)

To investigate whether parent gender influences children's recall, 3- to 5-year-old children and a puppet heard a story depicting a conflict between two children. A mother or father puppet interviewed them about the events. Event memory improved with age, but did not vary based on parent puppet gender. Moreover, girls outperformed boys in cued recall. The findings suggest taking individual differences into account when evaluating children's event memory.

POSTER 11

CHILDREN'S REPRESENTATION OF CONFLICTING JUDGEMENTS IN AMBIGUOUS MORAL SITUATIONS

KATELYN CONRAD (GOUCHER COLLEGE), TYAVIA TOWNSEND (GOUCHER COLLEGE), ELIZABETH K.

KAPRIELIAN (GOUCHER COLLEGE), HAILLEY CATRON (GOUCHER COLLEGE), CHARLIE BEREZNEY (GOUCHER COLLEGE), REBECCA KATZ (GOUCHER COLLEGE), KATHERINE S. CHOE (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

In the current study, we examined four-to-six-year-olds' concept of moral dilemmas towards inconsistent intentions and outcomes. In the Good-to-Bad condition, the protagonist's positive intention led to a negative outcome while, in the Bad-to-Good condition, a bad intention resulted in a good outcome. The results showed significant differences across age groups between the conditions. Implications of the findings were further discussed.

POSTER 12

CO-RUMINATION, DEPRESSION, RESILIENCE, AND EATING DISORDER BEHAVIOR IN EMERGING ADULTS

GRACIE BUCK (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL HELLER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Co-rumination in emerging adults has been shown to increase levels of psychological distress. The current study aims to assess whether co-rumination will indirectly lead to eating disorder behavior in emerging adults via depressive symptoms as a mediator and whether resilience would moderate the relationship between co-rumination and eating disorder behavior. Resilience did not moderate these effects. This study highlights the importance of studying protective factors to co-rumination in order to prevent negative psychological outcomes.

POSTER 13

COGNITIVE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH TEACHERS' EXPERIENCES IN SPECIAL EDUCATION SETTINGS

EMILY PYLE (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL HELLER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Teachers' expectations can influence students with disabilities' experiences in inclusive classrooms, but research on predictors of such expectations is lacking. This study examined mediating (attitudes toward inclusion) and moderating (growth mindset) factors in the relationship between school support and expectations of students with disabilities. School support predicted expectations, but this was not mediated by attitudes nor moderated by growth mindset. Results pinpoint the need to increase school support so teachers may have higher expectations.

POSTER 14**COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS OF COMMONLY CONTESTED THEMES IN CHILDREN'S BOOKS**

KATE SMOLENS (CLARK UNIVERSITY), PREETI BACHU (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ANA K. MARCELO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Initiatives to ban books disproportionately target books by and about the LGBTQ+ community, religious minorities or BIPOC (ALA 2023). However, there is little investigation into what drives these decisions. We examined if and how different ideologies—religious, political, and developmental—predict age recommendation for books with typically contested themes. We found that stronger beliefs regarding gender essentialism, right wing authoritarianism, and social dominance orientation regarding children positively relate to higher age ratings for these books.

POSTER 15**CONNECT PROGRAM @ MOLLOY UNIVERSITY: HELPING NEURODIVERSE STUDENTS ACHIEVE IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

JAIME VITRANO (MOLLOY UNIVERSITY), ERIN REILLY (MOLLOY UNIVERSITY), AUDRA CERRUTO (MOLLOY UNIVERSITY), SUSAN ALIMONTI (MOLLOY UNIVERSITY), JENNY LAMONICA (MOLLOY UNIVERSITY), LEIGH WEILANDICS (MOLLOY UNIVERSITY), CARI ROSE-TOMO (MOLLOY UNIVERSITY), MAEVE RYAN (MOLLOY UNIVERSITY), BRITNEY VOKSHI (MOLLOY UNIVERSITY)

Neurodiverse students entering higher education face multiple obstacles; emotional support, peer mentoring, self-advocacy training, and social supports have helped student outcomes. At Molloy University, a student-focused transition program for neurodiverse students (called Connect) was implemented during the summer of 2022, and has run for three consecutive summers. We are analyzing pre- and post-Connect survey data from students and caregivers which we anticipate will show an increase in perception of college readiness.

POSTER 16**DECODING FACES: EXPLORING LINKS BETWEEN ANXIETY AND EMOTION RECOGNITION**

KATHERINE TUME (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEWARK)

Facial expression recognition is an important contributor to socio-emotional development. Adults with high anxiety levels may be more likely to interpret ambiguous facial expressions negatively. Ninety college students completed a survey on their anxiousness and a forced-choice survey identifying

ambiguous facial expressions. The findings suggest that anxiety levels may not relate to the likelihood of choosing negative emotions. These results can contribute to socio-emotional development by reexamining anxiousness as a potential factor in emotional interpretation.

POSTER 17**DO YOU BELIEVE IN MAGIC? INFANTS' SMILE AT VOES AT HOME**

BILLY MILLER (VERMONT STATE UNIVERSITY), WILLOW ALBEE (VERMONT STATE UNIVERSITY), IDA EAMES (VERMONT STATE UNIVERSITY), ETHAN KILE (VERMONT STATE UNIVERSITY), GRACIE VERNER (VERMONT STATE UNIVERSITY), GINA MIREAULT (VERMONT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The Violation of Expectation (VoE) paradigm has found infants look longer at unusual events suggesting innate knowledge of natural laws. However, at home, infants no longer distinguished VoEs from ordinary events, suggesting VoE findings may be an artifact of the paradigm. Furthermore, infants smiled at VOEs when presented by a social partner, and looked away from them when repeated, suggesting infants may be able to make sense of VoEs if afforded by the context.

POSTER 18**DOES AREA DEPRIVATION INDEX MODERATE THE AMYGDALA REACTIVITY AND SOCIAL SUPPORT RELATIONSHIP?**

HEMA CLARENCE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), COOPER SHARP (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), REGAN SKUDLAREK (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), MELANIE KOS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA MATTHEISS (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), JEREMY MENNIS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), DAVID SMITH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Socioeconomic status (SES) and social support significantly influence various aspects of our lives, including cognitive processes. Both factors are pivotal in shaping our emotional and social functioning. This research aims to investigate their impact on the amygdala, a center for emotional and social processing, using the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development data (N=11876). By exploring this, we seek to understand how SES and social support interact with neural mechanisms underlying emotional regulation.

POSTER 19**DOES INFANT GAZE INFLUENCE INEXPERIENCED CAREGIVERS' PERCEPTIONS OF INFANT VOCALIZATIONS?**

SARA DINTIMAN (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), LYDIA CRESPO (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), EMMA RJEPAJ (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), ALEXANDRA WASKO (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), RACHEL ALBERT (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

When infants babble, caregivers implicitly interpret the vocal maturity of the vocalization before deciding whether and how to respond. In this study, we asked whether infants' gaze while vocalizing actually shifts inexperienced caregivers' perceptions of vocal maturity. Students completed an experiment in which they rated the speech quality of examples of infant vocalizations manipulated for gaze and vocal quality. Our poster highlights the impact of multi-modal cues and caregiving experience on caregivers' perceptions of vocalizations.

POSTER 20

EARLY MEASURES OF INFANT ATTENTION AS A PREDICTOR OF TODDLER SOCIO-EMOTIONAL SKILLS

SASHA ANDREWS (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), DENISE WERCHAN (NYU LANGONE MEDICAL CENTER: NYU LANGONE HEALTH), NATALIE BRITO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Associations have been reported between measures of early attention and later socio-emotional outcomes. We examined how infant attention and maternal social support were associated with infant socio-emotional skills during toddlerhood. In a sample of 47 infants, we found that measures of infant attention captured remotely in the home were associated with parent-report measures of socio-emotional skills. Social support also had an impact on infant attention and BITSEA scores.

POSTER 21

EFFECTS OF ADHD ON INTELLIGENCE AND THE PROCESSING SPEED/ACCURACY TRADE-OFF

TAYLOR PITT (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), SIDAL YURT (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), CAMERYN FREGLETTE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), ANNA SANCILIO (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), BRUCE DIAMOND (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the relationship between intelligence, processing speed, and the speed-accuracy trade-off in children with ADHD. Archival data from 50 participants (ages 8–16) revealed weak to moderate relationships between intelligence, processing speed, and accuracy, even when controlling for response rate. Preliminary analyses found minimal group differences, except for omission errors. Ongoing analyses will

explore relationships between omission and commission errors and processing speed to further understand cognitive dynamics in this population.

POSTER 22

EFFECTS OF INFANT SLEEP AND MATERNAL STRESS ON SOCIOEMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

RIYA GOKHALE (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), NATALIE BRITO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), DENISE WERCHAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), MORIAH THOMASON (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the relationship between infant sleep at 6 months and socioemotional outcomes at 12 months, as well as the moderating role of maternal stress. In a sample of 232 mother-infant pairs, shorter nighttime sleep was linked to greater socioemotional problems. Maternal stress exacerbated the negative effects of poor sleep on later socioemotional outcomes. These findings highlight the importance of addressing both infant sleep quality and maternal stress to support socioemotional development in childhood.

POSTER 23

EFFECTS OF REWARD ON PRESCHOOLERS' EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS: EXPLORING SES AND REWARD RESPONSIVENESS

LAUREN BRYANT (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), SIERRA DOUGHTY (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), ASHLEE GOJCAJ (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE PALOMBO (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), SIERRA SAILER (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), BRYNNE SMITH (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Modern perspectives characterize executive functions (EFs) as the assembly of control processes pursuant to a specific goal; this varies with numerous intersecting factors, such as motivation and socio-economic status (SES). Our previous work found that rewards slowed preschoolers' responses on a Stroop-like task while improving their accuracy; these latter findings were moderated by reward sensitivity. Our current work examines how these patterns may be further moderated by children's SES.

POSTER 24

ETHNIC DISCRIMINATION AND PARENTAL DEPRESSION: ASSOCIATIONS WITH TODDLER LANGUAGE IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

PATRICIA SOTO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), SHAINA BRADY (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), DIANA LOPERA PEREZ (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), SARAH WATAMURA

(UNIVERSITY OF DENVER), AMANDA TARULLO
(BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the association between perceived ethnic discrimination, measured by the General Ethnic Discrimination Scale, and parental depressive symptoms, assessed using the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale, and their relationship to toddler language development in low-income families. Results revealed a significant positive correlation between ethnic discrimination and depressive symptoms. Higher levels of ethnic discrimination were linked to poorer toddler language outcomes, including shorter utterances and reduced linguistic diversity.

POSTER 25

ETHNIC IDENTITY CONNECTION AND PERCEIVED STRESS: EXPLORING GENERATIONAL DIFFERENCES

RACQUEL SAMUEL (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK THE GRADUATE CENTER), JENNIFER WAGNER (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK THE GRADUATE CENTER)

Ethnic identity can influence psychological well-being in a variety of ways, in some cases acting as a protective factor and in others amplifying stress. The current study asks how ethnic identity and perceived stress vary based on generational status in young adults. Findings suggest that first/second-generation individuals show higher ethnic identity salience than those with US-born parents, though no differences in perceived stress were found based on generational status.

POSTER 26

EVALUATING EARLY SELF-REGULATION USING REMOTE INFANT ATTENTION ASSESSMENT IN-THE-HOME

TRAM VO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), DENISE WERCHAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), NATALIE BRITO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

We aimed to evaluate infant self-regulation via remote infant attention assessment in the home. 3-13 month-old (N = 143) infants from diverse sociodemographic backgrounds participated in the remote attention task. When infants reached 24 months old, caregivers (N = 86) filled out follow-up self-regulation questionnaires. We found that infants with shorter looking time were more likely to have higher subsequent internalizing problems scores. There was no association with externalizing problems, emotional affect, nor effortful control.

POSTER 27

EXAMINING CHILDREN'S JUDGEMENTS OF PURCHASING POWER

SOPHIE EZROL (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), IJEOMA EZECHUKWU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), ADINE DELEON (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

The present study examines how 5-10 year-old children perceive wealth cues and their influence on purchasing power judgments. Using photos of homes as indicators of wealth, participants evaluated the difficulty of purchasing goods for imagined families. The results showed children's purchasing power ratings were less difficult when exposed to high-priced versus low-priced homes, regardless of mindset or age. These insights deepen our understanding of how children interpret social status and mobility in early childhood.

POSTER 28

EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING AND SOURCE MONITORING IN 3- TO 5-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN

ALEXA FIRKUSNY (COLBY COLLEGE), KALEIGH QUINN (COLBY COLLEGE), HANNAH ROSENBERG (COLBY COLLEGE), COURTNEY SCHUMACHER (COLBY COLLEGE)

To examine how hot and cold executive functioning (EF) may support source monitoring abilities in young children, 3- to 5-year-olds completed a source monitoring task, a cold EF task (the Dimensional Change Card Sort - DCCS), and a hot EF task (Less-is-More). Age predicted overall source monitoring and internal source monitoring ("I did it"). Only DCCS predicted external source monitoring ("You did it"), suggesting that cold but not hot executive functioning skills support source monitoring.

POSTER 29

FACTORS IMPACTING CONVERSATIONAL-TURN-TAKING IN INFANT-TODDLER CLASSROOMS

RACHEL ALBERT (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), LYDIA CRESPO (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), SARA DINTIMAN (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), ALEXANDRA WASKO (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), NAOMI SWELLER (MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY), SHEILA DEGOTARDI (MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY)

Conversations are crucial for building infant brains, yet more needs to be known about the characteristics that facilitate good conversations. We examined the quantity and qualities of conversations between infants and educators in early childhood education classrooms and the function of infant vocalizations for organizing educator attention. Our findings demonstrate that

educators are skilled at facilitating multi-turn conversations, and infants actively shape their conversations with educators by directing their vocalizations to capture educators' attention.

POSTER 30

FINANCIAL STRAIN AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS AMONG MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS

JILL M. NORVILITIS (BUFFALO STATE UNIVERSITY),
HOWARD REID (BUFFALO STATE UNIVERSITY)

Financial stress can impact college student success. This study examined the relationship between high school grades, college GPA, academic adjustment, and financial strain behaviors among 746 college student participants. Results indicate that financial strain moderates the relationship between high school grades and college success among males but not among females.

POSTER 31

FINDING THEIR WAY: THE DEVELOPMENT OF REAL-LIFE WAYFINDING SKILLS IN CHILDREN

JIZETTE BAYRON (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY),
MIKAYLA HAAS (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY),
ALEJANDRO GASPAS (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY),
ALIYAH LATORRE (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY),
EVAN BAIDWAN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY),
LAUREN FLAKNE (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY),
LAURA LAKUSTA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY),
YINGYING YANG (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Wayfinding is a spatial skill involving the ability to reach a location without being directed there (Kim & Bock, 2021). We examined landmark, route, and survey wayfinding knowledge in children aged 6-10 through various real-life wayfinding tasks. Our results support previous research, showing that as children age, they rely more on landmarks for navigation, demonstrate slight improvements in route knowledge after age 7, and accuracy on the point-to-start tasks improves with age.

POSTER 32

GENDER AND RACIAL REPRESENTATION IN CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS ABOUT SCIENCE

STACEY ZAREMBA (MORAVIAN UNIVERSITY), SARAH JOHNSON (MORAVIAN UNIVERSITY), VERONICA KROMER (MORAVIAN UNIVERSITY), JILL BAUER (MORAVIAN UNIVERSITY)

Children's picture books help children develop an understanding of the nature of science and who

scientists are. Past research found underrepresentation of females and POC in picture books, reinforcing the stereotype that science is for white males. We examined whether recently published (2016-2024) science picture books have become more inclusive. Content analysis found diverse representation, but barriers to participating in science were more likely to exist for females and POC.

POSTER 33

GENDER SCHEMAS AND 3- TO 5-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN'S RECALL AND SUGGESTIBILITY

CAMILLA MCALEER (COLBY COLLEGE), EMMA DONNELLY (COLBY COLLEGE), NASIR LAWSON (COLBY COLLEGE), DANIEL CATRAMBONE (COLBY COLLEGE)

To investigate the role of gender schemas on recall and suggestibility, 3- to 5-year-old children heard two stories, one consistent with gender schemas and one not. They answered free and cued recall questions, including leading and nonleading questions, and completed a measure of gender schemas. Age predicted correct details reported, accuracy was better for crime versus occupation scenarios, performance was lower for leading compared to nonleading questions, but memory was not affected by gender schemas.

POSTER 34

GENTLE PARENTING AND ITS EFFECT ON LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG ADULTS

JARLIN MONCION (MERCY UNIVERSITY), JULIA ZAVALA (MERCY UNIVERSITY)

This research examined how gentle parenting predicted adult life satisfaction while controlling for different parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian, permissive indulgent, permissive neglectful). A sample size of 79 individuals, ranging in ages from 18 to 75, were included in the study. Results found that gentle parenting did predict adult life satisfaction, and was the only parenting style that did. Therefore, emotional wellbeing in adulthood is promoted by gentle parenting.

POSTER 35

GROWING UP IN CHAOS: WORKING MEMORY OUTCOMES IN PRESCHOOLERS

ROXANNE DUBASH (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KYRA LEININGER (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), ASHLEY ST. JOHN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

This study explores how household chaos is linked to preschoolers' working memory. Using a self-report household chaos scale and a working memory task with 119 children aged 4.5-5.5 years, researchers found a negative correlation between chaos and working memory, even when controlling for income-to-needs and age. Results suggest more household disorganization related to impaired cognitive processes during a critical developmental period, underscoring the need for further research investigating specific mechanisms of this association.

POSTER 36

HOW PARENTAL SELF-BELIEFS IMPACT EMOTIONAL SOCIALIZATION AND CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENTAL OUTCOMES

YIHENG FANG (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER), LEENA TWAL (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER), BREENA KEEFE (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER), MELISSA STURGE-APPLE (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER), PATRICK DAVIES (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER)

This study examines how parental self-beliefs predict emotional socialization strategies and influence children's emotional development. Using longitudinal data from 231 families, findings reveal maternal belief predicts soothability and approach, whereas fathers' specific reaction strategies were associated with children's approach and anger. These results underscore the nuanced roles of parental beliefs and behaviors in shaping children's emotional development, emphasizing the importance of targeting both self-beliefs and socialization strategies in interventions.

POSTER 37

IMPACT OF PERCEIVED PARENTAL ALCOHOL USE ON ADULT ATTACHMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH

JENESSA STEELE (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), SADIE BOONE (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), MICHAELA CLARK (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), HANNAH BENZ (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), ALEXIS HORTON (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), SHYHEIM WOODS (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), ZACHARY LEWIS (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), ELIZA BAIN (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), JULIA MILLER (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

Parental alcohol abuse is associated with negative adult mental health outcomes (Balsa et al., 2009). We seek to determine the extent to which perceived parental alcohol abuse significantly directly (and indirectly through adult attachment) impacts indicators of mental health (i.e., symptoms of anxiety and depression) among college students. Survey data is being collected. Regressions using path analyses will test the expected, significant direct and indirect effects of parental alcohol use on indicators of mental health.

POSTER 38

INCREASED BEHAVIOR SYMPTOMS WITH AGE AMONG FEMALES WITH FRAGILE X PREMUTATION

ELIZABETH YAKUBOVA (QUEENS COLLEGE), AMANDA KENEPP (QUEENS COLLEGE), SONIA SEEHRA (QUEENS COLLEGE), NATALIE NAGPAL (QUEENS COLLEGE), TATYANA ADAYEV (NYS INSTITUTE FOR BASIC RESEARCH IN DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES), NICOLE TORTORA (NYS INSTITUTE FOR BASIC RESEARCH IN DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES), ANNE GLICKSMAN (NYS INSTITUTE FOR BASIC RESEARCH IN DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES), EMILY GRAVES ALLEN (EMORY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), LISA SHUBECK (EMORY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), JESSICA EZZELL HUNTER (RTI INTERNATIONAL), VERONICA J HINTON (QUEENS COLLEGE)

Parent-reported age-standardized behavior symptoms in girls with a fragile X premutation (PM) were compared to non-carriers of comparable age and to self-reported ratings in women w/PM. No significant group differences were found between the girls. In contrast, significantly more behavior symptoms were endorsed among women than girls w/PM (26% of women and 7% of girls). Findings suggest possible age-related increase of behavior problem symptoms associated with a PM.

POSTER 39

IQ DISCREPANCIES ACROSS TEST BATTERIES FOR AUTISTIC YOUTH: POTENTIAL CAUSES AND IMPLICATIONS

AUDREY SCUDDER (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), JACQUELINE CAEMMERER (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

For typically developing youths, different cognitive tests produce similar results. However, a review of the literature reveals that this does not hold for youth with Autism Spectrum Disorder. Findings indicate that verbal, social, and processing speed demands of some cognitive tests may negatively impact the scores of autistic youths. Thus, extra care needs to be taken when selecting cognitive measures for use with autistic youth in clinical and research contexts.

POSTER 40

LACK OF SLEEP, STRESS, SOCIAL SUPPORT AND ANXIETY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

CARLI O'NEILL (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), PARIS SATCHELL (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), NEVAIDA RAU (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), HELEN KISO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Research has shown college students have increased stressors related to their college environments that negatively affect their anxiety levels and consequently academic performance (Alhamed et al., 2023). The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of financial stress, academic stress, social support and sleep roles in college students' anxiety levels. We found that poor sleep quality and high levels of academic stress in students have increased rates of anxiety.

POSTER 41

MATERNAL CHILDHOOD UNPREDICTABILITY IS ASSOCIATED WITH PRENATAL MATERNAL MOOD ENTROPY

LAUREN A. COSTELLO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ANAHID AKBARYAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), JULIANNA COLLAZO VARGAS (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ALLIE SAUL J. BERKOWITZ (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ERIKA J. GARCIA (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), GABRIELLA RADICE (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), EMILY ODOM (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), LAUREN C. SHUFFREY (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Early-life unpredictability, characterized by unstable environments and inconsistent social or physical threats, represents a distinct form of adversity with long-term impacts on emotional and cognitive outcomes. Our analyses examine whether experiences of childhood unpredictability are associated with prenatal maternal mood entropy, quantified using Shannon's entropy. Preliminary findings reveal links between increased maternal childhood unpredictability and higher mood entropy during pregnancy, highlighting potential pathways in which early adversity impacts lifespan mental health trajectories.

POSTER 42

MATERNAL PLAY AND EMPATHY DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN AGED 4.5 TO 5-YEARS

ABAGAIL LEE (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), HALEIGH BROWN (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), SONYA TROLLER-RENFREE (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

This study explores the relationship between maternal attitudes toward play and children's empathy in a diverse sample of 50 mother-child dyads. Preliminary results reveal a suggestive trend that mothers with more positive attitudes towards play have children with higher empathy ($F(1,48) = 2.96, p = .092$). Furthermore, maternal involvement in play, not structure or enjoyment, was associated with higher

empathic contagion ($\beta = .35, p = .015$) and attention ($\beta = .30, p = .045$).

POSTER 43

META-ANALYSIS OF EDUCATIONAL RCTS: FADEOUT AND PERSISTENCE 6-24 MONTHS POST-INTERVENTION

SIQI LIANG (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), ABBY LEE (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), FATMANUR OZAY (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), TYLER WATTS (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), EMMA HART (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Using the MERF dataset, this exploratory study examined the persistence of post-test cognitive and social-emotional impacts 6 to 24 months post-intervention. Results revealed substantial fadeout within the first year (30% by 6 months and 57% by 12 months) and minimal persistence by 24 months. This study highlights the rapid rate of fadeout following educational interventions and complex patterns that may underlie observed effects.

POSTER 44

MORE THAN PETS: YOUNG CHILDREN'S PERSPECTIVES ON COMPANION ANIMALS AS FAMILY MEMBERS

MICHELA C. ARLIA (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), SARA EDER (CUNY BROOKLYN COLLEGE), ANTONELLA GUADAGNINO (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), YANA KUCHIRKO (CUNY BROOKLYN COLLEGE), ERIKA NIWA (CUNY BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Pets are increasingly viewed as integral family members in the US. Despite the social and emotional benefits of pets, few studies focus on children's perspectives. Our study explores these relationships through a drawing task where children ages 3-7 depicted favorite moments with pets. Findings reveal pets' unique roles in family life, underscoring their value for children's emotional and social development, with implications for developmental psychology and family studies research.

POSTER 45

NAVIGATING ETHNIC-RACIAL IDENTITY: SOCIAL CONTEXTS AND CHALLENGES FOR MULTIRACIAL EMERGING ADULTS

PREETI BACHU (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ZAINAB SHABBIR (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ANA K. MARCELO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Multiracial emerging adults navigate unique challenges in diverse social contexts influenced by their phenotypic characteristics and perceived race. This study collected interviews of 30 multiracial individuals to explore how social settings shape their racial identities and experiences. Thematic analysis revealed themes of misidentification, cultural expectations, and white privilege. Participants reported navigating conflicting social expectations, grappling with privilege, and feeling disconnected in monoracial spaces. Findings highlight the need for inclusive programs to address multiracial identity complexities.

POSTER 46

NEURAL REACTIVITY TO FACIAL GESTURES IN 6-TO 9-WEEK-OLDS: COMPARING EEG PREPROCESSING PROCEDURES

KELSEY DAVINSON (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), LAUREN J BRYANT (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), ROSS VANDERWERT (CARDIFF UNIVERSITY), KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

One challenge to studying emerging neural activity in the context of dyadic facial interactions in very young infants has been limited amounts of useable data. This study reprocessed traditional, manually-edited EEG data from 2-month-olds with an automated developmental pipeline for low-density EEG. We focus on data retention, artifact rejection, and signal quality metrics. Findings will inform ways to enhance efficiency, standardization, and data quality for 2-month-olds' EEG data collection in ecologically relevant contexts.

POSTER 47

NUMERICAL COGNITION IN MANDARIN-SPEAKING & ENGLISH-SPEAKING 2-TO-4-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN

YINTAO KANG (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), LUXIN ZHANG (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), HUANYI YE (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), YUEXIN LI (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), JUN FU (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER CHEN (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), HUIQI MENG (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), JEAN EE TANG (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), PETER GORDON (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates the numerical cognition development among 24- to 60-months-old Mandarin-speaking children, using a battery of verbal and non-verbal tasks validated in prior research. Data analysis revealed that Mandarin-speaking children performed similarly to English-speaking children across most tasks but showed stronger performance on certain

tasks. These findings suggest that numerical cognition development is largely comparable across languages, with some differences influenced by linguistic structure.

POSTER 48

OBSERVING YOUNG CHILDREN IN NATURAL SETTINGS

JULIA KLIMBERG (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), MARTHA POTT (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), MARY CASEY (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

This study explored strategies young children use to regulate emotions, engage peers in play, and distribute social roles. Observations of 80 children aged 3–7 revealed that children regulated emotions through self-soothing, seeking help, or controlling distressing situations. Peer engagement strategies involved invitations, spontaneous joining, or onlooker behavior. During play, one child assigned roles, or each child claimed a role. Findings provide insight in how best to support the emotional and social development of young children.

POSTER 49

PARENTAL DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT AND PERSONALITY TRAITS ACROSS BIRTH ORDER

HAMIDE GOZU (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has extensively examined the link between birth order and personality, as well as the link between parental differential treatment and personality, although these studies point to inconsistent findings. This study investigated the curvilinear relationships between parental differential treatment and personality traits, considering the role of birth order. Regression analyses of 316 college students indicated that parental differential affection and control curvilinearly predict personality traits, with these relationships varying based on participants' birth order.

POSTER 50

PARENTAL MENTAL HEALTH, PARENTING STYLE, AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT FOLLOWING NICU HOSPITALIZATION

DANIELLE LA CAMERA (MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL), VICTORIA GRUNBERG (MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL)

We examined parental mental health, parenting style, and child behavioral and social development two years after a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) hospitalization. Despite baby medical severity, parental

depression was associated with negative parenting styles. Further, positive parenting was associated with better child social functioning and negative parenting was associated with worse child behavior at 2 years old. Targeting parental depression and parent-child interactions during and shortly after the NICU may help enhance child development.

POSTER 51

PARENTAL TECHNOFERENCE, PERCEIVED CHILD BEHAVIOR, AND THE PROTECTIVE ROLE OF ATTACHMENT ANXIETY

MONICA MACHADO (THE NEW SCHOOL), SYDNEY SEGAL (THE NEW SCHOOL), MIRIAM STEELE (THE NEW SCHOOL)

This study explores risk and resilience factors pertaining to the parent-child attachment relationship and technoference, the interruption of interpersonal interactions due to technology devices (Gergen, 2002; McDaniel, 2015). Parents completed a survey to capture child behaviors, attachment styles, parental and digital stress, and parental technoference. Increased child internalizing and externalizing behaviors and parent-child conflict positively correlated with parental technoference. Attachment anxiety predicted lower technoference, suggesting stronger parental sensitivity to their device use and their child.

POSTER 52

PARENTING AND CHILD CORRELATES OF MATERNAL BURNOUT

TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), EMILY BOGGS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study examined if parenting practices mediated the associations between maternal burnout and child outcomes in a sample of 405 mothers. Positive parenting practices partially mediated the associations between burnout and child's social competence, autonomy, emotion regulation, prosocial behavior, and closeness. Negative parenting practices partially mediated the associations between burnout and child's autonomy, compliance, negativity, emotion regulation, externalizing, conflicts, and closeness. These results point to the deleterious effects parental burnout can have on children.

POSTER 53

PARENTING, ATTACHMENT, AND SEXUAL IDENTITY COMMITMENT

DINA VUKEL (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), DOV FRANK (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY

UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), CLAUDIA BRUMBAUGH (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study aims to unify popular developmental theories, including theories of attachment, parenting, and identity. We use these frameworks to understand how parenting affects attachment and sexual identity development. Those with authoritative mothers were more securely attached, and those with authoritarian mothers were more insecure. We also observed an association between authoritarian parenting and negative sexual self-concept. Our results indicate parenting affects attachment systems, commitment to a sexual identity, and commitment to health-promoting long-term relationships.

POSTER 54

PARENTS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS: AGE AT FIRST BIRTH, PARENTAL SELF-EFFICACY AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

ANSLEY HERRON (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDRA STEFANOVICI (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), JANETTE HERBERS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

A sample of parents experiencing homelessness with their children (n=35) participated in interviews focusing on their relationships with their children and life experiences. Age when their first child was born was negatively correlated with parental self-efficacy (PSE). An interaction term in a multiple linear regression model revealed a trend for a moderation effect: an association between social support and PSE was positive for parents with fewer children and negative for parents with more children.

POSTER 55

PREPARING FOR SCHOOL: THE IMPORTANCE OF EMOTIONAL FLEXIBILITY AT 3.5 YEARS

KYRA LEININGER (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), ROXANNE DUBASH (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KATIE KAO (BOSTON CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL), AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Performance of 3.5 year olds on emotional flexibility tasks was examined to investigate the relationship between emotional flexibility and pre-academic skills. These tasks assessed enhancement and suppression for both positive and negative emotions. Higher suppression of negative emotions was associated with improved pre-academic skills, even when controlling for differences in income-to-needs ratio or age. Findings suggest that in regards to school readiness, suppression of negative emotions may be more important than overall emotional flexibility.

POSTER 56**PRESCHOOLERS' SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND CHRONIC BIOLOGICAL STRESS: THE ROLE OF FOOD INSECURITY**

KENDAL EVANS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), ASHLEY ST. JOHN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Hair cortisol concentration (HCC) is an adversity-sensitive marker of chronic biological stress. Among 86 socioeconomically diverse children (4.5-5.5 years old), HCC was positively correlated with household food insecurity and negatively correlated with income-to-needs ratio, which replicates previous findings. Furthermore, higher food insecurity uniquely predicted higher chronic biological stress over and above income. Our findings highlight the central role of heightened food insecurity, a dynamic marker of socioeconomic status, on children's chronic biological stress.

POSTER 57**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FUTURE ORIENTED THINKING AND PSYCHOSPATIAL UNDERSTANDING OF TIME IN ADOLESCENTS**

KATHERINE CHOE (GOUCHER COLLEGE), KATELYN CONRAD (GOUCHER COLLEGE), ELIZABETH KAPRIELIAN (GOUCHER COLLEGE), TYAVIA TOWNSEND (GOUCHER COLLEGE), CHARLIE BEREZNEY (GOUCHER COLLEGE), HAILLEY CATRON (GOUCHER COLLEGE), REBECCA KATZ (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Future-oriented thinking is defined as one's cognitive ability to imagine and make plans (Snyder et al., 1991). In the current survey study, we examined the future-oriented thinking in graduating seniors in high school and their psycho-spatial perspectives about time perception, the notion that time is perceived as something either we move towards (ego-moving) or coming towards us (event-moving). The results showed different adolescents' overall future outlook by the metaphorical perspective taken about passage of time.

POSTER 58**RELOCATION AND EMOTIONAL STABILITY**

ARABELLA COX (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), ZILMA FLORES-AVILEZ, AMY SEGOND, HELEN KISO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Frequent school relocations during secondary school can have negative consequences on emotional stability in emerging adulthood. We found that young adults who underwent school relocations during secondary school demonstrated lower emotional stability in

adulthood. The participants were undergraduate psychology students who completed three self-report scales to assess their current emotional stability. We found that three variables predicted emotional stability in young adults. Out of the three variables, school relocation predicted lower levels of emotional stability.

POSTER 59**RESILIENCE IN ADVERSITY: OLDER REFUGEES' EXPERIENCES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THE U.S.**

JONIX OWINO (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), JULIA FERNANDEZ (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), DANIELLA STANZIONE (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY)

This study explored how older Congolese refugees in the U.S. coped with challenges posed by COVID-19. Thirty-seven participants, aged 55-67, were interviewed about their experiences. Thematic analysis revealed that while older refugees faced common pandemic challenges, these were intensified by language barriers, social isolation, and cultural differences. Coping strategies included traditional medicine, social support, and cognitive reframing, shaped by their unique refugee histories. Findings highlight the importance of culturally informed support for this population.

POSTER 60**RUMINATION AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AMONG AGING VETERANS: SOCIAL SUPPORT AS A MODERATOR**

JULIANA MORSELLO (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA MARINI (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This study examines rumination's role in predicting depressive symptoms among aging veterans (65+) and whether social support moderates this association. Participants (N = 50) completed self-reported measures of rumination, depressive symptoms, and social support. Results showed rumination significantly predicted higher depressive symptoms, even after controlling for age, rank, and deployment history. Only spousal support (not military or civilian friend support) was associated with lower symptoms, suggesting the importance of intimate relationships in veterans' mental health.

POSTER 61**SCREEN TIME USE DURING EARLY CHILDHOOD**

DAWN KRIEBEL (IMMACULATA UNIVERSITY), CORYN TURNER (IMMACULATA UNIVERSITY)

A growing body of research documents concerning consequences of excessive screen use among preschool children, including obesity and developmental delays. Few studies have explored variables that contribute to parents' decision-making about screen time and none that we know of have measured the impact of screen time guidance from pediatricians. The present study examines relations among pediatrician guidance, frequency of screen time, parental stress, and parents' confidence in their ability to control their children's screen time.

POSTER 62

SELF-DETERMINATION AND SELF-EFFICACY IN AUTISTIC STUDENTS

ASHNA ASHRAF (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY), MADISEN CUTLER (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND CUNY), BELLA KOFNER, SINÉAD O'BRIEN, ELIANA GROSSMAN, ELIZABETH KILGALLON, KRISTEN GILLESPIE-LYNCH (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND CUNY)

Helping autistic young adults succeed in employment can be challenging due to the systemic challenges autistic people face. This study examines associations between self-determination, self-efficacy, observed skills, and autistic youths' career goals and autism understanding. Career decision-making self-efficacy and video game design self-efficacy were more closely associated with students' career goals than self-determination or observed skills. Findings offer valuable insights into how autistic participants define autism, their career aspirations, and what predicts their employment goals.

POSTER 63

SEMANTIC CONTEXT BOOSTS WORD LEARNING FROM LOW-INFORMATIVE EVENTS

WILONA BOAFO (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), EMILY O'BRIEN (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), MARISSA CICCARIINI (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), SUMARGA SUANDA (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Word learning has long been characterized as a paradox between the ease with which children learn and the challenge that the environment imposes. That is, when children hear words, their meanings are not transparent from their immediate contexts. This study demonstrates that high informativity at a broader situational time scale helps learners overcome low informativity at the time scale of individual naming events. Thus, broader semantic context may be key to children's rapid word learning.

POSTER 64

SOCIOECONOMIC AND CULTURAL FACTORS IN CHILDREN'S SCREEN TIME: INSIGHTS FOR EQUITY

ATHENA Q. BOUTROSS (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ANA K. MARCELO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Children's screen time varies by socioeconomic status (SES) and ethnicity. Caregivers of 196 children reported the frequency of their child's screen time and typical digital activities, as well as SES factors of their family. Key findings suggest that poverty influences family technology use, and this relation varies by ethnicity-race. This underscores the need to consider SES, culture, and ethnicity when creating equitable screen time policies and practices.

POSTER 65

SOCIOEMOTIONAL PROBLEMS IN 3.5-YEAR-OLDS: THE ROLE OF SES AND MATERNAL SENSITIVITY

GRACEANN JOHNSON (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), SOPHIA LOMBARDO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), ZEYNEP KOMBE-ELAZAB (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KATIE KAO (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL), AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Maternal sensitivity is negatively related to child conduct problems in low-income households but positively related to conduct problems in high-income households. These relationships are not found with the other component of externalizing problems, hyperactivity, nor is there a relationship with internalizing problems such as peer problems or emotional problems across family income levels.

POSTER 66

THE EFFECT OF PARENTAL DIVORCE IN ADOLESCENCE ON RELATIONSHIPS IN EMERGING ADULTHOOD

CAILEY FAY (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), T. CAITLIN VASQUEZ-O'BRIEN (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Experiencing a parental divorce in adolescence may impact socio-emotional development during emerging adulthood. I hypothesized that the effects of divorce on attachment, social relations, and parent-offspring relationships during emerging adulthood would be moderated by interparental conflict. I surveyed 209 participants aged 18 to 29. Those with divorced parents had worse outcomes than peers with married parents. Observed parental dynamics during adolescence may have consequences for relationships in emerging adulthood.

POSTER 67**THE EFFICACY OF CREATIVE MEDIA IN ENHANCING SENSITIVITY TO CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES**

NAVA SILTON (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE),
ZACHARY BIRON (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Twenty-five students (14 male and 11 female) from an Elementary School in Manhattan, NY showed more disability-based knowledge and more positive cognitive attitudes towards a hypothetical peer with ADHD, Autism and Visual Disability following the reading of the full Realabilities Comic Book Series (12 comics) and viewing the aligned Musical. This intervention showed the promising benefits of the combination of both forms of media in enhancing fourth grade students' knowledge and cognitive attitudes towards disability.

POSTER 68**THE IMPACT OF CHILDHOOD ADVERSITIES AND PANDEMIC STRESSORS ON COLLEGE EXPERIENCES**

MANUELA PORTUGAL (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE), ADRIANA RAMPERSHAD (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE), SINDY KALAUCH (TEACHER'S COLLEGE), SALIH MANSUR (TOURO COLLEGE), FAHIM SARKER (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE), LISA MALONEY (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE), LARA BEATY (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

This ongoing study explores the relationship between college experiences, COVID-19 pandemic adversity, and different concepts of childhood adversity and college performance. 92 participants were recruited from First Year Seminars to complete a confidential Google Survey that consisted of 99 questions, including Likert scale, checklists and open-ended questions. Key findings indicate that college problems significantly correlate to coping problems but not to any measure of adversity, contradicting previous research. Additional analysis will consider interactions.

POSTER 69**THE RECIPROCAL INFLUENCES OF TEMPERAMENT AND PARENTAL DEPRESSION**

BRAYDEN ALEXIS (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), T. CAITLIN VASQUEZ-O'BRIEN (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH RELLINGER ZETTLER (ILLINOIS COLLEGE)

One's temperament has three dimensions: positive affectivity, negative affectivity, and effortful control (Rothbart & Bates, 2006). We hypothesized that

parental depression and child temperament would reciprocally predict each other in a three-wave, cross-lagged, model. Depressive symptoms and child's temperament were reported at three time points (N=145 family triads). Significant reciprocal interactions were found. Parent depression predicted increases in all three dimensions of temperament. Early childhood and middle childhood temperament predicted later scores of parent depression.

POSTER 70**THE ROLE OF ADOLESCENT LIFE STRESSORS IN RULE-VIOLATING BEHAVIORS**

MADISON LEMIRE (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), ELLEN COHN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

The present study serves to add to the understanding of the influence adolescent life stress has on engagement in rule-violating behavior (RVB). Using waves 3-8 (n=435) from an ongoing 13-wave longitudinal study, we hypothesize that exposure to personal and/or external categories of life stressors will predict differences in engagement in RVB. Through preliminary analysis, we expect to find that our hypothesis is supported with personal stress predicting certain RVBs and external stress predicting other RVBs.

POSTER 71**THE ROLE OF YOUNG ADULTS' DEPRESSION IN COPARENTING EXPECTATIONS AND CO-CAREGIVING DYNAMICS**

REGINA KUERSTEN-HOGAN (ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY), SINDI TANE (ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA GOLEMO (ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether associations between parental depression and coparenting dynamics also exist in non-parents who develop expectations about their future coparenting relationship and practice co-caregiving. Undergraduate roommate pairs were observed during a simulated co-caregiving task with a computerized doll and their coparenting expectations were assessed via interviews. Findings indicated that non-parents experiencing more depressive symptoms held more negative expectations of their future coparenting relationship and demonstrated more antagonistic co-caregiving dynamics during the simulation task.

POSTER 72**UNDERSTANDING EARLY WORD KNOWLEDGE THROUGH DRAWINGS**

SOPHIE BLUMBERG (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), GRACIE STEVENS (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), EMMA ROTHMAN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), SOPHIE ROTH (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), ERICA WOJCIK (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

The present study explores how drawing tasks can elucidate the complexity of word knowledge in children and adults. The results suggest that younger children's drawings are significantly less accurate than adult drawings. Further, the study examines the patterns in the words that children cannot draw accurately and the features that are included in their drawings. This work will have implications for how we assess children's word knowledge in both basic research and applied settings.

POSTER 73

UNDERSTANDING GAIT, LANGUAGE, AND SENSORY PROCESSING IN AUTISTIC CHILDREN'S EVERYDAY MOTOR TASKS

LAURA KEEGAN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), MARIA J. AYOUB (EUNICE KENNEDY SHRIVER NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT), KAREN CHENASKY (MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS), JORDAN R. GREEN (MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS), HELEN TAGER-FLUSBERG (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), SIMONE V. GILL (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Autism impacts language, motor, and sensory processing skills. Yet, the relationship among language, motor, and sensory processing skills and whether language and sensory processing predict motor outcomes remains understudied. Seventy autistic children completed motor tasks, while parents completed standardized sensory processing, language, and motor skills assessments. Results indicated that these domains are associated; higher receptive language and sensory processing abilities predicted higher motor scores. Findings suggest that targeting multiple domains may enhance intervention effectiveness.

POSTER 74

VIRTUAL REALITY VS. REAL LIFE: INVESTIGATING SPATIAL NAVIGATION DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN

MIKAYLA HAAS (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), NOOR ALALWAN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), LESLIE MERE (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), MARIA PERCY ESTRADA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), LAURA LAKUSTA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), YINGYING YANG (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined spatial navigation in 61 children aged 6-10 using non-immersive virtual reality (VR) and real-life (RL) environments. Children completed tasks assessing landmark, route, and survey knowledge in both settings. Results showed higher landmark recall and survey knowledge accuracy (point-to-start task) in RL, while route knowledge and map-based survey knowledge were better in VR. Mixed environment associations suggest differences in spatial processing and highlight the complexities of transferring spatial skills across contexts.

POSTER 75

WHAT DO CHILDREN KNOW ABOUT WORDS?

GRACIE STEVENS (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), SOPHIE BLUMBERG (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), SOPHIE ROTH (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), EMMA ROTHMAN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), ERICA WOJCIK (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

What do children know about words, and how can we test that knowledge beyond label-referent mapping tasks? The current study uses 5 tasks to understand the depth and variability in children's and adults' word representations, through free recall definitions, drawing, cued recall questions, visual referent selection, and parent report or self-report. We will examine how home environment factors, such as reading, drawing, and school experience impact what children know about words.

POSTER 76

WHY COLLEGE? EXPLORING FACTORS THAT SHAPE LOW-INCOME STUDENTS' DECISION TO ATTEND COLLEGE

VIANCA ESCOBAR (JUNIATA COLLEGE), OLIVIA HARDIN (JUNIATA COLLEGE), JOLEYNA MARTINO (JUNIATA COLLEGE), WALLECIA BYFIELD (JUNIATA COLLEGE), KATHRYN WESTCOTT (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Students' aspirations to attend college interact with factors such as financial concerns, college readiness, and family perceptions and involvement. This qualitative study explores the college decision process, from the decision to pursue through enrollment in a college, from the perspective of academically talented, low-income STEM students. This study found factors, including a strong self-drive for learning combined with a range of family support behaviors were influential in students' pursuit of and selection of college.

POSTER 77

WILLINGNESS TO TELL ABOUT CYBER VICTIMIZATION: FITTING IN WITH PERCEIVED PEER BELIEFS

DANEEN P. DEPTULA (FITCHBURG STATE UNIVERSITY), ROBERT COHEN (UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS), GLEN E. RAY (AUBURN UNIVERSITY AT MONTGOMERY)

An important coping mechanism when experiencing cyber victimization is the willingness to share these experiences with friends. Perceived peer norms, in combination with one's own attitudes, may have implications for rates of victimization as well as social competence. In the current study, children who reported that they would not tell about cyber victimization, but believed their classmates would share, reported more cyber victimization, more loneliness, and poorer self-perceptions of social and global competence.

POSTER 78

ASSOCIATION OF EARLY LIFE UNPREDICTABILITY ON PRENATAL MATERNAL MENTAL HEALTH TRAJECTORIES

JULIANNA COLLAZO VARGAS (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ANAHID AKBARYAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), LAUREN A. COSTELLO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ALLIE SAUL J. BERKOWITZ (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ERIKA J. GARCIA (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), GABRIELLA RADICE (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), EMILY ODOM (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), LAUREN C. SHUFFREY (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Unpredictability in childhood, including parental monitoring and environment, may heighten susceptibility to mental health difficulties throughout pregnancy. Research has yet to explore how early life unpredictability impacts maternal mental health during the prenatal period. Our study investigates the association between childhood unpredictability on prenatal maternal depression, generalized anxiety, pregnancy-specific anxiety, and perceived stress symptom trajectories. We expect childhood unpredictability will be associated with worsening maternal mental health symptoms across pregnancy, independent of current living circumstances.

POSTER 79

COLLEGE STUDENTS: SOCIAL MEDIA, CYBERBULLYING, SELF-ESTEEM & RELATIONSHIP WITH FATHERS

MARTHA MENDEZ-BALDWIN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH PETTI (MANHATTAN

UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL SUROVETZ (MANHATTAN UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationship between social media, cyberbullying, self-esteem and fathers among college students. Participants for this study completed surveys that measured self-esteem, social media usage, cyberbullying experience and relationship with father. Participants report experiencing cyberbullying in college and anxiety because of social media. Self-esteem was related to anxiety and relationship with fathers. Results suggest a strong relationship with father and high self-esteem may serve as buffers against the negative impact of social media.

POSTER 80

RESILIENCE AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT IN PERSONS WITH CHILDHOOD-ONSET HEARING LOSS

DANIELA MARTIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), DANIELLE GUTH (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY), LAUREN BRUMLEY (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY)

Deaf and hard of hearing individuals typically face higher rates of trauma compared to normally hearing individuals. Past research has focused on factors that contribute to increased risk for trauma, but more focus is needed on the development of resilience. In this study of 81 individuals with hearing loss, we document relationships among involvement in the deaf community, measures of personal resilience, and participants' well-being and energy/fatigue ratings.

**Friday, March 7, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am**

Paper

Broadhurst/Belasco

**INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS I
Friday, March 7, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am**

8:00am – 8:10am

COPING FLEXIBILITY MEDIATES INDIGENOUS EAST ASIAN DIALECTICAL BELIEFS AND WELL-BEING

YIKAI XU (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM TSAI (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Extant research among East Asians suggests that dialectical beliefs (e.g., Taoist beliefs) may be associated with psychological well-being via coping

flexibility. Yet, no study has examined these relationships among East Asian individuals living in the US. This study examined whether coping flexibility mediated the relationship between dialectical beliefs and psychological well-being among East Asian young adults in the US.

8:15am – 8:25am

POST-TRAUMATIC GROWTH IN EARTHQUAKE SURVIVORS: A QUALITATIVE PERSPECTIVE

MEHMET DEMIR (BURSA ULUDAG UNIVERSITY), SENEL POYRAZLI (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the post-traumatic growth (PTG) experiences of survivors of the February 2023 Kahramanmaraş earthquake in Türkiye through a phenomenological qualitative approach. Data collection methods include semi-structured interviews in earthquake-affected regions, expert consultations, and field observations. Preliminary findings emphasize perceived social support, spiritual coping, solution-focused thinking, hope, and attachment to loved ones. These themes aim to support PTG among survivors in Türkiye and contribute to culturally sensitive trauma recovery strategies.

8:30am – 8:40am

RE-FRAMING TRAUMA: EXPLORING THE PARADIGM OF POST-TRAUMATIC GROWTH

PADMINI BANERJEE (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

Trauma has become a central focus of attention in mental health. Approaches emphasizing longstanding pathological effects of trauma dominate the field. The theory of post-traumatic growth (PTG) (Tedeschi & Calhoun, 1998) suggests the possibility of eventually emerging from trauma to achieve positive personal growth. The pathway to achieving PTG is relatively under-researched. This presentation explores the promise of this forward-looking paradigm for reframing trauma and articulates an expanded approach to studying processes at work.

**Friday, March 7, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am**

Paper

Odets

**BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS:
LEARNING THEORY
Friday, March 7, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am**

CHAIR: SAMANTHA MORIARTY

8:00am – 8:10am

**OUTCOME-SELECTIVE SUMMATION –
BEHAVIORAL PROCESSES AND NEURAL
CORRELATES**

DANIEL SIEGEL (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, THE GRADUATE CENTER), THIJS BON (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, BROOKLYN COLLEGE), ANDREW DELAMATER (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, THE GRADUATE CENTER)

Four experiments addressed outcome-selective summation of reward expectations and neural correlates. Summation was nonselective during compounding of Pavlovian-conditioned stimuli paired with same or different rewards but became selective for "same" compounds after extinction. Immunofluorescence tests revealed hypothalamic, orbitofrontal, and retrosplenial activity changes following either compound but did not demonstrate summation. Instrumental data addresses some methodological reasons for this while revealing further neural effects. Finally, compounding partially-reinforced stimuli revealed selective summation, but under different response measures.

8:15am – 8:25am

**PATTERNS OF ZIF268 EXPRESSION IN THE
RETROSPLENIAL CORTEX FOLLOWING DELAY
FEAR RETRIEVAL.**

SYDNEY TRASK (INDEPENDENT)

While prior work has found inhibiting neural activity in the retrosplenial cortex reduces expression of a remotely-acquired delay fear memory, we found no similar increases in expression of the immediate early gene zif268 following remote memory retrieval. We did, however, find increases in zif268 following memory retrieval when the conditional and unconditional stimuli onset was matched to an analogous trace procedure, suggesting time interval during conditioning determines patterns of RSC activity during retrieval.

8:30am – 8:40am

PREVENTING CUED FEAR RELAPSE USING UNCONDITIONAL STIMULUS DEFLATION DEPENDS ON DEFLATION CONTEXT.

PAYTON ROBINSON (PURDUE UNIVERSITY), SYDNEY TRASK (PURDUE UNIVERSITY)

Unlike extinction, unconditional stimulus deflation likely functions by modifying the original fear memory potentially making it a more effective candidate for reducing fear and preventing relapse effects often observed following extinction. While findings support this, our results suggest that prevention of relapse is at least partially dependent on deflation occurring in the same context as training when using a delay fear conditioning procedure.

8:45am – 8:55am

RENEWAL OF CONDITIONED FEAR FOLLOWING EXTINCTION OR COUNTERCONDITIONING

SAMANTHA MORIARTY (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), EMILY ROCCO (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), NEIL WINTERBAUER (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), TRAVIS TODD (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Conditioned fear responses that have been reduced via extinction are apt to return when the conditioned stimulus is presented outside of the context where extinction occurred. Here we show that renewal of conditioned fear in a third context is not modulated by biological sex, nor cycling ovarian hormones. In addition, these variables have no impact on renewal after counterconditioning. A final experiment demonstrates that renewal is present and equally strong after either extinction or counterconditioning.

Friday, March 7, 2025

8:00am – 9:00am

Paper

Ziegfeld

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: IDENTITY & PREJUDICE

**Friday, March 7, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am**

CHAIR: ALEXANDRA GARR-SCHULTZ

8:00am – 8:10am

WRESTLING WITH IDENTITY: THE EXPERIENCES OF NON-HETEROSEXUAL MEN IN COMBAT SPORTS

TYSON KREIGER (UTICA UNIVERSITY)

This study explores the experiences of non-heterosexual men in combat sports. Through semi-structured interviews with 14 participants, several key themes emerged: addressing struggles with masculinity, physical development, fostering community, and sexual exploration. Involvement in combat sports enhanced self-confidence, constructed friendships, and provided opportunities for personal growth despite risks of injury and safety concerns. These findings contribute to research on diversity within sports and expand understanding of masculinity and identity in LGBTQ+ contexts.

8:15am – 8:25am

NONBINARY PEOPLE'S RESPONSES TO GENDER BINARY LANGUAGE IN JOB ADVERTISEMENTS

MEGAN MCCARTY (INDEPENDENT), LILY BRYANT (SIMMONS UNIVERSITY)

Nonbinary adults were randomly assigned to read a job advertisement using language assuming a gender binary (e.g., he or she) or not (e.g., they). Consistent with hypotheses and previous research on the masculine generic, participants felt more excluded and perceived their potential coworkers as more prejudiced towards nonbinary people when reading exclusive as opposed to inclusive language. However, participants were similarly interested in applying to the position regardless of language condition.

8:30am – 8:40am

THE EFFECT OF CULTURAL FRAMESWITCHING ON PERCEPTIONS OF JOB FIT

SABRINA PICCOLO (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), ANALIA ALBUJA (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Multicultural people may frameswitch, or adjust their behaviors depending on the cultural contexts they are in. Our previous studies showed that people tend to perceive Multicultural people who frameswitch as less decisive and sometimes less creative than those who do not frameswitch. However, the present study shows that people tend to perceive those who frameswitch as better suited for highly decisive and creative jobs than those who do not frameswitch.

8:45am – 8:55am

EXTENDING GENDER-BASED PSYCHOLOGY TO INCLUDE COMMUNITIES OF COLOR: INTERSECTIONAL GENDER ROLES

ALEXANDRA GARR-SCHULTZ (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), SAPNA CHERYAN (UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON)

This work investigates the possibility that the traits commonly used to assess femininity in psychology are not culturally neutral; Instead, we proposed that femininity is defined differentially by members of different racial communities. First, we gather culturally-specific definitions of femininity from members of four target racial groups: Black, Asian, Latinx, and White. In Study 2, we examine how similar these sets of expectations are perceived to be to feminine traits common in psychological research literature.

Friday, March 7, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am

Symposium

Wilder

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: THE ROLE OF AFFECTIVE TOUCH IN BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER AND PSYCHOSIS PRONENESS

Friday, March 7, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am

CHAIR: USHA BARAHMAND

THE ROLE OF AFFECTIVE TOUCH IN BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER AND PSYCHOSIS PRONENESS

USHA BARAHMAND (QUEENS COLLEGE CUNY)

Affective touch, mediated by the C-tactile afferent system, is crucial for parent-infant bonding and supports the development of infants' social behaviors and cognitive abilities. In Borderline Personality Disorder and Attenuated Psychosis challenges in interpersonal relationships and maladaptive thought patterns are defining features. Features of these disorders can also manifest in nonclinical individuals, increasing their vulnerability to these conditions. This study identified specific mediators connecting deficits in childhood affective touch to heightened susceptibility to these disorders.

Presentations

Perfectionism and Emotion Dysregulation Link Childhood Affective Touch to Borderline Personality Features

by Yilin Chai (Columbia University)

The Role of Childhood Affective Touch in Psychosis Proneness

by Marilin Contreras (City University of New York)

Deficient Childhood Affective Touch and Borderline Personality Features Influence Social Functioning

by Sarah Dorvil (City University of New York)

Distinct Pathways from Childhood Affective Touch to Borderline Personality Features and Psychosis Proneness"

by Usha Barahmand (City University of New York)

Discussant

Usha Barahmand (City University of New York)

Friday, March 7, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am

Workshop

O'Neill

PSI CHI WORKSHOP: EPA 101
Friday, March 7, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am

CHAIR: DEBORAH O'BRIEN

EPA 101

DEBORAH HARRIS-O'BRIEN (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

This workshop is designed for students and early-career professionals to maximize their EPA conference experience. A seasoned attendee and Psi Chi faculty will share networking tips and discuss presenting research and post-conference actions to enhance career goals. Whether it is your first EPA or you are seeking to elevate your experience, this workshop is your guide to learning, connecting, and growing professionally. Join us to make the most of this exciting opportunity!

Friday, March 7, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am

Paper **Julliard/Imperial**

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS:
 CURRICULAR APPLICATIONS**
Friday, March 7, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am

CHAIR: RITA OBEID

8:00am – 8:10am

**EVALUATING A RESIDENTIAL SUMMER BRIDGE
 PROGRAM FOR UNDERREPRESENTED STUDENTS'
 SUCCESS SKILLS**

RITA OBEID (CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY),
 DAVE KI (CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY),
 MANAL ALKABANI (CASE WESTERN RESERVE
 UNIVERSITY), ARTHUR EVENCHIK (CASE WESTERN
 RESERVE UNIVERSITY), STEPHEN E. HAYNESWORTH
 (CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY)

College success and degree attainment inequities exist between students of marginalized backgrounds and those from more privileged backgrounds. Summer bridge programs have been successful in preparing students for college success. Using mixed-methods, we evaluated the effectiveness of a summer bridge program with a newly-instituted residential component. We found improvements in participants' sense of belonging and success skills. Students reported positive experiences with the residential component, underscoring its potential as a model for other bridge programs.

8:15am – 8:25am

**REDUCING COLOR-BLIND RACIAL ATTITUDES
 AND CHANGING PERCEPTIONS OF CAMPUS
 CLIMATE**

NORDIA SCOTT (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to investigate change over time in color-blind racial attitudes and perceptions of campus climate, as well as the relationship between the two variables. Results revealed significant reductions in color-blind racial attitudes, particularly for the total CoBRAS score and the unawareness of racial privilege subscale. There were no significant changes in perceptions of campus climate. A significant relationship between change in color-blindness and perceptions of campus climate was found.

8:30am – 8:40am

**SPECIFICATIONS GRADING: BALANCING
 STUDENT LEARNING AND FACULTY WORKLOAD**

MARIANNE LLOYD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

In this talk, I will present information on the 3 courses (Psych Stats, Research Methods, and Cognitive Psychology Lab) in which I have involved Specifications (SPECS) Grading. I will include ways to maximize the benefits for faculty and students, considerations for when to make a class partially versus fully SPECS graded, and how to avoid the pitfall of endless grading. I will also present data showing shifts in student perceptions of this approach.

8:45am – 8:55am

**THE LIFE, DEATH, AND LIFE AFTER DEATH OF
 THE SPLIT-HALF RELIABILITY COEFFICIENT**

KURT GEISINGER (UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA - LINCOLN)

This research went through four editions of the Buros Mental Measurement Series. These four volumes were all approximately 16 years apart and averaged including 325.5 tests reviewed in each volume. Reliability data are provided in the Yearbooks as they are provided in test manuals. Then the volumes were compared in terms of how reliability was assessed. The data show that the use of these coefficients has not declined.

Friday, March 7, 2025
9:10am – 10:10am

Keynote

Westside Ballroom 1 & 2

**PRESIDENTIAL INVITED KEYNOTE: KRISTIN
 GILLESPIE-LYNCH**
Friday, March 7, 2025
9:10am – 10:10am

CHAIR: PATRICIA BROOKS

**THE NEURODIVERSITY MOVEMENT: EXPLORING
 HISTORY, CONTROVERSIES, AND POSSIBILITIES
 TO PROMOTE POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT**

KRISTEN GILLESPIE-LYNCH (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER AND COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND)

Autistic people reframe the diagnostic category "autism," once conceptualized as an innate inability to connect socially, into a social identity which they use

as a rallying call for collective action, often under the banner of the neurodiversity movement. The neurodiversity movement reframes disabilities as invaluable for societal progress yet inherently challenging at times. By exploring autism history through the lens of the neurodiversity movement, we can help neurodivergent people thrive while making society more just.

Friday, March 7, 2025
10:20am – 11:20am

Poster

Westside Ballroom 3 & 4

PSI CHI POSTERS I
Friday, March 7, 2025
10:20am – 11:20am

POSTER 1

"NO SLURS, NO HARM? EXPLORING JUROR BIAS IN A RACIAL DISCRIMINATION CASES"

JORGE SIERRA (SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY), SOPHIA EVETT (SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY), ANNE-MARIE HAKSTIAN (SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines jury racial composition on perceptions of plaintiff suffering in a retail discrimination case. Research reveals Black plaintiffs frequently receive lower damage awards than White plaintiffs. Through qualitative analysis of mock jury deliberations on a Black woman's discrimination claim, this study highlights disparities in perceptions of suffering and compensation. These findings emphasize the need for systemic reforms to ensure fairness and equity in the legal process.

POSTER 2

"A TEACHER AFFECTS ETERNITY:" PREDICTORS AND CONSEQUENCES OF STUDENT VICTIMIZATION BY TEACHERS

ANGELINA MEMMI (PENN STATE HARRISBURG A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), SANCHARI DAS (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - HARRISBURG), SENECA COOK (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - HARRISBURG), DINA ELMEZAYEN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - HARRISBURG), SORANGY RODRIGUEZ (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - HARRISBURG), NATALIE MYER (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - HARRISBURG), LAURA HEISICK (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - HARRISBURG)

Previous research on student victimization in schools has focused on peer-to-peer bullying. This created a blind spot within our knowledge of student victimization by an important influence in many lives: teachers. The current study investigates relationships between school characteristics, rates of student victimization by teachers, and students' academic performance and emotional wellbeing. These findings will improve our understanding of where student victimization by teachers may be more likely to occur.

POSTER 3

A BROADER RANGE OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT AND ASSOCIATED MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES

CORY SANDERSON (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), REBECCA BONOMO (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), AILSA BOGER (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), KARYNA FOWLER (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), ERICSA DELSANDRO (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM FLACK (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

College women are at a high risk of experiencing sexual misconduct (SM) or assault (Graham et al., 2022). Research shows a connection between sexual victimization and psychological distress (Graham et al., 2022). The lack of research on a broader range of SM and associated mental health outcomes is a lacuna that must be addressed.

POSTER 4

A COMPARISON OF FEMALE AND MALE CADET REPRESENTATION ON WEST POINT'S INSTAGRAM

ANNA WANG (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), AMANDA EAGLIN (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), KAITLYN JOHNSON (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), CAITLYN NEWBURN (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

A content analysis of 200 images from the official West Point Instagram page was conducted to examine both the numerical representation of male and female cadets, as well as how they are represented. It was hypothesized that the proportion of women in images would be greater than the population demographic at West Point. In addition, it was expected that how female and male cadets were represented would reflect a gendered influence.

POSTER 5

A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF TREATMENT STRATEGIES IN DIGITAL INTERVENTIONS FOR CO-OCCURRING MDD/SUD

HEyli ARCESE (MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL, HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL), QIUZUO GUO (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE), EDEN EVINS (MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL, HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL), RYAN JACOBY (MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL, HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL), SABINE WILHELM (MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL, HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL), GENEVA JONATHAN (MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL, HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL)

Integrated digital interventions for comorbid depression (MDD) and substance use disorder (SUD) show promise but yield mixed outcomes due to variability in treatment strategies and modality use. A review of 14 studies identified 25 strategies, with common approaches including self-monitoring, psychoeducation, and coping skills. Critical strategies like drug refusal skills were rarely implemented. Variability across modalities highlights the need for standardization and the potential benefit of hybrid models to better address comorbidities.

POSTER 6

A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF STRESSORS IN FIRST-YEAR COLLEGE STUDENTS

LAUREN REINHART (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), CATALINA CRUZ (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), KARENA RUSH (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), SARAH BIRCH (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), CIERRA STRAWBRIDGE (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), DEBRA VREDENBURG (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests that first-year college students experience heightened stress levels and lower emotional well-being (Garett et al., 2017). Consequently, this can lead to academic, mental health, and retention concerns. The purpose of this study was to examine stressors that freshmen reported across their first semester and how the stressors changed over time. Common stressors at each administration and how this knowledge can be used to enhance retention through first-year seminars or student-support programs are discussed.

POSTER 7

A NEW NEIGHBOR: EXPLORING THREE PERSPECTIVES ON A CLUBHOUSE STARTUP

KIANA PATHIRANA (MARIST COLLEGE), NOAH BROWN (MARIST COLLEGE), LIAM MCGLYNN (MARIST COLLEGE), MARY STONE (MARIST COLLEGE)

The Clubhouse Model is a nonclinical approach serving the needs of 14.2 million adults that live with a severe mental illness in the U.S. This participatory mixed methods study assessed the efficacy of one Clubhouse

startup from the perspectives of its inaugural staff, members, and surrounding community agencies. All stakeholders reported a positive impression of the startup's community impact. The implications of the study's quantitative and qualitative findings for future startups will be discussed.

POSTER 8

ACADEMIC AND SPORTS STRESS IMPACT ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

JORDAN ADER (IONA COLLEGE), SARAH J. E. WONG-GOODRICH (IONA UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY & NEUROSCIENCE)

Increased stress in college students has been correlated with negative mental health outcomes and poorer academic performance, which may be more pronounced for college athletes who experience additional stress from competing in sports. This study examined the relationship between academic stress and psychological well-being in male and female college students, and whether participating in sports as a college student and experiencing sports-related stress further influences the relationship between perceived stress and psychological well-being.

POSTER 9

ACE AND THE SOCIAL CONTAGION EFFECT: HOW MEMORY IS INFLUENCED BY TRAUMA.

FIONA KESSLER (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA UPSTATE), SUSAN RUPPEL (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA UPSTATE)

An unexplored factor of the social contagion effect is adverse childhood experiences (ACE). Eighty-nine participants with high or low ACE scores were randomly assigned to one of three conditions: with a confederate providing false information, a confederate providing only correct information, or an individual condition with no confederate. Following this assignment, participants repeated the procedures of the original social contagion experiment. Ultimately, adverse childhood experiences do not impact susceptibility to the social contagion effect.

POSTER 10

ADOLESCENT DEVIANT BEHAVIOR: PEER NORMS AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION ON SHOPLIFTING AND GRAFFITI

MADALYN SAYLOR (PENN STATE LEHIGH VALLEY A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), DAVID LIVERT (PENNSYLVANIA STATE LEHIGH VALLEY)

This study explores the influence of social networks on adolescent deviant behaviors, measured by shoplifting and graffiti involvement. A survey will be distributed to undergraduate students at Penn State Lehigh Valley, along with a series of follow-up interviews. Individuals with close social networks may be more likely to engage with deviant behaviors, if such behavior is consistent with network norms. Alternatively, weaker networks may be predictive of deviant behavior for individuals experiencing social exclusion.

POSTER 11

AN ECOLOGICAL APPROACH TO SOCIAL IDENTITIES ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

NORTH HENNINGER (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ANDREW L. STEWART (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Examining support for non-normative collective action, this project analyzes attitudes towards protest within social identity theory by applying a socio-ecological lens, considering the sociopolitical influences within the environment. Surveys were administered on Election Day, 2024 at various polling locations in Massachusetts, with 102 participants total. Smaller sample sizes were a limitation, but correlations within the data point towards the environment as a facilitating factor in developing beliefs around normative conduct, identity and connectedness.

POSTER 12

AN EXAMINATION OF PERFECTIONISM ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE, STRESS, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

EMMA BUDRISS (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Society often recognizes perfectionism as a desirable trait. However, the negative effects are overlooked, especially in academic settings. The purpose of this study is to identify the implications of perfectionistic concerns and strivings on stress and well-being, since previous research has found inconsistencies in perfectionism striving outcomes. A pre and post test design examined seventy one participants over a semester. Results are currently being analyzed and will be completed in time for the conference.

POSTER 13

ANXIOUS SEXISTS: THE SEXIST ROOTS OF NEUROTICISM

SARAH AL MOZANI (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ANDREW STEWART (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Neuroticism characterizes tendencies towards stronger negative reactions and using ineffective means of

dealing with stressors (Bolger & Zuckerman, 1995; Ferguson, 2001). As neuroticism is defined by higher sensitivity to social threat (Denissen & Penke, 2008), hostile sexism refers to sexist antipathy, higher levels of anxiety surrounding gendered systems, and perceiving women as social threats (Glick & Fiske, 1996). Therefore, this study aims to explore how different types of sexism relate to emotional stability.

POSTER 14

ARE HEALTHCARE BARRIERS CONTRIBUTING TO PAIN LEVELS IN TRANSGENDER AND GENDER-DIVERSE INDIVIDUALS?

GABRIELA VILORIO (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE NEW YORK), ISA-MARIE KREUZINGER (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), KAYLEE FINCH (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), OLIVIA CICILEO (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), SWEETY SHAKYA (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), MARK BRENNAN-ING (BROOKDALE CENTER FOR HEALTHY AGING, HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANNA EGBERT (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK)

As some transgender and gender-diverse (TGGD) individuals struggle with increased comorbidity and related pain, we aimed to investigate possible factors contributing to pain severity. Thirty-eight participants were surveyed regarding their medical conditions, pain, stigma, and healthcare barriers. Comorbidity and pain were not significantly different between participants who were TGGD and cisgender, but the correlation between comorbidity and pain severity was significant only among participants who were TGGD, especially those with limited knowledge of accessible services.

POSTER 15

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF PARENTAL DIVORCE ON CHILDREN'S OVERCONTROL

KAELA CINCOTTA (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), KATHRYN KELLIHER (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), LINDSAY SADDIC (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), TIA MURPHY

This study examined the impact of parental divorce on perfectionism and overcontrol tendencies in children. One hundred four mothers (60% separated/divorced) assessed their children's perfectionism and overcontrol levels. Results indicated that children from separated/divorced families exhibited significantly higher inflexibility and lower behavioral inhibition than those from intact families. These findings suggest divorce may uniquely shape children's psychological outcomes, particularly regarding control behaviors, warranting targeted support strategies.

POSTER 16**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HOURS SPENT AT CLUBHOUSE REHABILITATION PROGRAM AND TOTAL THRIVING SCORES**

ARIANNA RIVERA (MARIST COLLEGE), MARY STONE (MARIST COLLEGE), AMRO NAGI (MARIST COLLEGE)

This pilot study explored the relationship between hours spent in a community-based psychosocial rehabilitation program and thriving scores among adults with severe mental illness. Using the Brief Inventories of Thriving (BIT), we hypothesized that more time spent at the program would correlate with higher thriving scores. However, the results ($r[7] = -.020$, $p = .517$) showed no significant relationship, suggesting that factors other than time spent at the Clubhouse may better predict thriving outcomes.

POSTER 17**ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN COVID-19 IMPACT, BASAL CORTISOL, AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD**

KATHERINE KREMER (SUNY U. BUFFALO), MARGARET A. AZU (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO), JAMIE M. OSTROV (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO), DIANNA MURRAY-CLOSE (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

The COVID-19 pandemic had a large impact on preschool-aged children. Previous literature in this age group has shown an impact of both the COVID-19 pandemic and basal cortisol on executive function. The present study examined the role of cortisol as a moderator of the relations between COVID-19 and executive functioning. Examining the impact of the pandemic on young children is critical to identify the lasting effects that it may have caused.

POSTER 18**ATTRACTIVENESS AND LENIENCY: STALKING BEHAVIORS AND PERCEPTION**

LANEY STOUT (INDEPENDENT), RIVER CATES (INDEPENDENT), HALEY HARTNESS (INDEPENDENT), KAREN YANOWITZ (INDEPENDENT)

The purpose of this study aims to look at the relationship between conventional attractiveness and gender in relation to stalking behaviors, and the leniency granted to individuals who engage in those behaviors. We hypothesize people give conventionally attractive individuals more leniency for crimes, such as stalking, than unattractive people. The results could reveal biases in the perception of stalking and help us gain a better understanding of the psychological and criminological impact attractiveness privilege poses.

POSTER 19**AUTISTIC CHARACTERISTICS AND MENTAL HEALTH: THE BUFFERING ROLE OF ADULT ATTACHMENT**

JESSICA HANDY (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), JEFFERY ASPELMEIER (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

The present study tests whether adult romantic attachment buffers the effects of autistic characteristics on mental health symptomatology. In a Prolific sample of 196 adult individuals, autistic characteristics, avoidance, and anxiety all were positively associated with symptom frequency and severity. Also, avoidant attachment and autistic characteristics significantly interacted to predict symptom severity. Among participants who are high in autistic characteristics, symptom severity was lowest among participants lowest in avoidance.

POSTER 20**BAYESIAN AND FREQUENTIST PERSPECTIVES ON THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SLEEP QUALITY AND DEPRESSION**

NAIRA HARUTYUNYAN (CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY NORTHRIDGE), VINCENT CAVALLINO (CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY NORTHRIDGE)

This study was intended to compare alternative and conventional statistical approaches in terms of elucidating the relationship between sleep quality and depression. A secondary data analysis was conducted, and results reinforced the significant correlation between sleep quality and depression. Also, women reported significantly lower sleep quality and higher rates of depression than men. With this in mind, we discuss whether the application of Bayesian priors will further inform the results to be more practically applicable.

POSTER 21**BEYOND CULTURAL COMPETENCE: QUALITATIVE REVIEW OF CHALLENGES FACED BY WESTERN-TRAINED ARAB THERAPISTS**

KAITLYN ARROW (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY HARRISBURG)

With the majority of therapeutic interventions created and validated in Western populations, many therapists working with non-Western clients are faced with the challenge of culturally adapting frameworks in which they have been trained. Through a qualitative literature review of intervention research and first-hand accounts of clinicians' experiences working in the Middle East, this poster highlights the challenges

clinicians face and how the field of psychology can be more inclusive for Arab and Arab American clients.

POSTER 22

BROADER AUTISM PHENOTYPE AND SELF-REGULATION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

EVDOKIA SPANOU (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), CHRISTINA LAGOMARSINO (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Features characterizing autism are on a normal curve in the general population with most of that curve outside of the diagnosis of ASD. The current study explored the relationship between repetitive behaviors, self-regulation, and subclinical autism features in an undergraduate population. More than 300 college students participated. Results showed a strong positive correlation between subclinical autism features and repetitive behaviors ($r = 0.525$, $p < 0.001$) and a moderate negative correlation with self-regulation ($r = -.235$, $p < .001$).

POSTER 23

CAREGIVER LANGUAGE COMPLEXITY AND DIVERSITY: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PREDICTORS AND LINKS TO CHILD LANGUAGE

ISABELLA FASSIO BAZZI (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), SHAINA BRADY (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), DIANA LOPERA PEREZ (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), SARAH WATAMURA (UNIVERSITY OF DENVER), AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Caregiver language relates to sociodemographic factors and is associated with child language. Among 180 low-income caregiver-child dyads (24-48 months), higher Income-to-Needs Ratio and caregiver education were associated with greater caregiver language complexity and linguistic diversity. Caregiver language also related to child language, even when controlling for ITN and education. These findings highlight the important role of SES in language production, and the potential protective role of high-quality caregiver language input in fostering childhood language development.

POSTER 24

CHILDREN'S PERCEIVED FINANCIAL, HOUSING, AND HOUSEHOLD INSTABILITY- ASSOCIATIONS WITH EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING

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

Executive functioning (EF) is a cognitive ability sensitive to external stressors like poverty. This study examines how children's perceptions of financial, housing, and household instability affect EF. Instability, distinct from poverty, involves repeated changes in employment, housing, and family disruption. Data from 50 children (ages 6-12) will be analyzed using standardized measures and regression models to reveal the relationship between perceived instability and EF to inform interventions targeting cognitive development.

POSTER 25

CLIMATE CHANGE AND PARENTHOOD: IMPACT ON FAMILY SIZE DECISION-MAKING

MINHA HOSSAIN (BARUCH COLLEGE CUNY), JENNIFER LAI (BARUCH COLLEGE CUNY), MINDY ENGLE-FRIEDMAN (BARUCH COLLEGE CUNY)

This study explores how parental status affects childbearing decisions in the context of climate change and builds on prior research linking climate anxiety to reduced family size intentions. A survey of 114 participants revealed non-parents were significantly more likely than parents to fear climate change and to plan to have fewer children. These findings examine climate-driven family planning and underscore the substantial differences in parental status in current and future family planning.

POSTER 26

COERCION IN CAMPUS SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

AILSA BOGER (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), REBECCA BONOMO (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), CORY SANDERSON (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), KARYNA FOWLER (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), ERICA DELSANDRO (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM FLACK (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

College women are at high risk of experiencing sexual misconduct (Graham et al., 2022), which can be classified as either assault or coercion depending on the extent of violence used in perpetration. Coerced sex is a common experience, especially among college women (Pugh & Becker, 2018), but it has not received as much attention as assault. The purpose of this research is to examine experiences and correlates of sexual coercion among college women and men.

POSTER 27

COGNITIVE FUSION MEDIATES MINDFULNESS AND EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

LINDSAY RINGBLOOM (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES), JAMIE BODENLOS (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES)

Mindfulness is associated with reduced anxiety and stress in adults, yet factors underlying this relationship remain unclear. We examined whether cognitive fusion mediates the relationship between mindfulness and emotional well-being in 353 college students. Our results supported this, showing that cognitive fusion partially mediates this link. These findings suggest that mindfulness interventions may influence cognitive fusion, which, in turn, enhances emotional well-being, offering valuable insights for promoting mental health in college populations.

POSTER 28

COGNITIVE FUSION, RESILIENCY, SEXUAL ORIENTATION MICROAGGRESSIONS, AND MENTAL HEALTH IN LGBTQIA+ INDIVIDUALS

JULIA SICKREY (METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER), JOVAN HERNANDEZ (METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER), MADISON BARBER (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Our study investigated perceived discrimination in LGBTQIA + individuals by examining the relationships between sexual orientation microaggressions, mental health, resiliency, and cognitive fusion. In a sample of 225 LGBTQIA+ identifying individuals, higher levels of cognitive fusion were associated with lower resiliency and higher perceived discrimination. Higher levels of cognitive fusion and perceived discrimination were associated with higher levels of depression, anxiety, and stress. Limitations and implications will be discussed.

POSTER 29

CREATION OF EDUCATIONAL VIDEOS DEPICTING COMMON DEVELOPMENTAL CONCEPTS

AMANDA AYRES (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), VERONICA BUTLER (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), FRANCIS REGAN (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), KELLY WARMUTH (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

The purpose of this project is to develop high-quality educational videos depicting common developmental concepts. Visual explanations—like video clips—can depict crucial features that may be otherwise invisible or impossible to include, and promote student interest and learning. Common tasks—including conservation, theory of mind, and fine/gross motor skills—were filmed with children ages 1.5-6 years. Compiled videos showcase developmental differences in these abilities over time for widespread use in psychology classrooms to promote better learning.

POSTER 30

CULTURAL VALUES AND MAINTAINING THE STATUS QUO

ANDREW CLAPPER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), ADAM SMILEY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL OLIVER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Cultural values were measured, followed by participants' reaction times during a decision-making task. We hypothesized that individuals who scored higher in Vertical Individualism on a cultural values scale would be more likely to change their previously owned item with one of higher monetary value. Data showed no significant effect of Vertical Individualism on the participant's decision to change items.

POSTER 31

DECODING DESIRE: WHICH TRAITS ARE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN LONG-TERM PARTNERS?

LIAM MCGRATH (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), GARY LEWANDOWSKI (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Different traits affect others' perceptions of how attractive someone is for a long-term relationship. A sample of eighty-eight single college students completed a survey measuring the relative importance of various traits (physical, nonphysical, status, relationship skills) when judging another person's attractiveness. Relationship skills were the most attractive traits, and lacking relationship skills were the most unattractive. Findings suggest that, although many traits can be attractive, relationship skills are the most appealing when seeking long-term relationships.

POSTER 32

DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS, FAMILIAL SUPPORT, AND SOCIAL INVOLVEMENT IN HEALTHCARE STUDENTS

WILLIAM DACOSTA (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), MONIQUE WILLIAMS (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), JOSEPH CERDA (SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE UNIVERSITY), MARYA KALIL (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), KEYANA WILLIAMS (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), NICOLE CALMA-RODDIN (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

We tested the relationship between familial support and social involvement with the presence of depressive symptoms in students in health-related majors, as these students are at higher risk of depression. Seventy-nine participants completed the Family Support Inventory, PHQ-9, and a novel social involvement questionnaire. Family support was negatively correlated with depressive symptoms, while

social involvement showed no such correlation. Just a little bit of support from loved ones can make the experience seem more doable.

POSTER 33

DIFFERENT STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF ALCOHOL AS A FUNCTION OF FAMILIAL ALCOHOL USE

KELCIE HERRMANN (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE),
MARITZA ARTIGA (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE),
SAMUEL TALEFF (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

We examined the relationship between family alcohol consumption and college student perceptions of alcohol by comparing participants from families with moderate/high alcohol use and low/no alcohol use. Participants answered questions assessing familial alcohol use and student attitudes related to alcohol use. Our hypothesis was supported by finding that participants who came from families with moderate/high alcohol use had more positive perceptions toward alcohol than participants who came from families with low/no alcohol use.

POSTER 34

DIFFERENT VIEWS: FACULTY AND STUDENTS PERCEPTIONS ON BELONGING

MARLENE SHEEHAN (UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL ARKANSAS), SHAWN CHARLTON (UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL ARKANSAS)

We examined the perceptions of students and professors regarding student belongingness in the classroom. Respondents completed scales assessing sense of belonging, student classroom and campus engagement, and teaching behaviors. Results indicated that teacher behaviors and campus engagement significantly influenced student perceptions of belonging. Faculty, however, did not perceive these same variables as equally impactful. These differing perspectives highlight opportunities for improving strategies to enhance student belonging and engagement on campus.

POSTER 35

DISSOCIATION'S EFFECT ON AFFECT & PHYSIOLOGY DURING SHAME & RESONANCE BREATHING

JONATHAN BITTNER (COATESVILLE VA MEDICAL CENTER), ANNA HUGHES (COATESVILLE VA MEDICAL CENTER), RAHAN SIDDIQI (COATESVILLE VA MEDICAL CENTER), ALEXANDER PUHALLA (COATESVILLE VA MEDICAL CENTER)

Dissociation is one way that veterans with PTSD cope with their trauma, in the hopes to disconnect from the feelings and thoughts that may be too overwhelming to confront. Shame and guilt may exacerbate these tendencies. Yet, we found that veterans low and high on dissociation did not differ in their affective and physiological reactions to shame induction nor resonance breathing (i.e., 6BPM). Thus, suggesting that resonance breathing may help those who dissociate via grounding.

POSTER 36

DOES COMPLETING A MEMORY TASK ELEVATE EMOTIONAL AROUSAL?

