

# 24<sup>th</sup> Annual Mid-America Undergraduate Psychology Research Conference (MAUPRC)

Saturday, April 9, 2005

Franklin College  
Franklin, IN

---

## Conference Schedule

- 8:00 – 8:45 Registration / Continental Breakfast
- 8:45 – 9:45 *Session 1*
- 9:45 – 10:00 Break
- 10:00 – 11:00 *Session 2*
- 11:00 – 11:15 Break
- 11:15 – 12:15 *Session 3*
- 12:15 – 1:00 Lunch
- 12:45 – 1:30 Welcome / Keynote Address:
  - Dr. Sharon Brehm,  
Indiana University Bloomington
- 1:30 – 1:45 Break
- 1:45 – 3:00 *Session 4*
- 3:00 – 3:30 *Poster Session*

---

### Sponsored by the Psychology Departments of

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

# Conference Etiquette

Attendees are urged to adhere to the following rules so the conference can operate in an atmosphere of efficient professionalism.

- 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 (10 minutes maximum, plus 2 minutes for Q & A) 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.

---

## General Information

- Each paper presentation is identified in the program with a 3 character code.  
“4F3” refers to the 4<sup>th</sup> Session, in room F, the 3<sup>rd</sup> paper.

Session Room Code	Room
A	JCFA 101
B	JCFA 102
C	JCFA 103
D	JCFA 104
E	JCFA 202
Posters (P)	Henderson Conference Room

- All talks will be held in the Johnson Center for Fine Arts (JCFA).
- Lunch will be held in the Franklin Room, Student Center.
- Posters may be set up starting at 2:45 PM.

**Session 1A**  
**Moderator**

**Maria McLean**

**Room 101**  
**Thomas More College**

8:45 AM – 9:00 AM

The Effect of Racial Names on Resume Evaluations. **LaCoya D. Hill**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas, Franklin College. [See abstract 1A1]

9:00 AM – 9:15 AM

Motives for Sacrifice in Romantic Relationships. **Kevin Hancock & Matthew Kanter**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 1A2]

9:15 AM – 9:30 AM

The Effect of Gender and Gender Role on Correct Identification of Sexual Harassment. **Cassie W. Ruhlman**. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm, Thomas More College. [See abstract 1A3]

9:30 AM – 9:45 AM

Police Protect and Serve Everyone Right? **Maurice Hibbler**. Sponsored by Dr. Diana Punzo, Earlham College. [See abstract 1A4]

**Session 1B**  
**Moderator**

**Ted Jaeger**

**Room 102**  
**Westminster College**

8:45 AM – 9:00 AM

On the Relationship of Self-Esteem and Locus of Control. **Tim Sauer, Kristina Wilburn, & Jamie Kochersperger**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson, Bellarmine University. [See abstract 1B1]

9:00 AM – 9:15 AM

Professors' Perceptions about Older Adult Students. **Eileen A. Spencer**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson, Bellarmine University. [See abstract 1B2]

9:15 AM – 9:30 AM

Communication Apprehension and its Relationship to Gender and College Year. **Jodi Frantz, Amber Marlow, & Jennifer Wathen**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley, Huntington College. [See abstract 1B3]

9:30 AM – 9:45 AM

The Satisfaction with Care of Family Members with Terminal Illness in Hospitals and in the Home. **Alisha Hamm**. Sponsored by Dr. Charlene Christie, Indiana University Purdue University Columbus. [See abstract 1B4]

**Session 1C**  
**Moderator**

**Drew Appleby**

**Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis**

8:45 AM – 9:00 AM

The Effects of Extreme Beautification Reality Television on State Self-Esteem: Does Viewing Extreme Artificial Beautification Make Us Feel Ugly? **Stephanie R. Schwing & Dustin DeHaven**. Sponsored by Dr. Sid Hall, University of Southern Indiana. [See abstract 1C1]

9:00 AM – 9:15 AM

The Effect of Music Genre on Memory Performance in College Students. **Kristie Craddock, Nick Jones, Jamie Veasey, & Traci Hoehn**. Sponsored by Mr. Gregory Preuss, University of Evansville. [See abstract 1C2]

9:15 AM – 9:30 AM

The Effects of Mood on Satisfaction Ratings. **Jennifer Nebesny**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas, Franklin College. [See abstract 1C3]

9:30 AM – 9:45 AM

Resistance to Change in Attitude as a Function of Need for Cognition and Level of Involvement. **Melissa J. Russell-Plunkett**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas, Franklin College. [See abstract 1C4]

**Session 1D****Moderator****William Addison****Room 104****Eastern Illinois University**

8:45 AM – 9:00 AM

Reliability, Short-term Stability of the Learning Behavior Scale (LBS). **Katie A. Gillespie**. Sponsored by Dr. Gary Canivez, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 1D1]

9:00 AM – 9:15 AM

Comparing the Golden Ratio in Context and Non-context Conditions: Using Page Design and Geometric Patterns. **Jean-Pierre A. Gary**. Sponsored by Dr. Diana Punzo, Earlham College. [See abstract 1D2]

9:15 AM – 9:30 AM

Prevalence of ADHD in Adults and Diagnostic Issues. **Matthew Sidarous**. Sponsored by Dr. Assegedetch HaileMariam, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 1D3]

9:30 AM – 9:45 AM

The Effect of Exuberant Behavior on Mood and the Relationship of Mood and Recall of Positive and Negative Words. **Charles D. Brown, Jr. & Johnnie C. Craig**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson, Bellarmine University. [See abstract 1D4]

**Session 1E****Moderator****Roger Ware****Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis****Room 202**

8:45 AM – 9:00 AM

The Effect of Actual and Perceived Birth Order on Subclinical Obsessive-Compulsive Tendencies. **Jill Clements, Kristyn Bollig, & Lindsay Gayed**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley, Huntington College. [See abstract 1E1]

9:00 AM – 9:15 AM

Exploring Coping Strategies among Culturally Diverse College Students. **Tamara E. Ziegler & Jessie Gustafson**. Sponsored by Dr. Chi-en Hwang & Dr. Milton Becknell, Cedarville University. [See abstract 1E2]

9:15 AM – 9:30 AM

Gender Differences Regarding the Effects of Stress on Adolescents. **Zachary J. Toothman**. Sponsored by Dr. Julie Evey, University of Southern Indiana. [See abstract 1E3]

9:30 AM – 9:45 AM

Effect of Proximity on Level of Comfort with Short Term Sexual Relationships. **Joshua Paul, Steven Zusack, & Nathaniel Price**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 1E4]

**Session 2A****Room 101****Moderator****Julie Evey****University of Southern Indiana**

- 10:00 AM – 10:15 AM The Effects of Age and Ethnicity on the Likelihood of Helping Others. **Jennifer Cole**. Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 2A1]
- 10:15 AM – 10:30 AM Interpretation of Acquaintance Rape Based on Gender and Alcohol Consumption. **Mary M Jordan**. Sponsored by Dr. Julie Evey, University of Southern Indiana. [See abstract 2A2]
- 10:30 AM – 10:45 AM The Effects of Exercise and Gender on Happiness. **Lindsey S. Leaf**. Sponsored by Dr. Julie Evey, University of Southern Indiana. [See abstract 2A3]
- 10:45 AM – 11:00 AM Parental Influence and Student Drinking Behavior: Some On-Line Surveyed Observations. **Holly M. Paniaguas, Sarah C. Orich, Erin M. Sullivan, & Michael A. Morris**. Sponsored by Dr. David Nalbone, Purdue University Calumet. [See abstract 2A4]

**Session 2B****Room 102****Moderator****Drew Appleby****Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis**

- 10:00 AM – 10:15 AM The Effects of Self-esteem on the Perception of Others. **Amanda S. Fricke**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas, Franklin College. [See abstract 2B1]
- 10:15 AM – 10:30 AM The Effects of Gender on Conformity. **Nicole M. Bean**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas, Franklin College. [See abstract 2B2]
- 10:30 AM – 10:45 AM Effect of Pledging on Academic Performance. **Luke Lukasik, Nick Wahlstrom, & Charles Jackson**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 2B3]
- 10:45 AM – 11:00 AM An Examination of the Relationship Between Gender and Motivational Levels Towards Academic Achievement. **Holly T. Leyse & Laura A. Petery**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley, Huntington College. [See abstract 2B4]

**Session 2C****Room 103****Moderator****Tom Wilson****Bellarmino University**

- 10:00 AM – 10:15 AM The Creativity of Gamers. **Ross G. Parrish**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson, Bellarmine University. [See abstract 2C1]
- 10:15 AM – 10:30 AM The Effect of Distraction on Word Priming. **Stephen L. Hoell**. Sponsored by Dr. Ted Jaeger, Westminster College. [See abstract 2C2]
- 10:30 AM – 10:45 AM Stranded: An In-Depth Probe of Group Decision Making Techniques. **Thomas Richardson**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson, Bellarmine University. [See abstract 2C3]
- 10:45 AM – 11:00 AM Observed Aggression Levels of Western Lowland Gorillas during a Pre-introduction Period and the Potential Effects of the Presence of Females on Overall Group Aggression. **Hunter Veeneman**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson, Bellarmine University. [See abstract 2C4]

**Session 2D****Room 104****Moderator****Roger Ware****Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis**

- 10:00 AM – 10:15 AM The Effects of Labeling on Interpersonal Attraction. **Jason J. Bunning & Chris D. Kiester**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 2D1]
- 10:15 AM – 10:30 AM Personality Differences in Friendship and Dating Relationships. **Leslie J. Woods & Elizabeth N. Nguni**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley, Huntington College. [See abstract 2D2]
- 10:30 AM – 10:45 AM Effect of ADHD on Teacher Expectations. **Laura L. Hankins**. Sponsored by Dr. Assegedetch HaileMariam, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 2D3]
- 10:45 AM – 11:00 AM Environmental and Physiological Factors that Influence College Students' Perception of Stress. **Kyle Thomas**. Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 2D4]

**Session 2E****Room 202****Moderator****Larry Boehm****Thomas More College**

- 10:00 AM – 10:15 AM An Exploration of the Social Constructs and Interactions of Street Level Prostitutes Outside of their Profession (Literature Review). **Lauren E. McCotter**. Sponsored by Dr. Micheal Firmin, Cedarville University. [See abstract 2E1]
- 10:15 AM – 10:30 AM The Effect of Name Frequency on Judgments. **Lena N. Hiles & Cassie N. Bergman**. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm, Thomas More College. [See abstract 2E2]
- 10:30 AM – 10:45 AM Are Athletes Better at Discerning Movement than Non-athletes. **Troy Burks**. Sponsored by Dr. Diana Punzo, Earlham College. [See abstract 2E3]
- 10:45 AM – 11:00 AM The Effects of Auditory and Visual Distraction on Memory Tests. **Christian Myers**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas, Franklin College. [See abstract 2E4]

**Session 3A****Room 101****Moderator****Charlene Christie Indiana University Purdue University Columbus**

- 11:15 AM– 11:30 AM Pluralistic Ignorance of Sexual Activity in Regards to Attachment Styles. **Lori Jones, Samantha Divine, Zac Jones, & Chad Tunison**. Sponsored by Mr. Gregory Preuss, University of Evansville. [See abstract 3A1]
- 11:30 AM– 11:45 AM Interpersonal Problems and How it Effects the Therapeutic Alliance. **Ashley A. Jaksa**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Hatcher, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor. [See abstract 3A2]
- 11:45 AM– 12:00 PM The Impact of Self-Esteem on Initial Perceptions. **Christine J. Nelson, Sarah M. Harper, & Erica A. Anderson**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley, Huntington College. [See abstract 3A3]
- 12:00 PM– 12:15 PM Perceived Parental Influences on Body Image as a Function of Gender. **Rebecca A. Pepp**. Sponsored by Dr. Diana Punzo, Earlham College. [See abstract 3A4]

**Session 3B****Room 102****Moderator****Jeffrey Stowell Eastern Illinois University**

- 11:15 AM– 11:30 AM The Relationship Between Geographical Mobility and College Adjustment. **Rachel Miller**. Sponsored by Dr. John Best, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 3B1]
- 11:30 AM– 11:45 AM The Fraternal Stereotype and its Effect on Interpersonal Attraction. **Charles Hoogland & Michael Ritter**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 3B2]
- 11:45 AM– 12:00 PM Storage of Semantically Opposite Words in the Brain. **Mike A. Doty**. Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 3B3]
- 12:00 PM– 12:15 PM Monkeys Don't Read Kant: Dr. Joshua Greene's Study of the Biological Basis of Morality. **Mitchell T. Harden**. Sponsored by Dr. Julie Evey, University of Southern Indiana. [See abstract 3B4]

**Session 3C****Room 103****Moderator****Raymond Bragiel Franklin College**

- 11:15 AM– 11:30 AM Creativity and Emotional Well-Being: Does Creativity Promote Mental Health? **Sarah Nellis**. Sponsored by Dr. Julie Evey, University of Southern Indiana. [See abstract 3C1]
- 11:30 AM– 11:45 AM Recall Performance as a Function of Environmental Context and Background Relevance. **Jennifer E. Dougherty**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas, Franklin College. [See abstract 3C2]
- 11:45 AM– 12:00 PM The Effects of the Sense of Smell on Memory. **Joshua M. Deckard**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas, Franklin College. [See abstract 3C3]
- 12:00 PM– 12:15 PM Attractive Eyewitnesses: The Impact of Physical Attractiveness on Juror's Perceptions of Credibility. **Justin Wesley, Jake Lundorf, & Jared Tarney**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 3C4]

