

36th Annual Mid-America Undergraduate Psychology Research Conference (MAUPRC)

Saturday, April 8, 2017

**University of Southern Indiana
Evansville, IN**

Sponsored by the Psychology Departments of

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

Notes

Conference Schedule

➡ 7:30 – 8:30 Registration / Continental Breakfast

➡ **8:30 – 9:30 Session 1**

➡ 9:30 – 9:40 Break

➡ **9:40 – 10:40 Session 2**

➡ 10:40 – 10:50 Break

➡ **10:50 – 11:40 Posters 1**

➡ 11:40 – 11:50 Break

➡ **11:50 – 12:50 Session 3**

➡ 12:50 – 1:00 Break

➡ 1:00 – 1:30 Lunch

➡ 1:30 – 2:15 Welcome / Keynote Address:

Dr. Margaret Stevenson, Associate Professor,
Psychology Department, University of Evansville
"When Juries Deliberate: Exploring Jury Characteristics as
Predictors of Self-Monitoring and Self-Presentation Strategies."

➡ 2:15 – 2:25 Break

➡ **2:25 – 3:15 Poster 2**

➡ 3:15 – 3:25 Break

➡ **3:25 – 4:40 Session 4**

➡ 4:40 – 5:00 Wrap Up

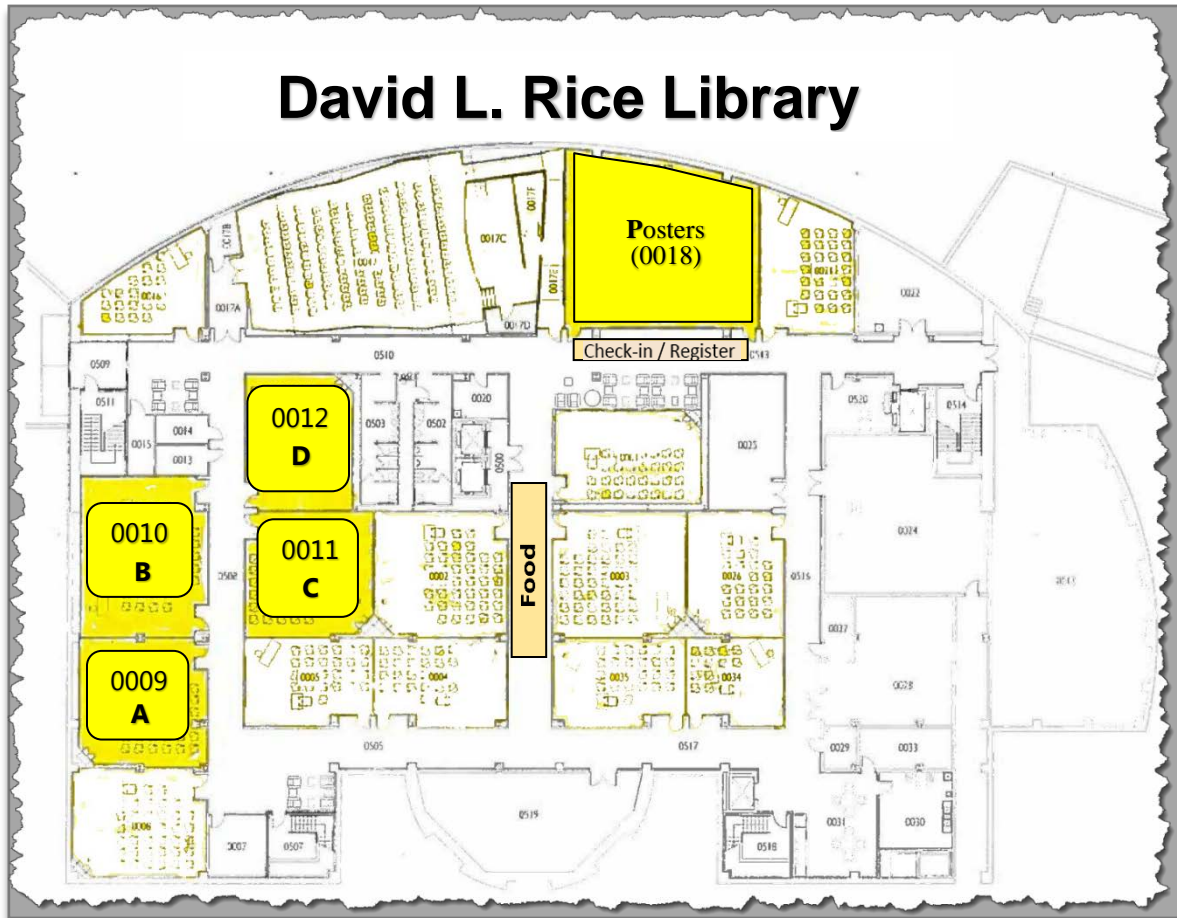
General Information

- The MAUPRC will take place in the David L. Rice Library (RL).
- Check-in/Registration, Breakfast, & Wrap-up will be outside of RL room #0018
- Lunch will be held in Carter Hall (#233 on the map) in the University Center West.
- Each paper presentation is identified in the program with a 3 character code.
"4C3" refers to the 4th Session, in room C, the 3rd paper.

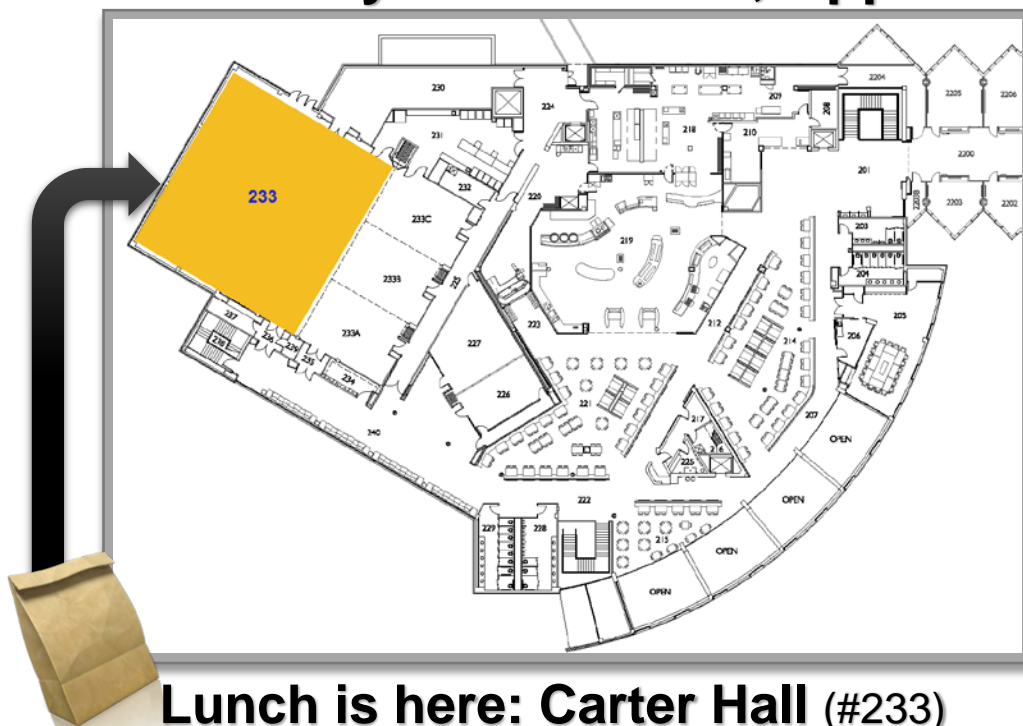
Session Room Code	Rooms
A	#0009
B	#0010
C	#0011
D	#0012
Posters (P)	#0018

Conference Buildings & Rooms

David L. Rice Library



University Center West, Upper Level



Lunch is here: Carter Hall (#233)

Conference Etiquette

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

- If you are a presenter, report to the room where your presentation is scheduled before your session and introduce yourself to your moderator so s/he knows you are there and how to pronounce your name during the introductions.
- Be sure to turn off your cell phone during paper sessions.
- Do not enter a session while a presentation is in progress and, if you must leave a session before it is over, wait until the break between presentations.
- Minimize unnecessary noise and conversation, both immediately outside and inside conference rooms.
- When presenting a paper, keep within the time limits so that subsequent presenters have sufficient time and sessions can be maintained on schedule.
- Engage in scholarly discussions, but show courtesy to the presenter.
- Wear your nametag prominently to facilitate communication and to identify you as an official registrant.
- Plan to stay for the entire conference (i.e., do not present your paper and then leave). Your presence as an audience member is a demonstration of support for your fellow presenters.
- Abide by the host institution's smoking policies.

Wireless Internet & Social Media

Wireless access during the conference is available by selecting:
"USIssecured" option for your wireless network.

The password is "usisecured."

This year's conference includes a real-time social media interface!

[twitter](#)  **#MAUPRC2017**



The 2017 MAUPRC very much appreciates the generous support of the **University of Southern Indiana College of Liberal Arts** and the **USI Foundation**.

Sessions

Session 1A		RL 0009
Moderator	Larry Boehm	Thomas More College
8:30 AM – 8:42 AM	Work-Related Burnout and Anxiety in College-Aged Leaders and Non-Leaders. Christina G. Garza . Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract 1A1]	
8:45 AM – 8:57 AM	Racial Bias in Acceptability of Use of Deadly Force. Josiah Overton & Jacob Hubers . Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown. [See abstract 1A2]	
9:00 AM – 9:12 AM	How Emotional Intelligence Affects Employee Burnout. Alexandra Rauf & Samantha Landis . Thomas More College. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm. [See abstract 1A3]	
9:15 AM – 9:27 AM	Errors in Line Orientation Determination: Retinal Anatomy vs. the Binding Theory. Mason McKinney . Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Karen Gunther. [See abstract 1A4]	
Session 1B		RL 0010
Moderator	Kathryn Boucher	U of Indianapolis
8:30 AM – 8:42 AM	Do Methods that Reduce Implicit Bias Impact Behavior on the Shooter Bias Task? Anthony Douglas II . Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. [See abstract 1B1]	
8:45 AM – 8:57 AM	Anxiety, Depression, and Erectile Dysfunction in College Men. Jacob A. Stone . Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. [See abstract 1B2]	
9:00 AM – 9:12 AM	Components of Motorcycle Driver Stereotypes Vary By Driver Gender: Implications for Perceived Criminality. Sveta N. Greer . University of Evansville. Sponsored by Dr. Margaret Stevenson. [See abstract 1B3]	
9:15 AM – 9:27 AM	There's an App for That: The Use of Apps for Art Therapy. Charles Talamantez-Ludwig, Emmalee Rash, & Janelle Mason . Franklin College. Sponsored by Dr. Amy Bracken. [See abstract 1B4]	
Session 1C		RL 0011
Moderator	Sid Hall	U of Southern Indiana
8:30 AM – 8:42 AM	Does Misery Love Company or Is Happiness the Best Policy? Danielle Montgomery . University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Sid Hall. [See abstract 1C1]	
8:45 AM – 8:57 AM	The Effects of Learning & Performance Goals on Intrinsic Motivation: An Inquiry of Motivation in an Academic Setting. Bryan M. Wood . University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Aimee Adam. [See abstract 1C2]	
9:00 AM – 9:12 AM	Effects of Human-Canine Interaction on Human Pain Perception. Jennifer J. L. Barrett . Earlham College. Sponsored by Dr. Maggie Thomas. [See abstract 1C3]	
9:15 AM – 9:27 AM	Perception of Domestic Violence among Gender and Attribution of Blame. Rachel V. Skidmore, Kayla M. Simpson, & Shaylyn M. Ferrer . Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley. [See abstract 1C4]	
Session 1D		RL 0012
Moderator	Cari Brito	Eastern Illinois U
8:30 AM – 8:42 AM	Well-being as a Function of Social Support & Participation in LGBTQ-Specific Organizations Among LGBTQ Young Adults. Jessica D. Brown . Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. William E. Addison. [See abstract 1D1]	
8:45 AM – 8:57 AM	Cognitive Performance and Stereotype Threat. Samantha A. Boomgarden, Tonya A. Franklin, Kila R. Gray, Benjamin Mancera, & Brittany L. Phelps . Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. Daniele Nardi. [See abstract 1D2]	
9:00 AM – 9:12 AM	The Effects of Human-Canine Interaction on Perceived Stress. Sarah C. Lozano . Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract 1D3]	
9:15 AM – 9:27 AM	First Generation College Students: Pre-College Support Systems and Motivational Factors. Emily D. McLaughlin . Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract 1D4]	

Session 2A		RL 0009
Moderator	Michiko Nohara-LeClair	Lindenwood U
9:40 AM – 9:52 AM	How Helicopter Parenting Predicts Levels of Interpersonal Dependency and Social Anxiety in College Students. Grace Pardieck . Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract 2A1]	
9:55 AM – 10:07 AM	Cross-Cultural Exposure, Cultural Sensitivity, and Openness to New Experiences. Eric Stone . Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract 2A2]	
10:10 AM – 10:22 AM	Improving Enjoyment in Low-Autonomy Situations. Susanne Tindalid, Eliza Tovizi, & Fatima Jafari . Westminster College. Sponsored by Dr. Ryan Brunner. [See abstract 2A3]	
10:25 AM – 10:37 AM	Acquiring Communication in Individuals with Autism: A Meta-Analysis. Kasey J. Waddell . Eastern Kentucky University. Sponsored by Dr. Richard Osbaldiston. [See abstract 2A4]	
Session 2B		RL 0010
Moderator	Kathy Milar	Earlham College
9:40 AM – 9:52 AM	Incentivizing Social Recall in Collaborative Inhibition: Pitfalls and Integration into Individual Memory Models. Rory Willats . Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Neil Schmitzer-Torbert. [See abstract 2B1]	
9:55 AM – 10:07 AM	Is She a Good Role Model? Gender Stereotypes in the Media. Jessica Baker, Miriam Ramos, Tara Timmins, & Abigayle Stayer . Franklin College. Sponsored by Dr. Amy Bracken. [See abstract 2B2]	
10:10 AM – 10:22 AM	Drugs in College: Exploring the Role of Risk-Taking, Social Acceptance, and Stigma. Andrea Bazzoli & Lorelei E. Valkenburg . Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley. [See abstract 2B3]	
10:25 AM – 10:37 AM	Social Networking and Dating. Lauren N. Dillard . University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Katherine Daniels. [See abstract 2B4]	
Session 2C		RL 0011
Moderator	Jeff Kellogg	Marian U
9:40 AM – 9:52 AM	You Care? Well, How Much? Sympathetic Attitudes Towards Mental and Physical Illnesses. Taylor Patty . University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Katherine Daniels. [See abstract 2C1]	
9:55 AM – 10:07 AM	Authoritarian Parenting: Effects on Child Emotion and Behavior. Lindsay L. Adams . Oakland City University. Sponsored by Ms. Ashley Elliott. [See abstract 2C2]	
10:10 AM – 10:22 AM	Political Dogmatism's Effect on Polling Location Priming. Ryan J. Cairns . Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. [See abstract 2C3]	
10:25 AM – 10:37 AM	Examining the Effect of Macular Pigment on Sleep Quality. Niki Kazahaya . Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Karen Gunther. [See abstract 2C4]	
Session 2D		RL 0012
Moderator	Bill Addison	Eastern Illinois U
9:40 AM – 9:52 AM	Associations between Childhood Experiences and Adult Humane Attitudes. Adana N. Miles . Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Richard Schur. [See abstract 2D1]	
9:55 AM – 10:07 AM	The Relationship among Stress, Anxiety, and Social Integration. Melissa Hiller . Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. William Addison. [See abstract 2D2]	
10:10 AM – 10:22 AM	Giving and Receiving Altruistic Behaviors. Cheyenne Fitzgerald . Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell. [See abstract 2D3]	
10:25 AM – 10:37 AM	The Relationship between Perceived Social Support, Resilience, and Risky Behavior in Adolescents. Mallory R. White . Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract 2D4]	

