30th Annual Mid-America Undergraduate Psychology Research Conference (MAUPRC)

Saturday, April 9, 2011

Earlham College
Richmond, IN

Sponsored by the Psychology Departments of

Earlham College
Eastern Illinois University
Franklin College
Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis
Thomas More College
University of Indianapolis
University of Southern Indiana

Conference Schedule

- 7:30 – 8:30   Registration / Continental Breakfast
- **8:30 – 9:30**   **Session 1**
- 9:30 – 9:45   Break
- **9:45 – 10:45**   **Session 2**
- 10:45 – 11:00   Break
- **11:00 – 12:00 Session 3**
- 12:00 – 1:30   Lunch / Welcome / Keynote Address:
  - **Dr. L. James Smart, Jr.**
  - Dr. Jay Smart is a professor in the Department of Psychology at Miami University, and Director of the Smart Postural Control and Coordination Laboratory.
  - The title of his talk is "Breaking Some Cycles While Encouraging Others: The Very Personal Value of Undergraduate Research"
- 1:30 – 1:45   Break
- **1:45 – 2:45**   **Session 4**
- 2:45 – 3:00   Break
- **3:00 – 4:00**   **Poster Session** & Wrap Up

General Information

- Each paper presentation is identified in the program with a 3 character code. "4C3" refers to the 4th Session, in room C, the 3rd paper.

Session Room Code	Room
A	LBC #201
B	LBC #208
C	LBC #211
D	LBC #315
Posters (**P**)	LBC 3rd floor Psych Loft

- All presentations will be given in the Landrum Bolling Center (LBC)

- Registration, Continental Breakfast, Breaks will be in the Richmond Room, LBC

- Lunch will be held in the Orchard and Comstock Rooms, Runyan Center

- Wrap-up will be in LBC, 3rd floor Psychology Loft area

- Posters may be set up starting at 1:30 PM.

Conference Etiquette

In order for the conference to maintain a professional atmosphere and efficient order, we urge all in attendance to adhere to a few simple guidelines:

- If you are a presenter, report to the room where your presentation is scheduled before your session and introduce yourself to your moderator so s/he knows you are there and how to pronounce your name during the introductions.

- Be sure to turn off your cell phone during paper sessions.

- Do not enter a session while a presentation is in progress; and, if you must leave a session before it is over, wait until the break between presentations.

- Minimize unnecessary noise and conversation, both immediately outside and inside conference rooms.

- When presenting a paper, keep within the time limits so that subsequent presenters have sufficient time and sessions can be maintained on schedule.

- Engage in scholarly discussions, but show courtesy to the presenter.

- Wear your nametag prominently to facilitate communication and to identify you as an official registrant.

- Plan to stay for the entire conference (i.e., do not present your paper and then leave). Your presence as an audience member is a demonstration of support for your fellow presenters.

- Abide by the host institution's smoking policies.

Notes

Session 1A		**LBC 201**
Moderator	**Bill Addison**	**Eastern Illinois University**

8:30 AM – 8:42 AM	Anxiety and its Influence in Conspiratorial Thinking. **Jorge Rostro**. Sponsored by Preston Bost, Wabash College. [See abstract 1A1]
8:45 AM – 8:57 AM	The Causal Influence of Spirituality on Interpersonal Orientation. **Clifford Kocian**. Sponsored by Bobby Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 1A2]
9:00 AM – 9:12 AM	Self-Regard and Body Image; Congruence between the Real and Ideal. **Joshua Melko, Kimberly Currier, & Luis Gallo**. Sponsored by Vytenis B. Damusis, Purdue University Calumet. [See abstract 1A3]
9:15 AM – 9:27 AM	Good Mom, Poor Mom: Perceptions of Single Mothers and Socioeconomic Status. **Flannery M. Farrell**. Sponsored by Diana Jacobs, Earlham College. [See abstract 1A4]

Session 1B		**LBC 208**
Moderator	**Aimee Mark**	**University of Southern Indiana**

8:30 AM – 8:42 AM	Media Effects on Creativity and Memory Recall. **Brittany Karges**. Sponsored by Aimee Mark, University of Southern Indiana. [See abstract 1B1]
8:45 AM – 8:57 AM	Job Search Discrimination and Homosexuality. **Stephanie M. Decker**. Sponsored by Aimee Mark, University of Southern Indiana. [See abstract 1B2]
9:00 AM – 9:12 AM	An Analysis of Classroom Environment: Researcher Dress Vs. Academic Achievement. **Ryan Holley**. Sponsored by Michiko Nohara-LeClair, Lindenwood University. [See abstract 1B3]
9:15 AM – 9:27 AM	The Effects of Nostalgia on Cooperative Behavior. **Chadwick P. Woods**. Sponsored by Bobby Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 1B4]

Session 1C		**LBC 211**
Moderator	**Drew Appleby**	**Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis**

8:30 AM – 8:42 AM	The Impact of Victim Sex and Participant Sex on Attitudes Toward Rape Victims. **Katelyn M. Benhoff**. Sponsored by Anu Sharma, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 1C1]
8:45 AM – 8:57 AM	Biases and Law Offenders. **Rachel R. Johnson**. Sponsored by Lawrence Boehm, Thomas More College. [See abstract 1C2]
9:00 AM – 9:12 AM	Reactions to Bystanders who Confront Prejudice. **Aaron Moss**. Sponsored by Leslie Ashburn-Nardo, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis. [See abstract 1C3]
9:15 AM – 9:27 AM	Stigmatization of Anorexia Nervosa and Intent to Help. **Katrina R. Lenz**. Sponsored by Maria S. McLean, Thomas More College. [See abstract 1C4]

Session 1D		**LBC 315**
Moderator	**Jeff Stowell**	**Eastern Illinois University**

8:30 AM – 8:42 AM	Are Creative People Amoral? Examining the Relationship Between Creativity and Ethical Ideologies.. **Max Shannon**. Sponsored by Kathy Milar, Earlham College. [See abstract 1D1]
8:45 AM – 8:57 AM	Parent and Child Perceptions of Family Environment When Coping with Juvenile Rheumatic Disease. **Chae' Colbert & Tanner Hammock**. Sponsored by Nicole Taylor, University of Indianapolis. [See abstract 1D2]
9:00 AM – 9:12 AM	How Do We Remember the Past? **Amanda Clevinger**. Sponsored by John Mace, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 1D3]
9:15 AM – 9:27 AM	The Self, Well-Being, and Self-Esteem. **James Potempa & Sean Sobolewski**. Sponsored by Ronan Bernas, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 1D4]

Session 2A
| | | LBC 201 |
| Moderator | **Nelson Bingham** | **Earlham College** |

9:45 AM – 9:57 AM — Pain Sensitivity and Memory Performance. **Meaghan M. Randall**. Sponsored by Kathy Milar, Earlham College. [See abstract 2A1]

10:00 AM – 10:12 AM — Severely Distorted: Perceptions of Schizophrenia, Alcohol Abuse, and Dual Diagnosis. **Carol Cecilia Gomez**. Sponsored by Diana Jacobs, Earlham College. [See abstract 2A2]

10:15 AM – 10:27 AM — How Shallow Are We? **Amber J. Fetsch & Jake Jalinsky**. Sponsored by Michiko Nohara-LeClair, LIndenwood University. [See abstract 2A3]

10:30 AM – 10:42 AM — Preliminary Data on the Ability of the Dot Counting Test to Detect Malingered AD/HD. **Medina Jackson**. Sponsored by Sean P. Reilley, Morehead State University. [See abstract 2A4]

Session 2B
| | | LBC 208 |
| Moderator | **Bobby Horton** | **Wabash College** |

9:45 AM – 9:57 AM — Implications of Direct-to-Consumer Prescription Drug Advertising. **Nicholas Ramsey**. Sponsored by Preston Bost, Wabash College. [See abstract 2B1]

10:00 AM – 10:12 AM — Testing Contrast Sensitivity Reduction of Irlen Filters. **Leon Back**. Sponsored by Karen Gunther, Wabash College. [See abstract 2B2]

10:15 AM – 10:27 AM — The Relationship Between Change Blindness and Eyewitness Testimony. **Courtney L. Rosser**. Sponsored by Lawrence Boehm, Thomas More College. [See abstract 2B3]

10:30 AM – 10:42 AM — ~~Are You as Much of a Risk-taker as You Think? Self-report vs. Behavioral Measures of Risk Attitudes.~~ **~~Heather Chamberland & Veronica Ardila~~**. ~~Sponsored by Gregory Dam, Northeastern Illinois University. [See abstract 2B4]~~

Session 2C
| | | LBC 211 |
| Moderator | **Vytenis Damusis** | **Purdue University Calumet** |

9:45 AM – 9:57 AM — The Impact of Obesity on a Civil Trial. **Sharona M. Fowler**. Sponsored by Allison Skinner, University of Southern Indiana. [See abstract 2C1]

10:00 AM – 10:12 AM — Streamlining Classroom Assessment to Improve Student Learning in Written Communication. **Scot M. Kelly**. Sponsored by Drew C. Appleby, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis. [See abstract 2C2]

10:15 AM – 10:27 AM — Effect of Self-Perception on Immediate Behavior and Body Shame. **Kari M. Legg**. Sponsored by Sid Hall, University of Southern Indiana. [See abstract 2C3]

10:30 AM – 10:42 AM — Impact of Time Perspective and Mortality Salience on Attitudes toward Climate Change. **Jeremy Boss, Andrew Fentress, Amanda Tuohy, & Kelly Jerome**. Sponsored by David Nalbone, Purdue University Calumet. [See abstract 2C4]

Session 2D
| | | LBC 315 |
| Moderator | **Mary Kite** | **Ball State University** |

9:45 AM – 9:57 AM — The Evolution of Humor. **Joshua Smith**. Sponsored by Duane Lundy, Indiana University East. [See abstract 2D1]

10:00 AM – 10:12 AM — A Model for Predicting Statistics Anxiety in College Students. **Amanda Clevinger**. Sponsored by William Addison, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 2D2]

10:15 AM – 10:27 AM — Academic Maturity, Technology Use, and Academic Performance among College Students. **Olivia Buttram & Wendy Graham**. Sponsored by William Addison, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 2D3]

10:30 AM – 10:42 AM — Effect of Sleep on Human Navigation Strategies. **Benjamin Burkett**. Sponsored by Neil Schmitzer-Torbert, Wabash College. [See abstract 2D4]

Session 3A		**LBC 201**
Moderator	**Michael Jackson**	**Earlham College**

11:00 AM– 11:12 AM	Verb Mapping and Project Markers. **Michael A. Sexton**. Sponsored by Eric Olofson, Wabash College. [See abstract 3A1]
11:15 AM– 11:27 AM	Improving Behavioral Decision Making through Movement. **Veronica Ardila & Heather Chamberland**. Sponsored by Gregory Dam, Northeastern Illinois University. [See abstract 3A2]
11:30 AM– 11:42 PM	Influence of Early Family Mealtime Experiences on Eating Practices in College. **Megan Thacher**. Sponsored by John Best, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 3A3]
11:45 AM– 11:57 AM	Perfectionism in Honors Students versus Non-Honors Students. **Neil Wright**. Sponsored by William Addison, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 3A4]

Session 3B		**LBC 208**
Moderator	**Lawrence Boehm**	**Thomas More College**

11:00 AM– 11:12 AM	Attitudes of Young Adults towards Age and Social Norm Violation. **Anna N. Seitzer**. Sponsored by Diana Jacobs, Earlham College. [See abstract 3B1]
11:15 AM– 11:27 AM	Feelings of Familiarity. **Colton C. Callery**. Sponsored by Lawrence Boehm, Thomas More College. [See abstract 3B2]
11:30 AM– 11:42 PM	Age and Race as Factors in Attribution of Responsibility. **Anastasia Karataglidis, Tasheena Brown, Michael Gorman, & Britiana Quintero**. Sponsored by Vytenis B. Damusis, Purdue University Calumet. [See abstract 3B3]
11:45 AM– 11:57 AM	Behavioral and Emotional Characteristics of Socially Isolated High School Students. **Erinn Cook & Jodi Hall**. Sponsored by Vytenis B. Damusis, Purdue University Calumet. [See abstract 3B4]

Session 3C		**LBC 211**
Moderator	**Drew Appleby**	**Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis**