ALEXANDRA PETRESCU (MANHATTAN UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how completing a challenging memory task, the MemTrax, impacts emotional arousal and how feedback (positive, negative, or neutral) modulates this effect. Physiological responses, including heart rate and galvanic skin responses, and self-reported arousal were assessed. While negative feedback increased unpleasantness (valence), it did not significantly elevate physiological arousal. Findings highlight the complexity of emotional responses to cognitive effort and feedback, providing insights into the interaction between memory tasks and physiological states.

POSTER 37

DRIVEN TO LEAD: MOTIVATIONS TO SERVE IN PSI CHI LEADERSHIP ROLES

ANNA TEMPLE (INDEPENDENT), JULIA TRANTHAM (UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL ARKANSAS), MARLENE SHEEHAN (UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL ARKANSAS), SIERRA OWENS (UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL ARKANSAS), VICTORIA SILVA (UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL ARKANSAS)

This study examines motivations for serving in Psi Chi leadership roles through qualitative analysis of 18 chapter officers' responses to open-ended survey questions. Results identify personal ambition, community focus, and external influences as key motivators. Findings contribute to understanding engagement within psychological organizations and provide strategies for enhancing officer recruitment and retention in Psi Chi. The study highlights implications for addressing declining campus engagement in higher education institutions.

POSTER 38

EFFECTS OF BINGE DRINKING AND CANNABIS USE ON IMPULSIVITY AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING

VICTORIA CURTIS (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), KATHERINE WOOD (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), REBECCA HOUSTON (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Binge drinking and cannabis use among young adults is on the rise and evidence of impulsivity and executive functioning differences based on use of these substances is inconsistent. The current study used self-report questionnaires and neuropsychological assessments and found differences in specific facets of impulsivity across groups characterized by their recent history of binge drinking and cannabis use. However, no group effects were indicated in terms of executive functioning performance.

POSTER 39

EFFECTS OF CAMERA PERSPECTIVE AND PERCEIVED RACE ON JUDGEMENTS OF POLICE BEHAVIOR

MARIELLE MAPLE (SMITH COLLEGE), YAEL GRANOT (SMITH COLLEGE)

Camera perspective affects interpretations of police behavior; when looking at body-camera footage, oriented away from the officer, perceivers rate the officer as less intentional and culpable than when viewing footage from a third-person perspective. We replicated and extended this effect, with a survey of White Americans, exploring the interaction between civilian race and camera perspective on officer culpability. We discuss implications of the use of body cameras in the legal system.

POSTER 40

EFFECTS OF LEARNING DIFFERENCES AND ACCOMMODATION STATUS ON STUDENT PERCEPTION

MAGGIE VEROSTICK (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN), STEVEN E. STERN (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

The present study explores student perception of learning differences in higher education by observing differing opinions towards students who receive accommodations, students who do not receive accommodations, and students who do not seek accommodations, and whether specific learning differences: ADHD, test anxiety, dyscalculia, dyslexia, and dysgraphia, influence these perceptions. The present study seeks to contribute to advancing knowledge in the field by gaining additional insight into the impact of accommodations and inclusion in academic environments.

POSTER 41

NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME AND SLEEP QUALITY ACROSS FOUR NEW YORK CITY NEIGHBORHOODS

Z-QUANA POWELL JONES (LEHMAN COLLEGE CUNY), MIA BUDESCU (LEHMAN COLLEGE), MARTIN J DOWNING JR (LEHMAN COLLEGE)

The current examines the association between perceptions of neighborhood violence and property crimes and sleep quality among adults. Data were collected in four neighborhoods in New York City that vary in racial and economic segregation. Participants responded to a self-report survey assessing sleep quality and perceptions of property and violent crime in their immediate neighborhood. The study aims to identify risk and protective factors for sleep health.

POSTER 42

NEURODIVERSE STUDENT PERSPECTIVES: ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES.

KATIE KARLEN (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCES, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT OSWEGO), EMILY R. BOVIER (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCES, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT OSWEGO.)

This study evaluated relationships among disability identity and neurodiverse students' perceptions of their strengths and challenges in academic and social situations. Common themes emerged with regard to motivation and communication, in addition to overarching challenges related to attention. Although differences did not reach statistical significance, participants with higher disability pride endorsed more strengths relative to challenges, suggesting that positive psychology-based efforts may promote student growth and influence identity.

POSTER 43

PARENT ADVERSITY, PARENTING, AND INFANT CORTISOL REACTIVITY IN CONTEXTS OF FAMILY HOMELESSNESS

SARAH HELSTROM (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), JANETTE HERBERS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE HAYES (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER ATTAH-GYAMFI (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL KNIGHT (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), MALLORY GARNETT (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), J.J. CUTULI (NEMOURS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL), BENJAMIN SACHS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Parents experiencing family homelessness face compounding risks of poverty and housing instability.

Despite their challenges, many parents experiencing homelessness demonstrate resilience. When parents struggle to cope effectively, the negative impacts of their adversity may extend to their children. In our study, positive parenting emerged as a protective factor, such that infants of parents with more past adversity showed greater reactivity to stressful tasks only when the parent-child relationships were characterized by less positive parenting.

POSTER 44

PARENTAL MEDIA USE AS A CO-REGULATION STRATEGY AND CHILDREN'S EMOTION REGULATION

KYLEE SMITH (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), KATHERINE STEVENSON (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), HEATHER LAMONT (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), JEVON SMALLS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), KIMBERLY ADOLFSON (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study examined associations between mothers' use of media as a co-regulation strategy and their six-year-old children's emotion regulation. Eighty mothers completed surveys and results indicated that mothers' use of constructive and passive media was negatively associated with children's emotion regulation. Moreover, maternal use of emotion coaching and dismissal were correlated with emotion regulation (positively and negatively, respectively). With the increase of technology use, our study cautions against using media when children are distressed.

POSTER 45

PATHWAYS INTO RELATIONSHIPS AND THEIR EFFECT ON RELATIONSHIP OUTCOMES

HALEY TISCHLER (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), GARY LEWANDOWSKI (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the effects of relationship pathways (friends-first versus strangers-first) on relationship outcomes. Using a sample of 89 undergraduate students, findings revealed that friends-first relationships were associated with higher satisfaction and companionate love, while strangers-first relationships showed faster progression, but significantly more boredom. No significant differences emerged for passionate love. These results emphasize the role of a relationship's beginnings and its influence on trajectory, offering insights into fostering long-term fulfillment.

POSTER 46

PERCEPTIONS OF ACNE VULGARIS AND ACADEMIC STRESS SEVERITY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

ARIANNA DINAPOLI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JASON SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined biological sex and academic stress as predictors of perceived acne appearance using a large, non-clinical, college student sample. Self-perceptions of back and chest acne were most harsh when the person felt overwhelmed by their workload. Future studies could aim to track self-report ratings and objective ratings longitudinally. The impact of stress management applications for reducing objective symptoms and managing acne perceptions long-term and in-the-moment is worthy of further analysis.

POSTER 47

PERCEPTIONS OF CRIMINALITY IN OFFENDERS WITH DIAGNOSED MENTAL ILLNESSES

ANISSA GOMEZ (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), LILLIAN RODRIGUEZ STEEN (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES)

Research indicates a link between mental illness and criminal involvement. The present study examined how mental illness impacts perceptions of offenders. Sixty participants read one of three vignettes and answer a series of questionnaires. Results do not suggest a difference in perceptions of the offender between the different mental illnesses. However, there appeared to be a correlation between attitudes towards both mental illness and criminal behaviors and the perceptions of a mentally ill offender.

POSTER 48

PERCEPTIONS OF MENTAL ILLNESS

CAMRYN NAGLE (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), EMMA CALDWELL (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), MORGAN JONES (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), JOSEPH BATTAGLIA (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), SOPHIA DA COSTA (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), GIANNA ASSUNCAO (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), PATRICK ORR (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Students at a university (n=50) participated in a study investigating perceptions of the factors that cause mental illness and how it relates to stigma held, and students' understanding of their brain. Participants read vignettes and provided open-ended responses and quantitative ratings in response to statements. We

used consensual qualitative research (CQR) and SPSS to analyze data and identify common themes in responses. CQR identified new themes to understand students' perceptions of mental illness.

POSTER 49

PERCEPTIONS OF SOCIAL MEDIA BEHAVIORS AND THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

BAILEY ZOBEL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), MCKENNA PROUTY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), SHAE SOUTH (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), OLIVIA WALKER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), PATRICK MORSE (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how social media correlates to relationship satisfaction among college students. Participants were randomly assigned to read scenarios displaying high- or low-commitment behaviors and rate similarity to their own relationships. Perceived similarity to negative scenarios significantly correlated with lower relationship satisfaction, whereas social media use was unrelated to satisfaction. Findings partially support existing research on social media's influence on relationships and provide further insight on associations between social media exposure and relationship satisfaction.

POSTER 50

PERPETRATORS WHO USE CHATROOMS TO MEET MINORS

NETANYA S. FRENKING (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), CHLOE R. GRABANSKI (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), JACLYN H. ARONIE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), JESSICA SANTOS (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), RAINA V. LAMADE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

Previous research has examined differences between internet and contact offenders who perpetrate sexual crimes against minors. This study examines offenders who endorsed using teen/child chatrooms. Little is known about the relationship between chatroom use and variables associated with sexual violence against minors (e.g., internet preoccupation, pro-child pornography attitudes, child pornography consumption, and antisociality). This research seeks to enhance understanding of factors associated with sexual violence against minors to inform prevention and intervention strategies.

POSTER 51

THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF HYPERCOMPETITIVENESS AND COMPASSION BETWEEN COLLEGE ATHLETES AND STUDENTS

VINCENT PRINCIPE (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), JYH-HANN CHANG (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), NATASHA MERCHANT (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), JACQUELINE COLON (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), LISA JONES (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study examined compassion and hypercompetitiveness in college students and college athletes. The Compassion of Other Lives (COOL) Scale and the Hypercompetitive Attitude (HCA) Scale were used to determine the relationship between these concepts. Data found a significant negative correlation between compassion and hypercompetitiveness, $r(357) = -.182, p < .001$. An independent sample t-test revealed a significant difference in hypercompetitiveness between college athletes and non-athlete college students, $t(605) = 7.024, p = .02$.

POSTER 52

THE EFFECT OF AMERICAN REGIONAL DIALECTS ON THE PERCEPTION OF PERSONALITY TRAITS

JULIA LEIBMAN (DOMINICAN UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), MADELINE FRIEDMAN (DOMINICAN UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), BLAIR HOPLIGHT (DOMINICAN UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), KELLY JOHNSON (DOMINICAN UNIVERSITY NEW YORK)

This study investigated the effect of regional dialects (East Coast, West Coast, Midwestern) on perceived personality traits. Prior research has found that auditory qualities are linked to perceptions of traits, and therefore, stereotyping. After listening to one of three short sound bites, several effects were found such as participants felt that the East Coast speaker was less deceitful than the West Coast speaker and more likely to take risks than West Coast and Midwestern speakers.

POSTER 53

THE EFFECT OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY BY ATHLETES ON REACTION TIME

AUTUMN SHAHAN (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

This study explored the effect of physical activity on reaction time in athletes. A women's lacrosse team completed the Deary-Liewald time task in four trials, before and after a two-hour period of physical activity or on a rest day. A 2x2 factorial ANOVA revealed that reaction times were significantly faster after a period of physical activity compared to after rest. Post hoc

analyses revealed a significant difference in reaction time before and after physical activity.

POSTER 54

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING INTERVENTIONS ON THEORY OF MIND: A META-ANALYSIS

AVA OBERLIN (CALDWELL COLLEGE), ARAVIND SREERAM (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY), LILY TSOI (CALDWELL UNIVERSITY)

Successful social interactions require people to accurately infer and reason about mental states. Our meta-analysis examined studies published in the past 10 years that test the effectiveness of training on theory of mind. We further examine how training effectiveness differs by intervention type (e.g., use of virtual reality, consumption of artistic media, and education programs), clinical population, and age. We end by discussing result implications for future research directions and clinical applications.

POSTER 55

THE EFFECTS EMOTION AND PERSONAL REACTIVITY HAVE ON MEMORY ACCURACY

ALEXA LLOYD (LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), KYLA FANNING (LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), ANDREW TALBOT (LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study analyzes how emotional reactivity affects memory. Induced into an emotional state, 137 participants viewed words that varied in emotional charge, completed recall tasks, and took the Perth Emotional Reactivity Scale. A significant difference was seen in those with neither reactivity type remembering neutrally valenced words less. These findings signify those who are not emotionally reactive allocate less resources to neutral stimuli, which may have a benefit for survival during dangerous situations.

POSTER 56

THE EFFECTS OF OCCUPATIONAL CULTURE ON HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIOR

TRAVIS MAUGER (PENN STATE BERKS A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), NATHAN GREENAUER (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

To date, there is little research examining the relationship between an individual's military occupational specialty (MOS) and their attitudes toward help-seeking behavior, particularly in military-affiliated communities. This study examined the

influence that servicemembers' and veterans' MOS may have on factors related to help-seeking behavior, perceptions of help-seeking behavior, and barriers to help-seeking. We also examined comparable effects that civilian occupations have on help seeking behavior in a non-military sample.

POSTER 57

THE IMPACT OF DISTURBANCES AND SENSE OF CONTROL IN A TEST-TAKING ENVIRONMENT

EMMA STELLFOX (COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA - LOCK HAVEN), EVE RYAN (COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA - LOCK HAVEN), GRAYSON RUDY (COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA - LOCK HAVEN), LEVI GILBERT (COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA - LOCK HAVEN)

The researchers examined how disturbances impact students' sense of control and test performance. Thirty-three undergraduate students completed two tests, one with the disturbance of a confederate and the other with no disturbance. The results indicated a significant difference in the number of questions answered correctly when a confederate was present. Future research could examine the impact of classroom size and competitiveness on test performance.

POSTER 58

THE IMPACT OF LEADER'S SMILE AND SUBORDINATE GENDER ON SUBORDINATE GREETING RESPONSES

SEBASTIAN WITT (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), THAI NGUYEN (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), SYDNEY RHUDA (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), AMELIA WARZECHA (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

This observational study examined how sex of the subordinate and the type of greeting initiated by a leader influence military greeting behavior. This study was a 3 (condition – avoid/ignore, look and neutral expression, look and smile) x 2 (gender of the participant – male, female) design. It was expected that receiving a smile from a leader would have a positive effect on the greeting behavior of subordinates.

POSTER 59

THE IMPACT OF PERCEPTIONS OF ADDICTION AND PHYSICAL DEPENDENCE ON VAPING BEHAVIOR

ELIZA COULL (DICKINSON COLLEGE), OLIVIA LICAUSI (DICKINSON COLLEGE), MADISON FANUS

(DICKINSON COLLEGE), SHARON KINGSTON
(DICKINSON COLLEGE)

Using survey data from 75 college students, we examined the extent to which physical dependence and perceptions of addiction predict vaping behavior using linear regression and moderation analyses. We found that participants' physical dependence and risk perception positively predicted perceptions of addiction. Higher levels of risk perception and physical dependence were associated with participants indicating addiction to nicotine. Additionally, quit attempts impacted participants' scores related to physical dependence and initiation regret but not risk perception.

POSTER 60

THE IMPACT OF RELATIVE POWER ON ADOLESCENT DISCLOSURE IN SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS

JESSICA CARTER (HOLLINS UNIVERSITY), YUE GUO (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI), ALLYSON BARRAZA (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI), NICOLE CAMPIONE-BARR (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI)

Disclosure plays a crucial role in interpersonal relationships, and perceived power dynamics between siblings may influence disclosure. Data from 122 sibling dyads was collected using the Network of Relationships Inventory and a domain-differentiated disclosure measure. The results suggested that perceived power significantly impacts disclosure patterns, with siblings disclosing less when they perceive their sibling as having more power. Highlighting the importance of perceived power in shaping sibling communication and suggest implications for improving family relationships.

POSTER 61

THE IMPACTS OF AIR POLLUTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSORS ON DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS

JAMIE-NICOLE LUISTRO (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), ISABELL JAMES (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), ASHLEY HAWK (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), MELANIE KOS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), COOPER SHARP (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), ABRAHAM DACHS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), MAYA RAE KILCULLEN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), INGRID R. OLSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JEREMY MENNIS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), DAVID V. SMITH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Health and behavior can be impacted by the environment. For instance, individuals living in areas of high-income inequality tend to have higher levels of depression. Yet, little is known about how associations between air pollution, neighborhood deprivation, and relative deprivation may be linked to depressive

symptoms and pain experiences across individuals. To investigate this issue, we have collected environmental and behavioral survey measures from a large sample of adults (expected n = 1500).

POSTER 62

THE IMPACTS OF PRODUCTIVITY OUTSIDE OF COLLEGE CLASSES ON STUDENT SELF ESTEEM

MARIA ALMONTE (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINE FLOETHER (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

Modeled after the Glueck study, this study explored the impacts of productivity on college students' self-esteem. Undergraduate students were surveyed and asked to estimate the number of hours they spent involved in a club/organization, volunteering, completing schoolwork, playing sports, and working. They then answered several questions based on Rosenberg's Self-Esteem scale. After completing a correlation table analysis, it's expected that students who spend a median amount of time acting productive will have higher self-esteem.

POSTER 63

THE INFLUENCE OF RACIAL NAME BIAS ON DECISION MAKING

MARIAM GOHER (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), DAVEY MENDOZA (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), YUSRA AHMED (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), NICOLE CALMARRODDIN (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Racial name bias is a preconception about a person based on the race/ethnicity of their name. We asked 85 participants to act as a professor and rate the likelihood of granting an extension to a student with a common White, Black, or Asian name. Results showed the predicted pattern– the student with the Asian name is more likely to receive the extension– although this was nonsignificant. We consider our sample's impact on our results.

POSTER 64

THE INFLUENCE OF REWARD SEQUENCES ON COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY: EVIDENCE OF BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

KATE KELLERK (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), KATE ARRINGTON (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Increasing reward values prompts cognitive flexibility, supporting mental set shifting in multitasking and problem solving environments. The Remote Associates Task (RAT) is proposed to capture problem solving in a semantic domain. Here, reward value significantly

improves performance in the RAT, with participants solving more problems and responding faster under high reward conditions. However, reward sequence (Increasing vs Remain High) did not influence performance, suggesting task-specific boundary conditions for reward effects on cognitive flexibility.

POSTER 65

THE MAJORITY OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS IN UNITED STATES PRISONS RECEIVE NO TREATMENT

AMBERLEE WEBER (JOHN JAY)

In 2016, the United States spent nearly 300 billion on the carceral system. The same year, the Bureau of Justice conducted the Survey of Prison Inmates which revealed that 40% of all inmates were violent offenders. Nearly 90% of these offenders were not sentenced to treatment, and over 66% received no treatment after admission to prison. Lack of psychological care highlights a wasted opportunity for improving community wellness, reducing recidivism, and spending reductions.

POSTER 66

WORKING MEMORY INFLUENCES ON PARENT-TEACHER AGREEMENT WITH EXTERNALIZING AND INTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS

RACHEL WIKANDER (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), MELICA LEITES KEMANIAN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), CHAOJIAN HE (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE ALL (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), CYNTHIA HUANG-POLLOCK (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how working memory moderates agreement in parent/teacher reports of, externalizing and internalizing problems in children with and without ADHD. In a sample of 921 children with variable ADHD diagnoses, results showed that working memory significantly interacted with parent-report to predict teacher-report of externalizing symptoms, but not internalizing symptoms. Possible implications are discussed.

POSTER 67

WORLDVIEWS AND CONNECTIONS TO PERSONALITY AND DEMOGRAPHICS

KAITLYN FERDINAND (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), BRYNN TELA (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), MAGGIE GASUK (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), SARAH BINNS (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), SHAILEE WOODARD (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

Currently, there is a lack of robust measures that look at a variety of worldview beliefs. The Unified Worldview Measure (UWM) was made to consolidate previous, discrepant worldview measures into one. In the current study, we found various connections between five previously found factors of the UWM and personality and demographic variables. Further research is needed to explore causal directions of these relationships as well as other potential moderators.

POSTER 68

LAW ENFORCEMENT HELP-SEEKING: INSIGHTS FROM POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY (WEST HARTFORD, CT)

MARY HEALEY (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH), KRISTIN CISTULLI (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

Two studies evaluated perceptions of mental health support for law enforcement among police officers (Study 1) and the public (Study 2) in West Hartford, CT. Results from Study 1 suggest that officers were comfortable with mental health support, especially among older officers. Study 2 suggested that the community was supportive of mental health support for law enforcement. Results from both studies suggest that self-stigma was a barrier to seeking mental health support.

POSTER 69

VIRTUAL COLLABORATION INTERVENTION ON WORKPLACE ATTITUDES TOWARD INTELLECTUALLY AND DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED INDIVIDUALS

AVROHAM ROSS (TOURO COLLEGE), CHERYL DYM (TOURO UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether a simulated, imagined collaboration reduces prejudice towards individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) in the workplace. Sixty-five participants underwent either educational training about IDD or a virtual collaboration scenario. A possible interaction was found where only positive prior attitudes led to positive workplace attitudes following virtual, but not educational, interventions. Future studies can explore attitude differences of individuals and how stronger simulated training can apply to real-life settings.

POSTER 70

MORAL ROOTS OF INTERGROUP CONFLICT: A TEST OF THE MORAL MOTIVES MODEL

RAMONA URRUTIA (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), BRITTANY HANSON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), DANIEL WISNESKI (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

The current study will test how people's moral beliefs related to social order may lead them to be more willing to express negative intergroup attitudes following an identity threat manipulation reminding them of the changing demographics in the United States. We predict that greater endorsement of social order will predict more negative intergroup attitudes in the experimental than the control group. Exploratory analyses will also look at how social justice impacts responses to our manipulation.

POSTER 71

A CUSTOMIZED BELONGINGNESS INTERVENTION AT A SMALL, DIVERSE LIBERAL ARTS UNIVERSITY

CASSIDY MULLIGAN (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), SUMAIYA TASNIM (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), BRITTANY HANSON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has found that belongingness interventions can improve GPA and retention at both selective private universities and broad-access public universities. The current research investigates the effectiveness of a customized belongingness intervention for STEM students at a minority-majority small liberal arts university with a high acceptance rate.

POSTER 72

CHURCH POLITICAL HETEROGENEITY AND POLITICAL POLARIZATION

CAROLINE AVERY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), ADAM SMILEY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Bipartisan contact is associated with less affective polarization. Building on previous research, we examined how out-partisan proportions in churches influence affective polarization and social distance. Contrary to our hypotheses, we identified a non-linear relationship: more out-partisans at church are associated with reduced affective polarization, but this effect is particularly strong at very low levels of out-partisan presence. This suggests church political heterogeneity may play a more complex role in shaping political polarization than previously understood.

POSTER 73

EXPLORING THE RELATION BETWEEN ATTITUDES, BEHAVIOR, SOCIAL NETWORK HETEROGENEITY, AND SOCIAL CONSENSUS.

JULIUS GAMBER (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY), LINDSEY LEVITAN (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

The relation between attitudes and behavior is subtle and complex. Both the attitudes of close others and societal consensus influence one's behavior. It is unclear whether the two are related or independent factors. This research clarifies the relation between consensus, agreement among close others, and behavior. Results suggest that consensus and agreement among close others are separable influences. As disagreement increases, both among close others and in broader society, intention to act on attitudes decreases.

POSTER 74

THE EFFECTS OF RACE, GENDER, AND PARENTAL STATUS ON PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

KELCIE DRAGON (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH), KRISTIN CISTULLI (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

The purpose of this study was to investigate how a suspect's race, gender, and parental status affected participant recommendations for length of incarceration, worry for the suspect's family, and perceptions of reoffense. Results indicated that participants worried more about the family of a Black suspect with children and they were more likely to expect a man without children to reoffend. Suspect race, gender, and parental status did not affect sentencing recommendations.

POSTER 75

EFFECT OF PATHOLOGICAL ALTRUISM ON SOCIOTROPY, SENSE OF SELF, AND LIFE SATISFACTION

ALISA BROWN (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Individuals who score higher in sociotropy have been found to excessively invest in relationships. This results in a higher propensity to seek acceptance and reassurance, avoid conflict and, please people. There is a significant serial mediation between sociotropy and life satisfaction through pathological altruism and sense of self. Having higher scores in sociotropic characteristics can influence excessive pathological altruism which can lead to a loss of sense of self and dissatisfaction with one's life.

POSTER 76

CHEMICAL RESTRAINT AND PHYSICAL RESTRAINT: CO-OCCURRENCE AND RISK FACTORS

RYAN MCDONOUGH (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW VARGAS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ZHANA GRIGORYAN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY),

ANDREW MIELE (JAIMACA MEDICAL HOSPITAL CENTER), BRANDON DIAL (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ALAN ROTH (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), GINA BASELLO, CAMERON NEINABER, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

The current study aims to address gaps in the literature on the use of chemical restraint in healthcare settings. We used latent class analysis to identify four distinct subgroups of chemically restrained patients based on demographic and clinical characteristics. We found differences by class in the medications used to chemically restrain and the rates of concomitant physical restraint. These findings have implications for interventions to reduce the need for chemical restraint.

POSTER 77

POSITIVE & NEGATIVE INTERPERSONAL EXPERIENCES, MENTAL HEALTH AMONG BLACK AND LATINO ADULTS

MUMIN RABGIE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-CAMDEN), KRISTIN AUGUST (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), MEI FU (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI), ZEYUAN QIU (NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Mental health challenges are prevalent among Black and Latino adults, shaped by cultural and systemic factors. Using survey data from 453 Black and Latino adults, we examined the association between social support, social isolation (objective and subjective), and interpersonal violence with mental health. Loneliness and interpersonal violence predicted depressive symptoms; loneliness and social support predicted anxious symptoms. Race/ethnicity moderated the relationship between interpersonal violence and anxiety symptoms. Loneliness had the strongest association with both outcomes.

POSTER 78

JUSTICE IS BLIND: IMPACT OF BLIND JUROR ON LAY-ATTORNEYS' COURTROOM ARGUMENTS

JESSIE ZHOU (SMITH COLLEGE), CADENCE DORRIAN (SMITH COLLEGE), LU CHI ZHANG (SMITH COLLEGE), YAEL GRANOT (SMITH COLLEGE)

This study examined how including blind jurors influences lay-attorneys' communication. Participants crafted arguments in a mock murder trial; half were told one of the jurors was blind. We analyzed the language they used. In the presence of a blind juror, participants used less negative emotional language, more logical language, and fewer details going beyond the facts given. These findings suggest that blind jurors may enhance courtroom communication by prioritizing evidence-based arguments over emotional appeal.

POSTER 79

PROTECTIVE BUFFERING IN THE CONTEXT OF MILITARY DEPLOYMENTS: INDIVIDUAL AND RELATIONAL PREDICTORS

IAN LORAND (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA MARINI (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This study examines individual and relational predictors of significant others' (SOs) use of protective buffering as a relationship maintenance strategy with their deployed partners. The sample included 36 such couples, and data were taken before and during deployment. Findings indicate that SOs are inclined to employ protective buffering when they experience higher levels of depressive symptoms and lower levels of friend support. Prevention targets may therefore include addressing social support and depressive symptoms before deployment.

Friday, March 7, 2025
10:20am – 11:20am

Paper

Odets

LEARNING PAPERS: CHOICE
Friday, March 7, 2025
10:20am – 11:20am

10:20am – 10:30am

CHOOSING BETWEEN CHOICES: A NEW RAT MODEL OF HEROIN TAKING

DAVID KEARNS (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), FELIPE REGO (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

The validity of animal models of drug taking has been questioned because subjects have little control over the choices they can make. The present study explored a model wherein rats could choose between two choice situations: one where heroin was cheap and sucrose expensive, and another where sucrose was cheap and heroin expensive. Heroin and sucrose taking depended on both the initial situation presented to rats and the cost of switching to the other situation.

10:35am – 10:45am

RATS DO NOT PRE-CRASTINATE

ADAM FOX (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Pre-crastination is the tendency to begin or complete a task unnecessarily early and at some extra cost. It has been replicated in a range of experiments in humans

and non-humans. In three experiments, we arranged a novel choice task for rats to test for pre-crastination. We found that not only did the rats not choose to pre-crastinate, but chose optimally to a statistically significant degree—the exact opposite of human choice on analogous tasks.

10:50am – 11:00am

EFFECT OF DIFFERENTIAL OUTCOMES ON ACTION SEQUENCE LEARNING

SCOTT GULIZIO (GRADUATE CENTER, BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), NORMAN TU (GRADUATE CENTER, BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Rats were trained on an action sequence task where distinct lever press sequences led to reward. A "Differential Group" received specific outcomes while a "Non-differential" group did not. Subsequently, we devalued one reward type and tested their sequence choices. Both groups quickly learned the two action sequences. After devaluation, the differential group demonstrated a trend where the latency to initiate and the duration of the terminal press increased across test sessions for the devalued sequence.

11:05am – 11:15am

INCONSISTENT EFFECTS NO-CUE/NO-OUTCOME TRIAL FREQUENCY ON CONTINGENCY LEARNING

RAFI ARNOB (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), DAVID JIANG (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), DENIS POGOSYAN (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), RALPH MILLER (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), JAMES WITNAUER (SUNY BROCKPORT), SANTIAGO CASTIELLO (YALE UNIVERSITY), ROBIN MURPHY (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD)

In contingency learning, 'trials' with neither the cue nor outcome ('D trials') are intertrial intervals. In a p-framework (Allan, 1980) and trial-spacing summaries anticipate more or longer D trials will increase cue-outcome contingency ratings. Across three experiments, each with different procedures/parameters, increasing D frequency or duration yielded no consistent effect on contingency. These experiments add to a growing literature indicating greater trial spacing often does not affect learning. At present, the sources of these inconsistencies remain unclear.

Friday, March 7, 2025

10:20am – 11:20am

Paper

Wilder

**DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS:
CULTURAL AND SOCIAL INFLUENCES ON WELL-BEING**

Friday, March 7, 2025

10:20am – 11:20am

CHAIR: MAUREEN KENNY

10:20am – 10:30am

EXAMINING THE EXPERIENCES OF HISTORICALLY UNDERREPRESENTED CAREGIVERS OF AUTISTIC CHILDREN USING MIXED-METHODS

MIKAELA ELLIOTT (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER, CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY), DAVE KI (CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA, CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY), PATRICIA PARKER (REACH SERVICES), CHARLOTTE KENNERLY (CLEVELAND METROPOLITAN SCHOOL DISTRICT), DONNA MCINTOSH (HOPE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH LLC), RITA OBEID (CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY)

Caring for autistic individuals brings unique experiences and challenges. Research has focused on White, middle-class caregivers, neglecting the challenges faced by caregivers of color. Using a mixed-methods design, we surveyed 73 caregivers and interviewed 14. We found that Black caregivers reported higher levels of well-being. Additionally, other caregivers often sought support from the Black community regardless of their own ethnicity. Our findings highlight caregivers' strengths, needs, and the importance of developing culturally responsive support services.

10:35am – 10:45am

CROSS CULTURAL PERCEPTIONS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

MAUREEN KENNY (FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY), KEVIN ORTIZ DIAZ (FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY)

Parenting practices among cultures vary regarding what actions are considered abusive. This study examined a diverse college population's (N=790) attitudes toward 18 different parenting behaviors. Results found Hispanic women were more likely than men to find actions abusive, parents were more likely than non-parents to see actions as abusive, and no differences were found as a factor of country of origin.

These results highlight the need for culturally sensitive education regarding child rearing practices.

10:50am – 11:00am

UNDERSTANDING THE WELL-BEING OF AGING REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

JONIX OWINO (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), JULIA FERNANDEZ (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), DANIELLA STANZIONE (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY)

This study examines quality of life among aging refugees (N = 108; aged 50+). Aging refugee participants completed surveys assessing social and well-being factors. Results revealed that females, older individuals, and African refugees reported lower quality of life, while length of residence had no significant impact. Social integration and lower loneliness were linked to improved quality of life. These findings highlight the importance of culturally sensitive interventions for aging refugees' well-being.

11:05am – 11:15am

PERSONALITY STABILITY AND CHANGE ACROSS THE ACADEMIC SEMESTER

STEPHANIE ANGLIN (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES), RACHEL RUBINSTEIN (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), BRANDON MANGRACINA (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), K. MACKENZIE SHAW (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), CAITLIN DRUMMOND OTTEN (ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY)

We tested competing theories of personality change across the semester and experiences associated with these changes. Conscientiousness, agreeableness, and openness decreased over the semester, and these changes co-occurred with declines in subjective well-being, social support, and health behaviors. In contrast to prior research showing personality maturity over the college years, we observed declines in traits associated with maturity over the semester, suggesting that students must adapt to new challenges and expectations before growing from them.

**Friday, March 7, 2025
10:20am – 11:20am**

Paper

Ziegfeld

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: CREATING INCLUSIVE SPACES

**Friday, March 7, 2025
10:20am – 11:20am**

CHAIR: DEBORAH WARD

10:20am – 10:30am

PRONOUN USAGE AS A SAFETY CUE FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

DEBORAH WARD (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), KERI MARICLE (SAGINAW VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY), KAITLYN CARR (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), LORA PARK (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Using/disclosing one's correct pronouns may serve as a safety cue for the LGBTQ+ community. We examined differences in the norms and practices of pronoun use/disclosure in STEM versus non-STEM (e.g., Social Sciences, Arts/Humanities) classrooms, with implications for students' perceptions of safety/threat and belonging. Results showed that students perceived STEM (vs. non-STEM) faculty as less encouraging of pronoun usage/disclosure. However, encouraging pronoun usage/disclosure was related to greater perceived psychological safety/lower threat in a hypothetical classroom.

10:35am – 10:45am

INTENTIONALLY INCLUSIVE SPACES HELP YOUTH WITH AND WITHOUT IDD DEVELOP THEIR SELF-CONCEPT

JEFF RAMDASS (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON), JASON RODRIQUEZ (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON), ANMOL GUPTA (STANFORD UNIVERSITY), NATHAN BARRETT (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON), VIVIAN GREENBERG (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON), JULIA KLIMBERG (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON), HOLLY JACOBS (SPECIAL OLYMPICS NORTH AMERICA), GARY SIPERSTEIN (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON)

Youth with and without intellectual and developmental disabilities benefit from having a positive self-concept. Through a multi-part qualitative study, youth shared how participated in intentionally inclusive activities and events offered by Special Olympics Unified Champion Schools within their school related to their positive identity development. Students reported that

participation helped conceptualize what it meant to have a disability, feel in a safe space where they could be themselves, and helped them form a positive self-concept.

10:50am – 11:00am

EDUCATOR PERCEPTION OF BIAS ASSOCIATED WITH BETTER OUTCOMES FOR MARGINALIZED STUDENTS

STEPHEN JOY (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE), HILDA SPEICHER (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE), BRITNEY JONES (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY), SHANNON HOLDER (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Longstanding achievement gaps adversely affecting students from marginalized groups and/or with disorders affecting their learning were exacerbated by the pandemic-related shutdown and shift to remote instruction. We surveyed K-12 educators about measures being taken to remedy this and the current status of students in such groups. We found associations between awareness of social inequities, attunement to the challenges faced by these students, and better academic outcomes as measured by achievement test results.

11:05am – 11:15am

MATH AND EVERYTHING PROGRAM: CHANGING HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS' ATTITUDES TOWARD MATHEMATICS

MEGAN CARPENTER (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), PATTI FRAZER LOCK (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), DANIEL M. LOOK (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), LILY ST. ONGE (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

One hundred and thirty-three high school girls from northern New York participated in the "Math and Everything Program," which highlighted connections between math and a variety of other academic disciplines (e.g., psychology, epidemiology). Pre- and post-tests revealed that this program improved attendees' attitudes toward math and increased their willingness to consider pursuing college degrees in mathematics. This program has potential to decrease the gender wage gap by encouraging young women's pursuit of math-intensive fields.

Friday, March 7, 2025

10:20am – 11:20am

Paper

Broadhurst/Belasco

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: IMPLICATIONS OF INJURY AND TRAUMA

Friday, March 7, 2025

10:20am – 11:20am

CHAIR: ELIZABETH WETZLER

10:20am – 10:30am

SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION MODERATE THE MORAL INJURY-SUICIDALITY LINK

ELIZABETH WETZLER (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), CHELSEA SIMS (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), MARGARET JONES (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), JOEL CARTWRIGHT (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), MICHAEL WOOD (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

Moral injury, arising from perceived violations of moral beliefs, is a significant risk factor for suicidality among veterans. This study tested whether social integration (feeling connected) and social contribution (believing one's actions matter) moderate this relationship. Using data from 1,469 veterans, moderation analyses revealed a significant three-way interaction: the moral injury-suicidality link was weakest when both integration and contribution were high. Findings emphasize fostering connection and purpose to mitigate suicidality risk.

10:35am – 10:45am

SECONDARY TRAUMA: INDIRECT EXPERIENCES OF GENOCIDE IN GAZA AND LEBANON FOR ARAB/MENA-AMERICANS

LAILA BUKHARI (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), SUNGHUN KIM (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

While many Palestinians and Lebanese have been impacted by the genocide ongoing in Gaza and Lebanon, how have Americans of Arab or MENA (Middle Eastern or North African) heritages experienced them? In a multiple regression model, the predictors of ethnic identity, acculturation status, and news information consumption pattern significantly explain indirect war-related trauma. Higher ethnic self-esteem, lower acculturation to American culture, and more usage of social media predict higher secondary trauma caused by the war.

10:50am – 11:00am

CAN BODY IMAGE BE IMPROVED USING A BODY FUNCTIONALITY AUDIO MEDITATION?

LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE), BLUE MARANTO (EMMANUEL COLLEGE), GRACE BEVILACQUA (EMMANUEL COLLEGE), JILL ROMAGNANO (EMMANUEL COLLEGE), ZALI YAGER (VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, AUSTRALIA)

This intervention compared the effectiveness of a seven-minute audio meditation focused on body functionality in both "focused" and "multitasking" conditions with a control group. The body functionality intervention in both the focused and multitasking conditions were effective at improving body satisfaction and appreciation of appearance, compared with the control group. The focused condition was more effective at improving appreciation of body functionality than both the multitasking and control conditions.

11:05am – 11:15am

RURAL VOLUNTEERISM: TOWARD AN UNDERSTANDING OF CAREGIVER STRESS/SATISFACTION IN APPALACHIA

JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

The need for paraprofessional caregivers and volunteer professional medical providers seems to be in high demand in rural areas of the United States. In this on-going program evaluation study, using both qualitative interviews and quantitative online surveys, we explored the sense of community and feelings of caregiver stress and satisfaction among adult health providers in Appalachia (specifically, Eastern Tennessee). Results from our pilot studies are presented and discussed.

Friday, March 7, 2025

10:20am – 11:20am

Paper

Julliard/Imperial

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: PEDAGOGICAL PRACTICES

Friday, March 7, 2025

10:20am – 11:20am

CHAIR: JEFFREY LAMOUREUX

10:20am – 10:30am

A SUMMER, ACADEMIC "BOOT CAMP" ENHANCES CONFIDENCE AND RESILIENCE IN STEM COURSES

JEF LAMOUREUX (BOSTON COLLEGE), ANNIE COZENS (BOSTON COLLEGE), KENDALL MCKOON (BOSTON COLLEGE)

In this paper, we describe the structure and outcomes related to a two-week academic enrichment for rising sophomores who are pursuing STEM majors (including psychology and neuroscience). The program focused on mathematics, problem-solving, and critical thinking skills and also included a discernment module, providing students an opportunity to reflect on their academic and career goals. Although academic outcomes were only modestly affected, student comfort level and expected retention in the majors was significantly improved.

10:35am – 10:45am

CAREER READINESS OF INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS IN PEER ENHANCED BLOCKCHAIN-BASED LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS

DAN MCCLOSKEY (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), KATHLEEN CUMISKEY (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY), PATRICIA BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY)

Aligning with revised APA guidelines, we revamped Introductory Psychology at a non-selective public college to emphasize skills with peer-leaders facilitating student engagement. Here we report on using blockchain technology to track development of students' skills in research/critical thinking, data literacy/technology, communication, teamwork, and professionalism/time management. The blockchain introduces students to emerging technology critical for online commerce, allowing them to showcase minted tokens to potential employers demonstrating employable skills verified by their university.

10:50am – 11:00am

PARACHUTE TO SUCCESS: A HALF-TERM COURSE ON EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING IMPROVES ACADEMIC SKILLS

ERIN FARROW (BOSTON COLLEGE), JEF LAMOUREUX (BOSTON COLLEGE)

We describe the benefits of a pilot, half-semester, "parachute" course focusing on academic strategies. In this course, students explored active learning strategies, the use of metacognition and other executive functioning processes to maximize academic

outcomes in currently-enrolled coursework. Student performance, as measured through LASSI (Learning and Study Strategies Inventory) pre- and post-tests demonstrated significant improvement in a variety of areas of executive functioning.

LEARNING OUTCOMES AND EMPATHY WHEN USING A NARRATIVE GAME VS. TEXTBOOK-STYLE PRESENTATION

NICOLE CALMA-RODDIN (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), THOMAS BOZZO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Games can be useful for learning, but how do they compare to more traditional methods? We compared a narrative game and textbook-style presentation of the same content. We predict students who complete the game will perform better on an assessment compared to those who experience the textbook-style presentation. For only students who play the game, we predict assessment scores and game enjoyment will be related to empathy scores (key to the narrative game experience).

Friday, March 7, 2025
10:20am – 11:20am

Symposium

O'Neill

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: CAN DIGITAL HOARDING BE CONSIDERED A PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDER?
Friday, March 7, 2025
10:20am – 11:20am

CHAIR: USHA BARAHMAND

CAN DIGITAL HOARDING BE CONSIDERED A PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDER?

SHOLEH LIVARJANI (INDEPENDENT)

Some researchers have suggested that digital hoarding shares features of physical hoarding disorder (HD) as chronicled in the DSM-5. The excessive accumulation of digital files or data and a refusal to delete them may then result in cluttered and disorganized digital spaces. A series of four studies were conducted, findings revealed attachment anxiety to be linked to digital file and photo hoarding through various mediators.

Presentations

Indecisiveness Mediates the Link between Attachment and Digital Hoarding
by Andrea Weyhing (Columbia University)

Role of the Attachment to Objects in Digital Hoardings

by Sholeh Livarjani (Independent)

Perfectionism as a Mediator Between Attachment and Hoarding (study 3 title)

by Usha Barahmand (City University of New York)

Linking Attachment to Digital Hoarding ; A Case for Serial Mediation

by Amal Bhalli (City University of New York)

Discussant

Sholeh Livarjani (Independent)

Friday, March 7, 2025
12:30pm – 1:30pm

Poster

Westside Ballroom 3 & 4

**BEHAVIORAL
NEUROSCIENCE/LEARNING/INTERNATIONAL/HI
STORY POSTERS**
Friday, March 7, 2025
12:30pm – 1:30pm

POSTER 1

A NOVEL CONTEXT DISRUPTS THE EXPRESSION OF CONDITIONED FEAR

EMILY ROCCO (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), SAMANTHA MORIARTY (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), OLIVIA WAYCOTT (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), NEIL WINTERBAUER (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), TRAVIS TODD (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

The current experiment examined the effect of context familiarity on the expression of conditioned fear. Two groups of rats first received fear conditioning in context A, prior to extinction in context B. One group was exposed to C, and the other group was not. Renewal was eliminated for the group in which C was novel. However, freezing to a non-extinguished cue was also disrupted. Novel contexts thus disrupt the expression of conditioned fear.

POSTER 2

ALTERATIONS TO EXTINCTION MAY LEAD TO MORE SUCCESS IN EXPOSURE THERAPY

CLAUDIA MIZEREK (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), SARA JOHNSON (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), MIA TZIKAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), FIN ZAKAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), SKYLER SKLENARIK (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), SARAH FRANZEN

(UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), AISHWARYA BENZY (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), RILEY MCNABOE (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), HUGO POSADA-QUINTERO (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), ROBERT ASTUR (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

A common yet widely unsuccessful treatment in anxiety disorders is exposure therapy. We examined a method to increase the effectiveness of extinction to combat this issue. 180 participants with social anxiety underwent fear conditioning. One group experienced typical extinction, while the other experienced an alternative extinction where a tone was played in the stimulus' absence. We observed that while anxiety levels decreased in both groups, those who underwent alternative extinction expected the shock less.

POSTER 3

ASYMMETRICAL GENERALIZATION OF ASSOCIATIVE RESPONDING BETWEEN TONE-ON AND TONE-OFF CUES

WILLIAM MEYER (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY), MEGAN ADKINS (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY), SUSANNAH ANDRESS (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY), NATALIE TRUELOVE (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW CAMPOLATTARO (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated generalization of associative conditioning using tone-on and tone-off conditioned stimuli (CSs). Rats were given delay eyeblink conditioning, generalization tests, and extinction training. Rats trained with tone-on CSs generalized more readily to a novel frequency than those trained with tone-off CSs, suggesting greater salience of tone-on cues. Both groups showed robust general transfer and similar extinction rates. These findings indicate that cue type significantly affects immediate generalization while preserving broader associative learning mechanisms.

POSTER 4

CAFFEINE MODESTLY INCREASES SIGN-TRACKING FOR AN ALCOHOL-PREDICTIVE CUE

SARAH HOLSTEIN (LYCOMING COLLEGE), NATASHA TORRES (LYCOMING COLLEGE), NIDHI SOBRUN (LYCOMING COLLEGE), SAMANTHA MORENO (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

Although caffeine can increase alcohol intake, little research has evaluated the impact of caffeine on responses to alcohol-predictive cues. Long-Evans rats were trained to associate a lever CS with a sweetened alcohol US. Subjects quickly acquired a CS-US

association. However, caffeine-treated rats increasingly directed their attention to the lever CS (sign-tracking), whereas saline-treated rats directed their attention to the reward delivery site (goal-tracking), suggesting that caffeine may increase the incentive salience of an alcohol-predictive stimulus.

POSTER 5

COMPARING PROACTIVE INTERFERENCE WITH LATENT INHIBITION AND RETROACTIVE INTERFERENCE WITH EXTINCTION

KIMBERLY CASEY (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), LUCAS PETRUZZO, JEREMIE JOZEFOWIZ, RALPH MILLER

Two experiments studied renewal susceptibility in human contingency learning by comparing extinction (Ext) and retroactive interference (RI) in Experiment 1 and latent inhibition (LI) and proactive interference (PI) in Experiment 2. Consistent with previous findings, Experiment 1 found no significant ABA renewal, with RI and Ext showing similar context-independent effects. Experiment 2 revealed that PI consistently reduced contingency ratings across both high and low cue-outcome pairings, while LI selectively reduced ratings in high contingency conditions.

POSTER 6

EFFECTS OF RESTRAINT STRESS ON CS PREEXPOSURE USING A PASSIVE AVOIDANCE PARADIGM

BETHANY GROVE (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), MADISON SPENCER (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), JAMES F. BRIGGS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Research has shown that stress can both enhance and impair the CS preexposure effect (latent inhibition). Here, we investigated whether a single restraint stress session impacted the CS preexposure effect in rats using a passive avoidance paradigm. Results showed that the stress impaired the CS preexposure effect (i.e., stress impaired latent inhibition). We have begun investigating whether administering the amnestic agent Cycloheximide immediately following restraint stress alleviates the stress-induced impairment of CS preexposure.

POSTER 7

ELEMENTS OF STUDENT ENGAGEMENT: ONLINE VS. IN-PERSON LEARNING

SARA AZZI (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), BERNARD GEE (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

More and more undergraduate students enroll in online courses each year, though prior literature showed that satisfaction is often rated lower in online courses than in-person courses. We administered a survey to gain students' perspectives of online and in-person learning formats. The majority of respondents rated in-person learning superior in terms of learning, engagement, and overall satisfaction. We recommend educators increase engagement strategies when teaching online to maximize student satisfaction and learning in online formats.

POSTER 8

EVIDENCE FOR OUTCOME-SELECTIVE BEHAVIOR IN AN INSTRUMENTAL SUMMATION TASK

THIJS BON (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY), ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY)

Rats summate their conditioned responding to stimuli with desired outcomes when multiple conditioned stimuli are presented in compound. Historically, experiments have found inconsistent differences in responding when compounds predict the same reward, or two different rewards. In this experiment, we examine this behavior with an instrumental paradigm and find an outcome-selective result favoring compounds predicting the same rewards over those predicting different rewards, or individual stimulus elements.

POSTER 9

HOW REINFORCER DEVALUATION INFLUENCES ETHANOL SEEKING IN SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY AND REACQUISITION TESTS

D. CODY BROOKS (DENISON UNIVERSITY), ELIJAH VENOS (DENISON UNIVERSITY)

Rats trained to administer ethanol received extinction with an extinction cue and were then tested for spontaneous recovery and reacquisition. After extinction, additional cues in the extinction-to-test interval resulted in an increase, rather than an expected decrease, in test responding. Ethanol devaluation with LiCl strongly diminished reacquisition performance, in contrast with most prior PIT drug-reinforcer experiments (e.g., Holland, 2004). Findings are discussed relative to Pavlovian experiments and with regard to location of devaluation procedures.

POSTER 10

LIMITATIONS OF THE TRIAL-SPACING EFFECT

DAVE JIANG (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), DENIS POGOSYAN (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON),

RAFI ARNOB (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON), JIM WITNAUER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BROCKPORT), ROBIN A. MURPHY (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD), RALPH MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

The trial-spacing effect between spaced and massed conditions was studied in four experiments observing free-recall of word lists. The experiments differed in content of the lists, duration of the retention-interval task, length of the trials, and whether the design was within- or between-subjects. A trial-spacing effect was achieved only with highly specific parameters. These failures to obtain an appreciable trial-spacing effect are contrary to the literature which presents the effect as ubiquitous.

POSTER 11

NEGATIVE CONTINGENCY RATINGS ON EXCITATORY TESTS TRANSFER TO PAVLOVIAN INHIBITION RETARDATION TESTS.

EDWARD COOK (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON), EDELINE KALISHEVICH (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON), JAMES WITNAUER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BROCKPORT), ROBIN MURPHY (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD), RALPH MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

Using a contingency-learning procedure designed to produce a conditioned inhibitor, we manipulated D-event (no cue-no outcome) frequency and duration. Experiment1 used excitatory testing, finding negative ratings growing more negative with increasing D frequency and duration. Experiment2 followed inhibitory training with varying numbers of reinforced trials. Experiment3 used that data to create a controlled retardation test for Pavlovian conditioned inhibition. Retardation testing mirrored the negative excitation test results (Experiment1) with respect to frequency but not duration.

POSTER 12

NEGATIVE CONTINGENCY RATINGS ON EXCITATORY TESTS TRANSFER TO PAVLOVIAN INHIBITION SUMMATION TESTS

EDELINE KALISHEVICH (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), EDWARD COOK (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), JAMES WAITNAUEUR (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BROCKPORT), ROBIN MURPHY (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD), RALPH MILLER (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

Experiment1: Negative ratings of a target cue on a bivalent Likert scale were observed after training a negative target cue-outcome contingency and a positive transfer cue-outcome contingency. Target cue ratings became more negative with increasing D-trial

(no-cue/no-outcome) frequency and duration. Transfer cue ratings were unchanged. Experiment 2: Identical contingency training followed by summation tests for conditioned inhibition found similar sensitivity to D-trial frequency and duration. Bivalent Likert scales mimic approach-avoidance-like measures of conditioned excitation and inhibition.

POSTER 13

PERCEIVED ACADEMIC STRESS AMONG TRADITIONAL UNDERGRADUATES: THE ROLE OF ON-CAMPUS LIVING

BLISS WESTON (YALE UNIVERSITY), NEDA MOINOLMOLKI (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE), SHAMIR LEE-MITCHELL (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE), KRYSTAL LUNA (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE), BRIANNA MARTIN (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE), BRIANNA MORALES (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE), SAMANTHA OTRANTO (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE)

This study explored the impact of on-campus versus off-campus employment and residency on academic stress in traditional undergraduate students. Although results did not show a difference in stress levels between students employed on or off-campus, those residing on campus had statistically significantly lower levels of academic stress related to self-perception ($M = 14.67$, $SD = 2.85$) compared to commuters ($M = 17.33$, $SD = 3.08$; $t(19) = -1.90$, $p = .04$).

POSTER 14

PERCEPTUAL LEARNING IN RATS GIVEN INTERMIXED VS BLOCKED PREEXPOSURE TO AUDITORY STIMULI

SASHA JAMAL (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY), NORMAN TU (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

We investigated whether rats are better at discriminating between similar stimuli that had been pre-exposed in an intermixed vs blocked procedure. This effect was observed with a more, but not less, extensive amount of preexposure. Oddly, with few pre-exposures rats exposed to stimuli in blocks acquired conditioned responding more rapidly. These data present a puzzling picture of the role of pre-exposure in perceptual learning.

POSTER 15

PRE-CRSTINATION: THE POTENTIAL ROLE OF TRAIT IMPULSIVITY AND PHYSICAL EFFORT

SIRUS MINOVI (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), JASON BERGERON (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), HALEY MORLAND (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), LAKEN A. MOONEY (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), AYESHA KHATUN (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), ADAM E. FOX (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Pre-crastination is the tendency to complete or begin a behavior unnecessarily early and at some cost. We found no relationship between pre-crastination and trait-level impulsivity in Experiment 1. In Experiment 2, we found that as we systematically increased the absolute cost to pre-crastinate, participants ceased to pre-crastinate and moved towards the optimal choice. This suggests that as the options became more discriminable, the participants procrastinated less, and eventually not at all.

POSTER 16

TIME PERCEPTION IN A FEMALE COMORBID ADHD AND PTSD RODENT MODEL

MADELINE MUSTERAIT (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), SAJIDA JAN (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), SIRUS MINOVI (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), ADAM E. FOX (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Those with comorbid ADHD and PTSD may experience altered time perception. Twenty-four female rats, twelve SHR/NCrI modeling ADHD and twelve Wistar, completed a temporal bisection task in a pre/posttest design. Half of each group underwent predator odor exposure to model PTSD. Odor exposure appeared to increase timing for SHRs, but SHRs did not display significantly faster time perception, suggesting that female SHR/NCrI rats may not be an acceptable model of time perception in ADHD.

POSTER 17

ROBUST RENEWAL AFTER EXTINCTION OF REMOTELY ACQUIRED PAVLOVIAN CONDITIONING

JOSEPH CHARLES (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), SAMANTHA MORIARTY (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), NEIL WINTERBAUER (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), EMILY COOPER (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY), TRAVIS TODD (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

The timing of extinction relative to original Pavlovian fear conditioning has impacts on both behavior and the neural substrates. Here we investigated extinction and renewal, after extensive conditioning-to-extinction intervals. Robust renewal was observed when extinction occurred recently (1-day) or remotely (28-days) after conditioning. This was true when renewal was assessed in the original conditioning context (ABA

renewal), or in a relatively neutral third context (ABC renewal).

POSTER 18

SELF-DERIVATION THROUGH INTEGRATION AND PRIOR KNOWLEDGE ACROSS LANGUAGES

HANNAH POULOS (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ALENA ESPOSITO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Children can generate new information by integrating facts, a process called self-derivation through integration (Bauer & San Souci, 2010). This study investigated how 8-to-10-year-olds self-derive across languages, focusing on how language and modality manipulations reactivate prior knowledge. Reactivation in the same language as the new instruction is hypothesized to most effectively facilitate knowledge integration. Data collection will conclude by February, with analysis using a mixed factorial ANCOVA to examine differences by condition and language presentation.

POSTER 19

THE EFFECT OF COMPLEX SUGAR CONSUMPTION ON SHORT-TERM MEMORY RECALL

OLIVIA FERN (LYCOMING COLLEGE), LORI CURTINDALE (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

This study explored the immediate effect of complex sugars on memory recall and observed the relationship between academic performance (GPA), diet, and sleep quality. Participants, aged 18-22 from Lycoming College, completed a survey on their diet, sleep habits, and academic performance. After, they were assigned a memory task, with half eating fruit beforehand. Results showed that fruit significantly improved memory recall in women, but had no effect on men.

POSTER 20

A META-ANALYSIS OF AGING AND CARDIOVASCULAR REACTIVITY

ELIZA BAIN (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), THOMAS PIERCE (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

Mean baseline-stressor change scores for heart rate, systolic blood pressure, and diastolic blood pressure were obtained for younger and older age groups from 21 studies. Change scores for younger groups were used to predict change scores for older groups. Older groups displayed larger increases in SBP than older adults. Younger adults displayed larger heart rate responses than older adults, but only in higher stress conditions. No age differences in cardiovascular reactivity were observed for DBP.

POSTER 21

AN EVALUATION OF STEREOPSIS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS 3D MOVIES

OLIVIA KRAYNAK (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), EMMA BLAIRE (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), SHAWN GALLAGHER (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to determine whether attitudes towards 3D movies are associated with binocular functioning in a sample of college students (N=54). Results showed that whether participants enjoyed 3D movies was not a predictor of stereopsis, as measured by both the Howard-Dolman apparatus ($X^2(1, N=54) = 0.39, p > .05$) and the Wirt Circles ($X^2(1, N=54) = 1.54, p > .05$).

POSTER 22

ASSESSING MEMORY BY USING PAIRED-ASSOCIATE LEARNING ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

APRIL CAPWELL (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), HARLAN FICHTENHOLTZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

Negative word pairings may be more easily recalled than positive or neutral word pairings. Thirty undergraduate students underwent six study trials and memorized fifteen-word pairings each. They were given a sheet of paper with half of the word pairing left blank and filled in the missing word. Key findings suggested that positive words were recalled the easiest out of the three, meaning there could be an influence of positive connotations on associative memory.

POSTER 23

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN NEUROMELANIN LEVELS AND REWARD-BASED DECISION-MAKING

CAROLINE SEIFEN (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), JORDAN DEJOIE (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), LILY FRY (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), DOMINIC FARERI (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Neuromelanin is a dark pigment located in the dopaminergic neurons of the brain. Using neuromelanin-sensitive magnetic resonance imaging (NM-MRI), we explore how individual differences in neuromelanin levels may relate to motivation to pursue social versus non-social rewards. We hypothesize that higher neuromelanin levels will be positively associated with motivation to pursue social rewards.

POSTER 24**ASSESSMENT OF A NOVEL PLR APP IN ADULTS VARYING IN AUTISTIC TRAITS**

ALYSSA DESTEFANO (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER, COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), CHLOE BRITTENHAM (ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE), SAPIR SOKER-ELIMALIAH (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA), LINDSAY HAYES (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER, KINGSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE), JENNIFER WAGNER (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY GRADUATE CENTER)

The pupil light response (PLR) has been found to be weaker in autistic individuals and non-autistic adults with high levels of autistic traits. This study utilizes a novel PLR app to assess the feasibility of using the app in place of lab-based measurements. Findings showed that app-based PLR metrics were also associated with variation in autistic traits, suggesting this as a useful tool for remote measurement of the PLR.

POSTER 25**ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN GENERALIZED AND PREGNANCY-SPECIFIC MATERNAL ANXIETY SYMPTOMS AND INFANT BRAIN FUNCTION**

ANAHID AKBARYAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), NICOLÒ PINI (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), LAUREN COSTELLO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), JULIANNA COLLAZO VARGAS (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ALLIE SAUL J. BERKOWITZ (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ERIKA J. GARCIA (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), GABRIELLA RADICE (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), EMILY ODOM (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), LAUREN C. SHUFFREY (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

This analysis examines how generalized and pregnancy-specific maternal anxiety impacts infant brain function, measured by EEG power. Building on research linking maternal mental health to fetal brain development, this study isolates the unique effects of anxiety while controlling for depressive symptoms. Data from the ongoing DOLPHIN study will assess anxiety through questionnaires and analyze infant EEG power, hypothesizing that higher prenatal maternal anxiety symptoms are associated with greater right frontal asymmetry in infant brain activity.

POSTER 26**BALANCING ACT: ASSESSING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND BALANCE**

FAITH HUDNALL (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY), DAMON BRYANT (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Neurological disorders often disrupt proprioception, increasing fall risk. This study examines the relationship between proprioception and self-monitoring (SM) through postural stability tests in college-aged students without neurological disorders. Proprioception is evaluated using the Modified Clinical Test for Sensory Interaction on Balance (mCTSIB), Limits of Stability (LOS), and the Balance Error Scoring System (BESS), alongside the Self-Monitoring Scale. We hypothesize that behaviorally variable high self-monitors will exhibit superior postural stability. Findings may inform personalized rehabilitation strategies.

POSTER 27**CHEMOGENETIC INACTIVATION OF THE BASOLATERAL AMYGDALA ATTENUATES FEAR EXPRESSION**

BRIGID BALDWIN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), EMMALEE COLE (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), CAROLINE DRUPKA (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), GENEVIEVE KOZUB (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), BRYNN CASTELLANI (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), JUSTUS WILLIAMS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), DANIEL KOCHLI (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

We investigated fear extinction by targeting the Basolateral Amygdala (BLA) via chemogenetic inhibition. We conducted fear conditioning training, extinction, extinction retention, and spontaneous recovery tests on rats. Rats that did not undergo chemogenetic inhibition exhibited reduced freezing during extinction, whereas inhibited rats had similar levels. Silencing the BLA significantly affected fear expression, highlighting its role in context fear learning.

POSTER 28**CONDITIONING PEOPLE TO PREFER VIRTUAL REALITY ROOMS WITH ALCOHOL CUES**

ERIN CURRAN (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), JUSTIN GUINTA (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), NIKOLE RODRIGUEZ (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), LILLIAN PERRY (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), AVA WILLIAMS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), AISHWARYA BENZY (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), SKYLER SKLENARIK (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRIS BURROWS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), FINIAN ZAKAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), ROBERT ASTUR (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Undergraduates were placed into a virtual world where one VR room contained alcohol stimuli while another

VR room did not. After repeated pairings, participants completed a test session with access to both VR rooms. Participants with alcohol use spent significantly longer in the alcohol-paired room relative to the neutral room. Hence, people can be conditioned to prefer a room paired with virtual alcohol, and this may be predictive of the development of problematic drinking.

POSTER 29

DIFFERENCES IN FRONTAL ALPHA-ASYMMETRY: ATTENTION AND EMOTIONAL REACTIONS TO FACES VS BODIES

JASON CABRAL (CUNY CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), MICHELLE FASBINDER (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ARFATH CHOWDHURY (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), JOSELINE LIMA (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), JULIA VAZ (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), MARI MORIMOTO (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), NICOLE SERINO (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), NAHILA NZINA (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ROBERT MELARA (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

This study examines differences in frontal alpha asymmetry (FAA) when participants are exposed to body versus facial stimuli. It explores whether variations in body weight stimuli evoke greater withdrawal effects compared to variations in facial stimuli. By analyzing these differences, the research seeks to investigate how specific visual cues influence motivational responses, with a focus on the impact of body image. This comparison highlights how attentional and emotional biases are related to visual stimuli.

POSTER 30

DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF SAFFRON AND CAFFEINE ON SOCIAL PLAY BEHAVIORS BY SEX

SERENITY LOGAN (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY), ERYN LEWIS (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY), INGRID TULLOCH (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of saffron, caffeine, and sex on social play in juvenile rats. Literature suggests that male rats typically play more than females, and caffeine enhances play, but saffron's role has not been studied. Thirty-two rats received saline, caffeine, or saffron injections over 14 days and underwent social play observations. Both psychostimulants increased play, with saffron showing sex-specific effects. Findings suggest mild stimulants like saffron may aid children with social interaction deficits.

POSTER 31

DO ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES IMPACT STRESS REACTIVITY

SAMANTHA GOLDBLATT (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), HARLAN FICHTENHOLTZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

This experiment aimed to investigate the relationship between Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and stress reactivity. Electrodermal activity (EDA) and Interbeat Interval (IBI) were measured during the Maastricht Acute Stress Test (MAST). Results showed that IBI was significantly shorted during cycles 1 and 2 of the MAST compared to the baseline and recovery periods. Participants stress reactivity was not related to their ACE scores for various reasons, one possibly being how broad each ACE category is.

POSTER 32

EEG DATA ON HEAVY TIKTOK ENGAGEMENT INFLUENCING ATTENTION DEFICIT

ALEXANDRA MINDNICH (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), DANIEL TROUBETZKOY (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), CHRIS ACOSTA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), QUAME VERNEUIL (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

Global rise in TikTok calls for further knowledge about how TikTok affects its users. Participants from CCNY completed an ADHD self-report, and selective attention tasks while EEG data was collected. We aim to confirm if self-reported attention deficits are corroborated by EEG data collected during the selective attention task. The result may provide alternative explanations between heavy TikTok engagement and academic struggles, if neurological attention deficit is confirmed higher among extensive TikTok users.

POSTER 33

EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTION ON REWARD PROCESSING AND RELATED BEHAVIORS

MAYA KILCULLEN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), NICOLE-JAMIE LUISTRO (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), DAVID SMITH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JEREMY MENNIS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), INGRID OLSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Air pollution has been associated with increased risk of Alzheimer's Dementia and Parkinson's Disease, but the effects on broader cognition are understudied. Research in rodents has highlighted a potential association between air pollution exposure and impulsive behavior. In this study, we will investigate these effects in humans, using environmental and behavioral survey measures and behavioral tasks from a sample of adults.

POSTER 34**EFFECTS OF CYCLIC BREATHING ON PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS: A CLINICAL INTERVENTION**

SERGE ONYPER (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), AMELIA BURKHARD (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), GABRIELLE-CATHERINE COTE (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH MOCERINE (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

This experiment examined the effects of a new controlled breathing technique - cyclic breathing - on stress and well-being in young adults. Participants in the intervention group were instructed to practice cyclic breath daily for one month. On days with more cyclic breathing, participants reported greater feelings of control and ability to carry out their activities and reduced stress and fatigue. Post-treatment, electrophysiology measures revealed enhanced acute stress tolerance for participants in the intervention group.

POSTER 35**EFFECTS OF LIMITED BEDDING AND NESTING ON ADOLESCENT AND ADULT RAT BEHAVIOR**

GENEVIEVE KOZUB (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), EMMALEE COLE (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), DANIEL KOCHLI (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study examines the effects of chronic early life stress (ELS) in 23 Sprague-Dawley rats during adolescence and adulthood. From post-natal day (PND) 2-10, rats and their mother are housed with limited bedding and nesting materials. ELS effects are evaluated through behavioral tasks, fear conditioning, and blood corticosterone levels – a stress-related biomarker. Data collection is ongoing, with results aimed at informing public health strategies to support new mothers and lessen stress-related developmental challenges.

POSTER 36**EFFECTS OF SENOLYTIC TREATMENT ON FUNCTIONAL OUTCOMES AFTER EXPERIMENTAL TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY**

CYNTHIA GIBSON (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), LEANDRA BACHE (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), EMMALEE COLE (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), H. MAX MILLER (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), I. KIT YIM (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a chronic disease process. Senolytic compounds selectively target dysfunctional cells. We investigated functional outcomes after TBI and acute senolytic treatment in

rats. TBI resulted in transient motor deficits and balance deficits in senolytic-treated groups three days post-injury. No anxiety, depression, or reference memory effects were found. Working memory results are pending. All tests will be repeated 6, 12, and 18 months post-injury.

POSTER 37**EFFECTS OF THE PSYCHEDELIC DOI ON RISK-TAKING AND IMPULSIVITY IN RATS**

JUSTUS WILLIAMS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), DANIEL KOCHLI (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study investigates the effect of 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-iodoamphetamine (DOI) on risk-taking behavior and impulsivity in Lewis and Sprague-Dawley rats. While current literature links the serotonergic 2A receptor system to risk-taking behavior and psychedelic effects, their interaction remains unexplored. Behavioral assessments include the elevated plus maze for risk-taking and a delayed discounting task for impulsivity, conducted before and after DOI or vehicle administration. Data collection is ongoing, with findings aimed at informing healthcare strategies and societal impacts.

POSTER 38**EXAMINING THE ROLE OF RODENT SEX DIFFERENCES IN COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY**

KYLEIGH LOY (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY), OWEN HENKE (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY), ALLISON MALMQUIST (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY), OLGA LIPATOVA (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

Flexibility is a fundamental cognitive function that allows organisms to adapt to changing conditions. To explore these processes, we employed visual discrimination and reversal learning tasks in female and male rats. Our findings reveal sex differences in the acquisition of both initial discrimination and reversal learning. These results suggest that distinct subregions of the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) may be differentially modulated by gonadal hormones in males and females.

POSTER 39**EXPLAINING NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS THROUGH THE GUT-BRAIN AXIS: THE ROLE OF INFLAMMATION**

YUKTHA SHANAVAS (SUNY UPSTATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA BALLAS (SUNY UPSTATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), ALIZEH KHAN

(BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), IAN MCDONOUGH (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

The gut microbiome describes the collection of microorganisms residing in the intestines. It serves several functions, including maintaining emotional and cognitive health. This review examines how gut dysbiosis, an imbalance of intestinal microorganisms, contributes to neuropsychological disorders. We found that the gut-brain axis contributes to peripheral and neuroinflammation that are at the root of many neuropsychological disorders. We also consider lifestyle modifications to prevent or treat neuropsychological disorders through the gut-brain axis.

POSTER 40

EXPLORING INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE CIRCADIAN RHYTHM SYSTEM AND SEX ON ALCOHOL SEDATION

ELIZABETH HANLON (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY), PRINCY QUADROS-MENNELLA (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY)

Circadian rhythm dysfunction may influence behavioral and physiological symptoms of alcohol consumption, potentially increasing alcohol addiction, a relationship also observed in *Drosophila melanogaster*. We investigated the interaction between the circadian rhythm system and sex on alcohol sedation in *Drosophila*, since sexual dimorphisms in alcohol sedation have been observed. Preliminary results suggest speed of alcohol sedation is mediated by sex and circadian rhythm mutations. We plan to run more trials to verify preliminary findings.

POSTER 41

EXPLORING THE EFFICACY OF RPVT ON THE MK-801 NEURODEVELOPMENTAL SCHIZOPHRENIA MODEL

CAROLINE DRUPKA (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), KATRINA CALLAHAN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), DANIEL KOCHLI (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study investigates the efficacy of the rodent Psychomotor Vigilance Test (rPVT) on the MK-801 neurodevelopmental Schizophrenia model in 27 Long-Evans rats. People with schizophrenia often have executive dysfunction, especially regarding sustained attention. Previous literature has indicated attentional deficits in this model, but they have not been measured using rPVT. This paradigm's efficacy will be measured based on the rats' abilities to progress through each session while also being compared to the control.

POSTER 42

GLP-1 RECEPTOR AGONISTS, GASTRIC MALAISE, AND PREVENTION OF WEIGHT GAIN IN RATS

CHARLOTTE AIROSUS (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), TERRY DAVIDSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), ALEXIA HYDE (UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES), NINA ARDABILI (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

The GLP-1 agonists liraglutide and semaglutide produce significant weight loss in people with obesity, but their ability to prevent weight or body fat gain caused by consuming energy-rich Western-style diets (WDs) has not been investigated. Our study found that rats fed WD gained significantly more body weight and adiposity compared to chow-fed controls. However, there was little evidence that either drug reduced these WD effects at doses that failed to produce conditioned taste avoidance.

POSTER 43

INACTIVATION OF HIPPOCAMPAL-FRONTAL CIRCUITRY DURING A TOUCHSCREEN-BASED SPATIAL WORKING MEMORY TASK

ISABELLA BOXER (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), OLIVIA CHIOCCARIELLO (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), LAUREN KARWACKI (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), CATHERINE SOERTEL (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), JULIA SEALING (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), IRELYND LORENZEN (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), FINIAN ZAKAS (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), NELLY FADIL (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), ABIGAIL HARR (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), HENRY HALLOCK (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE)

Rodent spatial working memory tasks often engage hippocampal-frontal circuits, unlike primate tasks. Using the touchscreen-based TUNL task, we found that inactivating this circuit reduced accuracy for closely spaced objects but not for longer delays. This suggests spatial proximity, not delay, drives hippocampal involvement and supports TUNL's preclinical utility.

POSTER 44

INSULA-FRONTAL CORTICAL INTERACTIONS DURING A TOUCHSCREEN-BASED ATTENTION TASK (RCPT) IN MICE

MATTHEW O'LEARY (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), ABIGAIL HARR (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), EVA MEI VOGT (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), HENRY HALLOCK (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE)

We investigated the neural mechanisms of attention in a rodent continuous performance test (rCPT). Using dual viral targeting, we identified the anterior insula as part of a broader network involving the locus coeruleus

and frontal cortex. Stereotrode recordings of local field potentials (LFPs) from the anterior insula and frontal cortex revealed neural correlates of behavior during rCPT stages. These findings enhance understanding of attention in a rodent model with translational relevance to human attention tests.

POSTER 45

JUNK, THEN CHUNK: STRESS ENHANCED FEAR LEARNING AND BINGE EATING BEHAVIORS

GRACE BROWN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), LIAM PEREGOY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), DANIEL KOCHLI (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study examines the impact of stress-enhanced fear learning (SEFL) on binge-eating behaviors in 22 Long-Evans rats. Rats stressed during their juvenile period of development had higher levels of fear conditioning than non-stressed rats. The Corwin model of binge-eating disorder (BED) was used to assess binge-eating behaviors for 12 weeks. Effects of the junk food diet will be measured using sucrose preference tests and body composition measurements.

POSTER 46

LINKING MATERNAL POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION TO FACIAL EXPRESSIONS IN DYADIC INTERACTIONS

GABRIELLA RADICE (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), LAUREN A. COSTELLO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), JULIANNA COLLAZO VARGAS (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ANAHID AKBARYAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), LAUREN C. SHUFFREY (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Postpartum depression (PPD), a mood disorder affecting approximately 13% of women in the U.S. within the first year postpartum, poses risks for mother-infant bonding. Our study examines how maternal depressive symptoms influence observed maternal facial, using AI-based NOLDUS FaceReader software to assess valence, arousal, and universal expressions during mother-infant interactions. Findings aim to deepen understanding of maternal emotionality's impact on bonding and child development.

POSTER 47

MEDITATION AND ATTENTION

LAUREN LEGLER (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES), ISABELLA DE NES (HOBART AND WILLIAM

SMITH COLLEGES), ELIZABETH BELCHER (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES)

This study examines how meditation affects sustained attention and resistance to cell phone distractions. Thirty-two participants were randomly assigned to meditation or control groups and completed the Sustained Attention to Response Task (SART) in blocks with or without the presence of a cell phone receiving silent notifications. Heart rate, electrodermal activity, and saccades measured stress and distraction. We hypothesize that meditation attenuates the impact of the cell phone's presence on stress and task performance.

POSTER 48

MISINFORMATION CONCERNING THE H.M. CASE STUDY: A TEMPORAL-LOBE FOCUSED SEIZURE?

JOSEPH BATTAGLIA (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), EMMA CALDWELL (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), SOPHIA DA COSTA (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), GIANNA ASSUNCAO (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), CAMRYN NAGLE (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), MORGAN JONES (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), PATRICK ORR (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

An array of Behavioral Neuroscience and Psychology Textbooks (N=28) were reviewed to investigate the prevalence of misinformation regarding the H.M. case study. A group of 6 members reviewed these books to identify recurring themes. We used consensual qualitative research (CQR) to analyze the spread of misinformation. CQR identified themes across these textbooks that have implications for how we should teach about this era of psychological treatment.

POSTER 49

MONOLINGUAL VERSUS BILINGUAL BRAINS: THE EXECUTIVE FUNCTION EVALUATION

AMANOSI AGBUGUI (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), NADLIE ALEXIS (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), CHRISTOPHER HAGGAR (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), MEGHANN MOCK (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), MIRA MABED (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

This study evaluates potential differences in executive functioning between monolingual and bilingual individuals. Thirty-seven participants were included: English-speaking monolinguals (n = 17) and English-Spanish bilinguals (n = 20). Two hypotheses were proposed: bilinguals will outperform monolinguals on executive function assessments, and bilinguals will perform poorly on a verbal fluency measure compared to monolinguals. A one-way ANOVA and an

independent samples t-test will evaluate each hypothesis, respectively. Clinical and academic implications are discussed.

POSTER 50

NEUROBEHAVIORAL INDICES IN PARALLEL INDIVIDUATION (PI) AND APPROXIMATION NUMBER SYSTEM (ANS)

JEAN EE TANG (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), YUEXIN LI, PAUL J. SMITH, CHRISTOFER TOBING, JUN FU, HUIQI MENG, JENNIFER CHEN, ZEYAN ZHANG, JANIECE SPITZMUELLER, ERIN KIRBY, PETER GORDON (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

This EEG study explored how the brain distinguishes small (1–3) versus large (4–6) numbers and the role of change directionality (increasing or decreasing). Event-related potentials (ERPs) revealed that small numbers are processed as individual objects, while large numbers rely on approximate estimation. The N1 component reflected early sensory encoding, influenced by direction, while the P3b component highlighted later cognitive processing, shaped by numerical size, suggesting distinct neural pathways for numerical perception and context updating.

POSTER 51

NOVEL AND WORKING MEMORY TASK VALIDITY FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH ADHD

JACQUELINE HILBERT (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

ADHD is life-long neurodevelopmental disorder which impacts people's functioning in their everyday lives. For example, ADHD impacts students' ability to succeed in the classroom given individuals with ADHD are predisposed to score lower on examinations than their non-ADHD peers. The following study aimed to examine performance of ADHD individuals on novel and working memory in comparison to their non-ADHD classmates through the use of the Letter-Number Sequencing task (WAIS-IV), and a DMCC task.

POSTER 52

NOVEL METHODS TO ENHANCE FEAR EXTINCTION IN PEOPLE WITH SOCIAL ANXIETY

MIA TZIKAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), FINIAN ZAKAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), SKYLER SKLENARIK (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), SARAH FRANZEN (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), CLAUDIA MIZEREK (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), AISHWARYA BENZY (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), RILEY MCNABOE (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), HUGO POSADA-QUINTERO (UNIVERSITY OF

CONNECTICUT), KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), DAVID TOLIN (ANXIETY DISORDER CENTER, HARTFORD HOSPITAL), ROBERT ASTUR (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

We tested the effectiveness of adding a novel tone during extinction to reduce anxiety in 180 undergraduates. Participants were conditioned to fear an angry face, then underwent standard or augmented extinction protocols. Both groups showed similar patterns of extinction, but participants in the novelty-based extinction condition exhibited greater fear reduction to the fearful face compared to those in the standard extinction condition, which suggests that introducing a novel stimulus may enhance extinction for anxiety treatment.

POSTER 53

NOVELTY DISCRIMINATION IN PAINTED TURTLES (CHRYSEMYS PICTA)

ALICE POWERS (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), AAYUSH NARULA (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), PRIYANKA MUKHERJEE (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), ARYAN PATEL (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

To study novelty discrimination in turtles, we used an X-maze containing different random objects at the end of each arm. Three phases (habituation, spatial displacement, object substitution) presented different configurations of objects on one day (8 trials separated by 1-min intertrial intervals). The animals spent more time in the arms that were changed. This is the first such demonstration in turtles and is consistent with findings in other vertebrates.

POSTER 54

SEX AND DOPAMINE TRANSPORTER GENOTYPE AS MODERATORS OF THE EFFECT OF EXERCISE

DERICK DECAMP (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), BENJAMIN SACHS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

We sought to examine whether sex and genetic differences in extracellular dopamine levels moderate the effect of regular exercise on behavioral outcomes in mice. Sixteen homozygous wildtype (50% female) and sixteen heterozygous dopamine transporter (DAT-het; 50% female) mice from a DAT-KO line were randomly assigned to a voluntary wheel running or control condition for 21 days followed by behavioral testing. Our findings suggest that sex and DAT genotype moderates the effect of regular exercise.

POSTER 55**SHOCKS & SHOTS: THE EFFECTS OF ADOLESCENT TRAUMA ON ADULTHOOD ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION**

LOGAN KENNY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), GRACE BROWN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), CAROLINE DRUPKA (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), DANIEL KOCHLI (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), ELIZABETH YOST (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The purpose of this experiment is to test how adolescent trauma in rats affects adulthood alcohol consumption. Stress Enhanced Fear Learning (SEFL) was used to induce trauma. AutoShaping, Novelty Suppressed Feeding, and Open Field tasks occur before the self-administration of alcohol period. Results found that SEFL effects were significant across conditions. Overall results indicated that the non-shocked rats consumed more alcohol than the shocked rats. Clinical Applications are discussed.

POSTER 56**THE EFFECT OF ACUTE STRESS AND ESTROGEN TREATMENT ON SPATIAL LEARNING**

MARIAM USMAN (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY), YASMIERE BURKE (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY), OLGA LIPATOVA (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

The present experiment examined the interactive effects of acute restraint stress and estrogen treatment on ovariectomized (OVX) female rats' ability to acquire and retain spatial information using the Open-Field Tower Maze task. Stress was found to enhance the acquisition of hippocampus-dependent spatial learning in OVX-cholesterol rats but impair it in OVX-estrogen rats. Additionally, stress appeared to reduce the rate of re-acquisition during the 48-hour retention test, with no significant effects observed on long-term retention.

POSTER 57**THE EFFECTS OF A CHRONIC HIGH-FAT, HIGH-SUGAR DIET ON DELAY DISCOUNTING.**

STEPHEN ROBERTSON (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), SHANNON JEFFERIS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), ASH STRYKER (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY WOOD (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the ability of a chronic high-fat, high-sugar diet to alter impulsivity as measured by a delay discounting task. Further, we gave a series of acute haloperidol (dopamine receptor antagonist) challenges to probe for diet induced changes in dopamine receptors. Data collection is currently underway; however, the collected data reveal

that haloperidol shows a dose-dependent increase in delay discounting (increased impulsivity) – especially for male rats fed a high-fat, high-sugar diet.

POSTER 58**THE EFFECTS OF TAURINE AS AN ANTIDEPRESSANT**

EMMALEE COLE (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), GEN KOZUB (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), DAN KOCHLI (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study explores the effects of Taurine as an antidepressant in 16 Wistar Kyoto rats. Rats were placed into Taurine or Vehicle groups based on various conditions. Effects of taurine were assessed by conducting three behavioral tasks: the open field, the elevated plus maze, and the forced swim task. Data collection is in progress. Results will be used to see if taurine can be used as an antidepressant.

POSTER 59**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIFESTYLE FACTORS AND HUMAN SPATIAL PATTERN SEPARATION**

MIKAYLA GOMEZ (IONA UNIVERSITY), SARAH WONG-GOODRICH (IONA UNIVERSITY)

Hippocampal pattern separation, the ability to discriminate between similar events in memory, is a critical process for keeping our memories accurate and resilient against confusion. The current study examines the association between lifestyle factors (sleep, chronic stress, and physical activity) and spatial pattern separation performance in young adults. These study findings may further advance our limited understanding of how spatial pattern separation is regulated in humans.

POSTER 60**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SLEEPINESS, DOPAMINE, AND FOOD IMPULSIVITY**

RAE MEARS (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), KATHERINE BLAIRE (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), MARIA DUQUE (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), DAYTON KEFFER (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), SOFIA TAYLOR (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), ALLY TINGEN (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), HILARY STEBBINS (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON)

This poster investigates the role of sleepiness and dopamine function (measured by spontaneous eye blink rate; sEBR), in impulsive action toward food stimuli. Preliminary analysis of Go/NoGo performance

suggests that participants were more impulsive toward high-calorie food compared to non-food stimuli, but that this effect did not hold for low-calorie stimuli. In addition, increased sleepiness predicted impulsivity toward high-calorie, but not low-calorie stimuli. sEBR did not correlate to either sleepiness or Go/NoGo performance.