Session **Posters 1**

RL0018

Moderator

Aimee Adams

U Southern Indiana

10:50 – 11:40 AM

- Personality Differentiation Among Church Members. **Brittney A. Gray & Kacy B. Stinson**. Campbellsville University. Sponsored by Dr. Susan Howell. [See abstract **1P01**]
- Decision Making in Marriage: Beliefs and Behavior. **Alayna Owens & Bethany Lester**. Campbellsville University. Sponsored by Dr. Susan Howell. [See abstract **1P02**]
- The Effect of Religious Social Identity on Message Persuasiveness. **Emilee Ertle**. Cornerstone University. Sponsored by Dr. Nicole McDonald. [See abstract **1P03**]
- Living Lab at Earlham College. **Seung Hyo Ki, Leticia Maganga, & Yunjoo Shin**. Earlham College. Sponsored by Dr. Rachael Reavis. [See abstract **1P04**]
- How the Structure of the Self is Predictive of Fluctuating v.s. Durable-Authentic Happiness. **Dylan Butler**. Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. Ronan Bernas. [See abstract **1P05**]
- Social Conformity in College Students. **Tyler Logue, Brenan Kuntz, Dayne Merkley, & Kristen Miller**. Thomas More College. Sponsored by Dr. Maria McLean. [See abstract **1P06**]
- Life Structure and Happiness. **Kiersten Morgan, Ramsey Warren, & Lydia Fischesser**. Thomas More College. Sponsored by Dr. Maria McLean. [See abstract **1P07**]
- The Link Between GPA, Self-Esteem, Procastination and Life Satisfaction. **Hannah Rouse, Alyssa Miller, & Brian Morgan**. Thomas More College. Sponsored by Dr. Maria McLean. [See abstract **1P08**]
- An Assessment of Students' Perceptions of Aging and the Aged. **Bianca Vélez**. Thomas More College. Sponsored by Dr. Maria McLean. [See abstract **1P09**]
- Implications of Treatment Outcomes for Depression on Perceived Stigma. **Robyn Nadler & Kristen Dyson**. University of Indianapolis. Sponsored by Dr. Kathryn Boucher and Dr. Jordan Sparks Waldron. [See abstract **1P10**]
- Definitions of Love in Modern Society. **Elsie Barbosa**. Hannibal-LaGrange University. Sponsored by Mr. Steven Voss. [See abstract **1P11**]
- Effects of Father Attachment on Religiosity. **Nathanael Voss**. Hannibal-LaGrange University. Sponsored by Mr. Steven Voss. [See abstract **1P12**]
- Study Abroad: The Effect on Well-Being. **Melanie Belarmino**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Urska Dobersek. [See abstract **1P13**]
- The Role of Mirror Neurons in Emotional Processing. **Desirae Hanna**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Urska Dobersek. [See abstract **1P14**]
- Detecting Emotional and Non-Emotional Lies. **David De la Cruz**. Lindenwood University. Sponsored by Dr. Michiko Nohara-LeClair. [See abstract **1P15**]

Session 3A		RL 0009
Moderator	Brea-Anne Lauer	Marian U
11:50 AM – 12:02 PM	The Effects of Race on Eyewitness Identification. Zachary King . Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Neil Schmitzer-Torbert. [See abstract 3A1]	
12:05 PM – 12:17 PM	Impact of Father's Sensitivity and Responsiveness on Child Distress. Will Nolan, Thomas Allgood, & Taylor Chilton . Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Eric Olofson. [See abstract 3A2]	
12:20 PM – 12:32 PM	Effect of Disaster Type on Self-Reported Desire to Provide Financial Support. Karim Zagha . Earlham College. Sponsored by Dr. Michelle Tong. [See abstract 3A3]	
12:35 PM – 12:47 PM	Interactions Between Mindfulness, Stress, and Academic Achievement. Tiffany E. Brooks . Thomas More College. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm. [See abstract 3A4]	
Session 3B		RL 0010
Moderator	Jeff Stowell	Eastern Illinois U
11:50 AM – 12:02 PM	Social Support and Religiosity as Predictors of Adolescents' Help Seeking From Formal and Informal Sources. Logan Baker . Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract 3B1]	
12:05 PM – 12:17 PM	Spatial Reorientation Using Only Auditory Cues. Brian Anzures, Josie Clark, & Brittany Griffith . Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. Daniele Nardi. [See abstract 3B2]	
12:20 PM – 12:32 PM	Perceptions of Social Influences on LGBTQ+ Adolescents. Jillian Charboneau . Marian University. Sponsored by Dr. Jeff Kellogg. [See abstract 3B3]	
12:35 PM – 12:47 PM	Impact of Emotional Intelligence and Personality on the Perception of Emotional Victims. Inga J. Nordgren, Zachary R. Thomas, & Lara-Sophia Müller . Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown. [See abstract 3B4]	
Session 3C		RL 0011
Moderator	Ashley Elliott	Oakland City U
11:50 AM – 12:02 PM	The Truth Behind Lying. Jamie Daley & Marla Scott . Franklin College. Sponsored by Dr. Amy Bracken. [See abstract 3C1]	
12:05 PM – 12:17 PM	Can Social Media Sites have adverse effects on Adolescents and Young Adults Behavior and Self-perception? Brittnie Hughes . Oakland City University. Sponsored by Ms. Ashley Elliott. [See abstract 3C2]	
12:20 PM – 12:32 PM	Anxiety and Depression in Family Members of People Who Struggle with Addiction. Eleanor McArdle . Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract 3C3]	
12:35 PM – 12:47 PM	Residential Location and Stigma as Predictors of Help-Seeking Attitudes. Hannah J. Turner . Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract 3C4]	
Session 3D		RL 0012
Moderator	Sri Dandotkar	U of Southern Indiana
11:50 AM – 12:02 PM	The Effects of Self Esteem on Electrodermal Response Differences Between Athletes and Non-Athletes. Rebecca M. Steins, Sophia A. Nelson, & Grace Hargadon . Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown. [See abstract 3D1]	
12:05 PM – 12:17 PM	Post-Deployment Family Dynamics. Adrieonna Asher . University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Aimee Adam. [See abstract 3D2]	
12:20 PM – 12:32 PM	Chivalry is dead: The Effects of Gender and Group Size on Prosocial Behavior. Amanda E. Cox . University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Aimee Adam. [See abstract 3D3]	
12:35 PM – 12:47 PM	The Effect Selfie Posting has on Trait Narcissism scores. Trevor Johnson . Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. [See abstract 3D4]	

Session **Posters 2**

RL0018

Moderator

Aimee Adams

U Southern Indiana

2:25 – 3:15 PM

- Gender Bias and Internalizing Behavior: Parental Gender Ideologies and Socialization. **Adrianna M. Caballero**. Ball State University. Sponsored by Dr. Anjolie Diaz. [See abstract **2P01**]
- The Impact Birth Order Has on the Characteristics of Individuals in the Family from a Familial Member Perspective. **Erin Aldrich**. Hannibal-LaGrange University. Sponsored by Mr. Steven Voss. [See abstract **2P02**]
- Increasing the Validity and Reliability of Witness Identification. **Lucas Carroll**. Hannibal-LaGrange University. Sponsored by Mr. Steven Voss. [See abstract **2P03**]
- The Effects of Early Media Exposure on Adolescent Female Body Image. **Bethany P. Cashatt**. Hannibal-LaGrange University. Sponsored by Mr. Steven Voss. [See abstract **2P04**]
- The Effect of Mental Imagery on Performance. **Kameron Utter**. Marian University. Sponsored by Dr. Jeff Kellogg. [See abstract **2P05**]
- The Effects of Information Format on Attitude Change Toward Spanking. **Kristen Fowler, Megan Dellorto, & Kayla Sheets**. University of Evansville. Sponsored by Dr. Margaret Stevenson. [See abstract **2P06**]
- The Impact of Emotional and Cognitive Distraction on Working Memory. **Jessica D. Alexa & Alexandru D. Iordan**. University of Michigan. Sponsored by Dr. Patricia Reuter-Lorenz. [See abstract **2P07**]
- The Effects of Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation on Working Memory Training. **Olivia G. Wiese, Melissa K. Loveridge, & Tiffany K. Jantz**. University of Michigan. Sponsored by Dr. Patricia Reuter-Lorenz. [See abstract **2P08**]
- Impact of Binaural Beats on Attention. **Erin Bonner**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Urska Dobersek. [See abstract **2P09**]
- How Students Comprehend Texts. **Katelyn Heaton**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar. [See abstract **2P10**]
- Student Instruction and Understanding: The Prevalence of Gender Stereotypes in Learning Environments. **Chelsea Pfister**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar. [See abstract **2P11**]
- Your Perception of Yourself. **Desiree Tharp**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar. [See abstract **2P12**]
- Femininity as a Negative Characteristic in Today's Society. **Kaylie Walbert-Henry**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Urska Dobersek. [See abstract **2P13**]
- Types of Praise and Their Effect on Motivation for Leadership Improvement. **Nicole Hall, Ben Davis, & Shelby Ledgerwood**. Westminster College. Sponsored by Dr. Ryan Brunner. [See abstract **2P14**]

Session 4A		RL 0009
Moderator	Katherine Daniels	U of Southern Indiana
3:25 PM – 3:37 PM	Relationship between College Stressors and Emotions. Taylor Alderton . University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Urska Dobersek. [See abstract 4A1]	
3:40 PM – 3:52 PM	Your Choice of Media Might Be Affecting Your Stress. Drew R. Dilisio, Emily A. Murray, & Miranda R. Maverick . Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley. [See abstract 4A2]	
3:55 PM – 4:07 PM	Is Beer Beauty in the Eye of the Beholder? Ratings of Professionals and Nonprofessionals. Grace E. Allred & Nina Filippini . Indiana University East. Sponsored by Dr. Duane E. Lundy. [See abstract 4A3]	
4:10 PM – 4:22 PM	The Effects of Eating Disorder and Weight Stigmatization on the Perceptions of Ideal Body Image and Body Satisfaction. Katie Biggs . University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Katherine Daniels. [See abstract 4A4]	
4:25 PM – 4:37 PM	Argument Evaluation of Undergraduate Students: Emphasis of Game Theory and Peer Pressure. Gunnar Lynch, Desirae Hanna, Taylor Patty, Chelsea Pfister, & Katelyn Heaton . University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar. [See abstract 4A5]	

Session 4B		RL 0010
Moderator	Laura Stull	Anderson U
3:25 PM – 3:37 PM	Effects of Timing of Recall on Eyewitness Memory and Psychological Distress. James E. Harness . Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract 4B1]	
3:40 PM – 3:52 PM	Academia: Relationship between Procrastination, Psychological Resilience and Impulsivity. Gloria Pflederer . Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract 4B2]	
3:55 PM – 4:07 PM	The Affect of Meditation on Stress. Megan Jones . Eastern Kentucky University. Sponsored by Dr. Richard Osbaldiston. [See abstract 4B3]	
4:10 PM – 4:22 PM	Spectral Alpha Frequency Patterns Correlated with Interhemispheric Transfer. Anna V. Allen & Megan E. Robbins . Ball State University. Sponsored by Dr. Stephanie Simon-Dack. [See abstract 4B4]	
4:25 PM – 4:37 PM	Motor Vehicle Accidents: How Impact Makes One Grow. Kayla L. Medaris . Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract 4B5]	

Session 4C		RL 0011
Moderator	Bobby Horton	Wabash College
3:25 PM – 3:37 PM	An Investigation of the Link between Selfie-Posting Behavior and the Dark Triad. Dylan C. Mayer . Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. [See abstract 4C1]	
3:40 PM – 3:52 PM	Auditory Cues' Effect on Taste Preference. Benjamin E. Stone . Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Karen Gunther. [See abstract 4C2]	
3:55 PM – 4:07 PM	Pesticides: A Health Crisis. Kevin Browning . Oakland City University. Sponsored by Ms. Ashley Elliott. [See abstract 4C3]	
4:10 PM – 4:22 PM	The "Fear of Missing Out": An Empirical Study on How FOMO Effects Snapchat Use and its Users. Kristen Burnett, Kendall Davis, & Morgan McIntosh . Franklin College. Sponsored by Dr. Amy Bracken. [See abstract 4C4]	
4:25 PM – 4:37 PM	Effect of Video Game Addiction and Urge to Game on Working Memory. Andrew Tutsie . Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Neil Schmitzer-Torbert. [See abstract 4C5]	

Session 4D		RL 0012
Moderator	Dan Nardi	Eastern Illinois
3:25 PM – 3:37 PM	Psychological Functioning of Occupational Therapy Patients with Upper Extremity Injuries. LeAnn Brown . Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell. [See abstract 4D1]	
3:40 PM – 3:52 PM	Art Therapy: The Effect of Clay Modeling on Mental Health. Abby Finta, Darian Parke, & Kelsey Richardson . Franklin College. Sponsored by Dr. Amy Bracken. [See abstract 4D2]	
3:55 PM – 4:07 PM	Effects of Tanning on Attractiveness and Self-Esteem. Brianna Crouch & Ceanna Lea . Thomas More College. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm. [See abstract 4D3]	
4:10 PM – 4:22 PM	Racial Implicit Biases in Occupational Therapy. Mallory Brothers & Tabitha King . Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown. [See abstract 4D4]	

Abstracts

[1A1] Work-Related Burnout and Anxiety in College-Aged Leaders and Non-Leaders. Christina G. Garza. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull.

