



40th Annual
Mid-America Undergraduate
Psychology Research
Conference
(MAUPRC)

Saturday, April 17, 2021
Online



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Sponsored by the Psychology Departments of

Ball State University
Earlham College
Eastern Illinois University
Franklin College
Thomas More College
University of Southern Indiana

Conference Schedule

All times are in Central (Chicago) Time Zone

- 8:00 – 8:30 Check-in | Registration | Set-up
- **8:30 – 9:30 Session 1**
- 9:30 – 9:40 Break
- **9:40–10:40 Session 2**
- 10:40 – 10:50 Break
- **10:50 – 12:05 Session 3**
- 12:05 – 12:10 Break
- 12:10 – 1:10 Welcome | Keynote Address:
Dr. Nathan DeWall, Professor, University of Kentucky
Taming the Impulsive Beast: Self-Control as Our Greatest Human Strength
[Read about Dr. DeWall](#)
- 1:10 – 1:15 Break
- **1:15 – 2:15 Session 4**
- **1:15 – 3:25 Posters**
- 2:15 – 2:25 Break
- **2:25 – 3:25 Session 4**
- 3:25 – 3:30 Conclusion | Goodbye!

General Information

- Each paper presentation is identified in the program with a 3 character code.
"4C3" refers to the 4th Session, in room C, the 3rd paper.
"P12" refers to the 12th poster during the Poster Session.

Session Room Code	Rooms
A	#1
B	#2
C	#3
D	#4
P	#4

Conference Etiquette

MAUPRC encourages and expects all participants to conduct themselves professionally and, out of respect for others and for the spirit of a professional conference, to refrain from actions or speech that could reasonably be construed as harassing or personally disparaging.

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:

- Ensure your microphone is muted when others are presenting, and use the chat or Q&A feature to ask any questions of the presenters.
- When presenting a paper/talk, keep within the time limits set for you so that subsequent presenters have sufficient time and sessions can be maintained on schedule.
- Engage in scholarly discussions, but show courtesy to the presenters.
- Make sure you sign into the conference with your full name to facilitate communication and to identify you as an official registrant.
- Plan to stay for the entire conference or for as long as you can (e.g., do not just arrive for your session, present your paper, and then leave).
 - Your presence as an audience member is a demonstration of support for your fellow presenters.

The background of the page is a sunburst pattern consisting of numerous triangular rays radiating from a central point on the left side. The rays are colored in various shades of brown and tan, creating a warm, textured effect. The word "Sessions" is centered horizontally and slightly below the vertical center of the page, written in a large, bold, black serif font. The text is slightly shadowed, giving it a three-dimensional appearance as if it is floating above the sunburst background.

Sessions

Session 1A | Room #1

- 8:30 AM - 8:42 AM Sleep Disorders as a Precursor to Parkinson's Disease: An Archival Study. **Megan Moran**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract **1A1**]
- 8:45 AM - 8:57 AM Anxiolytic Herbal Drink and College Students' Anxiety. **Orion Maxfield, Tayler Wolfe, Allison Frazier, Zachary Wheatley, Micaela MacFarlane, & Shaelia Wilcox**. Southern Virginia University. Sponsored by Dr. Alison Caldwell-Andrews. [See abstract **1A2**]
- 9:00 AM - 9:12 AM Mindfulness Applications effects on College Students General Well-Being, Psychological Distress, Job Strain, And Mindfulness when Adhering to a Recommended 10 minute Daily Meditation. **Dylan Torbush**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Neil Schmitzer-Torbert. [See abstract **1A3**]
- 9:15 AM - 9:27 AM Holy Altruism. **Cristin Colston**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Katherine Daniels. [See abstract **1A4**]

Session 1B | Room #2

- 8:30 AM - 8:42 AM Nucleus Accumbens Microstructure Mediates the Relationship between Obesity and Eating Behavior in Adults. **Amjad Samara, Zhaolong Li, Jerrel Rutlin, Cyrus A. Raji, Peng Sun, Sheng-Kwei Song, & Tamara Hershey**. Washington University in St. Louis. Sponsored by Dr. Sarah Eisenstein. [See abstract **1B1**]
- 8:45 AM - 8:57 AM The Effects of External Ratio Rewards on Productivity. **Abigail Lynch**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract **1B2**]
- 9:00 AM - 9:12 AM Instagram and Body Comparison, Self-Esteem, and Body Image. **Jennings Tacosik, Madison Kidder, Kayla Smith, & Logan Rowles**. Huntington University. Sponsored by Dr. Rebekah Benjamin. [See abstract **1B3**]
- 9:15 AM - 9:27 AM Impressions of Others on their Preparatory Behaviors. **Cheyenne Zimmerman**. Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito. [See abstract **1B4**]

Session 1C | Room #3

- 8:30 AM - 8:42 AM Ego-orientation and The Dark Triad in Student Athletes. **Chuck Moore**. Hanover College. Sponsored by Dr. Sandra Collins. [See abstract **1C1**]
- 8:45 AM - 8:57 AM COVID-19's Impact on Young Adult Mental Health and the Role of Coping Strategies as Moderators. **Kaleb Wood**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. [See abstract **1C2**]
- 9:00 AM - 9:12 AM How Trauma & Counseling Impacts Life Satisfaction. **Kristin R. Dubois**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract **1C3**]
- 9:15 AM - 9:27 AM What's That? Distractions in Online Learning. **Chris Graham, Lexi Blackburn, Isabel Monnett, & Hunter Fields**. Franklin College. Sponsored by Dr. Jamie Bromley. [See abstract **1C4**]

Session 1D | Room #4

- 8:30 AM - 8:42 AM Measuring the Effects of Moral Distress on Burnout: A Multivariate Analysis of Physician outcomes During the COVID-19 Pandemic. **John Butler**. Thomas More University. Sponsored by Dr. Caitlin Powell. [See abstract **1D1**]
- 8:45 AM - 8:57 AM The Prisoner's Dilemma, the Dark Triad, and COVID-19: Behavior Inside and Outside the Lab. **Tyler Ralston**. Hanover College. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Saczawa. [See abstract **1D2**]
- 9:00 AM - 9:12 AM Self-Awareness and Impression Formation. **Kira Harris**. Washington University in St. Louis. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Strube. [See abstract **1D3**]
- 9:15 AM - 9:27 AM The Relationship Between Trauma and Perceived Social Support from the Church. **John Hulstine**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract **1D4**]