**Session 3D****Moderator****Chi-en Hwang****Room 104****Cedarville University**

- 11:15 AM– 11:30 AM Self-esteem in Females throughout Childhood and Adolescence. **Jenni L. Strange, Abby L. Dauer, & Nicole L. Neuenschwander**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley, Huntington College. [See abstract 3D1]
- 11:30 AM– 11:45 AM Outcomes Assessment of the "Strengthening Families Program" Using the Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory and Sutter-Eyberg Student Behavior Inventory-Revised. **Susan Fultz & Lauren Beach**. Sponsored by Dr. Micheal Firmin, Cedarville University. [See abstract 3D2]
- 11:45 AM– 12:00 PM Examination of Time Estimations from Story Memory. **Katie Kearns**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson, Bellarmine University. [See abstract 3D3]
- 12:00 PM– 12:15 PM Conditioning a Dog to Find His Way to the Classroom. **Michelle Smith**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson, Bellarmine University. [See abstract 3D4]

**Session 3E****Moderator****Vytenis Damusis****Room 202****Purdue University Calumet**

- 11:15 AM– 11:30 AM Effects of Personality Type on the Decisions and Amount of Details Recalled by Jurors. **Courtney A. Waller**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson, Bellarmine University. [See abstract 3E1]
- 11:30 AM– 11:45 AM Mortality Salience and Personal Relevance as Predictors of Achievement Motivation and Life Satisfaction. **Rachel M. Miller**. Sponsored by Dr. David Nalbhone, Purdue University Calumet. [See abstract 3E2]
- 11:45 AM– 12:00 PM The Relationship between Locus of Control, Risk-Taking and Guilt in a Sample of Casino Gamblers. **Melissa Sanchez, Martina C. Knight, Nicole' M. Nelson, & Tamara M. Grzesik**. Sponsored by Dr. Vytenis Damusis, Purdue University Calumet. [See abstract 3E3]
- 12:00 PM– 12:15 PM The Effect of Familiarity on Social Stigmas. **Maya Thake, Meagan Manzi, & Miranda Ours**. Sponsored by Mr. Gregory Preuss, University of Evansville. [See abstract 3E4]



**Session 4A****Moderator****Milton Becknell****Room 101****Cedarville University**

- 1:45 PM – 2:00 PM Climbers Injuries and Level of Climbing Difficulty. **Daniel J. Lubbers**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson, Bellarmine University. [See abstract 4A1]
- 2:00 PM – 2:15 PM On the Relationship of Religious Orientation and Unconscious Biases. **Andrea Hunt**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson, Bellarmine University. [See abstract 4A2]
- 2:15 PM – 2:30 PM The Effects of Breakfast, Lateralization, and Handedness on Cognitive Asymmetry Regarding Visual and Verbal Memory. **Jessie Gustafson & Kendra Battaglia**. Sponsored by Dr. Milton Becknell & Dr. Chi-en Hwang, Cedarville University. [See abstract 4A3]
- 2:30 PM – 2:45 PM Effects of Religion and Spirituality in Coping with Stress. **Amanda G. Wilson, Stefanie M. Baur, & Shandra K. Rains**. Sponsored by Mr. Gregory Preuss, University of Evansville. [See abstract 4A4]
- 2:45 PM – 3:00 PM A Comprehensive Review of Nonverbal Communication. **Laura Cummings**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Firmin, Cedarville University. [See abstract 4A5]

**Session 4B****Moderator****Julie Evey****Room 102****University of Southern Indiana**

- 1:45 PM – 2:00 PM Impacts of Therapeutic Writing. **Dana L. Selfridge**. Sponsored by Dr. Christopher Bloom, University of Southern Indiana. [See abstract 4B1]
- 2:00 PM – 2:15 PM Diagnosing Literature: Examining Abnormal Psychology in "The Red Badge of Courage". **Craig T. Fehrman**. Sponsored by Dr. David Jaquess, University of Southern Indiana. [See abstract 4B2]
- 2:15 PM – 2:30 PM Physical Affection and Marital Satisfaction: A Touching Study. **Kathyanne O'Donnell & Charlene Christie**. Sponsored by Dr. Charlene Christie, Indiana University Purdue University Columbus. [See abstract 4B3]
- 2:30 PM – 2:45 PM Divided Attention and Retrieval of Words from Memory. **Jessica Goodman**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson, Bellarmine University. [See abstract 4B4]
- 2:45 PM – 3:00 PM Children's Perceptions of Gender and Self. **Heather Gillispie**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson, Bellarmine University. [See abstract 4B5]

**Session 4C****Moderator****Robert Horton****Room 103****Wabash College**

- 1:45 PM – 2:00 PM Racism as a Determiner of Racial Attractiveness Ratings. **Kegen D. Benson**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas, Franklin College. [See abstract 4C1]
- 2:00 PM – 2:15 PM Attraction: How do Heterosexual Males View Other Men? **Howard J. Bailey**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 4C2]
- 2:15 PM – 2:30 PM Going So Soon? Factors Influencing Persistence of First Year College Students. **Tahisha Lynn Wiseman**. Sponsored by Dr. Maria McLean, Thomas More College. [See abstract 4C3]
- 2:30 PM – 2:45 PM Parental Relationships Effects on Self-Handicapping. **Matthew R. Barbey**. Sponsored by Dr. Ted Jaeger, Westminster College. [See abstract 4C4]
- 2:45 PM – 3:00 PM An Exploratory Study on the Effectiveness of VMBR on a Short Term Time Scale. **Kyle D. Sell**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 4C5]

**Session 4D****Room 104****Moderator****Daneen Deptula****Eastern Illinois University**

1:45 PM – 2:00 PM

The Effects of Age and Sharing Cost on Children's Perceptions of Motives for Sharing. **Diane M. Lickenbrock**. Sponsored by Dr. Janet Kuebli, Saint Louis University. [See abstract 4D1]

2:00 PM – 2:15 PM

Seasonality and Phototherapy. **Jennifer J. Lampley**. Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 4D2]

2:15 PM – 2:30 PM

Impact of Gender Role Congruency on Marital Satisfaction in Elderly Couples. **Christina M. Fox & Julia R. Loerop**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley, Huntington College. [See abstract 4D3]

2:30 PM – 2:45 PM

The Effects of Music on Verbal and Spatial State Dependent Memory. **James Warpinski**. Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 4D4]

2:45 PM – 3:00 PM

Out of Bounds: Perceptions of Athletes in Gender Opposite Sports. **Kailynn Kitaji**. Sponsored by Dr. Diana Punzo, Earlham College. [See abstract 4D5]

**Session 4E****Room 202****Moderator****David Nalbone****Purdue University Calumet**

1:45 PM – 2:00 PM

Game Theory. **Canan Kurtulus**. Sponsored by Dr. Kathy Milar, Earlham College. [See abstract 4E1]

2:00 PM – 2:15 PM

Observer Accuracy in Judging Other's Masculine and Feminine Traits; a Test for Androgyny. **Tracy M. Tabaczynski, Laura R. Borowiec, Rachael S. Gryzb, & Kenya L. Green**. Sponsored by Dr. Vytenis Damusis, Purdue University Calumet. [See abstract 4E2]

2:15 PM – 2:30 PM

The Psychology of Voting: Effects of Peer Influence and Party Affiliation. **Wilson M. Mack**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas, Franklin College. [See abstract 4E3]

2:30 PM – 2:45 PM

Introverts and Extroverts and the Fundamental Attribution Error. **Christopher Shawn Houston**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas, Franklin College. [See abstract 4E4]

**Session 5P****Moderator****Roger Thomas****Henderson Conference Room****Franklin College**

- The Effects of Alcohol on Sleep Patterns. **Daniel Palchick**. Sponsored by Dr. Rose Marie Ward & Dr. John Ward, Miami University. [See abstract 5P01]
- Maintenance of a Healthy Lifestyle. **Nichole M. Scaglione**. Sponsored by Dr. Rose Marie Ward & Dr. John Ward, Miami University. [See abstract 5P02]
- Evaluation of Compatibility Claims of Several Popular Online Matchmaking Websites. **Krista K. Olson, Elena L. Vorobyov, & Michelle E. Loftis**. Sponsored by Dr. Luke Tse, Cedarville University. [See abstract 5P03]
- Effects of Instant Messaging on Academics, Loneliness, and Risky Behaviors in Adolescence. **Amber J. Borgert**. Sponsored by Dr. Daneen Deptula, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 5P04]
- Dating Behaviors of College Students. **Amy Luitjohan**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Anch, Saint Louis University. [See abstract 5P05]
- The Effects of Explicit Faculty Expectations on the Occurrence of Irritating Behaviors in the College Classroom. **Kathleen L. McRee & Sean W. Thom**. Sponsored by Dr. Drew Appleby, Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis. [See abstract 5P06]
- Peer Influence on Academic Motivation. **Stephanie Hovel**. Sponsored by Dr. Daneen Deptula, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 5P07]
- Prevalence of Disordered Eating Habits Displayed by Miami Students and the Associated Factors. **Jessica B. Johnson**. Sponsored by Dr. Rose Marie Ward, Miami University. [See abstract 5P08]
- Adoptive Parents of Chinese Children: Motivations behind International Adoption and Cultural Experiences. **Lindsay E. Williams**. Sponsored by Dr. Luke Tse, Cedarville University. [See abstract 5P09]
- Is Preference Reversal for Gains the Same as Preference Reversal for Losses? **Despo Savvides**. Sponsored by Dr. Lambert Deckers, Ball State University. [See abstract 5P10]
- Confidence Perceptions as a Function of the Need to Avoid a Negative Outcome. **Amanda D. Summers, Bradley C. Johnston, & Elyse N. Chudzynski**. Sponsored by Dr. Paul Biner, Ball State University. [See abstract 5P11]
- The Relationship Among Personality Type, Self-Esteem, and Psychological Reactance. **Dorothea Lancaster-Raine**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Ware, Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis. [See abstract 5P12]
- Reinforcement vs. Punishment: Comparison of Learning Rates. **Britton L Roberts**. Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 5P13]

[1A1] The Effect of Racial Names on Resume Evaluations. **LaCoya D. Hill**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas. Franklin College, Franklin, IN 46131.

This experiment investigated the effect of racial names on resume selection for employment. Each participant ranked four resumes in the order in which they would hire the applicant, with the highest rank receiving a score of 4 and the lowest rank a score of 1. The four resumes included a common White name, a common Black name, an unusual White name, and an unusual Black name. Four resumes with comparable credentials and qualifications were constructed and were counterbalanced within the name conditions. The results are expected to support the hypothesis that resumes with unusual Black names will be ranked lower than those with a common White name.

[1A2] Motives for Sacrifice in Romantic Relationships. **Kevin Hancock & Matthew Kanter**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

Willingness to sacrifice and social orientation are thought to be important to understanding a person's motives for sacrifice in an ongoing romantic relationship (Van Lange, Agnew, Harinck, Steemers, 1997). In college students, motives for sacrifice in romantic relationships were identified as partner well-being, long-term self interest, and reciprocity (Van Lange, et al. 1997). However, a pilot test showed that individuals' motives for sacrifice are either selfish or for the well-being of the relationships. In the main study, Male and female participants who have been in a romantic relationships for at least a month will report about their willingness to sacrifice, social orientation, and motives for sacrifice to their partner. We expect that an individual's social orientation will be related to his/her motives for sacrifice which will, in turn, be related to willingness to sacrifice for the relationship partner. This research will provide insight on motives for sacrifice how they are related to romantic and social behavior.

[1A3] The Effect of Gender and Gender Role on Correct Identification of Sexual Harassment. **Cassie W. Ruhlman**. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

Research has consistently shown that men hold more traditional views of gender roles than women; this fact is exemplified in the results from testing each gender's ability to properly recognize sexual harassment in conjunction with their gender role. This experiment examined the function that gender and gender role played in the correct identification of sexual harassment. Sixty-nine participants completed the Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI), watched two video clips: one portraying sexual harassment, the other portraying nonsexual harassment, and then completed an evaluation of each video. The participants BSRI score was used to sort them into one of three categories: masculine, androgynous, or feminine. The hypothesis stated that those in the feminine category would correctly score both videos; the masculine category would incorrectly identify sexual harassment and that the androgynous category would fall in between. Overall, participants were able to correctly discriminate between sexual harassment and non-sexual harassment. The results found marginally significant main effects for both the participant's gender and gender role, which were consistent with the hypothesis.

[1A4] Police Protect and Serve Everyone Right? **Maurice Hibbler**. Sponsored by Dr. Diana Punzo. Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374.

The researcher studied the perceptions of police as a function of participants race. The researcher hypothesized that Black participants view of justice, and police would be harsher and different than Whites, and Blacks will have higher skin conduction rates. The participants included 33 Earlham College students aged 18-24. The experiment was a 2x4 mixed model within-subjects design. The researcher used a questionnaire, galvanic skin response and reaction time as measurements of perceptions. One condition was the police condition where the images contained photographs of police related symbols along with line drawings of neutral stimuli, photos of natural disasters. The remaining condition only photos of line drawings and neutral photos were shown. The results show perceptions of the criminal justice system; police and media are different among black and White participants. The results also show that Black participants had a more negative view of police. Perception differences are present concerning police in different races.

[1B1] On the Relationship of Self-Esteem and Locus of Control. **Tim Sauer, Kristina Wilburn, & Jamie Kochersperger**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson. Bellarmine University, Louisville, KY 40205.

A correlational study involving 53 participants (36 females & 17 males) was performed to investigate the relationship between self-esteem and locus of control. Introductory psychology students at a small liberal arts university in Kentucky were given the Self-Esteem Inventory and the Nowicki-Strickland locus of control scale. Correlation analysis revealed a negative linear relationship between locus of control and self-esteem, indicating that the more external the locus of control orientation the lower the self-esteem. The results indicate the need for continued research on the relationship with a more diverse sample.