Considering burnout may have negative consequences of anxiety, it is important to examine whether college student leaders experience increased burnout compared to their fellow peers. The purpose of this present study was to investigate the work-related burnout experienced by undergraduate leaders. Additionally, an overall correlation of work-related burnout and anxiety was examined. A sample of 159 undergraduate students from a small private liberal arts university in the Midwest were recruited. Findings did not support the hypothesis that leaders would report more feelings of work-related burnout compared to non-leaders. Contrary to expected findings, non-leaders demonstrated higher levels of work-related burnout. As expected, there was a positive and significant relationship between work-related burnout and anxiety. Further research is needed to examine burnout interventions specifically geared towards college students.

[1A2] Racial Bias in Acceptability of Use of Deadly Force. Josiah Overton & Jacob Hubers. Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown.

Recent academic research has supported the concept that, from the viewpoint of witnesses, the use of deadly force is more acceptable against minorities than it is against Caucasian suspects. The current study investigated what role race plays in the acceptability of the use of deadly force. This study involved the manipulation of the race of the suspect and the object the suspect is holding in a video simulation involving the use of deadly force. Then, participants will take a survey which uses a Likert scale to rate the participants' belief in the acceptability of deadly force. It is predicted that the race of the participant will influence the level of acceptance of the deadly force. The results will be analyzed by using 2 X 2 factorial ANOVA to assess the influence of race manipulation during a deadly force situation. Findings from this study will demonstrate the existing racial bias when it comes to acceptability of the use of deadly force.

[1A3] How Emotional Intelligence Affects Employee Burnout. Alexandra Rauf & Samantha Landis. Thomas More College, Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm.

The relationship between feelings of burnout and emotional intelligence was studied in three different groups: retail, restaurant, and other job types, such as nurses, mental care facility workers, and office assistants. The mean burnout and emotional intelligence scores for each group were compared with each other to see which group, restaurant or retail workers, experienced more burnout. Restaurant workers were predicted to experience significantly more burnout than the other and retail groups. When correlating the burnout scores with the emotional intelligence scores for the same groups, a significant negative correlation was found between burnout and emotional intelligence.

[1A4] Errors in Line Orientation Determination: Retinal Anatomy vs. the Binding Theory. Mason McKinney. Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Karen Gunther.

Previous research (Suzuki et al., 2013) showed that humans are poor at determining the orientation of lines in peripheral vision. One reason may be that we make mistakes in binding the information that is processed in different areas of the brain. Another reason may be that Suzuki et al. used red/green (R/G) stimuli, and R/G vision decreases in the periphery. However, blue/yellow (B/Y) vision remains relatively constant peripherally. Subjects were presented with R/G or B/Y vertical or horizontal lines that were split into central and peripheral fields and asked to determine the orientations of the peripheral lines. We hypothesized that if poor peripheral orientation detection was caused by misbinding, the R/G and B/Y systems will show similar results; if caused by differences in color vision abilities, the results from the B/Y stimuli will be more accurate than R/G stimuli. Unfortunately, participants (n=9) seemed to perform at chance, suggesting that the task was too difficult.

[1B1] Do Methods that Reduce Implicit Bias Impact Behavior on the Shooter Bias Task? Anthony Douglas II. Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton.

Negative racial implicit attitudes may explain why racial bias continues to persist in a day and age where explicit racism seems to be nonexistent. Implicit attitudes whether positive or negative can significantly impact behavior and perceptions of people in one's environment. The current study investigated whether a method found to reduce negative implicit attitudes, an Exemplar Task, can significantly impact behavior in decisions to shoot people with varied ethnicity. Participants viewed images of admired African American individuals and disliked White Americans (as part of the exemplar task), then completed the Implicit Association Test (IAT) and the Shooter Bias Task. Data collection is still in progress, however the researchers predict that the exemplar task will reduce implicit bias and thus, will influence performance on the shooter bias task. The results will be discussed in terms of their importance for programs that promise to improve implicit bias.

[1B2] Anxiety, Depression, and Erectile Dysfunction in College Men. Jacob A. Stone. Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton.

The current study investigated prospective links among anxiety, depression, and erectile dysfunction (i.e., the inability or difficulty getting or keeping an erection during sexual activity) among college males. Previous research (Rajkumar, 2015) suggests that anxiety and depression are reliably linked to Psychogenic erectile dysfunction (PED; i.e., erectile dysfunction that is a function of psychosocial health problems, rather than organic health factors), but this study examined prospective links in hopes of providing a clear picture of causal links among the variables. Participants were college males who completed the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), and the International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF) twice, at least four weeks apart. Data collection is ongoing, and results will be discussed in terms of the potential causal link between internalized emotional symptoms and sexual dysfunction in young men.

[1B3] Components of Motorcycle Driver Stereotypes Vary By Driver Gender: Implications for Perceived Criminality. Sveta N. Greer. University of Evansville, Sponsored by Dr. Margaret Stevenson.

We provide the first empirical exploration of the components of stereotypes about motorcycle drivers. Moreover, we test the possibility that stereotypes about motorcycle drivers vary depending on driver gender. As a first-step in the exploration of stereotype components, participants responded to open-ended items describing their personal beliefs and others' beliefs about male versus female (experimentally manipulated) motorcycle drivers. The results of our theoretically derived, reliable coding revealed evidence that participants were more likely to endorse negative stereotypes (reckless, gang-members, law-breakers) about male versus female motorcycle drivers. Female (versus male) motorcycle drivers are more likely to be stereotyped as homosexual.

[1B4] There's an App for That: The Use of Apps for Art Therapy. Charles Talamantez-Ludwig, Emmalee Rash, & Janelle Mason. Franklin College, Sponsored by Dr. Amy Bracken.

Coloring and art therapy have been used to relieve stress or improve mood either with clay, paint, or other means. With the advance of technology and its increasing availability, it provides the potential of being integrated with art therapy. Unfortunately, there has been little research on the application of technology into art therapy. The current research focused on comparing the mood changing effects of coloring with different mediums. The two mediums investigated are coloring mandalas with coloring pencils or on an iPad app. This study utilized a convenience sample of college students from a small liberal arts college in the Midwest. The researchers implemented the UWIST Mood Adjective Checklist to assess the current moods of the participants in both the colored pencil and iPad conditions before being given ten minutes to color a mandala. Once this was completed, the participants were asked to complete the UWIST Mood Adjective Checklist once more.

- [1C1] Does Misery Love Company or Is Happiness the Best Policy? **Danielle Montgomery**. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Sid Hall.

The effect of music on mood has been researched by several research teams and individuals. Each research paper shows generally the same results that we tend to enjoy happy and sad music fairly equally. In this research happy and sad music was tested simultaneously were in other research found they typically chose to focus on one or the other. The data received showed that people tended to enjoy and relate more to happier music than sad music when it came to their moods. Participants took one of two surveys (happy or sad) and were evaluated on a simple 1-5 scale on how it relates to them while they listened to a clip of music (happy or sad). The study could have been improved with a higher sample size, but even with the small sample statistical significance was found.

- [1C2] The Effects of Learning & Performance Goals on Intrinsic Motivation: An Inquiry of Motivation in an Academic Setting. **Bryan M. Wood**. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Aimee Adam.

Intrinsic motivation (IM) can be defined as the desire to engage in a task out of curiosity or to master a subject matter. IM is often contrasted with extrinsic motivation, of which, the acquisition of influence and/or accolades is the primary objective. Past research has indicated motivation of the intrinsic type to have a positive correlation with academic performance in a variety of areas. The purpose of this study was to add to this body of work while also demonstrating viable ways in which IM can be manipulated within an academic setting. Consequently, it was hypothesized that (1) IM will be positively correlated to participants' post quiz scores and (2) participants who receive learning goal writing prompts will display higher levels of IM than those who receive performance goal writing prompts. Completion of statistical analysis yielded partial support for both hypotheses. Educational implications, additional findings, and limitations of the study will be discussed.

- [1C3] Effects of Human-Canine Interaction on Human Pain Perception. **Jennifer J. L. Barrett**. Earlham College, Sponsored by Dr. Maggie Thomas.

The present study examines the effects of the type of human-canine interaction: attentional focus, social support, or tactile stimulation on human pain perception. I hypothesized that 1) tactile stimulation would produce the most effects on pain perception, 2) attentional focus would affect pain perception more than social support, and 3) the Pet Attitude Scale-Modified would moderate the effects. Participants were randomly assigned to one human-canine interaction and completed the cold pressor task with four measurements: pain threshold, pain tolerance, emotional pain, and physical pain. Analyses showed no effect of the type of human-canine interaction on pain threshold, pain tolerance, and emotional pain, whereas participants rated less physical pain in the tactile stimulation condition compared to the attentional focus condition. This study adds to the limited literature examining the mechanisms of human-canine interactions benefits and provides avenues for future research.

- [1C4] Perception of Domestic Violence among Gender and Attribution of Blame. **Rachel V. Skidmore, Kayla M. Simpson, & Shaylyn M. Ferrer**. Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley.

Violence in relationships has been increasingly problematic since the 1980s (Knoblock 2008). Past research has examined the relationship between gender and violence along with the stereotypes attributed with abuse. Domestic violence has become more common (Knoblock 2008) and the stereotypes society puts on masculinity and femininity may be the reason. Stereotypically, men are often the perpetrators and women are the victims. However, 51% of women reported using aggression or violence in their current relationship (Leisring 2009). The purpose of this study is to examine the attitudes of college students on domestic abuse and attribution of blame. Our hypothesis is that attitudes will vary among different types of abuse (verbal, physical, or neutral), when the target of gender is manipulated for both the perpetrator and for the victim, and whether the relationship is heterosexual or homosexual. Data are still being collected. Results will be analyzed using a mixed ANOVA.

- [1D1] Well-being as a Function of Social Support & Participation in LGBTQ-Specific Organizations Among LGBTQ Young Adults. **Jessica D. Brown**. Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Dr. William E. Addison.

Almeida, Johnson, Corliss, Molnar, and Azreal (2009) found that individuals who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) score higher on depressive symptomologies than their heterosexual peers, which reflects a lower sense of well-being. However, research has shown that LGBT individuals express less negative mental health when they have someone they can rely on for support (Almeida et al, 2009), and that belongingness and community support can alleviate stressors experienced by LGBT individuals (Meyer, 2003). The current study is designed to examine the relationship among social support, LGBT organization-specific support, and well-being among young adults. About 100 college students completed surveys examining their involvement in LGBT organizations, other types of social support, and their perception of well-being. Results are expected to show that more involvement in LGBT organizations and greater social support are associated with higher levels of well-being.

- [1D2] Cognitive Performance and Stereotype Threat. **Samantha A. Boomgarden, Tonya A. Franklin, Kila R. Gray, Benjamin Mancera, & Brittany L. Phelps**. Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Dr. Daniele Nardi.

Previous research suggests that when we are presented with a stereotype threat our performance will be affected. Examples of stereotype threat would be suggesting to a group of men and women who are taking a test that the men are more likely to perform better on the test. It is suggested that the women will do worse on the test because of the threat presented. In our study, we tested to see if a fabricated stereotype would affect a female's performance on a spatial memory test. Sixty participants were randomly assigned to either receive the threat or not receive the threat. They were asked to memorize shapes and then identify any that had moved. Our hypothesis was that women would perform worse on the spatial memory task when under the stereotype threat. We found an unexpected result, women under stereotype threat performed better than women not under stereotype threat.

- [1D3] The Effects of Human-Canine Interaction on Perceived Stress. **Sarah C. Lozano**. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull.

There is growing interest in examining the ways in which humans and animals experience mutual benefit through interaction. Previous research has shown that dogs may reduce stress in humans, particularly college students (Crossman, Kazdin, Knudson, 2015). This is beneficial because stress has been shown to have detrimental effects on health. Human-canine interaction may be a cost-effective means of managing stress in colleges and university students. The purpose of the current study was to determine if a single, short interaction with a dog would reduce perceived stress. 23 participants took pre-surveys of the Pet Attitude Scale (Templer & Ariwaka, 1981) and the Perceived Stress Scale (Cohen, Kamarack, & Mermelstein, 1984), and following either interaction with a dog or viewing a video of dogs, took a post-survey of the Perceived Stress Scale. Results will be analyzed and discussed.

- [1D4] First Generation College Students: Pre-College Support Systems and Motivational Factors. **Emily D. McLaughlin**. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull.

Children of parents who have not attended college may be at a disadvantage when it comes to choosing to pursue a post-secondary education. Students may have numerous motivating factors for choosing to go to college. The current study looks at levels of perceived social support and the motivating factors for both first generation and non first generation students, in an effort to examine how each source influences an individual's decision to pursue a post-secondary education. Motivating factors included motivating people, money and career goals. A total of 47 college students (23% first generation students) were recruited to complete cross-sectional surveys for this study. The study found that first generation students do not have lower levels of perceived self-esteem compared to non first generation students, $p=.03$, while first generation students reported parents as a larger motivating factor for pursuing a higher education, Chi square=12.05.

[1P01] Personality Differentiation Among Church Members. Brittney A. Gray & Kacy B. Stinson.
Campbellsville University, Sponsored by Dr. Susan Howell.

The goal of this study is to determine if there is a significant relationship between an individual's personality type and the skills and talents that they innately possess. The participants in this study consisted of 111 females and 38 male individuals of various ages. The participants were asked to complete two surveys. One survey was designed to determine the participant's Jungian personality type, while the other was designed to determine their top three spiritual gifts. The participants were then asked to input their results from both surveys into an online database. A Pearson Chi-Squared test was employed to measure the level of statistical significance present in the study. The results indicate that there is not statistical significance in regards to the connection between a person's Jungian type personality type and their spiritual gifts, though there are notable trends in our data with the current sample size.

[1P02] Decision Making in Marriage: Beliefs and Behavior. Alayna Owens & Bethany Lester.
Campbellsville University, Sponsored by Dr. Susan Howell.

This presentation reports a study of Christian couples regarding decision making within marriage. We explored the beliefs these couples hold regarding decision making, what prompted any changes from when they first married, and whether their day-to-day decision-making reflects their ideology. Couples reported current ideologies of egalitarianism or "soft patriarchy," often as a movement from positions of stronger patriarchy. For couples whose beliefs changed over time, reasons cited included beliefs about the Bible, decision-making abilities of each spouse, the need to pool resources, and observation of other couples. Couples reported joint decision making for household budget, purchasing vehicles, vacations, and children. However, a number of couples reported following more traditional patterns. These results indicate that egalitarianism is embraced by the majority of couples, with traditional patterns continuing to predominate for some in day-to-day decision-making.