Session 2A | Room #1

- 9:40 AM - 9:52 AM Teachers' Use of Evidence-based Classroom Management Strategies. **Bayleigh Townsend**. Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. Margaret Floress. [See abstract **2A1**]
- 9:55 AM - 10:07 AM Correlates of Academic Self-Handicapping in Black Students at a Predominantly White Institution. **Catrina Beasley, Julie Suhr, & Dwan Robinson**. Ohio University. Sponsored by Dr. Julie Suhr. [See abstract **2A2**]
- 10:10 AM - 10:22 AM Narcissism and Entrepreneurship. **Max Kurkowski**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. [See abstract **2A3**]
- 10:25 AM - 10:37 AM The Effect of College Major on Criminal Profiling. **Reece McDaniel**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract **2A4**]

Session 2B | Room #2

- 9:40 AM - 9:52 AM Attachment Style as a Predictor of Job Turnover. **Kathryn Barnes**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract **2B1**]
- 9:55 AM - 10:07 AM Examining Gender Identity in Spatial Ability: Influences on Mental Rotation Tasks, Spatial Anxiety Scales, and Spatial Memory Tasks. **Alexis Detrich**. Ball State University. Sponsored by Dr. Daniele Nardi. [See abstract **2B2**]
- 10:10 AM - 10:22 AM The Duration of Positive vs. Negative Emotions. **Anya Polito & Elizabeth Ritchie**. Hanover College. Sponsored by Dr. John Krantz. [See abstract **2B3**]
- 10:25 AM - 10:37 AM The Role of Pornography Use in Sensation Seeking and Sexual Aggression. **Ramzi Maarouf**. Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis. Sponsored by Dr. Melissa A. Cyders. [See abstract **2B4**]

Session 2C | Room #3

- 9:40 AM - 9:52 AM Investigating Relationships Between Types of Narcissism and Racial Colorblindness. **Jeremy Hargraves**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. [See abstract **2C1**]
- 9:55 AM - 10:07 AM Caffeine, Sleep, and Grades. **Sophia Finizia**. Kent State University, Geauga. Sponsored by Dr. Julie Evey. [See abstract **2C2**]
- 10:10 AM - 10:22 AM "I do not want to talk about my diet." Women and Body Image: Assertive Dialogue. **Emily Glassman**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract **2C3**]
- 10:25 AM - 10:37 AM Relationship between Substance Use, Depression, and Anxiety. **Samantha Knutsen**. Lake Superior State University. Sponsored by Dr. Kesong Hu. [See abstract **2C4**]

Session 2D | Room #4

- 9:40 AM - 9:52 AM The Depression-Cognition Link in Late Childhood. **David Steinberger**. Washington University in St. Louis. Sponsored by Dr. Deanna Barch. [See abstract **2D1**]
- 9:55 AM - 10:07 AM The Relationship Between Absent-Minded Smartphone Use and Belief in Repeated Falsehoods. **Jared Baker**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract **2D2**]
- 10:10 AM - 10:22 AM Event-Memory and Emotion Related to COVID-19. **Megan Bunyer**. University of Wisconsin-Platteville. Sponsored by Dr. Kameko Halfmann. [See abstract **2D3**]
- 10:25 AM - 10:37 AM How the Perception of Commitment Issues is Affected by Neuroticism and Parental Divorce. **Davalyn York**. Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito. [See abstract **2D4**]

Session 3A | Room #1

- 10:50 AM - 11:02 AM Negative Feedback and Aggressive Responses Online. **Nathan Orecchio, Sydney Geiger, & Paola Cuervo**. Huntington University. Sponsored by Dr. Rebekah Benjamin. [See abstract **3A1**]
- 11:05 AM - 11:17 AM The Relationship between Parenting Styles and Anxiety in College Students. **Kaitlyn Revell**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract **3A2**]
- 11:20 AM - 11:32 AM Co-sleeping V.S Non-co-sleeping. **Bridgett Goodlett**. Hanover College. Sponsored by Dr. Stephen Dine Young. [See abstract **3A3**]
- 11:35 AM - 11:47 AM Empathizing and Systematizing in Children: A Midwestern Sample. **Ashton Rodriguez, Isaiah Proctor, & Levi Steele**. Lincoln Christian University. Sponsored by Dr. Violeta Cone. [See abstract **3A4**]
- 11:50 AM - 12:02 PM Perceptions of Conflict Management in Relationships. **Shae Page**. Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito. [See abstract **3A5**]

Session 3B | Room #2

- 10:50 AM - 11:02 AM Bursting Those Thought Bubbles: Utilizing Video Games to Improve Learning. **Desiree Nichols, Tyler Percifield, Andrew Elixman, & Joshua Alford**. Franklin College. Sponsored by Dr. Jamie Bromley. [See abstract **3B1**]
- 11:05 AM - 11:17 AM The Effect of Teaching Interventions on Participant's Ability to Detect Doublespeak. **Makenzie Wendel & Gabrielle Campbell**. Hanover College. Sponsored by Dr. Stephen Dine Young. [See abstract **3B2**]
- 11:20 AM - 11:32 AM Athletic Identity and Mental Well-Being. **Jackson Garrett & Andy Walsh**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Eric Olofson. [See abstract **3B3**]
- 11:35 AM - 11:47 AM Skills for Living with Loss. **Emily McNeil**. University of Missouri, St. Louis. Sponsored by Dr. Ann Steffen. [See abstract **3B4**]

Session 3C | Room #3

- 10:50 AM - 11:02 AM Evaluating Undergraduate Students' Attitudes Toward Ex-offenders. **Kaitlyn Lawson**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract **3C1**]
- 11:05 AM - 11:17 AM Potential Relationships between Anxiety and Exercise on Working Memory. **William Barquin**. Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell. [See abstract **3C2**]
- 11:20 AM - 11:32 AM The Impact of COVID-19 Precautionary Measures on Eating Behaviors. **Taylor L. Hurley**. Northern Kentucky University. Sponsored by Dr. Kathleen Fuegen. [See abstract **3C3**]
- 11:35 AM - 11:47 AM Perceived Self-Efficacy and the Proportion of Online Classes: A Correlational Study. **Jared Frank and Nate Skowron**. Hanover College. Sponsored by Dr. Kate Snyder. [See abstract **3C4**]