11:00 AM– 11:12 AM	The Relationship between Mindfulness and Positive Illusions about the Self. **Megan R. Murphy & Robert F. Flowers III**. Sponsored by Ronan Bernas, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 3C1]
11:15 AM– 11:27 AM	Jealousy Differences among Men and Women. **Kim Howard**. Sponsored by Michiko Nohara-LeClair, Lindenwood University. [See abstract 3C2]
11:30 AM– 11:42 PM	Action Processing and Blink Synchrony in 10- to 12- Month Old Infants. **Cody B. Schroeder**. Sponsored by Eric Olofson, Wabash College. [See abstract 3C3]
11:45 AM– 11:57 AM	Red/Green Color Naming Declines in the Periphery. Blue/Yellow Does Not. What Happens in Visual Search? **Rob Dalhaus III**. Sponsored by Karen Gunther, Wabash College. [See abstract 3C4]

Session 3D		**LBC 315**
Moderator	**Sid Hall**	**University of Southern Indiana**

11:00 AM– 11:12 AM	That's So Gay! Relationship Between the Use of the Word Gay as a Negative Term Unrelated to Sexual Orientation & Attitudes Towards Homosexuality. **Gandalf Nicolas**. Sponsored by Allison Skinner, University of Southern Indiana. [See abstract 3D1]
11:15 AM– 11:27 AM	Effects of Mood Induction: Learning vs. Recall of Mood Congruent Stimuli. **Jessie Halle**. Sponsored by Aimee Mark, University of Southern Indiana. [See abstract 3D2]
11:30 AM– 11:42 PM	Emotional Music Makes the Movie: Music's Effect on the Emotional Perception of Film. **Tinisha L. Newland**. Sponsored by Kathy Milar, Earlham College. [See abstract 3D3]

Session 4A
Moderator	Lawrence Boehm	LBC 201 Thomas More College

1:45 PM – 1:57 PM	Healthy or Tasty?: Perceptions of Food and How the Human Appetite is Fulfilled. **Adrienne Curtis**. Sponsored by Aimee Mark, University of Southern Indiana. [See abstract 4A1]
2:00 PM – 2:12 PM	What We Learn from Entertainment Media: And its Effects on Our Knowledge Building and Impressions.. **Taylor Dickinson**. Sponsored by Joneen Schuster, University of Southern Indiana. [See abstract 4A2]
2:15 PM – 2:27 PM	Perceived Racial Expectations of Children. **Jessica Roesslein**. Sponsored by Michiko Nohara-LeClair, Lindenwood University. [See abstract 4A3]
2:30 PM – 2:42 PM	Investigating the Effects of Leading Instructions to Questions of Political Orientation. **C. Spencer Medley**. Sponsored by Lawrence Boehm, Thomas More College. [See abstract 4A4]

Session 4B
Moderator	Diana Jacobs	LBC 208 Earlham College

1:45 PM – 1:57 PM	Narcissism and Prosocial Behavior. **Christopher Nelson**. Sponsored by Bobby Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 4B1]
2:00 PM – 2:12 PM	Mediators vs. Non-mediators in Place and Response Learning in Human Virtual Navigation. **Robert John Karry Junior**. Sponsored by Neil Schmitzer-Torbert, Wabash College. [See abstract 4B2]
2:15 PM – 2:27 PM	Tai Shinohara is Facebook stalking your page ROFL ;): Generational differences in Facebook Use. **Taichi Shinohara**. Sponsored by Diana Jacobs, Earlham College. [See abstract 4B3]
2:30 PM – 2:42 PM	Identification and Illustration of the Core Symptoms of Autism Spectrum Disorders. **Lauren M. Roseberry & Alexandria E. Tucker**. Sponsored by Marjorie Hanft-Martone, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 4B4]

Session 4C
Moderator	Bill Addison	LBC 211 Eastern Illinois University

1:45 PM – 1:57 PM	The Effects of Aerobic Exercise on Memory. **Emily A. Estes**. Sponsored by Jeffrey Stowell, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 4C1]
2:00 PM – 2:12 PM	The Relationship Between Perceived Stress and Eating Habits. **Alyssa N. Anderson**. Sponsored by Jeffrey Stowell, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 4C2]
2:15 PM – 2:27 PM	~~Effects of Body-Ideal Images in Advertising on Self-Perception. **Julie K. Frank & Andrea M. Armbruster**. Sponsored by Eualilo Gonzalez, Lorain County Community College. [See abstract 4C3]~~
2:30 PM – 2:42 PM	Amotivation and Obstruction of Workflow in Bicycle Service Shops. **Andrew C. Kern**. Sponsored by Sid Hall, University of Southern Indiana. [See abstract 4C4]

Session 4D
Moderator	David Nalbone	LBC 315 Purdue University Calumet

1:45 PM – 1:57 PM	Space Jam: Music and Personal Space. **Kelly E. Short**. Sponsored by Kathy Milar, Earlham College. [See abstract 4D1]
2:00 PM – 2:12 PM	Avoiding Eye-Contact and Attribution of Deceit. **Veronica Serna, Bradley Bartkiewicz, Amanda Tuohy, & Craig Mogan**. Sponsored by Vytenis B. Damusis, Purdue University Calumet. [See abstract 4D2]
2:15 PM – 2:27 PM	Masculinity and Negative Affect Towards Masculine and Effeminate Men. **Andrew Kyler**. Sponsored by Bobby Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 4D3]
2:30 PM – 2:42 PM	~~Non-cardinal Color Detection in the Peripheral Vision. **Kent Schaffer**. Sponsored by Karen Gunther, Wabash College. [See abstract 4D4]~~

Comparison of High School and College Student's Reading Comprehension of Textbooks. **Taylor M. Owings**. Sponsored by Jacquie Wall, University of Indianapolis. [See abstract 5P01]

Reading Comprehension of Students Using E-Readers. **William Fernandez**. Sponsored by Jeffrey Stowell, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 5P02]

Temporal and Spatial Consistency between Cursive and Printed Handwritings in Early School Age Children. **Julia Barta, Joni Krueger, Jessica J. Marsh, & Loni McQueen**. Sponsored by Jin Bo, Eastern Michigan University. [See abstract 5P03]

The Effects of Spanglish on Group Exclusion. **Alana Montenegro**. Sponsored by Christian End, Xavier University. [See abstract 5P04]

GIRL: A New Four-letter-word? Effects and Implications of Sexist Language on Women. **Lauren B. Yadlosky**. Sponsored by Christian End, Xavier University. [See abstract 5P05]

Exploring Heterosexism through the Use of Avatar Stimuli. **Kelley M. Hollander**. Sponsored by Mary Kite, Ball State University. [See abstract 5P06]

~~How Resource Scarcity Impacts Resource Allocation to Sons and Daughters. **Sarah J. Feingold**. Sponsored by Vladas Griskevicius, University of Minnesota. [See abstract 5P07]~~

Comparison of Parent and Physician Concerns of Autism with Interdisciplinary Diagnosis. **Heather N. Verdon, Meredith E. Tumilty, & Emily B. Johnson**. Sponsored by Christine Raches, University of Indianapolis. [See abstract 5P08]

Personality Characteristics and Performance in Individual and Competitive Tasks. **Tyler L. Bell, Caitlin L. Shirley, & Margo M. Whaley**. Sponsored by Maria S. McLean, Thomas More College. [See abstract 5P09]

The Effect of Participant Mood and Environment on Task Satisfaction, Motivation, and Performance. **Lauren E. Hurley & Elyse M. Krause**. Sponsored by Morrie Mullins, Xavier University. [See abstract 5P10]

Parental Marital Status and the Effects on College-Age Individuals. **Whitney S. Cundiff & Sara J. Harrison**. Sponsored by Maria S. McLean, Thomas More College. [See abstract 5P11]

Identifying Personalities of Focus Group Participants. **Jennifer A. Cahill & Kelsey A. DiNardo**. Sponsored by Jeffrey Brookings, Wittenberg University. [See abstract 5P12]

Player Versus Management Initiated Departure: How Mode of an Athlete's Departure Impacts Fans' Mood, and Willingness to Forgive a Player. **Elyse M. Krause, Carolyn Mack, Emily Crowe, & Alana Montenegro**. Sponsored by Christian End, Xavier University. [See abstract 5P13]

Emphasis on Appearance in Relation to Eating Disorders. **Jill E. Jones & Morgan R. Bensman**. Sponsored by Maria S. McLean, Thomas More College. [See abstract 5P14]

Body Image Perception among College Female Students. **Kara R. Brown & Alyssa R. Carlotta**. Sponsored by Maria S. McLean, Thomas More College. [See abstract 5P15]

Anger Expression Modes & Cardiovascular Response to Violent Video Games. **Matthew Smith**. Sponsored by Todd J. Smith, Saint Catharine College. [See abstract 5P16]

Matching Facial Stimuli to Specific Expressed Emotions. **Catherine E. Burke & Connor D. Wall**. Sponsored by Maria S. McLean, Thomas More College. [See abstract 5P17]

Asymmetrical Processing within the Visual Field during Visual Search. **Rotchie McCadney-Vines, David Mora, & Lindsey Shobe**. Sponsored by Harold H. Greene, University of Detroit Mercy. [See abstract 5P18]

Relationship Satisfaction and Negative Maintenance Behaviors in Individuals in Romantic Relationships. **Jessica L. Elliott, Erica N. Griffin, & Jessica L. Klapper**. Sponsored by Maria S. McLean, Thomas More College. [See abstract 5P19]

The Relationship between Trauma Exposure, Coping, and Hopelessness in U.S. Veterans. **Caitlyn Flores**. Sponsored by Joseph Hansel, University of Indianapolis. [See abstract 5P20]

~~Coping Styles and Depressive Personality Correlates of Shame and Guilt. **Samantha Brewer, Carole Olson, & Jacklyn Niece**. Sponsored by David R. Olson, Morehead State University. [See abstract 5P21]~~

The Effect of Children's Hospital Stay Length on Pediatric Hospital Donations. **Jennifer C. Earls**. Sponsored by Christian End, Xavier University. [See abstract 5P22]

Task Performance While Listening to Music. **David Mandapat**. Sponsored by Christian End, Xavier University. [See abstract 5P23]

[**1A1**] Anxiety and its Influence in Conspiratorial Thinking. **Jorge Rostro**. Sponsored by Preston Bost. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

Little research has been done to understand why people believe in conspiracies in the face of evidence against such conspiracies. One possibility is that anxiety created by being a potential victim of a conspiracy leads people to reject counter evidence. To test this prediction, freshmen and senior students were recruited. Participants were asked to read two articles—a fictitious conspiracy story concerning lack of employment and counter evidence opposing the conspiracy—and rate their belief of the articles. A measure of participant's anxiety was then obtained through the State Trait Anxiety Inventory. It was predicted that seniors, who are on the verge of entering the workforce, would be more likely to believe the conspiracy and reject counterevidence, and that participant's ratings would be correlated with anxiety levels.

[**1A2**] The Causal Influence of Spirituality on Interpersonal Orientation. **Clifford Kocian**. Sponsored by Bobby Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

This study examines the causal relationship between spirituality and interpersonal orientation. Previous research shows that spirituality is predictive of interpersonal orientation, even after religiosity and personality are controlled. Eighty students from an all-male college participated in the study. Participants were either asked to remember a spiritual experience or to recount what they did three days ago. Immediately after the prime, interpersonal orientation was measured. It is predicted that spirituality will increase interpersonal orientation levels. If so, this research would be the first step in determining the causal power of spirituality, which could eventually be used in clinical settings.

[**1A3**] Self-Regard and Body Image; Congruence between the Real and Ideal. **Joshua Melko, Kimberly Currier, & Luis Gallo**. Sponsored by Vytenis B. Damusis. Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, IN 46323.

Desiring a body shape that is often on public display as the ideal and confronting the realization that one's own body type is unlikely to change undermines self-confidence and restricts the willingness to take risks in social interaction and other behaviors. Surveying 225 college age participant judgments of their body shape, self-reported weight and height, experienced depression, presumed physical attractiveness, overall self appraisal as well as dieting and exercise programs we found those whose desired body image was different than their current physical stature were more depressed, less positive in their self appraisal and more driven to change using dietary and exercise regimens than those more at ease with their bodies. Females rather than males were more anxious to alter their body shapes.

[**1A4**] Good Mom, Poor Mom: Perceptions of Single Mothers and Socioeconomic Status. **Flannery M. Farrell**. Sponsored by Diana Jacobs. Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374.