[1P03] The Effect of Religious Social Identity on Message Persuasiveness. Emilee Ertle. Cornerstone University, Sponsored by Dr. Nicole McDonald.

Many studies have demonstrated that individuals are more persuaded by in-group members than out-group members (Cohen, 2003; Mackie et al., 1992; Wyer, 2010). For the present study, the researcher explored the persuasive effects of religious in-group members. Participants read a description of a college campus that was attempting to reduce student anxiety. There were two proposed initiatives: build a small park on campus, or invest in a counseling center. Depending on the condition, participants read that their religious group supported the park or the center, then were asked which initiative the college should select. The researcher hypothesized that participants would be more likely to support whichever initiative their in-group had supported. Surprisingly, the current study found insignificant results, in contrast to the robust findings of similar previous studies. The possible reasons for this deviation are discussed, one of which could be participants' preexisting opinions.

[1P04] Living Lab at Earlham College. Seung Hyo Ki, Leticia Maganga, & Yunjoo Shin. Earlham College, Sponsored by Dr. Rachael Reavis.

We will present benefits and challenges of using a student-involved Living Lab model to collect data in a local museum. We are running two studies in the Joseph Moore Museum. One focuses on the role of praise in fixed/growth mindsets and the other examines children's understanding of disgust. There are definite challenges to this approach, but there are also larger benefits that can be gained from involving museum visitors in the research process. In a small museum, it takes a lot of time to recruit a sufficient number of participants. Student researchers generally put in more time and effort into the data collection aspect of the studies. We created a permanent exhibit about the Living Lab and about our studies specifically. This allows us to introduce visitors to the scientific method and communicate research, helping to break down barriers between researchers and the public.

[1P05] How the Structure of the Self is Predictive of Fluctuating v.s. Durable-Authentic Happiness. **Dylan Butler.** Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Dr. Ronan Bernas.

This study attempts to examine the relationship between the way the self is structured and fluctuating vs. authentic-durable happiness. An independent self is an identity that is autonomous and separate, while an interdependent self harbors a strong sense of connectedness with others. A metapersonal self is one that extends beyond the individual to incorporate larger aspects such as the cosmos and all of humankind. Five hundred sixty-five college students responded to independent, interdependent, and metapersonal self measures, as well as measures of fluctuating and authentic-durable happiness. Results show that an independent self was significantly positively correlated with authentic-durable happiness, while an interdependent self was more significantly positively correlated with fluctuating happiness. Lastly, a metapersonal self was more significantly positively correlated with authentic-durable happiness.

[1P06] Social Conformity in College Students. **Tyler Logue, Brenan Kuntz, Dayne Merkley, & Kristen Miller.** Thomas More College, Sponsored by Dr. Maria McLean.

This experiment studied social conformity in college students. Participants (n=80) answered a twenty-item multiple choice test and completed the Big Five Personality Inventory (John and Srivastava, 1999; Costa and McCrae, 1985). An experimental group overheard confederates talking about their answers to the multiple choice test before taking the test, whereas a control group did not hear the confederates. Our hypotheses were that those who overheard the confederates, those who scored low on conscientiousness on the Big Five, and those who are college athletes would be more likely to exhibit social conformity (passive cheating) than the control group, high conscientiousness participants, and non-student athletes. We explore the possibility of differences related to student majors, and between commuter and residence hall students. Results are discussed in light of research by Coleman (1999), Condon et al. (2000), Ahlers-Schmidt and Burdsal (2004), Eisenberg (2004), and Duncanson (2009).

[1P07] Life Structure and Happiness. **Kiersten Morgan, Ramsey Warren, & Lydia Fischesser.** Thomas More College, Sponsored by Dr. Maria McLean.

This research evaluated relationships between affective state, life satisfaction, life structure and personality. Eighty participants from Thomas More College completed the Fordyce Emotions Questionnaire, the Positive and Negative Affect Scale, the Big Five Inventory, the Satisfaction with Life Scale and a 7-day 24-hour activity log. Experimenters hypothesized that there would be positive correlations between life structure and positive affect scores (scores on the PANAS and the Fordyce Emotions scales). We hypothesized gender differences, with females reporting more positive affect on the affective state questionnaires. We are exploring differences between athletes and non-athletes, between students with different majors, and between commuter and residence hall students. Results are being discussed in light of the research of McKibban and Nelson (2001), Higdon and Stephens (2008), Eyler, Gaskins, and Chalk (2009) and Otonari et al. (2011).

[1P08] The Link Between GPA, Self-Esteem, Procrastination and Life Satisfaction. **Hannah Rouse, Alyssa Miller, & Brian Morgan.** Thomas More College, Sponsored by Dr. Maria McLean.

This study evaluated relationships between procrastination and measures of life satisfaction and achievement. Participants were eighty undergraduate Thomas More College students. The participants completed the Tuckman Procrastination Scale (Tuckman, 1991), the Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener et al., 1985), the Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965), and a demographics survey that includes age, sex, class status, GPA, and athlete status. The researchers hypothesized that there would be a negative correlation between a) GPA and procrastination, b) GPA and self-esteem, c) self-esteem and life satisfaction and d) procrastination and life satisfaction. The researchers are exploring the possibility of differences between student athletes and non-athletes, and differences between commuter and residence hall students. Results are discussed in light of the research of Huth-Bocks (1996), Caldwell and Mowrer (1998), and Crites and Snell (2000).

[1P09] An Assessment of Students' Perceptions of Aging and the Aged. **Bianca Vélez**. Thomas More College, Sponsored by Dr. Maria McLean.

In the present study, students (n=80) from Thomas More College completed pre-post surveys addressing attitudes and knowledge of aging. The experimental group watched positive aging videos and the control group watched neutral videos. The researcher hypothesized that: 1) males would score higher on the Stereotype subscale of the Fraboni Scale of Ageism (FSA); 2) there would be a negative correlation between age of participants and scores on the Stereotype subscale; 3) a positive correlation between age and knowledge of aging; and 4) the experimental group would score lower on the attitudinal measures than the control group. Further, students with greater frequency of contact with older adults would be: a) more knowledgeable about older adulthood; b) less prone to negatively stereotype; and c) score lower on the Avoidance subscale of the FSA. Results will be discussed in view of the findings of Wurtele and Maruyama (2013), Chonody (2015), Kalavar (2001), and Kimuna et al. (2005).

[1P10] Implications of Treatment Outcomes for Depression on Perceived Stigma. **Robyn Nadler & Kristen Dyson**. University of Indianapolis, Sponsored by Dr. Kathryn Boucher and Dr. Jordan Sparks Waldron.

Some individuals with mental health issues may avoid treatment due to stigma concerns. While past research has examined the impact of this stigma in general, no studies have explored how response to treatment impacts stigma. We assessed how information about a poor treatment course might exacerbate stigma. 157 psychology undergraduates (139 female) from a midsize university participated for credit. Participants read a vignette about someone with depression, then were randomly assigned to a scenario: the individual received no treatment, was helped by treatment, or was not helped by treatment. Participants then reported how much they blamed and wanted to interact with this person. Participants in the no treatment condition were significantly more likely to blame the described individual for depression than both treatment conditions. However, participants tended to be less willing to interact with the individual whose treatment was unsuccessful. Future directions will be discussed.

[1P11] Definitions of Love in Modern Society. **Elsie Barbosa**. Hannibal-LaGrange University, Sponsored by Mr. Steven Voss.

In past decades, love was defined as a feminine emotion and perceived as a weakness (Cancian, 1987). Romantic relationships consisted of women providing emotional care and men providing economic stability. Today, society seems to have modernized this definition of love by making it multi-faceted. The purpose of this research is to compare a contemporary idea of love to love from past decades. A Q-sort methodology was used to learn how emerging adults and adults age 60 and older define love. Participants were given a deck of cards containing 36 words related to love. These words were ranked in order of importance. Data from each Q-sort were recorded and subjected to principal component factor analysis. From this, eight components of love were detected for emerging adults. Data is still being collected for older adults. Finding older adults to take the Q-sort has been challenging.

[1P12] Effects of Father Attachment on Religiosity. **Nathanael Voss**. Hannibal-LaGrange University, Sponsored by Mr. Steven Voss.

The current research tested the hypothesis that poor attachment to a father would result in low spiritual well-being. The revised version of the Experiences in Close Relations scale (ECR) was used to measure father attachment and the standardized Spiritual Well-Being Scale (SWBS) was used to measure religious and existential well-being. No significant correlation was found between either subscales of the ECR (avoidance and Anxiety) and the Religious Well-Being subscale of the SWBS. Attachment avoidance and the Existential Well-Being subscale of the SWBS were negatively correlated, $r(76) = -.32$, $p = .005$. The anxiety subscale of the ECR and the Existential Well-Being subscale of the SWBS were negatively correlated $r(76) = -.29$, $p = .012$. These findings indicate that poor father attachment is negatively correlated to existential well-being but not religious well-being.

[1P13] Study Abroad: The Effect on Well-Being. **Melanie Belarmino**. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Urska Dobersek.

Study abroad programs claim that one semester in a foreign country with academic goals could increase students' self-esteem levels. To provide evidence for this claim, the current study examines whether the students who have studied abroad would display higher levels of self-esteem as a result of their experience compared to the students who have not studied abroad. College students, recruited through a convenience sampling, will complete a demographic questionnaire, the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, the Feelings of Inadequacy Scale, and answer a few open-ended questions. It is hypothesized that students would display higher levels of self-esteem after studying abroad as opposed to students who do not, therefore providing evidence for the above claim. The findings of this study can be applicable to the international programs to promote study abroad not only for the language acquisition purposes, but also students' well-being. The data collection and analyses are currently underway.

[1P14] The Role of Mirror Neurons in Emotional Processing. **Desirae Hanna**. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Urska Dobersek.

Deficiencies in the mirror neuron system (MNS), which allows us to understand others' motor actions and affective states, are linked to multiple psychological disorders. The study's purpose is to examine MNS activation and emotion recognition among participants with lower and higher levels of depressive symptoms. Participants, recruited through a convenience sampling, will complete a demographic questionnaire, The Montgomery-Asberg Depression Self-Rating Scale, Epworth Sleepiness Scale, identify emotions expressed from the Warsaw Set of Emotional Facial Expression Pictures, and watch a video with contagious yawns to stimulate MNS activation. Participants scoring higher on the depression scale will less accurately identify emotions and yawn less during the stimulus video than participants scoring lower on the depression scale. Better understanding of depression may allow professionals other than psychiatrists to treat depression using empathetic and neurorehabilitation techniques.

[1P15] Detecting Emotional and Non-Emotional Lies. **David De la Cruz**. Lindenwood University, Sponsored by Dr. Michiko Nohara-LeClair.

Lie detection is an important and necessary ability in any scenario where there is an interaction between people. Even without training in deception detection techniques and without awareness, people are reasonably able to detect when someone is being deceptive (Vrij, Granhag, & Porter, 2010). This suggests that people may be able to detect when someone's verbal statement and emotional expressions differ. However, emotions and intuition could also mislead lie detectors' judgment because both truthful and untruthful individuals can express emotions that match their verbal statements. In this study people's ability to detect lies was assessed by comparing individual's accuracy when detecting the veracity of statements that vary in the amount of emotions displayed. I hypothesized that individuals will be better at detecting deception if there is a lower display of emotional cues in the statements of other people. The results as well as implications of this research will be discussed.

[2A1] How Helicopter Parenting Predicts Levels of Interpersonal Dependency and Social Anxiety in College Students. **Grace Pardieck**. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull.

Given potential changes in parenting patterns for the current generation, it is important to consider how parenting predicts mental and interpersonal outcomes. I hypothesized that helicopter parenting would predict both interpersonal dependency and social anxiety. I recruited 142 undergraduate students from a university in the Midwest. Results indicated that helicopter parenting explained a significant amount of variance in interpersonal dependency scores, $R^2 = 0.11$, $F(1, 129) = 15.32$, $p < 0.01$, and was a significant individual predictor of dependency scores, $\beta = 0.33$, $p < 0.01$. Helicopter parenting did not explain a significant amount of variance in social anxiety scores, $R^2 = .09$, $F(1, 125) = 15.32$, $p = 0.30$. Future research is needed to look at the differential effects of helicopter parenting on various relational outcomes of college students.

[2A2] Cross-Cultural Exposure, Cultural Sensitivity, and Openness to New Experiences. Eric Stone. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull.

Research is needed to explore the possible benefits of cross-cultural exposure among college students. The current study was designed to test the hypothesis that participants would experience a positive change in intercultural sensitivity after cross-cultural exposure. A second hypothesis was that open-mindedness would be an indicator of the change in intercultural sensitivity after cross-cultural exposure. The sample consisted of 23 college students who traveled on cross-cultural trips and completed a pre-test and post-test. The results support a significant difference in intercultural sensitivity from before and after the cross-cultural experience. The second hypothesis was not supported for open-mindedness being an indicator of change. Future research is needed to examine the potential benefits of cross-cultural exposure, as well as possible predictors of those benefits.

[2A3] Improving Enjoyment in Low-Autonomy Situations. Susanne Tindalid, Eliza Tovizi, & Fatima Jafari. Westminster College, Sponsored by Dr. Ryan Brunner.

Many people are forced to leave their home country and adapt to new living situations which may not be ideal for them. In this study we examined how a changed attitude could affect the enjoyment level of a forced situation. All participants were put in a forced situation. Half of the participants were encouraged to make the task fun and the other half to just get through with it. This would make their attitudes either more positive or negative depending on their assigned condition. We predicted that personality factors would affect their attitudes, so we also measured their attachment style and openness to experiences. Results examined the effect of reminding participants to have fun with a forced task on enjoyment and liking of the task. The interaction between the manipulation and the personality factors will also be discussed.

[2A4] Acquiring Communication in Individuals with Autism: A Meta-Analysis. Kasey J. Waddell. Eastern Kentucky University, Sponsored by Dr. Richard Osbaldiston.

Autism is often portrayed as a dark and lonely disorder primarily because children with autism do not communicate effectively. Parents, teachers, and therapists seek to bring light to these children's world by teaching them to communicate, yet there is no clear answer for the most effective method for teaching communication skills to autistic individuals. The current study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of sign language, picture exchange communication system (PECS), and total communication on the development of communication skills in autistic children. We located eleven studies, and the effect sizes were computed for each communication method. The average weighted effect size for sign language was $d = 3.13$, for total communication $d = 4.87$, and for PECS $d = 2.54$. Although all methods were effective, the most effective method for developing communication with autistic children was total communication.