Session 3D | Room #4

- 10:50 AM - 11:02 AM The Effect of Age and Virtual Competency on Online Counseling. **Chloe Moakler & Ian Waldrop**. Hanover College. Sponsored by Dr. Sandra Collins. [See abstract **3D1**]
- 11:05 AM - 11:17 AM The Effects of Sleep on Anxiety in College Students. **Jacob Fisher**. Southern Virginia University. Sponsored by Dr. Jeffery Batis. [See abstract **3D2**]
- 11:20 AM - 11:32 AM Contributions from Resting State Functional Connectivity and Familial Risk to Early Adolescent-Onset MDD: Results from the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development Study. **Yuqi Cai & Nourhan M. Elsayed**. Washington University in St. Louis. Sponsored by Dr. Deanna M. Barch. [See abstract **3D3**]
- 11:35 AM - 11:47 AM The Relationship Between Transformational Leadership and Psychological Safety and the Moderating Role of Group Prototypicality. **Donald Schuch**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. [See abstract **3D4**]

Session 4A | Room #1

- 1:15 PM - 1:27 PM But I Didn't Do Anything: How Does Society Define Emotional Infidelity? **Regin Dean**. Hanover College. Sponsored by Dr. Kate Snyder. [See abstract **4A1**]
- 1:30 PM - 1:42 PM Interaction of Prosocial and Selfish Lies. **Alexis L. Haverland**. Thomas More University. Sponsored by Dr. Caitlin Powell. [See abstract **4A2**]
- 1:45 PM - 1:57 PM Collaborative Gameplay's Effect on Mental Health During the COVID-19 Pandemic. **Conner J. Brens**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. [See abstract **4A3**]
- 2:00 PM - 2:12 PM Perceptions of Male and Female Combat Veterans With and Without PTSD. **Makalah Koeberlein**. Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito. [See abstract **4A4**]

Session 4B | Room #2

- 1:15 PM - 1:27 PM Online versus In-Person Administration of Psychological Tests. **Makayla Miller**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract **4B1**]
- 1:30 PM - 1:42 PM The Relationship Between Family Alcohol Use, Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and Emotion. **Grant Fairchild**. Lake Superior State University. Sponsored by Dr. Kesong Hu. [See abstract **4B2**]
- 1:45 PM - 1:57 PM Perceptions of Mental Illness. **Dayna Dale & Hannah Ortman**. Hanover College. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Saczawa. [See abstract **4B3**]
- 2:00 PM - 2:12 PM Instagram Images: The Impact on a woman's body image and self-esteem. **Macie Dungan, Natalie Weber, Jessica Hearne, & Jarrett Caster**. Franklin College. Sponsored by Dr. Jamie Bromley. [See abstract **4B4**]

Session 4C | Room #3

- 1:15 PM - 1:27 PM Effect of Parental Overprotection on Child Overcontrol. **Mingjia Chen**. Washington University in St. Louis. Sponsored by Dr. Kirsten Gilbert. [See abstract **4C1**]
- 1:30 PM - 1:42 PM Face Masks and Frustration: The Effects of Facial Covering on Human Emotional Perception. **Andrew Cauldwell, Samuel Fair, & Nick Davit**. Huntington University. Sponsored by Dr. Rebekah Benjamin. [See abstract **4C2**]
- 1:45 PM - 1:57 PM A Champion Mindset: The Effects of Positive Self-Talk on Performance in Collegiate Athletes. **Matthew Conrad**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract **4C3**]
- 2:00 PM - 2:12 PM The Impact of Media Consumption on the Perception of Crime. **Mikali Marks & Jordyn Golde**. Hanover College. Sponsored by Dr. John Krantz. [See abstract **4C4**]

Posters

1:15 PM – 3:25 PM

- The Effects of COVID-19 on the Co-parenting Relationship. **Tyler Dearing**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Eric Olofson. [See abstract **P01**]
- Testing the Impact of Scientific Versus Emotional Appeals to Increase Compliance to COVID-19 Measures. **Eric Lakomek**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Neil Schmitzer-Torbert. [See abstract **P02**]
- The Effects of Stimulating and Calming Breathing Techniques on Working Memory. **Ashlyn Yoder, Colt Mann, & Roenick Gray**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley. [See abstract **P03**]
- The Impacts of Pranayama Breathing on Perceived Chronic and Acute Stress. **Alexandra J. Solomon, & Gretchen M. Ruffa**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown. [See abstract **P04**]
- How Stress Effects College Student-Athlete Performance. **Maddie G. Baumer & Austin D. Fennewald**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley. [See abstract **P05**]
- Personality Traits and Anxiety Levels of Individuals Who Experienced the Autonomous Sensory Meridian Response (ASMR). **Natalie Nowak**. Lake Superior State University. Sponsored by Dr. H. Russell Searight. [See abstract **P06**]
- Self Esteem and Burnout: Implications in College Athletics. **Andrea Gray & Lexi Basler**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley. [See abstract **P07**]
- The Effect of Synthesized Voice on Effort and Recall in Cognitively Stressful Situations. **Thomas W. Morris, Jatana L. Boggs, & Katelyn L. McClure**. Eastern Kentucky University. Sponsored by Dr. Hung-Tao M. Chen. [See abstract **P08**]
- The Role of Personality in Coping with the COVID-19 Pandemic. **Morgan Diehl, Katherine Bloom, William Martin, Hailey Wilson, & Ben VanHoogstrate**. Westminster College. Sponsored by Dr. Abby Coats. [See abstract **P09**]
- The Relationship Between Social Media Use, Body Image, and Psychological Adjustment Among Emerging Adults. **Lena Walker**. Lake Superior State University. Sponsored by Dr. H. Russell Searight. [See abstract **P10**]