This study examined the effect of class and marital status on perceptions of mothers. It was predicted that low-income, single mothers would receive the most negative evaluations and that high-income, married mothers would receive the most positive evaluations. Eighty undergraduate participants viewed a slideshow of a family's trip to the grocery store in which the family's socio-economic class (Wealthy, Poor) and the parent's marital status (Married-mother, Single-mother) had been manipulated. Participants rated the married mothers as friendlier and their children better-cared for than single mothers. Wealthy mothers were considered more competent, less stressed and their children better cared-for than poor mothers. These findings are consistent with theories of class bias and normative gender-role expectations.

[**1B1**] Media Effects on Creativity and Memory Recall. **Brittany Karges**. Sponsored by Aimee Mark. University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712.

The study involves the media's effect on creativity and memory. It is hypothesized that engaging in yoga can increase creativity and one's memory compared to when one does not engage in yoga. A study conducted by Vanita Padwardhan (2008) was done on the psychological effects of yoga training. Participants volunteered for the study, and it took place over fifteen days. They were tested by the Wilcoxan Signed Rank Test after fifteen days of doing yoga (PadWardhan 2008). The results support that there was a significant effect on the different psychological components of attention and perception, memory, creative thinking, anxiety, feeling of well being, quality of life, and personality (Padwardhan 2008). Participants involved in the present study are Introductory to Psychology students at the University of Southern Indiana. Participants will either be instructed to actively participate in a yoga video or watch a video about sharks and turtles. Afterwards both the experimental and control group will take a creativity and memory test. The creativity test will consist of a set of letters that the participants will be instructed to make as many words from as they can, and the memory test will consist of words the participants will have to memorize and recall. Data collection is still ongoing.

[**1B2**] Job Search Discrimination and Homosexuality. **Stephanie M. Decker**. Sponsored by Aimee Mark. University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712.

Although today's legislation protects individuals from being discriminated against in an employment setting based on race, gender, and religion, there is yet to be any similar protection for gays and lesbians. This study will examine if homosexuals experience more discrimination than heterosexuals in a job search situation, as well as if certain occupations make this discrimination even more likely. Participants will be asked to imagine that they are in charge of hiring someone for a needed position, either a sales clerk or a teacher, and are then asked to read a resume and answer a questionnaire about the applicant who will be portrayed as either being heterosexual or homosexual. Data collection is currently ongoing; however, it is hypothesized that participants will be less likely to approve of hiring homosexual applicants. These results may provide evidence for the need for anti-discrimination legislation for gays and lesbians in an employment setting.

[**1B3**] An Analysis of Classroom Environment: Researcher Dress Vs. Academic Achievement. **Ryan Holley**. Sponsored by Michiko Nohara-LeClair. Lindenwood University, St. Charles, MO 63301.

This research was conducted in an attempt to discern the implications of teacher dress on student achievement levels in the classroom. The research hypothesis proposes that the success of participants completing an examination can be influenced as a result of the appearance of the researcher. This research assumes that participants will have higher levels of success in a classroom environment where the researcher is dressed formally (dress slacks / shirt and tie), while they will achieve lower levels of success in a classroom environment where the researcher is dressed informally (jeans / t-shirt). Participants were asked to complete a questionnaire composed of ACT level math, English, reading and science based questions. They were also asked to complete a demographic survey asking for their ethnicity, current student status, sex and whether or not they had previously participated in the study. The results were then analyzed and correlated based upon the two conditions using an independent samples t-test and a frequency distribution.

[**1B4**] The Effects of Nostalgia on Cooperative Behavior. **Chadwick P. Woods**. Sponsored by Bobby Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

The study investigated the effects of nostalgia on cooperative behavior and the extent to which video games can evoke nostalgia in college-aged men. Participants wrote about either a neutral, nostalgic, or video game memory and then played the Prisoner's Dilemma Game (PDG) against a predetermined computer program. Cooperating behavior was defined as the number of times subjects "cooperated" versus "competed" against their partner in the PDG. Participants then completed a manipulation check for nostalgia. We hypothesized that the nostalgia group would show more cooperative behavior than the neutral group because nostalgia research has consistently shown it to be a socially-linked emotion. We also predicted that video game memories would induce nostalgia and more cooperative behavior.

[**1C1**] The Impact of Victim Sex and Participant Sex on Attitudes Toward Rape Victims. **Katelyn M. Benhoff**. Sponsored by Anu Sharma. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

Although there is a wealth of research about rape, very little examines male victims, especially with respect to how they are viewed in comparison to female victims. The main purpose of this study is to investigate how participant gender affects judgment of either male or female rape victims in terms of victim blame and desired social distance (i.e., the types of relationships that one is willing to have with another). Another goal is to examine how judgments of victim blame, participants' acceptance of rape myths, and their attitudes toward traditional gender roles affect the desired social distance toward rape victims and offenders. I hypothesize that individuals with higher scores on a rape myth acceptance scale and more traditional gender role beliefs will also have a desire for greater social distance from rape victims, and will also place more blame on victims of both sexes; and that participants will place more blame on victims of the opposite sex than victims of their same sex.

[**1C2**] Biases and Law Offenders. **Rachel R. Johnson**. Sponsored by Lawrence Boehm. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

Transgressions of the law are punished with harsh repercussions, including charges that accrue on the offenders' permanent records and follow them past the conclusion of their sentences, even after merging back into society. The participants in the study read a situation containing either a person with a non-violent felony charge or with a perfect record. The data was measured by comparing the control group responses against the experimental group responses from an attitude scale to find any biases pertaining to felony charges. Demographic data was collected to find any relationship between biases and socio-economic status, as well as other factors. The results indicated that the experimental group approved less of "Rob", while higher approval was found in participants aged 16 to 25 years in the experimental group, females in the experimental group, participants with annual income up to $10,000, those living in a suburban area, and those that were employed at the time of the study.

[**1C3**] Reactions to Bystanders who Confront Prejudice. **Aaron Moss**. Sponsored by Leslie Ashburn-Nardo. Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46202.

Past research shows bystanders perceive confrontation from targets (e.g., Blacks) as ruder and less persuasive than confrontation from non-targets (e.g., Whites) (Rasinksi & Czopp, 2010). Related confrontation studies show that perpetrators reactions are influenced by the manner in which they are confronted (Czopp, Monteith & Mark, 2006). In this study, 200 White participants will read a scenario involving a racist comment made toward a Black man. The comment will be confronted by the insulted Black man, another Black man, or a White man, and will be framed as an accusation of racism or an appeal for fairness. Participants' perceptions of the confronter will be measured. The confrontation from the Black men is expected to be evaluated negatively, especially when it is an accusation of racism. Confrontation from the White man is expected to be evaluated positively, especially when it is an appeal for fairness. Expected results will add to the knowledge of how confronters are perceived.

[**1C4**] Stigmatization of Anorexia Nervosa and Intent to Help. **Katrina R. Lenz**. Sponsored by Maria S. McLean. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

This experiment examines the relationship between stigma associated with Anorexia Nervosa (AN) and helping behavior. Students report contact level with AN and watch a video explaining the nature of AN from one of three perspectives: biological/genetic, sociocultural, or an interaction of these two. Students then complete a Social Distance Scale, are asked to imagine having a best friend (Katie) with symptoms of AN and are asked to write a letter to her. Lastly, students complete an Attribution Assessment and Assessment of Treatment Options. The researcher hypothesizes that 1) social distance and attributions of blame are greatest in the sociocultural condition, 2) participants with more contact with AN individuals report less social distance and less blame and 3) participants with less stigma towards AN are more likely to offer help in their written letter to Katie. Results are compared to Crisafulli et al (2010), Lenz (2009), Mond, Robertson-Smith & Vetere (2006) and Goodman (2003).

[**1D1**] Are Creative People Amoral? Examining the Relationship Between Creativity and Ethical Ideologies.. **Max Shannon**. Sponsored by Kathy Milar. Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374.

　　　　Creativity and the ethical ideologies of idealism and relativism were examined using the Ethics Position Questionnaire and Abbreviated Torrance Test for Adults. While previous research tested creativity using personality scales, the present study used a performance method of evaluating creativity. Relativism, which rejects universal moral standards, was found to be a positive indicator of creativity. Participants both high in relativism and low in idealism were found to be the most creative. These findings support an ethical indicator being related to creativity in a complex way that needs more investigation with a larger sample.

[**1D2**] Parent and Child Perceptions of Family Environment When Coping with Juvenile Rheumatic Disease. **Chae' Colbert & Tanner Hammock**. Sponsored by Nicole Taylor. University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46227.

　　　　Understanding family social climate is necessary in effectively treating chronically ill children. The present study seeks to identify the contrast between parent and child perceptions on the family environment and its impact on family system maintenance. Using the Family Environmental Scale, we examined parent-child pairs (N= 110) ranging in age from 11-17. Participants are children with Rheumatic disease recruited at an outpatient rheumatology appointment at a Midwest children's hospital. Additional measures assessing adherence to medication regimen, physical therapy or exercise plans, current pain, quality of life, depressive symptoms and coping mechanisms were administered. Gender differences between male and female children are also examined. The findings will illustrate the family context surrounding an ill child and increase our knowledge of needed support systems.

[**1D3**] How Do We Remember the Past? **Amanda Clevinger**. Sponsored by John Mace. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

　　　　Currently, there is only one theory of autobiographical memory retrieval. Known as hierarchical retrieval, this theory proposed that retrieval occurs in a hierarchical fashion, such that a memory search begins at the lifetime period level (e.g., "when I was in high school"), then moves to the general event level (e.g., "Saturday evening dances"), with the search concluding when one reaches specific memory level (e.g., "the time I went to the dance with Angela"), the sought after memory. The purpose of the current study is to identify how frequently hierarchical retrieval is used, and if people use any other types of strategies. Cue lists consisting of words, phrases, and naturalistic cues were utilized to cue retrieval of autobiographical memories. Statistical analyses will be conducted to discern the most salient types of retrieval strategies and which conditions make it more/less likely that a certain strategy will by employed. Implications are discussed.

[**1D4**] The Self, Well-Being, and Self-Esteem. **James Potempa & Sean Sobolewski**. Sponsored by Ronan Bernas. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

　　　　The dialectical self is a psychological construct that represents a balanced view of information-processing about the self. However, dialecticism has been found to be correlated with lower levels of well-being (Spencer-Rodgers, Peng, Wang, & Hou, 2004). Previous studies have not examined whether this holds true in all cases. The primary purpose of this study is to examine if the relationships between a dialectical self and subjective well-being (life satisfaction, positive affect, and negative affect) as well as self-esteem are moderated by unconditional self-acceptance, need for cognitive closure, and exposure. We predict that the negative relationships between possessing a dialectical self and subjective well-being as well as self-esteem will not hold true if: a) the self is accepted unconditionally; b) the need for cognitive closure is not high; and c) the person is more willing to expose the self to negative unpleasant internal information.

[**2A1**] Pain Sensitivity and Memory Performance. **Meaghan M. Randall**. Sponsored by Kathy Milar. Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374.

　　　　The current experiment examined the effects of pain on working memory, and whether recall was influenced by an individual's sensitivity to pain. To do so, a 3-back working memory task was performed while participants submerged one foot in cold water (the cold presser task). The experiment did not find any relationship between sensitivity and memory performance, though it did confirm previous studies that suggested cognitive functioning is linked with pain response.

[**2A2**] Severely Distorted: Perceptions of Schizophrenia, Alcohol Abuse, and Dual Diagnosis. **Carol Cecilia Gomez**. Sponsored by Diana Jacobs. Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374.

　　　　This study examined perceptions of competence, attribution of responsibility, willingness to work with, and perceived danger of individuals with either a mental illness, a substance abuse disorder, or a dual diagnosis. Participants were 75 undergraduate students, 65% were women and 35% were men, between ages 18 to 22 years old. Participants read a short story explaining an intensive class group project, and a description of three work group options A, B, and C. Groups A and C were distracter groups and remained constant. Group B was the manipulation group, there were three manipulations, the mental illness condition described a person diagnosed with schizophrenia, the substance abuse disorder condition was diagnosed with alcoholism, and the dual diagnosis condition was diagnosed with both schizophrenia and alcoholism. Participants ranked groups A, B, and C from most preferred to least preferred to work with. Participants completed a 25-item questionnaire about perceptions of competence, attribution of responsibility, willingness to work with, and perceived danger of individuals with either a mental illness, a substance abuse disorder, or a dual diagnosis. The results showed a significant difference in group ranking preference between the dual diagnosis, which was least preferred to work with than the mental illness and substance abuse disorder conditions. There was a marginally significant difference in perceived competence between the dually diagnosed, which was perceived to produce less quality work than the mentally ill. The results suggest that people may answer in socially desirable and unprejudiced ways when asked directly about stereotypes.