POSTER 61

UBIQUITY OF FOMO & SCREEN TIME IN ADULT SOCIAL MEDIA USERS

PERI YUKSEL (NEW JERSEY CITY UNIVERSITY),
MELANIE MORA (NEW JERSEY CITY UNIVERSITY),
MAGGIE HOU (NEW JERSEY CITY UNIVERSITY)

This study explored FoMO in relation to patterns of social media usage in 1,006 adult users from Türkiye and the US, aged 18-60. Regression analysis showed FoMO was linked to passive social media use, boredom, and platforms like TikTok and Instagram. Individuals with mental health conditions reported higher FoMO. Findings highlight the need for culturally informed interventions to enhance digital well-being and mitigate FoMO's adverse effects.

POSTER 62

APPLICATIONS OF FASCIST AUTHORITARIANISM THEORY IN US AND MEXICO

DAVID HORTON (JUNIATA COLLEGE), VANESSA ALVAREZ (JUNIATA COLLEGE), SEAN CHIA (JUNIATA COLLEGE), ALEXANDRE COLLOT (JUNIATA COLLEGE), NICOLE MONTEZ PEREZ (JUNIATA COLLEGE), JACOB WALLMAN (JUNIATA COLLEGE), KYLE WOHLFORD (JUNIATA COLLEGE), ALEJANDRO HERRAN AGUIRRE (UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE CHIAPAS), PHILIP DUNWOODY (JUNIATA COLLEGE), JOSEPH GERSHTENSON (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH GEORGIA), DENNIS PLANE (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

In recent years there has been a global shift towards illiberalism. As a conceptual replication of Dunwoody et al. (2022), this study utilizes the Fascist Authoritarian Model of Illiberal Democracy (FAMID) to examine its implications in a US and Mexican sample. A total of 954 participants responded to questions measuring threat othering, conspiracy-oriented propaganda adoption and support for illiberal policies. Results indicated partial support for the FAMID model's application among the US and Mexican samples.

POSTER 63

CAN VIETNAMESE TEACHERS BE SATISFIED DESPITE OVERLOAD? SELF-EFFICACY'S ROLE ON LIFE SATISFACTION

KATLYN WEYDIG (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY),
JOSEPHINE LOBOSCO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY),
GIAVANNA VARUZZI (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY),
ERIN RAUCHBAUER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), TOM
MINUNNO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JUSTIN LAZU
(SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LAURISA PETERS
(SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LUKE KEATING (SAINT
JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT
JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), TOAN KHUC (HANOI NATIONAL
UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION)

Teachers in Vietnam face overwhelming work demands in their current environment. The present study presents a structural equation model examining relations among work-overload, self-efficacy, and life satisfaction, finding an adequate model fit. Analyses suggest that self-efficacy partially mediates the relations of work overload to life satisfaction, but suggest there are other mechanisms not represented in this model. Further examination can explore the extent to which mediating factors affect the relationship between work-overload and life satisfaction.

POSTER 64

EXPLORING SELF-EFFICACY AND ITS MULTIDIMENSIONAL FACTORS ON WELL-BEING OF TEACHERS IN VIETNAM

ERIN RAUCHBAUER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY),
LUKE KEATING (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LAURISA
PETERS (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), TOAN KHUC
(HANOI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION),
ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Self-efficacy is a multidimensional construct defined as one's perception of one's ability to cope with their responsibilities in an efficient and effective manner. Teacher self-efficacy has been associated with teacher well-being and satisfaction. There is limited research on teachers' self-efficacy in Vietnam, a country undergoing rapid change in their educational systems. In this study, we examined teacher self-efficacy and related constructs in a sample of 1961 teachers from Vietnam.

POSTER 65

FACTORS INFLUENCING TEACHER SELF-EFFICACY IN VIETNAM: EXAMINING DEMOGRAPHICS AND SCHOOL CHARACTERISTICS

GIAVANNA VARUZZI (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY),
LILIANA FRIDRIKSON (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY),
NIKKI DEMACOPOULOS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY),
KATLYN WEYDIG (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), TOM
MINUNNO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ERIN
RAUCHBAUER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JUSTIN
LAZU (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LAURISA PETERS
(SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LUKE KEATING (SAINT

JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), TOAN KHUC (HANOI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

How can the demographics of teachers and school characteristics affect Vietnamese teachers' self-efficacy? This study examines the extent to which demographic factors and school context affect teachers' belief in their teaching abilities in a sample of 1961 teachers in Vietnam. We evaluated the effects of age, gender, grade level, years of teaching experience, school sector and school location on self-efficacy. The results indicated that only grade level taught affects self-efficacy.

POSTER 66

TRUST, SELF-EFFICACY AND PURPOSE AT WORK AMONG TEACHERS IN VIETNAM

THOMAS MINUNNO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), NIKKI DEMACOPOULOS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LILIANA FRIDRIKSON (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ERIN RAUCHBAUER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LAURISA PETERS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JUSTIN LAZU (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), KATLYN WEYDIG (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), GIAVANNA VARUZZI (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LUKE KEATING (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), TOAN KHUC (HANOI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Trust in one's colleagues in the workplace has been shown to support meaningful work, but mechanisms of this relationship remain unexplored. This study examines self-efficacy as a potential mediator of the relationship between trust in one's colleagues and administration and a sense of purposefulness at work. In a sample of 1961 teachers in Vietnam, we predict that trust is positively associated with their sense of purposefulness and that self-efficacy significantly mediates this relationship.

POSTER 67

PERSONALITY TRAITS AND ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR IN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES

NADINE JANZ (MERCY UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the relationship between environmental attitudes and behavior and personality traits in a comparative study of Americans and Germans. Results from the study show that there is a difference between pro-environmental behavior and attitudes among countries. Germans scored significantly higher on the pro-environmental questionnaire than Americans. There was a significant positive correlation between pro-environmental behavior and attitudes and the character trait of

Agreeableness. Older participants scored higher on the pro-environmental questionnaire.

POSTER 68

IMMIGRATION STRESS, RESILIENCY, AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AMONG LATINX IMMIGRANTS

FELICIA KADEMIAN-SAINI (BETHANY COLLEGE), VICTORIA UVA (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Intimate partner violence impacts nearly all communities around the world. Being an immigrant and experiencing IPV can leave create additional barriers in seeking help and feeling safe. This literature review will explore the barriers, resiliency, and mental health impacts for Latinx immigrants who experienced IPV.

POSTER 69

POOR QUALITY EDUCATION AS A POVERTY TRAP? AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION IN INDIA

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

India's education system, serving 250 million students, is underrepresented in cognitive psychology research. This study examines the relationship between direct recall (DRF) and inferential learning (IL), focusing on India's rote-learning culture and its public-private education disparities. Results reveal DRF predicts IL across schools and colleges, private institutions excel in specific contexts, and family language environment moderates IL. These findings illuminate the role of institutional privilege in shaping cognitive outcomes and educational inequalities in India.

POSTER 70

PROMOTING GENDER EQUITY IN ACADEMIC LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

SENEL POYRAZLI (PENN STATE HARRISBURG A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), MARISSA HARRISON (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), HAYDAR BAKI DOGAN, MEHMET DEMIR (ULUDAG UNIVERSITY)

This study identified a problem within universities in Turkey, where an overwhelming majority of the appointed higher education leaders are male. While we acknowledge the possibility that a gender bias and the traditional culture may lead to a decision to appoint more male academic leaders than female ones, we also believe that a lack of encouragement or leadership training for female academicians may further be

contributing to this gender imbalance. Recommendations will be discussed.

POSTER 71

THE IMPACT OF ETHNO-CULTURAL IDENTITY CONFLICT ON WAR-RELATED DISTRESS AMONG RUSSIAN EXILES

VIOLETTA SOBOLEVA (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER),
PETER J. JOHNSON (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER)

This study explores the impacts of the Russian invasion of Ukraine on exiled Russians. Using the Impact of Event Scale-Revised (IES-R), the Ethno-Cultural Identity Conflict Scale, and a measure of perceived social support, we examine how identity conflicts and social support influence psychological distress. Results will provide preliminary insights into challenges faced by Russian exiles navigating identity and social dynamics during times of geopolitical upheaval. Findings will inform strategies for mitigating distress in similar contexts.

POSTER 72

STUDENT MOTIVATION IN BILINGUAL PROGRAMS: A CROSS-PARADIGMATIC COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TWO COUNTRIES

JIA-HAN YANG (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

This poster explores the motivational dynamics of bilingual education in Taiwan and the United States. Through the examination of research on instructional strategies and student involvement, diverse manifestations of students' learning motivation and critical aspects related to motivation across various cultural settings are discerned. The poster seeks to provide avenues for contextually rich research in complex settings and for better teaching practices that boost student motivation in bilingual education.

POSTER 73

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINDFUL AWARENESS AND ACCULTURATIVE STRESS FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN AMERICA

NANDINI NARULA BAJPAI (MARIST COLLEGE), MARY STONE (MARIST COLLEGE)

This study examines mindfulness and its role in acculturative stress experienced by international undergraduate students in American colleges. Data from 104 students across 37 countries and 35 colleges revealed a significant negative correlation between mindful awareness and acculturative stress ($r[102] = -0.46, p < 0.001$). Higher mindful awareness correlated with reduced overall acculturative stress and specific

subdomains. These findings aim to refine cultural adaptation frameworks and inform evidence-based support systems for international students.

POSTER 74

STRESS AND PARENTING EFFICACY IN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES: IMPACT ON CHILD BEHAVIOR

MARK EVERETT JR (NEW JERSEY CITY UNIVERSITY),
RAVEERA TOQEER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), PERI YUKSEL (NEW JERSEY CITY UNIVERSITY)

This interview study explored the relationship between parenting stress, parental efficacy, and child behavior outcomes among Hispanic ($n=24$) and non-Hispanic immigrant families ($n=27$). Using standardized measures; Parental Stress Scale and Parenting Self-Efficacy Scale, results showed that higher parental stress correlated with increased internalized and externalized child behavior problems, while greater parental efficacy predicted positive child behavior. Findings highlight the importance of enhancing parental efficacy through community programs to foster healthier family dynamics in immigrant populations.

POSTER 75

MARIJUANA: TIME FOR REPLICATION

VERONICA VELARDE (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This study explores the rise in marijuana potency from the 1960s to the present, drawing on DEA seizure data and examining historical research on marijuana's THC content. It highlights the limitations of early studies from the 1960s and discusses the potential impact of the University of Mississippi's marijuana strain on the generalizability of research findings over the past five decades. These findings suggest a need for further research on modern potency and its psychological effects.

POSTER 76

ASSESSING DUAL LANGUAGE PROGRAMS: IMPACTS ON MATH/ELA OUTCOMES FOR MULTILINGUAL STUDENTS

VIVIAN PAIZ (CLARK UNIVERSITY), CALLIE MCCARTHY (CLARK UNIVERSITY), GENESIS FERRERIA RIOS (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ALENA ESPOSITO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

This study assessed Dual-Language program outcomes in math and English language arts (ELA) 156 students. Dual-Language students outperformed peers in math, regardless of home language. ELA results were

predicted by home language rather than education program. Findings highlight the potential of Dual-Language programs for math achievement and underscore the need for further research into ELA outcomes.

POSTER 77

DO ALIENATION AND DEHUMANIZATION MEDIATE RELATIONS BETWEEN MORAL INJURY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS?

IVY CHEN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LUKE KEATING (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), INES TESTONI (UNIVERSITY OF PADUA), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests that exposure to potentially morally injurious events (PMIEs) can lead to psychological distress through changes to social cognition in healthcare providers. However, the possible mediating roles of different social cognitive mechanisms have not been clearly evaluated. The current study examines the mediating effects of alienation and dehumanization of patients and colleagues on the relationship between PMIEs and psychological distress in Italian healthcare providers during the COVID-19 pandemic.

POSTER 78

CULTURE, PERCEIVED CONTROLLABILITY, AND ATTITUDES TOWARD PEOPLE WHO USE DRUGS

WOLF GORDON (COLGATE UNIVERSITY), MORGAN PINEAULT (COLGATE UNIVERSITY), LANYON MLINEK (COLGATE UNIVERSITY), HELENA MORRISON (COLGATE UNIVERSITY), HYEYOUNG SHIN (COLGATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined cultural differences in the effect of perceived controllability on attitudes toward people who use drugs. We found that when using drugs was perceived as controllable by personal choice, attitudes toward people who use drugs were more negative than it was perceived as uncontrollable, particularly when the cultural context emphasizes individuals' personal choice and responsibility. The effect was not found in cultures that emphasize essential qualities and situational factors rather than personal choice.

POSTER 79

INVESTIGATING THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN NARCISSISM, ACADEMIC ENTITLEMENT, AND ACADEMIC DISHONESTY

TRISHIKHA KIRAN RAO (UNION COLLEGE), CAMERON KAY (UNION COLLEGE)

The present preregistered study (N = 353) explored the associations of three facets of narcissism (antagonism, agentic extraversion, and neuroticism) with academic entitlement and attitudes toward academic dishonesty. Our results showed that antagonism was significantly positively correlated with academic entitlement and lax attitudes toward academic dishonesty. Furthermore, extraversion was significantly positively correlated with academic entitlement but not academic dishonesty. These findings have implications for the fields of personality and education.

POSTER 80

UNDERSTANDING SEXUALITY: THE ROLE OF MARIANISMO IN LATINAS' SEXUALITY

TANIA CAMARILLO CONTRERAS (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), FRIDA VALERIA RODRIGUEZ SANTOS (UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO), YANA KUCHIRKO (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

This study examines Latinas' experiences with sexuality and marianismo. Using a mixed-methods survey (N=1017), findings show a positive correlation ($r = 0.10$, $p < .01$) between endorsing marianismo and experiencing sexual inhibition and excitation. Thematic analysis reveals both accommodation and resistance to marianismo, challenging stereotypes. Participants negotiate family expectations while asserting sexual autonomy, offering nuanced insights into how cultural norms shape Latinas' sexuality, ultimately contributing to culturally sensitive understandings and interventions.

**Friday, March 7, 2025
12:30pm – 1:30pm**

Keynote

Westside Ballroom 1 & 2

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: MATTHEW GOLDBERG

**Friday, March 7, 2025
12:30pm – 1:30pm**

CHAIR: JESSICA NOLAN

BUILDING PUBLIC AND POLITICAL WILL TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE

MATTHEW GOLDBERG (YALE UNIVERSITY)

Climate change is an urgent threat to the people and places we love. Solutions to climate change exist, but are held back by the lack of public and political will to address the issue. Put simply, the primary barriers are

social and psychological in nature. In this presentation, Dr. Matthew Goldberg will discuss promising climate change communication opportunities, success stories, and tools for thinking about generating the understanding and motivation to address climate change.

Friday, March 7, 2025

1:40pm – 2:40pm

Poster

Westside Ballroom 3 & 4

UNDERGRADUATE POSTERS I

Friday, March 7, 2025

1:40pm – 2:40pm

POSTER 1

"BARRIERS TO MENTAL HEALTH CARE: STIGMA, RACISM, AND SOCIOECONOMICS"

CYDNEY DOUGHTY (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY),
SYDNI ANTONIE (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY),
AMBER HODGES (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

This research project examines the impact of attitudes toward mental health care on depression and anxiety. It explores barriers to seeking mental health services, such as stigma, mistrust of healthcare providers, and socio-economic factors. The review highlights how these obstacles, combined with systemic racism, contribute to underdiagnosed and untreated mental health issues, increasing susceptibility to depression and anxiety. The study emphasizes the need for culturally competent care and increased awareness.

POSTER 2

"BECAUSE SHE KNOWS MORE": CHILDREN'S LEARNING PREFERENCES FROM TEACHERS PROVIDING DIFFERENT EXPLANATIONS

ELIZABETH BONASSAR (BOSTON UNIVERSITY),
ANNALIESE PASQUINI (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), NINA
YE (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), ALLISON WILLIAMS-
GRANT (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), ALLISON CHODES
(BOSTON UNIVERSITY), SARAH SUAREZ (DEAN
COLLEGE), FANXIAO QIU (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA), KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON
UNIVERSITY)

Children prefer detailed explanations over non-explanations. However, proponents of inquiry-based learning argue some non-explanations like pedagogical questioning better children's learning. Our study addresses whether children favor complete explanations compared to pedagogical and

authoritarian non-explanations. One-hundred-one 4 to 8-year-olds heard pairs of teachers answer a peer's question with different explanation types. We found that children preferred complete explanations over non-explanations, and in the absence of complete explanations children preferred pedagogical- over authoritarian non-explanations.

POSTER 3

A COMPARISON OF CORRECTIONAL BEHAVIOR BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE LEADERS

JONAH NAIDUS (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), BRIDGET O'SHAUGHNESSY (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), VANESSA ANDERSEN (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), DAVID KWON (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

This observational study examined whether male and female leaders respond differently to a rule violation by a female subordinate. Specifically, the study compared the number of male versus female upper-level cadets who made a correction of a rule violation by a first-year cadet. In addition, if a correction was made, the study examined whether the correction was developmental, aimed at being helpful and supportive, or punitive, involving threats or the issuance of administrative corrective action.

POSTER 4

A REVIEW OF CULTURAL INFLUENCES ON TRAUMA AND INTRAFAMILIAL RELATIONS

VANESSA ALVAREZ (JUNIATA COLLEGE), KATHRYN WESTCOTT (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Limited research considers trauma through a cultural lens (Raghavan & Sandanapitchai, 2020). This lens is needed to better understand and treat trauma in populations such as Latinx. This review will explore the role of culture in defining and treating trauma. Additionally, it will explore distinct aspects of trauma related to immigration and how these experiences may shape family dynamics. Lastly, based on the literature reviewed, recommendations for future research and practice will be shared.

POSTER 5

A STUDY OF PROSOCIAL CONDUCT AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

JULIAN BRIGHT (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), JACK CALLERAME (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), JOEL MATHES (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), DANIEL MATSUNAKA (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

This observational study examined gender differences in door-holding behavior among United States Military Academy cadets aged 17 to 26. Researchers observed participants at multiple campus locations during specified time intervals. Door-holding behaviors were recorded and analyzed using t-tests and z-tests to compare gender differences against the academy's population demographics. Results are expected to reveal significant differences in door-holding behaviors, indicating that female cadets hold doors more often than male cadets within the military academy.

POSTER 6

A THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FOSTER AND BIRTH PARENTS DURING PLACEMENT

CANDICE SMITH (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), LAUREN BRUMLEY (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY), ELISE BUTLER (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY), KAYLA UHRIG (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY)

This study explores how communication themes impact birth and foster parent relationships, both positively and negatively. Through thematic analysis, two independent coders identified common themes across interviews. Results showed that misaligned role understanding and lack of boundaries contributed to conflicted communication. However, positive communication outcomes were observed when icebreakers were introduced, leading to more secure interactions. These findings highlight the importance of clear role definitions and boundaries within effective communication between birth and foster parents.

POSTER 7

ACCESS TO CAMPUS MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES BY ATHLETES AND NON-ATHLETES

MACKENZIE O'BRIEN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), MICHAEL GORDON (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Previous research has found that many students face barriers in accessing campus mental health resources. This survey assessed students' access to and satisfaction with campus mental health services, comparing the experiences of athletes and non-athletes. The data indicated that student-athletes were more likely to perceive these resources as less inclusive and less accessible than non-athletes. Findings may be attributed to the feeling of student-athletes that they have insufficient time to utilize these resources.

POSTER 8

ACCESSIBILITY OF AAC DEVICES

STEPHENY KALLAH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), MICHAEL GORDON (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

This survey analyzed the accessibility, usage, and challenges of Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC) devices by assessing user demographics, device customizability, systemic barriers, and training availability. Questions targeted the awareness of devices and their usage. Care providers who regularly utilized AAC described their training, device access and satisfaction. Some obstacles to AAC adoption included limitations with funding and training. Support for AAC could be improved by addressing these barriers across a variety of settings.

POSTER 9

ADOLESCENT DECISION-MAKING MAINTAINS DESPITE SLEEP QUALITY VARIATION: A DRIFT DIFFUSION MODEL ANALYSIS.

BELKAIRYS TAVERAS TAPIA (HUNTER COLLEGE (CUNY) NEW YORK, NY), YUE ZHANG (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MI, USA), ALEXANDER S. WEIGARD (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MI, USA), EDWARD HUNTLEY (SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER OF THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MI, USA), COLTER MITCHELL (SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER OF THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MI, USA), LUKE W. HYDE (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MI, USA), SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER OF THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MI, USA), CHRISTOPHER S. MONK (NEUROSCIENCE GRADUATE PROGRAM, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MI, USA, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MI, USA, SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER OF THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MI, USA, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MI, USA)

Poor sleep has been associated with slower information processing in adolescence, leading to impaired decision-making and difficulty when evaluating tasks. Using the Drift Diffusion Model, a computational framework to understand decision-making processes, we examined the relationship between sleep quality and decision-making in adolescents. Participants (n=126) self-reported sleep quality and completed an emotional face-gender identification task to measure decision-making. Results were modeled into DDM

parameters, with findings showing no significant correlation between sleep quality and decision-making.

POSTER 10

AFFECTIVE DYNAMICS: UNDERSTANDING DAILY AFFECTIVE EXPERIENCES OF BLACK AND LATINAE INDIVIDUALS

CHELSEA LAMAR (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY BONN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), SOPHIA RIVERA (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MALAIKA SHEIKH (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), BRIANNA MANNINO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JOSHUA CASTELLANOS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ANA CHKHAIDZE (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MARCUS JOYNER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the association of ethnicity and ethnic identity on affective dynamics—patterns of emotional experience over time—using data from Black and Latinae adults in New York City. The analyses found that Latinae participants showed greater emotional polarity in anger compared to Black participants. These findings highlight the complex interplay among ethnicity, ethnic identity and emotional experiences.

POSTER 11

AGE AS A FACTOR FOR STRUCTURAL NEUROIMAGING SCAN QUALITY IN ARFID

JACQUELINE ALTMAN (MGH), STEFANIA YEE (MGH), LUKE ALEXANDER DYSART (MGH), SIDDARTH SEENIVASA (MGH), LILIAN PALMER (MGH), JENNIFER J. THOMAS (MGH), ELIZABETH A. LAWSON (MGH), KAMRYN T. EDDY (MGH), MAREK R. KUBICKI (MGH), LAUREN BREITHAUPT (MGH), MARY C. CATANESE (MGH)

Understanding potential impacts of age on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) image quality is critical. In an MRI study in Avoidant Restrictive Food Intake Disorder (ARFID), we examine age in relation to image quality, comparing ARFID (n=250) and controls (n=100), aged 9-45 years. In a subset, aged 9-23, a main effect of age on image quality was observed across groups aged 9-15 years. This work will inform neuroimaging studies with young participants, including ARFID.

POSTER 12

ALCOHOL USE DISORDER AND PREDICTORS OF FAMILY RESILIENCE

WILLIAM ECKERT (PENN STATE LEHIGH VALLEY A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY),

DAVID LIVERT (PENN STATE LEHIGH VALLEY A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

The study examines predictors of resilience in households that include and individual with AUD. Two phases of the research involve 1) a survey of Penn State students that identifies AUD-member households and assess basic mental health status and interpersonal relationships and 2) a follow-up questionnaire distributed to AUD-household members other than the student.

POSTER 13

ALPHA POWER AND 1/F APERIODIC COMPONENTS PREDICT PERFORMANCE IN COVERT ATTENTION MODELS

DEANNA SINCLAIR (SWARTHMORE COLLEGE), BRIAN METZGER (SWARTHMORE COLLEGE)

EEG alpha-band power is a predictor of task performance across several cognitive domains. Recently, 1/F slope has emerged as a predictor/correlate of cognition. The present research seeks to determine whether alpha power and 1/F slope from resting-state EEG subsequently predict performance on a covert attention cueing task. AIC analyses will be used to compare predictive models that include alpha power and 1/F slope against models that contain either alpha or 1/F.

POSTER 14

AN EVALUATION OF STRESSORS EXPERIENCED BY MINORITIZED FIRST-YEAR COLLEGE STUDENTS

CATALINA CRUZ (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), LAUREN REINHART (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), KARENA RUSH (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), SARAH BIRCH (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), CIERRA STRAWBRIDGE (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), DEBRA VREDENBURG-RUDY (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Acclimating to college during the first year can be challenging. Many students report increases in stress with students with minoritized identities at an even greater risk (McGuinness & Nordstokke, 2023). The purpose of the current study was to examine the difference between stressors reported by first-year students from minoritized groups compared to students from majority groups. The findings from this study are discussed as well as variables to consider for enhancing an inclusive classroom environment.

POSTER 15**ANALYSIS OF PRACTICE TESTS FOR THE PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY EXAM FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS**

LISA JONES (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), JYH-HANN CHANG (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), JACQUELINE COLON (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), VINCENT PRINCIPE (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), NATASHA MERCHANT (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), PETERSON DE OLIVEIRA (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), JUSTICE GOLDMAS (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

A passing score on the Psychopharmacology Exam for Psychologists is required to prescribe mental health medications. This study analyzes practice tests by AI with Bloom's Taxonomy as a determinate of the domains assessed by each exam. Results indicated highest frequency of questions in the lowest domain (remembering) and decreased number of questions in the highest domain (create), decreasing in a stepwise pattern. This pattern was consistent throughout all preparatory exams.

POSTER 16**ANXIETY, TRUST, AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS: EFFECTS ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' HEALTHCARE UTILIZATION**

EVAN CURTIS (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), BEATRIZ ROCHA DE FREITAS (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER BUDNICK (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL NIZHNIKOV (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the relationships between anxiety, trust in healthcare professionals, and healthcare utilization among college students, focusing on the influence of demographic factors. We explore how anxiety correlates with healthcare utilization, including doctor visits and routine care avoidance, and how trust in doctors correlates with healthcare utilization. Additionally, we consider how demographic factors such as political beliefs, socioeconomic status, and insurance moderate these relationships, providing insight into diverse healthcare behaviors among anxious students.

POSTER 17**ASEXUAL SPECTRUM PERSPECTIVES ON ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS: BOUNDARIES, EMOTIONAL CONNECTIONS, AND NORMATIVE EXPECTATIONS**

MALIA GADY (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Author: Malia Gady This study examines how individuals on the asexual spectrum navigate and conceptualize romantic relationships, addressing a gap in research. Using a Qualtrics survey with twenty to thirty-five participants, it explores relationship dynamics and how those without such experience envision romantic relationships. The study aims to raise awareness about asexuality while highlighting the experiences of individuals who desire romantic connections. Potential insights include fostering an understanding of diverse romantic perspectives.

POSTER 18**ASSOCIATIONS OF EMOTIONS AND ATHLETIC MOTIVATION THROUGH MUSIC**

JAMES HOOGSTRATEN (COLBY COLLEGE), JACKSON ALVORD (COLBY COLLEGE), SELAH BARRETT (COLBY COLLEGE), SAWYER BUSNY (COLBY COLLEGE), ERIN SHEETS (COLBY COLLEGE)

Music is often used in athletics to elicit emotions, but little research has compared the motivation elicited by different genres of music. A sample of 110 athletes listened to different music genres while envisioning athletic activities and then rated their motivation and related emotions. Key findings suggest that dominance and less relaxation within songs are essential to influence athletic motivation across athletic activities. These findings demonstrate which music qualities enhance athletic motivation to improve performance.

POSTER 19**ATHLETES SEEKING HELP: EXAMINING PRESSURE, SELF-STIGMA, MENTAL TOUGHNESS, AND RACE**

AMILYA BRYANT (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), JESSICA HOCKING (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The present study explores barriers to mental health help-seeking among athletes, focusing on mental toughness, perceived external pressures, self-stigma, and race. Data from 243 athletes revealed mental toughness positively influenced help-seeking intentions but was negatively correlated with perceived pressures and self-stigma. Self-stigma moderated the relationship between mental toughness and help-seeking intentions, while mental toughness did not significantly interact with perceived external pressures to predict help-seeking intentions. Non-White athletes exhibited higher mental toughness and help-seeking intentions.

POSTER 20**ATTRIBUTION THEORY AND ITS APPLICATION TO WORKPLACE SEXUAL HARASSMENT LIABILITY**

LILIA LIVOLSI (SIENA COLLEGE), KATLYN FARNUM (SIENA COLLEGE)

As part of a larger study on workplace sexual harassment, comments left by 125 of the 288 participants were coded for case relevance and internal, external, controllable, and uncontrollable attributions about the plaintiff and defendant. Internal and controllable plaintiff attributions resulted in a greater proportion of pro-defendant verdicts and decreased pro-plaintiff verdict confidence. Conversely, external plaintiff attributions as well as internal and controllable defendant attributions increased pro-plaintiff verdicts and pro-plaintiff verdict confidence.

POSTER 21

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY FOR MUSIC

ABIGAIL FARILLAS (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), LILLIAN JUGASEK (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), VICTORIA GAMARRA (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), STEPHANIE BERGER (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

We examined the relationship between memory for favorite songs of the year and autobiographical memory. In Part 1, participants recalled their top 5 most listened to songs for the year on their favorite music app and completed the Musical Self-Concept Inquiry. In Part 2, when year-end wraps are available, participants will report types of memories cued by their actual top 5 songs. We expect remembered songs to cue more personal memories, moderated by musical self-concept.

POSTER 22

AWE, PSYCHOLOGICAL RICHNESS, AND WELL-BEING AMONG WEST POINT CADETS

EMMA SOTTOS (U.S. ARMY), ELIZABETH WETZLER (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), JOEL CARTWRIGHT (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

This study investigates the relationship between dispositional awe, psychological richness, and well-being among West Point Cadets. We hypothesize that awe and psychological richness are positively correlated and predict expanded perceptions of time, preferences for experiential goods, and well-being. Using an experimental design, we will test whether inducing awe improves these outcomes in a high-pressure context. Findings may highlight awe's potential as a psychological intervention, though generalizability and reliance on self-reports present limitations.

POSTER 23

BE-YOU-TIFUL: INVESTIGATING THE POWER OF IDENTITY IN TACKLING BODY DISSATISFACTION

KAYLEY TIGGES (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Social media's promotion of unrealistic ideals has been linked to increased body dissatisfaction, but research on protective factors is limited. Previous studies suggest personal and cultural identity commitments may buffer these effects. This study examined these commitments role in the relationship between media pressures, internalization of appearance ideals, and dissatisfaction. Results indicated that, while media pressures and internalization increased body dissatisfaction, personal identity commitments were associated with lower dissatisfaction, highlighting their protective role.

POSTER 24

BEAUTIFUL NATURE PROMOTES FORGIVENESS

TYANA BEY (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), JULIANA BETANCOURT (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), YERALDIN ABREU (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), ARI'YANAH WHEELER (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY)

Forgiveness is essential to individual and interpersonal well-being. Research has typically explored interpersonal and intrapersonal factors that promote forgiveness. Yet in our study, we examine the effects of the environment on forgiveness. We test for effects of beautiful nature on forgiveness. Beautiful nature has been shown to increase self-transcendent emotions, moving us out of ourselves, and increasing prosocial actions. As expected, more vs. less beautiful nature predicted an increased likelihood with which participants forgive transgressors.

POSTER 25

BEHAVIORAL AND NEURAL CORRELATES OF AFFECTIVE BIAS

URSULA HORN (SWARTHMORE COLLEGE), BRIAN METZGER (SWARTHMORE COLLEGE), JACQUELYN CROWLEY (SWARTHMORE COLLEGE)

Affective bias (AB) posits that emotional perception is mood congruent. Research suggests AB is predictive of depression. However, the mechanisms of AB remain unknown. Behavioral and EEG data from fifty participants are analyzed to assess whether blocking images into single-valence blocks of happy or sad faces vs. mixed-valence blocks of both faces predicts depression. We also sought to identify the neural correlates of AB and expect N170 amplitude to predict depression severity and AB.

POSTER 26**BRIDGING MATERNAL AFFECT AND ATTACHMENT: MULTIMETHOD APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING MOTHER-INFANT BONDING PERINATALLY.**

ALLIE SAUL J BERKOWITZ (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), LAUREN A. COSTELLO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), JULIANNA COLLAZO VARGAS (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ANAHID AKBARYAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), LAUREN C. SHUFFREY (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Maternal mental health during the postnatal period is a vital aspect of both mother and infant well-being, significantly influencing the attachment relationship that develops between them. Our planned analyses will the association of maternal facial expressions during a dyadic interaction ask with mother-infant attachment outcomes. We hypothesize that observed` positive maternal affect will predict stronger mother-infant attachment. This research underscores the importance of using a multimethod approach to studying maternal mental health and attachment.

POSTER 27**CAREGIVERS' TALK AND QUESTION-PROMPTING TO SCAFFOLD CONVERSATIONS WITH CHILDREN ACROSS TOPICS**

ALEXIS NEWTON (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), ALLISON WILLIAMS-GANT (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Caregivers scaffold conversations with children by asking questions, which require children to construct their own responses. Fifty conversations were explored to see whether child age, question topic, and amount of caregiver talk predicted the caregiver's use of questions. We found that child age and amount of caregiver talk did predict the amount of questions caregivers' posed. These findings underline the importance of developmentally-appropriate questions, as the gradual reduction of scaffolding prepares children to learn independently.

POSTER 28**CASUAL COMPUTER GAMEPLAY**

OLIVIA PALAZZOLO (SUNY NEW PALTZ), LISBETH HERNANDEZ (SUNY NEW PALTZ), RORY MYLES (SUNY NEW PALTZ)

The present study examines whether playing a simple game with a human versus a computer opponent, as well as the outcome of the game, will impact the

participant's emotional state. Participants were randomly assigned to play dots and boxes against a computer opponent or a confederate. We hypothesize that winning (vs. losing) the game and playing against a human (vs. computer) opponent will result in higher levels of positive affect.

POSTER 29**CHILD'S READING ABILITY MODULATES THE CORRELATION BETWEEN INFORMANT REPORTS OF ADHD SYMPTOMATOLOGY**

MELICA KEMANIAN LEITES (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), RACHEL WIKANDER (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), CHAOJIAN HE (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE ALL (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), CYNTHIA HUANG-POLLOCK (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how the reading abilities of children impacts the predictive power of parent informant reports on teacher informant reports for externalizing and internalizing symptoms. Using a sample of 921 participants, analyses showed that reading ability was a significant moderator in the interaction between parent and teacher reports of externalizing behaviors, but not internalizing behaviors. Possible implications are discussed.

POSTER 30**CHILDHOOD DIVINE POWER PERCEPTIONS IMPACT ON YOUNG ADULTHOOD RELIGIOSITY**

A'MAYA TATUM (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), ADAM SMILEY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The relationship between a child and their Divine Power can be integral to their future religious (dis)engagement. To investigate this, 299 young adults participated in a survey concerning their childhood and current religious stability and Divine Power's level of authoritarianism and distance. Results indicate that higher levels of authoritarianism and distance from a Divine Power lead to lower religious involvement and negative views in young adulthood, highlighting the importance of childhood experiences in religion.

POSTER 31**CHILDHOOD EMOTIONAL ABUSE, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND QUALITY OF LIFE**

CHEYENNE SCHOBER (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), JOHN MCCULLAGH (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

The purpose of this study to examine the relationship between childhood trauma (more specifically emotional abuse), social support, and quality of life. We will be conducting correlational analyses between the variables and will explore whether social support moderates the relationship between emotional abuse and quality of life. It is hypothesized that social support moderates the relationship between emotional abuse and quality of life. Data collection has begun and will be completed by December 15th.

POSTER 32

COLLEGE STUDENT PERSPECTIVES ON COMPASSIONATE TEACHING PRACTICES DURING A MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS

DELLA DECOLA (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), MAYA GOLDMAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), JILLIAN MINAHAN ZUCCHETTO (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), RACHEL ANNUNZIATO (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Young adults are currently facing a mental health crisis, leading to instructors considering ways to adjust teaching practices. We sought to examine the impact of mental health on academics and identify approaches to compassionate teaching and effective learning. Results from an undergraduate sample (N=284) showed that mental health and sleep impacted students' academic life. Additionally, students described feasible ways to promote well-being in the classroom, including improving communication, classroom culture, workload considerations, and flexibility.

POSTER 33

COMPARING BODY IMAGE AND EATING CONCERNS IN GENDERQUEER ADULTS

BLUE MARANTO (EMMANUEL COLLEGE), LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

The present study compared body image and eating concerns between genderqueer adults. Controlling for gender dysphoria, we assessed aspects of body satisfaction and disordered eating in transgender men and women, and nonbinary individuals assigned male and female at birth. Though transgender women expressed the most dissatisfaction with their bodies overall, and transgender men expressed the highest drive for muscularity, no differences were found between any of the genderqueer identities on measures of eating disorder symptomatology.

POSTER 34

COMPARING CITIZENSHIP STATUSES: ATTITUDES TOWARD HOMOSEXUALITY

GRACIE MANUSHI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CALEB BRAGG (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Participants completed self-report measures to identify attitudes towards homosexuality. Reports stated that participants who were permanent residents with frequent practices of religion were found to be lower in belief of queer culture. Future research should focus on pursuing a longitudinal study. This would allow for a larger variety of responses.

POSTER 35

COMPARISONS OF PARTICIPANTS AND INFORMANTS IN PREDICTING PSYCHOLOGICAL OUTCOMES IN MEN

ALEXA LOMBARDO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JASON SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), AREESHA WASEEM (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), EMMA BRUZZI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Men completed self-report measures to assess their levels of toxic masculinity. An individual who had known these men for 6 months completed the same measures in reference to the 'participant'. Reports of male gender role adherence varied across participants and informants and differentially predicted important life outcomes. Future research should further examine the role of informants in identifying elusive types of toxic gender role adherence predictive of negative emotional and psychological outcomes in men.

POSTER 36

CRISIS AND HOTLINE USERS' PERCEPTIONS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ADVOCACY NEEDS

CALLEY LEWIS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN), R. LILLIANNE MACIAS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

The study goal was to explore culturally specific gender-based violence advocacy needs among domestic violence hotline users in America. This qualitative study used archival data from survivors' responses (n=483) to an online survey administered by the Domestic Violence Hotline. Thematic analysis identified 2 overarching themes: (1) importance of emotional support from advocates and (2) Advocacy needs and barriers influencing the accessibility of hotlines. Recommendations for practice and policy can inform onboarding and training of advocates.

POSTER 37

DARK TRIAD PERSONALITY AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS POLICE

MADELYN MANTICA (SUNY ONEONTA), KATHERINE S. L. LAU (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ONEONTA)

This study examined the relationship between the dark triad traits, with perceptions of procedural justice, police legitimacy, and antisocial attitudes. Data was collected from 712 emerging adults. Results generally indicated that each dark triad trait was associated with negative views towards the police, and greater endorsement of antisocial attitudes among those who have had encounters with police. However, these associations were inconsistent among those who have had no contact with the police

POSTER 38

DEFINING ACADEMIC SUCCESS VIA GPA AND EFFECTIVE SCHOOL-BASED BEHAVIORS/ATTITUDES

MARGARET NEYER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), LOU MANZA (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), ASHLEY DARROW (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), ERIN MILLER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), SAMANTHA MILLER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), ALEXANDRA WASKO (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), ALEXANDRA WARD (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), HANNAH SHELLEY (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), BRET MILLER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), IGOR OSADCHYI (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), DANIELA AMATO (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Among college students, high GPAs were associated with limited phone use, engaging in applied co-curricular experiences, and reservedly seeking stimulating activities. In contrast, possessing useful school-based behaviors/attitudes were significantly predicted by having good lifestyle coping skills, possessing academic resilience, possessing effective classroom-focused self-efficacy, being uncomfortable in stressful situations, behavioral consistency, working relentlessly to solve problems, not being an athlete, frequent phone usage, spending large amounts of time on schoolwork, and being female.

POSTER 39

DELIBERATE VS. INTRUSIVE RUMINATION: ASSOCIATIONS WITH MENTAL HEALTH AMONG CHINESE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

SHUTING YANG (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), KELLY KWONG (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), JAISY LAU (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), XUQIAN LI (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM LIANG (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), QINGYI ZHANG (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM TSAI (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Rumination, a repetitive focus on past experiences often linked to poor mental health, varies in its impact across cultures. This study examines how rumination affects the mental health of Chinese international students in the U.S. Secondary analyses of a peer-helping intervention study reveal that intrusive rumination predicts lower life satisfaction, while deliberate rumination reduces loneliness over time. The findings also highlight that interpersonal, academic, and vocational stressors trigger ruminative thinking in Chinese international students.

POSTER 40

DEPRESSION AS A MEDIATOR FOR ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AND SUICIDALITY

KELSEY ANN MCDONNELL (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN), MELISSA WHITSON (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

Adverse childhood experiences, ACEs, affect an individual throughout childhood but remain persistent into adulthood (Gupta et al., 2021). The current objectives of this study are to analyze the relationship between ACEs and suicidality, specifically suicidal ideation, suicidal behaviors, suicide attempts, and both non-suicidal and suicidal self-harm. The presence of depression will also be analyzed to determine whether it acts as a mediator for suicidality.

POSTER 41

DIFFERENCES IN THE PORTRAYAL OF MEN IN MEN-FOCUSED MEDIA AND WOMEN-FOCUSED MEDIA

MATTHEW STROUD (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), GAVIN COMULADA (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), WYATT DENHARD (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), ASHTON DULL (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

This study compared whether there were differences in the representation of men by Instagram pages for magazine that differ in their target audience. Specifically, an analysis of 215 images from the Instagram pages of Cosmopolitan (n = 74), GQ (n = 73), and Men's Health (n = 68) was conducted. Results indicated differences in the portrayal of men across these platforms, consistent with expectations that the target audience would impact the types of images selected.

POSTER 42

DIVIDED MINDS: THE IMPACT OF MEDIA MULTITASKING ON ATTENTION

MARINA ARMANIOUS (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), MICHAEL GORDON (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

This study explored the relationship between media multitasking and attention. Participants completed a survey assessing their media multitasking tendencies and daily attention habits. Subsequently, they watched a series of videos featuring one to four simultaneous streams and answered respective questions. Media attention was influenced by an individual's multitasking tendencies and attention behaviors in everyday contexts. Specifically, better attentional performance was linked to lower polychronicity and stronger habitual attention, particularly when engaging with multiple audiovisual streams.

POSTER 43

DO CONCUSSIONS MAKE COLLEGE STUDENTS MORE IMPULSIVE? NEUROCOGNITIVE IMPACTS OF BRAIN INJURY

ALYSSA HOUSLEY (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), RACHEL GERRIE (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), MEGHAN CAULFIELD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Brain injuries in young adults, including concussions, are associated with long-term neurocognitive symptoms including alterations in cognition and neural functioning. This study examines whether college students with a history of brain injury are more impulsive on a delay discounting task and explores the relationship between impulsivity and prefrontal cortical activity measured via fNIRS. We hypothesized that participants reporting brain injuries will exhibit increased impulsivity and decreased prefrontal cortical activity during decision-making.

POSTER 44

DO RAP PREFERENCE AND PTSD MODERATE EFFECTS OF CLASSICAL MUSIC ON STRESS?

TAHLEA GEE (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), NICOLE SANTINO (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), NIERA WEST (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), WALTER STUTZMAN (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE MARSLAND (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Research has shown that music (e.g., classical/preferred) can reduce stress, but it is unclear whether listening to non-preferred music is also beneficial. Thirty-two participants listened to classical music after a stress induction procedure and were surveyed about their stress, affect, musical genre preferences, and PTSD symptoms. HRV and HR were also measured. Contrary to expectations, trends suggested that individuals with PTSD who prefer rap

respond better to classical music than those who prefer other genres.

POSTER 45

EARTH AND ICE: TESTING THE CALMING CAPACITY OF EARTHING AFTER ACUTE STRESS

JAMIE CZIKOWSKY (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY), PRINCY MENNELLA (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY), THOMAS A. DANIEL (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY)

Earthing, direct physical contact with the Earth, has been shown to reduce HPA activation. We investigated its impact on state anxiety and salivary cortisol after acute stress (a cold pressor test). Two groups were created: (1) Participants wore consumer-grade "grounding" adhesive patches, and (2) participants wore a placebo patch. While the acute stressor affected state anxiety for both groups, no significant calming effects were found in the grounding group's state anxiety or cortisol.

POSTER 46

EFFECT OF RETRIEVAL PRACTICE ON SEMANTIC AUDITORY DISTRACTION

AVANI REYNOLDS (INDEPENDENT)

This study will investigate the effect of retrieval practice on semantic auditory distraction. Previous studies have reduced the influence of semantic auditory distractors by discouraging semantic processing. The proposed study will present evidence that retrieval practice could increase free recall accuracy for words encoded in the presence of semantically related auditory distractors, without discouraging semantic processing. Approximately eighty undergraduate students will participate in six trials of encoding, target practice, and free recall.

POSTER 47

EFFECTS OF CIRCADIAN ALTERATION ON ANXIETY-LIKE BEHAVIORS IN DROSOPHILA MUTANTS

JAMIE GOODALL (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY), PRINCY QUADROS-MENNELLA (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY)

Irregular sleep cycles correlate with anxiety symptoms, suggesting a potential relationship between altered circadian rhythm and anxiety. We examined anxiety-like behavior in different circadian rhythm mutants of *Drosophila melanogaster* (common fruit fly) and observed that one mutant strain demonstrated significantly higher anxiety-like behaviour compared to controls and another strain. These results support the

hypothesis that one factor contributing to anxiety symptoms may be disruptions in circadian rhythms.

POSTER 48

EFFECTS OF DISCRIMINATION ON COGNITIVE PROCESSES UNDERLYING SOCIAL ANXIETY DISORDER

ABIGAE JOLLIFFE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON), JENNY L. WU (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON), HEATHER MARTIN (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON), SARAH HAYES-SKELTON (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON)

Environmental stigma-related stressors have been linked to the development of psychopathology. This study, using data from questionnaires submitted by 376 participants, explores the mediating relationship between this type of stressor and the specific cognitive processes underlying social anxiety disorder (SAD). Findings suggest that experiencing chronic discrimination is associated with increased self-focused attention and social cost bias, making marginalized people vulnerable to developing SAD. This could potentially explain discrepancies in symptom intensity and treatment success.

POSTER 49

EMBODIED COGNITION AND THE SURRENDER COBRA POSE

JAMONN CAMPBELL (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), CONNOR BACA (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), DENISE RODRIGUEZ (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the psychological consequences of the "surrender cobra" pose on participants' self-esteem and emotional experiences. Participants held either a surrender cobra or a neutral pose for three minutes and then filled out measures assessing their self-esteem, mood, and future optimism. Contrary to our expectations, after holding the surrender cobra pose, participants were in a more positive mood and had more optimistic beliefs about their future compared to those in the neutral condition.

POSTER 50

EMERGING ADULTS' MORALITY IN REAL-LIFE ENCOUNTERS: ANALYSIS OF VALUES

ALANA ZEBROWSKI (SUNY ONEONTA), YOKO TAKAGI (SUNY ONEONTA)

The current study aims to understand the emerging moral values of young adults (ages 18-21, N = 64) and to examine how they construe situations as moral

dilemmas when they are not. This study utilizes value analysis from narrative inquiry to allow for accurate examination in emerging adults' minds or their meaning making processes of real-life encounters. The findings suggest the breadth of "moral" values of young adults and how they are shaping their morals.

POSTER 51

EMOTIONAL LABOR: EFFECTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CHALLENGE/THREAT ON COGNITIVE/PHYSICAL ENDURANCE

VI BUI (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), EMILY KMIEC (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), DEBORAH WARD (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

The following study seeks to establish whether there's a causal connection between subjective views of task difficulty and cognitive/physical fatigue. Participants (targeted N=150) completed a dart-throwing task, framed as either high demand/low resource (i.e., challenge) or low resource/high demand (i.e., threat). Participants in the "challenge" condition are expected to show greater persistence on a subsequent word-puzzle task and less physical exhaustion (i.e., stronger grip strength).

POSTER 52

ENHANCING LONG-TERM MEMORY RETENTION THROUGH INTERACTIVE NARRATIVE GAMES

GIANNA SALIB (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), NICOLE CALMA-RODDIN (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), THOMAS BOZZO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Narrative games are effective tools for engaging students while supporting learning. In this study, we compare an interactive narrative game to a textbook-like presentation for teaching psychology content. Through assessments, we will measure immediate and long-term retention. We predict that the game group will perform better on the initial assessment and will demonstrate better long-term retention (a smaller decline in scores after 10 days) compared to the textbook-like presentation group.

POSTER 53

EPA OMNIVORE PERSUASION ABSTRACTS

DELINA CHARLES (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE NEW YORK), TEYAMO LISBOA (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), SATIA BYRD (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL MAGEE (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

In this experiment, self-identified omnivores (N = 150) were randomly assigned to read 1 of 3 persuasive paragraphs each with a different focus related to the horrors of animal agriculture (animal suffering, environmental impact, and impacts to human health) and then complete a measure of compassion for animals. Paradoxically, results of ANOVA indicated that P's in the animal suffering condition reported significantly lower compassion for animals than those in the environmental impact condition.

POSTER 54

EPS: PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES ON ENGLISH PROFICIENCY SCALE AMONG BLACK AND ASIAN INDIVIDUALS

JULISSA OSORNO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY),
MILENA V. TUTIVEN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY),
ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

English proficiency supports active engagement with health care and facilitates occupational achievement (Kern, 2000). However, existing measures of English proficiency are limited. English proficiency assessments used in employment or education are time-consuming. Scales used in healthcare are limited to health-related items. Preliminary psychometric testing of a new 6-item English proficiency scale (EPS) in a sample of 404 Black and Asian participants revealed good validity and reliability across Black and Asian groups.

POSTER 55

EXAMINATION OF PERCEPTIONS OF INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY AND AGE IN FALSE CONFESSION CASES

MADELINE WILLIAMS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON),
ANNA GOWARTY (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), DR.
JOSHUA REYNOLDS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

False confessions account for as many as 35% of wrongful convictions, and individuals with intellectual disabilities and/or those of juvenile age are at a heightened risk of giving a false confession. The current study will use a 2x2 factorial design to examine how age and intellectual disability may influence people's perception of confession credibility. Results could advance current research on public perception of false confessions and inform jurors about decision-making in cases involving false confessions.

POSTER 56

EXAMINING NEIGHBORHOOD DISADVANTAGE AND INTERNALIZING BEHAVIORS ON NEURAL RESPONSES TO EXECUTIVE CONTROL

REGAN SKUDLAREK (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), HEMA CLARENCE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), COOPER SHARP (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), MELANIE KOS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA MATTHEISS (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), JEREMY MENNIS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), DAVID SMITH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Neighborhood disadvantage is strongly associated with internalizing behaviors. Such behaviors have also been linked to altered neural responses to executive control. Yet, it remains unclear whether neural responses to executive control mediate the effects of environment on internalizing behaviors. To investigate this issue, we will use data from the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development Study (ABCD), which contains longitudinal assessments of brain and behavior from over 10,000 adolescents.

POSTER 57

EXECUTIVE FUNCTION AND ASSOCIATIONS OF ADVERSITY WITH MENTAL HEALTH: A LONGITUDINAL INVESTIGATION

LIZETH SEPULVEDA (SMITH COLLEGE), RACHAEL B. MCCOLLUM (SMITH COLLEGE), LILIANA LENGUA (UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON), KATIE A. MCLAUGHLIN (HARVARD UNIVERSITY), MAYA L. ROSEN (SMITH COLLEGE)

Early life adversities are associated with greater chances of developing mental health problems in children. In the present study, we explore potential protective effects of executive function skills against development of mental health problems in a sample of 306 adolescents who have been exposed to various adversities, including threat, deprivation, and COVID-19 pandemic-related stressors. This study is preregistered on the Open Science Framework. Data analysis is currently ongoing and will be completed before the conference.

POSTER 58

EXPLORING THE LONGITUDINAL EFFECTS OF SCIENTIFIC STORYBOOKS ON CHILDREN'S PERSISTENCE IN STEM

KATELYN BAGLEY (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY), KATELYN KRAMER (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY), SONA KUMAR (PURDUE UNIVERSITY), AMANDA HABER (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

Although children are interested in STEM during the preschool years, by the time they enter middle childhood, their sense of belonging in STEM declines, especially for children who are from groups underrepresented in STEM careers. Our study examines how reading scientific storybooks about famous scientists (Mae Jemison and Lydia Villa-Komaroff) impacts children (n = 36) from linguistically,

ethnically, and social economically diverse backgrounds beliefs' about intelligence and failure, and their interest in STEM over time.

POSTER 59

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE COLLEGE STUDENT ENGAGEMENT

JULIANA INFANTE (MERCY UNIVERSITY), ARIANNA CASTELLAR (MERCY UNIVERSITY), DAIXUAN LIN (MERCY UNIVERSITY), KATHY RAMOS ANGEL (MERCY UNIVERSITY), MALCOLM DAVIS (MERCY UNIVERSITY), NADIA RAMJIT (MERCY UNIVERSITY), JULIA ZAVALA (MERCY UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how first-generation student status, sense of belonging, academic anxiety, and social support impacted student engagement (behavioral, emotional, and cognitive). Data from 97 diverse undergraduates across three campuses revealed no engagement differences between first- and continuing-generation students. High sense of belonging and low academic anxiety were associated with greater engagement, while family support mitigated anxiety's negative effects on engagement. Results underscore the significance of belonging and social support in enhancing student engagement.

POSTER 60

FEAR OF NUMBERS, GRIT, AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS

SA'DIAH BURKE (RIDER UNIVERSITY), GARY BROSVIC (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

Participants (292 women, 92 men) completed the Math Anxiety Scale, Revised Math Anxiety Scale, Westside Test Anxiety Scale, Toronto Alexithymia Test, and grit scale. Anxiety scores did not differ between grit terciles. Measures of math anxiety, numerical task anxiety, negative affect and fear of math were highest for the least gritty while positive affect and perceived value of math were highest for the grittiest.

POSTER 61

FLIPPING THE SWITCH: COMPARING METHODS FOR COLLECTING RESTING-STATE EEG ACTIVITY WITH INFANTS

LIVIA TRINDADE (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), , KELSEY DAVINSON (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), LESLIE PATTON (VIRGINIA TECH), SARAH MANNELLA (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), ZHE WANG (TEXAS A & M UNIVERSITY), MARTHA ANN BELL (VIRGINIA TECH), KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study compares two protocols for measuring resting-state EEG alpha activity in infants: lights on/off and screen bright/dark. These protocols were designed as analogs to the adult-standard eyes open/closed procedure, with the goal of standardizing infant resting-state assessment. EEG data from 6- and 12-month-olds were collected to examine occipital alpha desynchronization. Analyses assess whether both protocols produce sufficient and high-quality EEG data, focusing on their use for cross-age comparisons and standardizing infant resting-state methodologies.

POSTER 62

GENETIC DIVERSITY OF BIRD SPECIES IN FRAGMENTED FOREST HABITATS

TOSHA DIAMOND-HUEY (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), IAN KENNY (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), RILQUER MASCARENHAS (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY)

This study explores biodiversity dynamics in isolated high-elevation forest fragments in Brazil, remnants of ancient rainforests isolated by climatic changes 13–15 thousand years ago. Focusing on birds and arthropods, it examines species abundance, genetic, functional, and phylogenetic diversity to understand community assembly and responses to fragmentation. Preliminary findings reveal species abundance reflects current landscape factors, while genetic diversity reflects historical isolation. Future work aims to clarify biodiversity mechanisms, aiding conservation in fragmented habitats globally.

POSTER 63

HEART RATE VARIABILITY AND EMOTION REGULATION IN FAMILIES: CONSIDERING PARENTAL ALCOHOL USE

EMILY WOOD (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), STEPHANIE GODLESKI (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), JOSEPH BASCHNAGEL (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), REBECCA HOUSTON (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

We examined the psychosocial and psychophysiological effects of parent alcohol use on parent-child dyads, as past research has been mixed and primarily relied on self-report. Parent-child dyads (N = 32) completed self-report assessments alongside objective Heart Rate Variability (HRV) data from electrocardiograms (EKG). Preliminary analyses suggested that heavier parent drinking was associated with lower parent HRV and child behavioral dysregulation.

POSTER 64**WHO BEARS THE BURDEN: PREDICTING LATENT PROFILE MEMBERSHIP USING SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES**

ELAINA PONDE (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JULISSA OSORNO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), GABRIELA IGNATOWICZ (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MARCUS JOYNER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), BRANDON DIAL (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MELISSA PECKINS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Perceived racial discrimination (PRD) refers to unfair treatment based on an individual's racial or ethnic background. PRD is a chronic psycho-social stressor that has various subdimensions; however, it is unknown whether unique patterns of exposure to discrimination exist. In the current study, we sought to understand if race, age, or gender significantly predicted latent profile membership

POSTER 65**THE SCIENCE OF SLEEP AND SUCCESS: INSIGHTS FROM HBCU STUDENTS**

ALEXANDRIA GREEN (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY), TENIYA PITTS (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY), NEFETARI DESCHAMPS (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY), AMBER HODGES (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the relationship between sleep quality, academic performance (GPA), and extracurricular involvement among African American college students. Using the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), 100 undergraduates (50 male, 50 female) at Morgan State University were surveyed. Results reveal a negative correlation between poor sleep quality and GPA, and between extracurricular involvement and sleep disturbances. These findings emphasize the importance of addressing sleep health to enhance academic success and overall student well-being.

POSTER 66**TOWARDS AN INTERDISCIPLINARY MODEL FOR IDENTIFYING CHILDHOOD TRAUMA.**

EDWARD HILL (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), GREGORY SHELLEY (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), a chronic occurrence rife with devastating long-term outcomes, plagues humanity. The present study sought to understand the perspectives taken by multiple disciplines (Psychology, Sociology, Medicine, Criminal

Justice, and Communication Studies) by reviewing the literature in the area of ACE in each of these disciplines and by conducting interviews with experts in each of these fields. The results of this study provide a unified framework for recognizing childhood trauma.

POSTER 67**CHILDREN'S EVALUATION OF SCIENTIFIC EXPLANATIONS PROVIDED BY DIGITAL VOICE ASSISTANTS AND TEACHERS**

KARA BODE (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY), MELIA SWENSON (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH RUEL (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY), SONA KUMAR (PURDUE UNIVERSITY), AMANDA HABER (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

Children acquire answers to science questions from both teachers and caregivers, as well as Digital Voice Assistants (DVAs: Siri, Alexa, Google Home). In a study of 141 children (aged 4-6), we investigated how the quality of an informant's explanation impacts children's trust in DVAs versus teachers through four phases. Results indicated that children preferred to direct scientific questions to DVAs, and, with age, children endorsed more noncircular rather than circular explanations provided by informants.

POSTER 68**EXPLORING GENDER TYPICALITY, BODY IMAGE, SELF-ESTEEM, AND LGBTQ+ IDENTITIES: INTERSECTIONS AND IMPLICATIONS**

ABIGAIL HILL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), JESSICA HOCKING (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined relationships among identifying as LGB, gender typicality, self-esteem, body appreciation, body acceptance by others, and eating disorder symptomatology in a sample of 250 emerging adults. Results indicated significant associations among all study variables, that those identifying as LGB reported significantly lower feelings of gender typicality than the heterosexual participants, and that self-esteem mediated the relationship between identifying as LGB and eating disorder symptomatology. Implications of findings are discussed.

POSTER 69**EXTRACURRICULAR PARTICIPATION AND BURNOUT AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

KEIRA ROACH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), PAIGE WEAVER, ASPEN COOPER, HELEN KISO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study's aim was to determine whether there exists a relationship between extracurricular participation and burnout. This study used multiple scales: Beck Anxiety Inventory, Beck Depression Inventory, Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI), and an involvement survey. We found these variables accounted for 35.3% of the variance for MBI scores, $F(3, 38) = 6.91$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .35$. Our study revealed depression is a strong predictor of burnout, while anxiety and extracurricular engagement were not.

POSTER 70

"EMPIRE STATE OF MIND:" THE INFLUENCE OF STATE POLITICS ON INDIVIDUAL'S VIEWS

KATIE KEIL (NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY)

This study uses data from the 2020 American National Election Studies (ANES) Time Series Study to explore the influence of state-level political climates on individual political views. My findings suggest that public policy responsiveness and matching play significant roles in mediating the relationship between state political culture and individual ideological views.

POSTER 71

"UNDER PRESSURE:" STRESS, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

VICTORIA BLOUCH (PENN STATE HARRISBURG A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), GIULIA CANTELLA (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), JUSTIN NALERIO (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), ÖVGÜ KAYNAK (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), CHRISTOPHER WHIPPLE (PENN STATE HARRISBURG)

Substance use is prevalent among college students across the United States, often leading to damaging effects on mental health and negatively impacting academic performance. This study examined the relation between perceived stress and substance use (i.e., tobacco use, alcohol use, cannabis use), mediated by anxiety, in a sample of 340 college students. Mediation analyses revealed an indirect association between stress and cannabis use, through anxiety. However, this effect was not found for other substances.

POSTER 72

AGONIZINGLY AIMLESS: DO BOREDOM PRONENESS AND MEANING IN LIFE PREDICT DEPRESSION?

ELIJAH PACHECO-BLOCH (OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY), NADIA COLON (OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY), TAYLOR FORD (OREGON STATE

UNIVERSITY), AMEER ALMUAYBID (OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined if boredom proneness and meaning in life collectively predict depression. The regression model showed a positive significant association supporting our hypothesis with only boredom proneness being a significant contributor. When replacing meaning in life with its sub-scale presence of meaning, the model yielded similar results and presence of meaning was a significant contributor. The sub-scale search for meaning was not a significant contributor when used although the model overall also yielded similar results.

POSTER 73

BEHAVIORAL SKILLS TRAINING TO ENHANCE EMOTION RECOGNITION IN ADULTS WITH AUTISM

LUKE STANTON (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), LYRA STEIN (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), COURTNEY BUTLER (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), SUNGWOO KAHNG (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

This pilot study explores the efficacy of Behavioral Skills Training (BST) on emotion recognition in adults on the autism spectrum. We hypothesized that BST would improve performance on a realistic video-based affect detection task. Pre- and post-intervention results showed significant gains in recognizing simple and complex emotions, highlighting BST's potential in this domain. These findings suggest the need for future study on BST's efficacy in improving emotion recognition in adults with ASD.

POSTER 74

BRIDGING THE GAP: THE IMPACT OF FAMILY COMMUNICATION ON PARENT-EMERGING ADULT RELATIONSHIPS

AMANDA FAHERTY (ITHACA COLLEGE), KELLY CIAN (ITHACA COLLEGE), BELLA HART (ITHACA COLLEGE), JASON GERTZMAN (ITHACA COLLEGE), ETHAN KILADA (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Family communication during emerging adulthood has been found to be beneficial to psychological well-being, the facilitation of parent-child boundaries, and balance between independence and dependence. This current study aims to look at how family communication may affect the relationship quality of the parent and child, as well as understanding more about the amount of communication, frequency, familial closeness, emerging adult well-being, and parental preference.

100-200 participants were recruited via Prolific and completed a survey.

POSTER 75

JOB INSECURITY: SHAPING WORK-LIFE BALANCE, SOCIAL CONNECTION, AND SLEEP

KELLY KALONJI (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL NIZHNIKOV (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER J. BUDNICK (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Previous research highlights job insecurity as a significant stressor, negatively affecting psychological well-being, job attitudes, and behavior, while also impairing well-being and job performance. This research explores the complex relationship between job insecurity, work-life balance, social connections, and sleep quality, examines the interactions between these factors and their impact on individual overall well-being. By investigating these interactions, the research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the broader consequences of job insecurity.

POSTER 76

NEURODIVERGENCE AND SELF-STIGMA: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-STIGMA AND FUNCTIONING

PIPER SMITH (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), RACHEL ANNUNZIATO (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Neurodiversity celebrates the diversity of human body-minds; this approach emphasizes societal accommodation to improve the disabled experience (McGee, 2012). Self-stigma among neurodiverse individuals can lower self-esteem and hinder healthcare utilization (Corrigan et al., 2012; Marion et al., 2023). This study at Fordham University found a moderate positive correlation between self-stigma and impairment in functioning. Thematic analysis revealed that acceptance of neurodivergence takes time, societal stigma is a barrier, and community support fosters acceptance.

POSTER 77

PARENTAL FINANCIAL SOCIALIZATION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO STUDENT FINANCIAL LITERACY AND DEBT

ALEX J. VALERY (BUFFALO STATE UNIVERSITY), JILL M. NORVILITIS (BUFFALO STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigating how parental role modeling, parental teaching, and parental preparedness influence

college students' financial confidence, well-being, and debt levels. Additionally, the study examined the impact of socioeconomic status on students' financial self-confidence, financial well-being, and the amount of debt. Results indicate that while socioeconomic status plays a role, parental involvement is a stronger predictor of financial confidence and well-being. Students with engaged parents report higher financial security and limited impact on debt.

POSTER 78

PHYSIOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF ATTENTION TO FACIAL GESTURES IN 6- TO 9-WEEK-OLDS

PEARLINA TRAN (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), KELSEY DAVINSON (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), LAUREN J. BRYANT (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Attention to faces is critical for social and cognitive development during early infancy. This study investigates whether a physiological measure, heart rate (HR), might reflect variations in 6- to 9-week-olds' attention during a live, non-screen-based dyadic assessment. Infants observed nonsocial (still vs. spinning disk) and social stimuli (neutral vs. dynamic face). Findings will reveal whether patterns of HR vary as a function of stimulus type during the second postnatal month, potentially reflecting early attentional engagement.

POSTER 79

PASSING THE TORCH: PARENTING STYLES ON EMERGING ADULTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS FAMILY RITUALS

JULIA RIFKIN (ITHACA COLLEGE), ROBIN LIVNEY (ITHACA COLLEGE), DANIEL BOOTH (ITHACA COLLEGE), AMANDA FAHERTY (ITHACA COLLEGE)

For this study, we examined how the parenting style in childhood and adolescence predicts emerging adults' attitudes toward family rituals and the continuation of family rituals in emerging adulthood. We also explored if their perception of rituals affects their general well-being, and if their perception of their parents' attitudes towards rituals affects the chance of participants continuing said rituals. Finally, we explored how racial-ethnic groups and immigration status affects emerging adults' attitudes toward rituals.

POSTER 80

PHENOMENA OF A MALIGNANT ENTITY: TOXIC BEHAVIOR IN COMPETITIVE ONLINE VIDEO GAMES

JOHN TUTTLE (VASSAR COLLEGE), DARA GREENWOOD (VASSAR COLLEGE)

We examined psychological tendencies, video game habits, and perceptions toxicity (e.g., harassment) in an online survey. Participants were gamers (n = 167, 69% male, 18-40). Those who played competitive games reported significantly more perceived toxicity and self-reported toxicity compared to those who did not. Among those who played competitive games, narcissism, being male, and playing FPS games predicted perceived toxicity; narcissism, inverse of perspective-taking, and playing MOBA games predicted self-reported toxicity while gaming.

Friday, March 7, 2025
1:40pm – 2:40pm

Symposium

Odets

**BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE SYMPOSIUM:
TOUCHSCREEN TESTING FOR UNDERSTANDING
COGNITIVE SYMPTOMS IN HUMAN DISORDERS**
Friday, March 7, 2025
1:40pm – 2:40pm

CHAIR: HENRY HALLOCK

**TOUCHSCREEN TESTING FOR UNDERSTANDING
COGNITIVE SYMPTOMS IN HUMAN DISORDERS**

HENRY HALLOCK (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE)

Neuropsychiatric and neurodegenerative disorders, such as schizophrenia and Alzheimer's disease, include cognitive symptoms like attention and memory deficits. To study these, researchers use rodent models allowing invasive techniques not possible in humans. However, translating findings to human treatments is challenging due to species and methodological differences. Touchscreen-based tasks offer a promising method to bridge this gap, improving reproducibility and mimicking human tests. This symposium explores these methods and their potential for translation to human therapies.

Presentations

**Insula-frontal cortical interactions during a
touchscreen-based attention task (rCPT) in mice**
by Henry Hallock (Lafayette College)

**Frontal-sensory neuron dynamics during the 5
choice serial reaction time task (5CSRTT)**
by Samuel Allen (Icahn School of Medicine, Mt. Sinai)

**Measuring task engagement in a mouse
continuous performance test using pose**

estimation and visual field analysis

by Gregory Carr (The Lieber Institute for Brain Development, Johns Hopkins University)

Subanesthetic Ketamine Mitigates Chronic Stress-Induced Cognitive Inflexibility in Mice

by Sanghee Yun (Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania)

Discussant

Henry Hallock (Lafayette College)

Friday, March 7, 2025
1:40pm – 2:40pm

Paper

Ziegfeld

**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: JUDGMENT &
POLITICS**
Friday, March 7, 2025
1:40pm – 2:40pm

CHAIR: ELIZABETH SHOBE

1:40pm – 1:50pm

**EFFECTS OF INTUITION AND REASONING ON
MORAL JUDGMENTS ABOUT HOT-BUTTON
POLITICAL ISSUES**

ELIZABETH SHOBE (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), KEITH JENNINGS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

We investigated whether moral intuition and reasoning influences moral acceptability ratings for strong and weak political arguments about gun control, immigration, free speech. Findings indicate 1) strong arguments and reasoning increase acceptability of opposing ideology; 2) lower moral convictions increase the influence of opposing ideological arguments; 3) liberals' acceptability was significantly higher in reasoning than intuition conditions; conservatives showed no difference; and 4) moral acceptability directly correlates with moral foundations scores associated with opposing ideology.

1:55pm – 2:05pm

**EXAMINING AMERICANS' ELECTION YEAR
THREAT PERCEPTIONS**

BRENDAN GALLAGHER (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Threat perceptions are linked to political ideology, particularly conservatism. Limited work has examined threats salient to liberals. 256 American adults reported perceived threats to the nation, then ranked

twelve threats. Thematic analysis revealed that liberals were concerned about climate change, MAGA, and loss of rights, conservatives about immigration and crime, and moderates about polarization. Respondents widely cited economic issues and political opponents, the top-ranked threat across groups (liberals, MAGA; conservatives and moderates, the Woke Mob).

2:10pm – 2:20pm

COUNTRY SATISFACTION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A 2 YEAR LONGITUDINAL STUDY

MIKE MORRISON (KING'S UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AT WESTERN UNIVERSITY), NOAH LASKEY (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO)

An international longitudinal study (May 2020–May 2022) examined predictors of country satisfaction during the COVID-19 pandemic. Patriotism was the strongest and most consistent predictor, followed by national attachment and perceptions of government competence and care. Cross-lagged models revealed reinforcing relationships between national identity, government perceptions, and satisfaction. Objective pandemic severity metrics (e.g., COVID-19 death rates) were not significant predictors. The findings emphasize the importance of national identity in predicting public sentiment during crises.

2:25pm – 2:35pm

VICTIMS ARE JUDGED HARSHLY WHEN THEY REJECT EVEN POOR APOLOGY ATTEMPTS

KEVIN MCKILLOP (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), CAROLINE CARTER (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), LILLIAN ELGAYAR (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Observers watched videos of a woman who gave a real apology, a non-apology or no apology to a victim who either accepted or rejected the attempt. We found observers were more likely to forgive the transgressor when any statement led to forgiveness from the victim. In addition, both the transgressor and the victim were better liked when the victim forgave the transgressor than when she did not.

Friday, March 7, 2025

1:40pm – 2:40pm

Symposium

Broadhurst/Belasco

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: CULTURE MATTERS: LEVERAGING EAST ASIAN CULTURAL VALUES IN PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTIONS ACROSS THE LIFESPAN
Friday, March 7, 2025
1:40pm – 2:40pm

CHAIR: YIKAI XU

CULTURE MATTERS: LEVERAGING EAST ASIAN CULTURAL VALUES IN PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTIONS ACROSS LIFESPAN

YIKAI XU (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Lack of culturally sensitive mental health care leaves East Asians in the U.S. at a greater risk for poorer psychological well-being. The proposed symposium aims to demonstrate and discuss effective integration of cultural values in the process of developing culturally sensitive evidence-based mental health interventions among East Asian populations across the lifespan, using metaanalysis, qualitative and quantitative methods.

Presentations

Tailoring principles and approaches: A systematic review of culturally adapted parenting interventions

by Kailee Muscente (New York University)

Filial Piety, Acculturation, and Caregiving Stress Among Chinese American Cancer Caregivers

by Fan Zhang (New York University)

How East Asian Indigenous Dialectical Values Influence Psychological Well-being via Coping Flexibility

by Yikai Xu (New York University)

A Randomized Controlled Trial Testing Expressive Helping Among Chinese International Students

by Qingyi Zhang (New York University)

Friday, March 7, 2025
1:40pm – 2:40pm

Paper

Wilder

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: CONCEPTUAL MODELS

Friday, March 7, 2025
1:40pm – 2:40pm

CHAIR: USHA BARAHMAND

1:40pm – 1:50pm

UNDERSTANDING THE ALTERNATIVE MODEL OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS WITHIN A PSYCHOLOGICAL FLEXIBILITY FRAMEWORK

JOHN DONAHUE (UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE), KAPIL CHAUHAN (YALE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), BRITTANY BUCK (UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE)

Since its 2013 introduction, substantial research has supported the validity of the DSM-5 Alternative Model of Personality Disorders (AMPD). The present study sought to extend this research across two samples, with a specific emphasis on associations with therapeutic change processes thought to underlie psychological (in)flexibility, putative treatment targets in Acceptance and Commitment Therapy. Results support moderate to strong associations between the AMPD and psychological flexibility dimensions, but with noted variability across and within AMPD constructs.

1:55pm – 2:05pm

PROFILE OF EMOTIONAL DIMENSIONS IN PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME

USHA BARAHMAND (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), STANLEY WILLIAM DAVIS (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), BETTY YUABOV (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), AMISHA TEWARI (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE)

The Multidimensional Emotional Disorders Inventory (MEDI) is a specialized self-report tool developed to assess the transdiagnostic dimensions identified by Brown and Barlow (2009). This study evaluated the psychometric properties of MEDI and its utility in characterizing women with premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD). The MEDI dimensions of autonomic arousal, traumatic re-experiencing, and somatic anxiety accounted for variance in PMDD severity. However, only traumatic re-experiencing and autonomic arousal were significantly distinguished individuals with PMDD from those without.

2:10pm – 2:20pm

THE CURRENT STATE OF INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT FOR SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT

JACLYN H. ARONIE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), CHLOE R. GRABANSKI (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), RAINA V. LAMADE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), LACIE ALT (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

This presentation will provide an overview of the current state of involuntary commitment. Presently, over 30 states allow for individuals to be involuntarily committed for substance use treatment. We will present results of an environmental scan, review of the empirical literature, and experience of a psychologist who has conducted these evaluations. We will discuss challenges, concerns, and offer research and policy recommendations based on these findings.

2:25pm – 2:35pm

MODULAR APPROACH FOR YOUTH PSYCHOTHERAPY IN ROUTINE CARE AND ASSOCIATIONS WITH OUTCOMES

PHYLLIS LEE (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JASON LANG (CHILD HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF CONNECTICUT, INC.)

The Modular Approach to Therapy for Children (MATCH) consists of individual evidence-based components that clinicians flexibly select to target a range of emotional/behavioral symptoms. The treatment manual includes flowcharts outlining a sequence of modules for each problem area: anxiety, depression, conduct problems. Youths (N=964) who received MATCH in routine clinical care experienced greater improvement when they received more modules from the flowchart for their primary problem as well as certain practices for other problem areas.

Friday, March 7, 2025
1:40pm – 2:40pm

Workshop

O'Neill

PSI CHI WORKSHOP: NAVIGATING CHALLENGES: HOW ANTI-DEI LEGISLATION IMPACTS PSI CHI CHAPTERS

Friday, March 7, 2025
1:40pm – 2:40pm

CHAIR: BRIANNA GONZALEZ

NAVIGATING CHALLENGES: HOW ANTI-DEI LEGISLATION IMPACTS PSI CHI CHAPTERS

BRIANNA GONZALEZ (FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE)

This workshop and focus group event aims to explore anti-DEI legislation's effects on Psi Chi chapters at EPA-linked institutions. Psi Chi members, officers, and chapter advisors are encouraged to attend.

Friday, March 7, 2025
1:40pm – 2:40pm

Symposium

Julliard/Imperial

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: THE INTERNATIONAL COMPETENCES FOR UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY AND YOUR CLASSES AND CURRICULA

Friday, March 7, 2025
1:40pm – 2:40pm

CHAIR: SUSAN A. NOLAN

THE INTERNATIONAL COMPETENCES FOR UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY AND YOUR CLASSES AND CURRICULA

SUSAN A. NOLAN (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

This symposium includes three presentations related to the International Competences for Undergraduate Psychology (ICUP), a new model developed by more than 100 psychology educators from over 40 countries. The first presentation will give an overview of the ICUP and its development. The second will share survey research on students' and educators' perceptions of the ICUP. The third will highlight the importance of cultural competence in the ICUP, comparing Indigenous and Western approaches to psychology education.

Presentations

Development of the International Competences for Undergraduate Psychology: A Truly Global Project

by Susan A. Nolan (Seton Hall University), Rija Sabeeh (Seton Hall University), Ritika Patel (Seton Hall University)

Perceptions of the International Competences for Undergraduate Psychology: Student and Educator Surveys

by Susan A. Nolan (Seton Hall University), Jacquelyn Cranney (University of New South Wales Sydney), Valerie Sorrentino (Seton Hall University), Cassandra Lamastra (Seton Hall University)

Navigating Cultural Heritage in Internationalizing the Psychology Curriculum

by Fanli Jia (Seton Hall University), Qiyue Wu (Seton Hall University), Thomas Schmitt (Seton Hall University)

Friday, March 7, 2025
2:50pm – 3:50pm

Keynote

Westside Ballroom 1 & 2

EPA PRESIDENTIAL KEYNOTE: PATRICIA BROOKS
Friday, March 7, 2025
2:50pm – 3:50pm

CHAIR: JEF LEMOUREUX

CULTIVATING MEDIA LITERACY IN AN ERA OF MISINFORMATION AND MISTRUST

PATRICIA J. BROOKS (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER AND COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND)

Ubiquitous Internet access has altered the information landscape profoundly, bombarding us with content of dubious quality. In 2018, the AASCU launched its Digital Polarization Initiative (DPI) to teach students how to evaluate online content by investigating sources, finding better coverage, and tracing information back to its original context. I present findings from the DPI at CUNY and related work in Canadian high schools, highlighting strategic use of Wikipedia as a tool for developing media literacy.

Friday, March 7, 2025
4:00pm – 5:00pm

Poster

Westside Ballroom 3 & 4

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY POSTERS I
Friday, March 7, 2025
4:00pm – 5:00pm

POSTER 1

DEVELOPMENT OF A SCALE MEASURING TRUST AMONG TEAMMATES IN COMPETITIVE SITUATIONS

FRIEDRICH FELDRAPPE (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH), KRISTIN CISTULLI (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH, CONNECTICUT)

This pilot study is the first attempt at developing a scale measuring trust among teammates in competitive situations. The scale was designed to include five subscales: competence, conscientiousness, prosocial, preparation, and competitiveness. Results suggested strong internal reliability for each subscale and the overall measure. In addition, correlational data suggested strong construct validity of the subscales and overall measure. However, the pilot data do not fully support a multi-factor structure.

POSTER 2

A MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF SPORTS FANS AND UNDERLYING MOTIVATIONS

ALLISON CONSOLI (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY),
THOMAS HATVANY (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The implication from sports motivation researchers is that fans fall into one category. The purpose of this study is to show that that thinking is not completely accurate. A latent profile analysis was conducted. A pilot study could not show distinct classes. It is possible that this was due to the underwhelming performance of Shippensburg's sports teams. It is theorized that this trend will change in a follow-up study of the general public.

POSTER 3

"SHE'S LOOKING FOR A FREE RIDE:" RACIAL STEREOTYPES IN MOCK JURY DELIBERATIONS

JUSTIN RUBY (SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY), SOPHIA EVETT (SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY), ANNE-MARIE HAKSTIAN (SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY)

Research in real and mock jury settings has found racially discriminatory patterns in trial outcomes but few researchers have explored the discussions among jurors leading to their verdicts, let alone discussions about race. In this qualitative analysis, we examined the presence of racial stereotypes in juries with Black jurors versus those with no Black jurors. We found that racial stereotypes were voiced more often and corrected less often when no Black jurors were present.

POSTER 4

"HE SHOULD HAVE BEEN MORE RESPECTFUL." BLAMING THE TARGETS OF RACIAL MICROAGGRESSIONS

KALEIA HAMILTON (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON),
NICKALIA BECKFORD (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON),
MADELINE BULL (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON),
ANTHONY BETANCOURT (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON),
CHRISTIE KARPIAK (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

70 students participated in a mixed-methods study of observers' perceptions of microaggressions in sports and classroom contexts. Participants who identified the microaggression displayed more empathy with the target. Blame of the target took a few forms, including hostility ("he was being rude and talking back") and corrective advice ("he should have been more respectful"). Those who blamed the target had higher color-blind racism scores. These findings are helpful for developing interventions to reduce bystander passivity.

POSTER 5

BIAS ACROSS CONTEXTS: MENTAL HEALTH STIGMA TOWARDS ASIAN, BLACK AND WHITE MEN

BELDINE WASONGA (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), JOHN TAGARIELLO, IRIS MANN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), CASEY SCHOFIELD (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), LEIGH WILTON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), OLIVIA CHAMPEAU (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), ELLA PALMET (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

We tested how participant race (Asian, Black, or White) affects mental health stigmatization in two high-stakes scenarios (S1: hospital treatment-seeking; S2: college application). Across studies, participants (N=1,153) expressed greater stigma towards people who disclosed psychological conditions (e.g., depression) compared to medical conditions (e.g., Crohn's Disease), regardless of race, rating them more dangerous (S1, S2), and less warm, competent, and qualified (S2).

POSTER 6

CHARACTERIZING RACE-RELATED IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT ATTITUDES IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID19

DEVHARA WEERATUNGE (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY),
TESSA RUSCH (CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY),
DAMIAN STANLEY (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

The events of 2020 (i.e. the COVID-19 pandemic, George Floyd's murder, the US elections) impacted intergroup relations throughout U.S. society. Here, we leverage data from the COVIDDynamic project (a large, longitudinal, within-participant study of social-emotional change across 2020; www.coviddynamic.caltech.edu) to investigate how these events influenced US residents' implicit and explicit attitudes towards Black- and Asian- Americans as well as their ability to predict trustworthiness estimations.

POSTER 7

WHITE WOMEN'S PERSONAL SAFETY DECISIONS WHEN ENCOUNTERING BLACK VS. WHITE MEN

SU-YUE WANG (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, GRADUATE CENTER), KERRY O'BRIEN (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, GRADUATE CENTER), CATHERINE GOOD (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, BARUCH COLLEGE)

The current study explores white women's personal safety decisions when facing Black versus white men. White women will be exposed to articles discussing varying levels of gender-based violence (GBV) and then complete a task measuring whether they choose to cross the street or continue straight when walking past a Black or white man. We predict that participants will avoid Black men more than white men; this effect will remain despite orienting participants to GBV.

POSTER 8

UNIVERSITY RESPONSES TO BIAS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR IMPRESSIONS AND BELONGING

JOHN RAYCROFT (BRYANT UNIVERSITY), MAYA NIEMEYER (BRYANT UNIVERSITY), MELANIE MAIMON (BRYANT UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated how universities address campus bias and affect feelings of identity safety for LGBTQIA+ adults. While a manipulation of university responses to bias did not affect participants, we found that the more that participants perceived the university's bias response to be thorough, the higher their expected belonging, the less bias they anticipated, and the more they perceived the university to be honest about diversity efforts. Participants preferred restorative and educational sanctions for bias.