- Indirect Persuasion to Activate the Businessperson Social Identity in an Environmental Issues Context. **Lydia Cain**. Westminster College. Sponsored by Dr. David Jones. [See abstract **P11**]
- Individual Differences Among College Athletes. **Savannah Jefferis-Henriques, Rebecca Thomsen, & Corinna Jones**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown. [See abstract **P12**]
- Examining the Effects of High Risk vs Low Risk Sports on GPA. **Kase Lawson**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Neil Schmitzer-Torbert. [See abstract **P13**]
- Protective Factors and Delinquent Behaviors as a Predictor of Academic Resilience in College Students. **Carly J. Clonts & Ryhia R. Stevenson**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown. [See abstract **P14**]
- How Statistical Influences Decision Making. **Karree Martin**. Lake Superior State University. Sponsored by Dr. Kesong Hu. [See abstract **P15**]
- Morality and Ethical Decision Making on Perception of Criminal Behavior. **Ahilyn Aceves-Cortes, Hannah Polinske, & Skyler Williams**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown. [See abstract **P16**]
- The Effects of Body-Image Priming on the Long-Term Memory of Undergraduate Students with Disordered Eating Habits. **Delilah Gadd, Madison Clayton, & Mackenzie Harris**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown. [See abstract **P17**]
- Relationship between superstitions and rituals among college athletes. **Pierre-Luc Veillette**. Lake Superior State University. Sponsored by Dr. H. Russell Searight. [See abstract **P18**]
- Long-term Effects of Second-Generation Antipsychotics on Sucrose Consumption and Preference. **Madison Gilbert**. Louisiana State University. Sponsored by Dr. Paul Soto. [See abstract **P19**]
- Influence of Individual College Experiences on Mental Health and Drug Use. **Alexis Scott, Cassi Sanford, & Mihael Kirby**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley. [See abstract **P20**]
- The Impact of Stigma on Help-Seeking Behavior. **Hinza Malik**. Hollins University. Sponsored by Dr. Caroline Mann. [See abstract **P21**]

- Adverse Childhood Experiences and Adult Sexual Practices. **Emily Pentecost**. Lake Superior State University. Sponsored by Dr. H. Russell Searight. [See abstract **P22**]
- Examining the associations between material hardship, internalizing symptoms, and white matter connectivity in adolescents. **Sohini A. Pandit, Felicia A. Hardi, Leigh G. Goetchius, Vonnie C. McLoyd, Colter Mitchell, Nestor L. Lopez-Duran, & Luke W. Hyde**. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Sponsored by Dr. Christopher Monk. [See abstract **P23**]
- The Impact of Childhood Maltreatment on Adolescence: Engagement in Rule-Breaking Behavior. **Rachael K. Rich**. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Sponsored by Dr. Daniel P. Keating and Dr. Edward D. Huntley. [See abstract **P24**]
- Mental Health Perceptions. **Lauren Ward**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar. [See abstract **P25**]
- Empathy: Perception of the Depressed Classmate. **Larke Tyler, Doris Pirmantgen, Loren Etris, & Morgan Diehl**. Westminster College. Sponsored by Dr. Ryan Brunner. [See abstract **P26**]
- Opinions on Police Interaction Among College Students. **Bariweremelloo Anue, Micheal B. Lamkin, & Courtney R. Meinhardt**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley. [See abstract **P27**]
- Effects of Type and Topic of New Exposure on the Illusion of Knowledge. **Blake A. Juerling**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Eric Olofson. [See abstract **P28**]
- The Relationship Between Substance Use, Adverse Childhood Experiences, and Resilience. **Sarah Schornack**. Lake Superior State University. Sponsored by Dr. Kesong Hu. [See abstract **P29**]
- A Program Evaluation of NAMI's IDOC Presentation. **Rebekah Sherwood & Alexis Clark**. University of Indianapolis. Sponsored by Dr. Jordan Sparks Waldron. [See abstract **P30**]
- Other-race Effect in Emotional Face Recognition in Four Emotions. **Shelby Martell**. Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell. [See abstract **P31**]
- Does a High Sugar Diet Increase the Negative Effects of Stress on Cognitive Performance? **Canton Terry**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Neil Schmitzer-Torbert. [See abstract **P32**]

Session 5A | Room #1

- 2:25 PM - 2:37 PM Herbal Drink Benefits for College Students Attention and Mood. **Allison Frazier, Orion Maxfield, & Zach Wheatley**. Southern Virginia University. Sponsored by Dr. Alison Caldwell Andrews. [See abstract **5A1**]
- 2:40 PM - 2:52 PM The Effect of Gender and Emotional Expression on Leadership Evaluations of Student Officers. **Faith Evers**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract **5A2**]
- 2:55 PM - 3:07 PM The Role of Internal and External Factors Which Influence College Students Alcohol Consumption During a Global Pandemic. **Lauren Haus**. Miami University Ohio. Sponsored by Dr. Rose Marie Ward. [See abstract **5A3**]
- 3:10 PM - 3:22 PM The Truth of Labeled Gifted Student Burnout. **Mayavellie P. Bochas & Ireland C. Dollar**. Hanover College. Sponsored by Dr. Kate Snyder. [See abstract **5A4**]

Session 5B | Room #2

- 2:25 PM - 2:37 PM The Impact of Early Trauma on Cognitive Function in Adulthood. **Jordana Zackon**. Washington University in St. Louis. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Oltmanns. [See abstract **5B1**]
- 2:40 PM - 2:52 PM The Effect of Social Media Platform on Users Ability to Discern Real and Fake News. **Jacqueline Richard, Natalie Hurley, Maria Hasnerl, & Daniel Goggans**. Franklin College. Sponsored by Dr. Jamie Bromley. [See abstract **5B2**]
- 2:55 PM - 3:07 PM The Relationship Between Internalized Stigma and Religiosity. **Debra Eisenhofer**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract **5B3**]
- 3:10 PM - 3:22 PM Effect of College Students' Perceptions of Helicopter and Autonomy Supportive Parenting on Students' Academic Self-Efficacy: The Role of Causal Attributions. **Jeffrey C. Inman**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Eric Olofson. [See abstract **5B4**]

Session 5C | Room #3

- 2:25 PM - 2:37 PM The Personality Psychopathology Five (PSY-5) and Related Internalizing, Externalizing, and Thought Dysfunction Difficulties in an Adolescent Residential Treatment Sample. **Jacob Brown & Megan A. Keen**. Ball State University. Sponsored by Dr. Tayla T.C. Lee. [See abstract **5C1**]
- 2:40 PM - 2:52 PM Remembering Grandmother's Cooking: Do Smells Help Us Remember Stimuli? **Haley Stults**. Hanover College. Sponsored by Dr. John Krantz. [See abstract **5C2**]
- 2:55 PM - 3:07 PM Effects of COVID-19 on the Perceived Anxiety and Coping Mechanisms of Undergraduate College Students. **Kaylee Spinner**. Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell. [See abstract **5C3**]
- 3:10 PM - 3:22 PM Emotional Expression in Young Adults: Predicting General Distress. **S. Rebekah Corwin**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract **5C4**]