[**2A3**] How Shallow Are We? **Amber J. Fetsch & Jake Jalinsky**. Sponsored by Michiko Nohara-LeClair. Lindenwood University, St. Charles, MO 63301.

This experiment was performed to determine whether people make decisions about others based on their appearance and/of how interesting they are. To perform this study the researchers first recruited participants from the Lindenwood Participant Pool. For the experiment, the researchers read a question that asked about the model's preference to something then showed the participants a slide show with pictures of four models each on individual slides. The models response was based on their personality, whether it is interesting or uninteresting. After the slide show was shown to the participants they were handed a survey consisting of two rating scales, one for attractiveness and one for interestingness, an ordered rank scale for whom they would most like to get to know, whether the participants knew any of the models, and demographic questions such as age, gender, and class rank. The results showed that the interesting/attractive model was picked first more than any other model and the interesting/unattractive model was picked the second most. All four combinations of models used show a positive correlation with unattractive/interesting (r=.515) model and uninteresting/unattractive (r=.775) model showing the strongest relationship.

[**2A4**] Preliminary Data on the Ability of the Dot Counting Test to Detect Malingered AD/HD. **Medina Jackson**. Sponsored by Sean P. Reilley. Morehead State University, Morehead, KY 40351.

Attention Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder is a common disorder that involves hyperactive/impulsive behaviors and/or inattentive symptoms. Concerns about malingered AD/HD for secondary gain have prompted many clinicians to incorporate forensic measures to detect feigned effort or exaggerated symptom presentation. No research exists on the ability of the Dot Counting Test (DCT), a brief, visual task to evaluate lack of purposeful effort on cognitive measures. Using an experimental malingering protocol, the current study found that college students asked to feign AD/HD produced significantly higher error scores on the DCT relative to a control group. Comparisons with established norms are discussed in relation to potential implications for using the DCT to identify poor cognitive effort in AD/HD evaluations. Research supported by a MSU Undergraduate Research Fellowship, a prior grant from Kentucky EPSCoR, and the MSU Office of Undergraduate Research.

[**2B1**] Implications of Direct-to-Consumer Prescription Drug Advertising. **Nicholas Ramsey**. Sponsored by Preston Bost. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

The effects of direct-to-consumer (DTC) prescription drug advertising on viewer's health-related beliefs and behaviors, beyond prescription drug requests, remains to be investigated;however, research suggests that the majority of DTC ads include positive emotional appeals, such as happy characters, humor, and social approval, thus persuading consumers on grounds other than rational consideration of medical costs and benefits. The objective of this study was to assess the attitudes and perceptions that college students have of their physician following exposure to DTC ads. According to cultivation theory, individuals who regularly watch television are more likely to endorse the messages and ideas illustrated in the media, and relate them to people, places, and things in their environment. We believed that subjects exposed to DTC ads would have more positive attitudes and perceptions of physicians, considering DTC ads glorify the physician-patient relationship and all its complexities.

[**2B2**] Testing Contrast Sensitivity Reduction of Irlen Filters. **Leon Back**. Sponsored by Karen Gunther. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

Scotopic Sensitivity Syndrome (SSS) is a perceptual disorder where reading is difficult due to illusory motion of text. People with SSS prefer reading in dim lighting. They are often treated with colored overlays (colored filters) which are placed onto the text. The colors of the overlays vary from person to person. This study investigated contrast sensitivity with respect to colored filters used to treat SSS. Contrast sensitivity is one's ability to detect a luminance difference between a stimuli and the background. Preference to dim lighting and illusory motion point to increased contrast sensitivity as a trigger for SSS .By using a contrast identification task where stimuli were presented on different backgrounds corresponding to the 11 different colors of filters, the authors expected to see a greater decrease in sensitivity when the background color matched a participant's preferred filter color, the filter that made reading the easiest for the participant.

[**2B3**] The Relationship Between Change Blindness and Eyewitness Testimony. **Courtney L. Rosser**. Sponsored by Lawrence Boehm. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

This experiment looked at the relationship between change blindness and eyewitness testimony. Participants (n = 55) were college students at Thomas More College. They were randomly assigned into two groups; one group expected the memory test, the other did not. All participants watched the same video of a staged robbery and were then asked to complete a short questionnaire. The questionnaire addressed general awareness and awareness of the robbery and change. They were then given a photo lineup, as a true witness would be, and asked to identify the robber or robbers, and rate their confidence on a scale of one to ten. The researcher hypothesizes the experimental group would more frequently detect the change, as would females when compared to males. The results of the study show that 67% of the total participants did not notice the change. In the experimental group 70% of the participants did not notice the change and in the control group 64% did not notice change.

[**2B4**] ~~Are You as Much of a Risk-taker as You Think? Self-report vs. Behavioral Measures of Risk Attitudes.~~ **Heather Chamberland & Veronica Ardila**. ~~Sponsored by Gregory Dam. Northeastern Illinois University, Chicago, IL 60625.~~
~~Previous work has shown that people's self-assessment of risk taking varies depending on the domain of decision making (Weber, Blais and Betz's, 2002). Here we examine the relationship between self-perception of risk and an experimental measure of risk behavior. Using Weber, Blais and Betz's (2002) survey, 35 participants rated their likelihood of risk taking across five decision domains: social, recreation, financial, health and ethical. Participants' behavioral risk was measured from choices made during a movement decision task implemented using Nintendo Wii technology. Results show weak positive correlations between risk taking in the movement task and survey data across four domains: social, financial, health and ethical. A stronger correlation between movement risk and the recreational survey items tends towards significance. This correlation may be attributed to lower negative consequences associated with the recreation domain decision outcomes.~~

[**2C1**] The Impact of Obesity on a Civil Trial. **Sharona M. Fowler**. Sponsored by Allison Skinner. University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712.
We investigated the influence of defendant weight (obese or normal body weight) on perceptions of a defendant involved in an ambiguous auto accident. Previous research states that generally, obese women are viewed more negatively than normal weight women and tend to be attributed more negative characteristics, such as lazy, unattractive and lacking self control, in comparison with normal-weight women (Klein, Snyder, & Gonzalez, 2008). Therefore, it is possible that obese individuals may face bias in various situations within their daily lives, for example in a civil trial. Given the negative perceptions of obese individuals and evidence indicating that stigma can influence juror decision making we expected that participants will allocate more blame to an obese female defendant in the car accident scenario in comparison with a normal weight female defendant. While there are not yet enough participants to have statistical power, there is a trend emerging in the collected data.

[**2C2**] Streamlining Classroom Assessment to Improve Student Learning in Written Communication. **Scot M. Kelly**. Sponsored by Drew C. Appleby. Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46202.
A common problem facing institutions of higher learning is determining whether, and to what degree, student learning is taking place. Formative assessment is important because it provides timely and specific feedback that makes the key learning objectives obvious to both the student and faculty member. In this study, we used a streamlined method of formative assessment in an undergraduate introductory psychology course to assess student proficiency in APA writing. Based on the assessment data from the baseline group, the professor applied four pedagogical interventions designed to improve student achievement in APA writing proficiency for the following semester. While there were challenges to ascertaining a significant effect size, the observed overall trend towards improved student achievement in APA writing ability between semesters was promising and creates an opportunity for future research to substantiate our preliminary findings.

[**2C3**] Effect of Self-Perception on Immediate Behavior and Body Shame. **Kari M. Legg**. Sponsored by Sid Hall. University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712.
The present study attempted to determine how negative and positive thinking can immediately affect women's eating behavior and body shame. Participants were 20 female undergraduate students who considered questions meant to influence them to think positively or negatively about their physical appearance. Their eating behaviors were observed and their current body shame was measured. It was hypothesized that, in accordance with previous research, those who were prompted to think negatively would eat less and have higher body shame. Findings do not suggest a difference between the groups and more research is needed.

[**2C4**] Impact of Time Perspective and Mortality Salience on Attitudes toward Climate Change. **Jeremy Boss, Andrew Fentress, Amanda Tuohy, & Kelly Jerome**. Sponsored by David Nalbone. Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, IN 46323.
We conducted a 2x2 factorial experiment to examine the singular and interactive effects of time perspective and mortality salience on attitudes toward climate change. Time perspective impacts those attitudes in that people who are more future-oriented are more inclined to report feeling more concerned to take action to mitigate global warming and its consequences than are those who are more present-oriented. Mortality salience, the awareness of one's ultimate death, impacts the attitudes by shifting their attitudes toward culturally valued views, and generally magnifies the impact of time perspective, creating an interactive effect. We discuss the results in terms of the need to address both mortality concerns and the time perspective of recipients when attempting to persuade individuals to take corrective action with regard to global warming and its likely consequences.

[**2D1**] The Evolution of Humor. **Joshua Smith**. Sponsored by Duane Lundy. Indiana University East, Richmond, IN, 47374.
This paper considers humor from an evolutionary psychological perspective using both natural and sexual selection as a basis for discussion. This literature review elaborates upon the existing research on humor including humor's potential origins. It suggests that the use and appreciation of humor evolved primarily to facilitate social connections, thereby preventing upheaval during unpredictable and unsafe ancestral environments. It is speculated herein that our humorous ancestors could perform a variety of social functions, from gaining social acceptance to mating opportunities through evolved psychological mechanisms designed to select and employ the most favorable type(s) of humor in a given context.

[**2D2**] A Model for Predicting Statistics Anxiety in College Students. **Amanda Clevinger**. Sponsored by William Addison. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

Statistics anxiety is an academically related phenomenon that refers to feelings of anxiety experienced by those taking a statistics course or undertaking statistical analyses, in terms of gathering, processing, and interpreting data (Cruise, Cash, & Bolton, 1985). The purpose of the current study is to identify the most prominent behavioral predictors of statistics anxiety. The Statistical Anxiety Rating Scale (STARS) was used to measure statistics anxiety. Predictor variables include procrastination, as measured by the Procrastination Assessment Scale – Students (PASS); attitudes toward math, as measured by the Fennema-Sherman Mathematics Attitude Scales; ACT-Math scores; cumulative GPA; and whether or not participants completed a previous statistics course. A stepwise regression analysis will be conducted to discern which of the predictor variables explain the greatest amount of variability in statistics anxiety.

[**2D3**] Academic Maturity, Technology Use, and Academic Performance among College Students. **Olivia Buttram & Wendy Graham**. Sponsored by William Addison. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

Italie (2010) suggested that there are both positive and negative aspects associated with technology use by students. Some students use technology in ways that help them perform well academically, while others exhibit inappropriate, maladaptive technology use. The current study was designed to examine the hypothesis that academic maturity operates as a mediating variable for the influence of technology use on academic performance. Specifically, I predicted that students with high technology use and high academic maturity would have high academic performance, but students with high technology use and low academic maturity would have low academic performance. Participants completed the Academic Maturity Scale (Addison, Althoff, & Pezold, 2009) and a technology use scale adapted from a measurement used by Diamanduros, Jenkins, and Downs (2007). GPA was used as a measure of academic performance. I expect to find a positive correlation between technology use and GPA, with some variability.

[**2D4**] Effect of Sleep on Human Navigation Strategies. **Benjamin Burkett**. Sponsored by Neil Schmitzer-Torbert. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

The ability to navigate efficiently and effectively is critical to any living being's survival. Research involving humans and rats has suggested that navigation is driven by using two main strategies: place and response (Foo, Warren, Duchon, & Tarr, 2005; Schmitzer-Torbert, 2007; Packard &McGaugh, 1996). It has also been suggested by multiple studies that sleep has had a beneficial effect on memory and learning, both used in navigation. However, it is not evident whether sleep benefits both place and response learning strategies. Thirty-eight Wabash College students were used to test the effects of sleep on place and response navigation strategies. Participants were randomly assigned into one of two experimental groups which included a sleep and a day group, and completed a two-part 3D navigation task. It has been hypothesized that the sleep group will show better performance than that of the day group, but it is not evident whether the strategies will benefit from sleep or not.