[1B2] Professors' Perceptions about Older Adult Students. **Eileen A. Spencer**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson. Bellarmine University, Louisville, KY 40205.

Adult learners, the label given to college students of nontraditional age, were once a rarity but now constitute a growing percentage of undergraduate students. This study focused on the perceptions of professors pertaining to the older adult student population in comparison to their perceptions of students of traditional age. A random sample of 20 professors was drawn from the entire faculty at a small liberal arts university. Participants were given a 20-question survey to assess their perceptions and other demographic information, such as age, gender, and level of academic degree. This is a study in progress, soon to be completed, to discover any differences in professors' overall perceptions between the two kinds of students and differences between the perceptions of professors of different categories (gender, degree, etc.).

[1B3] Communication Apprehension and its Relationship to Gender and College Year. **Jodi Frantz, Amber Marlow, & Jennifer Wathen**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley. Huntington College, Huntington, IN 46750.

This study examines the differences between communication apprehension, one's gender, and his or her year in college. Participants included a convenience sample of full-time undergraduate students at a Midwestern, liberal arts, private Christian college. The students were asked to complete the PRCA-24, a self-report measure of communication apprehension. It is predicted that females will have higher communication apprehension levels than males and that as class standing increases, communication apprehension decreases.

[1B4] The Satisfaction with Care of Family Members with Terminal Illness in Hospitals and in the Home. **Alisha Hamm**. Sponsored by Dr. Charlene Christie. Indiana University Purdue University Columbus, Columbus, IN 47220.

A sample (n = 50) of two groups of college students at IUPUC completed a satisfaction survey. The survey measured the overall satisfaction family members had with the care for terminally ill loved ones in the hospital or in hospice care in the home. After the surveys were completed means were compared between the two groups to find which group had higher satisfaction. An independent samples t – test was used to compare the means of the two groups. The results revealed a significant difference in the satisfaction of care between the two groups.

[1C1] The Effects of Extreme Beautification Reality Television on State Self-Esteem: Does Viewing Extreme Artificial Beautification Make Us Feel Ugly? **Stephanie R. Schwing & Dustin DeHaven**. Sponsored by Dr. Sid Hall. University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712.

Research has shown that media play an integral part in the formation of self-esteem. Today newly developed reality television programs, such as "Extreme Makeovers," are added to the vast influences on self-esteem development, and this research was aimed at discovering the effect that viewing "Extreme Makeovers" had on participants' state self-esteem. After the male and female participants completed the Current Thoughts Scale survey, the results showed no significant difference in state self-esteem.

[1C2] The Effect of Music Genre on Memory Performance in College Students. **Kristie Craddock, Nick Jones, Jamie Veasey, & Traci Hoehn**. Sponsored by Mr. Gregory Preuss. University of Evansville, Evansville, IN 47714.

Since many college students study while listening to music, this study explored the effect that two different genres of music (i.e. country, rock and roll) had on memory performance in college students. We hypothesized that country music would be less distracting when trying to memorize a list of thirty words, and that music in general will result in poorer performance overall. In order to test this hypothesis, we designed an experiment where students were randomly placed in either a rock room or a country room. Students in each room were given a memory task to be performed first in silence, and then a second similar task was administered with either rock or country music playing. Data collection is almost finished and data analyses will be completed by late March. Results and implications will be discussed.

[1C3] The Effects of Mood on Satisfaction Ratings. **Jennifer Nebesny**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas. Franklin College, Franklin, IN 46131.

Prior research has shown that watching a happy or sad media presentation has a corresponding effect on a person's mood and also affects how the person evaluates commercial messages embedded in the presentation. In this experiment, participants watched a 10 minute segment of either a happy or sad movie. Then they completed a questionnaire which assessed their level of satisfaction with various aspects of Franklin College. The results are expected to support the hypothesis that participants who view the happy film segment will produce more positive evaluations than those who view the sad segment.

[1C4] Resistance to Change in Attitude as a Function of Need for Cognition and Level of Involvement. **Melissa J. Russell-Plunkett**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas. Franklin College, Franklin, IN 46131.

The effects of persuasion as a result of need for cognition (NFC) and level of involvement were investigated by performing a conceptual replication of Haugtvedt and Petty's (1992) study on the resistance of attitude change. College students completed the NFC test and a median split was used to distinguish high-NFC participants from low-NFC participants. To heighten the level of involvement, the experimental group was given information about the imminent implementation of a random drug testing program on campus. The control group was not given such information. Then all participants read excerpts from fictitious sources, one that supported random drug testing and then one that opposed random drug testing. A measure of attitudes was administered after each excerpt. Differences between the two measures indicated a greater influence of persuasion. It is expected that low-NFC participants with low involvement will show the greatest change in attitudes.

[1D1] Reliability, Short-term Stability of the Learning Behavior Scale (LBS). **Katie A. Gillespie**. Sponsored by Dr. Gary Canivez. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

Research was completed to investigate the reliability, short-term stability of Learning Behavior Scale (LBS) scores. The LBS is a 29-item, teacher report rating scale of observable behaviors related to learning. The sample included 209 (108 males, 101 females) students with ages ranging from five to fourteen (K – 8th). Approximately 22 students from each regular education grade level were randomly selected. Fourteen special education students were selected and rated as well. The goal of this research was to determine if the LBS scores were stable over a 30-day interval. A second goal was to determine if the grade point average (GPA) of the students correlated with their LBS scores. Results of this research show that the LBS scores were substantially stable over the 30 day test-retest interval. The internal consistency of the scales proved to be high with very little to no changes taking place across the time interval. The LBS scores correlated moderately with the GPA of students. The results of this research will be extensively discussed.

[1D2] Comparing the Golden Ratio in Context and Non-context Conditions: Using Page Design and Geometric Patterns. **Jean-Pierre A. Gary**. Sponsored by Dr. Diana Punzo. Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374.

After reviewing the literature on the golden ratio, it was concluded that no study had conclusive evidence that the ratio was favored in comparison to others. Studies have only observed the golden ratio in abstract conditions. This study examined the golden ratio and other ratios (unity, thirds and a random ratio) in publishing design layouts, isolated rectangles, and simple patterns, with the hypothesis that there would be a shift of preference between ratios. A total of 68 college undergraduates scored on two scales (subjective and objective) the aesthetic appeal of four different ratios in shapes, patterns and designs. The experiment showed that participants favor the golden ratio, but in context situations only, such as advertisements and magazine articles (designs) rather than abstract patterns or shapes.

[1D3] Prevalence of ADHD in Adults and Diagnostic Issues. **Matthew Sidarous**. Sponsored by Dr. Assegedetch HaileMariam. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

The prevalence of ADHD in adults and diagnostic issues were investigated. It was hypothesized that ADHD is over diagnosed in adults and other factors, such as restlessness, depression, and anxiety may share similar symptoms with ADHD. Two hundred sixty four (264) participants, undergraduate psychology students, completed a four-point Likert scale questionnaire that contained all the diagnostic criteria for ADHD, Depression, Anxiety, and Internal Restlessness. Results showed that only 2.3 % of the population studied qualified for a diagnosis of ADHD contradicting the current prevalence rate of 20 to 30%. This supports the hypothesis that ADHD is over diagnosed in adults. Depression and Internal Restlessness were found in 14% (n=37) and almost 15% (n=39) of participants, respectively. These findings point to the issues of diagnosis and will be discussed in the presentation.

[1D4] The Effect of Exuberant Behavior on Mood and the Relationship of Mood and Recall of Positive and Negative Words. **Charles D. Brown, Jr. & Johnnie C. Craig**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson. Bellarmine University, Louisville, KY 40205.

The relationship between exuberant behavior and mood was investigated in 30 introductory psychology students ranging in age from 18 to 20 years. Participants' level of depression was assessed by the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) both prior to and after treatment. Treatment conditions exposed participants to varying levels of exuberant behavior displayed by the researcher. Participants were also presented 10 positive and 10 negative words to investigate the relationship between depression level and words recalled. Results showed no effect of exuberance; however, significant correlations obtained, without treatment, between depression levels and total number of words recalled and number of positive words recalled.

[1E1] The Effect of Actual and Perceived Birth Order on Subclinical Obsessive-Compulsive Tendencies. **Jill Clements, Kristyn Bollig, & Lindsay Gayed**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley. Huntington College, Huntington, IN 46750.

The current study hopes to add to the existing body of knowledge concerning the effect of actual and perceived birth order on subclinical obsessive-compulsive tendencies. Previous studies revealed that first-borns tend to display obsessive compulsive behaviors. Therefore, it was predicted that both actual and perceived first-borns would score highest on the Compulsiveness Inventory (CI), a measure of subclinical obsessive-compulsiveness. Psychological birth order was determined using the Psychological Birth Order Inventory (PBOI). All full-time undergraduate students at Huntington College, a small Midwestern Christian liberal arts school, were petitioned to participate in the current study. Questionnaires were mailed to each participant including a cover letter describing incentives. An ANOVA test was used to analyze if results were statistically significant.

[1E2] Exploring Coping Strategies among Culturally Diverse College Students. **Tamara E. Ziegler & Jessie Gustafson**. Sponsored by Dr. Chi-en Hwang & Dr. Milton Becknell. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH 45314.

This study is aimed at college students facing the stressors of adapting and re- adapting to a prevalently foreign culture. The purpose of our study is to explore both the breadth of coping strategies used and the degree to which these are applied among differing groups, as related to their unique cultural experiences. The Ways of Coping questionnaire and the Spiritual Well- Being scale were distributed to 90 international students and students who had spent a substantial amount of time overseas. Comparisons between results of our study to- date and results from a similar study conducted by Martin and Ross in 2004 indicate tendencies particular to culturally diverse students: they recur less to negative coping strategies such as confrontation, distancing, and escape/avoidance, but also seem to be less inclined toward seeking social support.

[1E3] Gender Differences Regarding the Effects of Stress on Adolescents. **Zachary J. Toothman**. Sponsored by Dr. Julie Evey. University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712.

The purpose of this study is to identify the differences in gender with regard to the different types of stressors that adolescents experience, as well as how they cope with these life events. Participants from three different high school freshman and sophomore classes and two middle school classes completed two different self-reports, one dealing with the types of stressors and life events they experience, and the other concerning the different coping strategies used. Predicted results are expected to support the hypotheses of the experiment that girls experience more stress in adolescence than boys, especially interpersonal stress, and that girls cope with these stressors more openly than boys.

[1E4] Effect of Proximity on Level of Comfort with Short Term Sexual Relationships. **Joshua Paul, Steven Zusack, & Nathaniel Price**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

The need for companionship is a principle factor in social behavior. Deprivation of this need can have negative emotional effects which, as a remedy, can lead to risky sexual behavior. We reasoned that students at single-sex institutions, as compared to their peers at coed institutions, experience deprivation of this companionship need. Thus, we expect that men and women who attend single-sex institutions will differ from those who attend coed-institutions on their comfort with and engagement in risky sexual behavior. We sampled males and females from both coed and single-sex schools and expect that males at single-sex schools, as compared to coed-school males, will express greater comfort with and desire for but less actual engagement in short-term romantic relationships (i.e., one-night stands). We expect that this effect will not replicate for women but that for women comfort levels and behavioral engagement will correlate highly.

[2A1] The Effects of Age and Ethnicity on the Likelihood of Helping Others. **Jennifer Cole**. Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

The purpose of this research is to identify factors that may influence college student's reported likelihood of helping others. Indeed, previous research has found that people are more likely to help those of the same ethnicity. Although, the perceived likelihood of helping individuals from multiple different ethnic groups remains largely uninvestigated, and in particular how a person's age might impact the likelihood that they receive help. I plan on testing college students from the Introduction to Psychology Research Participation Program at Eastern Illinois University. There will be two independent variables (age of person in need of help and the ethnicity of the person in need of help). The ethnic group independent variable will have five pre-rated groups: Asian, African American, Middle Eastern, Latino, and Caucasian. The age independent variable will have three groups: college age, middle age, and elderly. The proposed study will extend the previous cross-racial research by incorporating ethnic groups not previously studied directly. The inclusion of a Middle Eastern ethnic group is particularly relevant given the current social/political climate; the inclusion of a Latino group is important given this group's status as the largest minority group in our country; and the steady rise in the proportion of older adults in the USA also makes incorporation of that variable relevant and will enhance the existing knowledge base.

[2A2] Interpretation of Acquaintance Rape Based on Gender and Alcohol Consumption. **Mary M Jordan**. Sponsored by Dr. Julie Evey. University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712.

This study examined perceptions and opinions of college students on alcohol-involved acquaintance rapes. Participants read one of four different scenarios about a date ending in rape. The only difference among the four is whether both, neither, or only one was drinking beer vs. Coke. Findings are compared to previous studies.

[2A3] The Effects of Exercise and Gender on Happiness. **Lindsey S. Leaf**. Sponsored by Dr. Julie Evey. University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712.

Exercise has been shown to affect people in many different ways. This paper focuses on the ways exercise affects happiness in middle school aged students. Another variable taken into account is gender. These variables were tested by asking participants to walk, play dodge ball or study on their own. The participants then filled out a survey to determine what effects the exercising had on participants' general happiness. It was expected that different types of exercise would yield different results, and that there might be a difference in general happiness between males and females. Results of the study supported the hypothesis in most regards. It was found that those participants who played dodge ball answered most questions on the questionnaire in a more positive way than those participants who either walked or studied.

[2A4] Parental Influence and Student Drinking Behavior: Some On-Line Surveyed Observations. **Holly M. Paniaguas, Sarah C. Orich, Erin M. Sullivan, & Michael A. Morris**. Sponsored by Dr. David Nalbhone. Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, IN 46323.