[2B1] Incentivizing Social Recall in Collaborative Inhibition: Pitfalls and Integration into Individual Memory Models. Rory Willats. Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Neil Schmitzer-Torbert.

Previous research suggests that incentivizing recall lessens the effect of collaborative inhibition (Weldon et al., 2000). Collaborative inhibition describes the decrease in unique items recalled by a group when compared with a nominal group of the same size. As a mechanism for the intervention of incentives does not match current memory models, this study seeks to evaluate the effectiveness of incentives as a mediator by varying the point in the process at which participants are made aware of the incentive. Collaborating groups of three and nominal groups of three recalled as many words as possible from a word list. By varying the presentation of an incentive, before and after the word lists, whether that incentive facilitated encoding or retrieval can be controlled. We anticipate the results will be that incentivizing recall is an ineffective way to lessen collaborative inhibition and previous studies that indicate otherwise are actually seeing a rise in memory encoding.

[2B2] Is She a Good Role Model? Gender Stereotypes in the Media. **Jessica Baker, Miriam Ramos, Tara Timmins, & Abigayle Stayer.** Franklin College, Sponsored by Dr. Amy Bracken.

Gender stereotypes and gender role expectations are continually changing. Gender norms are vastly different from what they were in the past, media plays a significant role in this shift. Media reinforces and shapes gender stereotypes and defines behavior in respect to their assigned gender. In the past, women were seen as more gentle and nurturing, not aggressive or powerful; however these roles have shifted and the lines between what is masculine and what is feminine are becoming more blurred. This study looks deeper into the difference between more traditional style women versus more modern style women and how power is seen as positive or negative today. This study showed participants one of two movie clips depicting Geena Davis in a more traditional feminine role or a more modern role and then examined the social desirability the participants had on the different roles the female actress depicted.

[2B3] Drugs in College: Exploring the Role of Risk-Taking, Social Acceptance, and Stigma. **Andrea Bazzoli & Lorelei E. Valkenburg.** Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley.

This study explored differences between drug types, stigma, and social acceptance. Mediating variables include risk taking attitudes and social distance from drug use. Participants filled out a questionnaire, using adapted versions of the opinion survey by Barry, McGinty, Pescosolido, and Goldman (2014); Marijuana Attitude Scale by Colaiuta and Breed (1974); and the DOSPERT Scale by Blais and Weber (2006). The researchers hypothesized that (H1) social acceptance and stigma will vary depending on drug type; (H2) social acceptance and stigma will also vary depending on the participant variables of risk taking and participants closeness to drug use. Both quantitative and qualitative data will be analyzed. Preliminary results show significant interactions between drug type group and overall stigma and social acceptance. Preliminary results also show significant interactions between participant drug use, risk taking, social distance, and social acceptability of drugs.

[2B4] Social Networking and Dating. **Lauren N. Dillard.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Katherine Daniels.

Prior research suggests that females focus on physical appearance in short-term mating (STM) situations but prefer those with high status in long-term mating (LTM). Where once impressions of others were formed over long periods of time, technology has allowed for quicker access to more information about people changing the modern dating experience. This study assesses whether different social media platforms can influence female STM preferences. I hypothesize that, if more status information is available in STM situations, women will rely less on physical appearance as a deciding factor and will instead prefer males with higher status. Heterosexual female participants received either Facebook or Tinder profiles each with varying degrees of status indicators and were asked with whom they would most prefer to go on a date. Anticipated results would contradict prior beliefs about STM preferences and suggest that modern technology is changing how we should think about dating behaviors.

[2C1] You Care? Well, How Much? Sympathetic Attitudes Towards Mental and Physical Illnesses. **Taylor Patty.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Katherine Daniels.

People may have preconceived biases about individuals with physical or mental illnesses from social media, research articles, colleagues, or family members (Lebel et al., 2013). These preconceived biases can lead to stigmas, such as avoidance of those diagnosed, discrimination, and fear. This study explores the amount of sympathy participants have toward individuals with physical (i.e., leukemia, chronic migraines) or mental illnesses (i.e., major depressive disorder, schizophrenia) and whether sympathy changes based on perceived level of severity of the illness. I hypothesize that physical illnesses will yield more sympathy than mental illnesses but illness type will interact with perceived severity. The anticipated results of the study will shed light on the differential treatment experienced by those with physical and mental illness that may be reflected in job opportunities, acceptable health care, and social acceptance.

[2C2] Authoritarian Parenting: Effects on Child Emotion and Behavior. Lindsay L. Adams. Oakland City University, Sponsored by Ms. Ashley Elliott.

In the ways that a parent raises a child, it is the child who has a lasting outcome in growth which is influenced by negative or positive parenting. Depending on how parents approach the authoritarian parenting style, children are raised according to the style, but behavior and emotions are impacted if the approach creates a negative result. The negative outcome of emotion that children experience because of their parent's parenting techniques indicates a correlation that authoritarian parenting holds a negative consequence on the lives of the child (Jabeen, Haque, & Riaz, 2013; Sokhabi & Middaugh, 2014; Sartaj & Aslam, 2010). An approach to the effects of behavioral and emotional well-being of children in authoritarian parenting homes within normative culture as well as other cultures are discussed. The examination of comparing and contrasting maternal and paternal practices are highlighted. Overall, the highlight is the negative impact that authoritarian parenting has on children.

[2C3] Political Dogmatism's Effect on Polling Location Priming. Ryan J. Cairns. Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton.

The present study examined the extent to which one's level of political dogmatism impacts the priming effect one's environment can have on political preferences and behavior. Carter, Ferguson, and Hassin (2011) found that placing a small American flag in the upper corner of voting ballots caused an increase in votes for a Republican candidate on the ballot. Though there is evidence that polling locations can affect how one votes, Hovland, Harvey, and Sherif (1957) found that priming effects are reduced to practically zero when one's decision is made prior to exposure to the prime. To pit these two findings against each other, participants were randomly assigned to be primed with conservative, liberal, or neutral stimuli while filling out a political dogmatism scale. Next, they read the platforms for two hypothetical presidential candidate platforms and judged each candidates appeal. Data collection is on-going.

[2C4] Examining the Effect of Macular Pigment on Sleep Quality. Niki Kazahaya. Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Karen Gunther.

It is well supported that Blacks are more likely than Whites to suffer from poor sleep quality. One possible reason could be related to melatonin, a sleep-facilitating hormone that is regulated by melanopsin. However, macular pigment in the retina absorbs short-wavelength light and prevents it from reaching melanopsin. We examined sleep quality differences across racial groups that have been shown to possess varying macular pigment densities. We estimated macular pigment densities using heterochromatic flicker photometry in the fovea and at 15° and assessed sleep with the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index. We hypothesized that individuals with higher macular pigment densities would exhibit lower sleep quality due to decreased melatonin production. However, we did not find a positive correlation between macular pigment and poor sleep quality [$r(30) = -0.110$, $p = 0.275$]. Our results suggest that macular pigment densities may not account for cross-racial differences in sleep quality.

[2D1] Associations between Childhood Experiences and Adult Humane Attitudes. Adana N. Miles. Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Richard Schur.

Animal welfare movements have become increasingly common, as have reports of compassion fatigue in animal-related professions such as shelter management and veterinary medicine. Still, little research has examined the development of humane attitudes and empathy toward animals. The current study examines associations between childhood experiences and adult humane attitudes. Childhood experiences and self-reported humane attitudes were examined using a modified Childhood Pet Ownership Questionnaire (Paul & Serpell, 1993), the Animal Attitude Scale (Herzog, 1991), and the Empathy Scale (Mehrabian & Epstein, 1972). Participants then viewed a short film depicting animals in negative situations as galvanic skin response and heart rate were recorded. Associations between childhood experience and self-reported animal attitudes, childhood experience and psychophysiological response, and self-reported animal attitudes and psychophysiological response are examined. Data analysis is ongoing.

[2D2] The Relationship among Stress, Anxiety, and Social Integration. **Melissa Hiller**. Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Dr. William Addison.

Bergin and Pakenham (2014) examined measures of distress, life satisfaction, psychological well-being, and perceived stress, to determine how stress relates to positive and negative indicators of adjustment in law school students. Their findings suggest that social isolation is strongly related to reductions in both life satisfaction and psychological well-being. The current study was designed to apply a similar methodology to undergraduate students. It is expected that high levels of stress and anxiety, as measured by the Perceived Stress Scale (Cohen, Kamarck, & Mermelstein 1983) and a six-item short form of the Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI-6; Marteau & Bekker, 1992), will be directly correlated with levels of social integration. In this study, social integration is measured by scores on the Social Assurance and Social Connectedness scales (Lee & Robbins, 1995), and the Perceived Social Support Scale (Zimet, Dahlem, Zimet, & Farley, 1988).

[2D3] Giving and Receiving Altruistic Behaviors. **Cheyenne Fitzgerald**. Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell.

People consistently correlate feeling "warm inside" when they have done something kind for someone else. Previous research has shown that after participants performed an act of kindness by sharing food with someone, the perceived room temperature increased (Hu, Li, Jia et al., 2016). The current study tested if writing about prior experiences of giving or receiving acts of kindness influenced individual's perceptions of the ambient environment compared to writing about a neutral event. My hypothesis is that recalling acts of kindness (both giving and receiving altruistic behaviors) leads to an increase in the perceived ambient temperature of the environment. I will analyze the data using a one-way ANOVA, testing for an overall difference in perceived temperature between the three writing groups, followed by post-hoc tests to compare means between each group.

[2D4] The Relationship between Perceived Social Support, Resilience, and Risky Behavior in Adolescents. **Mallory R. White**. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull.

Adolescence is a developmental stage in which one is particularly susceptible to risky decision making. The current study seeks to understand the relationship that exists between perceived social support, resilience and risky behaviors in adolescents, in an attempt to know how to better counter these behaviors. A total of 150 college-aged participants were recruited from a Midwestern university and Amazon Mechanical Turk, and were asked to complete surveys regarding their behaviors and attitudes while in high school. Multiple regressions were used to analyze each hypothesis. Social support from friends (Beta = 0.20, $p = 0.03$), family social support (Beta = 0.26, $p < 0.01$), and significant other social support (Beta = 0.21, $p = 0.03$) were each significant individual positive predictors of resilience. The results of this study especially emphasize the importance of family social support in preventing risky behavior.

[2P01] Gender Bias and Internalizing Behavior: Parental Gender Ideologies and Socialization. **Adrianna M. Caballero**. Ball State University, Sponsored by Dr. Anjolie Diaz.

Gender role conflict (GRC) is a psychological state that results when restrictive gender roles have negative consequences on individuals (O'Neil, 2008). Parental gender ideologies are strong predictors of offspring's gender ideologies, and conflict may arise when parents hold traditional gender ideologies contrary to those of their offspring (Carlson, 2011). GRC has also been significantly related to anger, anxiety, depression, and psychological distress (Herdman, 2012). Moreover, Choi noted GRC demonstrated indirect and direct effects on depression through the mediational variable of self-esteem (2010). However, most studies have focused on Male GRC. Thus, we hypothesize that parental gender ideologies and their adult child's self-esteem play a role in GRC and internalizing symptomology in both males and females. Participants (N=256) completed a self-report online and analyses will examine the interaction effects of parent gender ideology and self-esteem on GRC and mental health.

[2P02] The Impact Birth Order Has on the Characteristics of Individuals in the Family from a Familial Member Perspective. **Erin Aldrich**. Hannibal-LaGrange University, Sponsored by Mr. Steven Voss.

The purpose of this study was to look at the stereotypical characteristics that are used to describe individuals based on their serial position among siblings in the family from the perspective of a sibling or parent. Previous research has supported birth order as a correlate to particular birth order characteristics but has not considered the perspective of siblings. In this study, survey data collected from 50 siblings or parents of children were gathered and analyzed. The data did not support the stereotypical birth order patterns when birth order characteristics were assessed by either a sibling or a parent. Overall, personality characteristics do not seem to be related to serial position of birth order.

[2P03] Increasing the Validity and Reliability of Witness Identification. **Lucas Carroll**. Hannibal-LaGrange University, Sponsored by Mr. Steven Voss.

The purpose of this experimental study was to corroborate previous studies on whether sequential suspect identification procedures are more effective than simultaneous suspect identification procedures. For this study participants were shown a short video clip of a mock crime scene. They were then randomly assigned to one of three groups. Two days later, they returned and had to identify the perpetrator. The first group was the simultaneous identification group and were shown six mugshots, all at once, in which one of the pictures was the perpetrator. They had to identify the suspect. Group two was the first sequential lineup group and they were shown one picture at a time without knowing how many suspects there were. They were done when they identified a suspect. The final group was also a sequential lineup group but knew there were exactly six pictures of potential suspects to choose from. They then chose a suspect. Data is currently being collected and analyzed.

[2P04] The Effects of Early Media Exposure on Adolescent Female Body Image. **Bethany P. Cashatt**. Hannibal-LaGrange University, Sponsored by Mr. Steven Voss.

This research sought to assess the effects of early media exposure on body image development among adolescent females. The goal was to identify a possible difference between two groups of adolescents—girls who had received an education in the traditional American public school for the entire duration of their academic career and girls who had received a homeschooled education prior to entering the public school system. A mixed-design study utilizing survey research and a focus group was implemented. The hypothesis was that students in the homeschool group would present with less stress relating to their body image. Results indicated the opposite: Homeschooled females indicated more stress. Previous research has suggested that the persistent nature of the “ideal body” advertisements have taught women and young girls to measure their worth by their appearance alone. Awareness of this issue may help individuals from developing eating disorders.

[2P05] The Effect of Mental Imagery on Performance. **Kameron Utter**. Marian University, Sponsored by Dr. Jeff Kellogg.

The present study was done to examine the effect of different practice styles on free throw shooting performance. Participants were put into one of four groups: control, physical practice, mental imagery, or the combination group. We hypothesize that participants who have never played basketball and those participants who report they have played organized basketball previous to college who are placed combination group (cognitive specific mental imagery combined with physical practice) will perform better than those who partake in the physical practice group, mental imagery group, and the control group. We also hypothesize that the physical practice group and the mental imagery group will perform better than those participants in the control group. Results did not significantly support our hypotheses. However, our results did indicate an emerging trend in regards to the combination group means in comparison to other styles of practice.

[2P06] The Effects of Information Format on Attitude Change Toward Spanking. Kristen Fowler, Megan Dellorto, & Kayla Sheets. University of Evansville, Sponsored by Dr. Margaret Stevenson.