[**3A1**] Verb Mapping and Project Markers. **Michael A. Sexton**. Sponsored by Eric Olofson. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

Identifying the referent of a verb is an essential ability to understanding language, because verbs describe events in our environment. In a study by Bangerter and Clark in 02' they studied what can be called marker words by observing adults giving instructions to eachother. They found that there are two types of marker words. There are coarse grain words like ok that cue the end of a phrase or action. The other type of marker word was fine level marker words such as m-hmm, that are used to navigate through different parts of an action. Since marker words are present in during instruction giving we came up with a theory that perhaps children use marker words to designate the referents of verbs. When the coarse level project marker ok was used this would signify that the action has ended, whereas fine level project markers like m-hmm are understood as moving within the action sequence or progressing it. The study sampled 20+ children (still in data collection) children were either brought into a development lab with their parents or they participated at their pre-schools. The children were trained with four simple toys and were asked to copy what the experimenter said not what they did. The in the testing phase the experimenter would say "Watch I'm going to dax it" and would use the coarse level marker word ok to signify what part of the action the marker word was the referent. Results are pending due to ongoing research and interim results will be discussed later.

[**3A2**] Improving Behavioral Decision Making through Movement. **Veronica Ardila & Heather Chamberland**. Sponsored by Gregory Dam. Northeastern Illinois University, Chicago, IL 60625.

Decision making necessitates an understanding of the probability that the desired outcome will occur. Earlier research has shown biases in the judgment of probability deviates our decision making resulting in poor outcomes (Khanenman and Tversky, 1979). However, decision making through movement indicates a propensity to yield above average favorable outcomes (Harris & Wolpert, 1998; Körding & Wolpert, 2004). To test participants' decision behavior, a movement version of Khanenman and Tversky's (1979) decision experiment was developed using a Nintendo Wii system. Participants' decision behavior through the movement task was then compared to an analogous written decision survey. Results show participants learn to use feedback from the movement task to improve performance by means of learning the probability of decision outcomes. After a duration of training with the movement task, participants performed significantly better on the movement task than on the written version.

[**3A3**] Influence of Early Family Mealtime Experiences on Eating Practices in College. **Megan Thacher**. Sponsored by John Best. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

Previous research reveals that family meals are positively associated with physical and psychological wellness, act as a protective factor against substance use, risky behaviors, depression, and unhealthy eating, and contribute to engagement in academics. These benefits are seen especially during adolescents but little research has looked at college students. Sixty-four participants took a survey which looked to see if continuity existed between conversation topics discussed at high school family meals and meals with others during college. Results indicated positive relationships between the percentage of times topics of nutrition, lifestyle issues, current events, sex, drugs, and alcohol, arose during high school family meals and meals with others during college. No relationship was found with academics. More research is needed to examine why no continuity was found for the topic of academics and to explore other relationships between early family meal experiences and college students.

[**3A4**] Perfectionism in Honors Students versus Non-Honors Students. **Neil Wright**. Sponsored by William Addison. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

For some students, academic success is not solely achieved by working hard and applying themselves. Instead, success in the classroom can be due to an unconscious mindset. An example of one of those mindsets is perfectionism. The current study was designed to examine the difference in perfectionism between honors students and non-honors students. I will measure perfectionism using the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (MPS; Frost, Marten, Lahart, & Rosenblate's 1990), and the Adult Perfectionism Scale (APS; Slaney, Mobley, Trippi, Ashby, & Johnston, 1997). Expected results include a significantly higher level of perfectionism in honors student compared to non-honors students. Furthermore, a prediction of higher levels of perfectionism in honors students will be accompanied by a higher rate of the maladaptive form of perfectionism in comparison to non-honors students. These results will support the validity of the MPS and APS in measuring perfectionism in college students.

[**3B1**] Attitudes of Young Adults towards Age and Social Norm Violation. **Anna N. Seitzer**. Sponsored by Diana Jacobs. Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374.

The objective of this study was to examine the effect of age group on social norm violation tolerance. Participants read scenarios about a visit to the post office where either a young boy, young man (peer), or an elderly man cut in front of them in line. It was predicted that the boy and the elderly man would be perceived as more likeable than the young man and would be given more leeway when violating this social norm. Results revealed that participants perceived both the child and elderly man as significantly more likeable than the peer. Additionally, the norm violation was viewed as marginally more just when done by the elderly individual, compared to the peer. The results suggest that elderly individuals' social status is between that of a young adult and a child.

[**3B2**] Feelings of Familiarity. **Colton C. Callery**. Sponsored by Lawrence Boehm. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

The purpose of this study was to assess if internal or external locus of control had an affect on the occurrence of déjà vu and to assess whether or not gender had any affect. Students were asked to fill out three questionnaires which included the following: demographics questionnaire, the Inventory for Déjà vu Experience Assessment (1994), and Rotter's Internal versus External Locus of Control (1966) questionnaire. The researcher hypothesized that 1) women participants would have more occurrences of déjà vu than males; and 2) participants with a higher sense of internal locus of control would also have more occurrences of déjà vu.

[**3B3**] Age and Race as Factors in Attribution of Responsibility. **Anastasia Karataglidis, Tasheena Brown, Michael Gorman, & Britiana Quintero**. Sponsored by Vytenis B. Damusis. Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, IN 46323.

Attribution theory suggests that a fundamental error made when assigning responsibility for an event is to blame the actor rather than the situation. Selected actor characteristics such as physical differences, age differential, race and other factors influence the likelihood of the fundamental attribution error. Our between groups experiment assessed the impact of race and age on attribution using a pictured woman's written explanation of an automobile accident. Photographs of four racially and age different actors were provided with the same written explanation of the elements of an accident. The conditions included two young women: one black, one white, and two old women: one black, one white. 60 participants, with fifteen randomly assigned to each experimental group evaluated her degree of responsibility for the car accident. We predicted age and race would serve as factors in attribution, with older and black women cited as being more culpable than their younger and white counterparts – judgments moderated by research participant age and race.

[**3B4**] Behavioral and Emotional Characteristics of Socially Isolated High School Students. **Erinn Cook & Jodi Hall**. Sponsored by Vytenis B. Damusis. Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, IN 46323.

A secondary analysis of available survey data of over 500 high school students provided an opportunity to study the relationship between adolescent pro-social behavior, self–esteem and school reference groups. We hypothesized social isolated adolescents - those who perceived themselves as isolate, i.e., members of peer groups outside the main stream of high school, were more likely than their more socially integrated high school counterparts: non-isolates to display lower self-regard, greater truancy and related behavioral problems as well as lower affiliation toward classmates. Survey obtained self-ratings of their experienced depression, willingness to take risks, detentions, police encounters, regard for their classmates, and estimated drug use by classmates were compared for the two groups as moderated by gender.

[**3C1**] The Relationship between Mindfulness and Positive Illusions about the Self. **Megan R. Murphy & Robert F. Flowers III**. Sponsored by Ronan Bernas. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

Although its origins are from centuries-old Buddhist meditation practices, there has been a surge of interest in adapting the concept of mindfulness in psychotherapeutic practices in the past decade or so because of its benefits on well-being. When someone is mindful, perceptions, thoughts, and feelings are observed carefully but not judged as good or bad, important or useless, etc. (Marlatt & Kristoller, 1994). The primary purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between mindfulness and positive illusions about the self. Positive illusions about the self are distorted or unrealistic positive perceptions that people have about themselves. They come in three forms: above-average effect, illusion of control, and unrealistic optimism. It is predicted that people who are more mindful are less prone to positive illusions about themselves.

[**3C2**] Jealousy Differences among Men and Women. **Kim Howard**. Sponsored by Michiko Nohara-LeClair. Lindenwood University, St. Charles, MO 63301.

Jealousy is often a problem in romantic relationships. When severe enough, it can lead to arguments, abuse, and physical fights between couples. The hypothesis for the present study was there will be measurable differences between men and women in how they respond to hypothetical situations designed to induce jealousy. The Lindenwood Participant Pool was used to recruit 46 undergraduate students for the study. Participants completed the Hypothetical Reactions Survey based off of the Are You the Jealousy Type tests provided on the Psychology Today website (http://www.psychologytoday.com), in order to find possible sex differences in jealousy scores. An independent t-test revealed significant sex differences in how participants rated the jealousy inducing scenarios. Women were more jealous than men according to the findings. The evidence gained in this study could be beneficial for preventing minor disputes as well as violence in romantic relationships. The findings could also be applied in couple's therapy in order to make partners aware of situations that cause jealousy, which may result in better communication between the partners and less arguments.

[**3C3**] Action Processing and Blink Synchrony in 10- to 12- Month Old Infants. **Cody B. Schroeder**. Sponsored by Eric Olofson. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

Synchronous eye blinks in adults' present evidence that adults tend to blink during portions of action sequences that require less attention to comprehend the general goal of the action (Nakano et al., 2009). We examined whether 10- to 12-month-old infants show this same tendency. Infants were shown a series of video action sequences depicting goal-directed action. In question was whether eye blinks would synchronize during information-sparse segment of the action. A sample of adults rated whether selected frames were information-rich or –sparse with regard to the general goal of the action. Infant blinks were then coded by examining whether blinks occurred within a ten-frame bin around the frames that were indicated as information-rich by the coders. According to the hierarchical encoding hypothesis, we predicted that the onset of infant blinks would synchronize within ten frames following information-rich frames. Data collection is ongoing, but interim results will be discussed.

[**3C4**] Red/Green Color Naming Declines in the Periphery. Blue/Yellow Does Not. What Happens in Visual Search? **Rob Dalhaus III**. Sponsored by Karen Gunther. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

Peripherally, red/green color naming declines more than blue/yellow color naming (Hansen, Pracejus, & Gegenfurtner, 2009; Newton & Eskew, 2003). This is thought to be attributed to retinal wiring differences. Foveally, midget retinal cells receive single red/green cone input to the center of their receptive fields and multiple cone input to the surround. Peripherally, these cells receive multiple cone central input (Gunther & Dobkins, 2002; Mullen & Kingdom, 1996, 2002), hindering red/green performance. Blue/yellow is processed by cells with no center/surround organization across the entire retina, thus performance should not vary with eccentricity. We tested this red/green peripheral drop-off in a visual search task. We mapped out color naming performance and found that red/green performance declines sharply beginning around 40° eccentricity (blue/yellow around 45-50°). In a visual search task (e.g., red target dot/green distractor dots), retinal wiring differences appear to impair red/green visual search more than blue/yellow visual search at 45°.

[**3D1**] That's So Gay! Relationship Between the Use of the Word Gay as a Negative Term Unrelated to Sexual Orientation & Attitudes Towards Homosexuality. **Gandalf Nicolas**. Sponsored by Allison Skinner. University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712.

One of the most recent uses of the term gay is to refer to things as being lame, stupid or negative in general (Lalor & Rendle-Short, 2007). This study focuses on evaluating the relationship between the use of the word gay as a negative term, perceived as unrelated to sexual orientation, and attitudes towards gay individuals. In a first study the correlation between explicit attitudes toward homosexual individuals, as measured using the Modern Homonegativity Scale (Morrison & Morrison, 2002), implicit attitudes, as measured by the Implicit Association Test (Greenwald et al., 1998), and frequency of use and exposure to the word gay, as a synonym of lame, were determined. In the second study the effects of being exposed to the word gay as a synonym of lame or stupid on the activation of implicit attitudes were determined.

[**3D2**] Effects of Mood Induction: Learning vs. Recall of Mood Congruent Stimuli. **Jessie Halle**. Sponsored by Aimee Mark. University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712.

The present study explores the effects of mood induction through music and the effects of learning verses recall of mood congruent stimuli. The current study is a 2(type of music: positive or negative) x 2(music exposure:learning or recall). Participants are asked to listen to either positive or negative music then asked to rate the pleasantness of each word on a wordlist that contains both positive and negative words.Participants are then asked to recall as many words on the wordlist as they can remember. The learning groups only hear their music at the beginning of the study and during the presentation of the wordlist. The recall groups only hear their music at the beginning of the study and while attempting to recall the wordlist. The data from the recall task will be evaluated by comparing the number of positive words recalled to the number of negative words recalled to determine if mood affected memory and if memory was stronger if music was heard during learning or recall.

[**3D3**] Emotional Music Makes the Movie: Music's Effect on the Emotional Perception of Film. **Tinisha L. Newland**. Sponsored by Kathy Milar. Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374.

     This study investigates the extent music influences the emotional experience of film watchers. 35 ethnically diverse students and staff from Earlham College, 19 female and 18 male, ranging between 18-30 years, completed the Profile of Moods Survey (POMS) to asses their initial emotional state. Next participants viewed a short 'neutral' film paired with either a 'happy' or 'anxious' song while Facial Electromyography (FEMG) and Galvanic Skin Response (GSR) were recorded. Afterwards they completed a final POMS survey to determine if there was a conscious change of emotion. Use of the Zygomatic Major increased during the happy song and use of the Currugator Supercilli decreased, the reverse was true for the anxious song. Self-report of valence and vigor increased during the happy song and anxiety decreased, the reverse was true for the anxious song. GSR and the self-report of anger showed no significant change.