POSTER 9

FLOURISHING AMONG PEOPLE WITH LOWER LIMB AMPUTATION

YASMEEN NAJJAR (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN, CT), LILLIE MACIAS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

The loss of a lower limb has been shown to detrimentally affect well-being, however few studies have explored people's ability to thrive and flourish with lower limb amputation. This mixed-method study reports on preliminary findings of a systematic review and three focus groups with lower limb amputees scheduled in spring =2025. A deductive thematic analysis of transcripts explores key domains of flourishing, including happiness, meaning and purpose, and social relationships.

POSTER 10

"TO KNOW AND BE KNOWN" - FEELING KNOWN AS A BISEXUAL

JULIA MACEY (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), GARY LEWANDOWSKI (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Feeling known by one's romantic partner positively facilitates relationship satisfaction. The present study investigated bisexual individuals' sense of feeling known in their romantic relationships. Participants reported feeling more known when they indicated a lower degree of negative identity attitudes and concealment stress, but did not report feeling more known when they indicated a higher degree of positive identity attitudes. Findings suggest that bisexuals cannot feel known by their partners when preoccupied with unsafe psychological circumstances.

POSTER 11

"RESPONSIBILITY IS ALWAYS ON AFAB PEOPLE": LGBTQ+ PERCEPTIONS OF NEW SPERM-TARGETING CONTRACEPTIVES

THERESA JACKSON (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this research was to explore LGBTQ+ participants' perceptions and willingness to try three new sperm-targeting contraceptives. Qualitative interviews with 13 participants revealed a continued perception that people who have a uterus should have relief from the primary responsibility for contraceptives; however, people who produce sperm might be resistant to accepting products altering their bodies. Results highlighted how social messaging should address these concerns to promote these new products.

POSTER 12

A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY OF SELF-PROTECTION STRATEGIES AMONG US ADULTS

ELIZABETH MAYER (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL, BROWN UNIVERSITY HEALTH), LINDSAY ORCHOWSKI (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR, ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN), DARLENE DEFOUR (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JOCELYN HOLLANDER (DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF OREGON), CLEA SARNQUIST (DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS, STANFORD UNIVERSITY), CHARLENE SENN (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR), MEG STONE (EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, IMPACT BOSTON), MARTHA THOMPSON (DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN'S STUDIES, NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY)

Personal safety is a significant concern for many adults. The present study expands prior research examining self-protection strategies by describing how safety behavior varies as a function of gender, sexual orientation, and race/ethnicity in a sample of US adults (N = 1403). Types of safety behaviors (avoidance-based, reactive, weapon carrying, proactive) varied as a function of gender, sexual minority status, and race, highlighting ways that identity influences attention to personal safety.

POSTER 13

A DEFICIT OF SUPPORT: EXPLORATION OF FIRST-GENERATION COLLEGE STUDENT STRESS AND WELL-BEING

KATHRYN FARIA (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), ARIANA BOTELHO (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), STEPHANIE CASTELLUCCI (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), MACKENZIE BOUDREAU (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), LINDSAY MARTIN (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), THUPTEN TENDHAR (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), MELISSA MARCOTTE (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

First-generation college students (FGCS) face more challenges than continuing-generation students (CGCS), but their institution may impact how those challenges are experienced. The current study used a student-developed Life Balance Scale and the PERMA Profiler to survey students (N = 289) from a working-class northeastern college to explore differences across measures of stress and well-being. FGCS reported greater personal and work stress, more work hours, poorer health, and lower subjective SES. Implications of environment are discussed.

POSTER 14

A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF NARRATIVE IDENTITY AMONG WOMEN RELIGIOUS

KARA GOSNELL (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), ABBY BOYTOS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), SHAKIRA MCKINNEY (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), BRIANNA KLINE (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

Narrative identity refers to an evolving representation of oneself that provides an individual with a sense of meaning and self-continuity across time (McAdams, 2001). The current study is a qualitative analysis of narrative identity among three members of the Sisters of Charity, a Catholic community of women religious. The findings highlight unique ways in which members of religious communities may construct their life stories.

POSTER 15

WOMEN'S BELONGINGNESS AND SELF-EFFICACY IN UK HIGHER EDUCATION STEM COURSES

YUANYI ZHU (CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY)

This study explores factors influencing women's underrepresentation in UK STEM fields, focusing on gender role identity, parental expectations, and national identity. Analyzing data from 284 participants, findings reveal traditional feminine identity negatively impacts STEM choices, with perceptions of expectations and identity playing significant roles. Females reported lower self-belongingness and self-efficacy in STEM than males, highlighting the effects of self-stereotyping. The research underscores the need for inclusive interventions to address these gender-based challenges in STEM.

POSTER 16

A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF PORNOGRAPHY UTILIZATION, ANTI-FAT ATTITUDES, AND GENDER BELIEFS.

ALEXIS RICHESON (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), VIOLETT SPRINGATE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), DEVON TESCHNER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), CHARLOTTE MARKEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Past research suggests that early pornography use results in earlier sexual activity compared to children who are not exposed to pornography. This study suggests that early pornography exposure was associated with greater pornography consumption in adulthood. We further found that pornography use was associated with greater anti-fat attitudes.

POSTER 17

WOMEN'S BODY PERCEPTIONS AND CONSUMPTION OF VIOLENT AND SEXUALLY EXPLICIT MEDIA

CLARE LINDGREN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE MALOVE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), DUA MALIK (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), CHARLOTTE MARKEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This study examined associations among women's exposure to violent and sexually explicit media and their experiences of self-objectification and body image. Overall, analyses reveal that exposure to violent and sexually explicit media predicts women's self-objectification and embodiment. Further, self-objectification moderates some of the associations between women's media exposure and body image.

POSTER 18**AMERICAN E-WASTE: TOP ELECTRONICS PEOPLE FAIL TO RECYCLE**

ZACHARY H. ELLIS (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), TIFFANY PENA (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Electronic waste is a growing concern in clutter research and in understanding environmental footprint. In this study, we utilized a sample of 479 males and 451 females to compare the differences in what electronic items are kept after their usefulness and how these groups differ on how easy it is to get rid of items. Results of descriptive statistics and independent samples T-tests, as well as implications for the field of psychology are discussed.

POSTER 19**VEGANS ARE MORE SELF-COMPASSIONATE AND MORE PROSOCIAL THAN NON-VEGANS**

MICHAEL MAGEE (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), DELINA CHARLES (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), TEYAMO LISBOA (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), SATIA BYRD (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK)

Inspired by a viral photo on social media, our lab wanted to know if vegans had more prosocial tendencies than non-vegans. An online sample of vegans and omnivores completed measures of self-compassion, compassion for others, and prosocialness. Results of independent t tests indicated that vegans are reliably more self-compassionate and more prosocial than non-vegans. But these two groups did not reliably differ in their compassion for others.

POSTER 20**THE IMPACT OF PERCEIVED PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS ON APPROACHING OR AVOIDING A SPECIES**

RICHARD HARNISH (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), BRENNIA TRAVER (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY), NOAH DURSO (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY), ZACHARY LANGFORD (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Physically attractive animals received more protection than unattractive animals (Harnish, 2023). However, this work used self-report measures. Thus, we wished to examine the approach-avoidance behavior of participants. Results revealed a statistically significant difference in approach-avoidance scores between the physically attractive ($M = 18.62$, $SD = 316.66$) and physically unattractive pollinator ($M = -60.59$, $SD =$

319.29), $t(195) = 2.05$, $p < 0.01$. Thus, participants were more likely to approach than avoid the physically attractive pollinator.

POSTER 21**VALUES AND ENVIRONMENTAL TRADEOFFS**

KRISTEN KILGALLEN (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), JOHN COLEY (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

We explore the underlying role of values in the public's acceptance or rejection of certain trade-offs made in environmental plans and policies. Participants are presented with 3 different scenarios for a development project that causes environmental harm followed by either a taboo, tragic, or a taboo tradeoff with the addition of an offset. We examine tradeoffs in projects that violate the sacred value of protecting the planet from climate change or the preservation of biodiversity.

POSTER 22**ALL ABOARD THE BIPARTISAN BUS: ARGUMENT CONGRUENCE AND SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC TRANSIT**

SOPHIA CASTILLO (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), ADAM SMILEY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the impact of politically congruent and incongruent arguments on support for public transit. We hypothesized that Democrats would support public transit regardless of argument congruence, and that Republicans would show support when presented with congruent arguments. Participants ($N=593$) were randomly assigned Democratic arguments or Republican arguments. They were then asked to rate how likely they were to support or oppose each argument. Both hypotheses were supported.

POSTER 23**BUILDING PROTECTIVE BRIDGES: HOPE AND COMMUNITY CONNECTEDNESS IN LGBTQ+ YOUTH EXPERIENCING IPV**

PAU ORTELLS FACI (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), SEUNGJU KIM (UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA CHAMPAGNE), KATIE EDWARDS (UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN), LORREY WHEELER (UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN), HEATHER LITTLETON (UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, COLORADO SPRINGS), JOSEPH GARDELLA (UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN)

This study examined longitudinal associations between LGBTQ+ IPV victimization and substance use among 304 SGMY, testing the moderating roles of LGBTQ+

hope and sense of community. While IPV did not predict alcohol or drug use, a sense of LGBTQ+ community buffered the impact of IPV on alcohol use. No significant effects were observed for LGBTQ+ hope. Findings underscore the importance of fostering community belonging to mitigate substance use risks in SGMY experiencing IPV.

POSTER 24

AGREEABLENESS IS ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED GENEROSITY IN SOCIAL DISCOUNTING AND CHARITABLE GIVING

WENYU YU (CORNELL UNIVERSITY), YI LU (CORNELL UNIVERSITY), CORINNA LOECKENHOFF (CORNELL UNIVERSITY)

Personality is associated with altruism (Oda et al., 2014), but associations to social discounting—declining generosity with increasing social distance—remain unclear. In a life-span sample (N=480), participants answered the BFI-10 and allocated \$100 between themselves and recipients at five social distances or favorite charities. Higher agreeableness was consistently associated with more generous giving across social distances and to charities, and lower social discounting. Methodological limitations and directions for future research are discussed.

POSTER 25

APOLOGIES AND NON-APOLOGIES ARE EQUALLY EFFECTIVE IN REPAIRING RELATIONSHIP DAMAGE

KEVIN MCKILLOP (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), GRACE BROWN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), HEATHER LAMONT (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), IZAIHA SANTIAGO (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), ANNA COURTNEY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), CAMIYA ANDERSON (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), HANNAH SOLGE (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

After watching a video of a staged conflict between a couple in which a woman gives a real apology, a non-apology or no apology to a man, participants did not differentiate between real and non-apologies, and rated both as fuller apologies that were more likely than no apology to repair the damage to the relationship.

POSTER 26

ASSESSING IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT BIASES ON MENTAL HEALTH STATUS AND INTELLIGENCE LEVEL

ELIZABETH MENDE (MARIST COLLEGE), KRISTEN VINCIGUERRA (MARIST COLLEGE), JACK KADLECK

(MARIST COLLEGE), KATHLEEN MORGAN (MARIST COLLEGE), EMMA FREDRICK (MARIST COLLEGE)

The derogatory language that is commonly used to describe the intelligence of people with mental health disorders spurred an investigation into the potential existence of an implicit association between mental illness and unintelligence. Fifty-nine participants completed an Implicit Association Test and answered questions to gauge explicit bias. Their results indicated that an implicit association between mental illness and unintelligence exists but is not correlated with explicit bias.

POSTER 27

ASSESSING PARENTS' MOTIVES FOR DISCUSSING SEXUAL CONSENT

LUIS GOMEZ GORGONIO-SYAS (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), GIANNA LAMENA (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), ALLI KIMMEL (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), SARAH STEVENSON (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), LUCY NAPPER (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

The current study examines parental motives for discussing sexual consent with their emerging adult children, identifying (1) Openness, (2) Reactive, and (3) Prevention as primary communication motives. Openness and Prevention motives were positively associated with relationship quality and parenting self-efficacy. While Reactive motive was negatively associated with self-efficacy. Both Reactive and Prevention motives were associated with greater intentions to communicate about consent in the future. Mothers reported more openness and prevention motives than fathers.

POSTER 28

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN PERCEIVED RESEARCH APPLICABILITY, TRUST IN SCIENCE, MEDIA USAGE, AND FACT-CHECKING

ELSIE WONG (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), AMY WANG (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), ANTONIO FREITAS (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Science skepticism is associated with reduced compliance with recommended health behaviors. We present participants with eight health research recommendations and ask them about their behavioral intentions, perceived research applicability, trust in science, usage of health information sources, and fact-checking behavior. This study aims to investigate potential moderators of the relationship between perceived research applicability and health behavior intentions. This study can help inform future researchers on how to better disseminate their research for lay audiences.

POSTER 29**ATTITUDES TOWARDS DEFENDANT'S USE OF AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE COURT INTERPRETERS**

JOSEPH PRECKAJLO (FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), ABIGAIL OPTHOF (KEAN UNIVERSITY), ERICA BAER (KEAN UNIVERSITY), PALAK VAIDYA (KEAN UNIVERSITY), RICHARD CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

This study explored the influence of court-appointed American Sign Language (ASL) interpreters on sentencing decisions in court. Participants were randomly assigned to scenarios involving defendants who declined interpreter assistance or relied entirely on interpreters. Results showed no significant differences in sentencing recommendations, implying that the interpreter did not influence jurors' sentencing choices. Limitations included the use of simulated scenarios and a student sample. Future research should examine different crimes committed by the defendant.

POSTER 30**BEAUTY STANDARDS NEGATIVELY IMPACT SELF-ESTEEM AND THE MENTAL STATE OF YOUNG ADULTS**

TIANA DELIOTTE (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), FIONA FERGUSON (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), GIOVANNA ROSARIO (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), LAURA EGAN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

Social media can cause the internalization of westernized beauty standards which can then impact self-esteem. This study found that participants avoided non-Western ("inclusive") beauty standards more than Western ("ideal") beauty standards, but that avoidance of "ideal" beauty standards was associated with greater performance-based self-esteem. Findings suggest that westernized beauty standards were internalized by the participants both in their behavioral responses and effects on self-esteem.

POSTER 31**BEHAVIOR BY DESIGN: NORMS INFLUENCE INTENTIONS TO FILL OUT COURSE EVALUATIONS**

ANNABELLE TAYLOR (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

I surveyed college students at Seton Hill University utilizing the theory of planned behavior to predict the intention to fill out course evaluations. A subjective norm manipulation was used to test if this would affect the intentions of college students to fill out course evaluations. Results support literature that subjective norms may not have as much influence on college

students' behavior as the theory of planned behavior proposes.

POSTER 32**BEYOND THE BALLOT – HOW ELECTIONS IMPACT FEELINGS TOWARDS CROSS-PARTY CLOSE OTHERS**

TYLER MCSHANE (PACE UNIVERSITY), COURTNEY GOSNELL (PACE UNIVERSITY)

There is limited prior work on how we maintain close relationships despite political differences. Our study examined how feelings about cross-party close others shift due to election results utilizing a two-part (pre- and post-2024 election) survey design. Initial analyses suggest that when an individual's preferred candidate loses (as opposed to wins) the election, they show more distancing from cross-party close others and have less interest in engaging with them.

POSTER 33**BIAS IN MOCK JURY CASES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS MURDERING THEIR ABUSERS**

ALEXANDRA ROWLAND (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We explore biases of gender and sexuality when sentencing victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) who murder their abusive partners, either premeditatively or in self-defense. Participants (n=494) read vignettes depicting IPV victims who murdered their abuser and were asked to sentence the murderer to jail from 0 to 25 years. There was a significant interaction between these axes. Participants gave longer sentences to heterosexual men killing in self defense than any other group.

POSTER 34**BODY COMPOSITION AND PERCEIVED HEALTH IN FEMALE ATHLETES**

NICOLETTE CANEDA (MANHATTAN UNIVERSITY), KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Body composition influences perceived health, especially in sports with specific physique standards. By examining sports like soccer, gymnastics, and track and field, the study highlights the pressure to meet ideal body images. It emphasizes the normalization of extreme practices like overtraining and underfeeding, advocating for better education and support to promote healthier body perceptions and reduce eating disorders among female athletes.

POSTER 35**BURNOUT AMONG SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS: IMPACT OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AND STRESSOR DOMAINS**

HEIDI FRITZ (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ALLISON YEAGER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ANNA SAGHIRIAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Pre-COVID, special education teachers reported high stress; supportive colleagues and administrators protected against burnout. Little data exist post-COVID. Special educators (n=11) were surveyed regarding stress, support, and mental/physical health. Educators reported highest levels of support from co-teachers (mean=5.5) and lowest from administrators (mean=4.3). Highest stressors included insufficient planning time (mean=5.45), managing challenging student behaviors (mean=5.09), and students' emotional needs (mean=5.09). Maslach burnout indices of exhaustion (mean=35.18) and depersonalization (mean=25.64) were high. Recruitment is ongoing.

POSTER 36**CAN ETHICAL VALUES LEAD TO HAPPINESS? EXPLORING LIFE SATISFACTION**

KARIME RINCON (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), SUNGHUN KIM (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

This study examined the link between happiness and ethical values using World Values Survey data (2017–2022) from the U.S. (N = 2,596) and Mexico (N = 1,741). Life satisfaction served as the outcome variable. For Americans, the regression model predicted 8.5% of variability. For Mexicans, the regression model predicted 2.5% of variability. Conservative ethical values served as a strong predictor. Does holding progressive ethical values lead to low life satisfaction and happiness?

POSTER 37**CHARACTERIZING INDIVIDUAL VALUES ACROSS DIVERSE EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUSES**

XUANZHOU DU (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN), ELIZABETH BAIK (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN), ISABELLE SURIELOW (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN), ANDREW ABEYTA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN), YOONA KANG (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN)

The study explored how subjective (perceived social status) and objective (educational background) socioeconomic statuses shape personal values. Lower education backgrounds emphasized family, while

higher education backgrounds pursued diverse other-related values like compassion. Higher perceived social status correlated with greater importance on self-related values (e.g., power, wealth). Analyzing participants' value ratings and writings revealed these patterns. Understanding values across diverse backgrounds can improve value affirmation interventions, supporting individuals' health outcomes tied to socioeconomic challenges.

POSTER 38**COLLEGE WOMEN'S SEXUAL MINORITY STATUS PREDICTS SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCE AND ASSAULT ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

COLLEEN MCCANN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), SUZANNE L. OSMAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We examined sexual victimization and assault acknowledgment rates among sexual minority (n = 69) and heterosexual (n = 413) undergraduate women. Participants reported their sexual identity and completed sexual victimization and acknowledgement measures. Sexual minority women reported significantly higher rates of victimization (80%) and acknowledgement (73% of victims) than heterosexual women (60%, 46%, respectively). Findings may reflect greater sexual violence awareness/knowledge among sexual minority than heterosexual women, potentially due to their higher risk group membership.

POSTER 39**CONFORMITY IN ONLINE COMMUNITIES**

FILISA MOHABIR (TOURO COLLEGE), CARRIE DIMATTEO (TOURO UNIVERSITY), RIRATOU LAMARRE (TOURO UNIVERSITY)

This study examines how college students interact with social media content on Instagram and TikTok, focusing on introversion-extraversion and self-esteem. Drawing from Asch's conformity theory, 55 students viewed ambiguous and unambiguous profiles and responded to engagement questions. Results showed extroverts engage more with others in physical settings, while introverts engage more online. Participants with low self-esteem interacted more with negative content. Findings highlight the impact of personality traits on digital behavior and mental health.

POSTER 40**CROSS-YEAR FRIENDSHIP RECIPROCITY AT VASSAR COLLEGE**

CONNOR DALGAARD (VASSAR COLLEGE), ALLAN CLIFTON (VASSAR COLLEGE)

Befriending older individuals is adaptive. However, little is known about how this theory holds in college, and whether upperclassmen reciprocate friendships with underclassmen. I will predict the difference score from the grade of each node and quantify the overall amount of bias by grade difference in a friendship matrix of 338 Vassar College students. I will then use QAP network regression to predict differences in friendship reciprocity from differences in class years within each dyad.

POSTER 41

CRITICAL ACTION AND SCHOOL CLIMATE: HOW EQUITY PRACTICES SHAPE STUDENT ENGAGEMENT

TINGSAN CHANG (SMITH COLLEGE), Yael GRANOT (SMITH COLLEGE), MARYSE RICHARDS (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO)

We surveyed high-school students from ~7 diverse Midwestern schools to examine how school practices influence students' critical action. Results revealed that perceptions of restorative justice, bias incident handling, and the sense one's identity was valued significantly impacted critical action. Specifically, effective equity practices, such as well-handled bias incidents, correlated with reduced critical action, potentially reflecting a diminished need for activism in equitable environments. Findings highlight the importance of proactive equity measures in schools.

POSTER 42

DEPRESSION AMONG TRANSGENDER AND GENDER-DIVERSE POPULATIONS: IMPACT OF COMORBIDITY AND COPING FLEXIBILITY

ISA-MARIE KREUZINGER (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE NEW YORK), GABRIELA VILORIO (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), OLIVIA CICILEO (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), KAYLEE FINCH (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), SWEETY SHAKYA (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), MARK BRENNAN-ING (BROOKDALE CENTER FOR HEALTHY AGING, HUNTER COLLEGE), ANNA EGBERT (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Expanding on previous research examining potential risk factors for depression, the current study takes a closer look at the impact of coping flexibility, comorbidities, isolation, and race on depressive symptoms. In a sample of 26 transgender and gender-diverse (TGGD) participants, higher coping flexibility mitigated depressive symptoms, while comorbidities and being a Person of Color increased the risk. These findings call for further exploration of flexible coping as a protective factor in TGGD mental health.

POSTER 43

AUTONOMY SUPPORTED LEADERSHIP STYLE AND SUBORDINATE MOTIVATION AND COMMITMENT

ETHAN COSCIA (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), KARA ERICKSON (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER BUDNICK (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL NIZHNIKOV (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

College student motivation is a valuable topic to study because college students are the newest members of the workforce. Student involvement in campus organizations and acquiring job experience is an opportunity for students to get involved, gain new skills and experience. There are various leadership roles that one can adopt. We hypothesize that the adoption of an autonomy supported leadership style positively correlates with increased subordinate intrinsic motivation, which will predict increased organizational commitment.

POSTER 44

DIFFERENCES IN SENSE OF BELONGING AND ENGAGEMENT AMONG NONTRADITIONAL STUDENTS

GEORGE PERRON (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), PEGGY BRADY-AMOON (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Nontraditional students represent a relevant college population that has often been underrepresented in college retention research. Using a sample of undergraduate students (132), this study explored potential differences among nontraditional students regarding the experience and impact of sense of belonging and student engagement. Findings suggest nontraditional students may be equally impacted by sense of belonging and student engagement, but nontraditional status may impact the types of engagement experienced.

POSTER 45

DIFFERENT NARRATIVE PORTRAYALS: THE EFFECTS OF READING, LISTENING, AND WATCHING

LAURA TURNER (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY), EMMA MALLETT (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY), DUDA RODRIGUES TACACH (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY), GIOVANA MINHA (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY), COLE DAVIS (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY), TYLER BOYLE (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

This investigation explored the effects of different forms of media (reading, listening, and watching) on

positive affect, negative affect, and engagement. Using the same excerpt from the book/film *Seabiscuit*, participants (75 college students) were tasked to read the excerpt from the book, listen to that scene via audiobook, or watch the movie clip. Results indicated negative affect decreased for each of the three conditions, while those who watched the movie reported greater levels of engagement.

POSTER 46

DIGITAL SELF-HARM: THE SIBLING EFFECT

MARGARITA BULATOVA (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH), ALI REVILL (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH), SALLY MCHUGH (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH), AIDAN KARTHA (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH), JULIANA RICCARDI (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH), MCWELLING TODMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

Digital self-harm, defined as anonymously posting hurtful content about oneself online, affects 5% to 10% of US adolescents. Physical self-harm is often linked to negative family experiences, including parental relationships. Building on this, the study explores whether sibling attachment, another key aspect of family dynamics, influences digital self-harm. Preliminary findings from an MTurk sample suggest those without siblings are more likely to engage in digital self-harm, while stronger sibling attachment reduces the likelihood of self-cyberbullying.

POSTER 47

DIVIDED WE THINK: COGNITIVE COMPLEXITY AND PERCEIVED NEGATIVE TRAITS PREDICT AFFECTIVE POLARIZATION

ABIGALE JANTON (MARIST COLLEGE), EMILY HILLIARD (MARIST COLLEGE), KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

We explored predictors of dislike for political outgroup members (i.e. affective polarization) in northeastern US college students. We found that higher levels of affective polarization was predicted by decreased desire for complex thought (measured through NFC scale). While previous work has highlighted the role of exaggerated perceptions of ideological polarization, we found this only through the indirect mediation of perceived negative personality traits. Implications for mechanisms and ways to reduce polarization are discussed.

POSTER 48

ECONOMIC SECURITY AMONG PUERTO RICAN WOMEN: SYSTEMIC BARRIERS AND COMMUNITY STRENGTHS

JASMIN GARCIA (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

This qualitative study investigated economic security among Puerto Rican women (n = 19) using a thematic analysis of focus group sessions conducted in a university-community partnership. Key themes include systemic barriers, such as inequitable public assistance and housing instability, alongside community resilience through mutual aid and solidarity. The findings underscore the need for culturally tailored policy and programming responses that meet economic barriers while emboldening women and community-driven solutions toward lasting equity and well-being.

POSTER 49

EFFECT OF EXCLAMATION POINTS ON THE PERCEPTION OF TONE IN ONLINE COMMUNICATION

LUKE SCHRADER (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

New social cues, such as exclamation points, are essential to our understanding of one's tone in this online age. Participants read one of three emails with a varying number of exclamation points. We hypothesized that the message with a moderate number of exclamation points would be viewed as the most positive. We found significant differences in participants' emotional opinion of the message indicating that a moderate number of exclamation points created a more positive message.

POSTER 50

EFFECT OF FEEDBACK AND GROUP IDENTIFICATION ON SELF-EFFICACY AND ACADEMIC RESILIENCE

OLUTOLA OPEYEMI AKINDIPE (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH FLORIDA)

Although previous studies emphasize that self-reference feedback improves performance more than norm-reference feedback, recent findings reveal the reverse in some situations. Drawing from the Individualism-Collectivism model and the Social Identification theory, this study proposed that there will be an interaction effect of feedback and cultural orientation on self-efficacy and academic resilience. Also, it was hypothesized that in-group identification will moderate the effect of feedback on self-efficacy and academic resilience. Educational implications for practice are discussed.

POSTER 51**EFFECTS OF COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS OF HEIS ON STUDENT BELONGING AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE**

JAY NÚÑEZ (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ANA K. MARCELO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Different factors may affect students' college experiences. However, one understudied area in higher education is if and how community perceptions of the school relate to students' college experiences. Thus, this study examines how community perceptions of higher education institutions (HEIs) relate to student well-being, sense of belonging, and academic achievement. Results contribute to future research on how HEIs can support student populations and surrounding communities.

POSTER 52**EFFECTS OF NEWS MEDIA ON COLLEGE STUDENTS**

LOGAN HEHNER (HARTWICK COLLEGE), DYLAN DWYER (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Extreme media has become increasingly prevalent in recent years, and even more so within politics. Within this study, we researched the connection between extremist media and its effects on the mental health and state optimism of college students. We also examined the interactive effects of baseline optimism on these same outcomes.

POSTER 53**EFFECTS OF PARENTIFICATION ON SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS AND SELF-ESTEEM IN YOUNG ADULTHOOD**

KIMBERLY ADOLFSEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Sibling relationships are important social relationships as they have been seen to affect well-being. Part of these relationships is parentification, which is a child's pattern of parental responsibilities. This study looks at how parentification and perception of their family role affect a person's relationship with their sibling and their self-esteem in young adulthood. Surveying 143 undergraduate college students, this study found that parentification is positively linked to responsibility, sibling closeness, communication, and support.

POSTER 54**EFFECTS OF SLEEP QUALITY AND SHARED LAUGHTER ON ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP QUALITY**

AIZA ISHENOVA (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY), CHERYL CARMICHAEL (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CUNY)

Our 10-day study of romantically partnered individuals (N = 115, Mage = 22.14) examined how good sleep enhances relationship quality (RQ) by fostering shared laughter, a positive relational process requiring cognitive and emotional resources facilitated by sleep. Daily reports of good sleep increased shared laughter, which improved RQ evaluations. Shared laughter mediated the link between sleep and RQ. These findings underscore the importance of both individual and shared experiences in promoting healthier relationships.

POSTER 55**EMPATHY IS STILL HARD WORK: REPLICATION OF CAMERON ET AL. (2019)**

TARA STOPPA (EASTERN UNIVERSITY), SOPHIA BUSHELLI (EASTERN UNIVERSITY), ZACCHAEUS EGER (EASTERN UNIVERSITY)

We conducted a replication of Cameron et al.'s (2019) study on the role of cognitive costs in empathy. Participants (n = 65) completed an empathy selection task, along with measures of effort, aversiveness, and efficacy. Similar to original findings, results indicated that individuals tended to avoid empathy-related tasks and perceived them as more effortful than objective tasks. In contrast, participants did not tend to perceive empathy-related tasks as more aversive or themselves as less efficacious.

POSTER 56**EVOLVING RECIPROCAL DETERMINISM: INCREASING FOCUS ON PERSONAL FACTORS IN TEACHERS' MEANING-MAKING**

SHERIA NEWSOME (TOURO COLLEGE), AMANDA VLACANCICH (TOURO COLLEGE), RENEE BARTON-ROSE (TOURO COLLEGE), JILL ORDYNANS (TOURO COLLEGE)

Through interpretive phenomenological analysis, this longitudinal qualitative study investigated the ways in which teachers make meaning of their work. In line with Bandura's (1986) theory of triadic reciprocal causation, teacher interviews revealed a dynamic interplay of teacher self-efficacy (TSE), teacher-student relationship building, and teaching context. The nature of any one of these variables influenced the others to inform teachers' perceptions of their work, with TSE taking a more prominent role than in prior years.

POSTER 57**NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT & COVID-19 MORTALITY: UNDERSTANDING DISPARITIES**

PATRICK DAWID (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), GREGORY URENA (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ANA CHKAIDZE (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), SHERFRAN LOUHIS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL CHANGOOR (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ELISSA CARCAMO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), PABLO GONZALEZ (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), SEUNGHYUP BAEK (MOUNT SINAI MEDICAL CENTER), PAN CYNTHIA (NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN QUEENS), CRUPI ROBERT (NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN QUEENS), BRONDOLO ELIZABETH (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how neighborhood factors, including ethnic density, influenced COVID-19 mortality. Controlling for demographic variables, no racial/ethnic disparities in case fatality were found. Black ethnic density (ED) was associated with reduced mortality for Black patients but increased risk for Hispanic patients. The level of Asian ED was associated with increased risk for Black patients but decreased risk for Hispanics. Findings highlight the complex role of neighborhood context in health outcomes.

POSTER 58**HISPANIC PARADOX IN COVID-19: PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF ETHNIC DENSITY**

GREGORY URENA (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), PATRICK DAWID (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), KEEANA QUINONES (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), SEUNGHYUP BAEK (MOUNT SINAI MEDICAL CENTER), KATIE AYALA (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), BIANCA CORREA (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JULISSA OSORNO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), CELESTE GABLE (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), PHYLLIS AUGUST (WEILL CORNELL MEDICINE), SUSAN EMRO (NEW YORK-PRESBYTERIAN QUEENS), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the relationships between neighborhood context, comorbidity burden, and mortality in a sample of Hispanic and non-Hispanic White (NHW) COVID-19 patients. We found that Hispanics had a relatively lower comorbidity burden than NHWs. Hispanic ethnic density (HED) was associated with lower levels of certain comorbidities for Hispanic patients. These findings are consistent with the Hispanic Paradox theory.

POSTER 59**STRESS, COMMUNITY, AND COVID-19: A PUBLIC DATASET FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH**

NICK UNGSON (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), CARLI O'NEILL (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We present longitudinal survey data from 2,500 U.S. adults across five time points during the COVID-19 pandemic. Strong community identification predicted reduced stress, outperforming identification with other important groups (e.g., family, friends), especially early in the pandemic. We plan to publish this data along with full survey materials to support research on mental health, community engagement, and pandemic responses. Key measures include stress, community identification, and demographic controls, perceptions of pandemic disruption, and health behaviors.

POSTER 60**CONTRADICTIONARY HEALTH INFORMATION IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: EFFECTS ON COGNITION AND AROUSAL**

CHRISTOPHER WELLER (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY-BROOKLYN), NICHOLAS PAPOUCHIS (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY-BROOKLYN)

This study examines the effects of exposure to contradictory health information, focusing on cognitive outcomes in the context of COVID-19. Using a between-subjects experimental design, participants were exposed to either contradictory or congruent health information. The study explored epistemic freezing, cognitive arousal, and the moderating roles of need for cognitive closure and race. Findings suggest that while arousal impacts information recall, contradictory information did not significantly affect memory, suggesting other cognitive mechanisms at play.

POSTER 61**EXAMINING THE ROLE OF INTERGENERATIONAL LIVING IN SHAPING AGEIST BELIEFS**

ERICA DEWEY (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), YEIN CHO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), HELENA SWANSON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study analyzes the role of co-residency with older adults in shaping ageist beliefs. Two independent t-tests show no significant difference in ageist beliefs between younger adults who have lived with an older adult recently (within the last six months) or currently, and those who have not. These findings challenge previous research, suggesting that living experience with older adults may not be the only significant factor influencing younger adults' ageist belief.

POSTER 62**EXAMINING INTERGROUP BIAS IN JUDICIARY APPEALS: IMPLICATIONS FOR POST-CONVICTION INTAKE DECISIONS**

CARL WIEDEMANN (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY),
ANTONIO L. FREITAS (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

This research seeks to examine intergroup biases in wrongful conviction case review. Academic judiciary case vignettes will serve as an experimental proxy to be reviewed by subjects. I hypothesize that perceptions of in-group status with applicants will interact with other case details, including mitigating evidence, predicting recommendations for reopening cases. Additional analyses, including the employment of a decision tree algorithm, will be used to model information weighting in case review.

POSTER 63**EXPLORING IMPLICIT BIAS IN PERCEPTION**

CHRISTIAN CRUZ (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH),
KRISTIN CISTULLI (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

The purpose of this study was to investigate perceptions of age and race in a non-emergency helping scenario. Participants were asked to imagine a waiter dropping money and how they would expect an experimentally manipulated target to react in that scenario. Results suggested that participants were more likely to expect the younger targets to notice the situation and that they were more likely to expect the adolescent Black target to keep the money.

POSTER 64**EXPLORING PERCEPTIONS OF PSILOCYBIN USE FROM PROFESSIONALS IN RECOVERY**

JASON EIDLE (INDEPENDENT), KATELYNN COLANTONI-OWENS (INDEPENDENT), DEAN STANKOSKI (INDEPENDENT), ERIN DENEKE (INDEPENDENT), ALBERT GARCIA-ROMEU (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY)

In this sub-study (n = 57) we examined the perceptions of professionals in recovery from substance use disorder regarding psilocybin use. Findings show that those who have lived experience with psilocybin tended to score higher on topics such as knowledge of therapeutic uses, risks/benefits, belief that psilocybin can be delivered safely in clinical environments, and legal non-medical/recreational use. Yet, professionals without lived experience regarding psilocybin endorsed greater interest in receiving training to provide psilocybin-assisted treatment.

POSTER 65**EXPLORING ATTITUDES TOWARD AI-FACILITATED CHEATING IN ACADEMIC SETTINGS**

SAMANTHA GOLDMAN (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY),
SAADET CEYNEK (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), NICK ASHENFELTER (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), WILKES JONES (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER RYAN (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), MARIE LOROZ (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), RYAN VALCARCEL (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), PATRICK MARKEY (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Rapid technological advancements are changing classroom dynamics, especially with the rise of artificial intelligence (AI). This research aims to investigate which people perceive AI-facilitated cheating as more unethical relative to human cheating in an academic setting. A total of 150 participants will complete a series of online questionnaires. I predict that individuals who are closed-minded, resistant to change, and strongly value honesty will perceive AI-assistance in the classroom as more unethical relative to human-assistance.

POSTER 66**EXAMINING THE ROLE OF INTERSECTIONAL IDENTITIES IN WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES OF STALKING**

EMMANUELA ONYILOKWU (TOWSON UNIVERSITY),
RUISSHA PRASAI (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW ABELL (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), ALISSA CABALU (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), ANNA ROTH (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA DARDIS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the rates and frequency of Intimate Partner Stalking (IPS) among undergraduate female students (n = 674) based on intersecting identity variables. Overall, 36.5% (n = 246) of women reported experiencing IPS, with rates higher among LGB White women (45.9%) than straight Black women (19.7%). Additionally, straight Black women experienced a significantly lower frequency of IPS victimization than all other identity groups. These results suggest notable differences in IPS victimization among women

POSTER 67**EXPLORING THE PERCEIVED ACCEPTABILITY OF BLUNT TRUTHS**

DANIEL HRUBES (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), ISABELLE BAGON (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), KAITLYN DE LA CRUZ (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), MIA VALENTIN (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

This study explored factors that might influence the perceived acceptability of blunt truths. Participants were asked to rate the acceptability of blunt truths told in 3 different scenarios. They were assigned to conditions that varied depending on the utility of the information and the perspective taken while evaluating the blunt truth. Perceived acceptability was higher when the truthful information had immediate utility value. However, the influence of perspective on perceived acceptability varied across scenarios.

POSTER 68

FACTORS INFLUENCING ACADEMIC MOTIVATION AND ITS IMPACT ON FIRST-YEAR COLLEGE STUDENT PERSISTENCE

AMANDA ROBINSON (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY), DENINE NORTHRUP (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY)

With ever-increasing emphasis on college students' success and persistence, understanding students' academic motivation is critical. This study examines demographic and psychosocial factors that affect academic motivation in first-year college students. An online self-report survey was conducted with 503 students, containing academic motivation, resilience, and anxiety measures, and merged with admissions data. Results identified factors that differentiated students' intrinsic, extrinsic, and/or amotivation levels, including gender, resilience levels, first-generation status, ethnicity, college of study, and residence type.

POSTER 69

FEAR OF THE OLDER SELF: AGEISM THROUGH THE LENS OF AGING ANXIETY

MARYBETH APRICENO (FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE A CAMPUS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), SAMANTHA SYSAK (FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE), JENNA GILIBERTI (FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE), MINAH SALEEM (FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE)

Aging anxiety leads to avoidance of older adults and may account for one fourth of ageist attitudes. A meta-analysis on ageism reduction found intergenerational contact reduces ageist attitudes but may increase aging anxiety. In this study, aging anxiety did not differ significantly between participants who saw an age-progressed image of their face and participants who saw older adults. Future research examining intergenerational contact should examine aging anxiety as a potential side effect.

POSTER 70

FROM PURITY TO PROPOSALS: DRIVE TO MARRY IN CHRISTIAN UNDERGRADUATES

SOPHIE GUTHRIE (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), ADAM SMILEY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), JESSICA HOCKING (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

In this study, the researchers sought to explore correlations between Ring by Spring culture, purity culture, and intrinsic religiosity and their role in the drive to marry of Christian undergraduate students. They also investigated the role of race, age, and gender. This study resulted in the development of an original Ring by Spring Scale. Primary researcher, Sophie Guthrie, will present the findings of this study.

POSTER 71

GRIT AND RESILIENCE: ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS COPING WITH NON-CANCER CHRONIC ILLNESSES

AMANDA MARIN-CHOLLOM (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), ZACHARY FORTE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), KERINDU IHEAGWARA (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

In a sample of AYAs coping with non-cancer chronic illnesses, the relationship between grit and mental health outcomes and the mediating role of coping, and resilience as a moderator was examined. The relationship between grit and mental health can either be direct or indirect through coping. The negative indirect effects of substance abuse, behavioral disengagement, and self-blame coping, suggest that these mediators suppress the relationship between more grit and fewer symptoms of anxiety and depression.

POSTER 72

EXPLORING PREDICTORS OF MEANING IN LIFE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

LARA/LADYBUG PAOLINO (MOLLOY UNIVERSITY), FAITH ROUSSEAU (MOLLOY UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER ELLIOTT (MOLLOY UNIVERSITY)

The meaning of life is very complex and is understudied in college samples. Our study examines how factors like social support, religion, and hobbies impact college students' meaning in life. Data collection is underway using an online survey, with a target sample size of n=75-100. Although this is a single-institutional sample, which limits generalizability, this is an important topic to explore in this understudied sample.

POSTER 73

EYE OF THE BEHOLDER: VISUAL MEDIA AND FICTION IN PARASOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

KYLA BURKE (SUNY ONEONTA), MICHAEL FABER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ONEONTA)

Parasocial relationships (one-sided emotional connections with unattainable media characters) are becoming increasingly diversified by the relevance of social media. We present data from an online questionnaire measuring personality and social behavior variables believed to be related to PSRs. Research hypotheses include testing visual (versus nonvisual) content and character fictionality as contributors to PSR strength within social media. Investigations of the relative contributions of these variables to PSR strength are ongoing.

POSTER 74

HIKIKOMORI AND INTERNET ADDICTION IN US COLLEGE STUDENTS

MAI TRAN (UNION COLLEGE), CAMERON KAY (UNION COLLEGE)

We examined the association between Hikikomori and internet addiction in a sample of US undergraduate students (N = 437). Consistent with our preregistered hypotheses, we found a large positive correlation between the two constructs. Moreover, we found that the correlation did not differ from that observed among Japanese undergraduate students in a prior study. The present results indicate that social withdrawal could be a risk factor for internet addiction in the US (and vice versa).

POSTER 75

HOW RELATIONSHIP PARTNERS' BIG FIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS PREDICT ROMANTIC PARTNER EVALUATIONS

FRANK HAGGERTY (ITHACA COLLEGE), RACHEL BRODY (ITHACA COLLEGE), MAGGIE FARBER (ITHACA COLLEGE), ALLIE RICHTER (ITHACA COLLEGE), EMMA HEINZE (ITHACA COLLEGE), NOELLE SETZER (ITHACA COLLEGE), MARY TOWNSEND (ITHACA COLLEGE), CHRISTIAN CANETE (ITHACA COLLEGE), LEIGH NATURALE (ITHACA COLLEGE), GRACE LILL (ITHACA COLLEGE), LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Research suggests that some Big Five personality traits are more important for evaluating current or potential romantic partners than others, but much of this earlier research has been on samples from Western, educated, industrialized, rich, and democratic nations. In a large international dataset with participants who were in or not in a romantic relationship, we found that partners' perceived agreeableness, conscientiousness, and emotional stability related most strongly to relationship evaluations.

POSTER 76

IDENTITY LABELS AND PERCEPTIONS OF AUTISM

LUCY NAPPER (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), JESS COSTENBADER (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), GAVIN FOX (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), MINH QUANG LUONG (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), MARGARET MUNLEY STONE (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

The language used to describe autism has the potential to be stigmatizing. In this experiment, college students were randomized to read about either: a clerical assistant identified as autistic, a college student described as neurodivergent, an autistic college student, or a college student with no identity described. We found that there were differences in acceptance scores across conditions, suggesting that including information about identity (neurodivergent or autism in the non-college student conditions) increased acceptance.

POSTER 77

HOW OFTEN DOES WELLBEING NEWS REPORT RESEARCH PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS?

AMY WANG (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), ANTONIO FREITAS (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), XIA ZHENG (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), ANNE MOYER (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), DIYA PATEL (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), SAMAIRA PAWA (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), HEEJOO SHIN (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), ELSIE WONG (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Past research has shown that scientific publications underreport participant demographic information. However, it has not been studied how often research-related news articles describe participant demographics. We conduct a content analysis of wellbeing research news from ten popular news outlets. We measure the rate that news articles report demographics, and whether this rate is associated with article publication year, readability, and wordcount. This study may provide insight into how research is portrayed to lay audiences.

POSTER 78

IMPACT OF "ELECTABILITY" ON CANDIDATE CHOICE

ALIX ALTO (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), JOEL GINN (BOSTON COLLEGE), PHILLIP JAUREGUI, GREGG SPARKMAN (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Discourse emphasizes the importance of "electability" in voting. However, people may not be accurate in their perceptions of who is electable. The present

research examined whether priming concerns about the electability of Presidential candidates led participants to support candidates more or less likely to win a general election, or did not impact vote choice. We find that when emphasizing electability, Republicans and more educated Democrats select candidates they view as more electable.

POSTER 79

IMPACT OF TEAMMATE BODY LANGUAGE ON INDIVIDUAL SELF-CONFIDENCE IN SPORTS

COLE SHARPBACK (LYCOMING COLLEGE), APRIL DRUMM-HEWITT (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

The current study aims to identify the impact of teammate body language on individual viewer confidence. Results suggest that viewing positively perceived cues, as opposed to negative cues, results in higher confidence, and that non-athletes are affected more by negative body language cues than athletes.

Friday, March 7, 2025

4:00pm – 5:00pm

Paper

Broadhurst/Belasco

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS II

Friday, March 7, 2025

4:00pm – 5:00pm

4:00pm – 4:10pm

EVENTS IN THE HOME COUNTRY AND IMMIGRANTS' DISTRESS IN THE HOST COUNTRY

ALIREZA ZAREIAN JAHROMI (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), ZANIV CHHINA (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), JOSHUA L. BROWN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

In September 2022, Iran confronted major social upheaval. The death of Mahsa Amini, while in custody, sparked protests across the country for several months. These events were expected to have significant psychological and emotional repercussions for Iranians living in Iran. In the current study, we examined the effects of these events on the Iranian immigrants' distress in the United States and how emotion regulation, acculturation, and social support might influence this relationship.

4:15pm – 4:25pm

LANGUAGE USE AMONG ENGLISH/EAST-ASIAN BILINGUAL INDIVIDUALS: A META-ANALYSIS

JORDAN SCHRIVER (CRANDALL UNIVERSITY), ELAINE PERUNOVIC (UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK)

In this research, we sought to understand how the language that an English/East-Asian bilingual person uses to complete a culturally relevant task affects the way that they respond to that task. A systematic review and meta-analysis, revealed an overall significant effect ($g = .27$), indicating that when language is manipulated, responses are generally consistent with the cultural norms associated with the language being spoken.

4:30pm – 4:40pm

SCHIZOPHRENIA STIGMA IN THE UNITED STATES AND VIETNAM: A CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON

SWAPNIL JHAJHARIA (UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I AT MANOA), SARAH NOSEK (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

The study examines the stigmatization of schizophrenia symptoms across two cultures: the United States and Vietnam. In an online survey, 297 participants read a vignette manipulating a target individual's labeling, relational distance, and experience with hallucinations. Results showed significant cultural differences across four types of stigma: perceived public, treatment-related, stereotypes/prejudice, and discrimination. These findings underscore the crucial role of cultural context in shaping schizophrenia-related stigma, emphasizing the need for culturally competent mental health interventions.

Friday, March 7, 2025

4:00pm – 5:00pm

Paper

Odets

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: MEMORY

Friday, March 7, 2025

4:00pm – 5:00pm

CHAIR: ALEX DANIEL

4:00pm – 4:10pm

LONG-TERM MEMORY IN CALIFORNIA SEA LIONS (ZALOPHUS CALIFORNIANUS)

KRISTY BIOLSI (MARIST COLLEGE)

Our current research focused on long-term memory in California sea lions for a simple discrimination task. Two subjects were tested on a simple discrimination

task after four delay periods with the maximum being 1042 days (over 2.5 years). On all testing sessions, having no intervening exposure to the stimuli, the task, or the apparatus, both subjects performed at near perfect levels, adding to the sparse data available on the long-term memory capabilities of marine mammals.

4:15pm – 4:25pm

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN MEMORY, MOOD, AND ANXIETY IN INDIVIDUALS WITH POST-CONCUSSION SYNDROME

SHANNON O'LOUGHLIN (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY),
SHAUN COOK (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

This study evaluated the relationship between memory impairments associated with post-concussion syndrome (PCS) when anxiety and/or depressive symptoms are present. Memory, along with mood and anxiety were assessed in a patient with PCS and controls via a standardized assessment and self-report measures, respectively. Percentile rank and mean scores described the patient's performance on verbal and visual memory recall as poorer and accompanied by higher levels of anxiety and depression when compared to controls.

4:30pm – 4:40pm

THE TRIAL-SPACING EFFECT: THE ROLE OF INTERVAL CONTENT IN ENHANCING FREE-RECALL

DENIS POGOSYAN (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON), DAVE JIANG (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON), RAFI ARNOB (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON), JAMES E. WITNAUER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK BROCKPORT), ROBIN MURPHY (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD), RALPH R. MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

Two experiments manipulated duration and content of intervals between learning trials towards influencing memory retention in list-learning tasks, contrasting four accounts of the trial-spacing effect. Experiment 1 replicated the frequently-reported observation that spaced repetition of words enhanced recall compared to massed repetition. Experiment 2 revealed that interjecting intertrial interval (ITI) content with non-target stimuli further improves recall beyond spacing alone. These findings suggest that ITI content significantly influences retention, likely by impacting rehearsal.

4:45pm – 4:55pm

EVALUATING SUSPECT GUILT BASED ON EYEWITNESS CONFIDENCE AND FACE RECOGNITION ABILITY

ROBERT LOCKAMYER (SUNY ONEONTA), CURT CARLSON (EAST TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY)

Research has shown that a strong confidence-accuracy (CA) relationship exists for eyewitness identifications (e.g., Wixted & Wells, 2017). There are a few exceptions, one of which is face recognition ability (FRA; Grabman et al., 2019). We investigated how laypeople assess eyewitness IDs based on confidence and FRA. Across three experiments, we found laypeople understand that FRA can affect eyewitness accuracy for choosers, but not rejectors. We attempted to improve juror's decision making using expert testimony.

Friday, March 7, 2025

4:00pm – 5:00pm

Paper

Wilder

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES

Friday, March 7, 2025

4:00pm – 5:00pm

CHAIR: WILLIAM J. KOWALCZYK

4:00pm – 4:10pm

DRINKING COLLEGE STUDENTS MAKE RATIONAL CHOICES ABOUT DRINKING...AT LEAST SOMETIMES.

WILLIAM J. KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE),
MADISON L. CORSO (DREXEL UNIVERSITY),
JACQUELINE A. GERSTENBERGER (HARTWICK COLLEGE),
LAUREN K. GIFFORD (HARTWICK COLLEGE),
MELANIE L. MOHN (HARTWICK COLLEGE),
PAULLER A. MUSYOKA (HARTWICK COLLEGE),
OLIVIA ROTH (HARTWICK COLLEGE),
ABIGAIL J. SCHWARTZ (HARTWICK COLLEGE),
ABIGAIL M. WHITE (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

College students drink problematically, which has been associated with stress and mood disturbances. Using daily diaries, we examined the impact of mood and stress during the day on drinking that night, and the impact of drinking on the following day's mood and stress. Contrary to the idea that students drink because they are stressed, students moderated their drinking when experiencing stress, indicating rational

decision making. However, this effect was not consistent across all stressors.

4:15pm – 4:25pm

ADAPTING A CANNABIS HARM REDUCTION WORKSHOP FOR PEER-DELIVERY IN COLLEGIATE SETTINGS

MARY TABIT (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), ALLISON BARBIERRI (IMMACULATA UNIVERSITY)

As one of the most widely used substances in college, it is important that students receive cannabis-related education, are knowledgeable about harm reduction strategies, and have an informed understanding of relevant laws and policies early in their educational careers. This session will review an adapted workshop, designed for peer delivery, that provides college students with a brief, plain language overview of expected effects, safety-promoting behaviors, and available support resources related to cannabis use.

4:30pm – 4:40pm

SOCIAL COGNITION AND INTERACTIVE TRAINING FOR FIRST-EPIISODE, DRUG-NAÏVE MDD PATIENTS

SHIYI (SUZY) JI (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), YONG ZHANG (UNIT OF BIPOLAR DISORDER, TIANJIN ANDING HOSPITAL), JIAXIN LI (UNIT OF BIPOLAR DISORDER, TIANJIN ANDING HOSPITAL)

This study explores the effects of social cognition and interaction training (SCIT) on serum neurotrophic factors and psychosocial functioning in first-episode, drug-naïve MDD patients. An 8-week randomized controlled trial compared SCIT to cognitive behavioral therapy, measuring depressive symptoms, functional impairment, and serum BDNF/GDNF levels. Results showed SCIT significantly improved social function and specific domains, with GDNF level changes linked to autonomy and financial improvements. Findings support SCIT's efficacy in enhancing psychosocial outcomes in MDD.

4:45pm – 4:55pm

AN EVALUATION OF GROUP FACTORS ON BODY IMAGE INTERVENTION OUTCOMES

RACHEL MACINTYRE (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY HOWARD (AUGUSTANA UNIVERSITY), KRISTIN HERON (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY)

The Body Project is a group body image intervention for college students. It fosters a supportive environment among participants; however, the social

aspects of the intervention have been under-examined. We examined two group factors that may predict decreases in intervention outcomes. Participants who perceived greater similarities between themselves and other members and greater closeness with the group experienced significant decreases in several outcomes. These factors are important to evaluate and generate in intervention modifications.

**Friday, March 7, 2025
4:00pm – 5:00pm**

Event

Julliard/Imperial

**APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY EVENT:
PROCRASTINATION
Friday, March 7, 2025
4:00pm – 5:00pm**

AT LAST MY EPA PRESENTATION ON PROCRASTINATION

JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

It is said, "everyone procrastinates, but not everyone is a procrastinator." In this Invited Keynote, the causes and consequences, plus "cures", of Chronic Procrastination are presented. Learn what both behavioral and cognitive (indecision) forms procrastination are and are not. You might be surprised to learn that poor time management, laziness, simple delays are NOT procrastination for the 20% of adult men and women who live this maladaptive lifestyle.

**Friday, March 7, 2025
4:00pm – 5:00pm**

Symposium

Ziegfeld

**HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM:
CRITICAL PSYCHOLOGY IN CONTENTIOUS TIMES
Friday, March 7, 2025
4:00pm – 5:00pm**

CHAIR: MICHELLE FINE

CRITICAL PSYCHOLOGY IN CONTENTIOUS TIMES

MICHELLE FINE (GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY)

In the US a vibrant and growing strain of Critical Psychology, rooted in Latin American liberatory theory,

transnational writings on colonialism, emanates from across the globe. At the Graduate Center, CUNY, we have curated a program in Critical Psychology: interrogating structural power arrangements and launched from critical race/decolonizing/science studies. Many of our projects are participatory, designed with/led by communities under siege and movements for justice. Each paper sketches a sub-area, with empirical examples.

Presentations

What can the social studies of science offer psychology?

by Donald Brown (York University)

Tracing the faint presence/absence of anti-Black racism in discursive psychology

by Krystal Perkins (SUNY Purchase), Krystal Perkins (SUNY Purchase)

We Deserve to Be Safe: A study of explore how New Yorkers living in heavily policed neighborhoods understand and experience safety

by Brett Stoudt (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

Critical Neuropsychology: Interrogating and racializing the epistemic, methodological, assessment and care practices within neuropsychology and care

by Desiree Byrd (Queens College and the Graduate Center, CUNY)

Decolonizing psycho-analytic theory: On the couch/off the couch/on the streets

by Daniel Jose Gaztambide (Queens College and CUNY Graduate Center)

Discussant

Michelle Fine (The CUNY Graduate Center)

Friday, March 7, 2025

4:00pm – 5:00pm

Symposium

O'Neill

PSI CHI SYMPOSIUM: GRADUATE SCHOOL CHOICES AND CHALLENGES

Friday, March 7, 2025

4:00pm – 5:00pm

CHAIR: TONY CRESPI

GRADUATE SCHOOL: CHOICES AND CHALLENGES IN A CHANGING ACADEMIC CLIMATE

TONY CRESPI (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

Clinical or School Psychologist? Forensic Psychologist or Counselor? Where are shortages? Where are the areas of surplus? Do you know the largest employers? What about Marriage and Family Therapy? The maze is daunting. At the same time students can choose brick and mortar or distance education? This presentation examines options, considers the job market, explores licensure, and examines options and opportunities. The interactive discussion format is intended to provide an engaging platform for participants.

Presentations

School Psychology To Forensic Psychology: Opportunities and Options

by Tony Crespi (University of Hartford)

Traditional and Distance Graduate Programs: Education And Employment In A Changing Educational Sphere

by Michael Amico (Connecticut State Community College at Housatonic)

Inside Graduate School: From School To The World of Work

by Brittney Felder (Cheshire Public Schools, Connecticut)

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 2025

Saturday, March 8, 2025

8:00am – 9:00am

Poster

Westside Ballroom 3 & 4

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY POSTERS

Saturday, March 8, 2025

8:00am – 9:00am

POSTER 1

"UNPACKING ESSENTIALISM: COGNITIVE BARRIERS TO KNOWLEDGE ACQUISITION AND INTEGRATION"

JAMES REEDY (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ALENA ESPOSITO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates how essentialist thinking—attributing fixed, inherent traits to natural kinds and social groups—affects knowledge acquisition and cognitive biases. Using measures of essentialism, theory of mind, and heuristic reasoning, we explore how essentialist reasoning interacts with biases to hinder the generation of accurate, self-derived factual knowledge. By examining its impact on both natural and social categories, this research sheds light on the

cognitive barriers essentialism imposes on learning and adaptation in novel contexts.

POSTER 2

"WHERE ARE YOU?" MEASURING INTERNAL VSEXTERNAL ATTENTIONAL FOCUS DURING EXPERIMENTAL PERFORMANCE ART

VICTOR OMILABU (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), EDWARD VESSEL (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), MURAT ADASH (GOLDSMITHS, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, KINGSTON UNIVERSITY)

How do shifts in focus between the external world and internal thoughts relate to experiences of art? We piloted an experimental artistic performance in which eleven participants responded to attentional prompts crafted to elicit shifts in internal and external focus. Results revealed variability in focus, with certain moments, such as guided meditation, effectively inducing internal focus. These findings offer insights into measurement of attentional dynamics during performance art, with implications for education and therapeutic applications.

POSTER 3

ADHD SYMPTOMS MODERATING THE IMPACT OF ZOOM'S SELF-VIEW FEATURE ON COGNITIVE LOAD

ABIGAIL WEIR (THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE), ABIGAIL FINDLEY (THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, THE GRADUATE CENTER), JENNIFER DE RUTTE (THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, THE GRADUATE CENTER), DANA LANE (THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE), MAYLYN MEI (THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE), JULIET WESCHKE (THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE), SARA ZALANYI (THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE), TRACY DENNIS-TIWARY (THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, THE GRADUATE CENTER)

Individuals with ADHD may experience heightened cognitive load during video conferencing due to the self-view feature's distracting nature, particularly during passive tasks like watching lectures. In contrast, active tasks such as completing quizzes, may mitigate this effect by requiring more engagement. The self-view feature may also stabilize anxiety by providing consistent visual feedback for self-monitoring. Findings highlight self-view's dual role: increasing cognitive demands for those with ADHD during passive tasks and reducing anxiety through self-monitoring.

POSTER 4

ANCHORS AWEIGH: ANCHOR FORMAT AND STIMULUS VALENCE ON MAGNITUDE OF ANCHORING

GREGORY LAHR (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), SOPHIE MARKLE (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), AVA WEIKEL (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER ASMUTH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Prior research investigating the influence of anchor format and stimulus valence has yielded inconclusive results. This study investigates how numeric and semantic anchors, paired with positive and negative stimuli, influence judgment. Forty-eight undergraduates estimated values for stimuli items presented with numeric (48) or semantic anchors (forty-eight) and positive or negatively-valenced content. Numeric anchors, positively-valenced stimuli, and high anchor values had a stronger anchoring effect. These findings support previous research on factors that influence anchoring heuristics.

POSTER 5

ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, AND ALCOHOL USE ON ATTENTIONAL BIAS: EMOTIONAL GO/NO-GO TASK.

LEANDRA BACHE (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), BRIGID BALDWIN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), GRACE WALSH (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), SAGE MCKIM (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), AUDREY WEIL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Understanding the impacts of mental disorders on cognitive processes including control and inhibition allows for further insight on how psychopathological traits affect neural functioning across the brain. By using an emotional go/no-go task, the effects of harmful alcohol use, high trait anxiety, and high depression will be evaluated by ERP analysis on N2 and P3 amplitude. The threatening stimuli increase amplitude in these potentials depending on high traits of these disorders.

POSTER 6

ARE ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES ON EXTERNALIZING BEHAVIORS MEDIATED BY NEURAL RESPONSES TO REWARD?

MATTHEW MCCORMICK (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), COOPER SHARP (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA MATTHEISS (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), SARAH WEINSTEIN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), THOMAS OLINO (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JEREMY MENNIS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), DAVID V. SMITH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Externalizing behaviors have been linked to neighborhood disadvantage and alterations in neural responses to reward. Yet, these factors have not been studied together, making it unclear how they jointly contribute to externalizing behaviors. We will use the ABCD dataset, which follows individuals from youth to adulthood, and contains 11,875 participants at baseline. We will evaluate the hypothesis that the effects of neighborhood disadvantage on externalizing behaviors are mediated by neural responses to reward.

POSTER 7

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY RETRIEVAL AS INTERVENTION TO INCREASE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN ADULTS 60+

ZUZANNA SMURZYNSKA (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), EMILY LEROLLAND (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), KAREN SIEDLECKI (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether recalling an autobiographical memory related to physical activity (PA) increases subsequent PA in older adults over the age of 60. Participants (N=492) were randomly assigned to control or experimental groups (in which participants retrieved a motivational autobiographical memory associated with exercise). One week later participants (N=339) completed a second survey assessing PA levels. Analyses indicate that there was no main effect of condition on PA levels at Time 2.

POSTER 8

BAD WORDS, BAD VIBES: THE EFFECT OF MOOD ON MEMORY

LIAM PEREGOY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), LOGAN KENNY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), GRACE BROWN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The impact of mood on memory was investigated by inducing frustration in college-aged participants with a stressful neuropsychological test. Recall and recognition memory were then tested with either negative or neutral word lists. First, results confirmed the PASAT as a stressful neuropsychological test. Secondly, statistical trends suggested that stressed participants in the negative condition remembered more stimuli overall than stressed participants in the neutral condition. Implications for clinicians are discussed.

POSTER 9

CAN GRAPHICAL ANNOTATIONS ELIMINATE THE Y-AXIS TRUNCATION EFFECT?

CHRISTINA REIFERT (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), JOSHUA N. DIMAYUGA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL C. BARNARD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), ANNAPURA SAHA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), KELLY M. GOEDERT (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

People perceive differences to be larger when viewing bar graphs whose y-axis starts above, rather than at, zero (truncation effect). Using a paradigm from Yang et al. (2021), we investigated whether warnings or numerical annotations would reduce the truncation effect. We tracked participants' eye movements while they viewed bar graphs with and without truncated axes. Participants rated the size of the differences in each graph. We expect reduced effects of truncation with numerical annotations.

POSTER 10

COGNITIVE BIASES ASSOCIATED WITH SPECIFIC AND GENERALIZED BELIEFS IN CONSPIRACY THEORY

PETER FROST (SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE UNIVERSITY), ABBY ALEXAKOS (SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE UNIVERSITY), CAROLYN GOULD-FAULKNER (SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE UNIVERSITY)

We hypothesized that certain cognitive biases are associated with a tendency to believe in conspiracy theories. These biases were assessed using the Cognitive Bias Questionnaire for Psychosis (CBQp). The findings revealed that the cognitive biases of the CBQp, particularly anomalous perception, jumping to conclusions, intentionalizing, threatening event, and emotional reasoning, were correlated with generalized and more specific beliefs in conspiracies. The theoretical implications for conspiracy belief and subclinical delusional ideation are considered.

POSTER 11

COMPARING AUDIO AND VISUAL STIMULI WITH A DRM TASK

KYLEE CRAIN (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), NICOLE CALMA-RODDIN (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

The Deese-Roediger-Mcdermott (DRM) test is common in false memory research, generally focusing on visually-presented stimuli. Little work, however, has tested auditory false memory. We expand the DRM to include a version with auditory stimuli. Further, we compare the results of DRM presentation using images, visually-presented words, and sounds. We predict that the sound stimuli will have the highest percentage of false memory, and the image stimuli will have the lowest percentage of false memory.

POSTER 12**CORRELATION BETWEEN INTEREST AREA DWELL TIME AND CATEGORIZATION OF FRITH HAPPE ANIMATIONS**

DOMINIC SVAGDIS (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), RYAN CANNISTRARO (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Eye-tracking of autistic and non-autistic children aged eight to twelve was recorded as they took the Frith-Happé Animations Test. Specifically, total dwell time on the triangles was measured, as well as attribution to the triangles' intentions and emotions in the Theory of Mind animations. We predict that dwell time is positively correlated with the amount of correct categorizations. Knowledge from this study could shed light on mentalization processes in autistic children and improve intervention techniques.

POSTER 13**DECONSTRUCTING VISUAL CLUTTER AND ITS EFFECT ON SEARCH PERFORMANCE**

SATHVIK GOPU (NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), YELDA SEMIZER (NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

This study investigates how object quantity, organization, and background complexity interact to influence visual clutter and search performance. Previous research explored these variables independently; we examined their combined effects through ranking, rating, and search tasks, quantifying clutter using mathematical models and measuring human performance using search time. Our results showed significant interaction effects, suggesting that the effect of clutter on visual search performance is complex in nature.

POSTER 14**DISTRACTIBILITY AND ITS IMPACT ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG SETON HILL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

ZOEY MAPSTONE (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

This study surveyed Seton Hill University students to examine how distractibility impacts academic outcomes, such as GPA and study habits. Results revealed that higher distractibility correlates with less effective study habits and partially affects cognitive and metacognitive strategies, such as content organization. These findings suggest that individual differences in attention regulation play a crucial role in academic success, emphasizing the importance of developing interventions to address distractibility and enhance focus and study habits.

POSTER 15**DO PRODUCTION EFFECTS OCCUR ON COMPREHENSION TESTS WHEN USING DISTINCT STIMULI?**

BRIANNA N CHAVES (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

The production effect is better memory for items read out loud compared to items read silently. A recent finding by Roberts et al (2024) found the production effect was inconsistent for comprehension questions. In the current study we attempted to replicate the Roberts et al (2024) finding but added a distinctiveness manipulation (bizarreness effect) to see whether this might produce the production effect within comprehension questions. We found a typical production effect across all manipulations.

POSTER 16**EARLY LANGUAGE EXPOSURE AFFECTS REFLEXIVE AND ACCUSATIVE PRONOUN PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING**

SERENA CHEENATH (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), SHANNON BRYANT (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), YARKIN ERGIN (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), C. JANE LUTKEN (WESTERN CAROLINA UNIVERSITY), STEN KNUTSEN (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), SOURISH VANKADARI (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

We investigated how early language exposure affected 31 college students' production and comprehension of matrix and embedded sentences with accusative and reflexive pronouns. Bayesian ANOVAs indicated that participants whose parents were non-native English speakers began producing reflexive sentences in the experiment faster, and were less accurate at comprehending reflexives than participants whose parents were native English speakers. This suggests that the first language one is exposed to has persistent effects on sentence production and processing.

POSTER 17**EFFECT OF GENDER AND SPEECH DISFLUENCIES ON DECEPTION PERCEPTION AND MEMORY**

MORGAN JONES (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), JILL WARKER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

How we speak influences others' perceptions of what we say. The current study investigates whether speaker gender and disfluency affects listeners' deception perception and whether disfluency aids in memory. Participants make deception judgments about male and female speakers in different disfluency conditions before completing a memory recognition task. We predict that participants will perceive disfluent females to be more deceptive than disfluent males and that disfluent statements will be more accurately remembered.

POSTER 18

EFFECTS OF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE SPATIAL PRIMES ON AN AMBIGUOUS TEMPORAL QUESTION

HILARY BARTH (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), BETHANY RUTKOWSKI (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), EMILY HAUSER (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), IMAGEN WALTERS (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), CAMERON BOURASSA (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), JULIA DIMA (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), ANNIE FABIAN (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), MOLLY FUNG (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), ELIA MATRICIAN (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), ELLIE PAN (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), SUCHITA SRIDHARA (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

Simple spatial primes involving imagined motion can alter people's responses to an ambiguous temporal question (Boroditsky & Ramscar, 2002). Imagined active motion has been found to be an effective prime while imagined passive motion had no effect (Sullivan & Barth, 2012). We attempted to replicate part of the latter experiment, asking whether both passive and active imagined spatial motion effectively prime responses to the temporal question, with a larger sample size and formal preregistration.

POSTER 19

EFFORT BASED DECISION MAKING IN NON-ATHLETES AND ATHLETES

REECE FARROW (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), DOMINIC FARERI (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Effort is a key element in decision making processes in social contexts, particularly in athletics. Using questionnaires and an effort based task, we investigated whether there were differences between athletes and non-athletes in effort-based choice. We hypothesize that due to skills learned in sports, athletes (relative to non-athletes) will choose to exert more effort more frequently across contexts, regardless of the potential available reward and when uncertainty of winning the reward is greater.

POSTER 20

EXAMINING MEDIATORS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUBJECTIVE AGE AND COGNITION

GRACE GLENNON (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), KAREN SIEDLECKI (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), VERONIKA KOBRINSKY (UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON)

The current study extends prior research examining the association between subjective age (the perception of one's age relative to chronological age) and cognitive functioning among adults older than 50 (N=109). Results of hierarchical linear regressions indicate that subjective age significantly predicted subjective cognition but not objective cognition. Depressive symptoms and self-rated health partially mediated these relationships. These findings highlight the relevance of subjective age in interventions targeting mental health and self-perceptions in aging populations.

POSTER 21

EXAMINING THE MISINFORMATION EFFECT FOR MUNDANE AND UNEXPECTED EVENTS

EMMA TRAUTFETTER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), JIANNA EIKE (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), JILL WARKER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

The misinformation effect occurs when people receive misinformation after an event and incorporate it into their memory. We tested if the misinformation effect is larger for mundane or unexpected events. We predict that unexpected events draw more attention and result in stronger encoding. Thus, we predict a greater misinformation effect after viewing mundane compared to unexpected events. We also predict that the type of unexpected event may affect the size of the misinformation effect.

POSTER 22

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATH ANXIETY AND PERFORMANCE FEEDBACK

DARIAN RAIZBERG (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEWARK), ELIZABETH TRICOMI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEWARK), MIRIAM ROSENBERG-LEE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEWARK)

The purpose of this study is to examine how feedback interacts with math anxiety to influence accuracy on a multiplication task. Feedback is critical for successful learning, yet how math anxious individuals incorporate feedback about their performance remains an understudied topic. Here, we test whether feedback is useful for math performance in math anxious individuals. Our results show that feedback may be

more beneficial for students with higher, rather than lower, levels of math anxiety.

POSTER 23

EXAMINING THE STARE-IN-THE-CROWD EFFECT IN RELATION TO DEPRESSION AND AUTISM SYMPTOMS

NICOLE TOUMANIOS (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), REILLY UITERWYK (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), EILEEN CREHAN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

We used eye-tracking to examine adaptive and regulative gaze behaviors in response to the Stare-in-the-Crowd (SITC) effect. Young adults with and without depression and autism viewed dynamic and stable crowd images to assess gaze patterns during social perception (Crehan & Althoff, 2015). We predicted that individuals with depression and autism would make less eye contact and demonstrate aversive gaze behaviors. Our findings explore the feasibility of eye-tracking for diagnostic insights.

POSTER 24

EXPLORING SERIAL VS. PARALLEL MULTI-ITEM ACCESS IN WORKING MEMORY USING REPETITION EFFECTS

CHEN TIFERET-DWECK (THE GRADUATE CENTER AND QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), KERSTIN UNGER (THE GRADUATE CENTER AND QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study examined whether multi-item access in working memory (WM) occurs serially or in parallel. Participants encoded four digits and their spatial locations, followed by two single-item access tests and a subsequent dual-item access test. Repeating one target twice in the single-access tests produced a large reaction time benefit in the dual-access test while repeating both targets once resulted in an under-additive benefit. These findings refute cost-free parallel access, suggesting serial or limited parallel retrieval.

POSTER 25

EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIVIDNESS OF VISUAL IMAGERY AND LEXICAL PROCESSING

REBECCA JOHNSON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), SOPHIE PAJAKOWSKI (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), HAYLEY YUN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

The current study presents the findings from three experiments (a lexical decision task, a naming task, and a sentence reading task while eye-movements were recorded) to explore whether frequency and

imageability effects in reading differ across individuals who possess varying levels of visual imagery capacity (VVIQ scores). While typical frequency and imageability effects were replicated across the three studies, these lexical effects did not depend on the vividness of one's visual imagery.

POSTER 26

EYE TRACKING, TEST ANXIETY, AND THE EFFECT OF MOTIVATION ON TEST PERFORMANCE

BRIANNA DALY (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), TOBIAS CONNER (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), JULIA PATRICK (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), ACE COOPER (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), ALEX DELANO (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), MARCUS LEPPANEN (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON)

Test anxiety can be distracting for students and negatively impact their academic performance. Prior research has shown that one cause may be test-related distractors drawing the attention of those with test anxiety. In our study, we used eye tracking measures to explore the relationship between test-related distraction and performance on a timed test presented in Canvas. We also examined the impact of emotions and motivation on performance.

POSTER 27

FAMILIAR ITEMS INCREASE ASSOCIATIVE MEMORY

ANGELA KILB (PLYMOUTH STATE UNIVERSITY), LEA GUIMONT (PLYMOUTH STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether learning associations is easier for familiar items. Our results show a significant increase in associative recognition for pairings composed of familiar faces and familiar scenes. A follow-up experiment ruled out the explanation that the effect was due to increased verbal rehearsal for the familiar stimuli. These results are consistent with the Source of Activation Confusion model (Popov & Reder, 2020), positing that familiar items reduce the working memory load required for binding.

POSTER 28

FANS LITERALLY VIEW IMAGES DIFFERENTLY THAN NON-FANS

AYESHA MULLA (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), STEVIE ANN HILL (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), JOSEY M SPIERS (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), AZIZA SWIFT (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), JESSICA HAUTSCH (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY),

ROBERT G ALEXANDER (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

This study examined how fans and non-fans visually interpret character interactions in the show Supernatural using an EyeLink1000 Plus to track eye movements. We found that fans displayed longer fixation durations and larger saccadic amplitudes compared to non-fans. Thus, fans' repeated exposure to relevant media fosters specific gaze patterns. Future research will explore how fans' gaze differs for meaningful versus non-meaningful images and how their viewing behavior evolves over time.

POSTER 29

FORCED REACTION TIME IN EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION LINEUPS: HOW IS ACCURACY IMPACTED?

ELIZABETH VAN DICK (SUNY ONEONTA), JOANNA BRACH (SUNY ONEONTA), MEGAN HEATH (SUNY ONEONTA), ROBERT LOCKAMYEIR (SUNY ONEONTA)

The prevailing view in eyewitness memory is that there is a strong relationship between confidence and response time, and accuracy. But, how might forced response time affect accuracy and confidence? We tested this question using conditions of forced response in five seconds and twenty seconds with a control of unlimited response time. This study could inform the criminal justice system on how to evaluate and potentially increase the accuracy of eyewitness identifications.

POSTER 30

FRONTAL ALPHA ASYMMETRY IN WOMEN WITH HIGH VERSUS LOW BODY DISSATISFACTION

NAHILA NZINA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ANDREW CIPRIAN (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), DYAMANTA DUVERGE (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), AJLA KASTRAT (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), MANHUR HOSSAIN (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ZOBIA JAMAL (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), NICOLE SERINO (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ROBERT D. MELARA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

This study examines frontal alpha asymmetry in college-aged women with high versus low body dissatisfaction. Research suggests idealizing the thin body standard increases dissatisfaction and attentional biases toward thin stimuli. Women high in body dissatisfaction experience negative affect when exposed to thin body images. Using a modified Eriksen Flanker Task, participants discriminated lines amid irrelevant body images while EEG was recorded. We hypothesize higher dissatisfaction correlates with greater left frontal alpha activity to idealized bodies.

POSTER 31

GAZE PATTERNS PREDICT HOW PEOPLE NAVIGATE AROUND OTHER PEOPLE: A VR STUDY

MICHELLE SHLIVKO (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), SAMUEL SOHN (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), JAKUB SUCHOJAD (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), JACOB FELDMAN (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

Navigation is a complex decision-making process requiring individuals to integrate sensory information, evaluate options, and execute actions. Eye movements play a critical role in this process, reflecting attentional allocation and cognitive strategies. They are a more accurate measure of unconscious cognitive processes than measures such as reaction time. In a VR study, we show that college students' eye gaze patterns predict the path they traverse through the environment even before they take their first step.

POSTER 32

IMPACT OF BODY DISSATISFACTION ON BODY IMAGE ATTENTIONAL BIAS IN COLLEGE WOMEN

YARELIZ RAMOS (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), NAHILA NZINA (CUNY THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ANTHONY VILLA (CUNY THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), CHRISTIAN PEREZ (CUNY THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), YEIMI SAINT HILAIRE (CUNY THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), NICOLE SERINO (CUNY THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ROBERT MELARA (CUNY THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

This study examines attentional biases to body images among female college students with low versus high body dissatisfaction. Using theories of implicit biases, attentional biases, and social comparison, we employed a modified Eriksen Flanker Test to measure participants' cue reactivity to body types during a selective attention task. Body dissatisfaction, likely a proxy for implicit bias, was also measured. We hypothesize that high body dissatisfaction predicts greater attentional bias toward underweight and overweight body images.

POSTER 33

IMPACT OF READING MEDIUM AND SKILL LEVEL ON COMPREHENSION: KINDLE VS. PRINT

ELLA MURTHI (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND), JADYN STEVENS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND),

MCKENZIE KUNESH (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND), JENNIFER STIEGLER-BALFOUR (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

This study examines how reading medium (Kindle vs. print) and individual reading comprehension ability affect comprehension of expository and narrative texts. Four-hundred and sixty undergraduates completed comprehension tasks and assessments. Results revealed no significant differences in comprehension between mediums, suggesting that Kindles may mitigate the screen inferiority effect. Reading comprehension ability was the strongest predictor of performance, highlighting the critical role of individual skill over medium or text type in comprehension outcomes.

POSTER 34

INVESTIGATING DESIGN INFLUENCES ON CHILDREN'S WAYFINDING BEHAVIOR IN A VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT

ALEJANDRO GASPAR (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), MIKAYLA HAAS (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), YINGYING YANG (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), LAURA LAKUSTA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Children aged 6–10 navigated virtual routes to study how design impacts wayfinding. Results revealed better performance on 3-option choice points versus 2-option points and a preference for continuing straight paths. However, a particularly challenging 2-option choice point significantly reduced accuracy, highlighting design complexity's role in navigation errors. These findings emphasize the importance of VR environment design for assessing spatial skills and provide insights for educational tools and safety protocols to improve navigation assessments.

POSTER 35

INVESTIGATING FRAMING EFFECTS ON ACTIVATED VALUES

KATRINA PASCUA (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), ASHLEIGH GERBER (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), ERICA RENARD (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER ASMUTH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We investigated whether activated values were less susceptible to framing effects in decision-making scenarios. Participants (N=44) were randomly assigned to achievement, stimulation, or neutral memory prompts to activate different values before responding to achievement or stimulation scenarios in gains/losses framing. We found no evidence for effects of value activation or framing. However, participants reported stronger achievement than stimulation values on a

modified PVQ, but endorsed stimulation activities more than achievement activities, regardless of framing.

POSTER 36

IRRELEVANT SIZE SINGLETONS CAPTURE ATTENTION IN A 3D SEARCH TASK

THOMAS GHIRARDELLI (GOUCHER COLLEGE), AMELIA LAZZINI (GOUCHER COLLEGE), MAIA STRELOW (GOUCHER COLLEGE), DJ HOWELL (GOUCHER COLLEGE), SAV ANDERSON (GOUCHER COLLEGE), ALDER BOUTIN (GOUCHER COLLEGE), CLARA PHELPS (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Numerous studies have shown that a salient but irrelevant singleton can capture attention in a typical visual search task using a 2D display and a button response. We presented a size singleton in a 3D visual search task requiring participants to retrieve a LEGO target that was a color singleton from among a set of LEGOs. We found that a large singleton captured attention even when it was irrelevant to the task.

POSTER 37

IS TIMING EVERYTHING? HOW FIRST LANGUAGE SHAPES ENGLISH PROSODY COMPREHENSION

ERIN LOPEZ (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), STEN KNUITSEN (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

We investigated how parents' language affected 284 English-speaking college students' comprehension of English prosody. Bayesian ANOVAs revealed that, overall, participants whose parents spoke English (a stress-timed language) and a syllable-timed language (e.g., Spanish) performed equally well, and both groups performed better than participants whose parents spoke a non-English stress-timed language (e.g., Russian). This was true for phrase boundary, phrase stress, and contrastive stress subtests, and not for discrimination, affective prosody, declarative/interrogative prosody, or lexical stress.

POSTER 38

LIKING AND ANIMACY AS PREDICTORS OF IMAGE AND WORD MEMORY

OSCAR BRAN (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY), GIANNA RELYEA (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY), ABIGAIL NOYCE (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY), ANNE GILMAN (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY)

For an ongoing study of the role of image qualities in recognition memory, participants rated how much they would like common objects displayed as a photo, drawing or word. They later identified words for objects that had previously been shown in any format. Liking rating was significantly associated with recall ($p < .001$) in preliminary results, while animacy was not ($p > .4$).

POSTER 39

LINKING VARIATION IN ADULT VOCABULARY SIZE WITH LEXICAL NETWORK ORGANIZATION

DONNAN GRAVELLE (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND & CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), PATRICIA J. BROOKS (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND & CUNY GRADUATE CENTER)

Variation in vocabulary knowledge may influence lexical organization. Using responses from a repeated free association task, we derived networks for adults with high vs. low vocabulary knowledge ($n = 22$ per group, based on PPVT scores). The 'low' network had fewer communities and greater clustering than the 'high' network, suggesting less differentiation. The 'high' network showed greater connectivity based on part-of-speech, while the 'low' network showed greater connectivity based on age-of-acquisition, concreteness, and word frequency.

POSTER 40

LOW DETAIL VS HIGH DETAIL IMAGES IN VISUAL MEMORY

VICTOR FLORES (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), HYUNGCUN CHOI (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study investigates the interaction of level of detail (low vs. high) and color (or no color) on visual memory in brief stimuli presentation. The study contains five groups, participants in groups 1-4 were shown 15 image types using the RSVP method. Group 5 participants were shown 20 images combined from group 1-4 tests. The study finds color does not have a significant effect, however detail has a main effect in visual memory.

POSTER 41

MANIPULATING MEMORY: THE EFFECTS OF GESTURES AND POST-EVENT MISINFORMATION ON EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY

CAROLINE CMIELEWSKI (MARIST COLLEGE), KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

In this study, participants watched a crime video and then viewed a co-witness account of the crime which

included correct and misinformed elements. They were then presented with questions about those same elements, each performed with either a correct or misleading gesture. Both co-witness misinformation and misleading gestures lead to increased errors, but the combination reduced performance most. Previously studied separately, these results show the effect of both verbal and non-verbal information on eyewitness memory.