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Abstracts

1A1**Sleep Disorders as a Precursor to Parkinson's Disease: An Archival Study.****Megan Moran**

Anderson University, Anderson, IN 46012

Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

There is evidence that pre-existing REM behavior disorder is a predictor of Parkinson's disease (PD); however, research surrounding other common sleep disorders is limited. This study examines the relationship between pre-existing sleep apnea, insomnia, and restless leg syndrome (RLS) as precursors to PD. The study uses archival data from respondents with and without PD participating in the Michael J. Fox Foundation's Fox Insight Study. The first hypothesis that pre-existing sleep apnea, insomnia, and RLS would predict incidence of PD, will be examined by a logistic regression. The second hypothesis that age of diagnosis for pre-existing sleep apnea, insomnia, and RLS would be predictive of age of diagnosis of PD, found significance in a multiple regression for both the overall model and each of the individual predictors ($p < .01$). Based on the results of this study, this area of research deserves more attention and further experimental studies.

1A2**Anxiolytic Herbal Drink and College Students' Anxiety.****Orion Maxfield, Tayler Wolfe, Allison Frazier, Zachary Wheatley, Micaela MacFarlane, & Shaelia Wilcox**

Southern Virginia University, Buena Vista, VA 24416

Sponsored by Dr. Alison Caldwell-Andrews

This study examined the effect of ReNue, an herbal drink with anxiolytic properties, in college students. Twenty-three students from Southern Virginia University volunteered to participate in this IRB-approved study and provided informed consent. Volunteers were randomly assigned to three groups differing in how much ReNue drank each day. Participants completed the Hamilton Anxiety Scale (HAM-A) every night as well as ratings of how quickly ReNue reduced anxiety, whether or not they had an anxiety attack that day, how well they thought ReNue worked and how many drink packets they used. Results showed that 55% of times ReNue was taken, participants rated it as helping reduce anxiety within the first 15-30 minutes; 19% rated it as helpful within 15 minutes. There was also an effect over time (repeated measures ANOVA) indicating that ReNue reduced anxiety over time from baseline to day 5 ($p=0.014$). These results support the use of ReNue as one method to reduce anxiety in college students.

1A3**Mindfulness Applications effects on College Students General Well-Being, Psychological Distress, Job Strain, And Mindfulness when Adhering to a Recommended 10 minute Daily Meditation.****Dylan Torbush**

Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933

Sponsored by Dr. Neil Schmitzer-Torbert

Commercial mindfulness apps, such as HeadSpace, could be effective in promoting general well-being, reducing psychological distress and job strain. In order to investigate these effects, I sampled 33 male undergraduates from Wabash College. Participants completed measures of mindfulness, stress, anxiety, and academic strain and were then assigned to either use the Headspace app or a waitlist for a 5-week long intervention. Adherence was estimated using weekly emails to participants in the Headspace group, and after 5 weeks, participants completed the survey measures again. I hypothesized that HeadSpace would increase mindfulness, decrease stress, improve general well being, and lower school strain. Using the HeadSpace app will help with the positive effects seen with meditation and more specifically adherence would show to have a generally more stronger effect with the positive results.

1A4**Holy Altruism.****Cristin Colston**

University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712

Sponsored by Dr. Katherine Daniels

Religiousness and spirituality can influence thoughts, choices, and behavior (Annis, 1976; Sachdeva et al., 2009; Ward & King, 2018). Though religious and spiritual values promote the occurrence of altruistic behavior, prior studies have suggested that participating in a religious or spiritual organization does not lead to more altruistic behavior regardless of how often a person participates or attends organized religious events (Annis, 1976; Bennett & Einolf, 2017; Sachdeva et al., 2009; Ward & King, 2018). The purpose of this study is to explore church attendance and its impact on situational altruistic behavior responding across changing seasonal effects. In accordance with previous research, it is hypothesized that participants who attend church frequently and those who do not are equally likely to act altruistically. However, it is hypothesized that seasonal changes will cause differences in altruistic responses.

1B1**Nucleus Accumbens Microstructure Mediates the Relationship between Obesity and Eating Behavior in Adults.**

Amjad Samara, Zhaolong Li, Jerrel Rutlin, Cyrus A. Raji, Peng Sun, Sheng-Kwei Song, & Tamara Hershey

Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63130
Sponsored by Dr. Sarah Eisenstein

Basal ganglia regions regulate reward processing and are implicated in obesity. We examined basal ganglia microstructure in adults with and without obesity using diffusion basis spectrum imaging (DBSI) and analyzed putative imaging markers of neuroinflammation. We had 46 participants (25 with obesity). People with obesity had smaller caudate and larger nucleus accumbens (NAcc) volumes; lower DBSI fiber fraction (reflecting axonal/dendrite density) in NAcc and putamen; higher DBSI non-restricted fraction (reflecting edema) in NAcc and caudate; and higher DBSI restricted fraction (reflecting cellularity) in putamen (all $p \leq 0.01$). Behaviorally, increased emotional and reward eating were related to lower NAcc axonal/dendrite density and greater edema (all $p \leq 0.002$). NAcc microstructure mediated the links between emotional eating and body adiposity. We present evidence that microstructural abnormalities in basal ganglia, especially in NAcc, relate to obesity and eating behavior in adults.

1B2**The Effects of External Ratio Rewards on Productivity.**

Abigail Lynch

Anderson University, Anderson, IN 46012
Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

This study assesses the effects of external rewards on speed and accuracy in the completion of a task; productivity was observed. The relationships between conscientiousness, speed, and accuracy were also examined. The participants ($n=38$) were undergraduate students who completed a mirror star tracing activity over the course of three, five-minute trials. Once completed, they filled out a survey to acquire basic demographic information and employment history. Embedded within the survey was the Ten-Item Personality Inventory. The researcher hypothesized that speed would decrease for a fixed reward and increase for a variable reward; also predicted was that accuracy would increase for a fixed reward and decrease for a variable reward. The exploratory hypothesis predicted that speed and accuracy would improve with high conscientiousness levels. The hypotheses were not supported. Included are comparisons of these results to past findings as well as suggestions for future research.