We explored the effects of mode of format conveying research regarding harmful consequences of spanking (i.e., video, text, control) on attitudes toward spanking. We expected a text format would elicit more negative attitudes toward spanking than a video format, which in turn would elicit more negative attitudes than the control condition. Participants were randomly assigned to a text or video condition providing identical information on the harmful consequences of spanking, or a control condition providing no information. Although there was no effect of format mode on attitudes, secondary data analysis revealed that among participants who were provided information on consequences of spanking (via video or text), the more they were spanked as a child, the more supportive they were of spanking. The relationship between being spanked and support for spanking was not significant in the control condition. These results might be understood within a cognitive dissonance theory framework.

[2P07] The Impact of Emotional and Cognitive Distraction on Working Memory. Jessica D. Alexa & Alexandru D. Iordan. University of Michigan, Sponsored by Dr. Patricia Reuter-Lorenz.

Working memory (WM) is essential for performing goal-oriented tasks, but is often influenced by distractions that occur in our daily lives. Whereas distractions may interfere with WM, the magnitude of effects that distractors of different types have on WM performance remains unclear. To address this issue, we conducted two experiments using a delayed-response WM task for shapes with negative vs. neutral pictures (Experiment 1) and similar vs. different shapes (Experiment 2) presented as emotional and cognitive distraction, respectively. Results from Experiment 1 showed that emotional distraction had an impairing effect on WM performance, especially when displayed early during the delay interval. In contrast, Experiment 2 showed that both similar and different shapes impacted WM performance during longer delays. Overall, these results suggest that emotional distraction may impair WM more selectively, while cognitive distraction may have a more general impact on WM performance.

[2P08] The Effects of Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation on Working Memory Training. Olivia G. Wiese, Melissa K. Loveridge, & Tiffany K. Jantz. University of Michigan, Sponsored by Dr. Patricia Reuter-Lorenz.

Because of its importance to cognition, a variety of interventions have been developed to cease or reverse working memory (WM) decline. One potential intervention is transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS), a non-invasive technique that transiently modulates cortical function. Results of single-session tDCS are inconsistent; however, tDCS effects may need to accumulate across multiple sessions to be observed consistently in cognitive tasks. This pilot study examined the effects of 10 tDCS sessions on WM training performance. tDCS participants outperformed a no-stimulation control group in training sessions 2 through 7. Interestingly, tDCS participant performance declined over the final 3 sessions, resulting in equivalent performance between the control and tDCS groups. These results highlight limitations to the additive effects of multiple tDCS sessions, suggesting that multi-session tDCS may help to improve cognitive performance, but its effectiveness may decrease over time.

[2P09] Impact of Binaural Beats on Attention. Erin Bonner. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Urska Dobersek.

Binaural beats are auditory tones that synchronize with neural oscillations in the brain to trigger physical responses from the release of neurotransmitters. Researchers have been studying the impact of binaural beats among people with brain damage and other disorders. However, research is scarce on how binaural beats affect short-term memory (STM), thus inspiring the current study. Participants will be randomly assigned to one of three groups that will either listen a) to binaural beats embedded into an ambience track, b) to the ambience track without the beats, or c) to nothing before participating in a free-recall short-term memory test. It is predicted that students who listen to binaural beats embedded into ambience would have higher scores than the other two groups. These findings could provide further understanding of the underlying mechanisms of binaural beats on STM and contribute to future forms of therapy for memory disorders.

[2P10] How Students Comprehend Texts. **Katelyn Heaton**. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar.

Being able to read well is essential for students to succeed in college. While there is research that shows correlation between college students' grade point averages (GPA) and their reading comprehension, it is not clear whether this relationship is different for students across various majors. The purpose of this study is to examine whether this relationship varies across different academic specializations. Participants from different majors (science & liberal arts) completed a reading comprehension test and a demographic questionnaire. I hypothesize that positive correlation between students' reading skill and GPA would be different for different majors. Data collection is in progress and I expect to be able to report the results at the conference.

[2P11] Student Instruction and Understanding: The Prevalence of Gender Stereotypes in Learning Environments. **Chelsea Pfister**. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar.

The primary goal of this study was to investigate whether college students will exhibit gender stereotypes both in their attitudes towards the instructor and their learning from the instructor. In this study, undergraduate students watched either gender-typical (male teaching science and female teaching English) or gender-atypical (male teaching English and female teaching science) video lectures. The students were then subjected to quizzes regarding the lecture material and surveys that asked the students to rate the professors and lecture in general on a Likert scale. The quiz scores and surveys were then measured to determine whether students exhibited learning and attitude differences depending on gender-subject typicality. Data collection is currently in progress; however, it is expected that students who are subjected to professors who are atypical in nature will exhibit a significant learning difference from those subjected to professors typical in nature.

[2P12] Your Perception of Yourself. **Desiree Tharp**. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar.

The purpose of the current study is to examine whether there are gender differences in college students' perceived body dissatisfaction and whether this is different in first and final year students. The literature shows that women tend to be more dissatisfied with their bodies compared to men. Women are mostly dissatisfied with their bodies by wanting to be smaller, while men are dissatisfied they are too small and want to be larger. However, it is unclear whether this changes over time. Eighty undergraduate students will complete a demographic questionnaire, Body Esteem Scale, and Body Drawing Scale. I hypothesize that the gender difference in students' perceived body-dissatisfaction would still exist in final year students, but its magnitude may change given the three-four years of college experience. Preliminary analyses will be discussed here.

[2P13] Femininity as a Negative Characteristic in Today's Society. **Kaylie Walbert-Henry**. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Urska Dobersek.

Through words and images, our perception of feminine characteristics can change drastically and rapidly. In a past study, it was found that words were gendered and expressed the way an individual comprehended gender. In another study, the way they expressed gender determined the way the participant was treated. The purpose of this study is to examine whether femininity is becoming an inadmissible characteristic in today's society. By using images and words, the participants answer questions based around the gendered idea of each word or picture. Participants, who were recruited through convenience sampling, will complete a demographic questionnaire, a survey based upon a self-created PowerPoint, and the Bem Sex Role Inventory. It is anticipated that feminine characteristics will be deemed more negative than other possible traits. Healthy acceptance sessions can be utilized to help become more accepting of undesirable traits. The data collection and analyses are currently in progress.

[2P14] Types of Praise and Their Effect on Motivation for Leadership Improvement. Nicole Hall, Ben Davis, & Shelby Ledgerwood. Westminster College, Sponsored by Dr. Ryan Brunner.

Using the principles of Expectancy-Value Theory and Growth Mindset, the present study examines the effects of process praise, or praise on efforts, and outcome praise, or praise on actual accomplishments, on the subject's desire to improve leadership skills. We predicted that process praise would have a main effect on motivation to improve both their overall leadership skills and individual facets of leadership. In the context of a small liberal arts college in central Missouri, process praise as predicted was associated with a desire to improve overall leadership abilities. Only the individual facets of adaptability and empathy were marginally affected by the process praise.

[3A1] The Effects of Race on Eyewitness Identification. Zachary King. Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Neil Schmitzer-Torbert.

The Appearance Change Instruction (ACI) is an instruction that warns eyewitnesses that the suspect of a crime may have changed their appearance. Although this instruction was designed to help eyewitnesses, research suggests that the ACI may actually promote more false identifications without promoting correct choice (Molinaro et al., 2013). Race can play a role in correctly identifying the culprit of a crime, especially when the victim and the culprit are of different races. Although past research explains the potential effects of the ACI on choice, past research has not explained any potential interaction between the ACI and race. The current study sought to find out if race has an effect on the ACI. In this study, we recruited subjects online to watch a mock crime and then identify the suspect in a lineup. I predict that when the victim and the culprit are of different races, the ACI will promote more false identifications, and will not facilitate correct identifications.

[3A2] Impact of Father's Sensitivity and Responsiveness on Child Distress. Will Nolan, Thomas Allgood, & Taylor Chilton. Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Eric Olofson.

In this study, researchers examined the dyadic relationship between parent-child interactions focusing primarily on father engagement. Children participated in two separate tasks, the Transparent Box Task (Goldsmith & Rothbart, 1996) and the scaffolding task. Following the scaffolding task, each parent watched the recorded interaction of his or her child. While the parent watched the recorded interaction of his or her child they were also coded based on verbal responses. The goal of this research was to learn more about father's sensitivity and responsiveness toward child distress. We hypothesized that fathers would purposefully under respond to their children when distressed as a way of scaffolding the child to learn it on his or her own. Data is currently being processed.

[3A3] Effect of Disaster Type on Self-Reported Desire to Provide Financial Support. Karim Zagha. Earlham College, Sponsored by Dr. Michelle Tong.

This research aimed to study the effect of the cause of a disaster on willingness to donate to the victims. The rationale is that the cause of a disaster affects levels of participants' victim blaming for the occurrence of the disaster, which mediates the effect on donations. This study had 48 participants who were randomly selected to read a fake news article about either a natural disaster or a human-caused disaster. Participants were then asked to fill out a questionnaire about their perceptions of the victims. They were then asked to self-report their willingness to donate to these victims. As a result, a significantly higher willingness to donate and lower victim-blaming were presented in the natural disaster condition. The cause of the disasters affected victim blaming and willingness to donate independently. The implications for this difference between groups are possible suggestions of an implicit bias against victims of human-caused disasters.

[3A4] Interactions Between Mindfulness, Stress, and Academic Achievement. Tiffany E. Brooks. Thomas More College, Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm.

The interactions between mindfulness, stress, and academic achievement have been examined in several previous studies. This experiment expanded upon these past studies using a between-groups design with dependent variables of academic performance, stress, anxiety, depression, and mindfulness values – total mindfulness, as well as observing, describing, acting with awareness, and accepting without judgment – and an independent variable of mindfulness training in the form of meditation. The results were in the predicted direction, but were not significant likely due to an ineffective independent variable. This provides insight into how important the length of the mindfulness training time is, hence allowing for its more productive use.

[3B1] Social Support and Religiosity as Predictors of Adolescents' Help Seeking From Formal and Informal Sources. Logan Baker. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull.

Although mental illness is prevalent among adolescents, rates of mental health service utilization are low. Research is needed to address this issue. This study's purpose was to examine whether social support and religious orientation predicted the help seeking of adolescents recruited from a private, Christian school in the Midwest. The sample was composed of 55 middle school and high school students with a mean age of 14.85 years ($SD = 1.67$). Multiple regression analyses indicated that gender, social support and religiosity are important factors in predicting an adolescent's likelihood to seek help from formal and informal help sources. It is of particular importance for educators, pastors, parents, and peers of youth to be aware of their potential to be called upon as source of help for adolescents. Training and psycho-educational resources should be provided to these help sources so that they may be equipped to serve adolescents and refer them to mental health professionals.

[3B2] Spatial Reorientation Using Only Auditory Cues. Brian Anzures, Josie Clark, & Brittany Griffith. Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Dr. Daniele Nardi.

Spatial reorientation is the process in which environmental stimuli are used to understand which direction one is facing. Studies show that humans use visual cues to reorient themselves in an environment (Wang & Spelke, 2002). Due to a lack of research regarding non-visual stimuli, we examined for the first time if individuals are able to reorient using only auditory cues. In this experiment participants were blindfolded and asked to locate and remember an object in a circular search space. After losing their sense of orientation, they had to replace the object where it used to be. During the task, soft music was the only source of information useful to accurately replace the object. We hypothesized that participants would be able to solve the task, performing significantly better than chance (error of less than 90°). Results are discussed in the context of visual and non-visual spatial representations.

[3B3] Perceptions of Social Influences on LGBTQ+ Adolescents. Jillian Charboneau. Marian University, Sponsored by Dr. Jeff Kellogg.

Based on research showing family, church, work and religion influence LGBTQ+ mental health, this study tested how factors impact perceptual attributions people make about LGBTQ+ adolescents. Scenarios included information about social interactions of male and female adolescents. Participants responded to questions about their sexual orientation beliefs, religiosity, school/job involvement, and family importance. Perceptions made about social influences on LGBTQ+ sexual orientation identity were measured by adapting positive identity and coming out scales. The hypothesis that perceptions of the importance of differing social factors to adolescents' sexual identity are based on the importance participants place on their daily life was partially supported by finding that when one type of social context is of low importance, they use another social context as a basis for perceptions of influence. This result suggests that people still classify LGBTQ+ members into outgroup status.

- [3B4] Impact of Emotional Intelligence and Personality on the Perception of Emotional Victims. **Inga J. Nordgren, Zachary R. Thomas, & Lara-Sophia Müller.** Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown.

Ability emotional intelligence (EI) is defined as a type of intelligence that applies a set of emotion-related skills to interpersonal situations, entailing accurate perception of emotions, using emotions to facilitate thought, understanding emotions, and managing emotions (Mayer, Salovey, & Caruso, 2008). The emotional victim effect states that emotional victims are seen as more credible than neutral victims (Ask & Landström, 2010). This study analyzed the effects that an individual's EI has on the ability to identify misinformation given in varied emotional victim statements. Participants watched two videos and completed three questionnaires that allowed for the correlations of personality traits, gender, and last reported grade point averages to be evaluated alongside EI and misinformation susceptibility. The research design was post-test only each hypothesis took a two-tailed approach. Finally, an ANOVA was conducted in order to analyze regressions and correlational relationships.

- [3C1] The Truth Behind Lying. **Jamie Daley & Marla Scott.** Franklin College, Sponsored by Dr. Amy Bracken.

The purpose of this study was to examine the influence of an authority figure on one's likelihood to tell a lie. Participants read two different vignettes describing a classroom cheating scenario: one with the professor catching the student cheating, and one with a peer catching the student cheating. Participants read both vignettes and then answered questions about how they would respond in each scenario. It was hypothesized that if an authority figure was present, then the participants would be more likely to lie. If an authority figure is not present, then the participants would be more likely to tell the truth.

- [3C2] Can Social Media Sites have adverse effects on Adolescents and Young Adults Behavior and Self-perception? **Brittnie Hughes.** Oakland City University, Sponsored by Ms. Ashley Elliott.

Social media is growing tremendously in the world of generation Z teenagers and millennial young adults. It is used as a form of socializing and self-expression. Sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat, and Ask.fm have changed the way relationships function and how they are formed. For some young adults, social media has been an outlet of positive energy and experiences. For others, it has been a nightmare of negativity and rejection. Each site takes the form of communication to its own unique method. This presentation seeks to compare the different effects each site has on behavior and ones' self-perception according to academic research.

- [3C3] Anxiety and Depression in Family Members of People Who Struggle with Addiction. **Eleanor McArdle.** Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull.

