

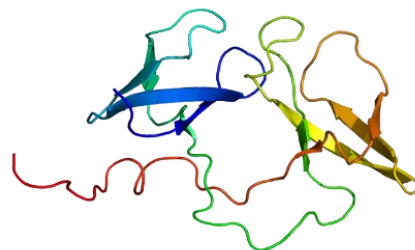
Dan Foti (foti@purdue.edu)

Overarching research question:

Who is most at risk for developing **depression**, and *why*?



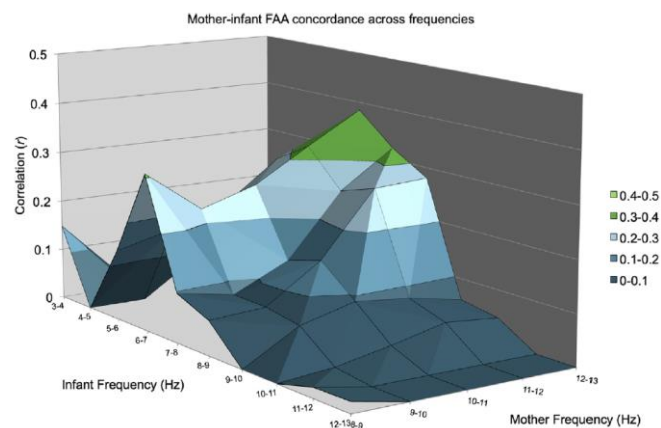
Primary tool: EEG



X-linked genetic vulnerability



Developmental specificity



Intergenerational transmission of risk



Home-based EEG assessment

Physical activity, social support, and mental health



Libby Richards, PhD, RN
Associate Professor
School of Nursing



Kelly L LeMaire, PhD, HSPP

Clinical Assistant Professor

Assistant Director of Purdue Psychology Treatment & Research Clinics

Co-director of HHS Diversity, Equity, & Inclusion Science Consortium

Research: Evidence-based Treatments and Diversity, Equity, & Inclusion (DEI)
Training

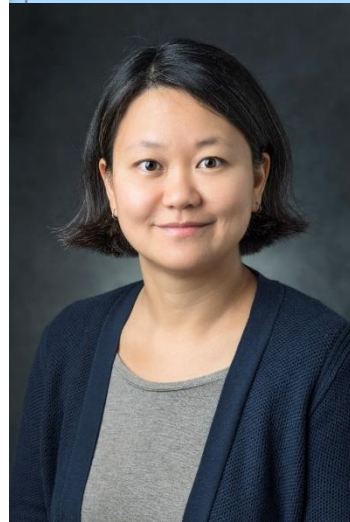
1. Development and Evaluation of Culturally Conscious Intake and Case Conceptualization Tools for Clinical Psychology Training Programs
2. Multicultural Case Consultation Models
Model utilized at at least 10 different training institutions nationwide
3. DEI curriculums for higher education settings
4. Well-CAST
Training graduate student clinicians to deliver evidence-based treatments to caregivers of children with rare neurodevelopmental disorders and syndromes (Angelman Syndrome, Prader-Willi Syndrome, Williams Syndrome)

Zhao Ma (zhaoma@purdue.edu)

Overarching research question:

How do *individuals* and *organizations* make **natural resource decisions** in the context of **social-ecological change**?

Aubry, L.M., Laverty, T.M., & Ma, Z. (2021). Impacts of COVID-19 on ecology and evolutionary biology faculty in the United States. *Ecological Applications*, 31(2), e02265.



Recent research topics:

Invasive plant management, small-scale/urban farming, payment for ecosystem services, water governance, climate change adaptation, environmental restoration, human-wildlife interactions

What have we learned (so far) from caregivers of children with special needs during COVID-19?

Bridgette Kelleher, PhD., Associate Professor of Psychological Sciences; Director, Purdue Autism Research Center

Take-Home #1: Parents who worked and provided childcare simultaneously reported lower self-efficacy, higher stress/overwhelm, and poorer attention via smartphone “pings.”