1B3**Instagram and Body Comparison, Self-Esteem, and Body Image.**

Jennings Tacosik, Madison Kidder, Kayla Smith, & Logan Rowles

Huntington University, Huntington, IN 46750
Sponsored by Dr. Rebekah Benjamin

Instagram, a widely used social media outlet, has been shown to have effects on the mental well-being of its users. Researchers have found that users' daily lives can be altered by using the app, but more importantly, their psychological well-being can also be negatively and positively affected. This led us to question whether the amount of time spent on Instagram and the types of accounts followed could be associated with self-esteem, body image, and body comparison. In this study we examined the relationship between the variables through survey responses from participants. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between Instagram use (time spent on Instagram) and self-esteem, body image, and body comparison.

1B4**Impressions of Others on their Preparatory Behaviors.**

Cheyenne Zimmerman

Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920
Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito

Our perceptions of others can be influenced by many factors, including clothing, personality traits, and even mental health. For risk-averse individuals, uncertainty can be challenging. One example that causes anxiety for many is the possibility of climate-change-induced natural disasters. Risk-averse individuals might deal with the anxiety they experience from such uncertainty by engaging in preparatory behaviors—they prepare to overcome in the event a disaster occurs. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three groups (somewhat prepared, moderately prepared, and extremely prepared for natural disasters) and read three-character stories of various individuals. It was hypothesized that participants would rate the most prepared individuals as being more risk-averse; and the level of preparatory behaviors would affect perceived trustworthiness, emotional stability, and neuroticism. Data collection is ongoing. One-way between-subjects ANOVA will be used to analyze the data.

1C1**Ego-orientation and The Dark Triad in Student Athletes.****Chuck Moore**

Hanover College, Hanover, IN 47243

Sponsored by Dr. Sandra Collins

This study looked at the connection of ego-orientation and the Dark Triad Scale in student athletes. It was predicted that student athletes that ranked themselves higher in their particular sport would also score high on the ego-orientation and Dark Triad Scale. 184 participants completed an online survey that included general questions such as age, gender, and what sport the individual participates in. The online survey also included the levels of orientation scale and the Dark Triad Scale. Results showed that there was a positive correlation between ego-orientation and the Dark Triad. However, there was no correlation between ego-orientation and task-orientation, or task-orientation and the Dark Triad. There was also a statistical significance between the means for males and females in the Dark Triad and ego-orientation, with males being higher as well as the means for athletes that participated in individual and team sports for the Dark Triad and task-orientation with participants in individual sports scoring higher.

1C2**COVID-19's Impact on Young Adult Mental Health and the Role of Coping Strategies as Moderators.****Kaleb Wood**

Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933

Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton

During the COVID-19 pandemic, ongoing research from the CDC has reported a serious worsening of mental health outcomes, with young adults aged 18-24 years old reporting a disproportionate increase in mental health challenges (Czeisler et al., 2020). This study seeks to expand upon the emerging research regarding COVID-19's impact on the mental health of young adults, as well as examine the extent to which different coping strategies may impact mental health outcomes. Participants were asked to complete a number of scales measuring COVID-19 exposure, symptoms of depression and anxiety, and frequency of engaging in a variety of coping behaviors, among others. While data analysis is currently underway, we expect to observe increased rates of mental health challenges similar to previous research. Additionally, we expect adaptive coping behaviors will be correlated with fewer mental health challenges, while maladaptive coping strategies may be correlated with worse mental health outcomes.

1C3**How Trauma & Counseling Impacts Life Satisfaction.****Kristin R. Dubois**

Anderson University, Anderson, IN 46012

Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

Trauma is something that impacts many individuals in today's society, and I wanted to see if it impacted an individual's life satisfaction. I also wanted to see if life satisfaction was higher if someone went to counseling. This study looked at if an individual had been through trauma, what their satisfaction was like in different areas in their life, and if they went to counseling or not. A total of 41 university students participated by taking a survey that took around five minutes to complete. The results of this study showed that a majority of participants had been through trauma, but only around 60 percent had attended counseling. There was no significant difference in life satisfaction based on prior trauma or attending counseling. More research should be done using a larger, diverse sample.

1C4**What's That? Distractions in Online Learning.****Chris Graham, Lexi Blackburn, Isabel Monnett, & Hunter Fields**

Franklin College, Franklin, IN 46131

Sponsored by Dr. Jamie Bromley

As online courses become more relevant, it is important to understand how to improve student comprehension and diminish distractions. Research showed that physical distractions were highly detrimental to student comprehension during online lectures (Blasiman et al., 2018). In Kane et al. (2017), they found that mind wandering about issues unrelated to the topic produced a negative correlation to thoughts about the lecture and comprehension. For the current study, it was hypothesized that student comprehension would be negatively impacted by the distractions in video lectures. A video lecture on fish care was created with added noise distractions. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three conditions: low, high, or no distraction noise. Participants took a pretest before viewing the video and then a posttest. They also completed the Big Five Personality Inventory and a survey about online learning preferences. A one-way ANOVA test was used to analyze the data.

1D1**Measuring the Effects of Moral Distress on Burnout: A Multivariate Analysis of Physician Outcomes During the COVID-19 Pandemic.****John Butler**

Thomas More University, Crestview Hills, KY 41017

Sponsored by Dr. Caitlin Powell

This study seeks to measure the moderating effects of moral distress on burnout. Using survey data sourced from physician social media groups, this study has currently over 400 responses and survey collection is still ongoing. In addition to the effects of burnout, this study will also be using structural equation modeling (SEM) to examine the effects of coping, emotional labor, perceived organizational support, and sociodemographic variables. We hypothesize that moral distress will mediate these factors in the incursion of burnout. Additionally, we hypothesize that sociodemographic factors will play key roles in variables such as emotional labor and perceived organizational support. Preliminary findings will be presented and discussed as part of the presentation.