[**4A1**] Healthy or Tasty?: Perceptions of Food and How the Human Appetite is Fulfilled. **Adrienne Curtis**. Sponsored by Aimee Mark. University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712.

     The present research experiment is focused on exploring factors of healthy eating, such as marketers who only offer shoppers healthy food samples or consumers who only eat healthy meals. When people taste a food sample being described as healthy and nutritious they may report feeling hungrier afterward than people who taste the same food when it is described as healthy. After the participants sample either the "healthy" labeled or "tasty" labeled food sample they will be asked if they want another snack assess their level of satisfaction after the first food sample. It is expected in the present study that when restricted eaters consume a food labeled as healthy, they may think it is less satisfying and are more likely to eat much more to compensate than when they eat a food labeled as tasty.

[**4A2**] What We Learn from Entertainment Media: And its Effects on Our Knowledge Building and Impressions.. **Taylor Dickinson**. Sponsored by Joneen Schuster. University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712.

     Despite variations in empirical findings regarding the impact of entertainment versus news media on ones political knowledge and molding of ones reality, a recent trend in television viewing shows a boost in the number of young individuals turning to entertainment television programs known as "infotainment". Using an online system 4 modified surveys were given to 130 participants from a southern Indiana university. The focus was on whether participant preference for entertainment television was associated with the amount of news programs viewed and political knowledge one had. The study also examined whether individuals who watch more television have more of a "television reality" using a priming paradigm. Results found a significant negative correlation between motivation and the average number of news hours viewed (rs=-.197, p <.05), while significant group differences were not found for the priming effect (t(128) = .150, p>.05.) These findings slightly support the new recent trend.

[**4A3**] Perceived Racial Expectations of Children. **Jessica Roesslein**. Sponsored by Michiko Nohara-LeClair. Lindenwood University, St. Charles, MO 63301.

     Racism is an ever-evolving aspect of our society. Although the overt racism of the past may be behind us, indirect discrimination still prevails today. This study aims to reevaluate race in today's youth so as to fill the gap of current, relevant research, especially in children. Racism can cause a host of detrimental mental and physical health effects ranging from cardiovascular disease in adults to ADHD in children. It is not only overt acts of racism that cause these effects, but ambiguous acts of racism as well. Therefore, this study aims to identify prejudices in children through the use of a picture containing ambiguous scenes of children at play. Participants identified if the scene was prosocial or a conflict and identified if the child instigating the act was black or white. This research can begin to make parents, students, and educators more aware of their underlying prejudices, as well as bring interest to discovering ways to prevent it.

[**4A4**] Investigating the Effects of Leading Instructions to Questions of Political Orientation. **C. Spencer Medley**. Sponsored by Lawrence Boehm. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

     This experiment measured the effects of leading instructions on responses to a political attitudes survey. The responses of two experimental groups given leading instructions to 10 statements on a political attitudes survey were compared to a control group in order to ascertain the effect of the leading instructions. The survey used a Likert scale from 1 to 5. The participants (n=81) were told to rate their feelings towards the statements in the survey. The control group's instructions were "rate how you feel", the agreement experimental group's instructions were "rate how strongly you agree", and the disagreement experimental group's instructions were "rate how strongly you disagree". It was hypothesized that the experimental groups would respond by agreeing or disagreeing more often than the control group. The results did not support the hypothesis and are compared to Baxter et al. (2006), Loftus (1975), and Loftus et al. (1976). Suggestions for future research are discussed.

[**4B1**] Narcissism and Prosocial Behavior. **Christopher Nelson**. Sponsored by Bobby Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

     This study examined whether or not the potential for social recognition affects narcissists' prosocial behavior. Participants completed a game task during which they received an ostensibly random number of tokens and were given the chance to donate some of those tokens to future players. In one condition participants were told that their donations would be kept private; in the other they were told that donations would be made public. We hypothesized narcissists would donate more tokens than non-narcissists only in the public condition, the condition in which narcissists' much-desired public recognition was a possibility. We expected narcissists to donate fewer tokens when such recognition was not a possibility.

[**4B2**] Mediators vs. Non-mediators in Place and Response Learning in Human Virtual Navigation. **Robert John Karry Junior**. Sponsored by Neil Schmitzer-Torbert. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

Humans usually solve navigation tasks in one of two ways. A place strategy involves a mental map of the environment and is associated with activity in the hippocampus. A response strategy involves responses to environmental stimuli and is associated with activity in the caudate nucleus. Meditation is associated with activity with different areas of the brain, but notably increased activity in the hippocampus. Although the activity of meditation itself has nothing to do with spatial navigation, it has an effect on one of the regions of the brain associated with place strategy. Therefore, meditation may have an effect on navigation problem solving strategy. In this study we examine the preference of place and response strategies by meditators vs. non-meditators in a virtual navigation environment.

[**4B3**] Tai Shinohara is Facebook stalking your page ROFL ;): Generational differences in Facebook Use. **Taichi Shinohara**. Sponsored by Diana Jacobs. Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374.

The current study investigated the age differences in Facebook use among students and employees of a small liberal arts college. Through an online questionnaire and a content analysis of the participants' Facebook pages, Facebook intensity (e.g., number of friends, times spent on, etc.), and general opinions and interaction with the site, were measured. Analysis of correlations between age and these variables partially supported the hypothesis of a relationship between age and Facebook use, suggesting that the older the participants, the lower that their Facebook intensity, the less information they disclosed, and the less they used the site to gain social capital. As age increased there were correlations with reasons for using Facebook (e.g., when bored, etc.).Lastly, as age increased the less the participant used Facebook when they wanted to contact those they do not see and there were no associations between real and Facebook personality and age.

[**4B4**] Identification and Illustration of the Core Symptoms of Autism Spectrum Disorders. **Lauren M. Roseberry & Alexandria E. Tucker**. Sponsored by Marjorie Hanft-Martone. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

Problems with social interaction, communication difficulties, and repetitive stereotyped patterns of behavior are the core symptoms of autism. A brief review of the descriptive literature, case examples from real life clinical observation of children diagnosed across the autism spectrum, and clips from scientifically advised contemporary film show the significance of symptom identification for diagnosis and intervention. Examples of social impairment such as lack of social or emotional reciprocity, impairment in communication such as inability to initiate or sustain a conversation with others, and restricted repetitive and stereotyped patterns of behavior, interests, and activities such as nonfunctional routines or rituals are shown. Examples are representative of the great individual variation in manifestations of the disorder.

[**4C1**] The Effects of Aerobic Exercise on Memory. **Emily A. Estes**. Sponsored by Jeffrey Stowell. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

In the present study we asked whether an acute bout of exercise would positively affect one's executive function as measured by a working memory test. We predicted that exercise would increase working memory in those individuals who had the lowest working memory at baseline. College age students took the OSPAN working memory test before exercising and again after riding an exercise bicycle for 30 minutes, while trying to maintain 60-80% of their maximum heart rate. Results will be shared at the conference.

[**4C2**] The Relationship Between Perceived Stress and Eating Habits. **Alyssa N. Anderson**. Sponsored by Jeffrey Stowell. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

We were interested in the change in eating habits in students in relation to changes in their perceived stress. Sixty participants completed two surveys every other day for a week. Participants completed the Daily Hassles and Uplifts scale as a measure of perceived stress and documented their eating habits on a dietary food log, completed at the end of the day. We calculated calories from the food logs. Our hypothesis was that higher perceived stress in the interpersonal, ego-threatening, and work related categories would be associated with an increase in calorie intake, while higher perceived stress in the physical category would be associated with a decrease in calorie intake. The results are currently being analyzed.

[~~4C3~~] ~~Effects of Body-Ideal Images in Advertising on Self-Perception.~~ **~~Julie K. Frank & Andrea M. Armbruster~~**. ~~Sponsored by Eualilo Gonzalez. Lorain County Community College, Elyria, OH 44035.~~

~~The effects of body-ideal images in advertising on self-perception was investigated. College students, recruited from introductory level English and psychology courses, were assessed using Likert-type scales measuring self-esteem, mood, and body satisfaction prior to and after viewing a series of advertisements containing body-ideal models. Experiment 1 results showed a decrease in body satisfaction scores after exposure to body-ideal advertising images in both male and female participants, regardless of the sex of the advertising model. However, no corresponding change in mood scores was found. Experiment 2 showed no significant effect on self-esteem or body satisfaction after exposure to body-ideal advertising images. Although this study only partially supported conclusions drawn from previous research, the necessity for additional study to examine negative effects of media images should not be limited to women. Limitations and suggestions for subsequent studies are discussed.~~

[**4C4**] Amotivation and Obstruction of Workflow in Bicycle Service Shops. **Andrew C. Kern**. Sponsored by Sid Hall. University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712.

> The present study initially aimed to answer the question as to what factors, if any, would cause bicycle mechanics to delay the amount of time it takes to complete a service job. However, due to the limitations faced by the researcher in collecting data to measure those variables, the study shifted its focus to understanding the mechanics' likelihood to show preference to certain customers on the basis of need, age, and loyalty, and how likely a mechanic would be to complete a service job on the spot. Data were collected via spreadsheets provided to the shops to fill out and an online survey. The present study found that the type of service significantly affected the amount of time to complete the job and whether it would be completed on the spot. In addition, age appeared to be a factor when considering completing a job ahead of others, but only when the customer was a child. As not much information has been collected on bicycle mechanics, this study could serve as a benchmark for future research. If done correctly, the data could inform customers of best practices in interacting with mechanics, and also for shops to improve customer service and satisfaction.

[**4D1**] Space Jam: Music and Personal Space. **Kelly E. Short**. Sponsored by Kathy Milar. Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374.

> In an experiment with 44 undergraduate students from Earlham College, the differences in effects of familiar and unfamiliar music on interpersonal space were examined through the stop-approach method. Discomfort was measured for five approach points over five meters by recording Galvanic Skin Response (GSR), heart rate, self-reported subjective ratings, and distances of discomfort. Type of music, either familiar or unfamiliar music, was manipulated in this between subjects design. All participants did the no music control condition as well as one of either the familiar or unfamiliar music conditions. It was hypothesized that unfamiliar music would increase interpersonal space while familiar music would instead decrease personal space. Analysis of distances of discomfort found significant results that supported this.

[**4D2**] Avoiding Eye-Contact and Attribution of Deceit. **Veronica Serna, Bradley Bartkiewicz, Amanda Tuohy, & Craig Mogan**. Sponsored by Vytenis B. Damusis. Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, IN 46323.

> In an age where the visual media dominates communications, the style of expressing a viewpoint - gestures, glances, stammers and other speaker behaviors – are used by an audience to make judgments of the veracity of the speaker as well as the message content. Our experiment consisted of two equivalent DVD presentations of the same speaker giving the same speech endorsing limited gun control independently varying whether the speaker looks directly into the video recorder or off to the side. Two randomly assigned groups of participants completed a preliminary survey of their attitudes toward gun control, watched the three minute presentation by the speaker, and then rated the speaker and the persuasiveness of his gun control position. We expected more positive participant post-experimental evaluations of the speaker looking directly into the camera. Looking away should produce greater likelihood that speaker will be perceived as deceitful and insincere and the speech content as less persuasive.

[**4D3**] Masculinity and Negative Affect Towards Masculine and Effeminate Men. **Andrew Kyler**. Sponsored by Bobby Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, In 47933.

> This study investigated masculinity and its effect o negative feelings towards hetero-or homosexual man who are either effeminate or masculine. Previous research has shown that masculinity predicts negative feelings about gay and effeminate men; however, research has yet to investigate the causal impact of masculinity on such feeling. This study filled that empirical void by priming masculinity. Participants wrote for ten minutes about either a masculine or non-masculine memory, read a biography of a target person who was described as either hetero-or homosexual and in either stereotypically masculine or feminine terms, and then expressed their feelings for the target. We expected those who wrote about a masculine memory to show significantly stronger negative feelings towards effeminate targets, regardless of sexual orientation.

[**4D4**] Non-cardinal Color Detection in the Peripheral Vision. **Kent Schaffer**. Sponsored by Karen Gunther. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

> Non-cardinal color detection in the human periphery was examined with the use of a color naming task. All colors can be divided into two categories, cardinal and non-cardinal colors. Cardinal colors are red/green, blue/yellow, and black/white and are preferred by the neurons in our retinas and LGN. Non-cardinal colors are every other color, such as purple or orange. In a pilot study, participants selected both the most prototypical cardinal colors and the non-cardinal colors that were halfway between the neighboring cardinal colors from color groupings of Munsell color chips composed of a range of hues. The selected Munsell chips were presented to participants at varying eccentricities from 0 to 40 degrees, in 10 degree increments left and right of fixation. Participants detected non-cardinal colors above the 65% threshold suggesting that non-cardinal color detection is possible in human peripheral vision.