An ethnically diverse sample of 230 students enrolled in health science classes at western state university responded with a one-time use password to access an on-line 15-20 minute survey of their drinking habits, intentions and attitudes. In addition, the sampled students estimated the amount of alcohol consumption by their parents. Our secondary analysis of these data, based on a social learning model, suggested that personal drinking behavior was influenced by respondent-reported parental patterns of alcohol consumption. Overall, the father's drinking served as a stronger factor in the amount of self-reported student drinking, but this result was moderated by the respondent's gender. In general, the level of involvement in drinking was positively related to the amount of social support. Escape drinking was more characteristic of respondents whose father was a drinker and the mother was not. Differences between male and female drinkers of differing ethnicity were explored as well.

[2B1] The Effects of Self-esteem on the Perception of Others. **Amanda S. Fricke**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas. Franklin College, Franklin, IN 46131.

This study evaluated the hypothesis that individuals with higher self-esteem perceive others in a more positive way than individuals with lower self-esteem. Participants completed a self-esteem measure and then were asked to make evaluative judgments of photos or verbal descriptions of several people. The results are expected to show that participants with higher self-esteem scores will judge the photos/descriptions more favorably than will participants with lower self-esteem scores, but that effect might change depending on the social status of the people being judged.

[2B2] The Effects of Gender on Conformity. **Nicole M. Bean**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas. Franklin College, Franklin, IN 46131.

This experiment investigated the effects of gender on conformity. All participants completed a pre-test questionnaire measuring how they felt they were being treated in comparison to their opposite sex classmates by both male and female professors. Then participants were assigned to read one of two fictitious news articles, one consistent with their previously stated views or one inconsistent with their previous views. Finally, participants completed a post-test questionnaire to assess any change in the views they had previously stated. Results are expected to support the hypothesis that females will be more likely to change their views, or conform, than males.

[2B3] Effect of Pledging on Academic Performance. **Luke Lukasik, Nick Wahlstrom, & Charles Jackson**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

Do fraternity pledges under perform academically, compared to non-pledges, according to predictions based on high school GPA? In collaboration with the Wabash College Registrar, the high school GPA's of a large number of current Wabash students has been collected and reduced into two groups, fraternity and non-fraternity to help keep anonymity. The high school GPA data will be used to create a regression analysis that will help predict what the fall-term, freshman GPA should be and how each student, fraternity or non-fraternity, matches up to their predicted score. Our test will show on a basic, academic level whether pledging affects GPA. We believe our study will show that non-fraternity GPAs will be comparatively higher, based on predictions, than fraternity GPAs.

[2B4] An Examination of the Relationship Between Gender and Motivational Levels Towards Academic Achievement. **Holly T. Leyse & Laura A. Petery**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley. Huntington College, Huntington, IN 46750.

Research has shown high academic achievement has a positive relationship among students performing task-intrinsic activities, and that girls are more likely to be intrinsically motivated in nature. The goal of this study is to explore the relationship between gender and motivation towards academic achievement. Since little research has been performed on college students in this subject, the entire population of full-time undergraduate students at a Christian liberal arts college will be surveyed. Their gender, GPA, and Academic Motivation as scored by the Academic Intrinsic Motivation Inventory will be evaluated. After collecting the data, an ANOVA and Pearson-r will be used for data analysis. It is predicted that females will have a significantly higher level of intrinsic motivation than males.

[2C1] The Creativity of Gamers. **Ross G. Parrish**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson. Bellarmine University, Louisville, KY 40205.

Creativity among 25 male and female college students was compared between "gamers" who play video games and those who do not regularly play. Participants were first asked to complete the College Student Video Game Inventory by which subject information was gathered including age, gender, video games played, and amount and reason of play. The participants were then asked to view 3 TAT-like pictures for 10 mins. each, followed by a period in which they wrote stories about the pictures. The projective stories were then presented to an additional sample of 18 students from the same population who were instructed to rate each story for level of creativity on a 7-point Likert scale. Creativity scores were then statistically compared between authors who were gamers and authors who were not. Results suggest that gamers tend to be more creative or imaginative than those who do not play video games.

[2C2] The Effect of Distraction on Word Priming. **Stephen L. Hoell**. Sponsored by Dr. Ted Jaeger. Westminster College, Fulton, MO 65251.

Attentional research has developed toward a focus on controlled and automatic processes. While controlled processes are conscious, certain evidence leads to unconscious behavior being automatically controlled. Westminster College students primarily enrolled in introductory level psychology classes during the 2005 Spring Semester participated in this research. A 3x2 factorial design was employed crossing the variables of duration of prime and presence or absence of distraction task. Reaction time was used to measure the subject's recognition of previously presented stimuli in each condition. A preliminary examination of the data suggests that the presence of distraction increases reaction time. Preliminary results also suggest that subliminal as well as conventional priming quickens reaction time more than no priming at all.

[2C3] Stranded: An In-Depth Probe of Group Decision Making Techniques. **Thomas Richardson**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson. Bellarmine University, Louisville, KY 40205.

This study falls under the realm of group dynamics and is a work in progress. Specifically, the effectiveness of groups utilizing different team decision making techniques was investigated. Participants were 54 undergraduate psychology students, each treated with a scenario in which they were to imagine being stranded in the desert/ocean with a group of people. Accompanying the scenario was a list of 12 items to be ranked by each subject in order of importance. Participants were randomly assigned to groups of three and half of the groups were randomly assigned a designated leader who had the final say in all group decisions while the remaining groups worked democratically, with decisions resulting from group consensus. Participants were then treated with the same scenario and list of items individually. The effectiveness of the group was determined by comparing each group's selections to the selections of the individuals in that group. Early findings from this procedure indicate a significant difference in the effectiveness of the two decision making techniques.



[2C4] Observed Aggression Levels of Western Lowland Gorillas during a Pre-introduction Period and the Potential Effects of the Presence of Females on Overall Group Aggression. **Hunter Veeneman**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson. Bellarmine University, Louisville, KY 40205.

Aggression is an inevitable part of a gorillas' social structure. Aggression asserts dominance/social hierarchy within the group and is a necessary tool in discouraging others whom pose a threat to the current group's individuals or territory. This behavioral observation was designed to document the increase of both contact and non-contact aggression as it is elicited during the pre-introduction period of two juvenile males into an established gorilla troop. Upon comparison, the data suggest that members of an established troop display up to 4 times more frequently than the individuals approaching the established group's territory. Group composition was also analyzed, comparing the initial established group's aggression levels (males & females) to a modified bachelor group's aggression levels (males).

[2D1] The Effects of Labeling on Interpersonal Attraction. **Jason J. Bunning & Chris D. Kiester**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

Labeling an individual leads people to act in accordance with that label (Bernburg & Krohn, 2003). Behavioral and attitudinal similarity increases interpersonal attraction (Morell, Twillman, & Sullaway, 1989). This project investigates the possibility that labeling individuals similarly will increase interpersonal attraction even beyond the effect of actual similarity. Participants will complete a questionnaire assessing a number of attitudes and behaviors in reference to, among other things, drugs, alcohol, and church. Based upon their responses, participants will be categorized as "good" or "bad." Further, half the participants will be told by the experimenter that they are either "good" or "bad," relative to their peers. Participants will then (a) view a photo of a "stranger" who is similar or dissimilar to the participant and (b) rate their attraction towards the stranger. We expect individuals who are similar to the stranger to express more attraction than those who are dissimilar and for this difference to be particularly large for those who are labeled.

[2D2] Personality Differences in Friendship and Dating Relationships. **Leslie J. Woods & Elizabeth N. Ngugi**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley. Huntington College, Huntington, IN 46750.

The current study examines whether there are significant personality differences between dating couples and close opposite sex friends. The participants consisted of undergraduate female students who were conveniently sampled from Huntington College, a Christian liberal arts institution. A survey containing the HaleOnline adaptation of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator personality test was sent to the females. The survey included 40 word pair questions for which the participants indicated which pair appeals more to them. They were requested to take it with a close opposite sex friend or a dating partner. A chi-square was used to determine whether there were significant differences in personality between dating partners and close opposite sex friends.

[2D3] Effect of ADHD on Teacher Expectations. **Laura L. Hankins**. Sponsored by Dr. Assegedetch HaileMariam. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

The purpose of the study is to determine whether or not differential teacher expectations exist for students diagnosed with ADHD when compared to students with depression and students without any known diagnosis (typical). Teacher expectations have been shown to have a significant impact on student achievement as measured by GPA and SAT scores. There is a vast amount of literature concerning the relationship between teacher expectations race and socioeconomic status. Although children with ADHD are capable, with intervention, of achievement equivalent to that of their peers, they have a strong tendency to underachieve. However, literature regarding teacher expectations of children with ADHD is sparse. In this study, teachers were presented one of three profiles of nearly identical, imaginary students. One student had an ADHD diagnosis, one student had depression, and the third student was 'typical'. Teachers were asked to predict each student's academic achievement. Preliminary results show that teacher expectations are lower for children with ADHD.

[2D4] Environmental and Physiological Factors that Influence College Students' Perception of Stress. **Kyle Thomas**. Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

Research has shown that stress affects the majority of people in their daily routines (Rawson, & Kendall, 1994). There has been a lot of research dealing with occupational stress and how it affects the individual (McCull, 2002). Researchers have also now started to look into the biological factors related to stress. However, perception of stress might be influenced by both physiological and environmental factors. Thus, the purpose of this study is to examine how physiological variables (heart rate, blood pressure, illness) affect our perception of stress. This study will also aim to identify environmental stressors (work, school, sleeping patterns, physical fitness activities) that most significantly affect college students' perception of stress. It is hypothesized that the college students' perceptions of stress levels will be influenced by a combination of physiological and environmental factors. Results are pending.

[2E1] An Exploration of the Social Constructs and Interactions of Street Level Prostitutes Outside of their Profession (Literature Review). **Lauren E. McCotter**. Sponsored by Dr. Micheal Firmin. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH 45314.

This study provides a comprehensive literature review of the non-occupational aspects of street-level prostitute's lives. Being exposed to abuse and violence at early ages and throughout development, many prostitutes are left with severe emotional trauma and commonly engage in drug and alcohol abuse. Most research suggests that prostitution often is linked with alcohol and drug addiction, because of this, for many prostitutes, their occupational activities end up being a means of supporting their maladaptive habits. Victimization and violence are a frequent occurrence in a prostitute's daily world, making street-level work one of the most risky and undesirable forms of the occupation. The research literature also gives significant attention to international prostitution, particularly in impoverished countries. Specifically, the spread of STDs is a particular concern and researchers have given attention to prevention and intervention strategies. Most research focuses on the occupational aspects of prostitutes' lives. Additional study is warranted, addressing more global aspects of their lives, such as social support, psychological functioning, education & job training, and breaking violence and victimization cycles.

[2E2] The Effect of Name Frequency on Judgments. **Lena N. Hiles & Cassie N. Bergman**. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

Previous studies have found that people with an uncommon name receive harsher judgments in comparison to people with common names. These biased judgments may take place in the workplace, school systems and other social institutions. The current study looks at judgments using a simulated sentencing task. Undergraduate students from Thomas More College were given questionnaires in which they were asked to read a scenario describing a criminal case. Participants were asked to play the role of a juror and recommend a jail sentence for the criminal. The same scenario used four names: common and uncommon for both males and females. The experimenters hypothesized that there would be a harsher sentence placed on a criminal who was a male in comparison to a female and that people with uncommon names would be given a harsher sentence in comparison to individuals with common names. The results were analyzed using a three factor ANOVA.

[2E3] Are Athletes Better at Discerning Movement than Non-athletes. **Troy Burks**. Sponsored by Dr. Diana Punzo. Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374.

The following experiment examines one's ability to discern movement as a function of participation in sports. Athletes are believed to have an increased ability to discern movement because of constant practicing of this skill. Participants were presented with pairs of stimuli, which either contained patterns of X's and O's or of red and blue squares. The participants were asked to indicate whether a target object changed location from the first stimulus presented to the second. It was determined that athletes do perform more accurately at the task of discerning movement. Also found was an interaction of stimulus type and movement.

[2E4] The Effects of Auditory and Visual Distraction on Memory Tests. **Christian Myers**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas. Franklin College, Franklin, IN 46131.

Numerous studies have been conducted to assess if and how background noise distracts and interferes with cognitive performance. The purpose of this study was to further investigate Kahneman's (1973) capacity model of attention in which interference occurs when two activities compete for a limited amount of processing resources. Participants were randomly assigned to one of four conditions created by the factorial combination of 2 levels of background distraction (auditory, visual) and 2 levels of exam format (fill-in-the-blank, multiple choice). In their respective conditions, all participants read a short passage and then answered questions about the passage. Results are expected to support the hypothesis that scores will be lowest for those in the visual/fill-in-the-blank condition.

[3A1] Pluralistic Ignorance of Sexual Activity in Regards to Attachment Styles. **Lori Jones, Samantha Divine, Zac Jones, & Chad Tunison**. Sponsored by Mr. Gregory Preuss. University of Evansville, Evansville, IN 47714.

Many college students experience pluralistic ignorance, which is a psychological state characterized by the belief that one's private attitudes and judgments about identical behaviors are different from those of others. This study investigated the relationship between attachment style and the comfort levels of students with the amount of sexual activity of their peers. Participants were given a survey questioning their comfort levels with a variety of activities dealing with campus life. We hypothesized that participants would perceive the average college student to be more comfortable than themselves with the amount of perceived sexual activity of their peers. Furthermore, we hypothesized that the discrepancy between participants' own comfort level with campus sexual activity and the perceived comfort levels of the average college student would be greater for individuals with more secure attachment styles than individuals with less secure attachment styles. This implies that students with a secure attachment style will be likely to think that others are more comfortable with the amount of sexual activity than their peers actually are. Results and implications will be discussed.