While providing understanding and help for people struggling with addiction is essential, providing the same service for family members who have experienced distress in response to a loved one's struggle with addiction is vital as well. Therefore, the current research aims to shed light on an important topic that currently has little emphasis, understanding, or prior research: how addiction affects immediate family members' anxiety and depression levels. It was hypothesized that anxiety and depression would be significantly higher in students who had a family member addicted to drugs or alcohol than those without an addicted family member. These hypotheses were not supported by the data; there was no difference in levels of anxiety or depression based on having a family member with an addiction to drugs or alcohol. These results are not consistent with prior research, indicating that further examination of addiction's effects on immediate family members is needed.

[3C4] Residential Location and Stigma as Predictors of Help-Seeking Attitudes. Hannah J. Turner. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull.

Attitudes of mental illness and treatment presumably determine an individual's inclination to discern a need for help, and the individual's evaluation of the expense and value of obtaining treatment (Eisenberg et al., 2009). This study seeks to understand how residential location and stigma predicts help seeking. Participants ($n = 131$) were students from a private college in the Midwest. Participants completed demographic and residential location questionnaires, followed by measures of perceived public stigma and help seeking attitudes. Contrary to expectations, results indicated residential location was not significantly related to help seeking attitudes ($r = -0.07$, $p = 0.45$), and people with high levels of perceived public stigma toward help seeking had more positive attitudes toward help seeking ($r = 0.18$, $p = 0.04$). These findings indicate further research should attempt to discover explanations for discrepancies, such as the majority of participants being in "helping" majors.

[3D1] The Effects of Self Esteem on Electrodermal Response Differences Between Athletes and Non-Athletes. Rebecca M. Steins, Sophia A. Nelson, & Grace Hargadon. Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown.

Research has highlighted various differences in the stressors that NCAA athletes and regular undergraduate students face in their daily lives, both academically and socially (Wilson & Pritchard, 2005). Perceived stress in a college population, which is influenced by self-esteem, can impact sympathetic nervous system activation and consequently skin conductance (Kilpatrick, Sutker, Roitzsh, & Mason, 1975). This study examined the effects of stress and self-esteem on electrodermal skin conductance between athletes and non-athletes. This study hypothesized that athletes would have lower skin conductance measures, indicating a lower stress response, as well as higher self-esteem scores, when compared to non-athletes. The Galvanic Skin Response (GSR) was utilized to determine high and low stress reactivity, while the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale was used to distinguish between participants with high and low self-esteem. A 2x2 factorial ANOVA will be utilized to assess group differences.

[3D2] Post-Deployment Family Dynamics. Adrieonna Asher. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Aimee Adam.

In this study, I examined how living with, having lived with, or having never lived with a veteran affected the family and dependents involved. The goal of this study was to see if dependents were negatively affected emotionally or academically if they had lived with a veteran. I conducted the study on the University of Southern Indiana campus using a convenience sample of 40 college students. I used the Family Assessment Device and a demographic survey to gather data. The participants who had lived with a veteran had lower GPAs ($M = 3.50$, $SD = 0.44$) than participants who had not lived with a veteran ($M = 3.69$, $SD = 0.22$), $t(39) = -1.74$, $p = 0.091$. Living with a veteran may create a more hostile environment which may lower academic achievement.

[3D3] Chivalry is dead: The Effects of Gender and Group Size on Prosocial Behavior. Amanda E. Cox. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Aimee Adam.

The purpose of this study was to observe the influence of group size and gender on prosocial behavior. I observed people on the campus of USI in a naturalistic field setting. I created three scenarios to test helping behavior, including a researcher dropping papers or thumb tacks, or needing help opening a door. Both a male and female researcher enacted all three helping situations, and gender of the person helping was observed. I also noted the size of the group that the helper was in (alone, with one other, or two or more companions). I found that the smaller the group an observed person was in the more likely that person was to assist the experimenter. I also found that females exhibited more helping behavior than males; however the female experimenter did not receive more assistance than the male experimenter. These results seemed to support the concept of diffusion of responsibility, and suggest that women are more prosocial.

[3D4] The Effect Selfie Posting has on Trait Narcissism scores. Trevor Johnson. Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton.

Recent psychological research has identified a reliable correlation between number of pictures of oneself (i.e., "selfies") that one posts on social media websites and trait narcissism scores (Weiser, 2015; Fox & Rooney, 2015; Barry, Doucette, & Loflin, 2015). This research has used exclusively online survey and observational techniques, which leave the findings open to various causal interpretations. To address this causal ambiguity, the current research utilized an experimental design in which we randomly assigned participants to selfie-photo posting and non-selfie-photo posting conditions. Participants completed trait narcissism assessments before and after a week in which they posted selfies or non-selfies to an Instagram account. Data collection is currently in progress, and upon completion, data will be analyzed in terms of how they fit with previous work and the possible causal link between selfie posting and narcissism.

[4A1] Relationship between College Stressors and Emotions. Taylor Alderton. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Urska Dobersek.

College stressors play an important role among students and their mental health. Previous research suggests that students are at a risk of depressed emotions due to numerous stressors, such as financial concerns and family difficulties. The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between emotions and stressors. Students, recruited through a convenience sampling, will complete the Beck Depression Inventory, a modified version of the Life Event Stressor Checklist, and a demographic questionnaire. It is anticipated that students experiencing more stressors would show higher levels of depression than students experiencing less stressors. The findings of this study would be of interest to the students, faculty, and staff at the University of Southern Indiana. Specifically, stress reduction sessions and workshops could be implemented in an effort to alleviate these symptoms. The data collection and statistical analyses of this study are currently in progress.

[4A2] Your Choice of Media Might Be Affecting Your Stress. Drew R. Dilisio, Emily A. Murray, & Miranda R. Maverick. Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley.

The human stress response (characterized by an internal response to an external stimulus typically triggered by extreme emotional or physical exertion) is sometimes referred to as fight or flight, or more recently for females tend and befriend (Taylor & Klein, 2000, Wang et al., 2007). This study examines whether the induction of stress will produce significant different responses via visual (fear-inducing and a calming videos) and audio (classical and heavy-metal) stimulants, as measured by emotional responses and heart rate of the participants. We anticipate significant differences in the level and type of emotional responses when variables such as gender and age are considered (Wang et al., 2007) as measured by self-reports of emotional and demographic statuses on the stress scale adapted from the STICSA developed by Ree, MacLeod, French, and Locke (2000) and a physiological measure of heart rate. Data analysis is ongoing and will be analyzed using a factorial ANOVA.

[4A3] Is Beer Beauty in the Eye of the Beholder? Ratings of Professionals and Nonprofessionals. Grace E. Allred & Nina Filippini. Indiana University East, Sponsored by Dr. Duane E. Lundy.

This archival study investigated appraisers of a wide variety of beers from all over the world. / We applied a procedure previously used to study music and film critics to this third area of aesthetics. We randomly selected over 700 beers from existing beer critic books and websites that contained quantitative ratings. Similar to findings with music and film critics, we found that beer critic pairs showed moderately high consensus in their ratings and as a group ($N = 2,200$ ratings). Professionals showed small to moderate significant positive correlations in their ratings (average $r = +.27$), but overall agreement was lower for beer ratings compared to music ($+.49$) and film ($+.60$) ratings. Although beer rating distribution of critics as a whole were somewhat mound-shaped, it was further from perfect normality compared to music and beer critics. Potential similarities between professionals' and nonprofessionals' ratings will also be discussed.

- [4A4] The Effects of Eating Disorder and Weight Stigmatization on the Perceptions of Ideal Body Image and Body Satisfaction. **Katie Biggs**. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Katherine Daniels.

Recent findings on the perception of the ideal female body have indicated that the ideal has grown dangerously thin, reaching underweight classification (Koff & Rierdan, 1991; MacNeil & Best, 2015). Additionally, research has found that those diagnosed with eating disorders have continued to incur negative stigmatization (Crisp, 2005; Dittmar & Howard, 2004). This study seeks to measure how these two factors interact to produce any effect on the perception of the ideal. Participants will view images with captions containing a specified weight, diagnosis of eating disorder, or nothing to assess the effect of the information on the ideal rating of the women in the photographs. The EAT-26 will be administered to separate participants with high or low scores of disordered eating to isolate these effects. Anticipated results are a lowered ideal rating for females presented in both manipulations with the eating disorder group being the most affected.

- [4A5] Argument Evaluation of Undergraduate Students: Emphasis of Game Theory and Peer Pressure. **Gunnar Lynch, Desirae Hanna, Taylor Patty, Chelsea Pfister, & Katelyn Heaton**. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar.

Many factors determine how undergraduate students make decisions under uncertainty. The purpose of this research project is to investigate the strategies that undergraduate students use when making evaluative decisions, presented in two contexts: Game theory; and game theory with peer pressure. Game theory is the analysis of strategies in situations in which the outcome of a participant's choice of action ultimately depends on the other participant. Participants read contextual scenarios (with and without peer pressure) and make decisions then take a demographic questionnaire and flawed-judgment task that measures students' ability to evaluate arguments. We examined whether students are egocentrically or altruistically motivated to reach a decision, if peer pressure influences their decisions, and if one's argument-evaluative and analytical skills from academic courses facilitate their decisions. Data collection is still ongoing, but we expect to present results at the conference.

- [4B1] Effects of Timing of Recall on Eyewitness Memory and Psychological Distress. **James E. Harness**. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull.

Eyewitness memory is a person's episodic memory to a crime or other event that he or she has witnessed (Loftus, 1980). The goal of the present research was to investigate the effects of immediate vs. delayed surveying on eyewitness memory accuracy after exposure to an exceptional event. Literature on eyewitness memory suggests that interviewing an individual immediately after exposure to an event rather than delaying the process may reduce a person's susceptibility to misinformation and increase eyewitness memory accuracy. The first aim of this study was to investigate how immediate vs. delayed administration of recall survey affects eyewitness memory accuracy. The second aim of this study was to investigate whether pre-test anxiety scores would serve as a predictor for eyewitness memory accuracy. Fifty participants witnessed an exceptional event in a classroom setting and then completed the event-recall survey immediately or after one day. Results will be analyzed and discussed.

- [4B2] Academia: Relationship between Procrastination, Psychological Resilience and Impulsivity. **Gloria Pflederer**. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull.

Previous research has indicated that procrastination may be consistently predicted by impulsiveness and a lack of resilience. The aim of the study was to investigate the relationship between procrastination, psychological resilience and impulsivity among college students. The sample includes 80 freshmen students from a private Midwest university. All students completed an online, cross-sectional survey. The results indicated that high levels of procrastination were negatively correlated with low levels of psychological resilience, however high levels of procrastination were positively correlated with high levels of impulsivity. Additional research is needed to further examine the relationship between impulsivity and resilience also, the directional relationship of impulsivity and procrastination is still unclear.

[4B3] The Affect of Meditation on Stress. **Megan Jones**. Eastern Kentucky University, Sponsored by Dr. Richard Osbaldiston.

Negative emotional experiences, such as stress, depression, and even PTSD, are ubiquitous parts of modern life. One established—but still underutilized—approach to dealing with these negative emotional states is meditation. The purpose of this meta-analysis is to determine the effectiveness of meditation at reducing symptoms of stress, depression, and PTSD. Using PsycINFO, 16 studies were located that used experimental designs to evaluate the effectiveness of stress. The standardized mean difference for the effect of meditation was computed for each study. The results showed that meditation is effective at reducing at negative emotions, including stress ($d = 0.32$), depression ($d = 0.26$), and PTSD symptoms ($d = 0.76$). Based on these results, meditation should be recommended as a method for helping people cope with negative experiences.

[4B4] Spectral Alpha Frequency Patterns Correlated with Interhemispheric Transfer. **Anna V. Allen & Megan E. Robbins**. Ball State University, Sponsored by Dr. Stephanie Simon-Dack.

This EEG study ($N=18$) examined laterality differences during an interhemispheric transfer task (IHT). In a motor task, right-to-left IHT is often faster than left-to-right IHT. Time-locked spectral alpha frequency was examined under both ipsilateral response (same hand as target) and contralateral (opposite hand as target) conditions to determine whether alpha frequency correlated with directionality differences in IHT. A time frequency analysis yielded differences in alpha activity for ipsilateral responses versus contralateral responses. Higher alpha power tends to indicate higher inhibition, and lower alpha power indicates higher excitation. Our findings demonstrate more localized bilateral posterior inhibition for ipsilateral conditions and more distributed lateralized differential frontal inhibition for contralateral conditions. These findings may help clarify sources of variability in behavioral responses for right-to-left compared to left-to-right IHT.

[4B5] Motor Vehicle Accidents: How Impact Makes One Grow. **Kayla L. Medaris**. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull.

The present study examined the relationship between the psychological impact of motor vehicle accidents (MVA) on victims and posttraumatic growth they experience as a result. Participants included 124 students and faculty/staff from a private Midwestern university. Severity of the MVA was evaluated by a self-made Severity of Accident Self-Report Scale and a self-made Severity of Accident Checklist. Involvement, litigation, and age during accident were self-reported. Psychological impact was evaluated using Weiss & Marmar's (1997) Impact of Events Scale-Revised (IES-R), and posttraumatic growth was evaluated by using Tedeschi & Calhoun's (1996) Posttraumatic Growth Inventory (PTGI). Results indicated that as a whole, the subscales of the IES-R, explained a significant amount of variance in posttraumatic growth, but none were significant individual predictors. These findings indicate a need for further research on predictors of psychological growth, particularly among MVA victims.

[4C1] An Investigation of the Link between Selfie-Posting Behavior and the Dark Triad. **Dylan C. Mayer**. Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton.

The current study investigated the relationship between the Dark Triad (grandiose narcissism, subliminal psychopathy, and Machiavellianism) and selfie-posting behaviors. Past research has shown a positive correlation between self-photography (selfies) and the Dark Triad in men, but women have not been observed using these same measures. Participants were recruited from the student bodies of Wabash College and Purdue University to take part in one 30-minute session. Participants were asked to fill out a questionnaire that included the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, The Dirty Dozen Scale, The Ten-Item Personality Inventory, the 52-item Pathological Narcissism Inventory, and a self-report of their selfie-posting habits over the past 30 days. Data collection is on-going, and results will be discussed in terms of the growing literature linking selfie posing behavior to narcissism.

[4C2] Auditory Cues' Effect on Taste Preference. **Benjamin E. Stone**. Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Karen Gunther.