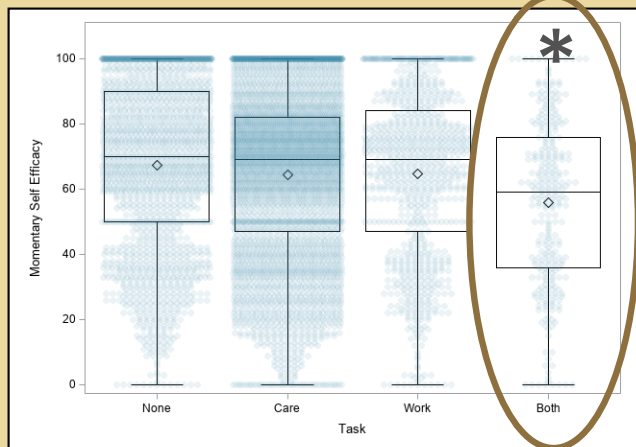
Take-Home #2: Not all stressors are created equal. Parents with fewer resources reported greater caregiving challenges due to spikes in child challenging behaviors, food insecurity.

Take-Home #3: Telehealth-based mental health treatment offered a powerful antidote for caregivers, and we think smartphone data may help us further personalize treatment.



Momentary Self-Efficacy Varied by Current Caregiving and Work Tasks

“Right now, how certain do you feel that you can handle all the things you have to do today?”

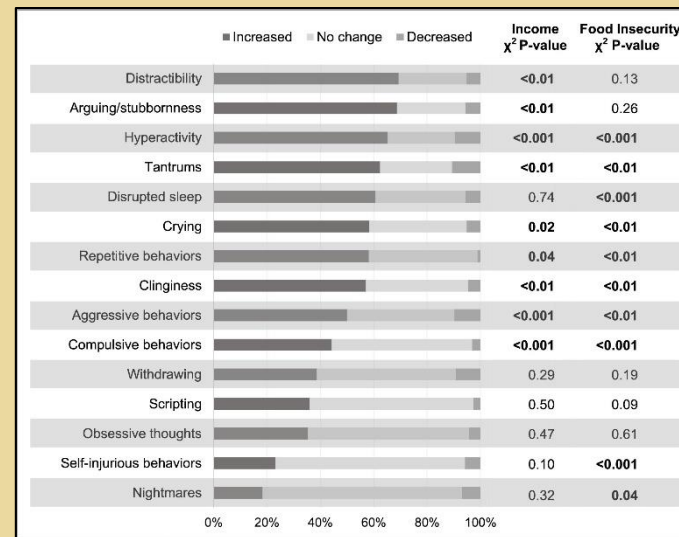


Design: 80 caregivers responding 4x/day for 7w as part of an ecological momentary assessment study deployed Apr-Jul '20

Coauthors: **Protho**, Kelleher, Neo, Witthuhn, Dartis, Lane, Felicicchia, Wheeler, Foti, Richards, George, Halligan



Behavioral Changes in Children with Autism Differed by Income, Food Insecurity

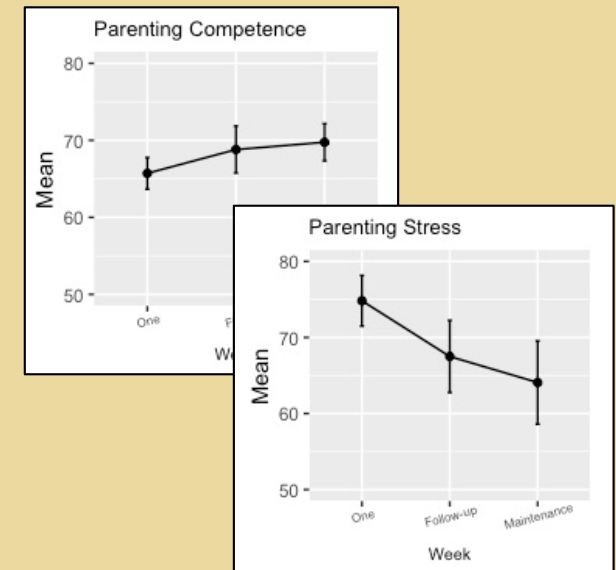


Design: 200 caregivers of children with autism enrolled in a national survey deployed May-June '20

Panjwani, Bailey, & Kelleher (2021). *RIDD*



Parenting Competency Improved, Stress Decreased after Telemental Health Therapy



Design: 17 Angelman caregivers enrolled Summer/Fall 2020

Coauthors: **Bucher**, Kelleher, LeMaire, Foti, Felicicchia, Malon, Wheeler



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