[3A2] Interpersonal Problems and How it Effects the Therapeutic Alliance. **Ashley A. Jaksa**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Hatcher. University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

This study investigates how clients' interpersonal difficulties relate to the therapeutic alliance. The Inventory of Interpersonal Problems (IIP) measured clients' interpersonal difficulties, the Newthall and the Combined Alliance Scale (CAS) measured therapist and client views of the alliance. During treatment, 291 patients completed the IIP and the CAS, while their therapist completed the Newthall. The results are correlated at the .005 and .001 statistical significance levels. Results suggest that interpersonal problems relate to the alliance from the therapists' perspective, but not the patients'. Therapists reported better alliance with female patients with relatively more concerns in the Exploitable and Overly-Nurturant domain and worse alliance with those with more concerns relating to vindictiveness. For males reporting troubles in the Socially Avoidant octant, therapists reported less therapeutic bond.

[3A3] The Impact of Self-Esteem on Initial Perceptions. **Christine J. Nelson, Sarah M. Harper, & Erica A. Anderson**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley. Huntington College, Huntington, IN 46750.

This study examines the correlation between self-esteem and initial perceptions of strangers via photographs. A convenient sample of undergraduate students and community members were recruited by mailings and flyers. Participants will be given Hudson's Index of Self-Esteem and a measure using a 5-point Likert scale to rate the photographs on physical attractiveness, trustworthiness, social desirability, intelligence and capacity to have fun. A score below 30 on the ISE indicates high self-esteem. The data will be analyzed by using a Pearson r correlation coefficient with an alpha level of .05. The researchers hypothesize that there will be a positive linear correlation between the participant's level of self-esteem and their initial ratings for unknown individuals.

[3A4] Perceived Parental Influences on Body Image as a Function of Gender. **Rebecca A. Pepp**. Sponsored by Dr. Diana Punzo. Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374.

Sixty-two male and female college students of several different races ranging from ages 18 to 24 completed a survey of 31 Likert-type items regarding body image and body change strategies (e.g., dieting and weight lifting) as well as perceived parental influence on body image and body change strategies. The researcher hypothesized that mothers would have the greatest influence on daughters, fathers would have the greatest influence on sons and daughters would be the most influenced overall. The results showed significance at the  $p < .05$  level that mothers comment more on daughters than they do on sons and that daughters perceive more overall criticism. However, it did not show that fathers commented more on sons than on daughters.

[3B1] The Relationship Between Geographical Mobility and College Adjustment. **Rachel Miller**. Sponsored by Dr. John Best. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

Previous research on the relationship between geographical or familial mobility and student adjustment has focused on elementary and secondary school students (Heinlein and Shinn 2000). The goal of this study was to examine the effect of pre-college familial mobility on college adjustment for first-year students. Overall adjustment was conceptualized as consisting of five subcomponents: academic adjustment, social adjustment, homesickness, emotional adjustment, and undifferentiated adjustment. Because of their experiences with adjustment, high mobility students were hypothesized to have better college adjustment than low mobility students.

[3B2] The Fraternal Stereotype and its Effect on Interpersonal Attraction. **Charles Hoogland & Michael Ritter**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

Negative stereotyping may be helping precipitate declines in fraternity membership. General attraction is impacted both by group memberships and by trait evaluations, including those derived from stereotypes of the person being judged. This project will identify the fraternal stereotype among college students and its effect on interpersonal attraction on these groups. A pilot study was conducted in which participants identified traits that both fit and did not fit their fraternity stereotype. In the main study, participants will be assigned randomly to evaluate a target person to whom stereotypical, non-stereotypical, or no traits have been attributed. The experiment will evaluate the hypothesis that fraternity members will be more attracted to the stereotypically fraternal male than will independent men.

[3B3] Storage of Semantically Opposite Words in the Brain. **Mike A. Doty**. Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

In theory, two semantically dichotomous terms (e.g., good, bad) actually share an identical meaning. To create the dichotomy, the speaker can affix a negative marker to the word (e.g., "not good" -> bad). Based on this line of thought, I hypothesized that the human brain would store semantically dichotomous terms in approximately the same location. Founding a computer display program on previous research on priming of synonyms, I measured subjects' reaction time to a target word that followed four words of opposite meaning (e.g. good, great, excellent, super, \*bad). Analysis of the data showed no significant results; thus, the experiment suggests that the human brain may not necessarily store opposite-meaning words in the same location.

[3B4] Monkeys Don't Read Kant: Dr. Joshua Greene's Study of the Biological Basis of Morality. **Mitchell T. Harden**. Sponsored by Dr. Julie Evey. University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712.

The work of Dr. Joshua Greene in the field of Neuroethics may have broad ramifications in the fields of psychology, philosophy, law, and biology; or at the very least prove interesting and valuable. His study was centered around using fMRI to observe the subjects brain while pondering complicated moral questions. In this paper, after a brief explanation and review of Dr. Greene's study and findings, the possible impact of his results will be examined and discussed.

[3C1] Creativity and Emotional Well-Being: Does Creativity Promote Mental Health? **Sarah Nellis**. Sponsored by Dr. Julie Evey. University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712.

This study seeks to find a positive relationship between aspects of emotional well-being and creativity. Self-report, cognitive tests will be used to measure levels of self-esteem, confidence, and creativity in midwestern college students. The data will be analyzed with correlations. The results are expected to show a positive relationship between the variables creativity, confidence, and self-esteem. The present study strives to provide evidence, which implies that creativity or participation in creative activities is beneficial to an individual's emotional well-being.

[3C2] Recall Performance as a Function of Environmental Context and Background Relevance. **Jennifer E. Dougherty**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas. Franklin College, Franklin, IN 46131.

This study investigated the effects of environmental context and background relevance on recall performance. Participants were asked to learn the same list of urban-related words in one of four different conditions made by combining two environmental contexts (quiet/noisy) and two computer-screen backgrounds (blue/city skyline). Then all participants were given a free-recall test. Based on prior research, it is predicted that recall performance will be highest in the quiet/city skyline condition and lowest in the noisy/blue condition.

[3C3] The Effects of the Sense of Smell on Memory. **Joshua M. Deckard**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas. Franklin College, Franklin, IN 46131.

This experiment tested the hypothesis suggested by previous literature that pleasant odors enhance recollection of pleasurable events in a story and unpleasant odors enhance recollection of unpleasant events in a story. Participants sniffed either a pleasant or an unpleasant odor prior to reading the same story. After reading the story, participants sniffed the same odor they had sniffed prior to the story and then took a recognition test that included words that were and were not used in the story. It is expected that the results will support the hypothesis stated above.

[3C4] Attractive Eyewitnesses: The Impact of Physical Attractiveness on Juror's Perceptions of Credibility. **Justin Wesley, Jake Lundorf, & Jared Tarney**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

This study seeks to determine if the level of physical attractiveness of an eyewitness will influence a jury's perception of the eyewitness's credibility. Fifty male students from Wabash College and fifty female students from Depauw University will be recruited for a mock trial in which they will serve as a mock juror. A survey will be given to participants after they receive a police report and eyewitness testimony about a crime that was committed. The eyewitness testimony will include a picture of the eyewitness, and the physical attractiveness of the eyewitness will be manipulated. It is expected that we will find that attractive eyewitnesses will be viewed as more credible than unattractive individuals.

[3D1] Self-esteem in Females throughout Childhood and Adolescence. **Jenni L. Strange, Abby L. Dauer, & Nicole L. Neuenschwander**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley. Huntington College, Huntington, IN, 46750.

The goal of this study was to explore the relationship between age and self-esteem in female children and adolescents. Females in grades 2-12 in the Camden-Frontier School District were examined regarding their self-esteem. The junior high and high school participants completed the Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale to assess levels of self-esteem. The elementary school participants completed a version of the same scale that was slightly modified for age. The age related changes in self-esteem were determined using an ANOVA. It was predicted that self-esteem would begin at high levels in early childhood, drop around junior high, and increase again in high school, resulting in a curvilinear relationship.

[3D2] Outcomes Assessment of the "Strengthening Families Program" Using the Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory and Sutter-Eyberg Student Behavior Inventory-Revised. **Susan Fultz & Lauren Beach**. Sponsored by Dr. Micheal Firmin. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH 45314.

The present study is an outcomes assessment for assessing the degree to which the "Strengthening Families Program" had effect on youth behavior in classroom and home milieu. Delinquent youth (ages 10-15) who completed the "Strengthening Families Program" in Ohio were each evaluated by their parents and teachers, both whom rated the children's current behaviors. The Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory (ECBI) and the Sutter-Eyberg Student Behavior Inventory-Revised (SESBI-R) were utilized in assessing the youths' conduct. There are 47 parent evaluations and 42 teacher evaluations completed to date. Preliminary findings suggest that teacher ratings of student's behavior may be lower than parent or guardian ratings, suggesting less problematic behavior in the classroom than at home. Data analysis is projected to be completed by the end of March. Final results will be presented at the conference.

[3D3] Examination of Time Estimations from Story Memory. **Katie Kearns**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson. Bellarmine University, Louisville, KY 40205.

Episodic memory for time duration in stories was assessed by a series of treatment conditions presented to 30 college students who were randomly assigned to one of three sets of three simple stories. Participants read the stories independently and, upon completion, estimated the length of time for the events in each passage. Participants were also presented one of four story conditions in a mixed between-within design in which the order of presentation of the narratives was varied to eliminate possible order effects. Time and setting variables were controlled as all participants were assessed under the same conditions. It was hypothesized that minor changes of words that provide time cues in a story can greatly alter reader's estimates of time durations. Results are discussed with respect to distortions in episodic memory of time and their effect on discourse processing.

[3D4] Conditioning a Dog to Find His Way to the Classroom. **Michelle Smith**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson. Bellarmine University, Louisville, KY 40205.

This study attempts to bridge the gap between the traditional research on animals finding a goal box in a spatial learning task and students finding their way to the correct classroom in a school hallway. The participant was one male two-year-old canine of mixed breeding that was presented repeated learning trials in which he had to find a food reward and receive verbal praise in a particular classroom. There were a total of six open rooms in the hallway used for the study, five of which represented wrong turns in the maze. Response duration, defined as the time from when the dog began his search to finding the goal classroom, decreased as a function of continuous reinforcement until the dog reliably and quickly found his way to the correct room as students must do to attend class. The results suggest an animal model of classroom searching in human students.

[3E1] Effects of Personality Type on the Decisions and Amount of Details Recalled by Jurors. **Courtney A. Waller**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson. Bellarmine University, Louisville, KY 40205.

Personality types, according to the Myers-Briggs Personality Indicator, were collected from 25 student subjects to investigate the relationship between types (thinking vs. feeling; sensing vs. intuition) and verdict decisions, case information, and quality of details that jurors are able to recall. Participants completed the Myers-Briggs Personality Indicator and then read three separate criminal case summaries. After reading each case they gave a guilty or innocent verdict and then recorded as many details as they could recall. It was hypothesized that those individuals whose personality included the thinking type were more likely to find defendants guilty. It was also hypothesized that individuals whose personality included the sensing type would be able to recall more details from each case. Results of these hypothesis tests will be presented.

[3E2] Mortality Salience and Personal Relevance as Predictors of Achievement Motivation and Life Satisfaction. **Rachel M. Miller**. Sponsored by Dr. David Nalbone. Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, IN 46323.

Individuals are often met with news of death, be it through the media or in their own personal lives. Those faced with a death that is personally relevant go through a period of increased mortality salience, a realization of the inevitability of their own death. We report an experiment that manipulated the independent variables of mortality salience and personal relevance, while measuring an individual's life satisfaction and need for achievement. This 2 x 2 (mortality salience x personal relevance) design seeks to discern if individuals made salient of their mortality and placed in a situation in which this mortality salience is personally relevant will display less satisfaction with their lives and a higher need to achieve compared to non-mortality salient individuals. The findings in this experiment can provide information about why some individuals are more driven after the occurrence of a personally relevant death or near-death experience.

[3E3] The Relationship between Locus of Control, Risk-Taking and Guilt in a Sample of Casino Gamblers. **Melissa Sanchez, Martina C. Knight, Nicole' M. Nelson, & Tamara M. Grzesik**. Sponsored by Dr. Vytenis Damusis. Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, IN 46323.

An available sample of 275 adult male and female participants responded anonymously to a gambling survey that included tests designed to measure locus of control, generalized guilt, and risk-taking. For casino-experienced gamblers, locus of control as measured by an abbreviated version of the Rotter I/E scale was related to amount of risk in a curvilinear fashion. A curvilinear relationship also obtained between the gamblers' self-reported guilt feelings and risk-taking with high and low risk-takers reporting greater amounts of generalized guilt than moderate risk-takers. For non-gamblers the guilt-risk relationship was positive and linear. Findings suggest support for McClelland's (1961) nAch theory and offer insight into how gambler's sense of personal control over events, willingness to risk and guilt feelings interact to as motives supporting gambling addiction.

[3E4] The Effect of Familiarity on Social Stigmas. **Maya Thake, Meagan Manzi, & Miranda Ours**. Sponsored by Mr. Gregory Preuss. University of Evansville, Evansville, IN 47722.