POSTER 42

MAPPING SIMULTANEOUS DISAPPEARANCE DYNAMICS IN MOTION-INDUCED BLINDNESS

VISHNU SONI (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AT MANCHESTER), JOEY PLANCHET (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AT MANCHESTER), HAZEL KANE (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AT MANCHESTER), GABRIELLA AMIRTHAM (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AT MANCHESTER), JULIANNE SMITH (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AT MANCHESTER), JOHN SPARROW (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AT MANCHESTER)

Motion-Induced Blindness (MIB) is a visual illusion where salient targets cyclically disappear and reappear when surrounded by a moving visual pattern. Previous investigations suggest that multiple targets often disappear simultaneously than individually. Concurrently, effects of the target's location on target disappearance remain unclear. Thus, we investigate how spatial and group factors shape MIB disappearances, focusing on both target location and the dynamics of simultaneous disappearances involving 2, 3, or 4 targets.

POSTER 43

METACOGNITION AS AN EXPLANATION FOR THE ADOPTION OF CAM BELIEFS AND USE.

BRADEN WEBSTER (SUNY ONEONTA), ERIN MADISON-HANDEL (SUNY ONEONTA), ANNETTE MACKAY (SUNY ONEONTA)

While CAM use is often benign, it has the potential for negative consequences. The goal of this study is to assess a person's CAM use as it relates to metacognitive ability. Using EFA, metacognition and other factors like trust in sources of information will be used to typify different CAM users. If metacognition can in part predict CAM use, metacognitive training may be a good avenue to encourage use of more reliable medical information.

POSTER 44**MODALITY MATTERS: EXPLORING THE EFFECTS OF READING VS. LISTENING ON TEXT COMPREHENSION**

SARAH GRAY (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND),
NATALIE HIGGINS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND),
JENNIFER STIEGLER-BALFOUR (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

This study examines comprehension differences across three modalities: reading, listening, and reading-while-listening (RWL) for narrative and expository texts in college students. A regression analysis highlights modality as a significant predictor of reading comprehension, suggesting superior comprehension in the reading condition compared to either the listening or RWL conditions. Ongoing data collection will explore interactions with reading skill, working memory, and neurodiversity, aiming to inform audiobook use in education and accessibility for diverse learners.

POSTER 45**MONEY ON THE MIND: HOW PERCEPTIONS OF FINANCIAL SCARCITY CAN IMPACT LEARNING**

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

Financial scarcity impacts learning by straining cognitive resources through fatigue and reduced attentional control. This study examines how perceived financial scarcity affects recall and inferential learning among college students. Results show scarcity indirectly impairs inferential learning via cognitive fatigue and attention but does not affect rote recall. Findings highlight the need for policies addressing the cognitive burden of economic stress to support equitable educational outcomes and enhance learning in financially disadvantaged students.

POSTER 46**NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF GRATITUDE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

LAURA EGAN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), TAVIS CHARVIS (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), MACY TRUITT (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), NICOLAS SULICKI (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

Positive psychology investigates the psychological states, individual traits or characters strengths, and social institutions that enhance subjective well-being and make life most worth living. This study investigated the impact of gratitude letter writing on burnout in college students. Results contradicted predictions, where participants became more stressed (as measured by heart rate variability) during

gratitude letter writing, suggesting that this intervention may not be beneficial for all individuals.

POSTER 47**PATHOGEN-PREVALENT AUDITORY DISTRACTIONS MAY DIFFERENTIALLY IMPACT RETENTION OF NEWLY LEARNED INFORMATION**

BRIAR ELIZABETH RODRIGUEZ (SUNY ONEONTA),
CAREY J. FITZGERALD (SUNY ONEONTA), ROBERT LOCKAMYER (SUNY ONEONTA), RICHARD A. KAUFFMAN (SUNY ONEONTA)

The study investigates the impact of pathogen-prevalent auditory stimuli on information retention. Participants were divided into three groups: "neutral sound" (no pathogen-related sounds), "pathogen sound" (pathogen sounds), and "control" (no pathogen-related sounds). The results showed that participants who heard pathogen-prevalent stimuli performed significantly poorer on a statistics quiz compared to the control group. The study also discusses limitations and future research directions.

POSTER 48**PSYCHOLOGICAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL CORRELATES OF SCIENCE DENIAL**

BRET MILLER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), LOUIS MANZA (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), ALEXANDRA WARD (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), ASHLEY DARROW (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), HANNAH SHELLEY (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), MARGARET NEYER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), ALEXANDRA WASKO (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), ERIN MILLER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), SAMANTHA MILLER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), IGOR OSADCHYI, (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), JORDAN SHEKALUS (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Participants' belief in and credibility towards science exceeded their trust in scientists, but only religious commitment and conspiratorial thinking (and not class standing, social class, gender, political orientation, completed science classes, educational attainment, employment category, nor age) emerged as significant predictors towards these science attitudes. Further, qualitative responses regarding needed conditions to enhance their views of science (where an age effect was observed) focused on participants' unwillingness to change opinions, and misunderstandings concerning science processes.

POSTER 49**QUANTIFYING PERIPHERAL VISION SENSITIVITY AMONG ACTION VIDEO GAME PLAYERS**

ABDUL-REHMAN ASIF (NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), YELDA SEMIZER (NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Action video game players have been shown to display advantages in certain visual and attentional processes; however, peripheral vision remains underexplored. This study explores the visual sensitivity of peripheral vision in expert action video game players. Participants completed a task which required detection of peripheral targets over a range of eccentricities while maintaining fixation in an eye-tracking set-up. This study offers insights into the peripheral vision capabilities among expert gamers.

POSTER 50

REGENCY BIAS AS A FUNCTION OF LOCUS OF CONTROL

ALDEN ORMONT (VASSAR COLLEGE), MARK CLEVELAND (VASSAR COLLEGE)

We present the results of two experiments that differentially primed an interior or exterior locus of control during a gambling task. We found that an "external" yielded more subjects who demonstrated a negative recency bias. On the other hand, an "internal" priming yielded more subjects who demonstrated a positive recency bias. These results support the hypothesis that the gamblers and hot hand fallacies are the result of the cognitive framing of a task.

POSTER 51

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TIKTOK OVERCONSUMPTION AND BEHAVIORAL COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

CHELSEA PEREZ (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), GE'VELLE-MARIE SAM LEZAMA, DAMARIS SIERRA, SUHJIN BAE

Research indicated overconsumption of short-form videos was linked to increased mood disturbances and reduced concentration (Zhang, 2023). City College of New York students completed a social media questionnaire on TikTok usage, the DASS survey, ADHD self-report scale (ASRS v1.1) and the Erikson Flanker task on their selective attention. The study aims to confirm the relationship between the overconsumption of short-form video content and cognitive impairment in attention through behavioral data.

POSTER 52

RELATIVE SUCCESS IN DIFFERENT FIELDS FOR ENGLISH AS SECOND LANGUAGE STUDENTS

CONOR SHEEHY (CLARK UNIVERSITY), NICOLÁS ALVAREZ (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ALENA ESPOSITO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

The STEM fields, like math and physics, deal with universally defined rules and symbols. Humanities fields, such as history and philosophy, require a deep cultural and lexical familiarity. Through surveying international students in American universities, this study will explore if there is a significant difference in success for ESL students across STEM and humanities fields, and when possible, promote ways of minimizing the negative impacts of being an ESL student.

POSTER 53

ROBOT EYE-GAZE DIRECTS ATTENTION IN AN OBJECT-BASED MANNER

POLINA RAFAILOVA (BARD COLLEGE), AIDA MALIKOVA (BARD COLLEGE), REBECCA WINTJEN (BARD COLLEGE), THERESA LAW (BARD COLLEGE), THOMAS HUTCHEON (BARD COLLEGE)

Previous research has found that eye-gaze directs attention to specific locations in the visual field. In contrast, arrows direct attention to objects but not specific locations in the visual field. Here, we tested whether the eye gaze of a robot would lead to location or object-based attention. Replicating previous work, we found location-based effects for eye-gaze and object-based effects for arrows. In addition, we found that robot eye-gaze cued object-based attention.

POSTER 54

SENSITIVITY OF PERIPHERAL VISION AMONG EXPERT BASKETBALL PLAYERS

YELDA SEMIZER (NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), GALA KRSMANOVIC (NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Previous studies suggest several visual and spatial processes significant to sports performance, especially in team sports. The purpose of the current study is to quantify the sensitivity of peripheral vision among expert basketball players. Expert basketball players and novices completed a psychophysical detection task where the target visibility was determined using an adaptive procedure. This study contributes to our understanding of the role of expertise in peripheral vision.

POSTER 55

SOCIAL PREDICTION ERRORS TAP CEREBELLAR CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOCIO-AFFECTIVE BEHAVIORS (A PILOT STUDY)

NICOLE SERINO (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), LINDA HOFFMAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), LILY PRENDERGAST (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), STEVEN MARTINEZ (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), MAYA KILCULLEN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), INGRID OLSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

While the cerebellum is traditionally linked to motor coordination, this study explores its adaptive role in socio-affective processes. This behavioral pilot study examines the non-motor functions of the cerebellum, focusing on its role in social prediction errors. We introduce a novel embarrassment induction paradigm leveraging real-time, naturalistic faux-pas detection, compensation, and affective embodiment. Healthy adult participants complete creative tasks followed by a surprise self-other observation (SSOO) task to induce "cringe."

POSTER 56

STARTING ON THE RIGHT NOTE: EXPLORING A WORKING MEMORY-CENTERED EAR-TRAINING PEDAGOGY

ERICA KNOWLES (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC), LESLIE ANNE HARRISON (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC), BETHANIE LIU (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC), MI-LAN HOANG (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC), ETHAN BESSETTE (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC), LOGAN BAUTISTA (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC), SARAH NAQVI (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC), NOAH SOLOMON (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC)

Melodic dictation is a major component of undergraduate music education yet poses significant challenges for many students. While dictation is presumed to rely heavily on working memory, little is known about this relationship and how it interacts with ear-training pedagogy. The current study investigated the impact of pedagogical methods that focus on the development of musical schema and chunking strategies on musical working memory ability and dictation performance in introductory course-level students.

POSTER 57

STRAIGHT SPINE, SHARPER MIND? INVESTIGATING EFFECTS OF POSTURE ON ATTENTION AND MOOD

EMILY ERDMAN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE AUSMUS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), KALIE QUAGLIA (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER ASMUTH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We examined the effects of two different postures on attention and mood. While there were no main effects of posture condition on Eriksen flanker task performance, a posture x trial type interaction

revealed that maintaining an erect posture (standing) led to greater difference in performance on congruent and incongruent Flanker trials compared to those in the stooped posture condition (sitting). Positive affect was higher in the standing condition; the stooped condition reported greater negative affect.

POSTER 58

SYMBOLIC RULES OF ORDER: A REPLICATION AND EXTENSION OF GATTAS ET AL.

MICHAEL SLIPENKYJ (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY), ERIKA IKEDA (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY), IAN LYONS (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

While the ability to keep track of the order of elements is foundational to cognition, there is an ongoing debate regarding precisely how order judgements are made. In this study, we replicated and extended the findings of Gattas et al. (2021, J Exp Psychol Gen). Specifically, we show that verbal recitation processes underlie order judgements across both numerical and alphabetical sequences, suggesting that ordering skills operate according to a set of more general symbolic rules.

POSTER 59

TEAMWORK OR COMPETITION: INSTRUCTIONAL CONTEXT MODULATES ATTENTION IN THE GAZE-CUEING PARADIGM.

ALUA SAMAT (BARD COLLEGE), POLINA RAFAILOVA (BARD COLLEGE), THOMAS HUTCHEON (BARD COLLEGE)

This study is focused on participants' attitudes towards robots in a gaze-cueing task. Task instructions varied between subjects, where participants were asked to cooperate or compete with a robot, or locate the target in a neutral condition. Using a flower as a target, we find gaze-cueing effects in neutral and cooperative, but not in competitive conditions. In the competitive condition, female participants respond faster than male counterparts. The trend is reversed for the neutral condition.

POSTER 60

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN TIKTOK USAGE, ADHD SYMPTOMS AND SELECTIVE ATTENTION PERFORMANCE

PERLA ENCARNACION (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), NAHILA NZINA (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), JESSICA PETERS (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ANDREINA MARTINEZ (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ZAINAB SHAKOOR (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), CHEN LI (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ROBERT MELARA (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

This study examines social media usage, attention control, and psychological well-being in young adults. Social media engagement correlates with decreased attentional regulation, heightened anxiety, and cognitive difficulties, particularly with short-form content like TikTok. Young adults from The City College of New York completed visual attention tasks and surveys measuring demographics, platform engagement, stress, anxiety, depression, and ADHD symptoms. Results suggest prolonged social media use may ameliorate attention-related symptoms, especially in individuals with high ADHD symptomatology.

POSTER 61

THE BIZARRENESSE EFFECT IS INCONSISTENT IN FREE RECALL

MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY),
MARIA MEDRANO (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

We extended our previous inconsistent findings of a bizarreness effect in free recall. Participants saw objects in either their typical color (pink-pig) or a bizarre color (blue-tomato). During encoding participants rated how bizarre they thought the items were. Even with this encoding manipulation we failed to find a bizarreness effect but instead found a significant typicality effect (greater memory for typical versus bizarre colored objects) in free recall. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

POSTER 62

THE CURIOUS MIND: HOW IT IMPACTS MEMORY IN YOUNGER AND OLDER ADULTS

ERIKA MARASCIA (UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI),
ADOLFO DI CROSTA (UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI "G.
D'ANNUNZIO" CHIETI-PESCARA, CHIETI, ITALY),
PASQUALE LA MALVA (UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI "G.
D'ANNUNZIO" CHIETI-PESCARA, CHIETI, ITALY),
IRENE CECCATO (UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI "G.
D'ANNUNZIO" CHIETI-PESCARA, CHIETI, ITALY),
NICOLA MAMMARELLA (UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI "G.
D'ANNUNZIO" CHIETI-PESCARA, CHIETI, ITALY),
ROCCO PALUMBO (UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI "G.
D'ANNUNZIO" CHIETI-PESCARA, CHIETI, ITALY),
ALBERTO DI DOMENICO (UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
"G. D'ANNUNZIO" CHIETI-PESCARA, CHIETI, ITALY)

This study investigates the effects of curiosity, an intrinsic motivation to acquire knowledge, on incidental memory in younger and older adults. Participants were presented with magic trick videos designed to elicit curiosity, followed by neutral words, which were tested in a subsequent recognition task. We hypothesize that high-curiosity states will enhance word recognition across age groups. Results could highlight curiosity's role in cognitive preservation and support memory-enhancing interventions for aging population.

POSTER 63

THE EFFECT OF SHOWUPS, LINEUPS, AND ENCODING TIME ON THE CROSS-RACE EFFECT

MADISON BROUSSEAU (HOLLINS UNIVERSITY), ALEX
WOOTEN (HOLLINS UNIVERSITY), BHUMIKA RAI
(HOLLINS UNIVERSITY)

This study examines how encoding time, perpetrator race, and presentation method impacts the cross-race effect in eyewitness identification. Some researchers have found that while encoding time decreases, the CRE increases (Marcon et al., 2010), while others have not (Nguyen et Pezdek, 2017). Showups could magnify the CRE, adding to the growing recommendations for abandoning their use in the criminal justice system. We expect that accuracy will be highest for long encoding, lineups, and same-race perpetrators.

POSTER 64

THE EFFECT OF VISUAL WORKING MEMORY LOAD ON JOKE COMPREHENSION

MY KIM DANG (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), ERICA
CZERWINSKI (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), JILL
WARKER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

This study investigates whether visual working memory load affects comprehension for humorous and nonhumorous sentences differently. In a dual-task paradigm, participants complete a task with varying visual working memory load while completing a sentence comprehension task. Results indicate that participants had decreased comprehension for humorous sentences compared to nonhumorous sentences. Though the amount of information held in visual working memory did affect performance on the working memory task, it did not affect sentence comprehension.

POSTER 65

THE EFFECTS OF TIKTOK USAGE ON FRONTAL ALPHA ASYMMETRY TO DISTRACTION

ABDULLAH MADY (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK
CUNY), NAHILA NZINA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW
YORK), ROBERT MELARA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW
YORK), LOREYNE LEMBERT (THE CITY COLLEGE OF
NEW YORK), CHEN LI (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW
YORK), ISTIAQ AHMED (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW
YORK), KALLIE SANCHEZ (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW
YORK)

This study examines frontal alpha asymmetry (FAA) during selective attention tasks in college students with varying social media usage. Previous research indicates that lower social media users show greater withdrawal motivation to distractions. Young adults

from CCNY completed a visual task requiring focus on target lines while ignoring faces, alongside surveys on demographics, social media engagement, stress, anxiety, depression, and ADHD. The study investigates whether higher social media users display increased left frontal alpha activity.

POSTER 66

THE EFFECTS OF VIRTUAL REALITY NATURE ON STRESS AND ANXIETY

EMELY LARIOS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), ANGELIKA KIPENSKAIA (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), GIGI GALLAGHER (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA DESI (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), IAN HEATHCOTE (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER GREEN (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), AVA ASKANDARIAN (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of virtual reality nature scenes on stress, anxiety, and cognition. Participants completed a pre-test anxiety scale, a Trier Mental Challenge Test stressor, viewed a nature scene via VR headset or computer, and post-test anxiety scale. Qualitative post-questions assessed outcomes for cognition. Heart rate variability and skin conductance were measured throughout, and repeated measures ANOVAs analyzed changes across phases.

POSTER 67

THE IMPORTANCE OF AMBIGUITY: FOSTERING COGNITIVE GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT

ISAIAH SAMPSON (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), BONNIE GREEN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This research explores the challenges college students face in ambiguous situations. We explicitly focused on how uncertainty, anxiety, and coping tendencies affect student success and well-being. It explores how ambiguity impacts student engagement, confidence, and decision-making. Through surveys and experimentation, this research aims to understand how students manage uncertainty and the impact it has on academic outcomes as well as beyond the classroom. This will provide educators with strategies to support student growth and adaptability.

POSTER 68

THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN MALADAPTIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS AND THEORY OF MIND

CHRISTIAN DELLAVELLA (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ESTER NAVARRO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LESLIE ALHAKIM (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

The relationship between theory of mind (ToM) and maladaptive personality traits is a poorly understood but critical intersection between cognitive and clinical psychology. While some research has suggested certain personality characteristics may elevate ToM ability, others may cause deficits that lead to negative health outcomes and poor social functioning. Understanding how variability in the population's ideological disposition affects our capacity to understand others' perspectives is key to grasping the intricacies of social interactions.

POSTER 69

THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN WORK AND LEISURE SCREEN TIME USAGE AND ATTENTION SPAN

NEDA MOINOLMOLKI (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE), SKYLA ROSS (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE), CEDRIC SMITH (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE), HAYES MITCHELL (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE), SHARNEZ SAMUEL (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE), MALIKIA JONES (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE)

This study investigates the relationship between hours of screen time usage and attention in adults. Significant negative correlations were found between hours of leisure-related screen time usage and general/focus-specific attention. Total screen time usage (combined leisure and work-related hours) was found to be negatively related to general, focus, and shift-specific attention.

POSTER 70

THE MAGIC OF MEMORY: HOW UNIQUE STIMULI PAIRINGS PLAY TRICKS ON MEMORY

ALYSSA BEHUNIAK (MARIST COLLEGE), JASON TRENT (MARIST COLLEGE)

The current study examined how memory is influenced by violations of expected stimuli pairings. Participants (N = 586) were exposed to both congruent and incongruent food, face, and color stimuli. After completing a math problem, participants were tested on their recall. The results found that individuals remembered congruent color and face stimuli significantly more than their incongruent counterparts, and colors were remembered significantly more than the other conditions.

POSTER 71

THE PRESENCE OF A TIMER ON NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TEST PERFORMANCE AND STRESS

CATHERINE PARKER (WASHINGTON COLLEGE),
LEANDRA BACHE (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), LAUREN
LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Timers are common tools used during tests. When administering testing, it's important there are a limited number of factors affecting performance. How does access to a timer impact scores and stress levels on speeded information processing tasks? Lower performance and higher stress were caused by the presence of a timer on two separate tests. Exploratory analysis revealed a main effect of lower performance in those reporting higher ADHD symptoms. Practical implications are discussed.

POSTER 72

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SALIVARY FERRITIN AND PERFORMANCE ON ATTENTIONAL TASKS

MYA MERRILL (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY),
ANTOINE HUGHES (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY),
INGRID TULLOCH (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study aimed to investigate the relationship between salivary ferritin levels, self-reported ADHD symptoms and attentional task performance in African American college students. An enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay of participant saliva assessed ferritin levels. Participant responses to demographic questions, scores on the ADHD self-report scale symptom checklist (ASRS-V1.1) and ferritin levels are evaluated using correlational analysis. The results and implications of the findings will be discussed in a poster presentation.

POSTER 73

THE ROLE OF THE DEFAULT MODE NETWORK IN SOCIAL PREFERENCES

LILY FRY (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), JORAN DEJOIE
(ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), CAROLINE SEIFEN (ADELPHI
UNIVERSITY), DOMINIC FARERI (ADELPHI
UNIVERSITY)

The autobiographical memory system contains social and non-social memories of the self. Evidence suggests these memories are valued and activate neural networks supporting reward-processing and social cognition. Using behavioral and fMRI data, we investigate how activity within the default-mode network is associated with desire for personal experiences. We hypothesize that increased default-mode network activation when imagining personal social experiences correlates with participants' indicated preference for those social (relative to non-social) activities in a later task.

POSTER 74

UNDERSTANDING SCIENTIFIC METHODOLOGY PREDICTS VACCINE COMPLIANCE AND COVID-19 RISK ESTIMATION.

BRYNN CASTELLANI (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), RILEY
MCHUGH (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), AUDREY WEIL
(WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

We compared the effects of two measures of scientific literacy on COVID-19 risk estimation and vaccine hesitancy. One measure focused on knowledge of scientific facts and another focused on understanding the process of research and application of information. Understanding the scientific process showed stronger predictive power for COVID-19 risk estimation and vaccine compliance than scientific knowledge, supporting the importance of teaching people to effectively engage with scientific communication and research methodology.

POSTER 75

UNPACKING MISPRONUNCIATIONS: THE COGNITIVE-LINGUISTIC ROLE OF RECODING VERIFICATION

LAUREN MELOCOWSKY (UNIVERSITY OF
CONNECTICUT), ALLISON KALVA (UNIVERSITY OF
CONNECTICUT), FUMIKO HOEFT (UNIVERSITY OF
CONNECTICUT), SILVIA CLEMENT-LAM (UNIVERSITY
OF CONNECTICUT)

This study examines the role of recoding verification (RV) in children's reading skills, focusing on its links to various cognitive-linguistic skills. RV was positively correlated with word reading, phonological awareness, vocabulary, sentence reading fluency, and sentence repetition. Regression analyses showed RV uniquely predicts reading skills beyond vocabulary, phonological awareness, and sentence repetition. These findings highlight RV as a key mechanism bridging phonological decoding and semantic comprehension, emphasizing its importance in reading development.

POSTER 76

USING CLOZE TESTS TO ASSESS THE PROBABILITY OF AI AUTHORSHIP

GRACE RACICOT (SUNY PLATTSBURGH), STEVE
MANSFIELD (SUNY PLATTSBURGH)

Detecting AI-generated essays has become crucial in confronting academic dishonesty. Our study shows that cloze tests (where every fifth word in a student's essay is blanked out and the student is asked to fill in the missing words) can help assess the likelihood of AI use. For example, if a student correctly completes

fewer than 45% of the blanks it would suggest AI authorship with over 10:1 odds.

POSTER 77

VARICAT: EXPLORING GENERATIVE AI IN VISUAL SEARCH STIMULI GENERATION

RILEY DUNKELBERGER (UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND), YINING WANG (UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND), ARRYN ROBBINS (UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND), ARIEL KERSHNER (NEUMANN UNIVERSITY)

Generating stimuli for scene-specific visual search tasks presents time-related challenges and the difficulty of creating photorealistic images that vary in exemplar appearance and location. Generative AI offers potential solutions. We developed and validated a stimuli set of 1,728 items using generative AI. This open-access set includes 12 object categories, 12 scene backgrounds, 2 colors, and 6 locations. Our project highlights both opportunities and challenges in using AI to create photorealistic stimuli for perceptual tasks.

POSTER 78

WHEN YOUR BLUE IS MY WHITE: A STUDY OF AMBIGUOUS COLOR PERCEPTION

JAY KOSEGARTEN (SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY CREEDON (DHHS), CLAIRE WOHLEBER (SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE UNIVERSITY)

This study explored ambiguous color perception. We presented three images known as 'the dress', 'the jacket', and 'the shoe' to 53 children ages 4-9. The images are unique because of the bifurcation of percepts. This is the first study to examine 'the shoe' and 'the jacket', and the first on children. A latent class analysis and a multivariate logistic regression revealed underlying perceptual patterns, while also ruling out age as a predictive factor.

POSTER 79

EMOTION RECOGNITION AND EYE TRACKING/SOCIAL SCENES IN NEUROTYPICAL AND AUTISTIC ADULTS

RACHEL FALLEUR (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY SCHOENFELD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study examines eye-tracking and emotional recognition of film characters in autistic and neurotypical adults. Participants completed the Reading the Mind in Films Task and provided saliva for oxytocin analysis. Results showed that participants with autism had lower oxytocin and fixated less at film

character eyes. However, participants with autism had similar emotional recognition, even performing better with muted clips. Overall, this study suggests divergent scene but equivalent emotion processing between autistic and neurotypical individuals.

Saturday, March 8, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am

Symposium

Broadhurst/Belasco

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM I
Saturday, March 8, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE ARMENIAN COMMUNITY

ANI KALAYJIAN (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

As increasing numbers of Armenians enter psychology and the behavioral sciences, how can they apply their skills to Armenian community activities? This panel brings together several diverse professionals and students to share their work on Armenian activities.

Presentations

Student research on genocide: 30 years of the Krieger Award

by Yeva Grigorian (Oakton VA High School)

Trauma of Azeri ethnic cleansing in Artsakh

by Ani Kalayjian (Columbia University)

ABSA: Armenian Behavioral Science Association

by Harold Takooshian (Fordham University)

ABSS: Armenian Behavioral Science Students

by Kristina Khimian (Georgetown University)

A lens into the Armenian identity

by Leona Abrahamian (Fordham University)

Actualizing the student: Pedagogical practices for optimizing Armenia's future

by Samuel Armen (Brooklyn Technical High School)

Building a contemporary art market in Armenia

by Christopher Atamian (Atamian-Hovsepian Gallery and Curatorial Practice)

Spiritual and identity development of Armenian-American college graduates

by Melissa Gazal (Fordham University)

Armenian cultural production as a response to mass violence

by Sato Mougalian (CUNY Graduate Center)

Discussant

Natalie Toomajian (Ferkau Graduate School of Psychology)

**Saturday, March 8, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am**

Paper

Odets

**LEARNING PAPERS: CONTEXT
Saturday, March 8, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am**

8:00am – 8:10am

INFLUENCE OF CONTEXT ON EXTINGUISHED APPETITIVE CONDITIONING IN MALE AND FEMALE RATS

SHAINA WEINGART (THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), SAMANTHA MORIARTY (THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), EMILY ROCCO (THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), NEIL WINTERBAUER (THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), TRAVIS TODD (THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

A series of recent studies have suggested that renewal of appetitive conditioning is a sex-specific process, with males, but not females, demonstrating renewal. We revisited this issue in a series of three experiments. In all experiments, robust renewal was observed with no appreciable difference between male and females, nor intact females compared to ovariectomized females.

8:15am – 8:25am

CONTEXT-OUTCOME ASSOCIATIONS AS CONTEXT FEATURES

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

In two video-game experiments R could signal an attacking spaceship across phases of R+, R-, and R-testing. Additional trials with a second, unsignalled, spaceship occurred ('H' hot) or not ('C' cold) in each phase creating conditions HCH, HCC, CHC, & CHH. Renewal/reinstatement occurred when context-outcome associations matched at test and conditioning. A third outcome used prior to test reduced the effect. Surprise and arousal mattered but

the effect could not be attributed to simple disinhibition.

8:30am – 8:40am

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF NOVELTY-FACILITATED EXTINGUITION, COUNTERCONDITIONING, AND EXTINGUITION TO ABC RENEWAL

LUCAS PETRUZZO (SUNY-BINGHAMTON), JÉRÉMIE JOZEFOWIEZ (UNIVERSITÉ DE LILLE), KIMBERLY CASEY (SUNY-BINGHAMTON), JAMES WITNAUER (SUNY-BROCKPORT), RALPH MILLER (SUNY-BINGHAMTON)

Two experiments assessed interference with predictive(PC) and emotional conditioning(EC) by extinction(Ext), counterconditioning(CC), and novelty-facilitated extinction(NFE), and ABC renewal thereafter. In PC, no clear differences in interference conditions in context B were detected. In EC, in context B, CC>NFE>Ext>Control. ABC renewal was detected only in EC. However, no evidence suggests NFE is less susceptible to ABC renewal than Ext or CC. Additionally, a strong dissociation between PC and EC indicates one cannot predict the other.

**Saturday, March 8, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am**

Paper

O'Neill

**DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS:
PERCEPTIONS, RELATIONSHIPS, AND GROWTH
IN ADULTHOOD
Saturday, March 8, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am**

CHAIR: JULIA ZAVALA

8:00am – 8:10am

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AND TRAIT ANXIETY ON COLLEGE STUDENT ENGAGEMENT

JULIA ZAVALA (MERCY UNIVERSITY), NADIA RAMJIT (MERCY UNIVERSITY), TERRENCE CALISTRO (MERCY UNIVERSITY), ROSAURA USCANGA (MERCY UNIVERSITY), ALEXSANDER SOUZA (MERCY UNIVERSITY), BUSHRA KHAN (MERCY UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether trait anxiety mediated the relationship between social support (friends/classmates, family, and professors) and student engagement (behavioral, emotional, and cognitive). Among 221 undergraduate students, results did not show any indirect effects of social support on

student engagement through anxiety. However, support from friends/classmates and professors predicted higher behavioral and emotional engagement. Only professor support predicted higher cognitive engagement. Findings highlight the important role that peers and professors have in supporting student engagement.

8:15am – 8:25am

**"THEY CHANGED BECAUSE I CHANGED":
NARRATIVES OF YOUNG ADULTS PERSONAL
GOAL PROCESSES**

GABRIELLE LAMANNO (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), JACOB SHANE (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE CENTER), TANZINA AHMED (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK KINGSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE), LAURA REIGADA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE CENTER), FARNAZ KAIGHOBADI (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK BRONX COMMUNITY COLLEGE), ERIKA NIWA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE CENTER)

Personal goals both shape and reflect development, with young adults' goal selection, pursuit, and change being influenced by biological, social, and historical factors. This study analyzed goal narratives from young adults across eight New York city colleges, examining short-term and long-term goals, and reasons for goal change and persistence. Results highlight how young adults navigate their personal goals amid developmental and historical shifts, moving between goal selection, pursuit, and change.

8:30am – 8:40am

**DEMOGRAPHIC AND BEHAVIORAL PREDICTORS
OF EXPERTISE IN CREATIVITY RATERS**

QIN LI (QUEENSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

The consensual assessment technique (CAT) is the gold standard for evaluating creativity, but researchers often rely on ambiguous relative experts rather than bona fide experts. This reliance underscores the need for a more rigorous screening tool for selecting relative experts as raters. This study examines the strength of demographic and art behavior variables in predicting art expertise and proposes a more systematic screening tool for creativity raters.

8:45am – 8:55am

**COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTUAL BIASES
TOWARD GENERATIVE AI AND HUMAN MENTORS**

JIMIN LEE (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ALENA ESPOSITO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

This study explored college students' ability to distinguish between AI-generated and human-generated mentor responses across social, personal, and academic domains. Findings revealed that students struggled to accurately identify AI responses, especially in the personal domain. Participants rated responses they believed were from humans as more helpful and caring, highlighting perceptual biases favoring human mentorship. The study introduces the Perceptual Bias Activation Framework to explain how these biases influence evaluations of AI in educational contexts.

**Saturday, March 8, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am**

Paper

Ziegfeld

**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: PERCEPTION &
EMOTIONS**

**Saturday, March 8, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am**

CHAIR: ANTONIO FREITAS

8:00am – 8:10am

**AUTHENTICITY AFFORDANCES AS SOCIAL AND
HEALTH-RELATED CUES**

ANTONIO FREITAS (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), ASHLEY ARAIZA (ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY)

Behaving authentically can entail overcoming situational constraints and judging oneself worthy of individuating. Accordingly, we proposed and found that self-esteem relates to anticipating authenticity in social situations and to indirect associations with interest in entering those situations (Studies 1-3). Moving beyond inherently social contexts, in Studies 3 and 4 participants evaluated health behaviors authentic to their true selves to hold greater health benefits than other behaviors, with that effect strongest for persons highest in self-esteem.

8:15am – 8:25am

**GRIT OR QUIT: LAY BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES
TOWARD GOAL DISENGAGEMENT**

HAYLEY SVENSSON (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), SHANA COLE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Although an adaptive self-regulatory process, goal disengagement is understudied relative to grit. Across four studies, we sought to address this gap by investigating the lay beliefs and attitudes people have about disengagement. Consistent with hypotheses, we found that people held more negative attitudes toward disengagement (vs. grit) and that these attitudes manifested in a behavioral context. By combatting these negative attitudes, we can inform a more flexible goal-pursuit process conducive to achieving one's long-term goals.

8:30am – 8:40am

NATURAL, ARTISTIC, AND MORAL/INNER BEAUTY ELICIT SELF-TRANSCENDENT EMOTIONS

SAMANTHA MATTHEISS (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), SAHAR ZABIHIAN (UNIVERSITY OF EAST LONDON), RHETT DIESSNER (LEWIS-CLARK STATE COLLEGE)

Self-transcendent emotions (STEs) foster not only individual but also collective flourishing by promoting prosocial behavior. Despite such importance, there is no comprehensive measure of STEs. In Studies 1 and 2, we generate and validate a new measure of STEs; and identify three subfactors: epistemic, social, and forgiveness. In Study 3, we test the effects of natural, artistic, and moral beauty on STEs, demonstrating that all three types of beauty increase epistemic, social, and forgiveness STEs.

8:45am – 8:55am

MEDIA FRIENDS IN THE DIGITAL AGE: WHAT PREDICTS A PARASOCIAL RELATIONSHIP?

MICHAEL FABER (SUNY ONEONTA)

Parasocial relationships (one-sided emotional connections with a popular media character or celebrity) are increasingly common in the Digital Age. We present data from an online questionnaire measuring the contribution of various personality and social behavior variables to PSRs. The strongest predictors of PSRs appear to be wishful identification with a character and a propensity for transportation into story narratives. We further explore potential differences in the PSR experience among individuals with autism spectrum disorder.

**Saturday, March 8, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am**

Paper

Wilder

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: RESEARCH ON SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

**Saturday, March 8, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am**

CHAIR: COLLEEN KASE

8:00am – 8:10am

BISEXUALITY-SPECIFIC MINORITY STRESSORS PREDICT DISORDERED EATING AMONG YOUNG ADULT BISEXUAL WOMEN

COLLEEN KASE (STOCKTON UNVIERSITY)

Bisexual women are at elevated risk for disordered eating compared to their heterosexual and lesbian peers, but the contributing factors are not well understood. The current study examined the role of LGBTQ-based stressors, bisexuality-based stressors, and general psychological problems in contributing to disordered eating symptoms among 283 young adult bisexual women. Results revealed that stressors related to bisexuality specifically played a greater role in participants' disordered eating symptoms than stressors related to LGBTQ identity broadly.

8:15am – 8:25am

A QUALITATIVE EXAMINATION OF LITTLES: DYNAMICS OF POWER, SEXUALITY, AND THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL

JENNIFER YANOWITZ (UTICA UNIVERSITY), LILIAN LAUGHLIN (UTICA UNIVERSITY), KYLIE DONOHUE (UTICA UNIVERSITY)

This exploratory qualitative study examines age play, focusing on "littles" within the BDSM community. Using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis, seven self-identified littles were interviewed to explore identity, power dynamics, and therapeutic outcomes. Findings revealed that age play and age regression offer stress relief, emotional regulation, and coping mechanisms for trauma. Themes such as power exchange, "little space," and the intersection of sexuality and safety underscore the therapeutic potential of these practices.

8:30am – 8:40am

EMOTIONAL RESTRICTION AND SELF-CONCEALMENT AMONG WOMEN WITH SEX TRAFFICKING EXPERIENCES

ZARA KHAN (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, THE GRADUATE CENTER), ADRIANA ESPINOSA (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), CHITRA RAGHAVAN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

Sex trafficking affects over 6.3 million people globally, with trauma predisposing survivors to coping strategies linked to poor mental health, like self-concealment and dissociation. This study examined associations between six dissociative responses and self-concealment among women who have been sex-trafficked. Emotional restriction/numbing emerged as the strongest predictor of self-concealment ($B = 0.91$, $\beta = 0.45$, $p = .002$), with other responses being non-significant. Trauma-informed care should target dissociation to reduce self-concealment and improve mental health.

Saturday, March 8, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am

Workshop

Julliard/Imperial

**TEACHING WORKSHOP: PROMOTING TRUTH,
RACIAL HEALING, AND TRANSFORMATION FOR
COMMUNITY-ENGAGED RESEARCH**
Saturday, March 8, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am

CHAIR: AMML HUSSEIN

**PROMOTING TRUTH, RACIAL HEALING, AND
TRANSFORMATION FOR COMMUNITY-ENGAGED
RESEARCH**

AMML HUSSEIN (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), JUAN RIOS (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

This workshop features the community-engaged research framework emerging from the Collaborative on Health Equity (NCEH) national cohort funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Kellogg Foundation. Grounded in the Truth, Racial Healing, and Transformation (TRHT) framework, this cohort of scholars is dedicated to advancing healing-centered, evidence-based research that uncovers truths about racial and systemic injustices while actively working to foster racial healing and transformation at the community and policy levels.

Saturday, March 8, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am

Event

PSI CHI: ADVISOR APPRECIATION EVENT
Saturday, March 8, 2025
8:00am – 9:00am

CHAIR: INGRID TULLOCH

Saturday, March 8, 2025
9:10am – 10:10am

Keynote

Westside Ballroom 1 & 2

**BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE/LEARNING
KEYNOTE: NATALIE TRONSON**
Saturday, March 8, 2025
9:10am – 10:10am

CHAIR: SYDNEY TRASK

**NEUROIMMUNE MODULATION OF MEMORY: LONG
TERM CONSEQUENCES AND RISK FOR COGNITIVE
DECLINE**

NATALIE TRONSON (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN)

TBD

Saturday, March 8, 2025
9:10am – 10:10am

Poster

Westside Ballroom 3 & 4

**APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY/TEACHING OF
PSYCHOLOGY POSTERS**
Saturday, March 8, 2025
9:10am – 10:10am

POSTER 1

ARE REQUIRED COURSES BORING?

ASHTON TRICE (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), DYLAN FORD (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), DAVID MORALES (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), JOSHUA MACKENZIE (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), ANTONIO TOSCANO (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Student often informally complain that required classes are boring. We found that students taking PSYC 101 classes because they are required do indeed report more boredom in the classroom and while studying than students who are taking the same class as an elective. Bored students make lower grades, and they utilize less effective academic strategies, such as avoiding boredom by cutting classes, procrastinating study, and failing to take advantage of office hours and review sessions.

POSTER 2

VERY MINDFUL, VERY DEMURE: PROMOTING EVIDENCE-BASED MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS ON SOCIAL MEDIA

JOY B. KRUMENACKER (PENN STATE NEW KENSINGTON A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), MEREDITH CARTER (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, NEW KENSINGTON), ZOE KING (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, NEW KENSINGTON)

This case study aims to address mental health and wellness misinformation on various social media sites by giving students of an Introduction to Abnormal Psychology course the opportunity to become mindful content creators of a chosen mental health disorder. Students will share their interpretation of scholarly material as a way to responsibly educate their audience. Students who participated in this project found it to be valuable and worth repeating in future sections of the course.

POSTER 3

BARRIERS AFFECTING A VETERAN WITH INVISIBLE DISABILITIES IN PERSISTING IN HIGHER EDUCATION

TAMARAH SMITH (GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY)

Students with invisible disabilities face numerous barriers that can hinder them from being successful in higher education. This autoethnographic study examined the case of a veteran with an invisible disability enrolling and persisting in college. The analysis revealed key themes around how an invisible disability intersected with barriers to higher education success including a lack of the institution's acknowledgment of the disability and awareness around how to provide accommodations.

POSTER 4

USING PERSONALIZED POST-EXAM EMAILS TO CONVEY CARE IN HIGH-ENROLLMENT COURSES

CHRISTIE CATHEY (INDEPENDENT), BROOKE WHISENHUNT (MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY), DANAE HUDSON (MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY)

Students in high-enrollment classes can feel like "just a number" and that their instructor does not care about their success. This poster describes our use of "personalized" emails to counter these beliefs and presents the overwhelmingly positive feedback we have received from students on the effectiveness of this simple strategy.

POSTER 5

BUILDING STRONGER RESEARCH COMMUNITIES: THE NICER PROJECT

ANTONIOS KAGIALIS (UNIVERSITY OF CRETE, GREECE), ZANE ZHENG (LASELL UNIVERSITY, USA)

We introduce the Psi Chi's Network for International Collaborative Exchange Regional (NICER), a new research platform launching in the Eastern U.S. this year. NICER embeds open science principles into the research process and addresses challenges in research rigor. Targeted at faculty and students from less research-intensive institutions, NICER offers opportunities to build research skills, form connections, and participate in large-scale collaborations. This initiative bridges gaps in research accessibility and engagement with clear steps for participation.

POSTER 6

CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY CLASSROOM

JESSICA NOLAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), CHRISTOPHER HOLLAND (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ALEXANDRIA HADD (ROLLINS SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH AT EMORY UNIVERSITY), EMILY BURGER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), EMMA TRAUTFETTER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), ELISE KOEGLER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), JOSEPH VAZQUEZ (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

The American Psychological Association (APA, 2022) has called for psychology instructors to incorporate content on climate change into their courses. Participants for this study were 55 self-identified psychology instructors. Survey results showed that while most instructors have not yet incorporated climate change content into their introductory psychology courses, a majority would be willing to do so in the future and would like resources for this purpose.

POSTER 7**THE INSTRUMENTAL DUNGEON: GAMIFYING CONTENT IMPROVED ENGAGEMENT IN AN UNDERGRADUATE LEARNING COURSE**

SHARON HIMMANEN (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

The roleplaying game Dungeons and Dragons was used in an undergraduate learning course to gamify the methodology and theoretical relevance of select maze and puzzle box experiments (Thorndike, 1898; Lieberman et al., 1979). Feedback and qualitative data indicated high engagement in the activities that translated into success on learning outcomes and assessments. Additional benefits included repetition and reinforcement of methodology and concepts, and simple probability modeling of maze learning.

POSTER 8**TEACHABLE MOMENTS: TEACHERS' DILEMMAS IN THE CLASSROOM**

MG HODGE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), ALYSSA JOSSELSOHN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JOEY EISMAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), AVI KAPLAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), TIM PATTERSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), ABBY REISMAN (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This proposal explores social studies teachers' dilemmas and their role identity challenges when facilitating classroom discussions. Using the Dynamic Systems Model of Role Identity (DSMRI), fifteen pre-service and novice teachers analyzed their own in-class discussions, identifying the tensions between their role identities. Our findings suggest that integrating these dilemmas into teacher education and professional development (PD) can promote teacher identity exploration and enhance their ability to lead effective classroom discussions.

POSTER 9**COMPARISON OF DISSERTATION TOPICS FROM APA-ACCREDITED CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY PSYD PROGRAMS**

KIMBERLY DASCH-YEE (HOLY FAMILY UNIVERSITY)

Dissertation topics from APA-accredited Clinical and Counseling PsyD programs were compared. Keywords were gathered from dissertation titles and abstracts accessible on ProQuest from each type of program. Content analysis was used to arrive at frequent dissertation topics within each type of program. Chi square analyses were then conducted to examine for significant differences in frequency of dissertation topics between program types. Implications for students seeking specific types of training are discussed.

POSTER 10**STUDENT ATTITUDES TOWARD AI USE IN ACADEMIC AND NON-ACADEMIC CONTEXTS**

SUZANNE C. BAKER (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), DANA S. DUNN (MORAVIAN UNIVERSITY)

We present survey data on student attitudes toward generative AI use in a variety of contexts. Our goal is to compare student attitudes about their use of AI in academic work (e.g. assistance with writing paper drafts) with their attitudes toward AI use in a variety of academic (e.g. faculty use of AI in writing emails to students, giving feedback on assignments) and non-academic contexts (e.g. use of AI by medical professionals).

POSTER 11**STUDENT BELIEFS ABOUT OPEN-ACCESS TEXTBOOKS**

ELYSSA TWEDT (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), CARLEE BETH HAWKINS (SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY EDWARDSVILLE)

We developed a brief, reliable, and accessible questionnaire to measure student beliefs about open-access textbooks. Students in a targeted sample currently using an open-access textbook in their course reported more positive beliefs about open-access textbooks compared to traditional textbooks. However, these results did not extend to students recruited from a participant pool with varying levels of experience with open-access textbooks. This survey could be used by faculty when considering textbook adoption and effectiveness.

POSTER 12**CONTENT ANALYSIS OF UNDERGRADUATE MULTICULTURAL SYLLABI**

CHARISSE CHAPPELL (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Chappell (2019) examined undergraduate multicultural issues in psychology courses with respect to frequently discussed topics, assignments, and readings. However, since that date, two important events have occurred in the country, namely the coronavirus pandemic, and an increasingly divided political climate. Each of these events may have implications for undergraduate multicultural survey courses. The purpose of the current study is to provide an updated analysis of survey undergraduate courses in multicultural issues/diversity in psychology.

POSTER 13**FOSTERING QUANTITATIVE REASONING IN INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY THROUGH DATA ANALYSIS AND VISUALIZATION EXERCISES**

PETER J. JOHNSON (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), NIC ZAPPARRATA (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), C. DONNAN GRAVELLE (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), RIYA M. ANJARIA (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), ELIZABETH S. CHE (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), ARSHIA K. LODHI (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), PATRICIA J. BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY GRADUATE CENTER)

We report updates from a department-wide initiative to promote quantitative reasoning and data analysis in Introductory Psychology using Society for the Teaching of Psychology statistical literacy problems and Microsoft Excel worksheet activities. We examined students' grasp of statistics and general psychology terminology via multiple-choice quizzes embedded in the assignments. Students performed markedly higher on quizzes than on a statistics knowledge pretest. Findings suggest that low-stakes active-learning exercises are a promising strategy for building statistical literacy.

POSTER 14**CORRELATES OF ACADEMIC CONFIDANTES AND FLOURISHING IN FIRST-SEMESTER, FIRST-YEAR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

AMY DOMBACH (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), AMY DOMBACH (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), WARREN REICH (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), EZEQUIEL REYES (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), PAIGE DIMASE (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), EMMY ESKRIDGE (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), ANNE NOONAN (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), MARY GAZALEH (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), GRACELINE PAUL (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA MATTHEISS (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY)

A sample of 329 first-year students responded to a survey about social support, self-efficacy, intrinsic motivation, depression, personality traits, possible selves, and important social network members, some of whom qualified as academic confidantes. Key findings suggested the presence of key social network relationships correlate with motivation, life satisfaction, and low depression while race and first-generation status predicted satisfaction and depression.

POSTER 15**DEVELOPING PEER-LED TEAM LEARNING TO BENEFIT TEAMS AND LEADERS IN PSYCHOLOGY**

ANTONELLA GUADAGNINO (GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY), SHIBANI CHAKRAVORTY (GRADUATE CENTER,

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), VLADIMIR CHENG (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), LILLIAN DIAZ (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANGELINA FATTORUSSO (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), URIEL CRUZ JR. (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), C. DONNAN GRAVELLE (GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), RIYA ANJARIA (GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), DAN MCCLOSKEY (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), PATRICIA BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), KATHLEEN M. CUMISKEY (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Peer-led team learning (PLTL) programs effectively enhance students' academic growth and foster social connections in small-format laboratory courses. We developed a PLTL program to assist Introductory Psychology (PSY100) students with group work. Using a multi-method approach comprising surveys and semi-structured interviews, we examine benefits for peer leaders. The PLTL program aims to break traditional classroom models through a student-directed participatory structure, enhancing engagement, networking opportunities, teaching skills, and research experience.

POSTER 16**ONGOING EVALUATION OF AN UNDERGRADUATE TA PROGRAM IN UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH METHODS**

NICOLE BENJAMIN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ERIN RAUCHBAUER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), GREGORY URENA (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JULIETTE PAULUS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), CELESTE GABLE (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ANGELICA BENCIO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JORDAN BACCHUS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LAUREN DAVID (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JHAVON CLAUTHER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LUKE KEATING (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests that lecture-based approaches are limited in fostering student motivation and interest in Research Methods courses. Undergraduate teaching assistants (UTAs) provide additional support to students, and has been associated with improved student achievement in STEM courses. However, less is known about outcomes within an undergraduate psychology Research Methods course. We examine the effects of UTA inclusion on the development of human capital, and academic outcomes within this course, and student satisfaction.

POSTER 17**MOTIVATIONAL NEEDS IN THE CLASSROOM: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS**

ANSHA KHAN (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY),
PHOEBE NELSON (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY),
KATHRYN FRAZIER (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Faculty-student relationships play a key role in student success and motivation, aligning with the Self Determination Theory. Thirty-two participants responded to four open-ended prompts on their perceived motivational and engagement supports in the classroom. Findings showed that the three needs of the theory were most effective when addressed together. Key themes included feeling understood by professors, faculty caring about student success, balancing autonomy with clear expectations, and incorporating "fun" into teaching.

POSTER 18**DO MISSION STATEMENTS INDICATING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PREDICT CAREERS COURSES SIX YEARS LATER?**

HANNAH THOMPSON (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY),
MADILYN DRURY (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), MORGAN
PILLA (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), J. CRAIG CLARKE
(SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ROB FOELS (RUTGERS
UNIVERSITY), THOMAS J. TOMCHO (SALISBURY
UNIVERSITY)

Mission statements shape priorities for organizations. We examined publicly available psychology department mission statements, and presence/absence of careers courses in 232 psychology departments. Although the presence of career-related information in mission statements predicted the presence of careers courses in 2018, it was not predictive of careers courses six years later. With declining enrollments, more departments may be connecting learning with careers (with or without career-related courses) without alluding to career-related information in their mission statement

POSTER 19**DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF RECENT SCOTUS DECISIONS ON SUPPORT FOR UNDER-REPRESENTED STUDENTS**

JEF LAMOUREUX (BOSTON COLLEGE), MELVIN BUTLER
(UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI), KENDALL MCKOON (BOSTON
COLLEGE), ANNIE COZENS (BOSTON COLLEGE)

The recent Supreme Court decisions curtailing traditional affirmative action measures in the college admissions process can substantially impact the support offered to students from under-represented

populations starting college. We compare the apparent effects of these decisions on programs designed to support under-represented students at two institutions. An enrichment program that is administered after the admission decision was far less affected by these changes than a scholarship program tied to admissions decisions.

POSTER 20**DOES THE SHOE FIT?: SELF-OTHER OVERLAP EMPATHIC MOTIVATIONS OF ONE TEACHER**

JOSEPH EISMAN (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA),
AVI KAPLAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY
PATTERSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JOANNA GARNER
(OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY)

Teacher empathy is associated with many outcomes. However, the specific motivational mechanisms that motivate teachers to empathize with their students is still understudied. This case study explored the role of the empathic phenomenon self-other overlap, which describes perceived connectedness between a teacher and student. Analysis suggested that teacher empathy was characterized by self-other overlap, highlighting self-other overlap's role in motivating teacher empathy. That is, perceived similarity between teachers and students may motivate teachers.

POSTER 21**INTERSECTIONALITY ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT RESOURCES AND COLLEGE SENSE OF BELONGING**

LISA DINELLA (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), HALEY
TISCHLER (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), EMMA
GREENSPON (ST. JOHN FISHER UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated institutional support resource use and awareness as related to students' college sense of belonging and whether resource use, awareness and belonging varied across identity factors (generational status, gender, and race). Findings indicated students do vary in their college experience and highlight a need to address gender and race differences in help-seeking behavior. More inclusive practices on college campuses are needed, beyond resource advertising, to support first-generation college students and students of color.

POSTER 22**GENDER DIFFERENCES IN COMMUNITY COLLEGE PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS' COOPERATIVE LEARNING EXPERIENCES---QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS**

CHRISTOPHER ARRA (NORTHERN VIRGINIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE), GRACE ARRA (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY), IMAAN AHMED (NORTHERN VIRGINIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE), VLERA BAFTIJA (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY), CAROLYN GUIRGUIS (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH SCHICK (NORTHERN VIRGINIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

The goal of the study was to assess the effects of gender on college students' perceptions of the cooperative learning process. Ninety-five college students completed 5 open-ended questions that asked students about their preferences for cooperative learning activities. Some qualitative findings were that male and female students prefer the same type of group work, and male and female students agreed that providing rewards and full group participation are ways of making group work more enjoyable.

POSTER 23

IDEAS AND ACCESS TO TOOLS/APPROACHES FOR CLASSROOM TEACHING IN MULTICULTURAL SKILLS

MEENAKSHI PANDE (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, HARRISBURG), STEPHANIE WINKELJOHN BLACK (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, HARRISBURG)

Multicultural competence and humility are regarded as foundational skills for psychologists and psychotherapists; as such, best practices recommend that all graduate coursework infuse multicultural frameworks and material. "Developmental and Deliberate" is a deliberate practice-oriented training program that combines practice opportunities (using videotaped client vignettes) with a workbook to increase psychotherapists' multicultural humility and comfort toward diverse clients. This poster will discuss how to effectively implement this program into graduate education.

POSTER 24

ENLISTING PEER LEADERS IN BUILDING COMMUNITIES OF INQUIRY IN INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY

RIYA ANJARIA (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), SHIBANI CHAKRAVORTY (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER & THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), C. DONNAN GRAVELLE (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER & THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), ELIZABETH S. CHE (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER & THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), ANTONELLA GUADAGNINO (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER & THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), RAOUL ROBERTS (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), ARSHIA LODHI (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), COLIN ALARCON (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), KATHLEEN CUMISKEY (CUNY GRADUATE

CENTER & THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), DANIEL MCCLOSKEY (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), PATRICIA J. BROOKS (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER & THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY)

The Community of Inquiry framework emphasizes the importance of student connections in course outcomes. We examined the impact of peer leaders on Introductory Psychology students' sense of social and teaching presence. Peer leaders facilitated group work during class. While peer-leader sections showed increased social presence from the start to mid-semester, traditional sections showed declines in social presence. These results indicate the value of involving peers to bolster interaction in large-format courses and promote belonging.

POSTER 25

INTERNSHIP COURSES IN COLLEGE: STUDENT ATTITUDES

NIKASH KALE (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), CRYSTAL SNYDER (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), MAYA HERNANDEZ (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), JEAN PICADO (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), MAX SPAULDING (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), JAHNIA TREADWELL (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), JASMINE MENA (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

Prior research indicates that mothers are held to a different standard than fathers when trying to gain paid work and third parties, such as professors, may influence decision makers' choices towards family work benefits. The results of this experimental study indicated that professor cues did not affect students' attitudes, likely due to ceiling effects. Future research with samples with more diverse attitudes on family work benefits at the outset is recommended.

POSTER 26

IMPACT OF ADVANCED DATA SCIENCE INSTRUCTION IN PSYCHOLOGY LABORATORY COURSES

AILEEN BAILEY (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), SADIE GRZYMAJSKI (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), JAYDEN WASHINGTON (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), JAMES MANTELL (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

We measured the impact of data science psychology laboratory courses on critical thinking, quantitative literacy, data science skills, and confidence. Each course was designed to explicitly scaffold data science instruction in support of a semester-long research project. Data science instruction included data ethics, data wrangling, data visualization and interpretation, and data storytelling using PsychoPy and/or Jupyter

Notebook. We found increases in student self-reported data savviness, data science confidence, and data science relevance.

POSTER 27

ETHICAL DILEMMAS IN MODERN CLASSROOMS: GENERATIVE AI AND STUDENT ATTITUDES TOWARD PLAGIARISM

LAURA HEISICK (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), MISTY CURRELI (PENN STATE HARRISBURG)

The recent availability of generative AI platforms like ChatGPT pose benefits and risks in academic environments. Many higher education policies emphasize teaching students ethical use of AI and/or encourage students to consider AI a supplemental tool. The current study investigated students' understanding of what qualifies as plagiarism with emphasis on generative AI platforms. We found that students generally do not agree on what constitutes plagiarism or what constitutes socially responsible AI use in academia.

POSTER 28

FRIDAY AT 5:00 DEADLINE FOR SUCCESS

REGINA ROOF-RAY (HARFORD COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

To promote positive student mental health, a switch from a Sunday at 11:59 p.m. deadline to a Friday at 5:00 p.m. deadline was made. Qualitative data found promising results in this area. A bonus was improved academic success in face-to-face and online courses in both 100- and 200-level courses.

POSTER 29

"KIDS DON'T LIE ABOUT STUFF LIKE THIS": MOCK JURORS' PERCEPTIONS OF YOUTH

LILLIAN RODRIGUEZ STEEN (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), ANA ESPINOSA BECERRA (UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA), AUTUMN CHOW (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), ANISSA GOMEZ (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), AMANDA HAIR-LABBE (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), BRIDGET LONGDEN (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), KAYLA MOORE (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), ALEXIS PLUMLEY (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), KEMANI SCOTT (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), AMIRA STEVENS-SALIH (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES)

Ground rules are intended to promote accuracy within an investigative interview. How mock jurors view youth who apply such rules remains unclear. In the current research, a 2 (Age: 8 v. 14) X 2 (Rule Applied: IDU v. IDK) X 2 (Question Difficulty: Simple v. Challenging) design was implemented and open-ended responses regarding perceptions of the youth were assessed. Results have implications for all who interview youth, design interview interventions, and provide expert witness testimony.

POSTER 30

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND PERSISTENCE: UNDERSTANDING STUDENTS' PSYCHOSOCIAL PERSPECTIVES

DENINE NORTHRUP (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE), AMANDA ROBINSON (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationship between first-year students' perceptions of psychosocial factors (academic motivation, grit, resilience, mental health and wellbeing, sense of belonging and expectations) and their academic performance and persistence. Initial analyses revealed between group differences in psychosocial perceptions; additional analyses will emphasize predictors of student academic success and persistence from Fall to Spring. Implications for students, faculty and institutions will be discussed.

POSTER 31

ASSESSMENT OF HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS' CONVERSATION ABOUT STRESS WITH THEIR PATIENTS

ALDONA CHORZEPA (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), NICOLE ROBINSON (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), CHRISTANDLIE BACKER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), SAQIB RAHMAN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ZUZANNA KROMCZYK (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), VALERIA MARIN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MICHELLE NGUYEN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), OLIVIA BELL (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), CAMERON NIENABER (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), ALAN ROTH (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Stress is a well-documented contributor to poor health and health behavior. Healthcare provider-patient discussions about patient stress could allow providers to identify and address factors undermining patient health. Yet, data on frequency and type of provider-patient discussions about stress is limited. We administered a survey to assess the frequency of provider-patient conversations about stress and the stressors types discussed. Our findings show that these conversations do not occur regularly, highlighting the need to develop training.

POSTER 32**ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN HELP-SEEKING SELF-STIGMA AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS: MEDIATING ROLE OF MALADAPTIVE COPING**

LEXI LICHENG (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), XUQIAN LI (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), JASMINE FONG (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), JAISY LAU (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), CHRISTY WANG (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), JANE YANG (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), CATERINA FULIGNI (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM TSAI (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

This study explores the impact of self-stigma on help-seeking behaviors among college students, focusing on demographics, psychological outcomes, and maladaptive coping strategies. Findings reveal that men and Asian individuals endorsed higher self-stigma, highlighting vulnerable populations. Self-stigma is significantly associated with greater depressive symptoms and social anxiety, with maladaptive coping strategies such as self-blame and behavioral disengagement as mediators of these relationships.

POSTER 33**ZOO VISITORS LEARN BY OBSERVING BABOONS ENGAGE IN RESEARCH OR NATURAL BEHAVIORS**

ANNA SOFIA HEGE (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), LOGAN BROWNELL (CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY, ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), ALLISON FITCH (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), JESSICA CANTLON (CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY), CAROLINE DELONG (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Zoo visitors answered questions that measured their perceived and actual learning from signage and a 2-4-minute scientist presentation at the baboon exhibit while the animals did or did not engage in cognitive research. The group viewing research reported higher perceived learning. Both groups performed better on presentation questions vs. signage questions and stayed longer than typical zoo guests. Zoos should consider showcasing animal research and include interactive components to increase visitor learning and engagement.

POSTER 34**WHAT IS YOUR SNAPSCORE? THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SNAPCHAT'S SNAPSCORE AND SEXUAL PARTNERS**

DYLAN DWYER (HARTWICK COLLEGE), WILLIAM J. KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

A growing concern among many young people is that a high Snapchat 'Snapscore' implies promiscuity. College

students reported their Snapscore and sexual activity. Depression and social media addiction were controlled for. Our results supported the informal belief that those who have a higher Snapscore are more sexually active. The ability to determine high-risk individuals using Snapscore could be useful in targeted interventions for curtailing associated sexual health issues.

POSTER 35**WE'VE GOT ISSUES: POWERLESSNESS OVER THE US GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL MEDIA AND ACTION**

LAWSON T. WILLIAMS (HARTWICK COLLEGE), GIOVANNA M. WALL (HARTWICK COLLEGE), LIAM M. BROWN (HARTWICK COLLEGE), MADISON M. FELTER (HARTWICK COLLEGE), DYLAN DWYER (HARTWICK COLLEGE), MALLORY E. CARMAN (HARTWICK COLLEGE), EMMA R. COHEN (HARTWICK COLLEGE), COLLEEN A. MARSH (HARTWICK COLLEGE), URSULA A. SANBORN-OVERBY (SUNY ONEONTA), WILLIAM J. KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Politics is a major source of stress for college students and people feel powerless to have an impact on their government. This study sought to examine if powerlessness over the government mediates the relationship between political media and action while replicating the finding that it mediates the relationship between political media and mental health. These mediations were not found. More research is required to understand the reasons for the inconsistency in these effects.

POSTER 36**WASTE WISDOM WITH AGE? YOUNG VS. OLDER ADULTS WITH RECYCLING**

GISELLE J. MCPHERSON-ISBELL (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), QUANG ANH NGUYEN (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), ZACHARY H. ELLIS (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

America is a nation of "throw aways" - people consider items as disposable, rarely pondering sustainability consequences and future environmental implications. In the present study, we polled a US national on-line sample on electronic used items reported that they have or have not disposed (e-waste). We compared younger with older adults on e-waste items as well as demographic questions and recycling attitudes and intentions. Results compare adult samples, asking "Does "Waste Wisdom" come with age?"

POSTER 37**UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF TBI FREQUENCY AND CAUSES ON POST-INJURY HOUSING INSTABILITY.**

KAMARIA TUCKER (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the interaction between traumatic brain injury (TBI) frequency (single vs. multiple) and causes (violent vs. nonviolent) on housing instability using data from 14,521 participants in the Traumatic Brain Injury Model Systems database. Findings reveal that violence-related TBIs significantly increase housing instability, while TBI frequency showed no significant effect. Results highlight the need for targeted interventions addressing violence-related TBIs and systemic barriers to stable housing.

POSTER 38**TRAUMA, ONLINE DISCRIMINATION, AND TOBACCO QUIT ATTEMPTS AMONG BLACK YOUNG ADULTS**

WYNATA ALEXANDER (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ROSAIRI ESTEVEZ (COLIN POWELL SCHOOL FOR CIVIC AND GLOBAL LEADERSHIP, CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), LESIA RUGLASS (COLIN POWELL SCHOOL FOR CIVIC AND GLOBAL LEADERSHIP, CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ADRIANA ESPINOSA (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, COLIN POWELL SCHOOL FOR CIVIC AND GLOBAL LEADERSHIP, CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

Tobacco use is a significant public health issue among Black young adults, with challenges in cessation exacerbated by online racial discrimination and trauma symptoms. This study will examine the mediating role of trauma symptoms in the relationship between online racial discrimination and quit attempts among Black young adults. Results will inform trauma-informed cessation strategies addressing discrimination-induced stress, enhancing support for Black young adults attempting to quit tobacco.

POSTER 39**THE ROLE OF HEALTH BEHAVIORS IN PREDICTING CAREGIVER HEALTH OUTCOMES**

ALEXIS HORTON (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), JESSICA HANDY (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), KARLI LILLEY (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), OLIVIA WEBB (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), MICHAELA CLARK (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), JANESEA STEELE (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), HANNAH BENZ (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

The current study examines a model of caregiver health in a large, national dataset of informal

caregivers. Data for this study come from the CDC's 2023 BRFSS survey. A structural equation model was conducted on this sample (N = 5427) to investigate the relations among resources, demands, positive health behaviors, negative health behaviors, and health outcomes. Results could inform future interventions to improve caregiver health.

POSTER 40**BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS SUPPORT FROM MIDWIVES VS. OBSTETRICIANS DURING CHILDBIRTH**

MADISON A. BATTINELLI (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE R. BRESNAHAN (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), ELLIE P. LUCIANO (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), RICA J. MONAGHAN (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), REBECCA J. BRAND (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

We surveyed postpartum women to examine whether support for basic psychological needs during childbirth accounted for differences in satisfaction with care providers. Women who birthed with midwives (n = 49) versus obstetricians (n = 184) reported higher childbirth satisfaction and more support for their autonomy, belonging, and competence. Linear regression with autonomy, belonging, and competence support and provider type as predictors of satisfaction indicated that autonomy and competence remained significant while provider type did not.

POSTER 41**BEHAVIORAL SYMPTOMS IN DEMENTIA PATIENTS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH CARE PARTNER ABUSIVE BEHAVIORS**

EMILY LEROLLAND (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), KAREN SIEDLECKI (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), FRANCESCA FALZARANO (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA)

This study investigated abuse of older adults with dementia among 379 primary caregivers. Most participants reported engaging in at least one abusive behavior. Care recipient behavioral symptoms significantly predicted caregiver abusive behavior, even after controlling for multiple factors. Caregiver depressive symptoms mediated the relationship between patient behavioral symptoms and abusive behavior. The findings suggest that screening caregivers for depression and providing appropriate resources could reduce the risk of abuse towards dementia patients.

POSTER 42**BEYOND THE CONTROLLER: ONLINE GAMING COMMUNITIES AND MENTAL HEALTH**

MARYBETH APRICENO (FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE A CAMPUS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MINAH SALEEM (FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE), JOSEPH DEVITA (FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE)

Since the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a rise in playing video games, especially online. The majority of gaming-related research to date has focused on the negative effects of gaming such as gaming addiction and social isolation. This study examined sense of belonging in online gaming communities as a protective factor against depression, finding that having online gaming friends and higher sense of belonging in gaming communities predicted less depression.

POSTER 43

CAFFEINE: HOW MUCH IS TOO MUCH, AND DOES IT MATTER?

JOMARYS REYES (RIDER UNIVERSITY), GARY BROSVIC (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

Participants included 686 women and 540 men completing the Caffeine Addiction Test. Caffeine consumption classified controls (0 mg/day), those within FDA limits (1-400 mg/day), and those exceeding FDA limits. Scores on CAT subscales were significantly higher for those consuming within or exceeding FDA limits, and higher for those exceeding FDA limits. We propose the WAKE UP as a potential screening tool for caffeine abuse/dependence.

POSTER 44

THE RELATION BETWEEN ETHNIC DISCRIMINATION AND ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS AMONG MINORITIZED COLLEGE STUDENTS

MAHTAB TUBA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ADRIANA ESPINOSA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ROBERT MELARA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), LAURA BRANDT (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), TERESA LOPEZ-CASTRO (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

This study will explore the relation between racial/ethnic discrimination stress, drinking motives, and alcohol use and consequences among racially/ethnically minoritized college students over two time points spanning the years of 2020 and 2022. In particular, we will assess the mediating role of drinking motives in the relation between discrimination stress and alcohol use and consequences. Our findings will inform how discrimination affects coping behavior, aiding efforts to reduce drinking-related harms and promote healthier coping mechanisms.

POSTER 45

THE NEED TO BELONG: DOES IT MATTER FOR STUDENT WELL-BEING AND RETENTION?

R. BRIAN GIESLER (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH CHARNEY (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), LYDIA BRUNO (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Although prior work has established college students' sense of belonging as a predictor of retention and overall well-being, belongingness interventions frequently fail. One reason may be that students vary in terms of the need to belong: students' belongingness needs are often met outside of the university setting by family, etc. The current study attempts to answer whether the need to belong matters in this context.

POSTER 46

THE IMPACT OF BRIEF LETTER WRITING INTERVENTIONS

KAITLYNN RUSSELL (AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE), PAIGE FISHER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Compassionate letter-writing interventions for perfectionism have generally demonstrated positive impacts on self-criticism. However, it remains unclear if certain types of compassion practices are more effective than others, and if one session can effect change. Undergraduates completed one of two different compassionate letter-writing interventions to investigate potential differences in their impact on self-compassion and self-criticism. After the intervention, preliminary analyses indicate self-compassion and self-criticism levels were significantly different depending on the type of letter-writing completed.

POSTER 47

THE EFFECTS OF PHYSICIAN WORKLOAD ON HEALTH OUTCOMES BY COUNTY IN U.S.

GREGORY PRIVITERA (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), NINA FRAZIER (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), JAMES GILLESPIE (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE)

The hypothesis that physician workload is predictive of health outcomes by county was tested. Data were analyzed using a path analysis model from valid and reliable U.S. population-based county health rankings data. Results corroborate previous findings by zip code that mental health provider work overload negatively affects mental and physical health, whereas primary care physician work overload negatively affects physical, but not mental health. The data suggest a critical need for mental health providers.

POSTER 48**COGNITIVE FACTORS INFLUENCING DRIVERS' MENTAL MODELS OF ADAS SYSTEMS**

ZIRAN ZHOU (UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND), YIXUAN ZHAI (UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND), ARRYN ROBBINS (UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND)

This study examines how trust and perceived safety influence drivers' mental models of Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS). Survey data from 260 participants revealed trust mediates perceived safety, with gender and age shaping trust and usability perceptions. Cognitive load significantly impacted secondary task engagement, highlighting the need for optimized system design. The findings recommend tailored training and adaptive interfaces to address demographic and cognitive variations, enhancing trust, safety, and effective ADAS adoption across diverse users.

POSTER 49**COMPARING FOOD SECURE AND INSECURE COLLEGE STUDENTS DURING THE PANDEMIC**

TANZINA AHMED (KINGSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE), JACOB SHANE (BROOKLYN COLLEGE), CAITLIN CHU (CARLETON COLLEGE), ARIELLE EDWARDS (BROOKLYN COLLEGE), JOSEPH VERDINO (KINGSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE), DAVID CAICEDO (BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE), ROSITSA ILIEVA (CUNY URBAN FOOD POLICY INSTITUTE), KAREN JIANG (BROOKLYN COLLEGE), DANIEL BRUSCHE (BROOKLYN COLLEGE), HO YAN WONG (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), ANITA YAN (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

We examined how students' food insecurity related to their demographics, academic experiences, and reflections on food during the COVID-19 pandemic by surveying 246 undergraduates during the first 9 months of the pandemic. Students reported on food insecurity, income, GPA, and wrote two narratives. Compared to high security students, low/very low-security students were more likely to identify as Black and first-generation immigrants and reported needing greater financial, academic, and programmatic support during public health crises.

POSTER 50**EFFECTS OF MALINGERING AND CORPORATE DEFENDANTS ON JURY AWARDS**

ERICA BAER (KEAN UNIVERSITY), RICHARD CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH PRECKAJLO (FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), PALAK VAIDYA (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how malingering and the presence of a corporate defendant can impact civil damage awards. Participants read an automobile accident case where the plaintiff was honest, exaggerating, or malingering, and the at-fault driver was an Uber driver, UPS driver, or a civilian. All participants completed the Just World Belief Scale (JWBS) and the Revised Legal Attitudes Questionnaire (RLAQ). The defendant type and presence of malingering significantly impacted damage awards.

POSTER 51**EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A VIDEO INTERVENTION ON BREASTFEEDING KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE**

JULIA DAVIS (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), JESSICA GRADY (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), KARENA RUSH (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

The study will utilize a pre-test, post-test two group design where one group of participants will take measures designed to assess both their attitude and knowledge of breastfeeding and then, they will view a short video material which encompasses early intervention of breastfeeding concepts and afterwards they'll retake the previous measures. The other group will view a control video. Data collection and analysis will be completed early next year.

POSTER 52**EXPERIENCE IS NOT A RELIABLE INDICATOR OF PERCEPTUAL EXPERTISE**

ROBERT ALEXANDER (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), SOPHIA CASTRO (CUNY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ELANA SAFONOVA (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), TALIA LILIKAKIS (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), STEVIE ANN HILL (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), AYESHA MULLA (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), ASHWIN VENKATAKRISHNAN (SUNY DOWNSTATE HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY), STEPHEN WAITE (SUNY DOWNSTATE HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY), STEPHEN L MACKNIK (SUNY DOWNSTATE HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY), SUSANA MARTINEZ-CONDE (SUNY DOWNSTATE HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY)

Professionals are often categorized by title and experience time rather than objective performance metrics, oversimplifying expertise. Precise measures of expertise would help training programs test whether trainees perform like experts and identify skills that need improvement. Our eye-tracking study quantifies the gaze dynamics radiologists use to detect abnormalities in medical images. Some residents outperformed experienced attendings; experience alone is an uncertain predictor of expertise. We

suggest grouping individuals by measured performance instead.

POSTER 53

FIRST GENERATION STUDENT ADJUSTMENT TO COLLEGE

ELIZABETH JACOBS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), RYLEE REED (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), BRIANNA KLINE (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), LEAH STEIN (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

First-generation college students have unique lived experiences that are sometimes overlooked in campus climate surveys that assess institutional belonging. This research tested for differences in academic adjustment and institutional belonging between first-generation students and non-first-generation students. Results revealed that first-generation students demonstrated significantly lower satisfaction with the academic environment, were less committed to being a college student, and less attached to the specific university they attended. Implications for university programming are discussed.

POSTER 54

FACTOR SOLUTIONS FOR THE REVISED PERFORMANCE INVENTORY

NICHOLAS GALLUCCI (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The Performance Inventory (PI) is an 80-item questionnaire designed to measure 14 forms of anxiety (e.g., cognitive interference, explicit monitoring) and coping strategies (e.g., self-efficacy) in sport, theatre, music, and academic venues. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and exploratory factor analysis (EFA) based confirmatory factor analysis (ECFA) demonstrated that the goodness of fit of a 14-factor solution improved with the revision of seven items. The revised PI may also provide more detailed feedback.

POSTER 55

EXPLORING RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN VETERAN UTILIZATION OF REMOTE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

PARKER LIAW (U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS), IRENE FUEYO-GOMEZ (U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS), EMILY VILLENEUVE (U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS), CORY CHEN (U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS)

This study will examine the racial and ethnic composition of Veterans referred for telemental health services to the VA VISN2 Clinical Resource Hub's

Psychology Service. The project hopes to begin exploration of differences in utilization and access to specialty telemental health services within the VA. Clinical implications and future directions for research around equity in access to telemental health services will also be discussed.

POSTER 56

FIRST-YEAR COMMUNITY-ENGAGED LEARNING ACROSS DISCIPLINES

JULIANNA BOYLE (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), HE LEN CHUNG (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), VALERIE HUYNH (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), MEGAN TEITELBAUM (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The current study compares First-Year Community-Engaged Learning (FYCEL) outcomes across seven schools of study to make program recommendations and inform future research. After completing a four-day CEL experience, students (N = 799) reported finding value in civic development. Our results also revealed differences across schools, with engineering students finding less value for some outcomes than peers in other disciplines. Implications for future research are discussed in terms of maximizing engagement in CEL experiences.

POSTER 57

GENDER AND RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN FLOURISHING AND EMPLOYEE STRAIN

MARY IGNAGNI (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), LISA SMITH (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY)

The present research investigated gender and racial differences in flourishing and employee strain. Due to limited research examining these constructs in these groups, we sought to investigate how employees were feeling post-pandemic. While we did not find racial differences in flourishing, gender differences were found. With regard to strain, we found both gender and racial differences in overall strain as well as differences in the components of employee strain.

POSTER 58

LAY BELIEFS ABOUT THE STRESS-HEALTH RELATIONSHIP: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

DARYA LIKHACHEVA (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), ANTONIO L. FREITAS (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

The stress-health relationship has been extensively studied using expert-driven models, yet little attention has been given to how laypeople conceptualize it. This study explores young adults' theories on stress and health through open-ended questions about stressors,

emotional and behavioral responses, and health outcomes. Themes identified may help bridge gaps in understanding lay beliefs, informing larger-scale studies and interventions to improve stress management and well-being.

POSTER 59

IS IT THE HOPE THAT KILLS? HOPE, POLITICS, AND MENTAL HEALTH

EMMA COHEN (HARTWICK COLLEGE), DYLAN DWYER (HARTWICK COLLEGE), MALLORY E. CARMAN (HARTWICK COLLEGE), JAMES PAYNTER (HARTWICK COLLEGE), LIAM M. BROWN (HARTWICK COLLEGE), GIOVANNA M. WALL (HARTWICK COLLEGE), MADISON M. FELTER (HARTWICK COLLEGE), LAWSON T. WILLIAMS (HARTWICK COLLEGE), COLLEEN A. MARSH (HARTWICK COLLEGE), URUSLA A. SANBORN-OVERBY (SUNY ONEONTA), WILLIAM J. KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Exposure to politics is a chronic stressor in people's lives leading to negative effects on mental health but also increases in political action. Hope may moderate this relationship by helping people cope while not taking away their motivation for political action. Hope was associated with decreases in action in bivariate analyses, yet at high levels of political exposure hope for the country was associated with increases in action. This provides evidence of a moderating effect.

POSTER 60

HOW PRIOR EXPERIENCE AFFECTS EMPATHY AND BELIEFS DURING A PERSPECTIVE-TAKING TASK

VIVIAN ZHANG (INDEPENDENT), JOSEPH EISMAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), BENJAMIN TORSNEY (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), AVI KAPLAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY PATTERSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

This exploratory mixed-methods study used an online survey battery to investigate readers' empathy and beliefs towards homelessness following a perspective-taking task describing a person experiencing housing insecurity. Results suggested prior experiences with homelessness may have more influence on a person's beliefs and empathy than the perspective-taking task. This work has implications for efforts to change prejudice against unhoused people.

POSTER 61

LESSONS FROM A PILOT EVALUATION OF A HIGH SCHOOL SEX EDUCATION CURRICULUM

MICHELLE SULLIVAN (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), JENNIFER GROSSMAN (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), AMANDA RICHER (WELLESLEY COLLEGE)

This poster presents lessons learned from a first-year pilot of a Randomized Control Trial (RCT) designed to evaluate a high school sex education curriculum in a midwestern school district. It highlights challenges encountered during recruitment and implementation and adjustments made to address them. The aim of this poster is to offer practical recommendations to overcome barriers in the implementation of large-scale RCT projects involving schools.

POSTER 62

MAKING THEM VISIBLE: IDENTIFYING OBJECTIFYING EXPERIENCES FOR MIDDLE-AGED WOMEN

LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH UNIVERSITY)

Middle-aged women are neglected in research on body dissatisfaction and appreciation. Self-objectification is often induced before an intervention is tested and examples used with young women may not be applicable to middle-aged women. Study 1 was conducted to obtain accounts from middle-aged women of instances that elicited self-objectification. Those were assessed for commonality. Study 2 tested which of those examples were rated highest for future intervention research with middle-aged women.

POSTER 63

MANAGERIAL AND EMPLOYEE WELL-BEING IN AN OFFICE SETTING

MICHAEL RODRIGUEZ (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), CAROLYN SPRINGER (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

More companies have become hybrid, especially in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. Over seventy adults completed a 96-item questionnaire hosted on Qualtrics which assessed respondents' personality, work setting and experiences, health, organizational climate and their adaptations to the workplace environment. Findings showed that changes at work were a major stressor which impacted health and productivity but over a third were not taking any actions to reduce stress. Recommendations for human resource departments are discussed.

POSTER 64

MUSIC PREFERENCES AND POLITICAL ORIENTATION

RENEE NEPAKHAREV (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY),
JASON YOUNG (HUNTER COLLEGE OF THE CITY
UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Past studies have found connections between personality and musical preferences. However, little research has examined the connection between responses to music, music preferences, personality, and political orientation. Participants answered questionnaires regarding their music preferences and political orientation. It was predicted that conservatives would prefer up-tempo music, while liberals would prefer intense, complex, and mellow music. Results and discussion will focus on how responses to music may be associated with political orientation, mediated by personality temperament.

POSTER 65

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIAL COHESION AND DEPRESSION: THE ROLE OF LENGTH OF US RESIDENCE

ROSEMARIE SAPIGAO (CUNY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTH POLICY)

The extant literature indicates that the social environment plays a role in mental health. I analyzed the cross-sectional association between perceived neighborhood social cohesion (NSC) and depression, the association between length of US residence and nativity status (LORN) and depression, and whether LORN modifies the association between NSC and depression in New York City residents. Results suggest NSC may be protective against depression in long-term foreign-born and US-born residents, but not in recently arrived residents.

POSTER 66

PERCEPTIONS OF FUTURE LIFE STABILITY, CLIMATE ANXIETY AND GENDER

MARTHA LARAMORE-JOSEY (BARNARD COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), FRANKLIN AUCAPINA (GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTH POLICY- CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), QINGFENG MA (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE- CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JENNIFER LAI (BARUCH COLLEGE- CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MINDY ENGLE-FRIEDMAN (BARUCH COLLEGE- CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study evaluated gender differences in perceptions about one's future life stability. Predicted climate change impacts can affect this perception. Future goals, anticipated future stability, and perceived climate change impacts were assessed in 211 urban undergraduates. No gender differences were found in future thinking or stability, but women and men differed significantly in climate anxiety levels when

asked to think one year, 5 years, and ten years into the future.

POSTER 67

NEURODIVERSITY AND COLLEGE STUDENTS: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING BELONGING USING ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS THEORY

LESLIE BUDDINGTON (FRANKLIN PIERCE UNIVERSITY), JOAN A. SWANSON (FRANKLIN PIERCE UNIVERSITY), ANNA ERIKSON (FRANKLIN PIERCE UNIVERSITY)

Introduction: Although higher numbers of neurodiverse students are attending college, they graduate at lower rates. This may be due in part to not feeling they belong. Methods: This literature review examined current research on college students who are characterized as neurodiverse. Results: Studies were examined for suggestions for improving the belonging among neurodiverse college students through Ecological Systems Theory. Discussion: Strategies for helping neurodiverse college students to feel that they belong at college are outlined.

POSTER 68

ROMANTIC PARTNERS' COMMENTS ON UNHEALTHY EATING: ROLE OF GENDER AND SEXUAL ORIENTATION

KRISTIN AUGUST (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - CAMDEN), ALLISON MCMURRAY (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - CAMDEN), ALEXANDRA LARUE (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - CAMDEN), JOSH NOVAK (AUBURN UNIVERSITY), IRA ROSEMAN (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - CAMDEN)

This cross-sectional survey study examined the frequency and nature of diet-related social control attempts among individuals in same-gender and opposite-gender relationships (N=833), focusing on specific aspects of unhealthy eating and the role of chronic health conditions. Men in opposite-gender relationships reported receiving the most frequent social control, with fast food and desserts being common targets. Diabetes and heart disease were associated with more frequent social control. Some findings varied by gender and sexual orientation.