1D2**The Prisoner's Dilemma, the Dark Triad, and COVID-19: Behavior Inside and Outside the Lab.****Tyler Ralston**

Hanover College, Hanover, IN 47243

Sponsored by Dr. Mary Saczawa

The Prisoner's Dilemma has long been used to examine interpersonal interactions in social contexts (Dorough & Glöckner 2019), yet minimal research has examined if Prisoner's Dilemma behavior corresponds with expected behavior in an analogous situation. The COVID-19 pandemic provides such a situation; this study explores the relationship between Prisoner's Dilemma behavior, reported behavior during the COVID-19 pandemic, and Dark Triad traits (Deutchman & Sullivan 2018). Participants (n=36) completed a 14-round session of the Prisoner's Dilemma, then took a survey covering Dark Triad scores, attitudes and behavior regarding COVID-19, and political affiliation. Contrary to hypothesized effects, COVID-19 attitudes and behavior were not predicted by Prisoner's Dilemma actions or by political affiliation, and personality did not predict Prisoner's Dilemma actions. The results from this study provide insight into individual differences and their role in social behavior.

1D3**Self-Awareness and Impression Formation.****Kira Harris**

Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63130

Sponsored by Dr. Michael Strube

This study explored whether self-awareness of traits causes more extreme evaluations of others who have or conspicuously do not have those traits. Participants reflected on a personality trait in themselves or in a neutral acquaintance. They read social media posts supposedly from students looking for a roommate, and the posts contained information suggesting their authors had the participant's reflection trait, the opposite of that trait, or one of four other traits. Participants rated the likability of each potential roommate. People with positive traits were rated as more likable than people with neutral or negative traits, and people with neutral traits were rated as more likable than people with negative traits. There was no evidence that self-reflection on traits exaggerates evaluations of others with those traits. These findings suggest that evaluative judgements of traits are more important than other contextual factors such as self-awareness when forming impressions.

1D4**The Relationship Between Trauma and Perceived Social Support from the Church.****John Hulstine**

Anderson University, Anderson, IN 46012

Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

Trauma and Perceived Church Social Support. John T. Hulstine. Sponsored by Dr. Stull. Anderson University, Anderson Indiana, IN 46012. This correlational research study examined the variables of trauma and perceived church social support. The participants (n = 68) were all recruited from a small, liberal arts university. All participants received a survey that was composed of questions from a trauma questionnaire and an adapted measure of social support. The researcher hypothesized there would be a relationship between trauma and perceived church social support. The exploratory hypothesis was supported with the finding of a negative medium correlation ($r = -.31, p = .03$). Furthermore, participants reported high perceptions of church support and 19 participants reported having experienced at least one event of trauma. Findings will be assessed and compared with prior literature.

2A1**Teachers' Use of Evidence-based Classroom Management Strategies.****Bayleigh Townsend**

Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920

Sponsored by Dr. Margaret Floress

Thirty-nine teacher observations (either live or from past experience) were completed for this study. Consultants used a standardized classroom observation tool (The Five in 20 tool) to collect data on teachers' use of five different evidence-based classroom management strategies. Results indicated that teachers most often used two out of the five evidence-based strategies: maximizing structure and establishing teacher expectations. In addition, consultants reported that the observation tool was acceptable and easy to use.

2A2**Correlates of Academic Self-Handicapping in Black Students at a Predominantly White Institution.****Catrina Beasley, Julie Suhr, & Dwan Robinson**

Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701

Sponsored by Dr. Julie Suhr

This study explored gender and first-generation (FG) differences in factors associated with trait self-handicapping (SH) for black students at a predominantly white institution (PWI). SH is any act or choice of performance setting that enhances the ability to excuse academic failure. As part of a larger study, 136 undergraduates completed an online survey on discrimination and academic performance. We examined whether correlates of SH differ depending on gender and FG status. Low family support was related to higher SH but only for FG students. High black positive regard was related to lower SH for all males and for non-FG females. For male FG higher belief in an unjust world (BUW) was related to higher SH, but for female non-FG higher BUW was related to lower SH. These findings expand our understanding of variables associated with SH and how they vary by gender and FG status in black students in PWIs.

2A3**Narcissism and Entrepreneurship.****Max Kurkowski**

Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933

Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton

Widespread attention is being paid to the rise of narcissism in people and business entrepreneurs, in particular. There is a great amount of research on narcissism, however, the relationship between narcissism and entrepreneurship has hardly been studied. Recent research suggests that entrepreneurial intent (one's ambition to start a company) is positively correlated with grandiose narcissism, a trait characterized by feelings of superiority, entitlement, and a lack of concern for others. However, that research has not controlled for self-esteem, which tends to correlate positively with both narcissism and entrepreneurial intent; has not assessed vulnerable narcissism (a more emotionally unstable form of narcissism); and has not investigated the role of risk propensity in the link. The purpose of the current study is to test all three of these while replicating previous work on entrepreneurship and narcissism. One hundred participants completed an online survey, and data analysis are ongoing. The results will be interpreted with a focus on how self-esteem and risk propensity help explain the link between narcissism and entrepreneurial intent. I hypothesize that individuals high in narcissism will have higher levels of entrepreneurial intention, being more likely to start a company.

2A4**The Effect of College Major on Criminal Profiling.****Reece McDaniel**

Anderson University, Anderson, IN 46012

Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

The purpose of this study was to examine if the ability to create a criminal profile differed based on college major. Previous research has looked at how well professional criminal profiles do compared to current law enforcement and other groups in creating profiles for violent crimes. It was hypothesized that national security majors will create a more accurate profile than the other majors. The participants will include juniors and seniors from a small midwestern Christian university. The five groups will be: a control group comprised of differing majors, a national security group, an education group, a psychology group, and a criminal justice group. The control group will be given only a profile questionnaire while the four other majors will be asked to read a criminal case study and then given the profile questionnaire. The results and discussion will be presented.

2B1**Attachment Style as a Predictor of Job Turnover.****Kathryn Barnes**

Anderson University, Anderson, IN 46012

Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

Attachment style is correlated with a variety of issues people face in their daily lives. It can make it harder to connect with others and establish an emotional attachment with those around you. The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between attachment style and job turnover, an area that has been understudied as related with attachment style. There were 109 participants gathered from around the United States (63% female), ages 23 and older. All participants were given a web-based survey that included the Primary Attachment Style Questionnaire and three questions regarding job turnover. The results showed that among all attachment styles and types of job turnover, the only significant correlation was between secure avoidant attachment style and considering leaving a job, therefore, the hypothesis was partially supported. In conclusion, insecure attachment style does not predict whether a person is more likely to leave their job.