Members of our society are oppressed everyday by the social stigmas and stereotypes that are placed upon them by other members of our society. These stigmas can make it hard for them to get a good education, a good job, a nice house, adequate insurance, and all of the various necessities to be respected within a community. Sadly enough, the stigmas placed on individuals can be altered greatly by the amount familiarity people have with certain social groups. Corrigan and his colleagues (2001) found in their research that a person's familiarity of types of mental illness significantly alters his/her perception of individuals with a particular illness, increasing or decreasing the stigmas that one might place on people with a certain mental illness. Rasmusen (1996) studied individuals with criminal backgrounds and how the stigmas placed on them altered their lives. He found that ex-offenders are highly stigmatized by other members of society based on one's perception of that individual's offense. The goal of the current study is to look at how familiarity affects stigmas that people place on individuals in social situations. The participants have taken a survey that assessed their familiarity of two mental disorders (depression and anxiety disorder) and two criminal offenses (burglary and drug trafficking) and how their perceptions affect the stigmas applied to individuals within these groups. We predict that increased familiarity will decrease the amount of prejudice placed on an individual, and vice versa. In addition, we also predict that individuals with a criminal background will receive a more severe stigma than those with mental disorders.

[4A1] Climbers Injuries and Level of Climbing Difficulty. **Daniel J. Lubbers**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson. Bellarmine University, Louisville, KY 40205.

Participants were climbers who filled out an Anonymous Climbing Questionnaire (ACQ). The ACQ consisted of 20 questions about climbing history and current climbing agendas which intended to relate climbing injuries sustained during a persons history of climbing to the level of difficulty at which a person currently climbs. Results regarding major injuries showed a low significance level. Results regarding minor injuries showed an even lower significance level than the major injuries. Another study could be conducted using stricter guidelines on specified injuries as well as a larger sample size.

[4A2] On the Relationship of Religious Orientation and Unconscious Biases. **Andrea Hunt**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson. Bellarmine University, Louisville, KY 40205.

The relationships between religious orientation and unconscious racial, gender, and sexual orientation biases were investigated in 20 students (10 male and 10 female) from introductory psychology classes at a small liberal arts university. Participants were given the Intrinsic-Extrinsic Religious Orientation Inventory and the online Implicit Associations Test (IAT) for racial, gender-career, and sexual biases. Correlation analyses performed for each unconscious bias indicated positive linear relationships with extrinsic religious orientation. A negative linear relationship was found between intrinsic orientation and the implicit biases. Results suggest that further investigation should be performed on these relationships and possible explanations are discussed.

[4A3] The Effects of Breakfast, Lateralization, and Handedness on Cognitive Asymmetry Regarding Visual and Verbal Memory. **Jessie Gustafson & Kendra Battaglia**. Sponsored by Dr. Milton Becknell & Dr. Chi-en Hwang. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH, 45314.

We intend to present a comprehensive literature review regarding breakfast and cognitive functioning. Much research has been done comparing the effects of specific dietary intakes on cognitive performance as measured by short term memory through recognition and recall. Specific nutrients, meal compositions, and blood glucose levels have been correlated to increased performance, especially concerning academics. However, much less research has been done regarding its effects on working memory as signified by visual, visual-spatial, and verbal memory. The effects of breakfast on mood, physical and academic performance, attention, and listening span are highlighted as well. Furthermore, research studies have correlated lateralization and handedness, yet no connection has been established between dietary intake and differing performances of the cerebral hemispheres. Theoretically, dietary intake at breakfast may affect the lateralization of the hemispheres or the efficiency of one hemisphere. A comparison of hemispheric functioning should be made utilizing the specific types of memory tested, both in recall and recognition.

[4A4] Effects of Religion and Spirituality in Coping with Stress. **Amanda G. Wilson, Stefanie M. Baur, & Shandra K. Rains**. Sponsored by Mr. Gregory Preuss. University of Evansville, Evansville, IN 47722.

This study investigates the potential impact of religiousness on stress and coping. Previous research has indicated that religiousness, especially intrinsic religiousness, has a positive affect on coping as well as several other areas of mental and emotional health (Laurencelle, Abell, & Schwartz, 2002). Intrinsic religion is being religious because of the desire to have a deeper and more intimate relationship with God. Participants in this study were volunteers from throughout the college campus. They completed a 42-item survey involving questions about their own perceived stress, coping strategies and religiousness. The researchers hypothesized that there would be a significant negative correlation between intrinsic religiousness and perceived stress. Results and implications will be discussed.

[4A5] A Comprehensive Review of Nonverbal Communication. **Laura Cummings**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Firmin. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH 45314.

This presentation provides a comprehensive literature review of nonverbal communication. As a relatively under-explored topic, the early 1980's welcomed its reemergence. Since then, the material's relevance has been widely influential. Most research addresses how nonverbal communication influences other behaviors within two specific constructs: casual relationships and intimate relationships. In casual aspects of social interactions, nonverbal communication is primarily indicative of underlying messages and is utilized to build rapport, reveal intentions, and establish trust. When missing, participants often feel the need to compensate for the lack of nonverbal interaction. While nonverbal communication assumes a specific role in casual social interactions, it also can morph differently in intimate relationships with family or a romantic partner. In intimate relationships, nonverbal communication can be indicative of future nonverbal involvement as well as closeness and perceptions of power within the relationship. External nonverbal communicators are often revelatory of emotions that are being experienced by the communicator. Even subtle nonverbal communicators (such as not making eye contact or pausing over words) can be indicative of communication apprehension, which is an individual's degree of fear or anxiety associated with either actual or anticipated communication with another person.

[4B1] Impacts of Therapeutic Writing. **Dana L. Selfridge**. Sponsored by Dr. Christopher Bloom. University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712.

I will demonstrate that writing as a means of therapy provides health benefits. I will divide USI students into an experimental group and a control group. I will ask the experimental group to write only about emotional experiences once per week for 6 weeks. I will ask the control group to write about a non-emotional topic, such as their plans for the day, once per week for 6 weeks. Participants will complete the Pennebaker Inventory of Limbic Languidness as a pre and post-test (Pennebaker, 1982). After each writing session, I will ask participants to fill out the Writing Study Questionnaire (Richards et al, 2000 as cited in Pennebaker, Colder & Sharp, 1990). Upon completion of the 6-week study, I will also ask participants to complete the Final Writing Study Questionnaire (Richards et al, 2000 as cited in Pennebaker, Colder & Sharp, 1990). From this research I will determine whether or not there have been noticeable improvements in the participants' health within their lifestyles such as a feeling of relaxation, decreased stress, and feeling of improved mental and physical health overall. I predict that writing about emotional topics will show an improvement in mental and physical health. I also predict that men will show a difference from women in their improvement of mental and physical health.

[4B2] Diagnosing Literature: Examining Abnormal Psychology in "The Red Badge of Courage". **Craig T. Fehrman**. Sponsored by Dr. David Jaquess. University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712.

Psychology and literature share quite a history. Literature, however, is generally partitioned as the realm of psychoanalytic critics; they analyze what the author doesn't say (i.e. the unconscious). Critics have applied Freud's theories of the unconscious, with varying degrees of success, to a plethora of fictional works. But just as psychology benefits from explanations that ply the conscious and the unconscious, so can literary criticism. Critics can use the lens of abnormal psychology to examine overt behaviors in literature; in short, they can use psychological principles to analyze what the author does say. This paper evaluates a canonical work of literature—Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of Courage"—from exactly this perspective. Using Crane's account as a case study of an abnormal behavior, I will apply the DSM-IV TR criteria for acute stress disorder and, in the process, explore the disciplines of literature and psychology.

[4B3] Physical Affection and Marital Satisfaction: A Touching Study. **Kathyanne O'Donnell & Charlene Christie**. Sponsored by Dr. Charlene Christie. Indiana University Purdue University Columbus, Columbus, IN 47220.

This study examined the relationship between non-sexual physical affection and ratings of marital satisfaction. Fifty-five married individuals (31 female, 24 male), all of whom had been married for at least one year, completed questionnaires rating non-sexual physical affection and the degree of marital satisfaction. We predicted that there would be a positive correlation between affection and marital satisfaction. The results support the hypothesis.

[4B4] Divided Attention and Retrieval of Words from Memory. **Jessica Goodman**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson. Bellarmine University, Louisville, KY 40205.

The impact of divided attention on the retrieval of words from memory was investigated in 30 students attending a small liberal arts university. Participants were randomly assigned to a treatment group or a control group of 15 each. Participants in the treatment group first memorized a set of words in a particular time interval, then recalled them at a later time while they tracked how many times a specific picture appeared on an overhead of flashing images. The control group memorized the same words and recalled them without the secondary task. On average, the control group showed better recall memory for words than the divided attention group. This research demonstrates the effects of divided attention on one's ability to retrieve verbal information.

[4B5] Children's Perceptions of Gender and Self. **Heather Gillispie**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Wilson. Bellarmine University, Louisville, KY 40205.

Children's perceptions of gender in relation to their self concept were investigated. Early grade school children were read stories and were then administered a simple questionnaire in which they answered which character they would most like to be. The genders of the participants and the corresponding gender of the characters with which they chose to identify were tabulated. The results showed that 91.3% of male children identified with a male character, while only 48.4% of female children stated they identified with a female character. These findings are discussed in relation to developmental theories of self concepts and gender roles.

[4C1] Racism as a Determiner of Racial Attractiveness Ratings. **Kegen D. Benson**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas. Franklin College, Franklin, IN 46131.

Expanding on the work of Bem (1997) and using research done by Bruce and Beard (1997) as a methodological framework, this experiment investigated issues related to racism. Participants completed a racism measure and then made attractiveness ratings for 24 pictures of Black and White males and females. It is hypothesized that high racism scores will be associated with low attractiveness ratings of different-race pictures. To further expand on the work of Bem, this research will also examine the attractiveness ratings given by women to determine if they view race more critically than men.

[4C2] Attraction: How do Heterosexual Males View Other Men? **Howard J. Bailey**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

Previous research guided by the evolutionary theory of mate selection suggests that physical attractiveness is identified by either youthful or dominant features. Males in particular seem to respond most positively to youthful characteristics (Barber, 1995). This study will examine how men respond to youthful and dominant facial characteristics of other men. Participants will view four target persons, two who have youthful features and two who have strong features, and will evaluate the attractiveness of each. Participants will also rate how youthful or dominant their own facial features are. It is hypothesized that men will regard youthful features as more attractive than dominant features. However, participants' own facial features will also impact target evaluation, such that similar targets will be viewed as most attractive.

[4C3] Going So Soon? Factors Influencing Persistence of First Year College Students. **Tahisha Lynn Wiseman**. Sponsored by Dr. Maria McLean. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

One hundred eighty four Thomas More College freshmen, 110 males and 74 females, completed three questionnaires that assessed time management skills, expectations about college, academic performance and stress. Questionnaires were administered to students in a required First Year Seminar class on August 24, September 17, and October 27 of 2004, during their first semester of college. It was hypothesized that those with better time management scores would have lower stress scores and would be more likely to return the following semester. Results supported the influences of stress and of social integration into the college community as important predictors of fall to spring freshman retention.

[4C4] Parental Relationships Effects on Self-Handicapping. **Matthew R. Barbey**. Sponsored by Dr. Ted Jaeger. Westminster College, Fulton, MO 65251.

This study researched the effects of parental style, coparental warmth, and marital cohesiveness on self-handicapping. Self-handicapping was operationally defined as the amount of time the participants spent on the practice test. Participants completed a questionnaire that included demographical and parental relationship questions. Three hypotheses were tested. First, coparenting warmth will negatively correlate with self-handicapping. Second, marital cohesiveness will negatively correlate with self-handicapping. Finally, authoritative parenting will predict lower levels of self-handicapping.

[4C5] An Exploratory Study on the Effectiveness of VMBR on a Short Term Time Scale. **Kyle D. Sell**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

The purpose of this study is to determine if the combination of Visuo-Motor Behavioral Rehearsal (VMBR) and Video Modeling (VM) is effective for enhancing task if administered immediately prior to the task. Studies have shown that VMBR is effective for enhancing performance (Hall & Hardy, 1991; Kolonay 1977; Weiberg, Seabourne, & Jackson, 1981, 1982, & 1984). However, these studies use VMBR over a long period of time. We randomly assigned participants to experience either (a) a modified version of Suinn's (1972) VMBR therapy that was focused on free-throw shooting or (b) a control task. After experiencing the therapy or not, participants shot 15 free throws to gauge performance. Participants were male Wabash College students with some prior basketball experience.

[4D1] The Effects of Age and Sharing Cost on Children's Perceptions of Motives for Sharing. **Diane M. Lickenbrock**. Sponsored by Dr. Janet Kuebli. Saint Louis University, St. Louis, MO 63103.

Previous research has shown that children's emotion development is related to how they behave socially and interact with peers. However, few studies have examined children's self-report for what they think about sharing. The purpose of this study was to learn more about children's perspective-taking abilities in relation to sharing. The researcher interviewed 60 children attending school in Granite City, Illinois. All children heard a vignette in which their friend shares. Half of the children heard a vignette in which sharing poses a high cost to their friend. The remaining children heard a vignette in which there is a low cost in sharing for their friend. After the vignette, children answered questions about their own and their friend's feelings about sharing. Second, children heard a vignette in which they became the potential sharer and were asked similar questions. Third, children made a moral judgment about not sharing.

[4D2] Seasonality and Phototherapy. **Jennifer J. Lampley**. Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

Phototherapy has been shown to be very effective in treating Seasonal Affective Disorder. Little is known about how the therapy works, but it is suggested that it normalizes melatonin levels in seasonal individuals (Skewerer et al., 1988). The purpose of this study was to compare seasonal individuals to controls in regards to how phototherapy affects them. It was hypothesized that 1) seasonals would have baseline melatonin levels similar to those of controls, but would show a greater suppression of melatonin production after a first session of phototherapy, 2) this hypersensitivity would be reduced for the fourth session, and 3) seasonals would experience an improved mood after four sessions of phototherapy. Fourteen participants were selected based upon their scores on the Seasonal Pattern Assessment Questionnaire administered during a prescreening. The participants came in for four consecutive nights to undergo phototherapy in 25-minute intervals. They gave saliva samples before and after the first and fourth nights, which were later analyzed to determine melatonin concentration. Participants also completed the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule on the first and last nights. Results were not available at the time of submission.