POSTER 69

SELF-EFFICACY AND THE EXPERIENCES OF STUDENTS REGARDING THE DOCTORAL CANDIDACY EXAMINATION

KEVIN MELECIO (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

The doctoral candidacy exam is a common practice among universities to facilitate judgement regarding the knowledge acquired by students concerning their educational performance, academic skill, and mastery of specialized theories and topics. Implications associated with the CE not only entail extensive academic preparation by the test-taker, but also a review of their psychological, socioemotional, and self-reflective capabilities. This study sought to understand these latent variables and contextualize these experiences for further reflection.

POSTER 70

SUPPORT FOR BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS DURING CHILDBIRTH PREDICTS MOTHERS' POSTNATAL PARENTAL SELF-EFFICACY

REBECCA BRAND (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), CHARLOTTE HACKETT (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDRA STEFANOVICI (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), NIKKI AMOACHI (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), IMANI SYKES (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), SOPHIE ALTHAUS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER MCMAHON (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

We administered two surveys to first-time mothers ($n = 274$) approximately one month before and after birth to assess the extent to which childbirth care providers' support for the basic psychological needs—autonomy, belonging, and competence—predict mothers' postnatal parenting self-efficacy (PSE). Linear regression with the three basic psychological needs as predictors of PSE revealed that providers' support for mothers' competence during childbirth is a significant predictor of mothers' postnatal PSE, controlling for prenatal PSE.

POSTER 71

SENSE OF BELONGING: ASSOCIATIONS AND PREDICTORS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS

KELLY KWONG (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), SHUTING YANG (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), CHRISTY WANG (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM LIANG (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), CATERINA FULIGNI (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM TSAI (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Sense of belonging is a critical factor in college students' academic and personal success. This study examined whether different types of sense of belonging (peer, faculty, and classroom) differ across sociodemographic factors and which are the strongest predictors of mental health and academic outcomes. Findings reveal no significant differences in belonging types across sociodemographic factors. Faculty and

classroom belonging were found as valid predictors of students' depressive symptoms, life satisfaction, and graduate school motivation.

POSTER 72

SHORT-TERM EFFECTS OF GRATITUDE: CAN IT AFFECT OUR HAPPINESS?

HEATHER BEAUCHAMP (SUNY POTSDAM), CASEY ASARO (SUNY POTSDAM)

Is it possible to quickly kickstart your mood? This within-subjects study explored whether a short gratitude task affects a person's happiness. To do this, 14 participants were given a baseline OH survey, then engaged in a 3 min gratitude writing task followed by the posttest. The results showed significant increases in happiness scores. This study demonstrates that one catalyst to promote our current mood may be to think about someone for whom we are grateful.

POSTER 73

TECHNOLOGY READINESS ASSOCIATED WITH INSULIN PUMP USE IN YOUNG ADULTS WITH DIABETES

HARSHITH YALLAMPALLI (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE), ENZO PLAITANO (GEISEL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE), CATHERINE STANGER (GEISEL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE)

Above-target glucose control in young adults with type 1 diabetes (T1D) is related to higher mental health burden. Insulin pumps improve glucose control but are only used by 60% of young adults. This cross-sectional study suggests that higher technology readiness was associated with higher likelihood of insulin pump use in a high-risk, national sample of 389 young adults with T1D. Improving technology readiness might help improve T1D management and eventually decrease mental health burden.

POSTER 74

TEST ANXIETY AND ADHD SYMPTOMS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

SHARON KIM (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), HAYLEY LANDMAN (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), KATIE DICOLA (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), JASON NELSON (UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA), BENJAMIN LOVETT (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

We explored the relationships between test anxiety symptoms, ADHD symptoms, and general anxiety in a

large sample of college students. Test anxiety was found to be a significant predictor of ADHD even after controlling for general anxiety. Further, individuals with ADHD experienced greater worry symptoms (negative thoughts) than emotionality symptoms (physiological responses) during tests. These findings emphasize the contribution of test anxiety to ADHD symptomatology.

POSTER 75

THE CONSTRUCT OF SERENITY: DIFFERENTIATING FROM GRATITUDE, FORGIVENESS, SPIRITUAL TRANSCENDENCE, OR SELF-TRANSCENDENCE

FANG ZHANG (ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY), MARIA PARMLEY (ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY), KATHRYN BOHM (ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY)

The present study explored conceptual overlaps and differences between serenity and gratitude, forgiveness, spiritual transcendence, and self-transcendence in predicting spiritual well-being. Findings from the present study suggest that dispositional serenity was conceptually distinct from these constructs in predicting well-being.

POSTER 76

THE EFFECT OF MUSIC TYPE AND VOLUME ON MEMORY PERFORMANCE AMONG ADULTS

RACHEL JOHNSON (MERCY UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates the impact of music on cognitive performance in adults. The effect of background music (classical vs jazz) and volume (loud vs soft) on memory performance was compared. Participants (n=144) were asked to complete a memorization task while listening to music, followed by a distraction and recall task. Results indicate a significant interaction; participants who listened to classical music at a loud volume recalled more words compared to the other research conditions.

POSTER 77

COLLEGE STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF TEST ACCOMMODATIONS ACROSS CLASSROOM FORMAT:

RYAN WALDRUFF (LE MOYNE COLLEGE), WHITNEY WOOD (LE MOYNE COLLEGE)

Over the past decade, more college students who attend college have a disability, and classroom formats like online courses are more common. However, we have little data on how students perceive the usefulness of test accommodations across various class

formats. The present study replicates and extends Lewandowski and colleague's (2014) research on student preferences for accommodations between students with and without disabilities by asking about students' preferences across in-person, remote, and hybrid learning.

POSTER 78

HATE AT THE BALLOT BOX

ROBIN VALERI (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), SEAN MORFIN (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

Immediately following the 2024 presidential election news organizations reported African Americans, Latinos, and LGBTQ+ members were receiving texts threatening slavery, deportation, and re-education. These stories were reminiscent of the surge in hate crimes following Trump's 2016 victory and Obama's 2008 victory. The present research examines whether a similar surge in hate crimes occurred after the 2024 presidential election and compares patterns of election related hate crimes to the Justice Department's annual hate crime statistics.

POSTER 79

READING ANXIETY IN YOUNG CHILDREN: SOMATIC, COGNITIVE, AND BEHAVIORAL AVOIDANCE DIMENSIONS

XIANGYI LI (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), LAUREN MELOCOWSKY (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), ALLISON KALVA (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), FUMIKO HOEFT (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), SILVIA CLEMENT-LAM (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study examines reading anxiety in 119 third- and fourth-grade students across somatic, cognitive, and behavioral avoidance dimensions. Preliminary findings reveal that cognitive anxiety emerged as the most pervasive, while behavioral avoidance and physical symptoms were less common but notable. Further analysis will explore links between reading performance and anxiety levels. These findings underscore the importance of supporting young readers' well-being and literacy development.

Saturday, March 8, 2025
10:20am – 11:20am

Poster **Westside Ballroom 3 & 4**

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY POSTERS II
Saturday, March 8, 2025
10:20am – 11:20am

POSTER 1

**HOW DISABILITY MODELS SHAPE VIEWS ON
AUTISTIC SEXUAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING**

RICHARD CARNEY (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), AURORA RIVERS (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), CASPER FARQUER (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY ZORN (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), POLINA SOLDATOVA (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), NIKKI SPONITO (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), ZIA JULKA, CASSANDRA BARR, YAN SHENG (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), EMILY HOSSACK (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), ANTHONY NELSON (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines undergraduate students' attitudes toward autism and sexual health, focusing on biases and perceptions influenced by disability models. Using the Sexual Attitudes Scale, Autism Attitude Acceptance Scale, and open-ended questions, we explore how medical, social, and functional disability models shape views. An ANOVA will analyze differences, with a hypothesis that the social model correlates with more positive attitudes. Findings aim to inform inclusive education and policy on autistic individuals' sexual health.

POSTER 2

**HOW GENDER IDENTITY AND EXPRESSION
INFLUENCE PERCEPTIONS OF DATING ABUSE**

NAOMI LIN (STONEHILL COLLEGE), COLLEEN CAMPBELL (STONEHILL COLLEGE), MARISSA DWYER (STONEHILL COLLEGE), NICOLE CAPEZZA (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

We manipulated victim gender identity as cisgender or transgender, as well as gender expression as masculine or feminine, in a between-subjects experiment with MTurk participants (N = 253) to examine perceptions of the perpetrator's actions. We also measured participants' attitudes towards transgender women and found a significant three-way interaction, such that more transphobic participants found the perpetrator's actions more understandable when the victim was either cisgender/feminine or transgender/masculine.

POSTER 3

**HOW SERENITY AND GRATITUDE JOURNALING
IMPROVE WELL-BEING**

ASHLEY MACGILVRAY (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE),
MARIA PARMLEY (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

We examined the effectiveness of serenity and gratitude journaling interventions to improve well-being and reduce stress. College students completed three journal entries across a 2-week period and self-reported their well-being and stress. Results suggest that gratitude journaling improved psychological well-being compared to a control group. Although means were in the predicted direction, less support was found for serenity journaling. This suggests that journaling could be a beneficial addition to daily life to strengthen well-being.

POSTER 4

**IDENTITY BASED MOTIVATION, INTERNALIZED
MENTAL HEALTH STIGMA, AND HELP SEEKING**

JOANNA HAUGHTON (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY),
ELIZABETH JACOBS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

This research tested an identity-based motivational intervention on its ability to decrease internalized mental health stigma and increase attitudes toward help seeking in a depressed sample of participants who were not seeking treatment. A pre-experimental within-groups design was used to test the hypotheses. Results indicate that the intervention was successful at reducing perceptions of alienation, stereotype endorsement, and in increasing attitudes toward help-seeking. Discussion emphasizes importance of thoughts and beliefs about mental illness in recovery.

POSTER 5

**IMPACT OF HEALTHCARE DISPARITIES ON DAILY
FUNCTIONING IN TRANSGENDER AND GENDER-
DIVERSE INDIVIDUALS**

ANNA EGBERT (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE NEW YORK), ISA-MARIE KREUZINGER (PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT, ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK, BROOKLYN), CAROLINE KOCHER (PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT, ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK, BROOKLYN), MARK BRENNAN-ING (BROOKDALE CENTER FOR HEALTHY AGING, HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Emotional health is crucial for daily functioning, but stigma and discrimination—especially from healthcare providers—worsen mental health challenges for transgender and gender-diverse (TGGD) individuals. This study analyzed data from 509 participants to compare depressive symptoms, comorbidities, daily

activity limitations, and healthcare barriers between TGGD and cisgender individuals. TGGD participants reported higher depression symptoms and more healthcare barriers, contributing to emotional health-related limitations. Addressing these barriers is key to improving TGGD individuals' emotional well-being.

POSTER 6

IMPLICIT MATH-ARTS STEREOTYPES OF ASIAN VS. WHITE INDIVIDUALS

JOSHUA CRONIN (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

This study used the Implicit Association Test to investigate implicit associations between Asian and White individuals in relation to academic strengths, focusing on math and art. Contrary to the hypothesis, the participants (primarily white and older adults) associated the Asian individual more closely with art rather than mathematics. Results were interpreted using the Stereotype Content Model, suggesting that ingroup favoritism in competence-related domains among the mostly White participants may have influenced the observed outcome.

POSTER 7

IMPLICIT NAME-BASED BIAS IN PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF GUILT AND SENTENCING FAIRNESS

JASPER BENNETT (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

This study examines how name-based implicit biases and social desirability influence public perceptions of sentencing fairness. Building on research linking racialized names to stereotypes, it investigates how unconscious associations affect sentencing decisions. The hypothesis suggests social desirability may lead to harsher penalties for White-perceived names compared to those associated with people of color. The findings emphasize the need for reform in the justice system by exploring the interaction between implicit biases and social pressures.

POSTER 8

INDIVIDUALS' EXPERIENCES OF CARE PARTNER INVOLVEMENT IN HEART DISEASE MANAGEMENT

MEGAN MASON (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - CAMDEN), MELISSA FRANKS (PURDUE UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH RICHARDS (PURDUE UNIVERSITY), KRISTIN AUGUST (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - CAMDEN)

Heart disease affects individuals and their families, often due to lifestyle changes that alter family dynamics. Using data from 186 persons with heart

disease, we examined differences by care partner status and gender. Those with a care partner were more likely to be married, to have participated in cardiac rehabilitation, and to have done so more recently. Men were more likely to have female care partners and reported lower relationship satisfaction compared to women.

POSTER 9

INSTAGRAM ACTIVITY AND COSMETIC PROCEDURE ACCEPTANCE: A STUDY AMONG EMERGING ADULTS

ANNELISE MASSIMO (MERCY COLLEGE)

Instagram, an influential platform for emerging adults, is associated with body dissatisfaction and body-modification intentions. This study examined the influence of passive and active Instagram use on body-dissatisfaction and cosmetic surgery acceptance among 84 users aged 18-29 years. Results indicated a significant positive correlation between Instagram intensity and acceptance of cosmetic procedures, but not with body-dissatisfaction. Significant differences in cosmetic surgery acceptance were observed based on gender, but not on engagement type.

POSTER 10

INVESTIGATING SECRET SHARING AMONGST STRANGERS AND ITS IMPACT ON CLOSENESS

SARA SYPOLT (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), EMILY BOGGS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), DORI MCMENAMIN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), COLETTE FRANCK (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), AMANDA STRUNK (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

We studied secret-sharing among strangers and its impact on perceived closeness. Although prior research led us to predict that sharing secrets would lead to increased closeness, we found that those asked to keep a secret reported feeling less similar to their partner and less inclined to continue the interaction. These findings reveal that disclosing secrets to strangers may evoke discomfort rather than closeness, perhaps due to the burden associated with keeping a secret.

POSTER 11

IS DEPRESSION IN LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATED TO ISOLATION, SUBSTANCE USE, AND EATING HABITS?

OLIVIA CICILEO (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE NEW YORK), ISA-MARIE KREUZINGER (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), CAROLINE KOCHER (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), MARK BRENNAN-

ING (BROOKDALE CENTER FOR HEALTHY AGING, HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANNA EGBERT (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK)

Depressive symptoms within the LGBTQ+ community are elevated compared to heterosexuals. A few factors that may be associated with this are social isolation, substance use, and unhealthy eating habits. In the current study of 333 LGBTQ+ respondents, the results showed that about half felt socially isolated and a majority ate fast food more than once a week. Individuals who reported marijuana and nicotine use also reported higher depressive symptoms.

POSTER 12

JUDGED USEFULNESS OF PROMOTION AND PREVENTION FOCUS AT COLLEGE

EMMA HEINZE (ITHACA COLLEGE), NOELLE SETZER (ITHACA COLLEGE), MARY TOWNSEND (ITHACA COLLEGE), LEIGH NATURALE (ITHACA COLLEGE), MAGGIE FARBER (ITHACA COLLEGE), RACHEL BRODY (ITHACA COLLEGE), GRACE LILL (ITHACA COLLEGE), FRANK HAGGERTY (ITHACA COLLEGE), ALLIE RICHTER (ITHACA COLLEGE), CHRISTIAN CANETE (ITHACA COLLEGE), LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Promotion and prevention focus serve needs for growth and security, respectively. We found that undergraduates viewed promotion focus to be more useful at their college the more enticing they viewed their college to be. Additionally, we found that undergraduates viewed prevention focus to be more useful at their college the tighter and more restrictive they perceived their college's norms to be – and the more they viewed their college as supporting students' freedom of choice.

POSTER 13

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT AGING THROUGH COLLEGE COURSES CHANGING AGEIST BELIEFS

CAILEE SHEEHAN (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), ISABELLA KRUMM (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), HELENA SWANSON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study explored the influence of educational experiences related to aging on ageist beliefs in a sample of young adults. Results from an independent samples t-test determined no significant difference in ageism scores between those who took a course with content about aging and older adults and those who did not. These findings contrast with previous literature. Future interventions to address ageism should consider including additional components in addition to education about aging.

POSTER 14

LABELING OF INTIMATE PARTNER STALKING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

ELIOT DEVITA (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), ALYSSA CUMMINGS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), EMMANUELA ONYILOKWU (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), ANNA ROTH (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), SOFIA MONTORO (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA DARDIS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

The present study assessed stalking victimization among a sample of college students (N = 972) whose experiences met the legal definition of stalking (n = 267). Of primary interest was whether participants labeled their experiences as stalking and, if not, how they labeled them. On average, most individuals did not label their experiences as stalking. However, they generally felt negatively toward their experiences despite some participants minimizing their experiences.

POSTER 15

LEAFY COMPANIONS: UNDERSTANDING COLLEGE STUDENTS' LOVE FOR HOUSEPLANTS

KERI MARICLE (INDEPENDENT)

The purpose of this research was to determine if houseplant ownership by college students satisfies the need for social connection through a seemingly nonsocial activity. Results indicate that students tie their emotional well-being to their houseplants and their plants help connect them to other people in their lives. Additionally, students who named their plants did so for personification purposes, which further suggests that houseplant ownership may fulfill a need for social connection.

POSTER 16

LESBOPHOBIA THROUGH PORNOGRAPHY AND THE PATRIARCHY

SAMANTHA GRAVES (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), JOHN WILSON (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Does the consumption of lesbian pornography promote the objectification of Queer women? In this work, we investigated the relationship between pornography consumption and attitudes toward Queer women. Participants completed measures of hostile and benevolent sexism, anti-Lesbian attitudes, and pornography consumption. This study revealed that there were correlations between hostile sexism, benevolent sexism and lesbophobic ideals were present in all groups.

POSTER 17**LGB IDENTITY ACCEPTANCE IN BLACK FAMILIES: AN ECOLOGICAL, IDENTITY-FOCUSED, AND GROWTH-ORIENTED PERSPECTIVE**

ARLETTE NGOUBENE ATIOKY (GOUCHER COLLEGE), TRICHELLE WHITE (GOUCHER COLLEGE), JOE SIRECI (GOUCHER COLLEGE), AVERY MCCORCKLE (GOUCHER COLLEGE), CELESTE BAWARA (GOUCHER COLLEGE), JUANIECE BLACKMON (GOUCHER COLLEGE), NICOLE BLOUNT (GOUCHER COLLEGE), TIBAREK VEXLER (GOUCHER COLLEGE), BETHLEHEM (BEA) GUERRA (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

The proposed poster will present a Consensual Qualitative Research Method study (Hill & Knox, 2021) on the lived experiences of Lesbian, Gay, Bi(sexual) (LGB) identity acceptance among Black-identifying individuals whose family member identifies as LGB. Study findings showcase lived experiences in LGB acceptance that are dynamically ecological, identity-focused, and growth-centered. The limitations and implications of the study in terms of research, multicultural psychology training, and social justice service work will also be offered.

POSTER 18**LOCUS OF CONTROL AND POLITICAL AFFILIATION**

EVELYN BENITEZ (MARIST COLLEGE), MACKENZIE ZEYTOONJIAN (MARIST COLLEGE), PENELOPE APEL (MARIST COLLEGE), MEGHAN SNYDER (MARIST COLLEGE), ERIK MOODY (MARIST COLLEGE)

The impact of Locus of Control on voting behavior has been investigated for sometime with relatively stable differences observed for over fifty years. Democrats score Externally on Rotter's LOC scale while Republican trend Internal. There has been substantial change of political perspectives in the U.S. since the last investigation into this trend. Our results confirm the persistence of this historic difference; however, we found evidence of how a growing third party might affect future elections.

POSTER 19**LOVING KINDNESS MEDITATION AFFECTS EYE GAZE BEHAVIOR WHEN LOOKING AT EMOTIONAL FACES**

LAUREN POSTELNEK (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY- NEW BRUNSWICK), EVANGELINE WHEELER (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Feelings of empathy are often associated with the desire to emotionally connect. We report on an exploratory experimental study that examined the

effect of loving kindness meditation (LKM) on eye gaze when looking at photographs of faces displaying various emotions. We hypothesized LKM would result in longer eye gaze and more glances toward negative expressions. Results expressed the loving kindness group gazed at neutral emotions. Results are presented through theoretical implications gathered from emotional expression.

POSTER 20**MAD WOMEN, SCARED MEN: EXPLORING THE SOCIAL PENALTIES OF COUNTER-STEREOTYPICAL EMOTIONS**

HEBA MUHSIN (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), VEEN BRIEFKI (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), ADAM SMILEY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Previous research revealed emotional displays incongruent with gender stereotypes can lead to more severe judgments and negative evaluations. We hypothesized men and women would be perceived as more blameworthy and less reasonable when displaying emotions counter-stereotypical to their gender—such as a woman displaying anger or a man displaying anxiety—while making decisions that result in negative outcomes. Results supported these hypotheses for reasonability but not for blameworthiness, and women were perceived as less reasonable.

POSTER 21**MICROAGGRESSIONS IN COUNSELING AND HELP-SEEKING ATTITUDES AMONG HISPANIC/LATINE ADULTS**

MARIA HERNANDEZ (PACE UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY), MIA MALONE (PACE UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY), GÜLER BOYRAZ (PACE UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY)

This study investigated how racial/ethnic microaggressions in counseling (REMC) are related to help-seeking attitudes among 97 Hispanic/Latine adults with a history of engagement with psychological services. Participants were recruited from Amazon Mechanical Turk and completed an online survey. As hypothesized, REMC were negatively associated with attitudes toward help-seeking, which predicted lower intentions of seeking mental health care. These findings suggest the need for therapeutic training and practices that aim to address microaggressions in counseling.

POSTER 22**MINORITY STRESS AND WORKING MEMORY**

AHMED SALEM (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY),
JOHN PAUL WILSON (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ+) individuals face stressors unique to their sexual minority identity. Long-term minority stress has been shown to result in poorer health outcomes. This study utilized a film-based minority stress induction and the n-back task in over 250 participants to gauge the effects of minority stress on working memory in both LGBTQ+ and non-LGBTQ+ samples. The study seeks to identify the between-group effect of acute minority stress on cognitive performance.

POSTER 23**MODELING AND FOOD SELECTION: ARE WE AWARE OF THE INFLUENCE OF OTHERS?**

NYAH SPEICHER (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), ALEX BORG (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), ALLISON MIGLIACCIO (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), LILITH MIZOE (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), KENNA WESTEN (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), CHRISTINE MCBRIDE (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON)

This study examined the effects of eating tempo, food type, and fullness on mimicry of eating behavior. Participants watched a model representing one eating speed (slow vs fast) and type of food (healthy vs hedonic) and reported how many of the food options they would eat in a similar situation. No differences were found between conditions in what foods participants thought they would choose. The awareness of social influence on eating is discussed.

POSTER 24**MULTIPLE INFORMANT REPORTS OF MEN'S NEGATIVE ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN**

AREESHA WASEEM (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JASON SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), ALEXA LOMBARDO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), EMMA BRUZZI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

87 men accompanied by another informant who knew them well for many months, completed several reliable and valid response inventories. Informants described the participants they accompanied to the study as displaying more negative attitudes toward women than the participant themselves described via self-report. As in clinical assessment, it is likely that the assessment of gender role adherence would benefit from including

other reporters to enhance the reliability of various clinical and judicial decisions.

POSTER 25**NOT ME-SEARCH, YOU-SEARCH: ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR RESEARCH INVOLVING MARGINALIZED OUTGROUPS**

HANNAH SNIDMAN (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY)

This study explored experiences of quantitative researchers who work with marginalized populations. Participants were recruited from the Society for Personality and Social Psychology forum, and asked questions regarding their struggles and best practices while working with marginalized populations. Responses included concerns regarding bidirectional trust, community norms, perceived bias, diversity and participant recruitment and compensation. This paper contributes to understanding of current struggles and best practices while conducting research among marginalized populations.

POSTER 26**NYC COLLEGE STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE SOURCES AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS HPV VACCINATION**

JOYCE ESCATEL-FLORES (BROOKLYN COLLEGE), LAURA REIGADA (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER AND BROOKLYN COLLEGE), CHERYL CARMICHAEL (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER AND BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

The human papillomavirus (HPV) is a common sexually transmitted infection that may cause cancer. Research assessing sources from which individuals acquire information on HPV and its implications for HPV vaccine uptake is limited. NYC College students completed a survey regarding vaccine uptake, vaccine completion likelihood, and source of HPV information. Findings have the potential to be significantly impactful for cancer prevention stakeholders who aim to deliver HPV information to diverse groups.

POSTER 27**OLDER ADULTS' NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS AND LONELINESS: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF CYNICAL HOSTILITY**

JACLYN KEENOY (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), LEYLA REYES (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), CAROLINE GOMES (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), AMANDA OCCÉAN (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

This study explores how neighborhood characteristics affect loneliness in older adults, considering the mediating role of cynical hostility. Using Health and

Retirement Study data, we found that higher neighborhood social cohesion was linked to lower loneliness, with cynical hostility partially mediating this association. In contrast, neighborhood disorder was associated with higher loneliness, but cynical hostility did not mediate this association. These findings emphasize the role of both neighborhood characteristics and personality in addressing loneliness.

POSTER 28

OUT OF BOUNDS: GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE RECOGNITION OF MICROAGGRESSIONS

NICKALIA BECKFORD (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON),
BRYCE RAHYNES (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON),
KALEIA HAMILTON (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON),
ANTHONY BETANCOURT (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON),
CHRISTIE KARPIAK (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

This mixed-methods replication/extension study, participants (N=70, 76% women) rated peer and authority figure microaggressions in sports and classroom settings. Men's ratings of peer microaggressions differed significantly from women's. Meanwhile, men's ratings of authority microaggressions did not. Men rated the peer sports scenario more positively than women, and the peer classroom scenario more negatively. An examination of the free responses is consistent with men not noticing the microaggression in that scenario.

POSTER 29

OVERALL IMPRESSIONS AND TEACHING, RAPPORT, AND ACHIEVEMENT PERCEPTIONS BASED ON PROFESSOR GENDER

MICHELE VAN VOLKOM (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY),
NATALIE CIAROCCO (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY),
PEYTON MOSTKIEWICZ (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY),
IZABEL CARTAGENA (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

In this study, participants were randomly assigned to read a vignette about a fictitious professor who had a male name, a female name, or were an unspecified gender, indicated only by first initial. Participants gave an overall impression rating of the professor as well as shared their perceptions of their teaching ability, rapport with students, and achievement in their field. No significant differences in student perceptions were found between professor gender conditions.

POSTER 30

PARASOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS: ASSOCIATIONS WITH POSSIBLE SELVES AND SELF-DESCRIPTORS

KIRSTEN GUDMUNDSEN (SUNY ONEONTA), MICHAEL FABER (SUNY ONEONTA)

This study explores parasocial relationships (PSRs) of individuals with media characters and investigates the role that self-discrepancies may play in the depth and strength of these one-sided interactions. Data collected via online survey measured PSR depth, self-discrepancy ratings and self-describing adjectives. Two hypotheses examined PSR strength in relation to actual-ideal self-discrepancies and to positive self-describing adjectives. Results indicated that PSR strength may be related to other qualities than previously thought.

POSTER 31

PERCEIVED AND ACTUAL VALUE DIFFERENCES BASED ON POLITICAL ORIENTATION AND PARTY COMMITMENT

JEANNIE GERMAIN (MARIST COLLEGE), KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

We apply two value systems (Moral Foundations Theory and Schwartz's Value Model) to explore how ideology and commitment to party contribute to actual and perceived values. We found unique contributions of ideology and party commitment based on value system. We also found exaggerations of the other side, with Democrats underestimating Republican prioritization of care and fairness and Republicans underestimating Democrat prioritization of loyalty, authority, and purity. Overall, Democrats underestimated Republican consideration of all moral priorities.

POSTER 32

PERCEIVED SELF COMPETENCE AND GENDER STEREOTYPES

KALEY LAZERE (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), CELENA COLCOMBE (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Our study evaluated perceived self-competence regarding gender-stereotyped tasks. Participants completed an online survey. They were presented with male-stereotyped, female-stereotyped, and neutral tasks. After reading each task they rated their self-competence on a 5-point Likert scale. We hypothesized that male participants would feel more competent in the male-stereotyped tasks, female participants would feel more competent in female-stereotyped tasks; and for the neutral tasks, both gender's self-competence ratings would be equal. The results supported our hypothesis.

POSTER 33**PERCEPTIONS OF PSILOCYBIN USE PERTAINING TO GENDER DIFFERENCES OF INDIVIDUALS IN RECOVERY**

KATELYNN COLANTONI-OWENS (INDEPENDENT), JASON EIDLE (INDEPENDENT), DEAN STANKOSKI (INDEPENDENT), ERIN DENEKE (INDEPENDENT), ALBERT GARCIA-ROMEU (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY)

We explored how gender influences the perceptions of individuals in recovery from substance use disorders (n = 305) regarding psilocybin use. Findings showed that men endorsed more positive views regarding the medical, recreational, and spiritual/religious use of psilocybin as compared to women. Furthermore, men had higher agreement that psilocybin can safely be used recreationally, should have medical treatment status, and can be useful for mental health treatment when paired with psychological support.

POSTER 34**PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC STRESS AND ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY**

BRIANNA KLINE (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

College is a stressful time for students which can contribute to academic performance. Stress and coping theory (Lazarus and Folkman, 1984) supports the idea that social support may be a buffer to stress in challenging situations. The current study examines the influence of social support on academic self-efficacy and academic related stress. Results indicate support from professors is positively correlated with academic self-efficacy, and that academic self-efficacy is negatively related to stress of academic self-perceptions.

POSTER 35**PORNOGRAPHY USE AND ITS EFFECTS ON GENDERED ATTITUDES AND SEXUAL BEHAVIORS**

NATHAN PETERS (PENN STATE LEHIGH VALLEY A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), DAVID LIVERT (PENN STATE LEHIGH VALLEY), MIYELI VAZQUEZ (PENN STATE LEHIGH VALLEY)

Research has linked pornography use to increased stereotypical gender beliefs and aggressive sexual behaviors. Studies found that pornography use correlates with harmful attitudes, such as objectifying women and interest in violent sexual acts, particularly in men. Additionally, frequent porn use was associated with engaging in pornography-normative sexual

behaviors. Our research aimed to test this theory by exploring how pornography consumption and social network exposure to sex work influence U.S. college students' attitudes toward sex work.

POSTER 36**PRECRASTINATION AS AN EMOTION REGULATION STRATEGY**

ESTELA BAKA (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL NIZHNIKOV (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER J. BUDNICK (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Procrastination, the opposite of procrastination, is the tendency to start a task immediately. This tendency is linked to a need to reduce cognitive load (i.e., CLEAR hypothesis). However, research on individual differences in procrastination is minimal. We found that anxiety, conscientiousness, positive affect, and negative affect predict procrastination. This research may point to procrastination as an emotion regulation tactic as well as cognitive load reduction.

POSTER 37**PREDICTORS OF DEHUMANIZATION IN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER**

ALEXANDRA DEPAOLI (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), DEBORAH WARD (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

For many with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Theory of Mind (TOM) deficits pose significant social challenges. Individuals with deficits in TOM have difficulty understanding social cues and recognizing that other people have perspectives and experiences different from one's own. The present experiment tests whether TOM deficits are associated with viewing a person as less human, with implications for understanding prejudice and discrimination directed towards those with ASD.

POSTER 38**PREDICTORS OF SUPPORT FOR TEACHING U.S. SCHOOLCHILDREN ABOUT RACE AND RACISM**

HEBA SALMAN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), LEIGH WILTON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), ALIZA NAZIR (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Children in the U.S. benefit from learning about race, with White children better detecting bias and children of color gaining higher self-esteem. However, many adults, especially conservatives with higher racial bias, oppose race education. We found that adults who accurately estimate when children understand racial

concepts are more likely to support teaching about race. Future research should explore the impact of educating adults on child race development to inform interventions and guide policy decisions.

POSTER 39

PROBLEMATIC CYBER PORNOGRAPHY USE, INSECURE ADULT ATTACHMENT AND RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

CHLOE R. GRABANSKI (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), NETANYA FRENKING (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), JACLYN H. ARONIE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), JESSICA SANTOS (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), RAINA V. LAMADE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

This study explores problematic cyber pornography use as a mediator for insecure attachment and relationship satisfaction. The extant literature has consistently found a negative relationship between insecure attachment styles and relationship satisfaction. Research related to pornography use and insecure attachment styles has found that anxious and avoidant attachment styles are associated with a higher frequency of pornography use. This study will present findings on problematic cyber pornography use and provide recommendations for future research.

POSTER 40

PSYCHEDELIC USE AND ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP QUALITY

ROBERT HUTTO (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), NICOLE AMADA, JACOB SHANE (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Interest in psychedelic drugs for health and well-being benefits has increased dramatically over the past two decades. However, few studies have investigated psychedelic use and romantic relationships. The present study examined how dimensions of relationship quality differed between past-year psychedelic users versus non-users. Unexpectedly, our findings suggest that psychedelic users report worse relationship quality outcomes than non-psychedelic users, including lower relationship commitment and stability, and higher rates of abuse.

POSTER 41

PULLING THE LEVER: REVISITING THE TROLLEY DILEMMA

JUSTIN ORR (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

The Trolley Problem has long been the subject of philosophical debate in moral psychology. This study tests the original problem, and two variations (one woman/ five men, one child/ five men). A significant difference was found between the adult man condition (81% chose to sacrifice the lone individual), and the child scenario (53% chose to sacrifice the lone individual). Participants were slightly less likely to sacrifice the lone individual in the single woman scenario (71%).

POSTER 42

PUNCHLINES AND BOUNDARIES: WHEN AGGRESSIVE HUMOR HITS THE MARK IN GROUP DYNAMICS

RAYNE BEISHLINE (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), EMILY ERDMAN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), NICK UNGSON (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

In college students (Study 1, N = 56) and an online sample (Study 2, N = 304), we tested how intragroup status affects perceptions of aggressive humor. Results suggest high-status members (e.g., leaders) are afforded "deviance credit," leeway to "punch down" without suffering negative judgment. In contrast, low-status members cannot "punch up" without negative judgment. Findings extend research on deviance credit into humor, highlighting how status influence perceptions of non-normative behavior.

POSTER 43

RACIAL HETEROGENEITY OF ROOMMATES TO PREDICT RACIAL HETEROPHILY OR HOMOPHILY OF FRIENDSHIPS

KYLA PUTTERMAN (VASSAR COLLEGE), ALLAN CLIFTON (VASSAR COLLEGE)

Prior research shows a correlation between proximity and racially diverse friendships. We predict that those with racially diverse first year roommates will have more diverse friendships in future years of college. This research longitudinally looked at multiple cohorts of Vassar students. We will use multiple ANOVAs to assess the proportion of heterophily predicted from racially diverse first year roommates. This study could reveal lasting effects between proximity and racially diverse friendships.

POSTER 44

REASONS FOR SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION IN BISEXUAL+ WOMEN: INSIGHTS FROM BISEXUAL+ COLLEGE STUDENTS

LUCY W. NAUGHTON (BROWN UNIVERSITY HEALTH), GABRIELA LÓPEZ (BROWN UNIVERSITY), ANNA

PURCELL (BROWN UNIVERSITY HEALTH), ELIZABETH MAYER (BROWN UNIVERSITY HEALTH), ANANYA SHARMA (BROWN UNIVERSITY HEALTH), JENNIFER E. MERRILL (BROWN UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY M. ORCHOWSKI (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Bisexual+ women have higher rates of sexual victimization compared to lesbian and heterosexual women. The current research used qualitative methods to examine perspectives on factors that contribute to high rates of victimization among bisexual+ college women. Participants were bisexual+ women and non-binary college students (N = 9). Double-coded thematic analysis revealed that biphobic stereotypes, perceived social rejection, and alcohol use were viewed as contributing factors to sexual victimization.

POSTER 45

REFRAMING CAMPUS LIFE: ANTI-DEI POLICIES ON STUDENTS' ANTICIPATED EXPERIENCES

SKYLER CARTER (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), ALEXANDRA GARR-SCHULTZ (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Restrictions on diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) initiatives have recently been at the forefront of political discourse and policy-making efforts. These policies dismantle practices aimed at increasing the representation and success of individuals from underrepresented backgrounds in higher education. The present study examines the consequences of anti-DEI policies on students' expectations of campus belonging, success, and enrollment intentions, as well as environmental changes (e.g., multicultural values) that may drive these outcomes.

POSTER 46

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF WARMTH, ATTRACTIVENESS, AND STATUS IN ROMANTIC PARTNER EVALUATIONS

CHRISTIAN CANETE (ITHACA COLLEGE), LEIGH NATURALE (ITHACA COLLEGE), GRACE LILL (ITHACA COLLEGE), RACHEL BRODY (ITHACA COLLEGE), NOELLE SETZER (ITHACA COLLEGE), MAGGIE FARBER (ITHACA COLLEGE), FRANK HAGGERTY (ITHACA COLLEGE), EMMA HEINZE (ITHACA COLLEGE), MARY TOWNSEND (ITHACA COLLEGE), ALLIE RICHTER (ITHACA COLLEGE), LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Warmth/trustworthiness, attractiveness/vitality, and status/resources are attributes that many people ideally want in a romantic partner. People evaluate their current or prospective romantic partner more positively the more they match up to these ideals. But which of these three ideals are most important to people? In a large international dataset with people

who were in or not in a romantic relationship, we found that partners' warmth/trustworthiness and attractiveness/vitality were stronger predictors of partner evaluations than status/resources.

POSTER 47

RELIGIOUS PRESSURE AND PERCEPTIONS OF SEXUAL INTIMACY

MADISON PRICE (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), LENA PERRY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), EMMA JAY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), OLIVIA FARIAS (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

We examined how Christian music, Bible verses, and mantras influence perceptions of sexual intimacy. Participants were assigned three conditions: high religious pressure (religious song and verse), moderate pressure (slightly religious song and mantra), or no pressure (classical music and inspirational quote). We hypothesized that religious pressure and a religious background would promote more conservative views on intimacy. Our results supported the link between religious upbringing and conservative views, but not the effect of religious pressure.

POSTER 48

ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS: THE ROLE OF SEXISM, SHAME, SELF-ESTEEM, ATTACHMENT

EMILY MANIS (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), CAROLYN SPRINGER (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Romantic relationships significantly impact people's lives. Romantic relationships have been linked to desistance, but sexual offenders often struggle with intimacy, oftentimes leading to tumultuous or unhealthy relationships. This study utilized a community-based sample of sexual offenders, who completed measures on ambivalent sexism, shame, self-esteem, attachment, relationship satisfaction and quality, and infidelity. The results aim to aid in better understanding factors that can contribute to healthy, satisfying romantic relationships for people convicted of a sexual offense.

POSTER 49

SACRED INTIMACY: THE INFLUENCE OF RELIGIOSITY ON SEXUALITY

MADILYN PERLEBERG (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

Given research indicates that religion can shape an individual's attitudes related to sexuality and sexual behavior (Schnabel et. al., 2022), the current study analyzed the relationship between religious centrality and sexual attitudes and behaviors among college

students. The current study adds to our understanding of factors that may shape attitudes related to sexuality and overall sexual satisfaction.

POSTER 50

SEXUAL SENSATION SEEKING AND SEXUAL SATISFACTION BY SEX AND SEXUAL ORIENTATION

JENNIFER MAILLOUX (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), MARIANA HOUGH-KLOCKNER (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), ARMON BARNES (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), RENEE LEGER (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), ADAM DESKINS (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON)

Are sexual sensation seeking and sexual satisfaction related and, if so, are they differently related in heterosexual males, heterosexual females, homosexual males, and homosexual females? We found that males had significantly higher sexual sensation seeking scores than females, and females had significantly higher sexual satisfaction scores than males, regardless of sexual orientation. Finally, sexual sensation seeking and sexual satisfaction were positively related in homosexual males and females, but not in heterosexual males and females.

POSTER 51

SHOULD WE 'CALL-IN' OR 'CALL-OUT'? STUDENT PERSPECTIVES ON BIAS INTERVENTION STRATEGIES

AVA BJELKA (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), RAEGAN DOYLE (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA POIRIER (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), DORIANNE J. GREEN (INDIANA UNIVERSITY), KATHRYN M. KROEPER (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY)

The present study explores how people respond to offensive statements when given different instructions: to "call the offender out" or to "call the offender in." Six hundred college students completed an online survey in which they were presented with the definitions of both approaches, and were then prompted to create both a call-in and call-out response to a hypothetical offensive comment made by a friend. Findings suggest that call-ins are rated more favorably than call-outs.

POSTER 52

SIDING WITH THE AGGRESSOR: AUTHORITARIANISM IN JUDGMENTS OF RACIAL MICROAGGRESSIONS

MADELINE BULL (THE UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), GABRIELLE JAMIESON (THE UNIVERSITY OF

SCRANTON), REBECCA RUSSO (THE UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), ANTHONY BETANCOURT (THE UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), CHRISTIE KARPIAK (THE UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

The present study examined the relationship between authoritarianism and responses to observed microaggressions. As hypothesized, participants ($n = 70$) who scored higher on the Authoritarianism-Conservatism-Traditionalism Scale were more likely to side with the aggressor and omit their negative behavior in free response questions. Additionally, authoritarianism was found to be strongly related to endorsement of colorblind attitudes. These results suggest that authoritarian attitudes in bystanders are likely to complicate efforts to intervene and reduce microaggressions.

POSTER 53

SOCIETAL ATTITUDES ABOUT GENDER IDENTITY AND SEXUAL ORIENTATION

RACHEL STEELE (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), VIC ANDROCY (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ANDREW BLACK (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), DE'ASIA DOUGLAS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ELYSHA ROSS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This research examines discrimination and attitudes toward LGBTQIA+ people, highlighting progress in marriage equality and resistance through legislation, education, and politics. A diverse U.S. sample of 534 completed an online survey about gender identity and sexual orientation; thematic analysis was conducted. Participants expressed positive and mixed opinions, though a majority had unsupportive views. Positive responses expressed indifference towards others' identities. Given the many negative responses, there are clear obstacles to progress in securing LGBTQIA+ rights.

POSTER 54

SPORTS, CLASSROOMS, PEERS AND AUTHORITIES: HOW CONTEXT INFLUENCES PERCEPTIONS OF MICROAGGRESSIONS

ANTHONY BETANCOURT (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), CLAIRE CARRERA (UNIVERSITY OF OREGON), BRYCE RAHYNES (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), CAMYRN NAGLE (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), CHRISTIE KARPIAK (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

University students ($n=70$) participated in an extension study of perceptions of racial microaggressions committed by peers vs. authority figures. A 2x2 repeated ANOVA revealed significant impacts of role (authority vs. peer; $F=25.37$, partial $\hat{\eta}^2 = .28$) and context (class vs. sport; $F=72.80$, partial $\hat{\eta}^2 = .52$). Faculty classroom microaggressions

were viewed more negatively than peer microaggressions or unsatisfying faculty advising interactions that did not contain microaggressions. Limitations and directions for future research are discussed.

POSTER 55

STEREOTYPING INFLUENCES MEN'S PERCEPTIONS OF A FEMALE MANAGER GESTURING AT DIFFERENT SPEEDS

MICHAEL CONWAY (INDEPENDENT), SARAH PSIHOGIOS (CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY (MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA)), CONSTANTINA GIANNOPOULOS (CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY (MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA))

Male participants watched a cropped silent video of a female manager criticizing her employees. All that could be seen was her gesturing, at 4 different speeds in a between-subject design. Participants were first primed with the traditional female stereotype or the businesswoman subtype. With traditional priming, they perceived the manager as warmer with slower speed, and as more anxious with faster speed. With businesswoman priming, they perceived her as angrier with slower speed.

POSTER 56

STRESS AND COPING AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS MANAGING NON-CANCER CHRONIC ILLNESSES

KERINDU IHEAGWARA (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), ZACHARY FORTE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), AMANDA MARIN-CHOLLOM (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

In a sample of AYAs coping with non-cancer chronic illnesses, stressors and coping strategies were examined. The most common stressors included management of symptoms, treatment, and emotions while the most common effective coping strategies included symptom management through diet and exercise, distraction, and engagement in psychotherapy. This study supports the creation of interventions targeted at these AYAs to manage symptoms through diet and physical activity and the management of emotions through psychotherapy.

POSTER 57

TESTING DYNAMIC MORAL CONSTRUAL: ARE THERE PHYSIOLOGICAL CORRELATE OF MORAL JUDGMENTS?

EMILY PEREZ (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), REECE OCTOBER (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), DANIEL WISNESKI (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), BRITTANY HANSON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

The current study attempts to both replicate work showing that moral construal can dynamically shift from moment to moment (Van Bavel et al., 2012) and extend it by also exploring the physiological correlates of people's judgments. Results showed the previous findings that moral judgments were made more quickly than non-moral ones replicated. We found no evidence, however, that skin conductance was differentially related to moral and non-moral judgments.

POSTER 58

TESTING THE STEREOTYPE CONTENT MODEL THROUGH A PREREGISTERED EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

JASON NIER (CONNECTICUT COLLEGE)

Previous research in intergroup relations has found considerable support for the Stereotype Content Model (SCM). To further extend previous research examining the SCM, we conducted a preregistered experiment of the SCM through the Open Science Foundation (OSF). We specifically tested whether we could link stereotype content to appraisal theories of emotion. The implications of this research for the development of stereotypes, as well as the importance of preregistered research are presented.

POSTER 59

TESTOSTERONE IN SOCIAL AND NON-SOCIAL DECISION MAKING

GIANNA PERUGINI (CANISIUS UNIVERSITY), NATHAN ARBUCKLE (CANISIUS UNIVERSITY), SUSAN PUTNAM (CANISIUS UNIVERSITY)

Testosterone is often positively related to selfishness in social decision making. We examined how the decision making environment impacted testosterone levels. We measured hormonal responses before and after participants took part in a decision making task that either did or did not involve making decisions that would impact others. We found that men making non-social decisions had greater testosterone than men making social decisions, although women were not affected by decision making context.

POSTER 60

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA AND ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

ALANNA HOLMES (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE FIORI (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the present study was to determine if social media use was associated with relationship satisfaction through both correlational and experimental methods. We found that self-reported social media use was negatively associated with relationship satisfaction in a sample of 44 emerging adults in romantic relationships, and that only individuals who watched a control video (not those who watched an 'ideal' couple video) reported significant increases in their momentary relationship satisfaction.

POSTER 61

THE EFFECT OF ATTACHMENT STYLES ON COGNITIVE PROCESSES FOLLOWING NEGATIVE CONVERSATIONS

KRISTINA ANDRADE (QUEENS COLLEGE CUNY), CLAUDIA BRUMBAUGH (QUEENS COLLEGE CUNY), JUSTIN STORBECK (QUEENS COLLEGE CUNY)

Emotional regulation via others helps overcome negative emotions. Attachment may impact how support givers are affected cognitively in positive versus negative conversations. Romantic couples were assigned speaker or listener roles and discussed both a positive and negative topic. Attachment was assessed and cognitive tasks followed each discussion. We found that insecure people's cognitive performance varied more between the negative and positive conversation conditions. Attachment appears to influence cognitive performance in stressful and non stressful interactions.

POSTER 62

THE EFFECT OF SELF AFFIRMATION ON LINGUISTIC PROPERTIES OF SELF-NARRATIVES

NEESHA MELENDEZ (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), ASHLEY HARRIS (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), VIKTORIA BIBLEKAJ (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), PATRICIA KAHLBAUGH (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

College students (n=177) were randomly assigned to self-affirmation or control groups and wrote two self-descriptions; when I have been or will be my Best Self and "Who Am I." Using LIWC (Pennebaker, 2011), Best Self narratives contained more drive and achievement, and "Who Am I" had more affiliation. Best Self narratives in self-affirmed group had more drive, achievement, and affiliation than control. Findings suggest the value of LIWC in differentiating narratives and validating self-affirmation interventions.

POSTER 63

THE EFFECT OF SELF-AFFIRMATION AND THREAT SENSITIVITY ON MEMORY FOR NEGATIVE STIMULI

CHLOE BRIGGINS (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), ALLISON HARLESS (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), BRIDGET MIKOLAJCZYK (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), LINSEY PALMA (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), ALYSSA PAREDES (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), MADISON SILCHER (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), ADRIENNE CROWELL (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY)

Self-affirmed individuals who are threat sensitive may process negative stimuli more deeply, resulting in better memory for negative pictures. Participants (N = 203) were randomly assigned to a self-affirmation condition, viewed images, and assessed their memory one week later. Findings suggest that self-affirmed participants high in BIS did not have higher memory for negative images. More research on the emotional processing effects of self-affirmation for threat-prone individuals would be beneficial for therapeutic purposes.

POSTER 64

THE EFFECTS OF VIEWING MEMES WITH SUICIDE-RELATED CONTENT ON YOUNG ADULTS

NANCY DORR (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), KATARINA FONSECA (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), BRIDGET RAKOCZY (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES)

Examined the effect of viewing memes with suicide-related content. We randomly assigned young adults to view either memes with suicide-related content, memes with depression-related content, or neutral memes and measured participants' reactions to the memes. Results showed young adults who viewed memes with suicide-related content found them less positive and more negative than those who viewed depression-related memes. Participants who viewed depression-related memes perceived them to be more helpful in feeling that others understood them.

POSTER 65

THE IMPACT OF CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE ON PREGNANCY-RELATED ANXIETY AND REPRODUCTIVE INTENTIONS

EMILY FABECK (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Childhood sexual abuse (CSA) is a pervasive issue linked to various psychological and social outcomes, as survivors carry the trauma into adulthood. This study

examines how CSA affects women's reproductive decision-making, focusing on pregnancy-related anxiety, parenting self-efficacy, self-blame, shame, personal control, contraceptive use, and reproductive intentions. Mixed methods analyses will assess these relationships, as findings aim to deepen understanding of CSA's impact, informing trauma-informed care practices and improving support systems for survivors.

POSTER 66

THE IMPACT OF DEPRESSION ON MORAL DILEMMAS' RESPONSES

MIA SANCHEZ-GUEVARA (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Depression affects moral judgment by changing both logical and emotional reactions; sadness is thought to promote utilitarian reasoning as it shifts focus from emotions to outcomes. We compare moral decision-making between individuals with and without depression (N = 140). Contrary to hypotheses, we find no significant difference in the groups' utilitarian ratings. These results imply that the effects of depression on utilitarianism might not be as clear as previously thought.

POSTER 67

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL CONTEXT ON EFFORT ALLOCATION: COMPETITION VS. COLLABORATION

WESLEY C. AMEDEN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK), JAMIL P. BHANJI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK), ELIZABETH TRICOMI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK)

Expending effort is crucial for goal achievement, but effort is often aversive and avoided. Our study suggests that willingness to seek and exert effort can be impacted by social context. Competition led to an increase in effort-seeking and exertion, while collaboration led to a decrease. These results add to our understanding of how motivation to exert effort can be influenced by social factors.

POSTER 68

THE INFLUENCE OF EMOTIONAL SUPPORT ON PARENTAL SUBSTANCE USE ADVICE EFFICACY PERCEPTIONS

HAYDEN RUCKEL (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), GARY GLICK (RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE)

Previous literature suggests that perceived parental emotional support reduces the onset of young adult substance use. Furthermore, it finds that change messages do not mediate the relationship between

parent distal characteristics (e.g., relationship characteristics) and advice efficacy. However, the current study of young adults (n=281) assesses if perceived emotional support mediates the relationship between change messages and substance use message efficacy. The results suggest that emotional support does mediate this relationship.

POSTER 69

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DECISION MAKING STYLE, AGE, GENDER AND SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCE

TIFFANY GUERRIERO (MERCY UNIVERSITY), MARILIN RIVERA RESENDIZ (WESTCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE), STEPHANIE GONZALEZ (MERCY UNIVERSITY), MARIA STALIAS-MANTZIKOS (WESTCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Social media usage is increasing; this research examined how gender, age, amount of time and decision-making style impact engagement, regret, and influence by social media. The 125 participants completed a series of questionnaires and results showed that Gen Z spends the most time, females engage more, and engagement is positively correlated with influence. Instinctiveness is higher in the younger and older cohorts, males have higher control, and control is negatively correlated with influence.

POSTER 70

THE STARTING POINT: EXAMINING POLICY PERCEPTIONS AND SUPPORT FOR TRANSGENDER RIGHTS

JAMIE DIDATO (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), ALEXANDRA GARR-SCHULTZ (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Restrictive policies targeting transgender people may affect perceptions of transgender identities, support for transgender rights, and initial strategy decisions. Four hundred nineteen online adult participants read about restrictive policies and completed a survey on their attitudes and beliefs. Key findings indicate that perceptions of others' support for trans rights influence personal views of transgender identity legitimacy, which predicts future support for protective policies. These findings provide insights for advocates and policymakers in advancing protective measures.

POSTER 71

THOSE HIGH IN ATTRIBUTIONAL COMPLEXITY HAVE LESS NEGATIVE VIEWS OF POVERTY

ROB FOELS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), GABRIEL FARABAUGH (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), NICHOLAS D. ZAMBROTTA (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Poverty is an important issue that is often viewed as caused by poor individuals' characteristics, rather than factors in society. We measured attributional complexity and need for cognition as predictors of poverty attributions and attitudes toward the poor. Higher attributional complexity was related to higher external and cultural attributions. Further, higher attributional complexity was related to more positive views of the poor. Need for cognition was unrelated to any of these variables.

POSTER 72

UNCONSCIOUS CONCEPTIONS OF LOVE AND FREEDOM: THE IMPLICIT AUTONOMY-RELATEDNESS BELIEFS SCALE

MADISON B. QUICK (GOUCHER COLLEGE), HAYDEN J. MOSHER-SMITH (GOUCHER COLLEGE), ALLIYAH K. MATOS (GOUCHER COLLEGE), BRIAN C. PATRICK (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Adding onto prior research on people's beliefs about the extent to which autonomy and relatedness needs are compatible in close relationships (Winternitz & Patrick, 2019), a new measure of unconscious compatibility beliefs was developed, based on the Implicit Associations Test (IAT; Greenwald, McGhee, & Schwartz, 1998). Results supported the new instrument's validity, showing that it correlated significantly with a previously established measure of autonomy-relatedness compatibility, as well as exploring connections to important relationship outcomes.

POSTER 73

UNTANGLING GUILT AND SHAME: DISTINCT ROLES IN RESPONSES TO PREJUDICE CONFRONTATIONS

KATHERINE DEMPSEY (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), TALIA TORRENS (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), AMANDA HAMEL (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), ISABELLE BERUBE (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), DORAINNE J. GREEN (INDIANA UNIVERSITY), KATHRYN M. KROEPER (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY)

Past research on prejudice confrontations often conflates guilt and shame, despite their distinct effects on behavior. Participants recalled a time when they were confronted for offensive comments and rated their guilt and shame using newly developed scales. A confirmatory factor analysis validated that guilt and shame are distinct emotions, with guilt strongly associated with self-correction and shame linked to withdrawal. These patterns show that guilt motivates

constructive actions, while shame tends to foster avoidance behaviors.

POSTER 74

VIDEO CONSUMPTION AND EMOTIONAL RESPONSES TO NEGATIVE FILM CLIPS

ANTHONY GIOLETTI (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE FIORI (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This online study examined the relationship between video consumption levels and emotional responses to negative film clips. Participants (N = 115) reported spending an average of 7.94 hours per day watching videos. Correlational analyses revealed that only social media watching significantly predicted changes in negative affect after fear and sadness clips. Hierarchical regressions confirmed this effect, even when controlling for depressive symptoms and anxiety. Depression blunted emotional reactivity, while social media watching heightened it.

POSTER 75

VIEWS OF AN ALIBI WITNESS

WENDY HEATH (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

Online participants (N=223) read a scenario in which an alibi witness' viewing conditions varied; the witness was a (total, familiar) stranger to the suspect in a (busy, not busy) store; the witness and suspect did or did not converse. Participants showed less verdict certainty when the witness was a total stranger in a less busy store, although they saw the witness as marginally more likely to make a mistaken identification when the store was busy.

POSTER 76

WHAT MAKES A HAPPY RELATIONSHIP: EXPLORING RELATIONSHIP OPTIMISM, NEED FRUSTRATION, AND WELLBEING

CRAIG JUNE (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), GIULIANA ROBLES (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER BUDNICK (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL NIZHNIKOV (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The aim of this study is to determine if need frustration negatively predicts reduced relationship optimism. Additionally, we want to examine whether relationship optimism and relationship quality moderate the relationship between need frustration and individual wellbeing. We expect a negative relationship between need frustration and relationship optimism. Additionally, we anticipate that relationship optimism

and relationship quality will weaken the relationship between need frustration and wellbeing.

POSTER 77

A POWERFUL NOTE: HOW MUSIC VIDEOS IMPACT WOMEN'S SEXISM AND SEXUAL ATTITUDES

JENNIFER LESZCZYNSKI (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), SARAH FRY (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDRIA M. SEXTON (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), NABEEHA FATIMA (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), KAILEE DICKINSON (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We investigated whether exposure to misogynistic and female-empowering music videos impact women's gender role beliefs, hostile and benevolent sexism, sexual attitudes, and their masculinity and femininity. Our findings do support the notion that music video content influences women's internalized attitudes and may lead to heightened sexist beliefs and increased hostility toward women. We will discuss the implications of our findings as they relate to harmful and concerning messages for young women today.

POSTER 78

EN LA IMAGEN DE LA VIRGEN MARÍA: LATINAS' PREDICTORS OF MARIANISMO ENDORSEMENT

MARIMAR PEREZ (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY), YANA KUCHIRKO (BROOKLYN COLLEGE & THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY)

Marianismo, a cultural expectation placed on Latinas in the Latine community, emphasizes submissiveness, purity, and sacrifice. This study explores factors affecting marianismo beliefs among Latinas, including age, education, marital status, religious affiliation, parental origin, and ethnicity. A survey of 489 Latinas found higher marianismo endorsement among those with a high school education or less, those affiliated with a religion, and those residing in the U.S. Findings highlight the persistence of marianismo across diverse contexts.

Saturday, March 8, 2025
10:20am – 11:20am

Symposium

Broadhurst/Belasco

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM II
Saturday, March 8, 2025
10:20am – 11:20am

PREPARING GRADUATE STUDENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL CAREERS

ELAINE P. CONGRESS (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Faculty can play an important role in preparing students for their future careers. This presentation describes a United Nations internship program at Fordham University, where a team of graduate students each year has the opportunity to develop diverse research and advocacy skills that will help them move into leadership positions after graduation.

Presentations

Speaking at professional conferences

by Kati Schendel (Fordham University), Jake Schafer (Fordham University)

Organizing major conferences

by Sophia Lonardo (Fordham University), Ashley Walkes (Fordham University)

Co-authoring chapters for professional books

by Lexy Zimmerman (Fordham University)

Using technology and social media to promote programs and activities

by Bryan Jimenez (Fordham University), Hayley Cowart (Fordham University)

Discussant

Elaine P. Congress (Fordham University)

Saturday, March 8, 2025
10:20am – 11:20am

Paper

Odets

**BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS:
DEVELOPMENT AND LIFESPAN**
Saturday, March 8, 2025
10:20am – 11:20am

CHAIR: HOLLY BRADLEY

10:20am – 10:30am

GROUP SIZE AND COMPOSITION INFLUENCE NESTING IN AFRICAN NAKED MOLE-RATS

ANTONELLA GUADAGNINO (GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY), LILLIAN DIAZ (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), EDWARD LEIBOWITZ (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), STEPHANIE TIRADO

(COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), DAN MCCLOSKEY (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Cooperative nesting in African Naked Mole-rats was studied in groups of 5, 10, and 20 individuals, with and without the presence of large workers, to determine the impact of group size and subcaste composition on social behavior. Larger groups showed higher nesting success independent of subcaste composition, while small groups depended on large worker presence for nesting behavior. Our findings provide a foundation for investigating the mechanisms driving this collective behavior.

10:35am – 10:45am

THE NEUROLOGICAL UNDERPINNINGS OF CHILDREN LEARNING MATH THROUGH GESTURE-BASED INSTRUCTION

AMANDA SECCIA (NAZARETH COLLEGE), KRISTINE HOCKER (UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO), ALFRED CHAO (UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO), MARC BERMAN (UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO), SUSAN GOLDIN-MEADOW (UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO)

Some theorize that gesture is beneficial for learning math because it incorporates movement in the learning process; however, action-based instruction, which also involves movement, does not show the same benefits. To understand why gesture is beneficial, we investigate the neurological underpinnings of children learning math through gesture or action. We predict that gesture-based instruction will activate brain areas associated with relational reasoning and will be positively associated with solving problems requiring retention and application.

10:50am – 11:00am

SHORT-TERM SPATIAL RECOGNITION MEMORY INTERACTIONS WITH EARLY-LIFE EXPERIENCE AND OBJECT-SHAPE

PATRESE ROBINSON-DRUMMER (HAVERFORD COLLEGE)

Spatial memory can be incidentally learned, shows protracted developmental emergence, and is sensitive to early-life traumas. Spatial tasks are ideal for probing the neurobiological development of HPC-dependent memory in typical and traumatic development. The current results demonstrate short-term spatial recognition memory failure following early-life stress in rodents. We also propose a novel spatial recognition task variation that demonstrates how object- and environment-specific cues may contribute to memory failures during development.

11:05am – 11:15am

ACCENT TYPE MODULATES GAMMA OSCILLATIONS IN BOTH ADULTS AND INFANTS

HOLLY BRADLEY (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AT MISSISSAUGA), ANNA CZEPIEL (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AT MISSISSAUGA), CHRISTINA VANDEN BOSCH DER NEDERLANDEN (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AT MISSISSAUGA), ELIZABETH JOHNSON (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AT MISSISSAUGA)

Neural tracking aligns brain oscillations with speech; this is thought to support phonetic and prosodic processing. This study examined how English-speaking adults (n=34) and infants (7-month-olds, n=35) process familiar versus unfamiliar accents. EEG revealed significant neural tracking across frequency bands for both accents, with stronger gamma-band tracking for familiar accents. These findings suggest early neural markers of linguistic familiarity and provide insights into how both infants and adults process variations in accent during language development.

Saturday, March 8, 2025

10:20am – 11:20am

Paper

Julliard/Imperial

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: PERCEPTION & DECISION-MAKING

Saturday, March 8, 2025

10:20am – 11:20am

CHAIR: ALEX DANIEL

10:20am – 10:30am

HINDSIGHT IS 2024: CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH GREATER LEVELS OF ELECTION HINDSIGHT BIAS

JOSEPH ROMAGANO (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), ALMUT HUPBACH (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

The 2024 presidential election offered a constrained timeframe to gather data on election hindsight bias. The data presented herein analyzes quantitative indicators of hindsight bias by comparing participants' predictions on various election-related questions made during the week preceding the election with their recollections of these predictions following the announcement of the winner. Additionally, the individual characteristics most strongly associated with higher levels of political hindsight bias will be examined.

10:35am – 10:45am

FIGHTING FIRE: FACTORS IMPACTING THE RESPONSE TO A SIMULATED FIRE EMERGENCY

MICAH RUSSELL (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY),
JUSTIN BONNY (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

We investigated whether the willingness to fight a residential fire varied by fire characteristics and environment. Using videos of simulations, participants rated whether they could fight a developing fire. Ratings were lower for larger fires and the impact of smoke thickness varied by the type of room and fire intensity. This research builds on prior survey observations indicating that where a fire originates can affect how occupants interpret and respond to fire cues.

10:50am – 11:00am

SENSITIVITY TO FUTURE CONSEQUENCES IN DECISION-MAKING: TASK DEVELOPMENT, MEDIATORS, AND MODERATORS

XINYAO MA (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO - SUNY), JOHN E. ROBERTS (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO - SUNY)

We present two experiments that aim to understand individual differences in sensitivity to future consequences in decision-making through the development and validation of a novel task and the investigation into mediators and moderators. Study 1 found that the inclusion of long-term consequences in decision-making scenarios significantly increased approach decisions, and the process was mediated by perceived scenario vividness, positivity, and arousal. Study 2 examined moderators, highlighting the roles of anxiety, behavioral activation, persistence, and optimism.

11:05am – 11:15am

EXPLORING THE MECHANISMS OF PERCEPTUAL EXPERIENCES IN MEDITATION

ROBERT ALEXANDER (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), BRIANA ALCINDOR (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), AMY PATEL (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), LEKHANA RAMACHANDRA (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), MELISA B SHARKLY (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), JOVELIS TORIBIO (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Meditation has been linked to many changes in perception, including the blurring of boundaries between objects. Here, we explore some of these reported experiences. We recorded participants' eye movements as they completed a focused meditative task in the lab. Half of our participants reported

experiencing perceptual changes, some of which were linked to specific changes in their eye movement behaviors. Our work provides a path towards understanding the mechanisms behind perceptual changes in meditation.

Saturday, March 8, 2025
10:20am – 11:20am

Paper

Wilder

**DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS:
PARENTING & EARLY EXPERIENCES**
Saturday, March 8, 2025
10:20am – 11:20am

CHAIR: ELAINE BARRY

10:20am – 10:30am

IT'S ALL ABOUT ASSOCIATIONS: INFERENCE, POTENTIATION, AND TRANSFER IN 6-MONTH-OLD INFANTS

KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT),
DAVID TOWNSEND

Infants form associations between neutral stimuli in the absence of conditioning or reinforcement. This presentation considers evidence of how rapidly 6-month-olds form associations, including how associations facilitate the transfer of learning to new cues (associative transfer) as well as protract the duration of relatively brief memories (associative potentiation). We will discuss whether the ability to associate non-overlapping elements (A-B; B-C) at 6 months indicates emerging associative inference and/or integrative encoding during infancy.

10:35am – 10:45am

MATERNAL PARENTING BELIEFS AND INFANT AGE INFLUENCE CHOICES ABOUT INFANT SLEEP LOCATION

ELAINE BARRY (PENN STATE FAYETTE THE EBERLY CAMPUS), MELISSA ROBINSON (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, FAYETTE)

Where infants sleep is an important concern of new parents. This study examines maternal parenting beliefs and how they influence infant sleeping location. The current study found significant differences among attitudinal and behavioral responses of mothers of roomsharing and solitary-sleeping infants. The strength of this study is its use of existing measures to

provide novel answers to factors influencing parental choice of infant sleep location.

10:50am – 11:00am

SOCIALIZATION OF SPECIESISM AMONG PARENTS OF YOUNG CHILDREN WITHIN MIXED-SPECIES FAMILIES

YANA KUCHIRKO (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY), ANTONELLA GUADAGNINO (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), MICHELA ARLIA (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), SARA EDER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE), XINRU WANG (BROOKLYN COLLEGE), ERIKA NIWA (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Speciesism shapes parenting in ways that impact children's attitudes toward animals. While some parents project rigid distinctions between human and non-human species, others anthropomorphize animals, incorporating them as human-like family members. Existing research often overlooks these nuanced influences on child development. Through qualitative coding of parental interviews, this study identifies distinct socialization patterns that shape interspecies empathy. These insights highlight how parenting styles contribute to ethical interspecies relations, shaping future research on species-inclusive child development.

11:05am – 11:15am

DIFFERENTIAL PARENTAL TREATMENT AND PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS: A CLUSTER ANALYSIS APPROACH

HAMIDE GOZU (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY)

Previous research yielded inconsistent findings on the link between parental differential treatment and parent-child relationships. Understanding how mothers and fathers treat their children, and how these differences affect parent-child dynamics, offers a comprehensive view of family interactions. A cluster analysis (N=316 college students) identified three groups: equal, favored, and disfavored treatment. Analyses revealed that these groups differed in their perceptions of parent-child relationships, with paternal discord varying across clusters for both female and male students.

**Saturday, March 8, 2025
10:20am – 11:20am**

Paper

Ziegfeld

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: SURVEY RESEARCH

**Saturday, March 8, 2025
10:20am – 11:20am**

CHAIR: MEGHAN GILLEN

10:20am – 10:30am

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND ANXIETY: IS INTEGRATED REGULATION MEDIATING THE RELATIONSHIP?

ABIGAIL MCCLEARY (TOURO UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM J. KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Assessing the negative relationship between physical activity and anxiety, integrated regulation, a motivation type indicating the individual values and identifies with their primary physical activity, was considered and found to be a mediating variable. Additionally, state anxiety (post-physical activity) was found to mediate the relationship between integrated regulation and general anxiety. Findings demonstrate it is not the amount of physical activity, but how you feel about it that significantly reduces anxiety and depression levels.

10:35am – 10:45am

MINDFULNESS-RELATED CONSTRUCTS MODERATE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA USE AND MENTAL HEALTH

NICHOLAS TARANTINO (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), CHARLENE COLLIBEE (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), JOEMARI PULIDO (BROWN UNIVERSITY), ALEXA WING (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

Introduction We examined associations between mindfulness-related constructs and mental health indicators in a sample of US college students. **Method** The sample consisted of 206 students who completed an online survey. **Results** Analyses revealed three significant interactions between mindfulness and PSMU when predicting mental health indicators, and a significant interaction between impermanence acceptance and PSMU when associated with stress. **Discussion** Interventions may consider targeting specific mental health concerns among U.S. college students using tailored mindfulness-based techniques.

10:50am – 11:00am

EMOTION RECOGNITION DEFICITS AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY: REPLICATING COMPLEX PATTERNS WITH SIMPLE EMOJIS.

ASHLEE MOORE (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT OSWEGO), CASSANDRA VANDAMME (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT OSWEGO), KARISSA TINSLEY (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has demonstrated specific patterns of emotion recognition deficits in people with depression and psychopathic traits, and these findings have been seen across facial expressions, body posture, and vocalizations. Specifically, people with depression are less accurate at identifying happiness, and people with psychopathic traits are less accurate at identifying fear and sadness. This study seeks to replicate those findings using the emotional language of digital communication: emoji.

11:05am – 11:15am

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN WOMEN'S MENSTRUAL CYCLE AND EATING BEHAVIOR

MEGHAN GILLEN (PENN STATE ABINGTON A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), DIANE ROSENBAUM (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY ABINGTON), CHARLOTTE MARKEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Amenorrhea (loss of menstrual period) has implications for women's bone and heart health and fertility. Most research on this condition focuses on smaller athlete or clinical samples. In the current study, we examined rate of amenorrhea, duration, perceived causes, and links to eating behavior among a community sample (N = 301) of non-pregnant adult women. Amenorrhea is common with an average duration of several months. Amenorrhea is linked to more restricted, uncontrolled, and emotional eating.

Saturday, March 8, 2025
10:20am – 11:20am

Event **O'Neill**

PSI CHI: REGIONAL RESEARCH AWARD CEREMONY
Saturday, March 8, 2025
10:20am – 11:20am

CHAIR: INGRID TULLOCH

PSI CHI REGIONAL RESEARCH AWARDS CEREMONY AND PRESENTATION

INGRID TULLOCH (MORGAN STATE, PSI CHI)

Join us for the presentation of the Psi Chi Regional Research Awards and hear about these award-winning projects from the researchers themselves. In this event, you will find some of the best graduate and undergraduate research at EPA.

Saturday, March 8, 2025
12:30pm – 1:30pm

Symposium **Westside Ballroom 1 & 2**

PRESIDENTIAL SYMPOSIUM
Saturday, March 8, 2025
12:30pm – 1:30pm

CHAIR: PATRICIA BROOKS

PRESIDENTIAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE SOCIAL-CULTURAL AND COMMUNICATIVE FOUNDATIONS OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

PATRICIA J. BROOKS (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER AND COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND)

The papers in this symposium provide new perspectives on the social-cultural and communicative foundations of language development, by examining (1) the embedded and embodied nature of infants' everyday interactions, (2) the socialization of infants' attention in culturally specific ways, (3) the critical role of feedback for language learning in humans and large language networks alike, and (4) the ubiquity of narrative structure in human communication.

Presentations

The Embodied and Embedded Nature of Infants' Language Interactions in the Everyday Home Environment

by Catherine S. Tamis-LeMonda (New York University)

Language and Attention Socialization in Prelinguistic Tzeltal Maya Infants

by Ruthe Foushee (The New School for Social Research)

Communicative Feedback in Language Learning: Insights from Artificial Language Learning and Large Language Models

by Morten Christiansen (Cornell University and Aarhus University)

Development Dynamics of Dyadic Storytelling

by Erik Theissen (Carnegie Mellon University)

Discussant

Patricia Brooks (CUNY Graduate Center and College of Staten Island)

Saturday, March 8, 2025

1:40pm – 2:40pm

Poster

Westside Ballroom 3 & 4

UNDERGRADUATE POSTERS II

Saturday, March 8, 2025

1:40pm – 2:40pm

POSTER 1

HIGHLY VISUAL SOCIAL MEDIA AND POTENTIAL FOR ENVY AND MATERIALISM

ABIONA MELANCON (WESTCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE), KAMELAH KHAN (WESTCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE), KATERYN ROSENDO (WESTCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE), KAMIL HAMAOUI (WESTCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

While social media is integral to daily life, it also fuels interpersonal comparisons. In a survey of 103 adults, we examined how generational age and frequency of Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, and TikTok use relate to levels of envy and materialism. Gen Z showed significantly higher Instagram and TikTok use than older generations. Frequent Instagram access was associated with higher levels of materialism, while frequent TikTok access was associated with distinct patterns of envy and materialism.

POSTER 2

HOW COLOR AND ACUTE STRESS AFFECTS MEMORY RECALL

VIRGINIA GAVEK (LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), ALEC MADDEN (LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), MASON NOVOBILSKI (LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), ANDREW TALBOT (LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

People who read passages with warm-toned words with time constraints are likely to answer questions correctly and recall distracting words; however, passages with cool-toned words cause more correctly answered questions but produce lower recall of distracting words. Being placed under a time stressor may increase word recall but not the number of correct

questions. Findings from 114 participants and a series of parametric tests suggest word coloration and distractions have an influence on recall ability.

POSTER 3

HOW DOES LANGUAGE MINDSET CORRELATE WITH MOTIVATION AND STUDY STRATEGIES?

PAIGE MULLINS (LYCOMING COLLEGE), SARAH HOLSTEIN (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

Students with growth language mindsets may show more intrinsic motivation and better engagement with the language. Sixty-seven college students participated in an online survey about learning motivation, study strategies, and language mindset. Findings suggested that students with stronger growth language mindsets show greater levels of intrinsic motivation, self-efficacy, and effort regulation. However, language mindset does not predict study strategies. These findings could be useful to educators in the language field.

POSTER 4

HOW DOES TRAINING IMPACT PROVIDERS' COMFORT AND CONFIDENCE IN TREATING AUTISTIC PATIENTS?

STEPHANIE TRANDUC (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), LUCINDA GARCIA (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), ASHTON GERBER (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), SIERRA SHOSTAC (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), OLIVER VONNEGUT (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), TAIT SMITH (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), SIMONE DUFRESNE (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), EILEEN CREHAN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

While existing research focuses on healthcare providers' knowledge of Autism, there is minimal understanding about their attitudes towards treating autistic patients. This study addressed this discrepancy by assessing 19 primary care providers' comfort and confidence ratings before and after specialized Autism training. Paired t-tests demonstrated a significant increase in providers' confidence and no change in providers' comfort interacting with autistic patients, suggesting that targeted interventions can effectively improve providers' confidence in engaging with autistic patients.

POSTER 5

HOW INSTRUCTIONAL METHOD OF CAREER SEARCH TOOLS INFLUENCES STUDENT CONFIDENCE AND ANXIETY.

ADRIANA ZEBROWSKI (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), FRANCIS CRAIG (UNIVERSITY OF MANSFIELD PENNSYLVANIA)

This study examined how different modes of instruction for teaching the career center tool Handshake may influence job search anxiety, confidence, and cognitive flexibility. Participants were randomly assigned to three instructional groups: "standard card-only instruction" (used by the career center), "video instructional-only", or "video instructional with an active walkthrough" of the product. It was discovered that there was a significant increase in confidence and a significant decrease in anxiety.

POSTER 6

HOW THE USE OF MIRRORS IMPACTS DANCERS BODY IMAGE

SARA SLUITER (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

The use of mirrors in dance can influence body image across all ages. This study explored how removing mirrors during a dance class can impact body image. Participants in this study attended two classes, one with mirrors and one without. Following the class they completed a survey. Results showed no impact on body image, but improved positive acceptance. The limitations showed a gender-imbalance. Future research can explore factors such as clothing styles.

POSTER 7

IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY USE ON ONLINE BEHAVIORS/MENTAL HEALTH IN PAST ADOLESCENCE

KATARINA FONSECA (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), LILLIAN RODRIGUEZ-STEEN (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES)

Research indicates that technology overuse can have serious consequences. The current study examined whether internet usage influences online risky behaviors, depressive symptoms/mood disorders, and higher rates of online sexual solicitation. Participants were college-aged students who reported their technology usage, mental health status, and experiences with risky behaviors online. Results indicate a positive association between risky online behavior and high levels of technology use. Overall, the current study adds to the existing literature examining these topics

POSTER 8

INSANITY DEFENSE: INFLUENCE OF VICTIM AND LEGAL CHARACTERISTICS

ALEXIS KEEFER (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), AMBER NORWOOD (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the influence of victim and legal characteristics on mock jurors' perceptions of insanity plea cases. Specifically, this study examined the influence of the option of the GBMI verdict and the age of the victim on the mock jurors' verdict decision. It was hypothesized that younger victim age would result in fewer NGRI verdicts and that the presence of the GBMI verdict option would result in fewer NGRI verdicts.

POSTER 9

INTELLECTUAL ABILITY INFLUENCES ON PARENT-TEACHER AGREEMENT FOR EXTERNALIZING AND INTERNALIZING PROBLEMS

CHAOJIAN HE (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), RACHEL WIKANDER (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), MELICA KEMANIAN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE ALL (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), CYNTHIA HUANG-POLLOCK (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study explored how intellectual functioning impacts parent-teacher agreement on children's internalizing and externalizing symptoms in a sample of 921 children with or without ADHD. Parent reports significantly predicted teacher reports; FSIQ positively moderated parent reports for externalizing, but not internalizing problems. Findings suggest that lower IQ in children increases parent-teacher disagreement on externalizing problems, emphasizing the importance of more comprehensive, multi-informant assessments during ADHD diagnosis in such children.

POSTER 10

INVESTIGATING THE EFFECT OF NATURE-BASED PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ON COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT IN DEPRESSION.

LIAM M. BROWN (HARTWICK COLLEGE), WILLIAM J. KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Depression rates have increased in college students. Despite much research in depression the cognitive impairment in depression is understudied. There is evidence that physical activity helps with depression symptoms and cognitive impairment and the nature exposure helps with depression symptoms. This study is a pilot of a nature-based physical activity intervention for depression symptoms and cognitive impairment.

POSTER 11

K-POP FANS VS. TAYLOR SWIFT FANS: DIFFERENCES IN PARASOCIAL RELATIONSHIP STRENGTH

EMILY UZHCA (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE FIORI (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

In the present study we explored whether K-pop fans and Taylor Swift fans differed in parasocial relationship strength, and in the association between attachment anxiety and parasocial relationship strength. Our reduced power due to small sample size ($N = 16$) could explain in part why we did not find significant differences between the fandoms. Future research using a larger, more diverse sample may help explain the negative association between attachment anxiety and parasocial relationship strength.

POSTER 12

MIND AND MOUTH: HEALING DENTAL HABITS SURROUNDING DEPRESSION AND GUILT

LILY LOCKE (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), PAMELA THACHER (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), SHU JIANG (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Depression and anxiety are known to impact self-care, and this includes dental hygiene. 11 participants completed measures for depression, anxiety, dental anxiety, and dental health. A linear regression revealed a negative relationship between anxiety, dental hygiene, and depression ($b = \hat{\alpha} \cdot 0.87$, $R^2 = .465$, $F(1,9) = 24.7$, $p < .001$), supporting the hypothesis of mental health impacting dental health. Findings highlight the need for integrated mental and dental healthcare and future research with expanded samples.

POSTER 13

MORE THAN AN ATHLETE: EXPLORING IDENTITIES AND PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN STUDENT ATHLETES

NICOLE SUTERA (ITHACA COLLEGE), MADELEINE GOODMAN (ITHACA COLLEGE), JALEN LEONARD-OSBOURNE (ITHACA COLLEGE), SHIYU WU (ITHACA COLLEGE), AMANDA N. FAHERTY (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Previous research has been limited to how parental support influences vocational identity of athletes, parental athletic engagement on athletes' well-being, as well as the impact of injured athletes on career adaptability. Little has been done to examine how parental involvement plays a role in emerging adult athlete well-being, vocational and athletic identity with injury as a moderator of these variables. (18-29; varsity, club or retired). One-hundred and twenty participants were recruited to take this survey.

POSTER 14

NAVIGATING ISOLATION AND BELONGING: DRINKING MOTIVES AND PEER NETWORKS AMONG LOW-INCOME STUDENTS

SOPHIA GREENE (VASSAR COLLEGE)

Existing international studies suggest that low-income first-year students face social isolation among high-income peers, yet connect with marginalized peers. The current study examines their social experiences at an American liberal arts college using survey data from 2018 ($n=271$ respondents), 2021 ($n=181$), and 2024 ($n=90$). We explore correlations between identifying as "low-income," and drinking for coping or conformity. We consider patterns of friendship homophily within a program for low-income and first-generation students.

POSTER 15

NEURAL MIRRORING AND IMITATION IN 6-MONTH-OLD INFANTS

CHRISTOPHER ANTIMISIARIS (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), LAUREN BRYANT (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

The neural mirroring system (NMS) activates during action observation and execution; this shared activation may facilitate social cognitive functions (e.g., imitation). However, these associations remain relatively understudied during infancy. The current study examines whether NMS activity at 6 months is linked to performance on a puppet imitation task. As predicted, infants who imitated more actions showed stronger NMS activity during observation. Future analyses will also explore how these patterns relate to infants' motor skills.

POSTER 16

OBSERVING EFFECTS OF HORMONAL BIRTH CONTROL ON MOOD, RELATIONSHIPS, AND MENTAL HEALTH

MADELINE KINNEY (MARIST COLLEGE), RYAN PATTERSON (MARIST COLLEGE), AUBREE SCHNAARS (MARIST COLLEGE), RYAN KINLAW (MARIST COLLEGE)

Women's reproductive health, including hormonal contraception (HC), is a field that is extremely under-researched. To address this issue, the current study surveyed 107 participants, investigating the relationship between HC use and mental health, mood, and relationship satisfaction. Contrary to published literature, no significant relationships were found between HC use and the other variables, but a correlation was identified between relationship status and negative mood.

POSTER 17**ONE INTERVENTION DOESN'T CHANGE EVERYONE: META-ANALYSIS OF MATH PEER-ASSISTED LEARNING INTERINDIVIDUAL VARIANCE**

B FLINT (INDEPENDENT), ROB FOELS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Sixteen reviews and meta-analyses of math peer tutoring interventions demonstrate an average effect size of $\sim .4$ SD (Leung, 2015). We examined 61 studies identified in these meta-analyses to determine the amount of interindividual variation pre-post changes in participants (e.g., Senior, Viechtbauer, & Nakagawa, 2020). We found coefficient of variation ratio variability, with an average effect size of -0.23 , ranging from -1.51 to 1.02 . Findings suggest that interindividual variance in tutee responses should be examined.