Many studies have been conducted in order to observe how cross-modal associations can influence how we experience food. More specifically, studies have observed how auditory cues can modify taste experience (Spence et al., 2014). We focused on how auditory cues can prime individuals to express taste preferences. Subjects were asked to sample Colombian and Kenyan coffee while Colombian, Kenyan, or no music was played in the background. They reported their liking of each coffee on a gLMS (Bartoshuk et al., 2004). We hypothesized that subjects would have a preference for Kenyan coffee when Kenyan music was played and for Colombian coffee when Colombian music was played. The results of a 2-way ANOVA (n=24) showed no main effect of either coffee or music. However, the means were consistent with our hypothesis. It's possible that with more subjects this experiment could yield significant results suggesting that music can influence taste preference.

[4C3] Pesticides: A Health Crisis. **Kevin Browning**. Oakland City University, Sponsored by Ms. Ashley Elliott.

The purpose of my research is to find the link between pesticide use and the risks to our health. The Pesticide DDT has been linked to cancer in children and breast cancer in women, as well as neurological diseases such as; Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and Dementia. The use of DDT was banned by the EPA in 1972 due to soil and water contamination. Soil and ground water contamination can exist for 20 years or longer. It was toxic to wide range of insect pests ("broad spectrum") yet appeared to have low toxicity to mammals. DDT was persistent (didn't break down rapidly in the environment). DDT was not water soluble (insoluble), and was not washed away by rain. Today we are in a crisis, with Alzheimer's disease and Neurological diseases, as well as cancers being at all-time highs. Approximately five million people suffer from dementia related diseases today and this number shall increase to fifty million by the year 2050.

[4C4] The "Fear of Missing Out": An Empirical Study on How FOMO Effects Snapchat Use and its Users. **Kristen Burnett, Kendall Davis, & Morgan McIntosh**. Franklin College, Sponsored by Dr. Amy Bracken.

In recent years, social media has been on the rise, especially with young adults. Subsequently, evidence has come out that suggests social media may have negative consequences. This research study strives to understand how the fear of missing out (FOMO) might impact Snapchat users. It was hypothesized that the experience of FOMO might be greater in a social exclusion scenario compared to a social inclusion scenario. Participants viewed a slideshow of images that were supposedly pulled from Snapchat, but received one of two different explanations about the scenario: either that the images were being sent to them from friends with whom they were attending a party together (social inclusion), or that the images came from friends at a party that the participant could not attend. Participants then completed a questionnaire designed to assess levels of FOMO (Abel et al., 2016).

[4C5] Effect of Video Game Addiction and Urge to Game on Working Memory. **Andrew Tutsie**. Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Neil Schmitzer-Torbert.

This research study explores the impact of gaming on individuals that have moderate to high experience playing video games. We recruited participants with a fair amount of gaming experience in order to increase the likelihood of inducing a cue-reactive urge to game within them. Those who have a behavioral addiction (like gambling, for example) have shown signs of craving that impair other daily functions when exposed to the stimulus they are addicted to (McKeith et al. 2016). We expect that participants who are problematic gamers will perform worse on the working memory task following watching a video of a popular game they have experience playing. We expect this because a problematic gamer is someone who allows gaming to negatively impact other aspects of their life. Thus, they are more susceptible to attention problems when presented with the stimulus of a game they have experience playing and are distracted when completing the subsequent working memory task.

[4D1] Psychological Functioning of Occupational Therapy Patients with Upper Extremity Injuries. LeAnn Brown. Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell.

The purpose of this experiment is to study the relationship between social support, depression, and optimism in patients with upper extremity injuries undergoing occupational therapy. Past research has shown that higher levels of social support have been associated with more satisfaction with life and less depression. Social support will be measured with the 18-item MOS Modified Social Support Survey. The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale is a 14-item survey that measures the level of depression and anxiety. The Life Orientation Test is a 10-item questionnaire that measures optimism and pessimism. These three surveys will be completed by patients that have suffered from an upper extremity injury and that are currently in occupational therapy in Illinois. I hypothesize that greater optimism about life and greater levels of social support will predict lower levels of depression in individuals with upper extremity injuries.

[4D2] Art Therapy: The Effect of Clay Modeling on Mental Health. Abby Finta, Darian Parke, & Kelsey Richardson. Franklin College, Sponsored by Dr. Amy Bracken.

The purpose of this research is to examine the effects of creativity in working with clay on self-image and stress. Participants were instructed to answer the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and the Perceived Stress Scale assessing self-esteem and stress, followed by free-playing with clay (control group) or sculpting a tree (experimental group). Participants completed the questionnaire again after completing the task. For participants who created a tree, it was hypothesized that their self-esteem would decrease because it could lead to social comparisons and possible self-awareness of being unartistic. On the other hand, it was hypothesized that the self-esteem of participants who played with the clay would remain unchanged. Additionally, researchers hypothesized that the stress levels for both the experimental and control group would decrease.

[4D3] Effects of Tanning on Attractiveness and Self-Esteem. Brianna Crouch & Ceanna Lea. Thomas More College, Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm.

This experiment was concerned with the affect tanning exposure has on self-esteem, how social influences can impact tanning behavior, and if tanning changes our perception of attractiveness. Previous research has found that tan skin has been associated with higher self-esteem. Sociocultural influences can be a factor in tanning usage, and people do perceive tan skin as more attractive. This research was done to see if similar results would be found to that of Banerjee, Campo, and Green (2008) who found tan people to be more attractive. The data were analyzed using correlations and a repeated measures test. The independent variable was the manipulation of skin tone in the images involved in assessing attractiveness. The dependent variables were self-esteem, tanning usage, and perception of attractiveness. Our hypothesis was supported: Tanning does affect self-esteem, can be influenced by social factors, and affects how attractive we find someone to be.

[4D4] Racial Implicit Biases in Occupational Therapy. Mallory Brothers & Tabitha King. Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown.

There are racial disparities within healthcare that are overlooked because they are unconscious (Blair et al. 2013). The Implicit Association Test (IAT) measures racial implicit bias. Our study will examine if racial implicit biases affect the treatment a patient receives from an occupational therapist. We predict that scores on the IAT will relate to differences between African American and Caucasian patients using a fictional scenario, where racial preference will predict treatment recommendations. We hypothesize that the intended profession (healthcare vs. non-healthcare) of the participant will also be linked to the extent of treatment given to a patient. Informed consent, demographic questionnaires, the IAT, and treatment recommendation surveys were filled out by the participants in this study. The data collected was analyzed using a 3x2x2 factorial ANOVA.

- Adams, Lindsay: 2C2
Alderton, Taylor: 4A1
Aldrich, Erin: 2P02
Alexa, Jessica: 2P07
Allen, Anna: 4B4
Allgood, Thomas: 3A2
Allred, Grace: 4A3
Anzures, Brian: 3B2
Asher, Adrieonna: 3D2
Baker, Jessica: 2B2
Baker, Logan: 3B1
Barbosa, Elsie: 1P11
Barrett, Jennifer: 1C3
Bazzoli, Andrea: 2B3
Belarmino, Melanie: 1P13
Biggs, Katie: 4A4
Bonner, Erin: 2P09
Boomgarden, Samantha:
1D2
Brooks, Tiffany: 3A4
Brothers, Mallory: 4D4
Brown, Jessica: 1D1
Brown, LeAnn: 4D1
Browning, Kevin: 4C3
Burnett, Kristen: 4C4
Butler, Dylan: 1P05
Caballero, Adrianna:
2P01
Cairns, Ryan: 2C3
Carroll, Lucas: 2P03
Cashatt, Bethany: 2P04
Charboneau, Jillian: 3B3
Chilton, Taylor: 3A2
Clark, Josie: 3B2
Cox, Amanda: 3D3
Crouch, Brianna: 4D3
Daley, Jamie: 3C1
Davis, Ben: 2P14
Davis, Kendall: 4C4
De la Cruz, David: 1P15
Dellorto, Megan: 2P06
Dilisio, Drew: 4A2
Dillard, Lauren: 2B4
Douglas II, Anthony: 1B1
Dyson, Kristen: 1P10
Ertle, Emilee: 1P03
Ferrer, Shaylyn: 1C4
Filippini, Nina: 4A3
Finta, Abby: 4D2
Fischesser, Lydia: 1P07
Fitzgerald, Cheyenne:
2D3
Fowler, Kristen: 2P06
Franklin, Tonya: 1D2
Garza, Christina: 1A1
Gray, Brittney: 1P01
Gray, Kila: 1D2
Greer, Sveta: 1B3
Griffith, Brittany: 3B2
Hall, Nicole: 2P14
Hanna, Desirae: 4A5
Hanna, Desirae: 1P14
Hargadon, Grace: 3D1
Harness, James: 4B1
Heaton, Katelyn: 4A5
Heaton, Katelyn: 2P10
Hiller, Melissa: 2D2
Hubers, Jacob: 1A2
Hughes, Brittanie: 3C2
Jordan, Alexandru: 2P07
Jafari, Fatima: 2A3
Jantz, Tiffany: 2P08
Johnson, Trevor: 3D4
Jones, Megan: 4B3
Kazahaya, Niki: 2C4
Ki, Seung Hyo: 1P04
King, Tabitha: 4D4
King, Zachary: 3A1
Kuntz, Brenan: 1P06
Landis, Samantha: 1A3
Lea, Ceanna: 4D3
Ledgerwood, Shelby:
2P14
Lester, Bethany: 1P01
Logue, Tyler: 1P06
Loveridge, Melissa: 2P08
Lozano, Sarah: 1D3
Lynch, Gunnar: 4A5
Maganga, Leticia: 1P04
Mancera, Benjamin: 1D2
Mason, Janelle: 1B4
Maverick, Miranda: 4A2
Mayer, Dylan: 4C1
McArdle, Eleanor: 3C3
McIntosh, Morgan: 4C4
McKinney, Mason: 1A4
McLaughlin, Emily: 1D4
Medaris, Kayla: 4B5
Merkley, Dayne: 1P06
Miles, Adana: 2D1
Miller, Alyssa: 1P08
Miller, Kristen: 1P06

Montgomery, Danielle: 1C1	Stone, Benjamin: 4C2
Morgan, Brian: 1P08	Stone, Eric: 2A2
Morgan, Kiersten: 1P07	Stone, Jacob: 1B2
Müller, Lara-Sophia: 3B4	Talamantez-Ludwig, Charles: 1B4
Murray, Emily: 4A2	Tharp, Desiree: 2P12
Nadler, Robyn: 1P10	Thomas, Zachary: 3B4
Nelson, Sophia: 3D1	Timmins, Tara: 2B2
Nolan, Will: 3A2	Tindalid, Susanne: 2A3
Nordgren, Inga: 3B4	Tovizi, Eliza: 2A3
Overton, Josiah: 1A2	Turner, Hannah: 3C4
Owens, Alayna: 1P02	Tutsie, Andrew: 4C5
Pardieck, Grace: 2A1	Utter, Kameron: 2P05
Parke, Darian: 4D2	Valkenburg, Lorelei: 2B3
Patty, Taylor: 2C1	Vélez, Bianca: 1P09
Patty, Taylor: 4A5	Voss, Nathanael: 1P12
Pfister, Chelsea: 4A5	Waddell, Kasey: 2A4
Pfister, Chelsea: 2P11	Walbert-Henry, Kaylie: 2P13
Pflederer, Gloria: 4B2	Warren, Ramsey: 1P07
Phelps, Brittany: 1D2	White, Mallory: 2D4
Ramos, Miriam: 2B2	Wiese, Olivia: 2P08
Rash, Emmalee: 1B4	Willats, Rory: 2B1
Rauf, Alexandra: 1A3	Wood, Bryan: 1C2
Richardson, Kelsey: 4D2	Zagha, Karim: 3A3
Robbins, Megan: 4B4	
Rouse, Hannah: 1P08	
Scott, Marla: 3C1	
Sheets, Kayla: 2P06	
Shin, Yunjoo: 1P04	
Simpson, Kayla: 1C4	
Skidmore, Rachel: 1C4	
Stayer, Abigail: 2B2	
Steins, Rebecca: 3D1	
Stinson, Kacy: 1P01	

Anderson University

Dr. Laura Stull
1A1, 1D3, 1D4, 2A1,
2A2, 2D4, 3B1, 3C3,
3C4, 4B1, 4B2, 4B5

Ball State University

Dr. Anjolie Diaz
2P01
Dr. Stephanie Simon-Dack
4B4

Campbellsville University

Dr. Susan Howell
1P01, 1P02

Cornerstone University

Dr. Nicole McDonald
1P03

Drury University

Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown
1A2, 3B4, 3D1,
4D4
Dr. Mary Utlej
1C4, 2B3, 4A2
Dr. Richard Schur
2D1

Earlham College

Dr. Maggie Thomas
1C3
Dr. Michelle Tong
3A3
Dr. Rachael Reavis
1P04

Eastern Illinois University

Dr. Daniele Nardi
1D2, 3B2
Dr. Jeffrey Stowell
2D3, 4D1
Dr. Ronan Bernas
1P05

Dr. William Addison
1D1, 2D2

Eastern Kentucky University

Dr. Richard Osbaldiston
2A4, 4B3

Franklin College

Dr. Amy Bracken
1B4, 2B2, 3C1,
4C4, 4D2

Hannibal-LaGrange University

Mr. Steven Voss
1P11, 1P12, 2P02,
2P03, 2P04

Indiana University East

Dr. Duane E. Lundy
4A3

Lindenwood University

Dr. Michiko Nohara-LeClair
1P15

Marian University

Dr. Jeff Kellogg
2P05, 3B3

Oakland City University

Ms. Ashley Elliott
2C2, 3C2, 4C3

Thomas More College

Dr. Lawrence Boehm
1A3, 3A4, 4D3
Dr. Maria McLean
1P06, 1P07, 1P08,
1P09

University of Evansville

Dr. Margaret Stevenson
1B3, 2P06

University of Indianapolis

Dr. Kathryn Boucher and Dr.
Jordan Sparks Waldron
1P10

University of Michigan

Dr. Patricia Reuter-Lorenz
2P07, 2P08

University of Southern Indiana

Dr. Aimee Adam
1C2, 3D2, 3D3
Dr. Katherine Daniels
2B4, 2C1, 4A4
Dr. Sid Hall
1C1
Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar
2P10, 2P11, 2P12, 4A5
Dr. Urska Dobersek
1P13, 1P14, 2P09, 2P13,
4A1

Wabash College

Dr. Eric Olofson
3A2
Dr. Karen Gunther
1A4, 2C4, 4C2
Dr. Neil Schmitzer-Torbert
2B1, 3A1, 4C5
Dr. Robert Horton
1B1, 1B2, 2C3, 3D4, 4C1

Westminster College

Dr. Ryan Brunner
2A3, 2P14