[4D3] Impact of Gender Role Congruency on Marital Satisfaction in Elderly Couples. **Christina M. Fox & Julia R. Loerop**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley. Huntington College, Huntington, IN 46750.

This study examines the relationship between marital satisfaction and role congruency in elderly couples in a retirement community setting. A marital satisfaction measure as well as role congruency measures that compared the couple's actual and ideal marital roles were combined with data concerning demographics of the retirement community population to explore several research questions. Do gender specific expectations influence gender role congruency? Does level of education have an impact on the strength of the relationship between gender role congruency and marital satisfaction? Does religious affiliation have an affect on gender role congruency and satisfaction?

[4D4] The Effects of Music on Verbal and Spatial State Dependent Memory. **James Warpinski**. Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

The current study looked at how music affects state-dependent learning, with regards to verbal and spatial memory. A total of 76 participants were randomly assigned to one of four groups that received a verbal and a spatial task. Depending on which group was being tested, music was or was not played during the "study period" and/or the "testing period." The results showed that there was a statistically significant difference on the spatial task with the "silence music" group scoring much lower than the "music silence" group. This could suggest it is more difficult to memorize objects with music playing than it is to recall them with music playing.

[4D5] Out of Bounds: Perceptions of Athletes in Gender Opposite Sports. **Kailynn Kitaji**. Sponsored by Dr. Diana Punzo. Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374.

Twenty-five undergraduate students completed six conditions with images on the computer screen, of male and female athletes in gender congruent, incongruent and gender-neutral sports as well as a paper questionnaire regarding the athletes sexual orientation. These conditions and questionnaire were to access their perceptions of stereotypes of gays, lesbians, characteristics of masculinity, femininity and sexual orientation. The results indicated that athletes in gender incongruent sports were perceived as not heterosexual, having stereotypical characteristics of gays and lesbians and characteristics of the opposite gender. Gender of sport and sex of the athlete were predictors of the degree to which participant's perceived stereotypical characteristics of gays and lesbians, characteristics of masculinity and femininity and sexual orientation of the athletes.



[4E1] Game Theory. **Canan Kurtulus**. Sponsored by Dr. Kathy Milar. Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374.

The behavioral differences behind decision making processes in Prisoner's Dilemma Type games were investigated. Influence of audience effect, sex of the participant and different pay-offs on the 50 female and 30 male undergraduate students' behavior were examined in terms of the number of cooperative responses and individual gain and joint gain. All participants were between the ages of 18 to 23 years old. Participants played 36 trials of 3 types of matrices and recorded their individual and joint gain scores. Mixed model ANOVAs were conducted, there were significant main effects of matrix type, trial type and condition with p values of .001 which showed that there was an audience effect in participant's performance in PDG type games.

[4E2] Observer Accuracy in Judging Other's Masculine and Feminine Traits; a Test for Androgyny. **Tracy M. Tabaczynski, Laura R. Borowiec, Rachael S. Gryzb, & Kenya L. Green**. Sponsored by Dr. Vytenis Damusis. Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, IN 46323.

College students presented copies of the Bem Sex Role Inventory and an experimental measure of conventional attitudes toward gender roles to 176 male and female friends they classified a-priori as exhibiting either feminine or masculine behaviors. Their accuracy in detecting these behaviorally presented differences in gender identity was tested by comparing their surveyed friends' responses to the Bem SRI and the experimental measure of conventional attitudes toward gender roles (the MF Sex Role Survey). Peer classification of gender style based on their interaction with the surveyed respondents accurately predicted differences in performance on the test-measured masculine-feminine traits and attitudes. Respondents classified by their friends as masculine males and feminine females expressed more traditional attitudes toward male-female roles, while feminine males and masculine females were less likely to endorse conventional roles. The respondent scores on the BEM SRI feminine scale reflected the peer-assigned designation of that gender style but were less reliably related to peer-assigned differences on the BEM SRI masculine scale.

[4E3] The Psychology of Voting: Effects of Peer Influence and Party Affiliation. **Wilson M. Mack**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas. Franklin College, Franklin, IN 46131.

This experiment explored the psychology of voting as a function of peer influence and party affiliation. Social influence is a powerful force that affects us daily; this experiment examined the effects of peer influence in the political realm. Participants first indicated their political affiliation through a short survey. Then they were given a series of social policies to evaluate, two of which were "middle of the road" policies, neither obviously related to liberal or conservative views. Half of the participants were told that liberal students supported the "middle of the road" policies and half were informed that the policies were supported by conservative students. It is hypothesized that more liberal participants will support the "middle of the road" policies when they are supported by other liberal students and that more conservative participants will support the policies when they are given conservative support from fellow students.

[4E4] Introverts and Extroverts and the Fundamental Attribution Error. **Christopher Shawn Houston**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Thomas. Franklin College, Franklin, IN 46131.

This study explored the fundamental attribution error, or the tendency to overestimate dispositional influences on the behaviors of others while underestimating situational influences on the same behavior. Based on previous research, this experiment tested the hypothesis that personality type (introvert or extrovert) has an influence on attribution decisions. Participants read scenarios about instances of academic cheating and assessed the extent of dispositional or situational influences on the cheater. It is predicted that results will indicate that extroverts more often commit the fundamental attribution error than introverts.

[5P01] The Effects of Alcohol on Sleep Patterns. **Daniel Palchick**. Sponsored by Dr. Rose Marie Ward & Dr. John Ward. Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056.

While students often report that they get better sleep after a night of drinking, the current research does not support this assertion (Finnegan, Hammersley, & Cooper, 1998; Johnson & Breslau, 2001). Conversely, Roehrs & Roth (2001) provide evidence of the interference in the sleep process by alcohol. The goal of the experiment is to show that the more alcohol a person consumes (using only a measure of binge drinking), the less likely he or she is to get quality sleep. The effects on students' sleep are measured by self-report quality of sleep ratings. A health psychology survey was conducted at a mid-sized, mid-western university. The 497 student sample population consisted of 36.1 % males and 63.9% females. The average age of the participants was 18.47 years ( SD= 0.89) and consisted of 68.6% 1st years, 23.1% 2nd years, 5.8% 3rd years, 1.9% 4th years, and less than 1% were 5th years or more, or non-students. Binge drinking was defined as consuming 5 or more drinks in a row for males and 4 or more in a row for females. Categories of binge drinking were modeled after the Transtheoretical Model of behavior change (DiClemente & Hughes, 1990). A one-way ANOVA was run examining different levels of binge drinkers on hours of sleep on a typical night. The results showed that students in maintenance (M= 6.74, SD= .91) reported sleeping less than students in other stages for binge drinking,  $F(5, 423) = 2.715, p = 0.02$ . Implications for this result will be discussed.

[5P02] Maintenance of a Healthy Lifestyle. **Nichole M. Scaglione**. Sponsored by Dr. Rose Marie Ward & Dr. John Ward. Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056.

The goal of this research is to examine if students who exercise regularly are more inclined to make health-conscious decisions about eating. Exercising regularly is defined as any planned physical activity that is performed 3 to 5 times per week for 20 to 60 minutes per session with the intention of increasing physical fitness. A sample taken from a Midwestern university consisted of 497 students, which was comprised of 68.6% freshmen or first-year college students, 23.1% sophomores, 5.8% juniors, 1.9% seniors, and less than 1% consisted of either fifth-year students or non-students. Approximately 87% of the sample described themselves as White (Caucasian) with an average age of approximately 18 years ( $M=18.47$ ,  $SD=.888$ ). Transtheoretical Model of intentional health behavior change (Prochaska & DiClemente, 1982, 1983, 1994), describes the stages of change for regular exercise have been described as pre-contemplation, contemplation, preparation, action, and maintenance. These stages of exercise range from having no intention to exercise (pre-contemplation) to having exercised regularly for at least 6 months (maintenance). Healthy eating decisions were measured by servings of fruit consumed daily by participants ranging from zero to 6 or more servings per day. A Pearson Chi-Square Test was performed to test the relationship between the amount a person exercises with the amount of fruit he or she eats every day. The results of this test were statistically significant,  $\chi^2(n=495, 16) = 36.37$ ,  $p = .003$ . Those students who exercise at the maintenance level eat quantitatively more fruit than do those who do not currently exercise or intend to in the future. According to these results, it seems as if the more a person exercises, the more fruit he or she will consume, thus supporting the original hypothesis.

[5P03] Evaluation of Compatibility Claims of Several Popular Online Matchmaking Websites. **Krista K. Olson, Elena L. Vorobyov, & Michelle E. Loftis**. Sponsored by Dr. Luke Tse. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH 45314.

A growing factor in determining marital success seems to be "compatibility" between partners. Issues of compatibility in marriage have been promoted by online matchmaking services as being significant in the mate selection process. Approaches to potential mate selection range across a wide spectrum: Some dating services require a simple posting of pictures along with brief personal descriptions, while others involve more extensive questionnaires. Still others claim to use psychological tools to evaluate compatibility that goes beyond mere physical attractiveness. The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the claims of a few of the significant online matchmaking sites. Particularly, we will examine those sites which promote the use of psychological instruments in order to assess whether their claims to compatibility and matchmaking are substantiated, and to provide a comparison of compatibility tools used by each site. Secondly, as the uses of such services continue to increase, another aim of the study is to help consumers comprehend the psychological legitimacy of online matchmaking services. This study is limited to four of the most popular, nationally advertised sites which use some form of personality assessment to measure compatibility: match.com, perfectmatch.com, eHarmony.com, and true.com.

[5P04] Effects of Instant Messaging on Academics, Loneliness, and Risky Behaviors in Adolescence. **Amber J. Borgert**. Sponsored by Dr. Daneen Deptula. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

The goal of this study is to examine the relation of instant messenger use, such as America Online instant messenger, MSN, messenger, ICQ, and IRC, with risky behavior, academics, and loneliness. These messaging systems have become very popular with young people and may be affecting both their social and academic lives. Data has been collected from 42 seventh and eighth graders; data collection is currently in progress for the high school and sixth grade. Based on the collected data, 97.6% of junior high students have a computer in their house, 95.2% have internet access, 33.3% have a computer in their bedroom, and 26.2% have internet access in their bedroom. In addition, significant correlations were found between amount of time using instant messenger and increased risky behaviors ( $r = .37$ ,  $p < .05$ ) and decreased GPA ( $r = -.36$ ,  $p < .05$ ). Additional analysis will examine the relation between instant messaging use and friendships, internet addiction, and loneliness. I anticipate that the results of my research will better inform parents and the community about association of instant messaging with a variety of domains relevant for children and adolescents.

[5P05] Dating Behaviors of College Students. **Amy Luitjohan**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Anch. Saint Louis University, Saint Louis, MO 63103.

Dating is an important aspect of the lives college students. This study seeks to examine current dating scripts and dating initiation among college students. Specifically this study will survey the participants' perceptions of gender roles in dating initiation. Additionally, assertiveness of participants will be correlated with their perceptions of dating scripts. Researchers created three vignettes, one that follows the dating script, one that breaks the dating script, and one that varies the dating scripts, which participants rate likeability of characters, degree of involvement in initiating for both male and female characters, as well as typical male and female dating initiation behavior. It is predicted that the characters in the vignette that follow the dating script will be rated most favorably whereas the vignette that breaks the dating script will be rated least favorably, with the female character viewed more positively than the male character.

[5P06] The Effects of Explicit Faculty Expectations on the Occurrence of Irritating Behaviors in the College Classroom. **Kathleen L. McRee & Sean W. Thom**. Sponsored by Dr. Drew Appleby. Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46202.

Many studies have examined student perceptions of irritating behaviors in the college classroom and possible reasons for their continued prevalence. Misaligned views of appropriate classroom conduct may be an underlying cause of undesired student behaviors and evidence has suggested that by clearly stating expectations, faculty can control for the occurrence of these behaviors. This study examined enhancing student awareness by observing the effect of clearly stated expectations on the occurrence of irritating behavior in seven moderately sized introductory level psychology classes. Results indicate significant differences between conditions for five observed behaviors, with students in classes that received explicit expectations displaying fewer behaviors than students in control classes. Survey data suggest that while students agree on the degree to which most behaviors disrupt learning, control groups were more likely to rate several behaviors as more frequent in the class being observed, as well as in their classes overall. Implications of the findings as well as limitations of the study are discussed.

**[5P07]** Peer Influence on Academic Motivation. **Stephanie Hovel**. Sponsored by Dr. Daneen Deptula. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

The purpose of the current research is to examine the association of peer relations with academic motivation and achievement in adolescents. The literature presently lacks research examining the influence of different types of peer relationships on academics (Summers, Schallert, & Ritter, 2003). Therefore, the current research will compare two measures of peer relationships, friends and popularity, with regards to their association with academic achievement. Measures of popularity, friendship, academic achievement, and academic motivation have been administered to 44 junior high students. Data collection from the high school and sixth graders is still in progress. Preliminary results show a significant correlation ( $r = .50, p < .001$ ) between motivation and GPA. Although non-significant at this time, a correlation of .22 was found between motivation and number of best friend nominations received from others, and a correlation of .19 was found between motivation and friend nominations received from others. Additional analyses will examine the role of cross-gender friendships on motivation, will closer examine students with high GPA but low academic motivation, and compare the role of types of popularity and friendship on academic motivation.

**[5P08]** Prevalence of Disordered Eating Habits Displayed by Miami Students and the Associated Factors. **Jessica B. Johnson**. Sponsored by Dr. Rose Marie Ward. Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056.