POSTER 18**PARENT-CHILD COMMUNICATION PROMOTES HELP-SEEKING AND WELL-BEING IN ASIAN AMERICAN AND WHITE STUDENTS**

JULIA KATOWITZ (HAVERFORD COLLEGE), JORDAN DENAVER (HAVERFORD COLLEGE), LOUIS CHENG (HAVERFORD COLLEGE), SHU-WEN WANG (HAVERFORD COLLEGE)

Research has neglected the adaptivity of parental strictness on youth well-being. This study investigated how parental strictness—control, monitoring, communication—affects students' adjustment, and the moderating role of parental affection and ethnic identity. Thirty-eight European American and Asian American first-year college students completed self-report surveys. Findings indicated that parent-child communication and Asian American identity were adaptive in the relationship between strict parenting and child adjustment. These results suggest that parent-child communication promotes child mental well-being and help-seeking.

POSTER 19**PHILOSOPHICAL ENGAGEMENT AND WELL-BEING**

YUCHANG ALICE ZHANG (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), BRIAN GIELSER (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

This project explores the association between philosophical engagement and psychological and subjective well-being. Critical thinking skills, growth mindset, and meaning in life, will also be investigated as potential mediators of the hypothesized association

between philosophical engagement and outcome variables. Data will be collected using a self-report questionnaire. Participants will be recruited from the St. Lawrence University campus. This study hypothesizes that Philosophical Engagement would positively predict PWB linearly while predicting SWB in a curvilinear fashion.

POSTER 20**PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, SCREEN TIME, AND PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING: METHODOLOGICAL STUDY OF FIBION SENSORS**

LEELA ADDEPALLI (WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW FLYNN (WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY), DANI HACKMAN (WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY), OLAIDE OLATUNBOSUN (WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY), SARAH CLARK (WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY)

This pilot study explores the use of Fibion actigraphy sensors to assess different types and intensities of physical activity. Physical activity is assessed from 20 emerging adults across three days and an activity diary is utilized to validate actigraphy data. Associations among perceived stress, physical activity, cellphone screen time, and psychological well-being are investigated, to guide future research on the effect of social media on stress and psychosocial well-being.

POSTER 21**PLURISexual WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES PRESENTING THEIR SEXUAL ORIENTATION TO OTHERS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY**

ATYANA MOYENDA (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), ISABELLA COLLEEN KASE. BRUNO (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), CARLY GIRGENTI (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), COLLEEN CASE (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the current study is to investigate plurisexual women's (i.e., women attracted to people of more than one sex or gender) strategies for presenting their sexual orientation to others. Previous research has shown that plurisexual individuals' self-presentation behaviors are associated with mental health outcomes. However, there is limited research on the specific self-presentation strategies used. We will use qualitative data to provide an in-depth description of these strategies and identify categories.

POSTER 22**PRIMING REGULATORY FIT IN RESEARCH METHODS COURSE**

BRENDAN CARTIN (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY),
THOMAS HATVANY (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY),
JAMES GRIFFITH (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The current study observed how regulatory fit can be primed within a classroom through the instructions of provided coursework. This involved modifying the rubrics and instructions to induce either a promotion focus or prevention focus by either earning points or not losing points through completing assignments and tests. Their grade for the course was measured to determine how regulatory fit affected performance. The impact of related moderators was also examined.

POSTER 23

PROBLEM ANXIETY TALK AND ATTACHMENT: PREDICTING EMERGING ADULTS' RELATIONSHIP QUALITY WITH PARENTS/FRIENDS

ROSALIND TAVAREZ (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT),
KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF
CONNECTICUT)

This study investigates PAT (problem anxiety talk), linked to increased interpersonal conflict, and its relationship to attachment quality with parents and friends. Results for 175 emerging adults noted that for parents, attachment and anxiety talk significant predicted conflict. For friends, only anxiety talk predicted conflict. Findings suggest that anxiety talk occurs within close attachment relationships and may impact relationship dynamics.

POSTER 24

QUIET EGO EXPLORATION: IMPLICATIONS FOR ASPIRATIONS AND LIFE NARRATIVES IN EMERGING ADULTHOOD

ANARA ADYLBKOVA (FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL
COLLEGE), MINH NGOC NGUYEN (FRANKLIN AND
MARSHALL COLLEGE), CADE MANSFIELD (FRANKLIN
AND MARSHALL COLLEGE), LEIGH SHAW (WEBER
STATE UNIVERSITY)

Our study investigates the extent to which Quiet Ego (QE) – "a self-identity that transcends egoism" – relates to variability in future aspirations and aspects of future life narratives. We address a gap in the literature on how QE matters for constructing meaning about the future self and one's goals. Findings will be contextualized within the eudaimonic tradition, illustrating the potential of QE as a developmental construct for promoting life goals.

POSTER 25

REPRESENTATION OF MALE AND FEMALE OLYMPIANS DURING THE 2024 PARIS OLYMPICS

ANNALISA GALVAN (UNITED STATES MILITARY
ACADEMY), OLIVIA LITYNSKI (UNITED STATES
MILITARY ACADEMY), CLAIRE THRONE (UNITED
STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), MAYA HSU (UNITED
STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), AARON LEE (UNITED
STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), OLIVIA ROMO (UNITED
STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

A content analysis of 150 randomly selected images from the NBC Official Instagram page for the Paris Olympics (@nbsolympics) was conducted to examine both the numerical representation of male and female athletes, as well as how they are represented. The results indicated that images of female athletes (63.3%) were featured more frequently than male athletes (36.7%). However, there was similarity in how they were featured.

POSTER 26

ROLE OF GENDER ON THE GREETING EXCHANGES BETWEEN SUBORDINATE AND SUPERIOR CADETS

SHINE LIM (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY),
KAYLA KINIRY (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY),
ELLIE LEMLER (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY),
LYRIC MCKELVY (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

This observational study examined how sex of the subordinate and sex of the superior influence military greeting behavior. We conducted 100 observations (50 male subordinate and 50 female subordinate interactions (25 with a male confederate, 25 with a female confederate). Results indicated that whereas there were no differences in the greeting behavior displayed by male subordinates, female subordinates displayed differences in greeting responses based on the sex of the superior cadet.

POSTER 27

SELF MONITORING, MENTAL ROTATION, AND ABSTRACT ROTATION IN THE NBA

TREVON WILMER (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY),
KAYLA HIGHTOWER (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY),
ISAIAH FAHIE (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates how self-monitoring and cognitive variables such as mental rotation and abstract reasoning predict NBA performance. Self-monitoring, a social-psychological construct related to behavior is significantly associated with draft performance. Moving along, mental rotation and abstract reasoning is linked to on-court performance. These findings provide insight into psychological factors in NBA success, highlighting the mental abilities in predicting performance.

POSTER 28**SELF-DERIVATION THROUGH MEMORY INTEGRATION ACROSS LANGUAGES IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

SOFIA GUZMAN FARIAS (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ALENA ESPOSITO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

This research contributes to existing knowledge about self-derivation through memory integration within different languages, assessing whether college students can integrate novel information across languages to generate new inferences. Undergraduate students answered a survey across three language conditions that presented them with to-be integrated novel facts and tested them with integration questions. Results are analyzed by comparing two same-language conditions and a cross-language condition in English and Spanish, with self-reported language proficiency measures as covariates.

POSTER 29**SEX DIFFERENCES IN FOOD CHOICE AMONG CADETS AT A MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMY**

BETHANY JABLON (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), MATTHEW GIBBONS (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), EMMANUEL RAMOS (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), PAYTON WHITNEY (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

To examine sex difference in food choice, an observational study of 120 cadets was conducted (60 men, 60 women). Military service academies provide a unique setting to study food choice due to access to nutrition readiness resources, strict adherence to food standards, and a culture of health and fitness. It was hypothesized that women would make healthier food choices than men because of socialization differences that results in greater health and fitness values among women.

POSTER 30**SINGING AND THE AGING VOICE: ACOUSTIC ANALYSES OF PROFESSIONAL SINGERS AND ORATORS**

ALANNA TIMMONS (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), MICHAEL GORDON (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

The voice undergoes a transformation throughout the lifespan due to changes in the larynx. To assess the vocal deterioration associated with age, quantitative analyses of existing recordings of famous singers and orators were sampled. Vocal qualities from their early, mid and later life were compared using jitter, shimmer, harmonic to noise ratio, and fundamental frequency.

The results from this study suggest some of the protective aspects of singing on vocal health.

POSTER 31**SOURCES FOR LEARNING: EXPLORING CHILDREN'S KNOWLEDGE ACQUISITION ABOUT PEOPLE AND RELIGIOUS AGENTS**

YUDI WANG (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), ALLISON WILLIAMS-GANT (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

The study aims to answer what sources children prefer for learning about people and God and if these preferences change with age and religious affiliation? Participants included 81 4- to 10-year-olds (55% religious). Children's preferences for social, artifact, or personal knowledge sources were dependent on Age and Agent Type (people/God) but not religious affiliation. The findings highlight the developmental differences in the types of sources children prefer when learning about religious and non-religious agents.

POSTER 32**STEPPING OVER BARRIERS FROM DIFFERENT EYE HEIGHT POSITIONS**

NUMA QURASHI (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), KARYN TANIS (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), SHAZIELA ISHAK (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We examine whether manipulating eye height impacts predictions for stepping over obstacles. Participants predict the highest barrier they can step over in sitting, standing, and elevated positions. We determine the maximum height participants can step over and compare to predictions. Body measurements are collected to correlate with predictions and actual heights. Findings are discussed in terms of how eye height influences predictions and implications for preventing injuries and damage when navigating over obstacles.

POSTER 33**STORIES IN MOTION: THE ROLE OF GESTURE IN NARRATIVE COMPREHENSION**

HANNAH DINEEN (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), ELIZA CONGDON (WILLIAMS COLLEGE)

Research suggests that gestures can benefit narrative comprehension—a key component of reading comprehension involving phonemic awareness and meaning construction—in adults. Is this true in emerging readers, and if so, what types of movement benefit narrative encoding? We recruited third-graders

for a within-subjects narrative comprehension task with three conditions: instructed gesture, spontaneous gesture, and general movement. Results will provide insight into how gesture influences narrative comprehension, offering accessible instructional strategies for literacy development.

POSTER 34

SUBJECTIVE SLEEP QUALITY AND PERCEIVED NEIGHBORHOOD REPUTATION, NOISE, AND CRIME IN NYC

JOSE PICHARDO (LEHMAN COLLEGE CUNY), MIA BUDESCU (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MARTIN DOWNING (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

We will investigate associations between sleep quality and perceptions of neighborhood reputation, noise, and violent crime among a sample of New York City (NYC) residents living in four distinct neighborhoods. For this study, we are conducting a street-intercept survey with 160 residents across four neighborhoods at different levels of residential segregation. Data collection is ongoing. It is hypothesized that higher perceptions of noise and crime will be associated with lower sleep quality.

POSTER 35

THE ASSOCIATION OF POSITIVE CHILDBIRTH EXPERIENCE FACTORS WITH LOWER POSTPARTUM DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS

EMILY ODOM (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ANAHID AKBARYAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), JULIANNA COLLAZO VARGAS (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), LAUREN C. SHUFFREY (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), LAUREN A. COSTELLO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Postpartum Depression (PPD) is a pervasive public health issue. Building on existing research linking physically traumatic birth experiences to PPD development, our analyses examine whether psychological factors such as own capacity, participation, perceived safety, and professional support contribute to depressive symptoms after birth. Preliminary findings reveal perceived safety and professional support during birth are independently associated with lower depressive symptoms in the postnatal period, highlighting the impact of intranatal psychological care on maternal mood post-delivery.

POSTER 36

THE EFFECTS OF DIAGNOSTIC LABELS ON PERCEIVED SUCCESS

OMEN SENNOMA (NAZARETH COLLEGE), LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH UNIVERSITY)

Labels can carry negative implications. This study tested how the labels "autism" or "ADHD" impact perceived success. It was hypothesized that labels would not cause significant change in perception of success. Three conditions described a student and mentioned autism, ADHD, or no label. Participants then rated the student in a scenario where they would need to work together. The hypothesis was supported; labels did not significantly impact perceived success.

POSTER 37

THE EFFECTS OF MEDIA CONSUMPTION ON SELF-WORTH AND BODY IMAGE

KEMANI SCOTT (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), DANIEL SCHOENFELD (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), LILLIAN RODRIGUEZ STEEN (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES)

Media consumption has become an essential part of life. Research has aimed to understand the effects of social media, however, the effects of other types of media have not been extensively explored. The current research examined potential relationships between different forms of media consumption and self-esteem/body image. Results suggest that YouTube consumption was significantly, positively correlated with self-esteem and negative body image. Snapchat and TV were significantly, negatively correlated with self-esteem and negative body image.

POSTER 38

THE EFFECTS OF PRETRIAL PUBLICITY ON DECISION MAKING

AMIRA STEVENS-SALIH (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), LILLIAN A. RODRIGUEZ STEEN (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), KATLYN S. FARNUM (SIENA COLLEGE)

Jurors go through a process of questioning to ensure they do not have any biases or prejudices that could impact their decision making prior to jury service. The current research examined the impact that popular forms of media have on decision making. We examined the different effects that news broadcasts, TikTok videos, and YouTube videos have on juror decision making to determine if some forms of media have more or less biasing impact than others.

POSTER 39**THE EFFECTS OF RELIGIOUS AND SPIRITUAL IDEOLOGY ON COPING**

ASHLEY MCBREAIRTY (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE), MACKENZIE MCDONALD (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

The US is composed of diverse religions and spiritualities, with variations in the strength of those beliefs. Differences in religious and spiritual beliefs can create conflict in intergroup settings, but may also facilitate positive outcomes within communities. For example, religious and spiritual spaces can connect like-minded individuals, foster a sense of belonging, and prevent feelings of loneliness. This correlational study examines the relationship between belief in spirituality, coping style, coping ability, happiness, and loneliness.

POSTER 40**THE EFFECTS OF SUDDEN UNILATERAL HEARING LOSS ON CATEGORICAL PERCEPTION**

CAITLIN GROSCH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), SAMUEL DAY (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the effects of sudden unilateral hearing loss on categorical perception abilities in an undergraduate population. Thirty-six students with normal hearing listened to minimal pair words with and without an earplug and completed 4-Alternative Forced Choice picture identification tasks. Contrary to prior research, we did not find an effect of hearing loss on phoneme discrimination. Instead, we found a preference for late voice onset times.

POSTER 41**THE IMPACT OF SENSE OF BELONGING ON STUDENTS' EXPERIENCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

BRENDA SAGASTUME (MERCY UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL SIMPSON (MERCY UNIVERSITY), ANNIE PINGRY (WESTCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE), HARIMRAN KAUR (MERCY UNIVERSITY), DAKOTA SUDUL (WESTCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE), JULIA ZAVALA (MERCY UNIVERSITY), NADIA RAMJIT (MERCY UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the impact of three types of support (peer, family, and professor), as well as behavioral engagement on the sense of belonging among a diverse population of undergraduate students. The study included a sample of 97 students aged 18 and older. The results indicated that both peer and professor support influences students' sense of belonging, while behavioral engagement was found to

have a positive correlation with students' sense of belonging.

POSTER 42**THE IMPACT OF UNEXPECTED LEARNING EVENTS ON CHILDREN'S METACOGNITION**

ANNA MCCALLISTER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), KALEY HARDMAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), WILLOW NYLAND (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), LEAH VOIGT (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), RHYANNON BEMIS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Thirty-nine children, ages 4-7 years, participated in a study investigating how unexpected learning events impacted their ability to identify the source of their learning. Results did not indicate any differences in the unexpected and expected learning conditions. However, one of the unexpected learning events did not appear to be adequately surprising to children. We have addressed this limitation by designing a new unexpected event for future studies.

POSTER 43**THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL CONNECTIONS FOR WELL-BEING**

ADISHA KAGHADO (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study explores the impact of social connectedness on happiness and well-being. Data was collected through an online survey from 69 participants aged 18 to 65, who completed the Social Connectedness Scale, the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, the Social Network Index, the Subjective Well-being Scale, and the Subjective Happiness Scale. The results revealed significant direct relationships between quantity, quality, and social connectivity of relationships and self-reported happiness and satisfaction with life.

POSTER 44**THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER ON THE PERCEPTION OF ATHLETES AND MENTAL HEALTH**

MACKENZIE HALLIDAY (NAZARETH UNIVERSITY)

Does media coverage of athletes' mental health impact the public's perception of said athletes? It was hypothesized that the article featuring male athletes would be perceived as less respectable than female athletes doing the same. No difference in respectability was found. However, the male athlete was rated as less representative of the U.S. than the female athlete. Male participants also rated the athletes lower than female participants.

POSTER 45**THE INFLUENCE OF MUSIC ON EMOTIONAL PERCEPTION OF VISUAL ART ACROSS STYLES**

KEIRA GRUPE (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), HARLAN FICHTENHOLTZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

Music and art both evoke emotion in the person consuming it. This study examines the interaction between the two mediums when consumed simultaneously. Participants listened to music and rated multiple styles of visual art on how positive or negative they perceived it. A significant interaction showed that Impressionism was the only art style perceived significantly differently depending on the music. Additionally, Fauvism and Impressionism were perceived more positively than Cubism and Surrealism.

POSTER 46**THE INFLUENCE OF NAPPING ON COLLEGE STUDENTS MOOD REGULATION AND ACADEMIC ENGAGEMENT**

TALIA MANETTA (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

While the influence getting enough sleep on cognitive outcomes is well-researched, less is known about the influence of mid-day napping. University students were surveyed to explore the influence of nap duration on mood and academic engagement. The results revealed that napping thirty minutes or less was associated with increases in positive mood, and unrelated to the remaining study variables. Discussion focuses on the implications for student health and well-being.

POSTER 47**THE PRESENCE OF IMPLICIT RACIAL BIAS IN SENTENCING BETWEEN ETHNICALLY-DIVERSE DEFENDANTS**

VINCENT NAZZARO (KEAN UNIVERSITY), JANE O'BRIEN (KEAN UNIVERSITY), VERNEDA HAMM BAUGH (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The scientific literature is variegated as to the relationship between implicit racial bias, guilt, and sentencing in criminal trials. Two hundred fifteen juror-eligible adults participated in a 3 x 3 factorial design experiment. Participants viewed a criminal trial and reached both a verdict and sentence. Key findings suggest that race did not have an effect on guilt or sentencing which refuted an effect of bias. These findings reflect existing discrepancies in the role of race.

POSTER 48**THE PROCESSING FLUENCY OF TROUT MASK REPLICA**

MICHAEL AZINGER (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), MARK RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Enjoyment of songs from the unusual album Trout Mask Replica was increased by an informational reading but not by repeated exposure, partially supporting processing fluency. Participants listened to two songs of higher or lower complexity from the album three times each. Between the second and third listens, they read a passage about the album or birds (control). As predicted, participants given the album reading reported greater enjoyment after the second listen.

POSTER 49**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BEHAVIORS THAT IMPACT WELLNESS AND THE MODERN BUILT ENVIRONMENT.**

BRYN MORTENSON (TULANE UNIVERSITY), KARENA RUSH (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

The relationship between behavior and buildings we inhabit has long been established. However, workplace rather than home is typically investigated. The purpose of this study was to conduct a review of architecture and psychology research to examine how modern house designs can influence behaviors related to wellbeing such as food intake, activity, and socialization. The results from this literature will be discussed through the lens of architectural psychology with recommendations for both psychologists and architects.

POSTER 50**THE ROLE OF BACKGROUND COMPLEXITY ON EMOTION RECOGNITION IN VIDEO CONFERENCING**

JANE KALLA (NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), YELDA SEMIZER (NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

This project examines the effect of visual complexity on ensemble perception, the ability to extract summary statistics from a group of similar items. Participants are asked to judge the average emotion of a group of attendees in a simulated video conferencing display. The background complexity of attendees are manipulated and a clutter metric is used to measure the visual clutter. The results can inform design choices to improve user experience.

POSTER 51**THE ROLE OF INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY LITERACY IN SHAPING ATTITUDES: A SURVEY STUDY**

ISABELLA MORAN (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), HARLAN FICHTENHOLTZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

In the current age of neurodivergent awareness, it is important to monitor the effect advocacy and representation has on the public. Three surveys adapted from Scior & Furnham (Intellectual Disability Literacy Survey, 2011) were given to students at Keene State College to assess gender and treatment bias towards unlabeled intellectually disabled individuals. Significant differences in attitudes towards the prompt character were found between groups that correctly identified an intellectual disability versus those that did not.

POSTER 52**PSYCHOLOGY PEER MENTORING: THE ROLE OF ATTACHMENT QUALITY AND SELF-EFFICACY**

ELAINA GEORGELIS (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), AZIZA PORTER (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), ASHLEY SEIBERT (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Peer mentoring programs are beneficial as they may increase student involvement and inclusion within universities. This study investigates how attachment quality and mentor self-efficacy influence mentor-mentee relationships. Eighteen participants, nine mentors and nine mentees, filled out surveys assessing their attachment style, perceptions of mentor self-efficacy, and perceptions of mentor support. Findings suggest that mentors with greater anxious attachment, and mentors with higher self-efficacy, are likely to provide greater mentor support. (70)

POSTER 53**UNDERSTANDING AREA: EVALUATING THE ORDER OF AREA MEASUREMENT INSTRUCTION**

DAN O'CONNOR (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), ELIZA L. CONGDON (WILLIAMS COLLEGE)

Children often have long-lasting misconceptions about area measurement, partially because of an over-reliance on procedure-based instruction. While optimal mathematical instruction should involve procedural and conceptual components, few studies have investigated whether the order of procedural and conceptual instruction matters, especially regarding area measurement. Sixty second-graders will receive procedural-first or conceptual-first area measurement instruction alongside other cognitive assessments. Preliminary observations show that children benefit

differently based on instruction-type, perhaps due to individual differences in cognitive profiles.

POSTER 54**PARENTAL PERSPECTIVES ON COUNSELING SERVICE VIA INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PLANS FOR AUTISTIC STUDENTS**

HONGRU CHEN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), ZIYAN XIE (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), EILEEN CREHAN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Many autistic children receive counseling services via the Individualized Education Program to support their educational experience and developmental process. Literature shows the unique needs autistic students possess for their service providers, highlighting the need to better understand their needs and goals. This study investigated parental satisfaction levels, needs, and goals regarding counseling services their autistic youths receive via IEP. Parents identified the need to improve service access and quality and various socio-emotional goals for service.

POSTER 55**UNVEILING LEADERSHIP POTENTIAL: A FOCUS ON SEXUALLY DIMORPHIC FACIAL FEATURES THROUGH EYE-TRACKING**

CYNTHIA KIM (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), LISA KORENMAN (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

Past research demonstrates that masculinized faces were generally preferred and selected in leadership roles (Korenman et. al., 2019; Re & Rule, 2017). Our study used eye-tracking technology to investigate what sexually dimorphic areas of interest on the face people tend to focus on when making judgements on leadership potential. The findings revealed a significant fixation on the nose area, irrespective of facial sexual dimorphism.

POSTER 56**DAILY ANGER PREDICTS MOMENTARY VARIATIONS IN AMBULATORY BLOOD PRESSURE**

LEAH BACCHUS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), BRANDON DIAL (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Blood pressure (BP) reactivity is frequently studied as a biomarker of hypertension (HTN) risk and is assessed through ambulatory blood pressure (ABP) monitors. Some research has identified links between anger coping and BP reactivity, but this research assessed anger retrospectively and BP in the

laboratory. The present study aims to determine the relations between daily anger coping and ABP reactivity while controlling for trait anger.

POSTER 57

HOW SOCIAL MEDIA SELF-PRESENTATION PREDICTS RUMINATIVE IDENTITY IN THE CONTEXT OF ANXIETY

AITZA CRUZ SILVA (MERCY UNIVERSITY), BUSHRA KHAN (MERCY UNIVERSITY), ASHLEY BAEZ (MERCY UNIVERSITY), ARIANNA CASTELLAR (MERCY UNIVERSITY), JULIANA INFANTE (MERCY UNIVERSITY), NADINE LUJAN (MERCY UNIVERSITY), CELIA ALONSO GARCIA (MERCY UNIVERSITY), REBECCA C. TRENZ (MERCY UNIVERSITY), JULIA ZAVALA (MERCY UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how dimensions of social media self-presentation (SMSP)—breadth, depth, positivity, and authenticity predict ruminative identity, in the context of anxiety among 264 female participants. Controlling age and race/ethnicity, findings revealed that SMSP did not predict ruminative identity for females who experienced low anxiety. However, positive SMSP predicted higher ruminative identity for females who experienced high anxiety. Findings indicate that posting positive content and being highly anxious could lead to greater ruminative identity.

POSTER 58

IMPACT OF TASK CHOICE AND GOAL SHARING ON WELLNESS BASED GOAL ACHIEVEMENT

KATHARINE STANNARD (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), R. BRIAN GIESLER (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this experiment was to test the effects of goal sharing via social media platforms and task choice on achievement of wellness-based goals during two weeks in a sample of young adults. We predict the effects of accountability and autonomy produced by the study's independent variables will interact synergistically such that those participants who had task choice and shared their goal will be more successful in achieving their goal than the other conditions.

POSTER 59

IN-SILICO ANALYSIS OF NPM1 MUTATIONS IN ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA

HONEY PRAJAPATI (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), MICHAEL GORDON (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), EMILY

MONROE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

The Functional Analysis through Hidden Markov Models (FATHMM) tool was used to classify mutations in the NPM1 gene as either neutral or cancerous. The NPM1 gene is highly prevalent in Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML), making its classification crucial for clinical intervention. Using FATHMM, an in-silico analysis of NPM1 mutations identified six out of 36 mutations as likely cancerous. These findings highlight the potential utility of these mutations as biomarkers for the diagnosis of AML.

POSTER 60

INVESTIGATING THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PCL-C SCORES AND THE LATE POSITIVE POTENTIAL

MICHELE SCHREMP (SWARTHMORE COLLEGE), BRIAN METZGER (SWARTHMORE COLLEGE)

PTSD is often associated with increased attention to perceived danger (i.e. hypervigilance). To better understand this association, we looked at the relationship between the scalp-derived EEG late positive potential (LPP) and the symptom subscales measured by the PTSD Checklist for Civilians (PCL-C). EEG data were collected from sixty undergraduate students passively viewing negative, positive and neutral emotional stimuli. We expect a positive association between LPP amplitude and trauma exposure, altered mood, and arousal.

POSTER 61

INVESTIGATION INTO SARCASM COMPREHENSION IN FIRST AND SECOND LANGUAGE ENGLISH SPEAKERS.

SARAH HARER (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), SEHENI KARIYAWASAN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), JUDY LAM (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE CALDWELL-HARRIS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

This study explored whether sarcasm comprehension is learned through socializing, particularly among second-language English (ESL) speakers. Using video vignettes and surveys with English-dominant and ESL participants, we assessed sarcasm comprehension relative to socialization experience. Results showed slightly higher comprehension in English-dominant participants, but findings lacked significance due to a small sample size. Future research will refine measures and expand samples, with potential implications for understanding sarcasm challenges in Autism Spectrum Disorder populations.

POSTER 62**LEARNING AND EXTINCTION OF A NOVEL TACTILE SPATIAL MEMORY TASK**

JUSTIN MOREHOUSE (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), GRACE O'BOYLE (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), ROBERT FLINT (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES)

A novel task was developed to examine tactile spatial learning and extinction. Forty-five participants completed two sessions of five trials each using the index finger of their dominant hand to locate the target stimulus among numerous distractor stimuli. The target location was changed for session two, without the participant's knowledge. Results indicate significant learning, extinction, and reacquisition, establishing a protocol from which further studies of tactile spatial learning in humans may be developed.

POSTER 63**LIVING BEYOND YOUR MEANS: THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF HOUSING UNAFFORDABILITY**

ODETTE PIERRE (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), SOPHIA BROYLES (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), DELANEY FAIRLEY (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), TABATHA HAYES (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), MADELYNNE MATTARE (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), MICHELE SCHLEHOFER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Housing affordability impacts mental health and wellbeing. This mixed-method study explored perceptions of housing affordability and the relationship between housing affordability and wellbeing in a quasi-rural area. Findings indicate housing is perceived as unaffordable by area residents and professionals in the housing industry, with vulnerable populations disproportionately impacted. Perceptions of housing unaffordability were associated with greater rumination about housing and greater negative mood. The findings suggest improving access to affordable housing could improve mental health.

POSTER 64**MEDIATING ROLE OF BELONGING ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMPOSTER SYNDROME AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE**

SAMANTHA YAKER (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), STEFANIE VUOTTO (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

Previous studies explored imposter syndrome and belonging but rarely examined their link to academic performance. This study investigates how a stronger

sense of belonging may reduce imposter syndrome and enhance academic success. Using convenience sampling of traditional undergraduate students from the University of Mount Saint Vincent, we measured imposter syndrome (Leary Impostorism Scale), belonging (Sense of Belonging at Imperial College London Scale), and GPA. Results are anticipated to show fostering belonging can promote academic success.

POSTER 65**MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES IN PATIENTS TREATED WITH CAR T-CELL THERAPY**

PAYTON KLIESCH (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES), KATE COLVIN (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES), ELIZABETH BELCHER (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES)

This study investigates mental health outcomes in patients treated with chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy, through a systematic literature review. Databases (e.g., PsychInfo, Pubmed) will be searched for keywords related to mental health (e.g., depression, anxiety) and CAR T-cell therapy. We will also extract data regarding relationships between mental health outcomes and cancer stage, CAR T-cell type and dose, length of hospitalization, treatment complications, and previous treatments, when available. PRISMA reporting will be followed.

POSTER 66**PRETERM BIRTH AND ADHD: EXPLORING SCREENTIME, NEIGHBORHOOD DISADVANTAGE, AND SOCIAL SUPPORT INTERACTIONS**

ALAYAH OSULLIVAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), ABRAHAM DACHS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), COOPER SHARP (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA MATHEISS (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH FOSTER (WIDENER UNIVERSITY), DAVID SMITH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Premature birth is a significant risk factor for developing ADHD during childhood and adolescence. ADHD is also linked to community-level factors such as neighborhood disadvantage and individual-level factors such as excessive screentime. Yet, little is known about how these factors interact to shape risk for ADHD and whether enhanced social supports can help mitigate risk. We will address this gap in the literature by using data from the Adolescent Brain and Cognitive Development (ABCD) Study.

POSTER 67**RAISING CHAMPIONS: PARENTING STYLES AND ATHLETICS**

MADELEINE GOODMAN (ITHACA COLLEGE), CAROLINE HOSKINS (ITHACA COLLEGE), JALEN LEONARD-OSBORNE (ITHACA COLLEGE), AMANDA FAHERTY (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Previous research has been limited to parental support and DI varsity athletes. Little has been done to examine how parenting style predicts athletic satisfaction and may differ in emerging adult athletes of different levels (18-29 years old; varsity, club or intramural). One-hundred and twenty-nine participants were recruited to take this survey. We found that parenting styles predicted EA athletic satisfaction and athletic motivation. Very few differences were found between varsity, intramural, and club athletes.

POSTER 68

RESILIENCE & RIVALRY: SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS IN DIVORCED FAMILIES DURING EMERGING ADULTHOOD TRANSITION

LAUREN BRUCK (ITHACA COLLEGE), JULIA RIFKIN (ITHACA COLLEGE), DANIEL BOOTH (ITHACA COLLEGE), CHASITY PERDOMO (ITHACA COLLEGE), AMANDA FAHERTY (ITHACA COLLEGE)

We explored the effects of a sibling presence during childhood divorce on transitional factors into emerging adulthood. We examined how sibling relationships impacted participants formation of social relationships, and if these networks were able to mitigate the effects of parental divorce. Lastly, we looked at how gender and age between siblings affected relationship quality. We had emerging adults complete a self-report survey and analyzed results using independent samples t-tests, simple and multiple linear regressions.

POSTER 69

THE IMPACT OF CULTURAL UNDERSTANDINGS ON FEAR THROUGH VIDEO GAMES

CATHERINE RADKO (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Horror video games often feature cultural elements which impact the narrative and atmospheric elements of the game. This study's goal was to find if cultural understandings impact the way people experience fear. Participants watched a randomly assigned video of horror gameplay. answered questions about their mood, and familiarity with Japanese and Western culture. The results suggested that culture impacts fear, but more research must be done to gain a clearer understanding of how.

POSTER 70

YOUR TRUE COLORS: EFFECTS OF AUTHORITY AND GROUP IDENTITY ON AUTHENTICITY

YOSELIN RAMIREZ (COLBY COLLEGE), AINSLEY BONANG (COLBY COLLEGE), ELSA GRANT (COLBY COLLEGE), INGRID FARRELL (COLBY COLLEGE), ELIZABETH SETO (COLBY COLLEGE)

The present study examined how authority and group-identity affected feelings of authenticity in a classroom setting. 139 participants were randomly assigned to authority (present/absent) and group-identity (same/different race) conditions and completed a measure of authenticity. Key findings suggest that there is no effect of authority and group-identity on authenticity. These findings consider the possible influence of value differentiation on young adults in the classroom compared to other social settings.

POSTER 71

EXAMINING COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERSONALITY BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

MY TRIEU (VASSAR COLLEGE), EMMA TIEDEMANN (VASSAR COLLEGE), ALLAN CLIFTON (VASSAR COLLEGE)

Previous research has linked COVID-19 to personality changes but has not considered cross-cohort personality differences. The present study examines the differences and changes in the Big Five personality traits among three first-year college student cohorts: pre-pandemic, peri-pandemic, and post-pandemic. Data were collected as part of a larger multi-wave study on social networks and personality. We predict between-cohort personality differences, as well as within-cohort personality changes from first year to senior year.

POSTER 72

LOST IN FANTASY: EXPLORING THE CONSEQUENCES OF MALADAPTIVE DAYDREAMING

HEATHER RAE GAYDOWEN (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL NIZHNIKOV (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER BUDNICK (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Maladaptive daydreaming (MD) is excessive and compulsive daydreaming that disrupts the individual's life. As MD is a novel research topic, quantitative studies are sparse. We plan to examine the relationship between MD and its outcomes such as, self-regulation, shame, guilt, wellbeing, and

interpersonal relationships. This study aims to expand the MD literature regarding quantitative studies within a United States population.

POSTER 73

HOW PERSONAL EXPERIENCE WITH CANCELING AFFECTS THE LIKELIHOOD OF CANCELING ANOTHER.

ERIKA HAAG (COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY - MANSFIELD CAMPUS), SHANNON PERLUNGER (COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY - MANSFIELD CAMPUS), FRANCIS CRAIG (COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY - MANSFIELD CAMPUS)

This study examined the effects of past behavior and personal experience of canceling on one's likelihood to cancel a peer. Students (N=110) from Commonwealth University-Mansfield completed a survey packet that included questions about their personal history with cancelation and social exclusion, and a "canceling scenario-behavioral response questionnaire". This research suggests that people that have a "behavioral history of canceling" or "have been canceled" are more likely to cancel their peers than those who do not.

POSTER 74

HOW PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTANCE AND MESSAGE FRAMING AFFECTS YOUNG VOTER ENGAGEMENT

GEOVANNI BARBOSA (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), KELSEY LYNCH (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), ALYSSA SAMMATARO (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), ANYA STANTON (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), SAAID MENDOZA (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

We examined how psychological distance and message framing influences young voter engagement. Based on Construal Level Theory, we hypothesized that political issues perceived as far versus near in time would be viewed more abstractly, thus reducing voting urgency. Furthermore, we expected that voting intentions would be lower with pessimistic versus optimistic framing, since negative messaging tends to reduce self-efficacy. We find support for these effects for socially progressive (climate change) but not conservative (economy) issues.

POSTER 75

SENSE OF HUMOR AND PERCEPTIONS OF MEMES WITH SUICIDE-RELATED CONTENT

ABRAHAM RODRIGUEZ (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), NANCY DORR (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), IMANI ARCHER FORDEN (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES)

Two studies examined if sense of humor correlates with perceptions of suicide memes. Young adults completed a sense of humor scale and perceptions of suicide memes. Results from both studies showed participants using humor to cope perceived that suicide memes help them to not feel alone and help them to talk about suicide. Results from Study 2 showed that those higher in self-defeating humor reported a higher desire to commit suicide after viewing suicide memes.

POSTER 76

THEMES OF THE IDEAL BODY FOR GENDERQUEER INDIVIDUALS

KYLE DUMKE (EMMANUEL COLLEGE), BLUE MARANTO (EMMANUEL COLLEGE), LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

The present research aims to examine common themes of body ideals for genderqueer individuals based on gender identity. The study splits participants into four self-identified gender groups: transgender men/women, and nonbinary assigned female/male at birth. Current observed themes include characteristics matching gender identity (masculine/feminine/androgynous), slimmer build for nonbinary AFAB participants, and more muscle for nonbinary AMAB participants. This study offers more insight on specific body ideal themes for genderqueer individuals previously missing in research.

POSTER 77

QUALITIES OF COLLEGE MAJORS ASSESSED BY SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

STORM JARROTT (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY), LINDSEY LEVITAN (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

The current study examines stereotypes of college majors, how closely people identify with their major, and if there is an interaction between gender and whether a major is stereotypically female or not in predicting belongingness in major. Results demonstrate that some stereotypes are changing while others persist. Additionally, students feel stronger membership in majors perceived as predominantly made up of people with their gender.

POSTER 78

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HOURS SPENT AT CLUBHOUSE REHABILITATION PROGRAM AND SENSE OF BELONGING

AMRO NAGI (MARIST COLLEGE), ARIANNA RIVERA (MARIST COLLEGE), MARY STONE (MARIST COLLEGE)

This study examined the connection between time spent in a non-clinical rehabilitation program for adults with significant mental illness (SMI) and their sense of belonging across five social contexts. A significant positive correlation was observed for workplace belonging $r(7) = .90, p = .03$, highlighting the program's strength in helping adults with SMI feel included in settings such as workplaces. Findings and implications from a broader distribution of the survey will be discussed.

POSTER 79

EXTREME HEAT COMMUNICATION MAPPING

CHERRY LEUNG (BARUCH COLLEGE CUNY), JENNIFER LAI (BARUCH COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MINDY ENGLE-FRIEDMAN (BARUCH COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This is a preliminary investigation of leadership communication in an urban East Coast district regarding extreme heat. Through survey-based interviews with leaders including fire and police departments, civic association leaders, library staff, councilpersons, religious leaders, local health department and emergency room managers, and local school administrators we are mapping existing heat communication networks. Offices that supply and support heat communication as well as strengths, gaps and best practices in heat information sharing will be mapped.

POSTER 80

IMPOSTER PHENOMENON, PERCEIVED KNOWLEDGE AND ABILITY, AND NEEDS FOR COMPETENCE AND AUTONOMY

VIKTORIA BIBLEKAJ (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CATRIONA SOLOMITA (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), PATRICIA KAHLBAUGH (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Investigating imposter phenomenon (IP), perceived knowledge and ability, and needs for autonomy and competence, young adults ($n=245$, 71% male) ranked their knowledge and abilities compared to others. Contrary to expectations, those higher in IP ranked knowledge and ability with more confidence and had higher needs for competence and autonomy. Results suggest males with IP mask self-doubt by inflating their knowledge and abilities, possibly to satisfy needs for competence and autonomy.

Saturday, March 8, 2025
1:40pm – 2:40pm

Symposium

Broadhurst/Belasco

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM III
Saturday, March 8, 2025
1:40pm – 2:40pm

THE POWER OF COLLECTIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL ADVOCACY: PCUN'S LATEST INITIATIVES AT THE UN

KATLYN RICE (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER)

The Psychology Coalition at the United Nations (PCUN) is a group of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with the shared goal of psychological advocacy at the United Nations (UN). This panel of key PCUN representatives will: 1) summarize recent PCUN initiatives, 2) describe advocacy at the UN, and 3) summarize the annual "Psychology Day at the UN". Broadly, the panel will describe past and current PCUN efforts on international advocacy actions.

Presentations

PCUN Initiatives

by Kalyani Gopal (SAFE Coalition for Human Rights), Elaine Congress (Fordham University)

Advocacy at the UN

by Ani Kalayjian (ATOP Meaningful World), Harold Takooshian (Fordham University)

Psychology Day at the UN

by Katlyn Rice (University of Rochester Medical Center), Angela Santee (University of Rochester Medical Center), Ana Luisa Barbosa Torreao Dau (University of Rochester Medical Center)

Discussant

Katlyn Rice (University of Rochester Medical Center)

Saturday, March 8, 2025
1:40pm – 2:40pm

Paper

Odets

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS:
PSYCHOLINGUISTICS & ATTENTION
Saturday, March 8, 2025
1:40pm – 2:40pm

CHAIR: ALEX DANIEL

1:40pm – 1:50pm

WHEN ARE METAPHORS HARD? A COMPARISON OF LINGUISTIC FEATURES AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES.

ANNA SCHWARTZ (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY),
ERIN MEIER (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Metaphors are a type of figurative language that is considered difficult. However, little is known about what makes metaphors hard. In this study, twenty-eight young adults completed an experiment designed to examine which features of a metaphor could make it harder to process, and how individual differences contribute to success when comprehending metaphors. Using reaction times and metacognitive judgments as dependent variables, we compared several linguistic features to understand what makes metaphors more difficult.

1:55pm – 2:05pm

IS THERE A CURE FOR ZONING OUT WHILE READING?

JOHN SCHWOEBEL (UTICA UNIVERSITY), GARRETT PRATT (UTICA UNIVERSITY), MEGAN BRINCK (UTICA UNIVERSITY), MADISON ZULAGER (UTICA UNIVERSITY)

Evidence suggests a negative association between task-unrelated mind wandering and memory and a positive association between task-related mind wandering and memory. We examined how interpolated testing during a reading task impacts mind wandering and memory. The main findings suggest that interpolated testing reduces mindless reading, increases task-related mind wandering, and results in a forward testing effect. In addition to practical applications, the findings suggest that interpolated testing enhances both the encoding and integration of ideas.

2:10pm – 2:20pm

COMPENSATION IN DYSLEXIA: A PROOFREADING INVESTIGATION

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

While there is evidence of dyslexic compensation during reading, allowing dyslexic readers to read at higher levels of accuracy, there is little research on whether compensation extends to proofreading. Results of two experiments (single-word reading and reading in context) provided evidence that compensatory methods were adapted based on the requirements from each error detection task and

identified two forms of possible compensation (orthographic recognition, declarative memory). Implications of these findings are discussed.

2:25pm – 2:35pm

THE ROLE OF DISPLAY CLUTTER IN VIDEO CONFERENCING EXPERIENCE

YELDA SEMIZER (NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), RUTH ROSENHOLTZ (MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Video conferencing enables remote communication between individuals from their own spaces. The displays are typically complex, including various visual features and image qualities. This study investigates the role of display clutter on performance in video conferencing-related visual search tasks. Participants searched for targets in simulated displays while the background complexity was manipulated, and the amount of clutter was quantified. Results showed a decrease in performance as a function of display clutter.

Saturday, March 8, 2025

1:40pm – 2:40pm

Symposium

Ziegfeld

SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM: AGEISM: CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES, AND INTERVENTIONS

**Saturday, March 8, 2025
1:40pm – 2:40pm**

CHAIR: MARYBETH APRICENO

AGEISM: CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES, AND INTERVENTIONS

MARYBETH APRICENO (FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE A CAMPUS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Ageism (stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination) against older adults is increasing in modern, youth-centered societies. This symposium examines the efficacy of three different intervention mediums (written information, videos, or infographics) in reducing ageism (Talk 1), the efficacy of accurate aging information and extended contact in reducing ageism and ableism applied to older adults (Talk 2), and a meta-analytic review of over 150 studies examining ageism reduction (Talk 3). Concrete suggestions for future interventions are proposed.

Presentations

Reducing ageism: comparing the efficacy of videos, written information, and infographics as intervention mediums

by Ashley Lytle (Stevens Institute of Technology)

Reducing Ageism and Ableism With Brief Online Educational Videos

by Caitlin Monahan (Stony Brook University)

A Meta-Analytic Review of the Effective Program for Reducing Ageism Toward Older Adults

by MaryBeth Apriceno (Farmingdale State College)

Discussant

MaryBeth Apriceno (Farmingdale State College)

Saturday, March 8, 2025

1:40pm – 2:40pm

Paper

Julliard/Imperial

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE STUDENT EXPERIENCE

Saturday, March 8, 2025

1:40pm – 2:40pm

CHAIR: LUCY NAPPER

1:40pm – 1:50pm

PICTURE THIS: USING PHOTOVOICE TO EXPLORE FIRST-GENERATION STUDENTS' SENSE OF BELONGING

LUCY NAPPER (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), MARGARET MUNLEY STONE (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), PRINCESS NEELY (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

The current study uses Photovoice, a photography-based, participatory action research method, to examine first-generation students' experiences of belonging on a college campus. We identified six themes representing factors that hindered and helped first-generation students find and maintain a sense of belonging. These included the role of physical space, recognition of accomplishments, and how a lack of representation impacted belonging. The findings have implications for strength-based approaches to promote belonging among first-generation students.

1:55pm – 2:05pm

SUPPORT OR CRUTCH: PERSPECTIVES OF STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES AND FACULTY REGARDING ACCOMMODATIONS

PRINCY QUADROS-MENNELLA (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY), THOMAS DANIEL (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY)

In the present study, students with disabilities and active faculty members completed self-report questionnaires about their perspectives and attitudes regarding their experiences working with accommodations for disabilities. Mixed-method analyses found some key factors that influenced attitudes among students (gender, previous experience with accommodations) and faculty members (years spent teaching, number of students requiring accommodations). These findings aim to inform practice and policy to improve support for both students and faculty in higher education.

2:10pm – 2:20pm

THE RELATION BETWEEN ETHNIC DISCRIMINATION AND ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS AMONG MINORITIZED COLLEGE STUDENTS

MAHTAB TUBA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ADRIANA ESPINOSA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ROBERT MELARA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), LAURA BRANDT (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), TERESA LOPEZ-CASTRO (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

This study will explore the relation between racial/ethnic discrimination stress, drinking motives, and alcohol use and consequences among racially/ethnically minoritized college students over two time points spanning the years of 2020 and 2022. In particular, we will assess the mediating role of drinking motives in the relation between discrimination stress and alcohol use and consequences. Our findings will inform how discrimination affects coping behavior, aiding efforts to reduce drinking-related harms and promote healthier coping mechanisms.

2:25pm – 2:35pm

THE EFFECT OF MINDSET ON MENTAL HEALTH IN A REQUIRED COLLEGE COURSE

ROBIN GUSTAFSON (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JESS KRAYBILL (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), LILY HUTCHINSON (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We manipulated mindset during a short weekly mental health check-in. At the end of the semester we measured flourishing, using the PERMA profiler (Butler & Kern, 2016; Cabrera & Donaldson, 2023). We manipulated mindset by asking questions that described mental health as either malleable or fixed. We found a significant effect of mindset, and gender,

on flourishing, $F(3,48) = 4.11$, $p = .01$, adjusted R squared = .16. There was no interaction between the predictors.

Saturday, March 8, 2025

1:40pm – 2:40pm

Invited Speaker

O'Neill

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY HARRY KIRKE
WOLFE LECTURE**

Saturday, March 8, 2025

1:40pm – 2:40pm

**THE CULTURAL-DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACH TO
RESEARCH AND TEACHING: PSYCHOLOGY IN
TODAY'S GLOBAL WORLD**

LENE JENSEN (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

The cultural-developmental approach addresses both cultural diversity and universality in psychological development. It is an alternative to one-size-fits-all theories prominent in the 20th century. This session will describe research using the approach, highlighting how it broadens and deepens our psychological knowledge. The session will also present ways to teach this perspective to students who have come of age in a global world and whose professional lives will involve interactions with people from around the world.

Saturday, March 8, 2025

1:40pm – 2:40pm

Paper

Wilder

**CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: COMPLEX
PRESENTATIONS AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY**

Saturday, March 8, 2025

1:40pm – 2:40pm

CHAIR: ALEXANDER PUHALLA

1:40pm – 1:50pm

**MILITARY SEXUAL TRAUMA & SHAME: THE
HEART KNOWS WHAT THE MIND DOESN'T**

ALEXANDER PUHALLA (COATESVILLE VA MEDICAL CENTER)

Military Sexual Trauma (MST) is associated with increased feelings of shame and PTSD symptoms

among veterans. Yet, no study has examined how veterans with MST experience shame in real-time compared to those who did not. The current study found that veterans with MST had a distinct physiological, but not affective, pattern to shame induction (e.g., reduced vagal return after shame induction). Thus, suggesting that approaching shame among those with MST may experientially feel different.

1:55pm – 2:05pm

**FROM ISAIAH TO AI: THE COMPLEX HISTORY OF
HALLUCINATIONS**

STEVEN M. SPECHT (UTICA UNIVERSITY)

"Visions" and perceptual anomalies such as hallucinations and pseudo-hallucinations have been reported across millennia. Understandably, researchers and clinicians across the history of psychology have been interested in such phenomena. This paper will present ideas about hallucinations, from historical figures such as William James; Francis Galton, Jean-Etienne Esquirol, Sigmund Freud, and Timothy Leary, and will address the notion of hallucinations in AI.

2:10pm – 2:20pm

**EXAMINING THE BULLYING-SUICIDE
RELATIONSHIP THROUGH THEORETICAL
PERSPECTIVES ON SUICIDE AMONG ISRAELIS**

JOHN GUNN (GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY), YEHUDA PELED (WESTERN GALILEE COLLEGE)

In a large sample of Israeli participants ($N=1,004$), the present study examined the relationship between bully victimization and perpetration and suicidal thoughts and behaviors in light of four established theoretical perspectives of suicide: (1) Three-Step Theory, (2) Integrated Motivational-Volitional Model, (3) Interpersonal-Psychological Theory of Suicide, and (4) Social Pain Model. All models showed good to acceptable fit with the greatest amount of variation explained (37.6%) by the reconciled model.

2:25pm – 2:35pm

**GENUINE VS. MALINGERED MENTAL ILLNESS AS
A SENTENCING DETERMINANT**

RICHARD CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH PRECKAJLO (FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), ERICA BAER (KEAN UNIVERSITY), MELANIE CONTI (SAINT ELIZABETH UNIVERSITY), PALAK VAIDYA (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

Participants were administered the Belief in Just World Scale (BJW) 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 had genuine, malingered, or no history of mental illness. The presence or absence of a genuine mental illness, malingering, and scores on the BJW and RLAQ had a strong impact on sentencing recommendations.

Saturday, March 8, 2025
2:50pm – 3:50pm

Keynote **Westside Ballroom 1 & 2**

**VIRGINIA STAUDT SEXTON KEYNOTE: DEBORAH
TOLMAN**
Saturday, March 8, 2025
2:50pm – 3:50pm

CHAIR: PATRICIA BROOKS

**ADOLESCENT GIRLS' SEXUALITY AND
RELATIONSHIPS: SEXUAL BE(COM)ING IN THE
FLESH**

DEBORAH TOLMAN (HUNTER COLLEGE)

Psychology has evaluated adolescent girls' sexual/ity development as linear trajectories of emergence: public hair and breasts, sexual (risk) behaviors, identities, good or bad relationships. I will discuss the conceptual limitations and innovations in psychology (in)forming my research on girls' sexual desires, pleasures, embodiments and psychic lives. I propose "sexual be(com)ing," displacing linearity with "everything mattering all at once"--dynamic assemblages of embodiments, materiality, emotions, spaciality--that constitute girls' sexual and relational experiences.

Saturday, March 8, 2025
2:50pm – 3:50pm

Poster **Westside Ballroom 3 & 4**

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY POSTERS
Saturday, March 8, 2025
2:50pm – 3:50pm

POSTER 1

**A RETROSPECTIVE SURVEY OF COLLEGE
STUDENTS EXPERIENCES WITH AND ATTITUDES
TOWARDS PSYCHEDELICS**

ROSHAN PATEL (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MONICA RAMIREZ-MOLINA (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JOELLE SACKS (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), CHARLIE MCDONALD (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), RICHARD MATTSON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

In 1970, the United States outlawed psychedelic substances like psilocybin, leading to an increase in alcohol abuse well documented by college drinking culture. Recently, however, attitudes towards psychedelics have shifted, with a rise in use among college students. Seventy-one college students completed measures regarding their attitudes towards psychedelics and the integration of their experiences into their lives. Key findings suggest students viewed these substances as positive and transformative for their mental health and well-being.

POSTER 2

**ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY, TEST ANXIETY, AND
THE BIG FIVE**

AUSTIN KAPLAN (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL MOORE (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests that the Big Five personality traits may be associated with both test anxiety and academic self-efficacy (ASE). The current study sought to determine whether the Big Five personality traits mediated the relationship between ASE and test anxiety. No prior research has examined test anxiety, ASE, and all of the Big Five personality traits, together in a sample of emerging adults (n = 195). Results found support for all traits as mediators.

POSTER 3

**A TRANSDIAGNOSTIC TREATMENT FOR
PERSEVERATIVE THINKING AND IMPACTS ON
COGNITIVE REAPPRAISAL**

SARA VELAZQUEZ (MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL), DOUG MENNIN (TEACHER'S COLLEGE AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), SABINE WILHELM (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL/ MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL), RYAN JACOBY (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL/ MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL)

Emotion regulation therapy combines cognitive behavioral therapy with affect science to improve regulatory abilities and modify the functionality of repetitive negative thinking (RNT) and has two primary modules: Attention Regulation (ART) which teaches mindfulness and Metacognitive Regulation which teaches skills including cognitive reappraisal (CR). Results demonstrated that ART significantly decreased

RNT from pre- to post-treatment in our clinical sample and although ART did not directly target regulation skills, CR improved significantly from pre- to post-treatment.

POSTER 4

AN EXPERIMENTAL COMPARISON OF SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS: REDUCING STRESS DURING THE TSST

ISABEL SMALL (DENISON UNIVERSITY), JACOB BERNSTEIN (DENISON UNIVERSITY), ALLIE BOND (DENISON UNIVERSITY), DIEGO GONZALEZ (DENISON UNIVERSITY), AUDREY HUGHES (DENISON UNIVERSITY), TENZIN KUNGA (DENISON UNIVERSITY), HAN LAM DO (DENISON UNIVERSITY), THU LE (DENISON UNIVERSITY), ERIN HENSHAW (DENISON UNIVERSITY), ANDREA LOURIE (DENISON UNIVERSITY)

Our study explored interventions to reduce stress and monitor affective responses to a stressor. Sixty students from a midwestern liberal arts college were randomly assigned to a 15-minute intervention: stress mindset, body scan meditation, or control. Affect was self-reported using PANAS-GEN scales across four time points. Results suggested that the mindset group exhibits a greater neutrality towards the stressor, reflected in their self-reported affect levels. Implications for future research are discussed.

POSTER 5

AN EXPLORATION OF SMOKING CESSATION MEDICATION USE AMONG VETERANS WITH SMI

ELIANA TRIKERIOTIS (DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS - VISN 5 MIRECC), CORINNE KACMAREK (DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS - VISN 5 MIRECC), KAREN BESTERMAN-DAHAN (DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS - VISN 5 MIRECC)

Nearly half of Veterans with serious mental illness smoke. This study explores Veterans' experiences with smoking cessation medications, focusing on exposure, facilitators, and barriers. Interviews with 20 Veterans revealed widespread use of nicotine patches and gum, but limited engagement with non-NRT medications. Facilitators included perceived effectiveness and safety, while barriers involved physical and psychological side effects. Findings highlight the need for greater education on cessation options and tailored treatment strategies.

POSTER 6

BEHIND BARS, BEHIND CLOSED DOORS: HOUSEHOLD MEMBER INCARCERATION AND SUICIDE RISK

TALEA MCCALMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL), LILLIAN POLANCO-ROMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL)

The current study examined the association between household member incarceration and risk for suicidal behaviors such as suicide attempts and ideation. Research has shown that individuals with previously incarcerated household members are at increased risk for distanced parental relationships, peer isolation in childhood, and suicide attempts. The findings in this study suggest that household members' incarceration can be a potential risk factor in childhood development for negative health outcomes in adulthood.

POSTER 7

BIOFEEDBACK ASSISTED CONTROLLED BREATHING TO REDUCE COGNITIVE STRESS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

KYLIE MOODY (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), MARY MURPHY (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

College students experience significant daily stressors. Effective coping tools are integral for emotional regulation and overall health. Prior studies show controlled breathing improves cardiac coherence, measured by heart rate variability (HRV) biofeedback, and decreases the perception of stress. The current study employed a within-subjects design to examine HRV and stress perception among college students (n=77) across baseline, stressor, and controlled breathing intervention. Results show statistically significant improvement in physiological measures (HRV) and stress perception scores.

POSTER 8

CAMOUFLAGING AND SOCIAL REJECTION CORRELATE WITH PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS IN AN AUTISTIC SAMPLE

RIO BALIGA (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), AMY SENANAYAKE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), ROBYN HIMELSTEIN (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE GOTHAM (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Analysis of survey data from 303 autistic adults suggests that those who report engaging in camouflaging of autistic traits and anticipation of social rejection are at significantly greater likelihood of reporting stomachaches, nausea/vomiting, dizziness, and sleep difficulties; camouflaging was similarly related to greater endorsement of headaches. This preliminary evidence that minority stress may correlate with poorer physical health among autistic adults indicates a need for future study of the harmful effects of ableism.

POSTER 9**CHARACTERISTICS AND CORRELATES IN PANIC DISORDER PATIENTS WITH AND WITHOUT AGORAPHOBIA**

SHIYI (SUZY) JI (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), YONG ZHANG (UNIT OF BIPOLAR DISORDER, TIANJIN ANDING HOSPITAL), YUXIANG HE (UNIT OF BIPOLAR DISORDER, TIANJIN ANDING HOSPITAL)

This study investigated the characteristics of panic disorder (PD) with and without agoraphobia (AG) and explored predictors of AG in 90 patients. Results revealed 34.4% had AG, showing higher trait anxiety, PDSS-CV, and CGI-S scores than those without AG. Anxiety positively correlated with panic severity and negatively with quality of life. PDSS-CV and TAI scores were identified as independent predictors of AG, underscoring the significance of trait anxiety and symptom severity.

POSTER 10**CLINICAL PERFECTIONISM IN THE CO-OCCURRENCE OF DISORDERED EATING BEHAVIORS AND SUBSTANCE USE**

LORELAI SYMMES (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), JENNIFER TICKLE (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Eating disorders (EDs) and substance use disorders (SUDs) often co-occur, with individuals diagnosed with EDs being more likely to develop SUDs. This study explores clinical perfectionism as a potential predictor of this co-occurrence, focusing on disordered eating and drug/alcohol use. Data were collected from 139 participants via self-report questionnaires. Pending analysis will assess whether clinical perfectionism predicts these behaviors, potentially informing interventions that address perfectionism to reduce EDs and SUDs in young adults.

POSTER 11**COERCIVE AND NURTURING PARENTING MODERATES CAREGIVER PSYCHOPATHY AND CHILD PROACTIVE AGGRESSION**

KARLI FEI CHAMBERLIN (SUNY ONEONTA), AYANNA L. BING (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ONEONTA), MARY JANE CONTAKOS (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ONEONTA), KATHERINE S. L. LAU (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ONEONTA)

This study examines the interaction between caregiver psychopathy and parenting practices with child proactive and reactive aggression. Data was collected

from 228 undergraduates and their caregivers. Results indicate that coercive parenting and parental nurturance moderated the relationship between caregiver psychopathy and child proactive aggression, but no significant interactions were found for child reactive aggression. Only coercive parenting and parental nurturance independently predicted child reactive aggression.

POSTER 12**COGNITIVE MECHANISM OF EMOTIONAL IMPULSIVITY: IMPULSIVE ACTION OR ATTENTIONAL IMPULSIVITY?**

ANTON LEONTYEV (GENEVA COLLEGE), TAYLOR REYNOLDS (GENEVA COLLEGE), ARIEL LAUGHLIN (GENEVA COLLEGE)

This study investigates the psychological mechanisms linking emotional impulsivity (EI) with impulsive action and choice. Two models were tested: one suggesting EI drives impulsive actions (IA), and another linking EI to attentional impulsivity (AI). To compare these two theories, we used self-report and behavioral measures, including novel mouse-cursor tracking. Structural equation modeling based on these measures supported the AI model; attentional impulsivity predicted emotional impulsivity, which in turn influenced impulsive actions and choices.

POSTER 13**COVID-19 DISRUPTIONS TO AUTISM CARE**

NICOLE ZHONG (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on service access for children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). A needs assessment of 27 families revealed high demand for social skills training, speech therapy, and applied behavior analysis. Major barriers included preference for in-person services, limited ASD specialists, and child behavioral challenges. Child anger predicted increased service needs. Findings emphasize the importance of addressing these barriers to support ASD families during crises.

POSTER 14**DEALING WITH DISCONNECT: LATINX CLIENTS' INTERPERSONAL COPING STRATEGIES IN DEALING WITH RUPTURE**

DANIEL MESA-BUITRAGO (CLARK UNIVERSITY), SARAH AL MOZANI (CLARK UNIVERSITY), CHARLOTTE MORIORTY (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ESTEBAN V. CARDEMIL (CLARK UNIVERSITY), AMY HEBERLE (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

This study explores how Latinx clients cope with ruptures in therapy, focusing on how cultural values informed these strategies. Data from 16 semi-structured interviews were analyzed using reflexive thematic analysis, revealing four key themes: (1) Cultural Self-Censorship as a Means to Make Therapy Work, (2) It's Not You, It's Me, (3) Taking a Back Seat, and (4) Withdrawing in Protest. Findings offer insights for culturally attuned approaches to managing therapy ruptures in Latinx populations.

POSTER 15

DEMENTIA LITERACY IN HISPANIC ADULTS: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

DESIREE BYRD (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), SUGEILY ALVAREZ (CUNY QUEENS COLLEGE), NICOLETTE KUMKOWSKI (CUNY QUEENS COLLEGE)

Hispanic older adults face a disparate burden from Alzheimer's disease. One contributing factor is reduced knowledge about the disease. This study aimed to review the available literature to gauge the scope of available knowledge and to survey research methods that have proven effective. Results demonstrate a paucity in the number of studies but rich culturally specific intervention nodes for future research to change service delivery messaging and promote earlier engagement with care.

POSTER 16

DEPRESSION IN MUSLIM AMERICAN WOMEN, STIGMA, COPYING MECHANISM AND ROLE OF RELIGION

FARYAL FATIMA (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This qualitative study examines how South Asian Muslim American women cope with depression and stigma using religious practices. Five participants, between 19 and 41 years, were interviewed about their experiences. Findings revealed a reliance on reciting the Quran, prayers, and support from the family and mosque over professional mental health services. This denotes a need for culturally competent mental health care, which better integrates faith-based coping strategies to meet Muslim women's mental health needs.

POSTER 17

DEVELOPING A CODEBOOK TO UNDERSTAND CULTURAL COMFORT AND DISCOMFORT IN PSYCHOTHERAPY TRAINEES

DEEAANJ HINDUJA (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE WINKELJOHN BLACK (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Cultural comfort, a therapist's ease discussing clients' cultural identities, impacts psychotherapy outcomes (Bartholomew et al., 2020; Kivilghan et al., 2019; Owen et al., 2017). This study used qualitative data to develop a codebook to understand how cultural discomfort manifests in psychotherapy trainees when interacting with diverse client vignettes. The codebook provides insights for educators and supervisors to identify and mitigate cultural discomfort, enhancing multicultural therapy training and practice.

POSTER 18

DISORDERED EATING AND EXERCISE ADDICTION AND BODY DYSMORPHIA IN ATHLETES

LIBBY D'ORVILLIERS (RIDER UNIVERSITY), GARY BROSVIC (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

We report on screening for exercise dependence and disordered eating in Division I athletes (n = 720). Appearance anxiety, drive for size, appearance intolerance, functional impairment, and dysmorphic concerns were separately and interactively higher for those screening positive for either disordered eating (35%) or exercise addiction (17%) and were highest for those testing positive on both. Implications for athletic training and moderation will be presented.

POSTER 19

DOES OVERNIGHT SUMMER CAMP IMPROVE STRESS, SELF-ESTEEM, AND MENTAL HEALTH?

JORDYN YESHION (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), BRUCE DIAMOND (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the impact of a seven-week overnight summer camp experience on the stress, self-esteem, and mental health of adolescents. Stress was measured using the Adolescent Stress Questionnaire-Shortened Version (2018). Self-esteem was measured using the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (1979). Mental health was measured using the Mental Health Inventory-5 (1983). Results found no significant relationships across the variables, suggesting that overnight camp is neither a positive nor negative experience for adolescents during the summer break.

POSTER 20

EARLY CHILDHOOD TRAUMA: DIFFERENTIAL PREDICTIVE VALIDITY OF THE CTQ AND ACE

KATIE OLIVER (ITHACA COLLEGE), NATHAN CONNORS (ITHACA COLLEGE), SIMON STAINBROOK (ITHACA COLLEGE), HUGH STEPHENSON (ITHACA COLLEGE)

A large body of research has demonstrated a relationship between childhood trauma and later maladaptive traits. The current study explored this relationship using the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) and the Adverse Childhood Events (ACE) scale. Those with higher reports of childhood trauma reported higher levels of impulsivity, aggression, and anxiety. It was also found that the CTQ had better validity than the ACE in predicting the current level of these three traits.

POSTER 21

EFFECT OF DRAWING VERSUS CLAY WORK ON EMOTION REGULATION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

CLAIRE HU (TRINITY COLLEGE), ALISHA HOLLAND (TRINITY COLLEGE)

Art-making can enhance emotional well-being and support coping during life transitions. This study evaluated the short-term emotion regulation (ER) efficacy of two widely accessible art mediums—graphite pencils and clay—among college students. Results showed that while both art-making interventions improved affect, clay work was uniquely effective, significantly decreasing negative affect and increasing positive affect compared to a control. These findings highlight clay work as a promising tool for enhancing ER in nonclinical college populations.

POSTER 22

EFFECTS OF POST-TRAUMATIC GROWTH, RUMINATION AND ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES ON DEPRESSION

GRACEN SHEPPS (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), RILEY CASSIDY (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), LAUREN BRUMLEY (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Depression and rumination are prevalent among undergraduate students. Prior research shows that adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) increase the likelihood of experiencing these issues. There is little research regarding the impacts of post-traumatic growth (PTG) on depression in rumination. In this study we explored this relationship through running correlations and a regression analysis in SPSS. We discovered that while ACEs increase depression and rumination, self-identification with PTG may lower this risk.

POSTER 23

EMOTIONAL RESTRICTION AND SELF-CONCEALMENT AMONG WOMEN WITH SEX TRAFFICKING EXPERIENCES

ZARA KHAN (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, THE GRADUATE CENTER), ADRIANA ESPINOSA (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), CHITRA RAGHAVAN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

Sex trafficking affects over 6.3 million people globally, with trauma predisposing survivors to coping strategies linked to poor mental health, like self-concealment and dissociation. This study examined associations between six dissociative responses and self-concealment among women who have been sex-trafficked. Emotional restriction/numbing emerged as the strongest predictor of self-concealment ($B = 0.91$, $\beta = 0.45$, $p = .002$), with other responses being non-significant. Trauma-informed care should target dissociation to reduce self-concealment and improve mental health.

POSTER 24

EXAMINATION OF NOVEL PREDICTORS OF POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS SYMPTOMS IN CHILDHOOD CANCER SURVIVORS

ANUSHA V. RAMJI (RUTGERS CANCER INSTITUTE), ANGELA SENGER (RUTGERS CANCER INSTITUTE), KATIE A. DEVINE (RUTGERS CANCER INSTITUTE)

This cross-sectional survey project investigated nine predictors of post-traumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) in a sample of childhood cancer survivors from two East-coast cancer centers. Using multiple linear regression analysis, this research study found that PTSS were predicted statistically significantly by cancer worry, social isolation, and stigma. Future research should determine if the findings are replicable and evaluate if interventions targeted at reducing cancer worry, social isolation, and stigma can decrease PTSS in childhood cancer survivors.

POSTER 25

EXAMINING MALADAPTIVE SOCIAL MEDIA USE ON BODY DISSATISFACTION AND DISORDERED EATING

SARAH CHARLES (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), RACHEL I. MACINTYRE (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), SHAUN P. COOK (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), ELIZABETH A. THYRUM (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Maladaptive social media use has been found to be a risk factor for eating disorder development. The present study investigated two forms of social media use, social networking site (SNS) reassurance seeking and appearance-related social media consciousness (ASMC). Undergraduate women ($N=184$) completed an online survey. Spearman's rank correlations revealed significant positive correlations between SNS

reassurance seeking and body dissatisfaction, ASMC and both disordered eating and body dissatisfaction, and between both forms of social media use.

POSTER 26

EXAMINING THE APERIODIC COMPONENTS OF RESTING-STATE EEG ACTIVITY IN PRIMARY PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS

PHOEBE HOLZ (MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL), ELIZABETH CARON (THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO), MOLLY ERICKSON (THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO)

The aperiodic components of EEG activity are a promising biomarker of the mechanisms of cognitive symptoms of primary psychotic disorders (PPDs). We examined group differences in these aperiodic components and their test-retest reliability in 17 people with PPDs and 28 controls. Despite their excellent test-retest reliability, we found no group differences in resting-state aperiodic components and no relationship with cognition or symptom severity, suggesting that they may not be a useful biomarker for future investigation.

POSTER 27

EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF DISCLOSURE ON PSYCHOLOGICAL OUTCOMES OF INTIMATE PARTNER STALKING

MATTHEW ABELL (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), BRYANNA FLORES (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), ANASTASSIA SOROKINA (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), EMMANUELA ONYILOKWU (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA DARDIS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined psychological outcomes of intimate partner stalking (IPS) among undergraduate students (N = 898). Of those experiencing IPS (29.73%; n = 267), 77.15% (n = 206) disclosed their experiences. Non-disclosure was associated with significantly higher PTSD and depression symptoms, while disclosure was associated with significantly higher alcohol use symptoms. These findings suggest disclosure may protect against PTSD and depression. Theories as to why disclosure is associated with alcohol use symptoms are explored.

POSTER 28

EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF PRE-EXISTING PSYCHIATRIC CONDITIONS ON POST-TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY SUICIDALITY

NORMEEN SIDDIQUI (INDEPENDENT), JULIANA RICCARDI (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER),

JONATHAN ROBITSEK (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER)

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a risk factor for psychiatric complications, with growing evidence linking TBI to suicidality. This study aims to investigate suicidality in post-TBI patients, comparing those with and without a history of psychiatric illness. By analyzing cohort data on TBI patients with varied psychiatric backgrounds, this research seeks to clarify the impact of pre-existing mental health conditions on post-TBI suicidality, adding to a growing literature on TBI associated risk factors.

POSTER 29

EXPANDING INTEROCEPTIVE AWARENESS BEYOND EATING DISORDERS: IMPULSIVITY AND AGGRESSION

JAYDA MILLER (ITHACA COLLEGE), ETHAN SHUSTERMAN (ITHACA COLLEGE), HUGH STEPHENSON (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Interoceptive awareness is the ability to identify and label one's bodily sensations and emotions. The current study sought to explore links between interoceptive awareness, impulsivity, aggression, and gender. A sample of 782 participants completed an anonymous online study to assess these traits. Statistical analysis found robust relationships between interoceptive awareness and levels of both impulsivity and aggression. In contrast to the established literature, men were found to have higher levels of interoceptive awareness than women.

POSTER 30

EXPLORING COPING AND MOTIVATIONAL STYLES IN GLASS CHILDREN

TIANA MOREL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Glass children are individuals who have a sibling with a chronic health condition. College students self-reflected on their relationship with their sibling and reported their motivation (intrinsic, extrinsic, amotivation) and coping (avoidant, problem-focused, emotion-focused) styles while partaking in the sibling relationship. Results demonstrated higher rates of avoidant coping, increased likelihood of substance use and denial, and greater amotivation in glass children who played a partial caregiving role when compared to non-caregivers.

POSTER 31**EXPLORING PATIENT PERSPECTIVES ON EFFECTIVE TREATMENT STRATEGIES FOR OPIOID USE DISORDER**

ANANYA SHARMA (BROWN UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH MAYER (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), ARADHANA SRINAGESH (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), DIANA HO (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), ALEXIS A. ADAMS-CLARK (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL AND WARREN ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY), PRACHI BHUPTANI (ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY ORCHOWSKI (ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY), NICOLE WEISS (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

Opioid use disorder (OUD) impacts millions and leads to significant overdose deaths. Several barriers limit access to treatment, such as stigma and costs, highlighting the need for patient-centered care. The current study explores participants' perspectives on effective OUD treatment strategies through qualitative interviews, identifying key elements like supportive environments, medication-assisted treatment, counseling, and autonomy. These insights are important for developing individualized interventions that effectively support recovery and address the unique needs of those with OUD.

POSTER 32**EXPLORING SOCIAL ANXIETY SEVERITY AND SOCIAL COMPARISON DIMENSIONS IN SOCIAL MEDIA STIMULI**

DANA LANE (HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JENNIFER DE RUTTE (HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, THE GRADUATE CENTER, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ABIGAIL WEIR (HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ALEJANDRA SANCHEZ-PEDRAZA (HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JULIET WESCHKE (HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MAYLYN MEI (HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), TRACY DENNIS-TIWARY (HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, THE GRADUATE CENTER, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

In this study, young adults viewed Instagram posts designed to evoke upward social comparison (SC) and compared themselves to the individuals in the posts on the domains of physical attractiveness, social skills, intelligence, and quality of life. We hypothesized that social anxiety severity would predict average SC ratings overall and within each domain. Social anxiety severity predicted overall SC ratings and ratings for social skills and intelligence, but not quality of life nor physical attractiveness.

POSTER 33**FRIENDSHIP QUALITY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS: SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE TAKING, EMOTIONAL CONTROL, AND ADHD**

ANGELINA PAOLINE (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), PAIGE H. FISHER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

While friendship is a basic human experience, creating and maintaining friendships can be difficult for individuals with ADHD. In the current study, 186 undergraduates completed online measures of friendship quality, ADHD symptomatology, and two high level social skills. Findings revealed that participants who endorsed higher level social skills reported higher friendship quality. The presence of ADHD symptomatology had mixed findings in regard to friendship quality.

POSTER 34**GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE CONTRIBUTION OF SCHIZOTYPAL TRAITS TO SOCIAL DYSFUNCTION**

SILVIA CORBERA LOPEZ (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), AMY REZENDE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), SAGE VAVOLIZZA (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Schizotypy (SZT) is the non-clinical dimension of the schizophrenia continuum considered potentially to be a risk factor to psychosis. Sex differences have been observed in schizophrenia and in SZT (e.g., age of onset, course, symptoms, emotional symptoms). Little is known about their contribution to social functioning. Results revealed that in female, negative SZT and emotion dysregulation-stress contributed to social dysfunction while in male, only emotion dysregulation, providing knowledge in developing sex-specific treatments to social dysfunction.

POSTER 35**GENDER DIFFERENCES OF DEPRESSION SYMPTOMATOLOGY IN VETERANS WITH TREATMENT-RESISTANT PTSD**

JING DING (PSYCHOTHERAPY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, VA NY HARBOR HEALTHCARE SYSTEM, MANHATTAN CAMPUS), OLIVIA OSSEIRAN (PSYCHOTHERAPY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, VA NY HARBOR HEALTHCARE SYSTEM, MANHATTAN CAMPUS), EMILY VILLENEUVE (PSYCHOTHERAPY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, VA NY HARBOR HEALTHCARE SYSTEM, MANHATTAN CAMPUS), BARBARA MILROD, CORY K. CHEN (PSYCHOTHERAPY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, VA NY HARBOR HEALTHCARE SYSTEM, MANHATTAN CAMPUS)

The present study examined gender differences in depression symptom presentation in a sample of Veterans with treatment-resistant PTSD. Preliminary analyses did not show significant differences between female and male depression severity; however, the study will also explore differences in symptom presentation across subscales of the HAM-D. Clinical implications and future directions for research will be discussed.

POSTER 36

HOW BELIEFS ABOUT MEANING-MAKING CAN PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH AMONG EAST ASIAN INDIVIDUALS

YIKAI XU (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), HAIWEI LIU (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), AMY NGUYEN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), ANGEL XING (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM TSAI (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

People vary by the extent they believe there is value and meaning in the stressful experiences (MISE). We found holding Taoist values was associated with greater MISE beliefs among East Asian young adults. We also found the adaptive effect of MISE beliefs on psychological health was mediated by positive reframing.

POSTER 37

I RECOVERED ONCE I WILL RECOVER AGAIN: FND AND PTG

RENATA CARNEIRO PHD (ST. LUKE'S UNIVERSITY HEALTH NETWORK BETHLEHEM FAMILY MEDICINE RESIDENCY PROGRAM), TIMOTHY BINNS MD (ST. LUKE'S UNIVERSITY HEALTH NETWORK BETHLEHEM FAMILY MEDICINE RESIDENCY PROGRAM)

Functional neurological disorder previously known as conversion disorder is a condition that affects individuals who may have experienced psychological trauma and converted their symptoms to physical ailments. This case study is about a 60-year-old male with a complex medical condition and symptoms consistent with FND, remarkable recovery after behavioral intervention. Post-Traumatic Growth could be a useful framework to help patients struggling with FND of conversion typology to improve their condition.

POSTER 38

IDENTIFYING LINGUISTIC MARKERS FOR GAD THROUGH PROBLEM-ANXIETY TALK AMONG DYADS

SAMANTHA CIPOLLA (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study investigated linguistic markers in problem-anxiety talk among 40 anxious emerging adults and their best friend. The dyads discussed worries, and linguistic characteristics from transcripts of the conversations were analyzed. Negations and past focus were significantly correlated with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) symptoms, and past focus remained significant when controlling for depression. There were no group differences in linguistic features for the dyadic conversations. Negations predicted GAD status for the whole sample.

POSTER 39

IMPACT OF CHILDHOOD TRAUMA AND STRESS BIOMARKERS ON JUVENILE RISKY BEHAVIORS

PAMELA OSSEYI (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY), AMBER HODGES (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY), INGRID TULLOCH (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines how adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), cortisol dysregulation and risky behaviors intersect in justice-involved youth. Results show a link between higher ACE scores and increased engagement in risky behaviors, though cortisol levels showed no direct correlation with ACEs or general delinquency. Elevated cortisol was associated with aggression, highlighting a potential physiological pathway. These results emphasize the importance of trauma-informed interventions to address the root causes of delinquency and promote healthier outcomes for youth.

POSTER 40

INVESTIGATION OF FOOD ADDICTION AND BINGE EATING BEHAVIORS

ALEXANDRA GOODIN (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), CHLOE HESSLER (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), ERICA LAFATA (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), DANETTE MORRISON (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

The relationship between food addiction and binge eating has been demonstrated but is not well understood. The present study aims to detail the connection between these two conditions, as well as the types of foods most commonly consumed during binge eating episodes. Although data is still being analyzed, this research could have lasting implications for the further development of food addiction as a psychological concept and for future treatment of disordered eating.

POSTER 41**IPV & HEART RATE REACTIVITY AMONG VETERANS WITH PTSD DURING SHAME INDUCTION**

RAHAN SIDDIQI (COATESVILLE VAMC), ALEXANDER PUHALLA (COATESVILLE VAMC), F. ANNA HUGHES (COATESVILLE VAMC), JONATHAN BITTNER (COATESVILLE VAMC)

Intimate partner violence is a significant issue amongst the veteran population, which may be exacerbated by negative self-evaluations (e.g., shame) which are significantly elevated among those with MST and PTSD. However, no research has examined the affective response to shame induction amongst veterans with PTSD, and how IPV status affects this response. This study found that, while IPV status did not affect conscious increases in shame, IPV history predicted increased autonomic arousal following shame induction.

POSTER 42**IS DEPRESSION-RELATED COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT LINKED TO SUICIDALITY IN OLDER ADULTS?**

JAMIE KARNIS (FERKAUF GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY), RICHARD ZWEIG (FERKAUF GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY)

Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) may involve depression-related cognitive impairment (DRCI) and is a strong diagnostic predictor of suicide risk in older adults. This review integrates research on DRCI (cognitive control, working memory, and decision-making) in older adults with MDD who attempt suicide to clarify future research directions. Findings suggest older adults with past suicide attempts have greater DRCI problems (cognitive control, working memory but not decision-making) than older adults with no past suicide attempts.

POSTER 43**LATER ADULTHOOD TRAUMA RE-ENGAGEMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES AMONG AGING VETERANS**

AMANDA EMMA (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA MARINI (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the relationship between trauma re-engagement and mental health outcomes within a sample (N=50) of aging (65+) veterans. It also explores whether appraisals of military service moderate these relationships. Findings indicated that veterans with higher re-engagement reported higher depression and anxiety symptoms, even after

controlling for age, rank, and total deployments. These associations were not moderated by veterans' appraisals of their service. Clinically, re-engagement appears as a significant factor impacting veteran's wellbeing.

POSTER 44**LONGITUDINAL IMPACT OF PROBLEM ANXIETY TALK AND FRIENDSHIP QUALITY ON SOCIAL ANXIETY**

ADRIANA TORLISH (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Social anxiety is associated with impairments in peer functioning, yet the direction of these associations is unclear. This study examined two forms of interpersonal disclosures, dyadic worry and co-rumination, and the potential bidirectional relationship between these variables and social anxiety in a 60-day longitudinal design of late adolescents. Results indicated a significant bidirectional model across time between problem anxiety talk and social anxiety, but not with co-rumination, suggesting specificity in problematic anxious self-disclosure.

POSTER 45**MINDFULNESS, SOCIAL PROBLEM SOLVING, AND RUMINATION: PREDICTING UNIQUE VARIANCE IN DEPRESSION.**

FREDERICK NITCHIE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), DANIELLE SCHWEITZER (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), JAMES HAUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Mindfulness and social problem solving (SPS) have both been found to differentially predict symptoms of depression. Additionally, rumination has been found to correlate with depression as well as mindfulness, and social problem-solving. However, what remains unknown is how much unique variance rumination can explain in depressive scores when modeled alongside either mindfulness or SPS. Generalized linear modeling showed that ruminative thoughts significantly predicted unique variance in depression levels when tested alongside both mindfulness and SPS.

POSTER 46**NEUROTIC AND ALONE: THE PATHWAYS FROM NEUROTICISM TO LONELINESS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

COURTNEY FORBES (NAZARETH UNIVERSITY), TORI WILCOX (NAZARETH UNIVERSITY), RYAN O'LOUGHLIN (NAZARETH UNIVERSITY)

This study of first-year college students investigated the influence of neuroticism on loneliness, and the role of experiential avoidance (EA), academic self-efficacy, and academic amotivation as mediators in this relationship. Neuroticism was found to significantly predict loneliness. Additionally, both EA and amotivation fully mediated the neuroticism-loneliness relation. Academic self-efficacy did not mediate the relationship. Given the substantial impact of loneliness on health, identifying predictors of loneliness is important to develop effective prevention and intervention strategies.

POSTER 47

OUT WITH THE OLD: UPDATING RESEARCH ON ETHICAL DILEMMAS IN MENTAL HEALTH

COURTNEY STATON (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY),
ERIN SMITH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study updates and expands existing and outdated literature on ethical dilemmas faced in mental health practice. Participants were practicing clinicians in the following fields: clinical social work, clinical psychology, professional clinical counseling, and marriage and family therapy. Participants answered questions about ethical dilemmas in several categories; and were asked to endorse those that they personally experienced. Results are reported and discussed in the context of differences from former studies and implications of the data.