[**5P01**] Comparison of High School and College Student's Reading Comprehension of Textbooks. **Taylor M. Owings**. Sponsored by Jacquie Wall. University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis IN 46227.

> Previous research (Cutler, Taylor & Wall, 2010) demonstrated that grades in college-level general chemistry were related to pre-existing mathematical and reading skills, as well as semantic mapping. Mapping skills were tested using a traditional cloze (Taylor, 1957) procedure. The current quasi-experimental study extended this project by examining the relationship between cloze scores and mathematical skills of high school chemistry students (n = 70), and comparing a correlation of these scores to that obtained by students enrolled in introductory college chemistry. In both cases, students were asked to read a novel passage of text with every 7th word replaced with a blank and then to provide the appropriate missing word. Results will include descriptive and inferential statistics to determine if similarities exist. Implications and future directions of this ongoing work will be discussed.

[**5P02**] Reading Comprehension of Students Using E-Readers. **William Fernandez**. Sponsored by Jeffrey Stowell. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

    Today, students have multiple options when it comes to reading course material; textbooks, computers, or the various E-readers currently available. As technology changes, research is needed to identify how students are affected, especially their ability to learn. This study explored how students' reading comprehension was affected by the delivery mode of the material. The first group of participants read a short passage from a textbook, a second group read the same passage on an e-reader (iPad), while a third group read the passage on a computer monitor (MacBook Pro); all groups simultaneously took a reading comprehension test (using TurningPoint) immediately after. My hypothesis was that reading comprehension remains the same, regardless of the presentation method. Results are pending.

[**5P03**] Temporal and Spatial Consistency between Cursive and Printed Handwritings in Early School Age Children. **Julia Barta, Joni Krueger, Jessica J. Marsh, & Loni McQueen**. Sponsored by Jin Bo. Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI 48197.

    Strokes and loops are the basic components of handwriting. These writing movements can be further divided into discontinuous and continuous. It has been suggested that the cerebellum controls the explicit timing underlying temporal consistency during discontinuous but not continuous movements (Spencer et al., 2003). The current study examined the temporal and spatial consistency between cursive and printed handwritings. 19 children were asked to write letters "l", "e", in printed and cursive forms. Results showed that children moved faster and traveled shorted distance for the printed letters "e" and "l" than the cursive letters (all P <.05). Writing printed letter "l" appeared to be faster, shorter, and had better spatial variability than the printed letter "e". Results appear that children perform better on printed letters, especially printed strokes than cursive writing. The "explicit timing" hypothesis was not supported.

[**5P04**] The Effects of Spanglish on Group Exclusion. **Alana Montenegro**. Sponsored by Christian End. Xavier University, Cincinnati, OH 45207.

    The study examined how the use of Spanglish and accented speech affect group exclusion. Literature indicates that deviating from group norms can result in exclusion. 124 participants listened to a conversation between a male and a female. After listening to one of the four conversations (English, Spanglish, Spanglish with accent,Spanish), participants completed established measures of likeability, first impression, and preferred social distance in regards to each speaker and the dyad. The researcher hypothesized that Spanglish speakers would be perceived as an outgroup and that speakers with a thick accent would be excluded. Inconsistent with the hypotheses, a one-way ANOVA indicated that the language and presence/absence of accent did not affect the dependent variables. The impression scale indicated the male speaker in the Spanglish with an accent (M = 70.44, SD = 11.03, p = .038) was perceived significantly more favorable than the English speaker (M = 61.87, SD = 12.18).

[**5P05**] GIRL: A New Four-letter-word? Effects and Implications of Sexist Language on Women. **Lauren B. Yadlosky**. Sponsored by Christian End. Xavier University, Cincinnati, OH 45207.

    The current research investigated interactions between being directly addressed with sexist or nonsexist language and hearing a female target described in these terms. Specifically, by manipulating the scripts of study sessions – framed as a collegiate Admissions Department presentation and evaluation, the researcher examined these interactions on attitudes toward and perceptions of females. Participants (N=124) first watched one of four condition-specific videos of a confederate "admissions representative," then indicated their first impressions of a potential female student and completed the Modern Sexism Scale. Contrary to hypotheses, statistical analyses indicated no main effect of language on directly addressing participants and no interaction effects. Similarly, nonsexist descriptions of the female target generated significantly more negative impressions of her, p<05. Stereotype violation via describing a collegiate.

[**5P06**] Exploring Heterosexism through the Use of Avatar Stimuli. **Kelley M. Hollander**. Sponsored by Mary Kite. Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306.

    People have preconceived notions of what a relationship is supposed to look like. Heterosexism is a term used to mean ignoring the presence of homosexuality (Herek, 1993). If this type of prejudice is operating people would not assume people of the same sex living together are in a romantic relationship. Instead, they would be more likely say they are just friends or roommates, even if the person sees the two people flirting with each other. The purpose of the current study is to investigate how readily people recognize gay relationships and whether negative attitudes toward homosexuality influence this readiness. 135 participants rated three videos, each displaying a different interaction between two avatars. Participants saw both homosexual and heterosexual couple interacting in a scene; the scenes range from a very ambiguous couple status to very obviously a couple. The results from this will show prevalence of heterosexism in perception of relationships.

[**5P07**] ~~How Resource Scarcity Impacts Resource Allocation to Sons and Daughters.~~ **~~Sarah J. Feingold~~**. ~~Sponsored by Vladas Griskevicius. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.~~

    ~~Because mammalian males and females have different reproductive constraints, theory from evolutionary biology (Trivers and Willard 1973) predicts that parents should differentially invest in male vs. female offspring as a function of resource availability in the environment. Specifically, when resources are plentiful, parents should allocate more resources to male offspring; but when resources are scarce, parents should allocate more resources to female offspring. We therefore examined how priming adults with cues to an economic boom versus an economic bust influenced their resource allocations toward sons and daughters. Consistent with predictions, an economic boom led people to invest more resources (e.g., money, gifts) in boys than in girls. In contrast, a recession led people to invest more resources in girls than in boys. These findings highlight important links between human and non-human mammals as predicted by theory in evolutionary biology.~~

[**5P08**] Comparison of Parent and Physician Concerns of Autism with Interdisciplinary Diagnosis. **Heather N. Verdon, Meredith E. Tumilty, & Emily B. Johnson**. Sponsored by Christine Raches. University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46227.

This study seeks to examine the relationship between physician and parental concerns of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and final interdisciplinary diagnoses. Parent concerns can be effective predictors of future diagnosis (Glascoe, 2000). Because physicians are also an important part of ASD diagnosis, the accuracy of physician concerns will also be examined. Data collected will consist of parent and physician concerns and final interdisciplinary diagnosis reported in 400 patient files at an interdisciplinary clinic assessment within a Midwest Children's Hospital. Cross tabulations will be conducted to examine the concordance between the interdisciplinary team diagnosis and the parent/physician concerns. Demographic information will also be analyzed, including age, gender, and ethnicity. It is anticipated that when parent and physician concerns are elicited in non-standardized fashion, they will not be accurate at predicting the final interdisciplinary team diagnosis.

[**5P09**] Personality Characteristics and Performance in Individual and Competitive Tasks. **Tyler L. Bell, Caitlin L. Shirley, & Margo M. Whaley**. Sponsored by Maria S. McLean. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

The purpose of this experiment is to evaluate the influence of personality characteristics on performance in individual and competitive settings. Participants (n=40) complete Coon's (1986) Introversion & Extroversion Scale and in an individual and in a competitive setting, complete easy and difficult jigsaw puzzles. The researchers hypothesize that when placed into the competitive setting the individual's time to complete the puzzles decreases, the male participants take less time to complete the puzzles than females, and extroverted participants perform better in the competitive setting. The results are compared to the findings of Schopler & Insko (1992, 1998 & 1999), Koelega (1992) and Triplett (1897) and suggestions for further research are discussed.

[**5P10**] The Effect of Participant Mood and Environment on Task Satisfaction, Motivation, and Performance. **Lauren E. Hurley & Elyse M. Krause**. Sponsored by Morrie Mullins. Xavier University, Cincinnati, OH 45207.

This study examines how social environment and participants' mood affects task motivation, satisfaction, and performance. Two hundred and five undergraduates were randomly assigned to a Positive, Negative, or Absent Confederate condition. The second independent participant variable, mood, was assessed using the PANAS (Watson & Clark, 1988) scale. Participants watched a training video, which explained letter folding. Then a confederate made positive or negative comments about the task. If no confederate was present no comment was made. Next, participants completed the task. Dependent variables were assessed using a motivation scale (Sundre, 2000), the Job Satisfaction Discrepancy Questionnaire (Nagy, 2002), and the distance between the actual and ideal folds of letters. One-way between subjects ANOVAs were used to test the conditions' effect on participants' motivation, satisfaction, and performance. The positive confederate and high mood is expected to increase each dependent variable.

[**5P11**] Parental Marital Status and the Effects on College-Age Individuals. **Whitney S. Cundiff & Sara J. Harrison**. Sponsored by Maria S. McLean. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

The purpose of this study is to explore the effects of parental marital status on college-aged individuals. Participants (n=40) complete four questionnaires: Sarason, Sarason, Shearin and Pierce's Social Support Questionnaire (1987), two separate Parental Attachment questionnaires from Kenny (1987), and Snell's (1997) Relationship Awareness Scale. The researchers hypothesize that individuals of divorced families have a stronger relationship with their mother than with their father. The researchers also hypothesize that women report greater relational-consciousness (awareness of interdependence with other beings) while men report greater relational anxiety. Results are compared to Riggio (2004) and Sarason, Sarason, Shearin, and Pierce (1987) and suggestions for further research are discussed.

[**5P12**] Identifying Personalities of Focus Group Participants. **Jennifer A. Cahill & Kelsey A. DiNardo**. Sponsored by Jeffrey Brookings. Wittenberg University, Springfield, OH 45504.

The quality of the discussion that takes place in focus groups depends on each participants' willingness to share their thoughts and opinions with others. Unfortunately, focus group participants do not always contribute positively to group discussions. In order to make the focus group process more productive, a national marketing firm has initiated a research program to identify and screen out participants who are unlikely to make useful contributions to discussions. A list of traits was sent to focus group moderators. Traits were rated on a 4-point scale, from 1 being 'least favorable' to 4 being 'most favorable'. Results showed Openness to Experience, Extraversion, and Emotional Stability were most highly related to effective focus group participation. Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Independence were also positively related, and Hostility was negatively related. The next step in this research program will be to develop and validate a battery of tests assessing these traits.

[**5P13**] Player Versus Management Initiated Departure: How Mode of an Athlete's Departure Impacts Fans' Mood, and Willingness to Forgive a Player. **Elyse M. Krause, Carolyn Mack, Emily Crowe, & Alana Montenegro**. Sponsored by Christian End. Xavier University, Cincinnati, OH 45207.

This study investigates how the manner of a player's departure (team or player initiated) affects fans' allegiance to the player and team. From previous literature, it is estimated that sports fans that highly identify with a team will react differently than fans with low identification levels. Undergraduates (N= 205) read an article describing the athlete's mode of departure (trade, free agency, voided contract – retirement or release) and who initiated this departure (athlete or team). A control condition (player remains) was included for a baseline comparison. To gauge responses to the departure, participants completed measures of the athlete's marketability, sport interest, feelings associated with the athlete, and intent to forgive the athlete. A manipulation check was used to ensure participants recognized which party (player or team) was responsible for the athlete's departure. ANOVAs and post hoc tests were used to identify differences in fans' responses to the departure.

[**5P14**] Emphasis on Appearance in Relation to Eating Disorders. **Jill E. Jones & Morgan R. Bensman**. Sponsored by Maria S. McLean. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

   This experiment examines how high school settings may influence the emphasis one places on appearance and how that may relate to eating disorders. Subjects (30 males, 30 females) complete a demographic questionnaire, The Eating Attitudes Test (EAT-26) (Garner, Olmsted, Bohr & Garfinkel, 1982) and Thompson's (1992) Sociocultural Attitudes Towards Appearance Questionnaire (SATAQ). The researchers hypothesize that students who graduate from a public high school place more emphasis on appearance and students who place more emphasis on appearance may show more symptoms of eating disorders. Results are compared to Kashubeck, Walsh & Crowl (2001) and Heinberg, Thompson & Stormer (1994).