Colleges and universities are noticing striking increases of restrictive eating, preoccupation with weight, extreme methods of weight-control, and occasional binge eating habits in their students (Klemchuk, Hutchinson, & Frank, 1990). However, based on the criteria defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV), the majority of these students jeopardizing their health with extreme diet and exercise would not be diagnosed with an eating disorder. No past research has specifically focused on Miami students, so the goal of this study was to determine what percentage of Miami students show symptoms of disordered eating, thus placing them at risk for an eating disorder. Participants completed surveys that screen for eating disorder symptoms in both behavioral and psychological contexts. Surveys used to assess eating behaviors included: Bulimia Test-Revised (BULIT-R) and Eating Disorders Inventory-2 (EDI-2). These results will benefit the development of disordered eating prevention and treatment programs on campus and dispel the myth that Miami has a higher prevalence of eating disorders than the current national average of twenty percent.

**[5P09]** Adoptive Parents of Chinese Children: Motivations behind International Adoption and Cultural Experiences. **Lindsay E. Williams**. Sponsored by Dr. Luke Tse. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH 45314.

As society becomes more globally aware, the needs of children around the world have come to the forefront of many peoples' minds. One way that many have come to meet the needs of these children is through international transracial adoptions. Since opening its doors in 1992, China has risen to the status of a country with the most children being internationally adopted. With this overwhelming trend, we are particularly interested in exploring parental motivations toward the cultural socialization of these children. Some specific questions to consider include (a) what attraction do parents have towards children from China, (b) how interested are these parents in introducing knowledge of their children's birth culture to them, (c) what particular aspects of their birth culture do they want their children exposed, and (d) how do they plan to create such an atmosphere for sufficient exposure? Preliminary information for this qualitative study are indicating some significant trends.

**[5P10]** Is Preference Reversal for Gains the Same as Preference Reversal for Losses? **Despo Savvides**. Sponsored by Dr. Lambert Deckers. Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306.

Preference reversal refers to a change in one's initial preference. Preference reversal for gains was expected to occur sooner than preference reversal for losses, because the negative affect people experience when losing money is considered to be stronger than the positive affect of gaining money. This study examined preference reversal and decision-making. There were two hypotheses. First, more participants would reverse when presented with options for gaining rather than losing money. Second, more participants would reverse their preference of money as the delay of a loss or a gain increased. Participants were students from General Psychology (PSYSC 100) classes, at Ball State University. Two conditions were used, each one consisting of eleven questions, which were presented through PowerPoint. Participants were given both conditions. The same amount of money and the same increase in delay were used for both conditions. Condition 1, involved choosing between gains, and Condition 2, involved choosing between losses. Participants were given a choice between gaining (or losing) \$20 now or gaining (or losing) \$100 after delays from 0 to 11 weeks. The results have supported the hypotheses. For Condition 1, by eleven weeks of delay, 70% of the participants had reversed (majority had reversed at week 6). With Condition 2, even when the delay of losing \$100 was eleven weeks, only 9% had reversed. These results have supported the first hypothesis, since less people were willing to lose more money than gain less money. This implies that losses create a stronger subjective affect than gains do. The second hypothesis has also been supported. For both conditions, as the delay increased, some participants chose the less economically - desirable option, which implies that when the loss or gain of money is in the distant future, its value currently diminishes.

[5P11] Confidence Perceptions as a Function of the Need to Avoid a Negative Outcome. **Amanda D. Summers, Bradley C. Johnston, & Elyse N. Chudzynski**. Sponsored by Dr. Paul Biner. Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306.

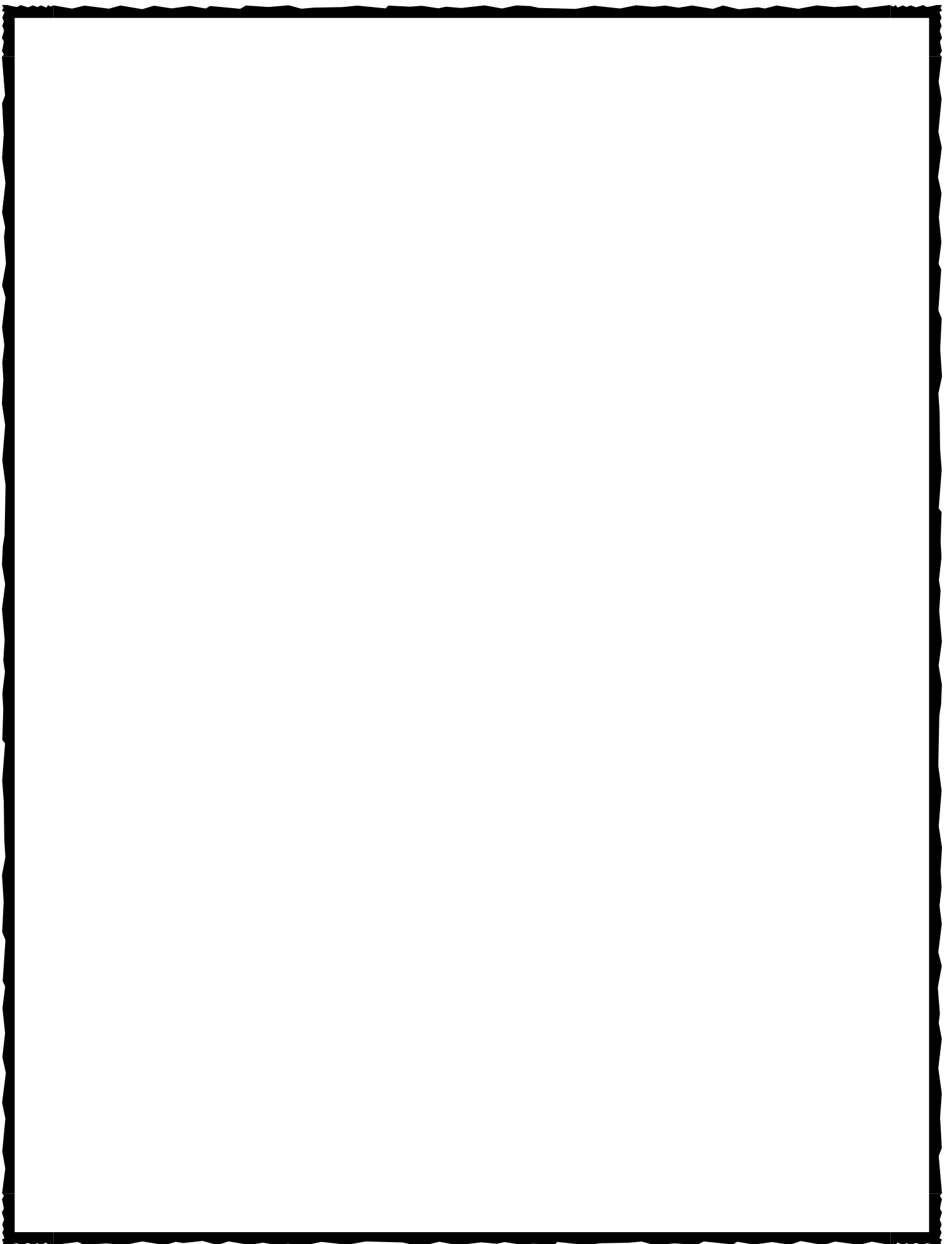
Twenty-five subjects (17 males and 8 females) participated in an experiment to test the effects of an avoidance outcome on confidence and skill ratings. Specifically, participants were given the chance to avoid having to speak publicly in front of a group of their peers for either 30 seconds (low need-to-avoid condition) or 5 minutes (high need-to-avoid condition) by drawing a card from a standard deck of playing cards that was from any suit but the suit of spades. Prior to drawing a card, participants were asked to fill out a short questionnaire in order to assess their perceptions of the unpleasantness of the aversive outcome, their confidence in winning the card-drawing game, and the degree of skill involved in the game. As predicted, a one-way between-subjects ANOVA showed a significant effect for the need-state manipulation. Participants in the high need-to-avoid condition (5-minute condition) found the aversive outcome to be more unpleasant and reported greater confidence in winning than the participants in the low need-to-avoid condition (30-second condition). Although the condition means for the skill measure patterned in the predicted direction, the difference failed to reach statistical significance. The data of this experiment support the hypothesis that the need for a chance-based outcome directly affects one's confidence level in attaining a positive outcome or avoiding an aversive outcome.

[5P12] The Relationship Among Personality Type, Self-Esteem, and Psychological Reactance. **Dorothea Lancaster-Raine**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Ware. Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46202.

The purpose of the study is to determine the relationship among personality type as measured by MBTI, self-esteem as measured by Coopersmith Inventory, and psychological reactance as measured by the Reactance Scale. The independent variables are personality type and self-esteem. The dependent variable is reactance. The hypotheses are as follows: 1) personality type and reactance are associated with defensiveness, dominance, and aggressiveness; thinkers have higher levels of psychological reactance than do feelers; 2) self-esteem and psychological reactance will show the higher self-esteem, the lower reactance; and 3) comparison of personality type, self-esteem, and reactance.

[5P13] Reinforcement vs. Punishment: Comparison of Learning Rates. **Britton L Roberts**. Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

The effects of reinforcing and punishing feedback in learning to categorize non-sense syllables were investigated in 64 undergraduate college students. Students were randomly assigned to one of two groups that received reinforcement ("RIGHT" for correct response and no feedback for incorrect responses) or punishment ("WRONG" for incorrect responses and no feedback for correct responses), using computerized scoring and feedback. Using ANOVA to analyze the data, we found no significant differences in learning rates between groups. However, the repeated trials of the experiment did significantly increase learning independent of the group type. The lack of significance in the increase of learning for group type may be a result of the small group sizes, and the task itself may have been too difficult for the subjects, resulting in a floor effect.



## 2005 MAUPRC

[5P05]	Anch / Luitjohan
[5P06]	Appleby / McRee
[4A3]	Becknell & Hwang / Gustafson
[3B1]	Best / Miller
[5P11]	Biner / Summers
[4B1]	Bloom / Selfridge
[1A3]	Boehm / Ruhlman
[2E2]	Boehm / Hiles
[2A1]	Brito / Cole
[1D1]	Canivez / Gillespie
[1B4]	Christie / Hamm
[4B3]	Christie / O'Donnell
[3E3]	Damusic / Sanchez
[4E2]	Damusic / Tabaczynski
[5P10]	Deckers / Savvides
[5P04]	Deptula / Borgert
[5P07]	Deptula / Hoveln
[1E3]	Evey / Toothman
[2A2]	Evey / Jordan
[2A3]	Evey / Leaf
[3B4]	Evey / Harden
[3C1]	Evey / Nellis
[2E1]	Firmin / McCotter
[3D2]	Firmin / Fultz
[4A5]	Firmin / Cummings
[1D3]	HaileMariam / Sidarous
[2D3]	HaileMariam / Hankins
[1C1]	Hall / Schwing
[3A2]	Hatcher / Jaksa
[1A2]	Horton / Hancock
[1E4]	Horton / Paul
[2B3]	Horton / Lukasik
[2D1]	Horton / Bunning
[3B2]	Horton / Hoogland
[3C4]	Horton / Wesley
[4C2]	Horton / Bailey
[4C5]	Horton / Sell
[1E2]	Hwang & Becknell / Ziegler
[2C2]	Jaeger / Hoell

[4C4]	Jaeger / Barbey
[4B2]	Jaquess / Fehrman
[4D1]	Kuebli / Lickenbrock
[4C3]	McLean / Wiseman
[4E1]	Milar / Kurtulus
[2A4]	Nalbone / Paniaguas
[3E2]	Nalbone / Miller
[1C2]	Preuss / Craddock
[3A1]	Preuss / Jones
[3E4]	Preuss / Thake
[4A4]	Preuss / Wilson
[1A4]	Punzo / Hibbler
[1D2]	Punzo / Gary
[2E3]	Punzo / Burks
[3A4]	Punzo / Pepp
[4D5]	Punzo / Kitaji
[1B3]	Rowley / Frantz
[1E1]	Rowley / Clements
[2B4]	Rowley / Leyse
[2D2]	Rowley / Woods
[3A3]	Rowley / Nelson
[3D1]	Rowley / Strange
[4D3]	Rowley / Fox
[2D4]	Stowell / Thomas
[3B3]	Stowell / Doty
[4D2]	Stowell / Lampley
[4D4]	Stowell / Warpinski
[5P13]	Stowell / Roberts
[1A1]	Thomas / Hill
[1C3]	Thomas / Nebesny
[1C4]	Thomas / Russell-Plunkett
[2B1]	Thomas / Fricke
[2B2]	Thomas / Bean
[2E4]	Thomas / Myers
[3C2]	Thomas / Dougherty
[3C3]	Thomas / Deckard
[4C1]	Thomas / Benson
[4E3]	Thomas / Mack
[4E4]	Thomas / Houston
[5P03]	Tse / Olson
[5P09]	Tse / Williams

## Sponsor Index

[5P08]	Ward / Johnson
[5P01]	Ward & Ward / Palchick
[5P02]	Ward & Ward / Scaglione
[5P12]	Ware / Lancaster-Raine
[1B1]	Wilson / Sauer
[1B2]	Wilson / Spencer
[1D4]	Wilson / Brown, Jr.
[2C1]	Wilson / Parrish
[2C3]	Wilson / Richardson
[2C4]	Wilson / Veeneman
[3D3]	Wilson / Kearns
[3D4]	Wilson / Smith
[3E1]	Wilson / Waller
[4A1]	Wilson / Lubbers
[4A2]	Wilson / Hunt
[4B4]	Wilson / Goodman
[4B5]	Wilson / Gillispie