POSTER 48

PEER APPROVAL AS A MODERATOR IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMPULSIVITY AND VAPING

XINYAO YU (DICKINSON COLLEGE), TIARA MCKINNEY (DICKINSON COLLEGE), SHARON KINGSTON (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

This study aimed to examine the relationship between urgency a facet of impulsivity, peer approval and vaping behaviors among 471 college students. The current study examined the moderating role of peer approval. Results found that urgency predicted college students' vaping behaviors and peer disapproval strengthened this relationship suggesting that high levels of urgency reduce the impact of peer context on vaping. Results may be used to design interventions for college students at risk of vaping.

POSTER 49

PERSONALITY AND THE DARK TRIAD IN SEXUAL AGGRESSION TACTICS AMONG COLLEGE MALES

LACIE ALT (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS - DARTMOUTH), NETANYA FRENKING (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS - DARTMOUTH), CHLOE GRABANSKI (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS - DARTMOUTH), RAINA LAMADE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS - DARTMOUTH)

Dark triad personality traits have been associated with sexual aggression, sexual coercion, or attitudes that condone sexual aggression. This study explores the relationship between personality traits (i.e., the Big Five), including the dark triad (i.e., narcissism, Machiavellianism and psychopathy; Paulhus & Williams, 2002) and tactics (e.g., use of alcohol, physical force, etc.) of sexual aggression in college males. This research aims to enhance our understanding of sexual aggression mechanisms to inform prevention and intervention strategies.

POSTER 50

PET ATTACHMENT AS A MODERATOR OF SOCIAL SUPPORT, OBSESSION-COMPULSION, AND PHOBIC ANXIETY

KATLYN REYNOLDS (INDEPENDENT), SHELBY MCDONALD (COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY), ROSALIE CORONA (VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY), ANGELA MATIJCZAK (UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE.), CHLOE SOBOLEWSKI (VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY)

LGBTQ+ individuals often experience reduced social support due to stigma and rejection, contributing to increased anxiety symptoms. This study investigates whether pet attachment moderates the relationship between social support and symptoms of obsessive-compulsive (OC) and phobic anxiety in 201 LGBTQ+ emerging adults. Moderation analyses explore the protective role of pet attachment in mitigating these symptoms. Findings may highlight the value of pets as supplemental emotional support in mental health interventions for marginalized populations.

POSTER 51

POLYVAGAL THEORY, MIRROR NEURONS, AND THERAPIST PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSE TO CLIENT TRAUMA BEHAVIOR

PAUL FINN (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE), KATANA CORNING (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE), MARY-HANNAH GARLICK (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE), KYLE PIERCE (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE), ANYELINA MARTINEZ (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Polyvagal behavior involving trauma history, coupled with mirror neuron behavior, clinician respiratory behavior may change in response to a change in client behavior. Via Noldus technology, integrated with Biodyne physiology, behavior, behaviors were analyzed

for changes from baseline to simulated trauma behaviors. Results are discussed in the context of improvements in methods and implications of behavior possibly influencing therapist experience of fatigue during evaluation of a complicated case of a client with significant trauma history.

POSTER 52

POST-TRAUMATIC GROWTH IN BISEXUAL & HETEROSEXUAL SURVIVORS: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT

ANNA PURCELL (BROWN UNIVERSITY), ROSELYN PETERSON (BROWN UNIVERSITY), GABRIELA LÓPEZ (BROWN UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH MAYER (BROWN UNIVERSITY), ANANYA SHARMA (BROWN UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER MERRILL (BROWN UNIVERSITY), PRACHI BHUPTANI (BROWN UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY ORCHOWSKI (BROWN UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER JOHNSON (MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY), CARON ZLOTNICK (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Bisexual women experience sexual violence at higher rates and have worse subsequent outcomes. Perceived social support increases the likelihood of experiencing post traumatic growth (PTG) among heterosexual women; however, this association has not been explored with bisexual women. A mediation analysis was conducted with a sample of bisexual and heterosexual, cisgender college women sexual violence survivors (n= 293). Social support partially mediated the association between sexual orientation and PTG; although a direct association remained.

POSTER 53

RACE AND DIAGNOSIS DISCREPANCY

JULIETTE PAULUS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), METAXIA KESSARIS (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MARCUS JOYNER (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), AIMALOGHI EROMOSELE (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), CELESTE GABLE (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), SHERFRAN LOUHIS (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), NATHANIEL ROTH (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), CHELSEA WITTEN (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), KAYLENE BANANIA (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), SARA ASIF (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MANISH SHARMA (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Emergency departments are responsible for a wide range of critical services and the swiftness of patient care can influence clinical outcomes. Triage as determined by illness/injury severity and resource availability plays a pivotal role in healthcare outcomes. Race/ethnicity may inadvertently influence Emergency Severity Index (ESI) assignment for the patients with similar diagnosis. We examined the interaction between race, ESI scores, and diagnosis in an urban community hospital.

POSTER 54

PSYCHOTHERAPY EFFECTS ON KETAMINE INFUSION(S) THERAPY FOR TREATMENT-RESISTANT DEPRESSION

SOFIA SAKOPOULOS (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

This retrospective chart review study examined the effects of psychotherapy and no psychotherapy with single and repeated (6) ketamine infusion(s) on treatment-resistant depression. Depressive symptoms were assessed by comparing Beck Depression Inventory scores pre- and 30 days post- infusions. Results showed that both single and repeated ketamine infusions, with and without psychotherapy, significantly reduced depressive symptoms. A significant effect for psychotherapy was found, but the number of infusions did not show a significant impact.

POSTER 55

RECOGNITION, DISCOMFORT, AND RISK ASSESSMENT OF POSTPARTUM OCD AMONG PERINATAL PROVIDERS

SASHA KUSHNER (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), ISABELLE SIEGEL (RUTGERS), GABRIELLA PONZINI (DURHAM VA), CASEY SCHOFIELD (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

This project experimentally tested whether diagnostic accuracy, risk assessment, and clinical comfort varied as a function of postpartum mental health disorder among perinatal care professionals. In particular, this study tested the impact of a diagnosis of OCD with harm-related obsessions, OCD with contamination related obsessions, major depressive disorder, or medical control in a newly postpartum patient. Compared to all other presentations, harm-related OCD yielded particularly low diagnostic accuracy, high risk assessment, and low clinical comfort.

POSTER 56

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON ANGER COPING: A LATENT PROFILE ANALYSIS

GABRIELA IGNATOWICZ (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JULISSA OSORNO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ELAINA PONDE (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), BRANDON DIAL (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MARCUS JOYNER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MELISSA PECKINS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Perceived racial discrimination (PRD) is defined as unfair treatment received because of one's race. Although research has established that PRD contains various subdimensions, less research explores whether unique patterns of discriminatory experiences exist.

Further, although research has identified positive relations between discrimination and anger coping, it is not known if profiles of discriminatory experiences are linked to anger coping. The present study found four unique profiles of discrimination that were differentially associated with anger coping.

POSTER 57

SELF-COMPASSION, PTSD, AND SUBSTANCE USE RISK AMONG TREATMENT-SEEKING RESIDENTIAL VETERANS

F. ANNA HUGHES (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), RAHAN M. SIDDIQI (PENN MEDICINE), JONATHAN S. BITTNER (IMMACULATA UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDER A. PUHALLA (COATESVILLE VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER)

The high comorbidity rate between PTSD and SUDs among veterans suggests underlying mechanisms connecting the conditions, with previous data suggesting self-compassion. As such, we extended these previous findings by examining sub-components of self-compassion as potential mediators and found that common humanity and over-identification were predictive of PTSD symptoms and substance use risk but did not mediate the relationship. Regardless, these findings provide support for integrating self-compassion-based interventions for veterans with co-occurring PTSD and SUDs.

POSTER 58

SLEEP CONTROL, QUALITY, AND GENDER PREDICT GENERALIZED ANXIETY DISORDER-7 SCALE SCORE

RUTH PROPPER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), MASHA VYPRYAZHKIN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Increased anxiety is associated with decreased sleep quality and feelings of control. Relationships between the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), Brief Index of Sleep Quality Control (BRISC), and Sex in undergraduates using the ANSWERS dataset (sleep.org) were examined for correlations with the Generalized Anxiety Disorder Scale (GAD-7). Results demonstrate increased anxiety associated with decreased sleep quality, decreased control over sleep, and female sex. Results replicate previous research, expanding to include control over sleep.

POSTER 59

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN FRIENDSHIP QUALITY AND WORRY-BASED CONVERSATIONAL STRATEGIES WITHIN ANXIOUS ADOLESCENT FRIENDSHIPS

EMMA RONAGHAN (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study investigated the differential relationship of anxiety with conversational styles and friendship quality in 150 late adolescents that completed self-report measures. For highly anxious adolescents, problem anxiety talk was linked to depth and conflict in friendships, whereas for nonanxious adolescents no associations were noted. Anxious adolescent friendships were also characterized by greater co-rumination and conflict. Results suggest that specific interactions between close friends may be a mechanism wherein anxiety impacts the quality of friendships.

POSTER 60

SOCIAL CONSTRAINTS, ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, AND ALCOHOL USE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

LEANA EUGENE (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), HALEY ALBERSON (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), AVA FERRY (PENN STATE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE), ELEANOR FESTER (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), NZINGA JONES (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), AUBREY NOWLAND (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), ÖVGÜ KAYNAK (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), CHRISTOPHER WHIPPLE (PENN STATE HARRISBURG)

As college students navigate the challenges of early adulthood, social constraints may negatively impact student mental health and increase alcohol use. A cross-sectional design was used to explore indirect effects depression and anxiety have in the relation between social constraints and alcohol use. Depression did not have a significant indirect effect. However, findings did show that an increase in social constraints was associated with increased anxiety; increased anxiety was associated with more alcohol consumption.

POSTER 61

SEXUAL NEGOTIATION AND DEPRESSION AFTER BIRTH AMONG WOMEN IN MOZAMBIQUE

LUKONDE MULENGA (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK (CUNY))

The purpose of the proposed study is to examine the differential associations between sexual negotiation and depression symptoms between women who had given birth and those who did not in Mozambique. Using data from the eighth round of the Mozambique Demographic and Health Survey, frequencies and linear regressions were performed to describe the sample and estimate the relation between sex negotiation and depression among women who had given birth and women who did not.

POSTER 62**SOCIAL SKILLS IN CHILDREN WITH DUCHENNE MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY**

NATALIE NAGPAL (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), VERONICA HINTON (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Parent report of social skills and social communication were completed on a large sample of boys with Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD) and sibling controls. A subsample of children also completed measures of estimated verbal IQ and ability to read affect. Groups did not differ by age or estimated verbal IQ, yet children with DMD had significantly worse reported social skills, social communication and performed more on affect reading compared to typically developing siblings.

POSTER 63**SPEED/ACCURACY TRADE-OFF AND ANXIOUS SYMPTOMS IN CHILDREN WITH FRAGILE X PREMUTATION**

SONIA SEEHRA (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MELANIE MEJIA (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), SHIRA RUSSELL-GILLER (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), AMANDA KENEPP (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), SHANTAL TAVERAS (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), RACHEL GOLDMAN (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), TATYANA ADAYEV (NYS INSTITUTE FOR BASIC RESEARCH IN DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES), NICOLE TORTORA (NYS INSTITUTE FOR BASIC RESEARCH IN DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES), EMILY GRAVES ALLEN (EMORY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), JESSICA EZZELL HUNTER (RTI INTERNATIONAL, RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK), VERONICA J HINTON (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study investigated whether speed/accuracy trade-offs in cognitive performance on the computerized Attention Network Task serve as behavioral markers for anxiety traits in children with fragile X premutation (PM; n=69) versus non-carriers (NC; n=80). Age, sex and PM status significantly contributed to speed/accuracy ratios, although anxiety symptoms were not associated with performance patterns. Results suggest complex relationships between response patterns and behavioral traits that differ from

hypothesized anxiety-related patterns in PM carriers and non-carriers.

POSTER 64**SOCIAL REACTIONS TO DISCLOSURES OF THE NONCONSENSUAL DISTRIBUTION OF SEXUAL IMAGES**

RUISHA PRASAI (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW ABELL (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), EMMANUELA ONYILOKWU (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), DANIEL ROSS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA DARDIS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined gender differences in social reactions to nonconsensual distribution (NCD) disclosures. Among 745 undergraduate participants who received NCD disclosures, there were gender effects of the supporter and victim. Male supporters gave, and male victims received, more negative reactions (i.e., blame, stigma, infantilizing), and fewer positive reactions (e.g., support) than female supporters and female victims. Gender pairing effects were significant only for infantilization; male supporters gave particularly more infantilizing reactions to male victims.

POSTER 65**SOCIETAL PRESSURE TO BE HAPPY, CO-RUMINATION, AND DEPRESSION: GENDER MATTERS**

KARLA MURDOCK (DEPARTMENT OF COGNITIVE AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE, WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY), WYTHE WHITING (DEPARTMENT OF COGNITIVE AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE, WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY)

We examined associations among perceived societal pressure to be happy, cellphone-mediated and face-to-face co-rumination, and depression among emerging adults. Women endorsed significantly higher levels of all study variables compared to men. Regression models testing direct and interactive effects of perceived societal pressure to be happy and co-rumination accounted for more than 20% of the variance in depression for women and less than 4% of the variance for men.

POSTER 66**STIGMA AND DEPRESSION AMONG OLDER ADULTS IN NYC**

NANCY WANG (WEILL CORNELL MEDICINE), CLARE CULVER (WEILL CORNELL MEDICINE), ISABEL ROLLANDI (WEILL CORNELL MEDICINE), JO ANNE SIREY (WEILL CORNELL MEDICINE)

Stigma prevents people from seeking mental health services, resulting in unmet needs. This study examined stigma and depression among community-dwelling older adults. Clinically significant depression was endorsed by 24.0% of the sample. Comparing participants with or without objective mental health needs, a greater proportion of depressed older adults (PHQ-9 \geq 10) endorsed high stigma. The most reported stigma concerns were negative judgments and altered behaviors from others. Findings underscore the need for tailored depression interventions targeting stigma.

POSTER 67

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW/META-ANALYSIS OF INTERVENTIONS TARGETING EXECUTIVE FUNCTION PRECURSORS IN DOWN SYNDROME

RACHEL GOLDMAN (QUEENS COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER), EMILY A JONES (QUEENS COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER)

This study investigated existing psychosocial interventions targeting executive function precursors (EFP) in infants with Down syndrome (DS) through a systematic review and meta-analysis. Ten studies examining psychosocial interventions targeting EFPs in DS met inclusion criteria. Tau-U effect sizes for single subject design studies were generally higher than Cohen's d effect sizes for group design research studies. Results suggest that interventions for EFPs in DS are promising but are still in the developmental stage.

POSTER 68

THE DARK TRIAD AND STRESS: DEFENSE MECHANISMS AND A GLIMPSE INTO TRAUMA

NGAYIN CHENG (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), WILLIAM GOTTDIENER (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study examines how defense mechanisms interact with Dark Triad traits and perceived stress, bridging the gap in replication literature. Analysis of 199 participants shows distinct relationships between each trait's subscales and defenses: disinhibition of psychopathy and antagonism of Machiavellianism strongly correlate with immature defenses, while narcissism correlates with immature and neurotic defenses. Perceived stress and early trauma experiences link to immature defenses. These findings implicate the complex interaction between personality, stress, and coping mechanisms.

POSTER 69

STRESS, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND DRINKING MOTIVES: A MODERATED MEDIATION MODEL

SABRINA PERRIN (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ADRIANA ESPINOSA, ROBERT MELARA, LAURA BRANDT, TERESA LÓPEZ-CASTRO, MAHTAB TUBA

This study examines perceived stress' influence on drinking behaviors among college students, with coping motives as a mediator and perceived social support as a moderator. Using a moderated mediation model, the study investigates pathways leading to alcohol misuse, implementation of healthy drinking strategies, and negative drinking consequences. Findings will highlight the protective role of social support in reducing stress-related alcohol misuse, informing prevention strategies to address alcohol misuse in college populations.

POSTER 70

THE DIFFERENTIAL IMPACT OF COMPLEX AND SIMPLE CHILDHOOD TRAUMA ON EMOTION REGULATION

KUNYI ZHOU (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY - BROOKLYN), SARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY - BROOKLYN)

The current study examined the differential effect of experiencing simple versus complex early childhood trauma on emotion dysregulation in adulthood. Results from 276 adults showed that experiencing more than one type of trauma in early childhood, coupled with perceptions of low competence, led to deficits related specific aspects of emotion regulation. Those with complex trauma had greater difficulty accepting negative emotions, controlling impulses, and using effective strategies compared to those who experienced simple trauma.

POSTER 71

SUCCESSFUL AGING IN LONGEVITY (SAIL): UNDERSTANDING BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL NEEDS FOR AGING IN PLACE

MILENA TUTIVEN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LUKE KEATING (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), FELICIA MEYERS (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), GUIRLANDE DUCENAT-PAYE (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), DANIEL CHEN (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), IRA FRANKEL (FLUSHING HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), JACQUELIN BERMAN (NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGING), TOBI ABRAMSON (NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGING), EMILY NISSAN (NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGING), JULIE WERTHEIMER-MEIER (NEW YORK

CITY DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGING), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

The Successful Aging in Longevity (SAIL) program, funded by the NYS Office of Mental Health, is designed to facilitate aging-in-place for older adults in low-income, marginalized communities affected by COVID-19. The aim of this study is to examine the type and intensity of needs facing these older adults. Findings from 143 patients suggest they require services because of high comorbidity, as well as gaps in housing, food security, and care coordination.

POSTER 72

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GRATITUDE, SELF-ESTEEM, PERCEIVED STRESS, AND LIFE SATISFACTION

JOHN MCCULLAGH (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), MAKAYLA PAIN (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), BROOKE FRIERSON (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), MARIA ZAPATA (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

The purpose of this study to examine the relationship between gratitude, self-esteem, perceived stress, and life satisfaction in a sample of adult participants. Specifically, a path analytic model will be used to explore the relationships between these variables, with life-satisfaction being outcome variable of interest. Both the direct and indirect effects of gratitude, stress, and self-esteem on the outcome variable of life satisfaction will be examined.

POSTER 73

TRAUMA EXPOSURE AND FRONTAL ALPHA ASYMMETRY IN ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, AND PTSD

NATHAN GENGO (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), ERICK J. FEDORENKO (BROWN UNIVERSITY), PATRICK V. BARNWELL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), RICHARD J. CONTRADA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the relationships between trauma exposure and anxiety, depression, PTSD, and frontal cortical alpha asymmetry, utilizing data collected from college undergraduates. Regression analysis suggested that experiencing more traumatic events overall was related to PTSD symptoms, while experiencing traumatic events firsthand predicted anxiety, depression, and PTSD symptoms. The data further indicated that cortical alpha asymmetry at the lateral frontal electrode sites was associated with PTSD symptoms.

POSTER 74

UNACKNOWLEDGED RAPE IN A SAMPLE OF VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS

JESSICA SANTOS (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), CHLOE R. GRABANKSI (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), LACIE ALT (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), MARY KOSS (UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, MEL AND ENID ZUCKERMAN COLLEGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH), RAINA V. LAMADE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

Unacknowledged rape occurs when an individual fails to label their experience as rape even though it meets the legal and behavioral criteria (Koss, 1985). This phenomenon has been studied primarily in female rape victims. To date, no one has explored this in male perpetrators. This poster will present findings of unacknowledged rape from both perpetrators and victims.

POSTER 75

UNMASKING THE CONSTRUCT OF MALE DEPRESSION: A SYSTEMATIZED REVIEW OF PSYCHOMETRIC TOOLS

BRANDON HOANG (TEACHERS COLLEGE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

This systematized review of 21 studies evaluates the psychometric properties of three male-specific depression scales. All tools captured symptoms associated with masculine norms, like aggression and risk-taking. The MDRS-22 was the most robust, particularly in predicting suicide risk. Inconsistencies in methodology and scarce reliability studies indicate that further refinement of tools is needed. This review highlights the clinical relevance of gender-sensitive tools and the need to define male-specific depression as a distinct construct.

POSTER 76

THE IMPACT OF HOPELESSNESS ON TREATMENT ATTENDANCE IN SUICIDAL VETERANS

DAVID MAY (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY--BROOKLYN, VA NEW YORK HARBOR HEALTHCARE SYSTEM), CORY CHEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY--BROOKLYN, VA NEW YORK HARBOR HEALTHCARE SYSTEM), RACHAEL MILLER (VA NEW JERSEY HEALTHCARE SYSTEM), LAUREN ST. HILL (VA NEW JERSEY HEALTHCARE SYSTEM), AUTUMN MAKIN (VA NEW JERSEY HEALTHCARE SYSTEM), ALEJANDRO INTERIAN (VA NEW JERSEY HEALTHCARE SYSTEM)

Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy for Suicide Prevention (MBCT-S), a group psychotherapy offered

by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), emphasizes mindfulness principles to promote nonjudgmental awareness of suicidal thoughts and urges. We examine hopelessness as a predictor of treatment engagement in 112 Veterans undergoing MBCT-S. Implications of these findings on factors influencing treatment attendance, group psychotherapy efficacy, and further dissemination of suicide prevention treatments for Veterans will be discussed.

POSTER 77

THREE MILE ISLAND NUCLEAR AFTERMATH: ELEVATED DEPRESSION RATES AND FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

SAMANTHA VEGA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-CAMDEN)

While health outcomes near U.S. nuclear sites have been documented, there is still a lack of quantitative studies on depression around the Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Station. This study utilized ArcGIS Pro (Geographic Information System) and Excel to analyze depression prevalence, revealing significantly greater rates of depression near the site, increasing with proximity. These findings underscore the urgency to address and prevent depression risks in affected areas before this plant fully reopens.

POSTER 78

WHY CHILDREN STRUGGLE REMEMBERING: THE ROLE OF ATTENTION AND HIPPOCAMPUS IN MEMORY

CANSU ERKAN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND), TRACY RIGGINS (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK), LILY NOLAN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK), ISABELLA SCHNEIDER (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK), ERIN RATLIFF (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK)

This study examined relationships between episodic memory, attention, and hippocampal subfield volumes in 49 preschool-aged children. Greater attention difficulties were associated with poorer memory performance and larger CA3 and CA4/DG volumes. Larger hippocampal subfields were linked to worse memory performance, potentially reflecting inefficiencies in cognitive development or task demands. These findings highlight attention's critical role in memory-related tasks and suggest the need for further exploration of brain-behavior interactions and functional dynamics in early childhood.

POSTER 79

AUTISTIC TRAITS LINKED TO SELF-CRITICAL RUMINATION: SELF-COMPASSION AS A MEDIATOR

USHA BARAHMAND (QUEENS COLLEGE CUNY), FAIZA MUGHAL (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), REYANA PERSAUD (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), AMANDA SEEPERSAUD (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), ELISHEVA CONWAY (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), AYALA FEDER (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE)

Individuals with autistic traits have difficulties in social interactions, communication, and cognitive flexibility, making them vulnerable to negative psychological outcomes. A significant factor contributing to these outcomes is self-critical rumination. The current study found that the link between autistic traits and self-critical rumination is mediated by self-compassion, emphasizing the importance of incorporating self-compassion, a protective buffer against the adverse effects of self-critical rumination, into therapeutic approaches focusing on reducing self-judgment and promoting acceptance of neurodiversity.

POSTER 80

WILLINGNESS TO SIMULATE COVID-19 SYMPTOMS OR DIAGNOSIS IN VARIOUS SETTINGS

RICHARD CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH PRECKAJLO (FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), ERICA BAER (KEAN UNIVERSITY), PALAK VAIDYA (KEAN UNIVERSITY), MELANIE CONTI (SAINT ELIZABETH UNIVERSITY)

Participants completed a demographic questionnaire and a 17-item self-report willingness to malingering (simulation, dissimulation, exaggeration, false imputation) questionnaire. Between 25.5%-33.2% of participants indicated they would either "probably" or "definitely" malingering COVID-19 symptoms in a work or school setting, and between 12.5% and 33.2% would either "probably" or "definitely" malingering other symptoms in the various situations (e.g., criminal, civil) presented. No significant differences were found for age, gender, income, or GPA.

Saturday, March 8, 2025
2:50pm – 3:50pm

Symposium

Broadhurst/Belasco

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM IV
Saturday, March 8, 2025
2:50pm – 3:50pm

THE UNITED NATIONS AT 80: WHAT ROLES FOR PSYCHOLOGY NGOS?

HAROLD TAKOOSHIAN (INSTITUTE FOR MULTICULTURAL COUNSELING & EDUCATION SERVICES)

As the United Nations marks its 80th anniversary on 26 June 2025, what are the growing roles of psychological science and practice at the UN? This panel brings together many of the 12 NGOs that now form the Psychology Coalition at the United Nations (PCUN)--each with its own unique history and emphases. Each NGO will describe briefly its activities at the UN, followed by open discussion of future opportunities.

Presentations

SAFE

by Kalyani Gopal (SAFE Coalition for Human Rights)

APA

by Heidi Kar (American Psychological Association)

IAAP

by Walter Reichman (International Association of Applied Psychology)

WCP

by Judith Kuriansky (World Council for Psychotherapy)

SPSSI

by David Livert (Society for Psychological Study of Social Issues)

ICP

by Elaine H. Olaoye (International Council of Psychologists)

EHPS

by Katlyn Rice (European Health Psychology Society)

IMCES

by Elaine P. Congress (Institute for Multicultural Counseling & Education Services)

ATOP

by Ani Kalayjian (ATOP Meaningful World)

SPSP

by Madalina Vlasceanu (Society for Personality & Social Psychology)

Discussant

Ani Kalayjian (ATOP Meaningful World)

Saturday, March 8, 2025
4:00pm – 5:00pm

Poster

Westside Ballroom 3 & 4

PSI CHI POSTERS II
Saturday, March 8, 2025
4:00pm – 5:00pm

POSTER 1

EFFECTS OF MUSIC GENRE AND TEMPO ON COGNITION, PEACE, AND AROUSAL

CONNOR CORRENTE (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), ASHLEY WOMACK (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CATRIONA SOLOMITA (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The study investigates the effect of instrumental music from two genres (hymn vs. metal) and three variations in tempo on cognition and feelings of peace. Participants (n=33) listened to music and solved four puzzles (Cattell Culture Fair) and completed measures of Peace and Arousal. No effects of genre or tempo on cognition were found; however, hymns and slower-tempo music produced greater feelings of peace, and metal music resulted in more arousal than hymns.

POSTER 2

EMOTION SOCIALIZATION AND TRAJECTORIES OF INTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

SAMUEL BIELY (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), ABBEY MOONEY (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), NATALIE WEBER (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), REBECCA HOUSTON (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), W JOHN MONOPOLI (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We examined the degree to which emotion socialization (ES) – which refers to how others respond to our emotional displays – was associated with internalizing symptoms in college students. We found that negative socialization (e.g., feeling punished or neglected) was associated with higher depression and anxiety symptoms throughout the semester. We found that positive socialization was associated with lower

symptoms. This suggests that we can improve mental health by fostering positive connections amongst students.

POSTER 3

EMOTIONAL REGULATION MODERATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLITICAL MEDIA AND POLITICAL ACTION/MENTAL HEALTH

COLLEEN MARSH (HARTWICK COLLEGE), MADISON M. FELTER (HARTWICK COLLEGE), ASHLEY REISS (HARTWICK COLLEGE), DYLAN DWYER (HARTWICK COLLEGE), MALLORY E. CARMAN (HARTWICK COLLEGE), LIAM M. BROWN (HARTWICK COLLEGE), GIOVANNA M. WALL (HARTWICK COLLEGE), LAWSON T. WILLIAMS (HARTWICK COLLEGE), EMMA R. COHEN (HARTWICK COLLEGE), URSULA A. SANBORN-OVERBY (SUNY ONEONTA), WILLIAM J. KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Exposure to political media may present problems for college students' mental health. This study found significant effects of exposure to political media on college students' political action and emotional regulation. Use of emotional regulation also moderated political media exposure's effect on political action, as well as the effect on mental health. In high exposure, certain emotional regulation techniques manifested negative mental health outcomes, as well as either an increase or decrease in political action.

POSTER 4

EUDAIMONIC WELL-BEING AND REDEMPTIVE FORM USE IN PERPETRATOR AND VICTIM NARRATIVES

ESRA SAVAS (FRANKLIN & MARSHALL COLLEGE), KATIE PIPPENGER (FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE), CADE MANSFIELD (FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE)

We explore whether individual differences in eudaimonic well-being matter for themes expressed in perpetration and victimization narratives. Personal relations with others will predict interpersonal forms of redemption. Personal growth will predict intrapersonal forms of redemption. Participants (n=179) in our within subject's design completed questionnaires and memory narratives about perpetrating harm and being harmed in important relationships. We plan to focus on simple counts of forms within facets of eudaimonic well-being and a chi-square analysis.

POSTER 5

EVALUATING THE EFFECTS OF FIDGETS ON READING COMPREHENSION

ANNA THOMPSON (INDEPENDENT), KAREN L. YANOWITZ (ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY)

Fidget toys have been created for individuals to manipulate and are marketed as devices that help calm anxiety and increase focus. Little research has been conducted to examine how fidget toys affect behaviors in the classroom, and with the push for these toys to be in classrooms, there is a need for research on how they affect different classroom skills. This project aims to evaluate the effects of fidget toys on reading comprehension.

POSTER 6

EXAMINING RELIGIOUS AND SPIRITUAL MEASURES USING FACTOR ANALYTIC METHODS

JOELLE SACKS (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MONICA RAMIREZ (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ROSHAN PATEL (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ALYSSA MIVILLE (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), RICHARD MATTSON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MATTHEW JOHNSON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Religion and spirituality are important to many individuals, though the lack of agreement across definitions and measures make them somewhat complicated constructs to examine. This study analyzes several existing faith-based inventories. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses revealed four major factors. Ultimately, our results suggest that there is a need for additional validation work on measures in this field to ensure more accurate measurement and to allow for better comparison of findings across studies.

POSTER 7

EXAMINING ROUTINIZED MATH-LEARNING IN PARENT-CHILD CONVERSATIONS: A COMMUNICATIVE ANALYSIS

FELICIA SHEN (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH), EINAT HEYD-METZUYANIM (TECHNION – ISRAEL'S INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), MELISSA LIBERTUS (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH)

This study investigates math-related conversations between parents and 4-year-old children during pretend grocery shopping. Qualitative coding identifies patterns of routines, (de-)ritualization, and discursive gaps to address how math learning may unfold during parent-child play. This study aims to uncover different math routines during play and if and how parents and children bridge discursive gaps. Findings aim to provide insights into mathematical discourse between

parents and children as potential math learning opportunities before formal schooling.

POSTER 8

EXPLORING INTIMACY BEYOND TRADITION: HOW CHALLENGING GENDER ROLES ENHANCES SEXUAL OPENNESS

KAYLA SCHAAFF (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER CHMIELEWSKI (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This study explores the impact of adherence to traditional gender roles on sexual openness and satisfaction in heterosexual relationships. Undergraduate participants completed a questionnaire assessing gender role attitudes, sexual desire, fantasies, and satisfaction. It is hypothesized that stronger endorsement of traditional gender roles correlates with reduced openness to experimenting with new sexual dynamics. The findings aim to underscore the significance of gender role flexibility in enhancing mutual satisfaction and intimacy in romantic relationships.

POSTER 9

EXPLORING THE ROLE OF ATTACHMENT STYLES IN INITIAL ATTRACTION

GRAYLIN FLOYD (INDEPENDENT), KAITLIN ENSOR (INDEPENDENT (GLENVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY))

Considering emotional salience is involved in initial encounters, attachment processes are likely to be involved during initial attraction. Hypothetical online dating profiles, varying in prestige, attractiveness, and gender, will be rated on their lust and "dateability" by 100 college students with measured attachment styles. Key findings reflect established relationship patterns, suggesting that secure attachment styles will rate profiles higher in "dateability" than insecure styles, who will rate profiles low in "dateability" and higher in lust.

POSTER 10

EXPOSURE TO HARMFUL SEXUAL INTERNET CONTENT IN CHILDHOOD & WELL-BEING

KRISTEN THAUER (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), LYSANDRA PEREZ-STRUMOLO (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), CAMILA FIGUREROA (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), DYAMI EFROIMSON (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), GABRIELLA KULICK (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ADISHA KAGHADO (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), KATELYN ZOUR

This study examines sexual content exposure in childhood among a convenience sample (N=68) of first year psychology students. Exposure to unsolicited sexual images and/or videos is common (66.2% of sample). Moreover, 42.6% of participants reported having received sexual advances online from strangers during their youth. Online exposure to sexual content was positively correlated with scores on the PTSD Checklist for DSM-5, $r(40) = .658$, $p = .000$.

POSTER 11

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP DESIRE AND IMPORTANCE AMONG GENERATION Z

FAITH GIBSON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CANDICE WALLACE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines gender differences in Generation Z's romantic relationship desires and the importance placed on relationships. Participants ($n = 742$) were surveyed to assess desires for marriage, long-term relationships, and relational importance. Findings revealed no significant gender differences in marriage or long-term relationship desires. However, men placed greater importance on relationships than women. Results highlight shifting dynamics and emphasize the need for further research into relationship patterns among young adults.

POSTER 12

GROWING AWAY FROM SHAME: BENEVOLENT CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES RELATE TO ADULT SELF-CONSCIOUS EMOTIONS

ALEXIA MANKOS (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY MORTON (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), HOPE BARTON (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), RACHEL BEIDLER (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE VENTURA (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Recent research has been exploring, not only the detrimental effects of adverse childhood experiences but also the potential protective benefits of benevolent childhood experiences (BCE). In this study, adults provided retrospective reports on BCE in the first 18 years of life and completed a scenario-based measure of guilt and shame. BCE was significantly linked to lower levels of shame but not guilt, suggesting a connection between early life experiences and later adult emotions.

POSTER 13

GYPSY ROSE BLANCHARD'S ONLINE COMMUNITY: FANDOM IDENTITY AND RADICALIZED BELIEFS

SASHA MACHMULLER (SUNY CORTLAND), KAREN DAVIS (SUNY CORTLAND)

This study examined whether models for online radicalization apply to online comments about Blanchard. Instagram comments (N = 848) were categorized into a radicalization hierarchy that ranged from content that condemned her actions to content that advocated for violence against people who abuse children. Analyses showed significant differences in the type of content across the hierarchy and supported the use of the model to explain how parasocial relationships result in ideologies similar to online radicalization.

POSTER 14

HIGH SCHOOL DRESS CODES: EXPLORING STUDENT PERCEPTIONS AND EXPERIENCES

LYNLEY POLSGROVE (INDEPENDENT), KAREN L. YANOWITZ (ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY)

The study sought to explore the various effects, reactions, and attitudes towards high school dress codes. The participants for this study were asked about violations of the dress code, the gender of those most impacted by the dress code, and overall feelings towards dress codes. Results revealed that while students understood the purpose of a dress code, most agreed that the dress code unfairly targeted women and was less than beneficial to their learning experience.

POSTER 15

HOW DO SCIENTIFIC STORYBOOKS IMPACT CAREGIVER AND CHILD MINDSET AND FAILURE BELIEFS?

JULIA TOMCHO (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY), BROOKE BENZ (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY), EMILY HANGEN (SUNY BROCKPORT), AMANDA HABER (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

We examined how scientific storybook reading may impact caregiver-child dyads (N = 20; aged 6-7) mindset beliefs and engagement in a STEM activity. Caregivers and children were asked about their views of intelligence, failure, and children's persistence on a science task was assessed. The findings indicate that caregivers tend to have moderate expectations of their children's performance, consistent with children's perceptions of their expectations, and children tend to endorse a growth versus fixed mindset.

POSTER 16

HOW DOES FAST FASHION PURCHASING HABITS IMPACT PERCEPTION OF CLIMATE CHANGE?

BRIDGET LONGDEN (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), LILLIAN RODRIGUEZ STEEN (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES)

The current study examined the frequency of college students purchasing habits from fast fashion companies, their understanding of climate change, and their acceptance of climate change. Data was collected from 48 college-age students. Participants responded to a series of questionnaires designed to capture their opinions and attitudes about fast fashion and climate change. Overall, the current study demonstrated that college-age students are knowledgeable about and accepting of climate change and the impact of climate change.

POSTER 17

IDENTIFYING EYE GAZE PATTERNS IN LOW-INCOME MOTHER-INFANT AND FATHER-INFANT PLAY

CATHERINE FISCHER (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

The ability to engage in mutual eye gaze during play is foundational to infant social and communicative development. The current study observed both mother-infant and father-infant play from 75 low-income families with 9-month-old infants to determine the length of mutual eye gaze. Results showed similar amounts of mutual eye gaze between mother-infant dyads and father-infant dyads. These findings suggest that both low-income mothers and fathers are equally engaged with their children during play.

POSTER 18

IDENTIFYING PSYCHOLOGICAL NEED BASED RISKS OF PARENTS LIVING IN HOMELESS SHELTERS

MADISON PALLADINO (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), JANETTE HERBERS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

This study examines how mental health challenges and traumatic experiences impact the fulfillment of basic psychological needs—autonomy, competence, and relatedness—among parents living in homeless shelters. Data from 35 participants highlighted significant negative relationships between psychological distress and all three needs, with adult adversity particularly diminishing feelings of relatedness. These findings emphasize the importance of addressing psychological well-being and creating supportive shelter environments to reduce distress and promote healthier outcomes for parents and their families.

POSTER 19**IN THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS, WHERE ARE WE ACTUALLY GOING?**

TAMHEEDA KHAN (COLBY COLLEGE), LUCY MAGUIRE (COLBY COLLEGE), MOLLY MUELLER (COLBY COLLEGE), RHEA BAKSHI (COLBY COLLEGE), ERIN SHEETS (COLBY COLLEGE)

Valuing happiness, or viewing happiness as a focal goal, is problematic for well-being while prioritizing positivity, or engaging in happiness-promoting behaviors, has the opposite effect. Discrepancy in emotional expectation versus experience offers a potential explanation for this difference. In a sample of 132 college students, prioritizing positivity and valuing happiness were confirmed as distinct phenomena with opposite effects on well-being. Discrepancy in emotional experiences partially mediated the relationship between valuing happiness and well-being.

POSTER 20**INDIRECT ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SEXISM AND STALKING SURVIVOR HEALTH THROUGH POST-TRAUMATIC COGNITIONS**

KELLY SIMONS (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), HANNAH SHIPP (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), MARS DANSIE (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), JORDYN ANDERSON (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), ISABELLA WILSON (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), LAURA WILSON (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON)

This online survey investigated the indirect association between sexism and mental and physical health consequences of stalking through the mechanism of post-traumatic cognitions. Our sample consisted of 236 cisgender women who had experienced stalking. The results suggested that negative views about the self and world accounted for the indirect association between benevolent sexism and three health outcomes. The indirect association between hostile sexism and depression symptoms via self-blame was also statistically significant.

POSTER 21**INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN CAPTIVE SEA LION BEHAVIOR (ZALOPHUS CALIFORNIANUS)**

MARIA PERRINO (MANHATTAN UNIVERSITY), MARIA MAUST-MOHL (MANHATTAN UNIVERSITY)

The California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*) is a charismatic and cognitively advanced species yet little is known about their personalities. In this study, observations of individual behavior, individual use of space, and group use of space were conducted in the

Summer of 2024 on the sea lions at the Bronx Zoo to examine individual differences. Results revealed no significant differences among individuals or the group, however, patterns in their behavior warrant further examination.

POSTER 22**INTERRUPTED JOURNEYS: EXPLORING PREDICTORS OF STUDENT SUCCESS POST-UNIVERSITY SHUTDOWNS**

AARIN MCMAHON (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), DEBORAH WARD (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Within the past year, 28 colleges/ universities have closed their doors—many with little warning. What happens to students at these institutions? The present research explored factors that predict positive social/academic outcomes within a sample (N=93) of so-called "forced transfer" students, i.e., students enrolled at their present university because their original institution closed. Generally, resilience (i.e., sense one can manage the challenge of their university closing) predicted positive outcomes (e.g., greater belonging, higher academic self-efficacy).

POSTER 23**INVESTIGATING ALCOHOL USE, DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, FAMILY HISTORY, AND NICOTINE DEPENDENCE**

ARIEL BEARD (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

I studied smokeless tobacco dependence, cigarette dependence, e-cigarette dependence, alcohol dependence, family history of substance abuse, alcohol abuse, depression, and anxiety as predictors of anxiety and depression. Family history of depression and substance abuse, age, gender, and alcohol dependence predicted depression. Age, family history of anxiety and depression, alcohol dependence, gender, and smokeless tobacco predicted anxiety. Nicotine-based predictors could not be adequately assessed because nicotine use was infrequent in my sample.

POSTER 24**INVESTIGATING ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN NEIGHBORHOOD POLICE PRESENCE AND SLEEP QUALITY**

NICOLE M. HOLBROOK (LEHMAN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MIA BUDESCU (LEHMAN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MARTIN J. DOWNING, JR. (LEHMAN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The purpose of this study is to examine associations between police presence, surveillance, and sleep quality among New York City (NYC) residents. Poor sleep is related to physical and mental health issues. Minorities and those in poverty are disproportionately affected by sleep disorders. Further, research suggests poverty and over-policing may disrupt sleep. Thus, we are conducting a street-intercept survey with 160 residents across four neighborhoods at different levels of residential segregation. Data collection is ongoing.

POSTER 25

IS LOVE ADDICTION ASSOCIATED WITH PERSONALITY DISORDERS AND TRAUMA?

AANI MEHTA (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), LAWRENCE JOSEPHS (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Love addiction (LA), a behavioral addiction, may be associated with certain psychopathologies based on overlapping symptoms: such as narcissistic personality disorder, obsessive-compulsive personality disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder. LA is a controversial concept as it is not yet an official diagnosis. The study is being run online using Qualtrics and participants are being recruited through Amazon Mechanical Turk. Findings will expand current understanding of LA, which can harm an individual, their partners, and their relationships.

POSTER 26

LEARNING ASSISTANTS' IMPACT IN AN UPPER LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY COURSE

KATHERINE MCMENIMAN (WORCESTER STATE COLLEGE), MADISON BREUER (WORCESTER STATE COLLEGE), PHOEBE NELSON (WORCESTER STATE COLLEGE), EMILY SOLTANO (WORCESTER STATE COLLEGE)

The pedagogical intervention of Learning Assistants (LAs) is effective in increasing learning outcomes for students and LAs. Undergraduate students participated as LAs in an upper level psychology course. Students enrolled in this course rated their confidence in understanding relevant concepts before and after the LA intervention. Key findings suggest that LAs help enhance learning in a social science setting. These findings encourage the application of LAs in undergraduate psychology courses.

POSTER 27

LEVERAGING SPECIAL INTERESTS FOR SOCIAL CONNECTION AND COGNITIVE ENGAGEMENT IN PROFOUND AUTISM

AYSHA KHAN (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY), CATHERINE CALDWELL-HARRIS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

This case study explores Mahad, a 20-year-old male with profound autism, severe intellectual disability, and minimal verbal abilities, focusing on how his intense interest in food fosters social connection and cognitive engagement. Through food-related routines, Mahad secures his mother's attention, fulfilling a social drive. His case challenges the deficit-focused view of autism by demonstrating how special interests can facilitate relationships, enhance cognitive stimulation, and inspire strengths-based interventions prioritizing autistic individuals' quality of life.

POSTER 28

LONG TERM MEMORIES OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ACADEMIC LEARNING EPISODES

MIKAELA NEWMAN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), MICHELLE D. LEICHTMAN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

This study explored characteristics of lasting episodic, academic memories. College participants provided four memories from high school, describing: a positive and a negative event when they learned a concept, fact, or skill; and parallel events when they learned something about themselves in an academic context. Timing, emotionality, impact, and functions of remembered events and academic self-efficacy were measured. Memories clustered around transitions. The positivity with which they were recalled was positively correlated with academic self-efficacy.

POSTER 29

MEASURING IMAGERY AND KNOWLEDGE OF APHANTASIA

HANNAH PEROZA (SUNY PLATTSBURGH), WENDY BRAJE (SUNY PLATTSBURGH)

We compared undergraduates' performance on two visual imagery tasks and the Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire to assess the connection between imagery strength and performance. We found no correlation. We also surveyed participants' knowledge of aphantasia (inability to form mental images); participants were aware of the condition and had a good understanding of its causes and incidence.

POSTER 30

MEASURING THE EFFECTS OF STRESS ON IMMEDIATE AND DELAYED EPISODIC MEMORY

ELIZABETH BRUMBAUGH (LYCOMING COLLEGE), HARMONIE KING (LYCOMING COLLEGE), NIDHI

SOBRUN (LYCOMING COLLEGE), SARAH HOLSTEIN (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

This study examined the impact of a physical stressor during encoding on memory recognition and recall. Twenty participants were exposed to a cold-pressor test (CPT) or warm water control during an encoding task. The impact of CPT on immediate (25 min) and delayed (24 hr) memory recall and recognition, as well as cortisol levels, was then assessed. Key findings are that CPT increased immediate and delayed free recall, but not memory recognition or cortisol levels.

POSTER 31

MECHANISTIC INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE BRAIN DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR RECEPTOR TRKB

MARY AVELLA (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY), SHAILESH KUMAR (YALE UNIVERSITY), MOITRAYEE BHATTACHARYYA (YALE UNIVERSITY)

Psychedelics have become a therapeutic treatment for mental illnesses. One mechanism of the targeting of these drugs is the neurotrophic factor BDNF binds to tyrosine kinase receptor B. We wanted to see the oligomeric distribution of TrkB in response to BDNF on the membrane. We grew Expi-293 cells with TrkB. We broke the cells, solubilized the membranes, and checked TrkB protein quality and oligomeric distribution on the membranes. We found more dimer-trimer formation with BDNF.

POSTER 32

MENTAL HEALTH CHALLENGES FACED BY FEMALE COLLEGIATE STUDENT-ATHLETES

SHELBY SWARTZ (HARTWICK COLLEGE), WILLIAM J. KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Mental health struggles impact student-athletes greatly. This study examines the relationship between time of season, life events, and athletic relationships with levels of depression, stress, and anxiety in female student-athletes. No relationship of time was found, but the mental health measures were related to measures of team and coach relationships and performance. This suggests that it's not the time of season, but rather personal performance and personal relationships that are important for athlete mental health.

POSTER 33

MIND AND BODY: MINDFUL SELF-CARE CONNECTS TO BURNOUT AND PERSONALITY

KATELYN AINEY (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY MORTON (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), MADISON MOWER (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), MEGAN O'BRIEN (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), LYLAH MOSLEY (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), DANIEL KIMES (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Neuroticism may moderate the relationship between mindful self-care (MSC) to burnout and emotional intelligence (EI) to burnout. Two-hundred and twenty-five adults participated in a survey regarding their participation in MSC and their levels of neuroticism, EI, and burnout. Results suggest that MSC and neuroticism each individually predict burnout, however neuroticism does not serve as a moderator. Further research should include more diverse samples, and could provide insight into targeted interventions and therapeutic techniques.

POSTER 34

MODERATING EFFECTS OF FOOD ADDICTION ON ROMANTIC AND SEXUAL SATISFACTION

JESSLYN MAGNER (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), LAWRENCE JOSEPHS (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Addictive behavior can be associated with relationship problems. This study examined to what extent food addiction was associated with relationship and sexual satisfaction, while utilizing internalized weight stigma and BMI as possible moderators. Food addiction was negatively correlated with relationship satisfaction, but positively correlated with sexual satisfaction. Food addiction appears to moderate the positive association between relationship and sexual satisfaction, which suggests that food addiction may increase sexual satisfaction in ways antithetical to relationship satisfaction.

POSTER 35

NATURALISTIC OBSERVATION OF PARENT-CHILD INTERACTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITALY

KARYNA FOWLER (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW BUCALOIU (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), CHRIS BOYATZIS (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

We tested cultural differences in physical closeness and affection between parents and young children in the U.S. and Italy by naturalistically observing mothers and fathers with young children in public spaces in both countries. Contrary to prediction, mothers did not differ in their close physical contact, affectionate touches, or attention with their children. U.S. fathers spent more time than Italian fathers in close physical contact with their children and were marginally more attentive.

POSTER 36**NAVIGATING CHALLENGES AND UTILIZING SUPPORTS: LOW-INCOME STUDENTS' COLLEGE EXPERIENCES**

OLIVIA HARDIN (JUNIATA COLLEGE), JOLEYN MARTINO (JUNIATA COLLEGE), SOPHIA REPHOLZ (JUNIATA COLLEGE), KAT WINSTEAD (JUNIATA COLLEGE), KATHRYN WESTCOTT (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

This study examines the challenges faced by low-income STEM students and how they utilize various supports to navigate these challenges. Interviews were conducted with seven undergraduate students and coded using thematic analysis. Initial analysis revealed the importance of autonomy within the student and motivation to overcome challenges. Family provides a range of supports, including "blind-support", which links to consistent self-drive demonstrated by students to overcome challenges. Implications for families and colleges will be discussed.

POSTER 37**NAVIGATING COLLEGE: WHO DO STUDENTS IDENTIFY AS THEIR PRIMARY SUPPORT AND WHY?**

YUANYUAN SUNCHEN (JUNIATA COLLEGE), GEUNMIN KIM (JUNIATA COLLEGE), ZOE BILES (JUNIATA COLLEGE), JILLIAN DALANSKY (JUNIATA COLLEGE), KATHRYN WESTCOTT (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

This mixed-methods study aims to understand who first-year college students identify as their primary support and how these sources align with the types of support identified by Malecki and Demaray (2003). Initial analysis revealed similar levels of support across different relationship types. Parents were most frequently identified as the primary source of support, providing important emotional support to promote college success. Implications as well as future directions for research will be discussed.

POSTER 38**NAVIGATING TWO WORLDS: BILINGUALISM AND CULTURAL IDENTITY**

NATALY LOZA (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), SORA ROSEN (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), MARIA FRACASSO (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

One dimension of identity is cultural identity. This study determined whether language use, language proficiency, and age of language acquisition predict cultural identification among English-Spanish bilingual college students. Participants completed an online survey evaluating how their reported language relates to their identification with American and Hispanic

cultures. Overall, this study helps researchers understand the relationship between language and identity while allowing participants to reflect on their cultural background and its influence on personal identity.

POSTER 39**PERSONALITY AND TROUBLED ZZZ'S: LINKING NEUROTICISM, NIGHTMARE FREQUENCY, AND SENSORY PROCESSING SENSITIVITY.**

ABBIE O'BRIEN (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY MORTON (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Nightmares have been linked to the personality traits of neuroticism and sensory processing sensitivity. This study explored all three variables together in a cross-sectional design with American adults (N = 138). Neuroticism and sensory processing sensitivity individually predicted nightmare frequency, but there was no significant interaction. Future research should focus on larger, more diverse samples to provide insights into necessary interventions.

POSTER 40**PERSONALITY DISORDER-LIKE SYMPTOMS IN PARENTS AND RELATIONSHIP CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFSPRING**

ELSA E. GRAF (BUFFALO STATE UNIVERSITY), JILL M. NORVILITIS (BUFFALO STATE UNIVERSITY)

The relationship between parents and their offspring can impact the attachment style of the offspring later in life. This study examined the relationship between personality disorder-like symptoms in parents, as reported by participants, and its effect on independence, self-esteem, and attachment among 275 participants. Independence, self-esteem, and attachment were all found to be related to rates of personality disorder-like symptoms in parents.

POSTER 41**PHONE USE POSTURE AS A PREDICTOR OF CONVERGENCE INSUFFICIENCY**

EMMA BLAIR (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), OLIVIA KRAYNAK (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), SHAUN COOK (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), AMY DESMOND (PURSUIT VISION CENTER), SHAWN GALLAGHER (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Phone use posture was hypothesized to predict convergence ability in binocular participants. A sample of students (n=55, M=21.13 years) participated in near point of convergence (NPC) tasks. Scores were compared with a measure of phone reading distance

and the Convergence Insufficiency Symptom Survey (CISS), designed to identify convergence insufficiency. Phone reading distance did not correlate with NPC. Surprisingly, neither did the CISS which suggested that several participants had difficulty with convergence. These findings are explored.

POSTER 42

PREDICTING CHILDREN'S EMOTION DEVELOPMENT: EFFECT OF PARENTAL COGNITIONS AND EMOTION SOCIALIZATION PRACTICES

BREENA KEEFE (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER), LEENA TWAL (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER), YIHENG FANG (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER), MELISSA STURGE-APPLE (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER), PATRICK DAVIES (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER)

The current study examined the effects of parental Lack of Empathetic Awareness and Role Reversal beliefs on distinct emotion socialization practices, and their impact on children's developmental outcomes over time. Results indicate that there are gender differences in parenting, such that mothers' and fathers' cognitions and emotion-socialization practices predict different outcomes in children. Mothers' Lack of Empathetic Awareness, and fathers' socialization strategies differentially predicted child outcomes, suggesting they uniquely influence children's development.

POSTER 43

PREDICTORS OF STUDENT ENGAGEMENT

ANNA SCHREINER (MANHATTAN UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH KALAJ (MANHATTAN UNIVERSITY), ARNO KOLZ (MANHATTAN UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to test whether personality types and school spirit affect student engagement. Results showed a significant correlation between conscientiousness and extraversion with general attendance. Extroversion was a significant predictor of attendance at social events while agreeableness was significant for academic event attendance. Organizational Assimilation, a factor of school spirit, significantly predicted attendance at volunteer events.

POSTER 44

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS ON BEHAVIORAL ATTENTIONAL MEASURES AND MOOD DIFFERENCES IN YOUNG ADULTS

LEIGH LUSTIG (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), GILA COHEN (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY -

NEW BRUNSWICK), NATALIE PUCHETA (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), PRANITA SANNIDHI (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), ZALIYNA HINA (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), MARGARET INGATE (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

This study investigates the relationship between attentional measures, anxiety, and depression. 24 undergraduate students reported quality of life (QOL), anxiety, and depressive symptoms on a questionnaire before completing a cognitive task. Anxiety and depressive symptoms and QOL did not predict reaction time (RT) or accuracy for stimuli. Block and stimulus significantly affected accuracy; stimuli's interaction with block significantly influenced RT. Sex did not significantly relate to block, stimuli, and their interaction for RT or accuracy.

POSTER 45

PSYCHOLOGICAL COPING STRATEGIES FOR MYALGIC ENCEPHALOMYELITIS/CHRONIC FATIGUE SYNDROME: ENCOURAGING FUTURE RESEARCH

KAYLEE FINCH (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE NEW YORK), ISA-MARIE KREUZINGER (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), GABRIELA VILORIO (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), OLIVIA CICILEY (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), SWEETIE SHAKYA (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), MARK BRENNAN-ING (BROOKDALE CENTER FOR HEALTHY AGING, HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANNA EGBERT (PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT, ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK, BROOKLYN)

Coping strategies help individuals manage stress, but which strategies are employed by people with Myalgic Encephalomyelitis / Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (ME/CFS), which generates high levels of stress, remains poorly understood. Our analysis of data from an online survey comparing individuals with ME/CFS to demographically matched controls revealed that those with ME/CFS tend to adopt less effective coping strategies, including higher levels of self-blame and lower engagement in religious or spiritual beliefs and practices.

POSTER 46

RECONNECTING MINDFULNESS TO ITS BUDDHIST ROOTS

EMILY LARGE (PENN STATE HARRISBURG A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), LAURA HEISICK (PENN STATE HARRISBURG A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Mindfulness is a well-established mode of treatment for depression and anxiety with ancient Buddhist roots. While originally a religious practice, its diagnostic- and treatment-oriented teachings surrounding suffering have lent themselves to modern Western psychology. In addition to mindfulness, Buddhism prescribes the interconnected practices of non-attachment, impermanence, lovingkindness, and compassion. This study explores the addition of these practices to mindfulness and their effects on depression, anxiety, and stress levels.

POSTER 47

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE FIVE FACTOR MODEL AND ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER

GABRIELA SOLIS (SUNY CORTLAND), MIRANDA ALDRICH (SUNY CORTLAND), SEBASTIAN PATINO (SUNY CORTLAND), NICOLETTE DECICCO (SUNY CORTLAND), ALEXANDRA VIZGAITIS (SUNY CORTLAND)

The Five Factor Model (FFM) has been applied to personality pathology, including antisocial personality disorder (ASPD). We examined links between FFM trait domains and ASPD in a sample of N = 305 university students. We measured FFM domains and ASPD via self-report using the DSM-5-TR model and the Alternative Model for Personality Disorders (AMPD). Results showed FFM trait domains predicted substantial variance in ASPD, with agreeableness and conscientiousness as the strongest (negative) predictors.

POSTER 48

RESEARCHING THE PERSEVERATION SKILLS OF LANGUAGE IN BILINGUAL COLLEGE STUDENTS

CAMILA VASQUEZ (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Bilingual college students experiencing instruction in only one language (English) were asked when they first learned their two languages, how often they speak the second language, and their language proficiency in speaking, understanding, and reading. Analyses compared students self-reported proficiency as well as if English was their dominant language. Results showed mostly equivalent proficiency ratings. The only significant finding was students reporting English was not their dominant language reported lower English reading proficiency.

POSTER 49

RHYTHMS OF REDUCTION: HARNESSING MUSIC FOR EMOTIONAL REGULATION

AINSLEY BONANG (COLBY COLLEGE), KAYA ROBIN (COLBY COLLEGE), CAROLINE TURNER (COLBY COLLEGE), SAMUEL XUE (COLBY COLLEGE), ERIN SHEETS (COLBY COLLEGE)

Music can be used as a strategy for anxiety reduction, with some styles of music more effective in reducing anxiety than others. A sample of 130 college students completed an anxiety elicitation followed by listening to a music sample varying in valence (positive vs. negative) and arousal (high vs. low). All four styles of music significantly reduced participants' anxiety, and participants who were assigned the calm music (low-arousal, positive-valence) experienced the greatest reduction in anxiety.

POSTER 50

SAVING TIME: COGNITIVE ABILITY AND COMPREHENDING SPED-UP EDUCATIONAL VIDEOS

MAX WALSH (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), LISA KORENMAN (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

This study examined how video playback speed affects learning, considering the role of cognitive ability. Participants watched a TED Talk at different speeds and then took a comprehension quiz and an IQ test. We predicted comprehension would decline at faster speeds, but higher-IQ individuals would maintain better understanding. These findings will shed light on how technology and individual cognitive abilities interact to shape learning, especially in customizing digital learning and interventions.

POSTER 51

SES AND GENDER HOMOPHILY ACROSS GRADES

CLAIRE GALLION (VASSAR COLLEGE), ALLAN CLIFTON (VASSAR COLLEGE)

People tend to be drawn toward others similar to them when forming relationships. There is little research about socioeconomic status and gender homophily and their interactions in social network research. The current study seeks to fill in these gaps. We collected our data in three waves, asking students questions about demographic information, their relationships with other students, etc. This research may help to further understanding of SES and gender homophily

POSTER 52

SOCIAL CONNECTION AND DAILY ACTIVITY: IT'S INFLUENCE ON LONELINESS AND LIFE SATISFACTION

AMANDA HOLMES (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY),
AMBER NORWOOD (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the impact of social connection and structured daily activities on loneliness and life satisfaction in adults aged 65 or older. Aging populations are at increased risk for loneliness and social isolation, which can negatively affect health and well-being. The study explores if social connection and participation in structured daily activities influence feelings of loneliness and life satisfaction. Participants will complete a survey on demographics, loneliness, life satisfaction, social connectedness, and daily activities.

POSTER 53

SOCIAL SUPPORT AND NON-FATAL OPIOID OVERDOSE RISK: EXPLORATION IN DIFFERENCES BY DEPRESSION

PATRICE WILEY (MERCY COLLEGE), MARIA KHAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), YUYU CHEN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH), REBECCA TRENZ (MERCY COLLEGE), LUTHER ELLIOTT (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH), ALEXANDER BENNETT (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH)

This research examines the relationship between social support and non-fatal opioid overdose risk, with depression as a potential modifier. This study is a secondary data analysis of a NYC-based sample of people who use illicit opioids (N = 577). In the overall sample, overdose risk was significantly associated with support from using ($p = 0.018$) and non-using ($p = 0.004$) networks. Depression modified this relationship. Findings encourage addressing support and depression in overdose prevention efforts.

POSTER 54

STRATEGIES IN SOCIALIZATION: INVESTIGATING APPROACHES IN HYPOTHETICAL PARENT-CHILD CONVERSATIONS ABOUT RACE

ALYSSA BOUCHER (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY), NATALIE HAGERTY (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY), THOMAS NOVY (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

Understanding caregivers' attitudes toward discussing racism with their children provides insight into their socialization practices. In a study of 333 participants, caregivers were asked about their socialization conversations about the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement. Coded responses revealed five categories of caregiver attitudes toward the BLM movement. Results highlight differences in how families address conversations about race and equity, focusing on

parents' hypothetical approaches using strategies like anti-racism, moral guidance, and vigilance.

POSTER 55

STUDENT EXPERIENCES WITH LABOR-BASED GRADING CONTRACTS

MARINA K. FERRO (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), GIANNA DEPINA (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), NIKASH KALE (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), NICOLE FERNANDEZ (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), JEAN C. PICADO (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), JASMINE A. MENA (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

Labor-based grading contracts (LBGC) separate grades from feedback. According to prior Research, with LBGCs students perceive decreased stress, course clarity, fairness, control over their grade, and are less likely to fail or withdraw from a course. Despite the promise of LBGCs, little is known about student experiences and perceptions with this approach. Preliminary results of this qualitative study include perceived advantages and disadvantages of LBGCs and recommendations for students and instructors when using LBGC.

POSTER 56

TESTOSTERONE AND VARIABILITY IN SUBCLINICAL PSYCHOPATHY

LILY ANASTASI (CANISIUS COLLEGE), SUSAN K. PUTNAM (CANISIUS UNIVERSITY), NATHAN L. ARBUCKLE (CANISIUS UNIVERSITY)

Psychopathy is a disorder that describes those who are low in empathy and high in impulsivity, and is overwhelmingly seen in men. These characteristics share a similarity to testosterone, which is often linked to aggression and is much higher in men. We report data measuring the association between resting testosterone and self-reported psychopathy in an undergraduate sample. We find no relationship between psychopathy and testosterone in the full sample, or in subsamples split by sex.

POSTER 57

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN TEACHER WORKLOAD, SUPPORT, JOB SATISFACTION, AND SPECIAL NEEDS STUDENTS

JESSICA NOWAKOWSKI (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Teacher retention is a problem and research has been working on identifying contributing factors. Teachers with a heavier workload are likely to report lower levels of job satisfaction, however, teachers with

higher levels of perceived support are likely to report higher levels of job satisfaction. Despite implications from previous research, higher percentages of special needs students in the classroom was associated with lower workload, marginally associated with job satisfaction, and not associated with perceived support.

POSTER 58

THE COLLEGE EXPERIENCE OF NEURODIVERGENT STUDENTS AT MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY

ARCHIE BIRD (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), JULIA MACEY (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), JAMIE GOODWIN (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This qualitative study examined how neurodivergence shapes college students' experience at Monmouth University, how these students perceive the support that the university provides to them, as well as perceptions of how they might be better supported. Twenty-one undergraduate college students completed an online survey eliciting open-ended responses regarding the students' neurodivergent identity, its impact on college experience, and perceptions of acceptance and support at Monmouth University. Results from the thematic content analysis will be discussed.

POSTER 59

THE ROLE OF BLACK WOMEN LEADERS IN CHALLENGING SYSTEMIC INEQUITIES IN HEALTHCARE

VICTORIA AMAYA-RODRIGUEZ (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY), BINTA DIAKITE (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

This study aims to explore the challenges faced by Black women leaders in healthcare, highlighting the barriers perpetuated by racial discrimination and gender bias. Findings from the content analysis of five structured interviews found recurring themes of tokenization, microaggression, exclusion, and performative equity. The results underscore the need for inclusive leadership to dismantle oppressive structures, emphasizing the critical role of Black women in advancing health equity and reshaping public health.

POSTER 60

THE SILENT STRUGGLE: EXAMINING MENTAL HEALTH CARE DISPARITIES IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

GEUNMIN KIM (JUNIATA COLLEGE), KATHRYN WESTCOTT (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Rural areas experience more barriers to accessing mental health care (Cheesmond et al., 2019). Attitudinal barriers, such as stigma and stoicism, and structural barriers like limited insurance and transportation access, are identified as key factors affecting service initiation. Demographic factors also play a significant role in shaping these barriers. The study aims to explore these barriers by gathering information from local providers and proposing evidence-based improvements for the local mental health service.

POSTER 61

THEATRE AS INTERVENTION AGAINST AUTISM STIGMA: BROADWAY'S HOW TO DANCE IN OHIO

MELISSA GARBER (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE FIORI (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This longitudinal research project examines whether a live theatrical performance decreases autism stigma among audience members. The research followed a pretest-posttest design, including a survey of audience members right before, 48 hours, and two weeks after the performance. We expected autism stigma to decrease and remain lower two weeks after the performance. Results show a significant difference in levels of autism stigma after viewing the performance and a significant interaction with gender.

POSTER 62

THROUGH THEIR EYES: PERCEPTIONS OF SERIAL KILLERS, OFFENDERS, AND NON-OFFENDERS

EMILY WEBSTER (FRANKLIN PIERCE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines sex differences in serial killing through social and evolutionary lenses, focusing on public perceptions of trustworthiness, likability, and danger based on an individuals' eyes. Using black-and-white, counterbalanced images of serial killers, other offenders, and non-offenders, participants will rate these attributes using validated scales. A 2x3 MANOVA will analyze the effects of gender and offender category, with hypotheses predicting gendered biases favoring females. Findings aim to enhance forensic profiling and judicial practices.

POSTER 63

UNDERSTANDING INFANT VOCABULARY GROWTH THROUGH EEG MU RHYTHM DURING ACTION PROCESSING

ALI MOHIUDDIN (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), KELSEY DAVINSON (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), LAUREN BRYANT (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

The sensorimotor EEG mu rhythm, a measure of the neural mirroring system, may offer insight into language production during infancy. This study investigates whether 12-month-olds' mu rhythm desynchronization (MRD) during action observation is related to parent-reported vocabulary production from 12-24 months. We hypothesize that greater MRD will be associated with higher productive vocabulary, particularly for nouns. These findings may provide insight into early motor-language integration and the role of the mirroring system in language development.

POSTER 64

UNINFORMED CONSENT?: PARTICIPANT COMPREHENSION OF CONSENT FORMS

KAITLYN CARR (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY),
DEBORAH WARD (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY),
CLARE CONRY-MURRAY (JOHNS HOPKINS
UNIVERSITY)

Although research participation requires informed consent, participants may not fully understand the content of consent forms. Participants (N=228) were randomly assigned to read one pair of consent forms, out of eight total variations. Forms varied in terms of reading level, format, and interactivity. Use of interactive questions improved comprehension, but lowered reading level and use of bullet-point formatting did not. Therefore, use of interactive questions in consent forms may improve participant comprehension of studies.

POSTER 65

USING AI TO GENERATE PERSONALITY TESTS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

HANNAH BURGOYNE (MANHATTAN UNIVERSITY),
MADELINE BRAUN (MANHATTAN UNIVERSITY), ARNO
KOLZ (MANHATTAN UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to see if two popular AI models, ChatGPT and Claude, could generate reliable tests of the Big-5 personality traits without inappropriately copying popular published scales. Both models were able to generate sufficiently unique items after only three prompt interactions. ChatGPT succeeded in producing 5 reliable scales, while Claude only produced one. The items generated by ChatGPT, but not Claude, demonstrated high factor loadings on the appropriate scales.

POSTER 66

USING SOCIAL NORMS MARKETING TO REDUCE STIGMATIZATION OF MENTAL HEALTH AND SELF-DISCLOSURE

GABRIELLE JAMIESON (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON),
JESSICA NOLAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

The present study examined the use of social norms marketing to reduce mental health stigma (MHS) and increase positive attitudes towards self-disclosure. Participants were informed that either 22% or 70% of adults experience mental health struggles. After reading a vignette describing someone self-disclosing mental illness, participants completed MHS and self-disclosure attitude scales. The manipulation impacted perceived prevalence of mental illness but failed to influence stigma or self-disclosure attitudes, potentially indicating increasing public mental health awareness.

POSTER 67

VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF LIFE: EFFECTS OF LIGHTNESS HETEROGENEITY

JESSICA COYLE (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), MARIA
PERRINO (MANHATTAN UNIVERSITY), JULIA CIAMPA
(MANHATTAN UNIVERSITY), JAY FRIEDENBERG
(MANHATTAN UNIVERSITY)

This study used varying ratios of black-and-white elements in a circular dot pattern to test for the effects of variety on ratings of beauty and interest. Perceived beauty was greatest for completely homogenous patterns, while interest ratings were higher for heterogeneous ones.

POSTER 68

WEIGHT BIAS AMONG COUNSELING TRAINEES

LEAH WARDWELL (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF
PENNSYLVANIA), RACHEL MACINTYRE (MILLERSVILLE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), SHAUN COOK
(MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA),
ELIZABETH THYRUM (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF
PENNSYLVANIA)

Weight bias can negatively impact the treatment of overweight individuals. Graduate students and clinicians completed an online survey with a case study, photograph, and questionnaires. It was hypothesized that participants who received the "overweight" photograph would display more tentativeness and prescribe more eating-based symptoms and diagnoses than participants who received the "average weight" photograph. There were no significant differences between groups. Future directions are discussed to improve research on weight bias in therapeutic settings.

POSTER 69**WHAT DOES YOUR EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE TELL YOU ABOUT YOUR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT?**

ASHLEY CARTER (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM DISCH (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates the relationships between emotional intelligence (EI), perceived stress (PSS), and academic achievement (AA) in undergraduates (N = 89). Results revealed significant differences in AA and EI scores based on stress levels and highlighted the strong interrelations between EI, PSS, and GPA in predicting AA. Moderate and large effect sizes suggest that these findings have practical significance, emphasizing the importance of EI and stress in academic success.

POSTER 70**WHEN TOUGH ISN'T ENOUGH, BUILD MENTAL STRENGTH**

TERRENCE BOLTON (RIDER UNIVERSITY), GARY BROSVIC (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

Division I athletes (254 female and 286 male) completed these scales: Psychological Performance Inventory, Resilience, GRIT, Purpose in Life, and the Flourishing. GRIT were rank-ordered and formed into terciles, and scores of each measure above were significantly higher for those in the upper than in the middle and lower terciles, and higher for those in the middle than the lower tercile. Results suggest that developing GRIT facilitates building mental toughness, a key attribute of athletes.

POSTER 71**WHERE NEXT? YOUNG ADULTS' MOTIVATION TOWARDS OR AGAINST A COLLEGE PATH**

GRACE OBOYLE (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), LILLIAN RODRIGUEZ STEEN (ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES), KATLYN FARNUM (SIENA COLLEGE), ANNE GILMAN (SUNY ALBANY)

Undergraduate students have a variety of motives for wanting to further their education. Research has aimed to clarify the reasons students choose to attend college with a focus on students' motivation and rationale. The current study aimed to gain a broader understanding of why young adults choose to pursue an undergraduate education and their feelings regarding the choice. Largely, results indicate that motivations included a desire for further education and to obtain their career goals.

POSTER 72**WORKING MEMORY CAPACITY, TIME INDUCED STRESS, AND READING COMPREHENSION**

OLIVIA CARR (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), MARK RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Previous research indicates a positive correlation between working memory capacity (WMC) and reading comprehension (RC) as well as an effect, both positive and negative, of stress on complex cognitive functions. 147 college students completed a RC task with half the trials timed, a WMC task, and an anxiety scale. The time limit on the RC task had no effect on RC, but those with higher WMC had greater RC.

POSTER 73**COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF THEIR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: WHO, WHAT, WHERE, AND WHEN.**

JULIA WSZOLEK (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), AMY JOH (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

How do young adults view their own cultural development? We will ask college students to indicate the importance of who they spend time with (e.g., friends, family), what they do (activities, entertainment), and where they interact (living conditions) to learn about and understand their culture. We will also examine if and when (before and after starting college) the relative importance of various factors changes to explore developmental shifts in college students' perception of cultural identity.

POSTER 74**I CAN FIX YOU**

ALLYSSA ERIANNE (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), GARY LEWANDOWSKI (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The current study explores the association between attachment style, empathy, and self-silencing on an individual's motivation to fix partners in relationships. 97 students responded to surveys assessing attachment anxiety, empathy level, self-silencing frequency, and fixing partners for growth or settling. Through a correlational design, attachment style was not significant, empathy level was significant in fixing a partner for growth but not settling, and self-silencing was significant in fixing a partner for settling but not growth.

POSTER 75**WHEN CONTEXT MATTERS: DIFFERENTIATING THE ROLE OF ENCODING CONTEXT ON MEMORY REPRESENTATIONS**

KATHERINE ARCHER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK), KIMELE PERSAUD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK)

While some past research suggests that objects and their constituent features are stored in memory as unbound representations, other evidence points to bound storage. The structure of these representations may vary based on the encoding task. This study investigated the effect of three encoding contexts on object-feature recognition. Results revealed that accuracy varied by encoding context, and differed as a function of response time, suggesting that encoding context impacts how object-features are represented in memory.

POSTER 76**IMPACT OF APPROACH AND AVOIDANCE MOTIVATIONS ON TIME MANAGEMENT DURING ADMINISTRATIVE WORK**

MIROSLAVA NEBUNU (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), LAURA EGAN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

The study explored how approach and avoidance motivations relate to time management in administrative work under stress and time pressure. Approach motivation (left frontal EEG activity) was reduced from baseline to during administrative work. Greater approach motivation was related to better performance on some tasks under time pressure, suggesting that companies may be able to tailor deadlines and tasks for employees to avoid potential burnout.

POSTER 77**EXPLORING ETHNIC-RACIAL IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT AMONG TRANSRACIAL ADOPTEES**

RUTH BABICH (CLARK UNIVERSITY), JAY NUNEZ (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ANA K. MARCELO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Transracial adoptees (TRAs) are typically BIPOC who are raised by White parents, may experience a complex ethnic-racial identity (ERI) development thus creating a need to understand how they make meaning of their ERI. Sixteen emerging adult TRAs were interviewed with questions focused on experiences meaningful to their ethnic-racial identity development. Findings highlight the complexities of the TRA identity which provide insight on TRA resilience, stressors and

the need for culturally-informed resources based on TRA experiences.

Saturday, March 8, 2025
4:00pm – 5:00pm

Symposium

Broadhurst/Belasco

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM V
Saturday, March 8, 2025
4:00pm – 5:00pm

AI AND EI: HUMAN RIGHTS AND MENTAL HEALTH CHALLENGES IN GLOBAL POPULATIONS

PAULINA SIPILIAN (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Artificial Intelligence has revolutionized mental health support, offering scalable, cost-effective solutions. However, its reliance on technology excludes vulnerable populations lacking basic access to electricity and Wi-Fi. Emotional Intelligence (EI), emphasizing empathy, mindfulness, and meaning-making, complements AI's strengths, addressing human-centered mental health needs. This paper discusses the Seven Step Integrative Healing Model, combining biopsychosocial and eco-spiritual approaches to enhance EI. By synergizing AI and EI, we propose a holistic, equitable framework for global mental health interventions.

Presentations**AI and EI: Human Rights and Mental Health Challenges in Global Populations**

by Paulina Sipilian (ATOP MeaningfulWorld), Ani Kalayjian (ATOP MeaningfulWorld), Romance Albarqawi (ATOP MeaningfulWorld), Rachida Mohammedi (Rashateachings, Spain)

Saturday, March 8, 2025
4:00pm – 5:00pm

Paper

Odets

LEARNING PAPERS: ASSOCIATIVE LEARNING
Saturday, March 8, 2025
4:00pm – 5:00pm

4:00pm – 4:10pm

AN ASSOCIATIVE ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY LEARNING IN HUMANS

ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY),
 SANTIAGO CASTIELLO (YALE UNIVERSITY)

People learned to place up to 8 abstract stimuli into two categories (objects found in the northern vs southern hemisphere). We then assessed reversal learning in which all or just some of the exemplars in each category were reversed and observed superior learning of "total" over "partial" reversals. These findings do not support a simple associative model that only includes direct exemplar-category associations. Instead, we suggest how a multi-layered network approach can explain these results.

4:15pm – 4:25pm

DOES REWARD-PAIRED STIMULUS AND THE REWARD ITSELF ACTIVATE THE SAME INTERNAL REPRESENTATION?

JENNIFER ABRAMS (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE CENTER), NORMAN TU (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE CENTER), ANDREW R. DELAMATER (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Rats learned to choose one response lever after non-contingent presentation of a pellet (O1) but a different response after sucrose (O2). Each correct response was rewarded, either immediately or after a 5s delay, with the opposite reward type (O1: R1-O2, O2: R2-O1). All rats were then given differential Pavlovian training (A-O1, B-O2), before testing whether these cues could substitute for the outcomes in the choice task. Results suggest that training with delayed rewards promote substitution.

4:30pm – 4:40pm

LATENT INHIBITION IN HUMANS: CHALLENGING ITS PLACE IN ASSOCIATIVE LEARNING

ADRIANNA AGNELLO (SUNY-BINGHAMTON), JAMES WITNAUER (SUNY-BROCKPORT), JEREMIE

JOZEFOWIEZ (UNIVERSITY OF LILLE), RALPH MILLER (SUNY-BINGHAMTON)

Three experiments investigated latent inhibition (LI) with humans in evaluative and predictive conditioning. Despite the literature suggesting LI is ubiquitous, across various pre-exposure durations, cue-outcome relationships, masking tasks, and control stimuli, findings were inconsistent: Experiment 1 showed weak LI effects, Experiment 2 failed to produce LI, and Experiment 3 found a weak LI trend in reaction times for CS+ cues in Phase 2. These results challenge LI as a benchmark for models of associative learning.

4:45pm – 4:55pm

THE NATURE OF TASTE + ODOR WITHIN-COMPOUND ASSOCIATIONS

ROBERT BATSELL (KALAMAZOO COLLEGE)

To examine the within-compound association formed during A+/AX+ conditioning, rats received aversive compound conditioning followed by extinction of CS X to observe the effect on CS A. Initially, taste extinction weakened the aversion to odor, but odor extinction did not alter the taste aversion. Subsequent studies showed after altering the associative value of the taste before compound conditioning, odor extinction weakens the taste aversion. These results provide evidence of a bidirectional within-compound association.

Saturday, March 8, 2025
4:00pm – 5:00pm

Symposium

Ziegfeld

**SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM: THIS DOESN'T FIT!
 RETHINKING PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSTRUCTS
 THROUGH TRANSNATIONAL CONVERSATIONS**
Saturday, March 8, 2025
4:00pm – 5:00pm

CHAIR: BRETT STOUDT

**THIS DOESN'T FIT! RETHINKING
 PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSTRUCTS THROUGH
 TRANSNATIONAL CONVERSATIONS**

BRETT STOUDT (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER)

This panel brings together transnational perspectives from Chile, the Philippines, India, Brazil, and El Salvador to offer new epistemic frameworks for understanding culturally- rooted psychological experiences, rooted in queer, critical, and anti-caste

perspectives. Transnationally we contest deficit-based frameworks, challenge the conceptual hegemony of the Global North and through innovative methodologies we examine how global structures shape human behavior and resistance, foregrounding autonomy and self-determination and expanding psychological constructs beyond Global North paradigms.

Presentations

Troubling

by Varnica Arora (CUNY Graduate Center)

Sexual dissidence: Bodies in Protest in Chile 1980s/1990s

by Carla Gonzalez Paul (CUNY Graduate Center)

Queer Autonomy and Embodied Action in the Philippines

by Beatriz Torre (CUNY Graduate Center and University of the Philippines)

Globalized gay culture, homonationalism and the queer politics in the Global South and its diaspora

by Joao Carvalha (CUNY Graduate Center)

With (and against) nature: Three generations narrate human-nature relations in El Salvador through war, global capitalism and climate change

by Juan Carlos Garcia Rivera (CUNY Graduate Center)

Discussant

Brett Stoudt (CUNY Graduate Center)

Saturday, March 8, 2025

4:00pm – 5:00pm

Symposium

Wilder

**CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM:
UNDERSTANDING COMPLEX TRAUMA: INSIGHTS
FROM FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGISTS
Saturday, March 8, 2025
4:00pm – 5:00pm**

UNDERSTANDING COMPLEX TRAUMA: INSIGHTS FROM FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGISTS

CHERYL PARADIS (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This presentation features three forensic psychologists examining complex trauma within legal contexts. We will discuss psychological assessment of domestic violence across diverse populations, assessment of

generational trauma in family court settings, and the role of forensic psychologists in evaluating trauma for mitigation defenses. Our aim is to educate attendees on these critical issues, enhancing understanding and advocacy for trauma-affected individuals in the justice system.

Presentations

Understanding Complex Trauma: Insights from Forensic Psychologists

by Cheryl Paradis (Marymount Manhattan College), Chase Martin (Forensic Psychiatric Evaluation Court Clinic, New York City Health + Hospitals), Fiona Radcliffe (Forensic Psychiatric Evaluation Court Clinic New York City Health + Hospitals)

Discussant

Cheryl Paradis (Marymount Manhattan College)

Saturday, March 8, 2025

4:00pm – 5:00pm

Paper

Julliard/Imperial

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: DESIGN FOR SUCCESS

Saturday, March 8, 2025

4:00pm – 5:00pm

CHAIR: WARREN REICH

4:00pm – 4:10pm

ACADEMIC CONFIDANTES PROVIDE SPECIALIZED SUPPORT FOR STUDENTS' IDENTITY TRANSITION INTO COLLEGE

WARREN REICH (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), AMY DOMBACH (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA MATTHEISS (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY)

We identified and counted academic confidantes (NumAC) from social network descriptions provided by 329 first-year students. Students also described their academic identity using a trait checklist, then completed scales of life satisfaction, depression, loneliness, social support, self-efficacy, and academic intrinsic motivation. NumAC was correlated with intrinsic motivation, life satisfaction, and low depression. Negative academic identity trait content was correlated with all outcome measures. Race and/or first-generation status was correlated with life satisfaction, self-efficacy, and depression.

4:15pm – 4:25pm

**EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF AUTISTIC-LED
AUTISM INSTRUCTION FOR EDUCATION
PROFESSIONALS**

DANIEL BATKIN (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY),
ASHNA ASHRAF (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND,
CUNY), MADISEN CUTLER (COLLEGE OF STATEN
ISLAND, CUNY), MICHELLE GUZMAN (COLLEGE OF
STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), YASMIN ZAYED (COLLEGE OF
STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), MIKAELA ELLIOT (THE
GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY), KRISTEN GILLESPIE-
LYNCH (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY, COLLEGE OF
STATEN ISLAND, CUNY)

Educators have the power to make a positive difference for autistic people from very early on, but are themselves in need of training to learn how to do so. Training delivered by autistic people appears to have the greatest impact. Aiming to evaluate one such training, we found many numerical changes in educator's attitudes toward autism, shifting away from stereotypes and toward neurodiversity-affirming viewpoints. Further research should compare training delivered by neurotypical and autistic instructors.

4:30pm – 4:40pm

**WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU ARE BORED IN
CLASS?**

ASHTON TRICE (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY),
ANTONIO TOSCANO (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY),
DAVID MORALES (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY),
DYLAN FORD (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), JOSHUA
MACKENZIE (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

One-hundred-twenty undergraduates responded to questions about their strategies for dealing with boredom in the classroom. Their results were compared to their GPAs and scores of the Short Boredom Proneness Scale. Having no strategies was related to high Boredom Proneness, while going on-line and other "taking a break" strategies were strongly related to low GPAs. Activities related to organization and elaboration correlated with both higher grades and lower Boredom Proneness.

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