[**5P15**] Body Image Perception among College Female Students. **Kara R. Brown & Alyssa R. Carlotta**. Sponsored by Maria S. McLean. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

   The current study examines the role of sport involvement on self-esteem, body-esteem, and body image perception of female college students. Female participants (n=60) complete two questionnaires: the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (1965) and the Body-Esteem Scale (Franzoi & Shields, 1984). The participants also have their full-body photograph taken, which is used to create a "Silhouette Booklet" containing five images, four of which are distorted with the use of Adobe Photoshop. The students return two weeks later to choose the best representation of their body and complete the questionnaires a second time. The researchers hypothesize that collegiate sport involvement positively affects one's self/body-esteem and body image perception. Data are analyzed and results are evaluated in light of previous research of Feero & Steadman (2010) and Richman & Shaffer (2000).

[**5P16**] Anger Expression Modes & Cardiovascular Response to Violent Video Games. **Matthew Smith**. Sponsored by Todd J. Smith. Saint Catharine College, Saint Catharine, KY 40061.

   This study was conducted to examine anger expression on cardiovascular health. Each participant took the Multi Anger Inventory to identify their style of anger expression. Those that highly expressed their anger outwardly and those that highly expressed inward directed anger were chosen to participate. Participants played the game Halo, a violent first person shooting game, for thirty minutes against an opponent trained to verbally harass the participants during play over a headset. During play participants blood pressure were taken every two minutes and compared to a baseline measurement. The study tested whether participants who had high outward expression of anger would have lower cardiovascular reactivity while playing a violent video game than those who had high inward anger expression.

[**5P17**] Matching Facial Stimuli to Specific Expressed Emotions. **Catherine E. Burke & Connor D. Wall**. Sponsored by Maria S. McLean. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

   This experiment evaluates whether people confuse the facial expressions of anger and determination. Students (n=30) complete two questionnaires: one to establish demographics such as age, race, and sex and the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) (Watson, Clark & Tellegen, 1988). Students then match a set of facial expressions to a list of emotions provided to them. The researchers hypothesize that participants identify the facial expression of determination as anger, that participants who play collegiate sports more accurately distinguish the facial expression of determination, and that participants who score higher on Positive Affect on the PANAS more accurately match the facial expressions with the emotions shown. The results are compared to Harmon-Jones (2010) and Schmeichel (2010). Suggestions for further research are discussed.

[**5P18**] Asymmetrical Processing within the Visual Field during Visual Search. **Rotchie McCadney-Vines, David Mora, & Lindsey Shobe**. Sponsored by Harold H. Greene. University of Detroit Mercy, Detroit, MI 48221.

   Experiments with briefly-presented stimuli (30ms-150ms) indicate asymmetrical sensitivity within the visual field. However, brief presentations do not reflect search conditions. Here, saccade distances were used to describe visual field sensitivity during visual search of a random-dot display. Brief-presentation results predict (i) longer saccades towards the lower than the upper visual field (i.e. VMA), and (ii) a wider saccade span along the horizontal than vertical visual field (i.e. HVA). Saccade distances were analyzed in a 2 Fixation Duration (Brief: duration < 150 ms vs Long: duration> 150 ms) X 8 Saccade Compass Direction (N NE …) model. The interaction was significant, and was analyzed on VMA and HVA expectations. For brief fixation durations, there was no VMA. However, an HVA was present. For long durations, there was a VMA, and an HVA for the upper visual field. Sensitivity to stimuli during visual search may not be independent of fixation duration.

[**5P19**] Relationship Satisfaction and Negative Maintenance Behaviors in Individuals in Romantic Relationships. **Jessica L. Elliott, Erica N. Griffin, & Jessica L. Klapper**. Sponsored by Maria S. McLean. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

   This study examines the link between relationship satisfaction and the use of negative maintenance behaviors to maintain a romantic relationship. The participants (n=40) complete two questionnaires, the Relationship Satisfaction Scale (Burns, 1993) and the Negative Maintenance Scale (Dainton & Gross, 2008). Negative maintenance behaviors include allowing control, destructive conflict, spying, jealousy induction, avoidance, and infidelity. The researchers hypothesize a negative correlation between scores on the Negative Maintenance Scale and the Relationship Satisfaction Scale. The results are compared to Goodboy et al. (2010) and Dainton & Gross (2008) and suggestions for further research are discussed.

[**5P20**] The Relationship between Trauma Exposure, Coping, and Hopelessness in U.S. Veterans. **Caitlyn Flores**. Sponsored by Joseph Hansel. University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46227.

　　　The purpose of this study is to determine if a relationship exists between coping strategies implemented and feelings of hopelessness in U.S. military veterans diagnosed with psychotic disorders. Further, differences in coping styles and hopelessness will be examined amongst veterans with and without a reported trauma history. Hopelessness has been found to predict suicidal ideation, intent, and behavior. A fuller understanding of coping and its effects on hopelessness may help inform clinical practice, reducing the likelihood of self-injurious behaviors and improving overall mental health outcomes. Additionally, more specific interventions might be suggested by a fuller understanding of the effects of trauma on these variables. This study will address the correlational hypotheses using secondary data analysis. The archived data was collected at the Roudebush Veteran's Affairs Medical Center as part of a larger treatment outcome study.

[**5P21**] Coping Styles and Depressive Personality Correlates of Shame and Guilt. **Samantha Brewer, Carole Olson, & Jacklyn Niece**. Sponsored by David R. Olson. Morehead State University, Morehead, KY 40351.

　　　Guilt and shame have been associated with various forms of distress, including depression. This project examined these emotions and their association with coping strategies and depressive personality characteristics. One hundred thirty women and men completed measures of shame- and guilt-proneness, coping strategies, and sociotropy and autonomy. Correlational analyses indicated that proneness to shame was negatively related to coping strategies involving positive reinterpretation, mental disengagement, focus on emotions, and planning. Shame was positively associated with coping tactics involving substance use and social support. Guilt was positively related to positive reinterpretation, focus on emotions, active coping, and inversely associated with suppression of competing activities. Sociotropy was found to be positively related to shame and negatively related to guilt. Autonomy was positively related to both shame and guilt.

[**5P22**] The Effect of Children's Hospital Stay Length on Pediatric Hospital Donations. **Jennifer C. Earls**. Sponsored by Christian End. Xavier University, Cincinnati, OH 45207.

　　　Past research indicates that charitable values and empathy impact intended and actual donation behaviors. The present study examines if hospital stay length affects willingness to donate, examining relationship between hospital stay length and two charitable outcomes; charity type preference and intended donation amounts. Participants (N= 97) read a randomly assigned scenario describing a child's hospitalization lasting either one year, one month, or no duration excluded and then ranked willingness to donate to eight general charity types. They indicated amount willing to donate to the scenario charity and reasons for this amount. There was no significant relationship between stay length and donation amount (p= .27). Results indicated a marginal significance positive relationship between stay length and preference for child-related charities (p< .10). Future research may examine participants of different income levels.

[**5P23**] Task Performance While Listening to Music. **David Mandapat**. Sponsored by Christian End. Xavier University, Cincinnati, OH 45207.

　　　This study was an examination of the effect of music in the background on task performance. Undergraduate college students listened to two types of musical samples while completing a series of both simple and complex problems inspired by the Baddeley grammatical reasoning test. The contrasting musical samples, "Blue in Green" by Miles Davis and "Giant Steps" by John Coltrane, were selected to represent sedative and stimulative music respectively. Participants listened to the sedative sample while completing the first section, followed by the stimulative sample while completing the second section. Half of the participants completed the simple tasks before the complex; the other half completed the complex tasks first. For the simple problem solving section of the study, the participants were asked to answer as many of the 64 true or false questions possible, regarding the ordinal relation of two single-digit numbers during a three-minute musical sample. For the complex problem solving section, the participants were given the same instructions and time constraints, but the true or false questions were phrased passively. Additionally, half of the items were phrased negatively. According to Baddeley, these conditions increase the complexity of the tasks. Following cognitive load and cognitive dissonance theory, it was hypothesized that the stimulative music would facilitate the execution of the simple tasks but hinder the execution of the complex tasks. Results suggest that stimulative music facilitate performance in both task types. However, results indicated no interaction between task type and music type

$F(3, 116) = .25, p = 0.62$.

School Index

Presenter Index

Sponsor Index

Condensed Sponsor / Presenter Schedule

Start Time	Paper	A LBC 201 First Author	Sponsor	Abst #	B LBC 208 First Author	Sponsor	Abst #	C LBC 211 First Author	Sponsor	Abst #	D LBC 315 First Author	Sponsor	Abst #
Session 1													
8:30 AM	1	Rostro	Bost	1A1	Karges	Mark	1B1	Benhoff	Sharma	1C1	Shannon	Milar	1D1
8:45 AM	2	Kocian	Horton	1A2	Decker	Mark	1B2	Johnson	Boehm	1C2	Colbert	Taylor	1D2
9:00 AM	3	Melko	Damusis	1A3	Holley	Nohara-LeClair	1B3	Moss	Ashburn-Nardo	1C3	Clevinger	Mace	1D3
9:15 AM	4	Farrell	Jacobs	1A4	Woods	Horton	1B4	Lenz	McLean	1C4	Potempa	Bernas	1D4
Session 2													
9:45 AM	1	Randall	Milar	2A1	Ramsey	Bost	2B1	Fowler	Skinner	2C1	Smith	Lundy	2D1
10:00 AM	2	Gomez	Jacobs	2A2	Back	Gunther	2B2	Kelly	Appleby	2C2	Clevinger	Addison	2D2
10:15 AM	3	Fetsch	Nohara-LeClair	2A3	Rosser	Boehm	2B3	Legg	Hall	2C3	Buttram	Addison	2D3
10:30 AM	4	Jackson	Reilley	2A4	~~Chamberland~~	~~Dam~~	~~2B4~~	Boss	Nalbone	2C4	Burkett	Schmitzer-Torbert	2D4
Session 3													
11:00 AM	1	Sexton	Olofson	3A1	Seitzer	Jacobs	3B1	Murphy	Bernas	3C1	Nicolas	Skinner	3D1
11:15 AM	2	Ardila	Dam	3A2	Callery	Boehm	3B2	Howard	Nohara-LeClair	3C2	Halle	Mark	3D2
11:30 AM	3	Thacher	Best	3A3	Karataglidis	Damusis	3B3	Schroeder	Olofson	3C3	Newland	Milar	3D3
11:45 AM	4	Wright	Addison	3A4	Cook	Damusis	3B4	Dalhaus III	Gunther	3C4			
Session 4													
1:45 PM	1	Curtis	Mark	4A1	Nelson	Horton	4B1	Estes	Stowell	4C1	Short	Milar	4D1
2:00 PM	2	Dickinson	Schuster	4A2	Karry	Schmitzer-Torbert	4B2	Anderson	Stowell	4C2	Serna	Damusis	4D2
2:15 PM	3	Roesslein	Nohara-LeClair	4A3	Shinohara	Jacobs	4B3	~~Frank~~	~~Gonzalez~~	~~4C3~~	Kyler	Horton	4D3
2:30 PM	4	Medley	Boehm	4A4	Roseberry	Hanft-Martone	4B4	Kern	Hall	4C4	~~Schaffer~~	~~Gunther~~	~~4D4~~

Session 5

Poster — 3rd Floor Lost

Time	#	First Author	Sponsor	Abst #
3:00 PM	1	Owings	Wall	5P01
	2	Fernandez	Stowell	5P02
	3	Barta	Bo	5P03
	4	Montenegro	End	5P04
	5	Yadlosky	End	5P05
	6	Hollander	Kite	5P06
	7	~~Feingold~~	~~Griskevicius~~	~~5P07~~
	8	Verdon	Raches	5P08
	9	Bell	McLean	5P09
	10	Hurley	Mullins	5P10
	11	Cundiff	McLean	5P11
	12	Cahill	Brookings	5P12
	13	Krause	End	5P13
	14	Jones	McLean	5P14
	15	Brown	McLean	5P15
	16	Smith	Smith	5P16
	17	Burke	McLean	5P17
	18	McCadney-Vines	Greene	5P18
	19	Elliott	McLean	5P19
	20	Flores	Hansel	5P20
	21	~~Brewer~~	~~Olson~~	~~5P21~~
	22	Earls	End	5P22
	23	Mandapat	End	5P23