2B2**Examining Gender Identity in Spatial Ability: Influences on Mental Rotation Tasks, Spatial Anxiety Scales, and Spatial Memory Tasks.****Alexis Detrich**

Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306

Sponsored by Dr. Daniele Nardi

Much of the research on spatial cognition focuses on sex differences found among certain tests of spatial ability. However, little to none of the research considers the role of gender identity in spatial abilities. Gender identity, the internal identification and expression of gender, differs from sex as sex is assigned at birth and can differ from how an individual later identifies. As little research exists on the measurement of individual high in masculine or feminine traits but who do not hit the threshold for gender incongruence with their sex, this study aims to address how varying levels of masculinity and femininity in individuals may influence performance on spatial ability tasks. Mental rotation tasks, spatial anxiety scales and object-location memory tasks were selected for the spatial ability tasks and the GERAS was used to assess levels of masculinity and femininity. Data collection will cease mid-March so interpretation of data will be completed after this date.

2B3**The Duration of Positive vs. Negative Emotions.****Anya Polito & Elizabeth Ritchie**

Hanover College, Hanover, IN 47243

Sponsored by Dr. John Krantz

The current research aims to expand on existing research on emotion duration, especially research on emotion duration under different conditions. Most of the research found that attentiveness to one's emotions decreased the duration of negative emotions and increased the duration of positive emotions. Existing findings need to be replicated, and the non-manipulated duration of emotions needs to be measured. To address this, the current research interviewed participants (N=20) who were randomly assigned to recall either a positive event or a negative event from their life, which was followed by a neutral conversation, and the researchers coded the interview transcripts for positive and negative words to assess if happiness and/or sadness was present, and for how long. The researchers' question was how long different emotions lasted in participants' speech.

2B4**The Role of Pornography Use in Sensation Seeking and Sexual Aggression.****Ramzi Maarouf**Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis,
Indianapolis, IN 46202

Sponsored by Dr. Melissa A. Cyders

Pornography use has increased dramatically over the past several years, and especially so with the conditions brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic. The purpose of this study is to better understand how pornography use is related to the impulsive personality trait of Sensation Seeking and sexual aggression. Participants (N = 345, 63.5% male, mean age = 37.62) took part in an online survey on Amazon's Mechanical Turk, consisting of demographic questions, the UPPS-P Impulsive Behavior Scale, Pornography Use Scale, and the 13-item modified Sexual Experiences Survey. A series of mediation and moderated mediation analyses controlling for age and race were conducted. Findings revealed that frequency of pornography use mediated the relationship between Sensation Seeking and sexual aggression. Gender moderated the indirect relationship for Sensation Seeking, such that the relationship was more robust for individuals who identify as other genders than those who identify as male.

2C1**Investigating Relationships Between Types of Narcissism and Racial Colorblindness.****Jeremy Hargraves**

Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933

Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton

This study is investigating the link among between multiple types of Narcissism (Grandiose, Vulnerable, Collective), Racial Colorblindness Ideology (RCBI; Power Evasion and Color Evasion) and Modern Racism. Previous research from Mekawi, Todd, Yi, and Blevins (2020) have observed positive correlations between Power Evasion and Modern Racism and social dominance orientation, as well as strong negative correlations between colorblind ideology, prejudice reduction, promoting diversity, and intergroup empathy. In addition, Narcissism has been observed to be positively correlated to prejudicial behaviors and social dominance beliefs. As such, I expect colorblindness ideology to be positively correlated with narcissism and modern racism. Data collection is ongoing. Data analysis will attempt to differentiate between the multiple types of narcissism and constructs of racial colorblindness ideology and prejudice.

2C2**Caffeine, Sleep, and Grades.****Sophia Finizia**

Kent State University, Twinsburg, OH 44087

Sponsored by Dr. Julie Evey

Caffeine is a stimulant that is regularly consumed by a large amount people worldwide. Although there are many perceived benefits from using caffeine, there may be some downsides. Caffeine is shown to be correlated with lower academic performance and reduced sleep quality. Shorter sleep duration is also linked to a lower academic performance. The current study takes a correlational approach to find the strength of the relationship among sleep duration, academic performance, and caffeine intake. Data collection will be complete in the next two months. Implications of the findings will be discussed.

2C3**"I do not want to talk about my diet." Women and Body Image: Assertive Dialogue.****Emily Glassman**

Anderson University, Anderson, IN 46012

Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

One major component in women's struggle with body image is the frequency of body-related comments received from those within close proximity to the individual. The purpose of the present study is to examine the effectiveness of an interpersonal assertive communication intervention focusing on body-related conversation and issues that typically arise for people diagnosed with eating disorders. Participants were women in a residential treatment facility given a pre/post test assessing for assertiveness as well as anxiety surrounding body-related conversations and sense of security surrounding discharge from treatment. Data has been collected and results are being analyzed. Discussions within the intervention indicated one area for future research includes using these assertiveness skills while working directly with family in a therapeutic setting to give clients a voice and help identify barriers and goals.

2C4**Relationship between Substance Use, Depression, and Anxiety.****Samantha Knutsen**

Lake Superior State University, Sault Sainte Marie, MI 49783

Sponsored by Dr. Kesong Hu

Stress is associated with potential risk behaviors leading to the onset of substance use and related problems heightened during the university period. The research study was to explore the relationship between substance use, depression, and anxiety. College students (n=55) who have used illicit substances within two weeks were recruited. Participants completed three questionnaires measuring depression, anxiety, and addiction. We found that 1) substance use positive correlated with depression ($r=.437, p=.001$); 2) depression positively correlated with anxiety ($r=.671, p<.0001$), while anxiety had no correlation with substance use ($r=.095, p=.489$); 3) compared to males, females had a higher score on anxiety ($t(43)=2.60, p=.13$). There was no gender effect on addiction, $t(53) = .57, p=.571$. Together, these data converged and confirmed that despite depression and anxiety correlated with each other, substance use (perhaps also abuse) is more related to depression.

2D1**The Depression-Cognition Link in Late Childhood.****David Steinberger**

Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63130
Sponsored by Dr. Deanna Barch

It is unclear if impaired cognition (e.g., memory, learning) in depression is an underlying trait or lasting scar feature. The present study aimed to examine the prospective negative relationship between depression and cognition in late childhood. Data from the ongoing, multi-site, longitudinal Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development (ABCD) study tracked children ages 9-12. We analyzed baseline (n = 11,878) and Year 2 (n = 6571) outcomes for depression diagnosis/severity and Fluid (i.e., flexible thinking) and Crystallized (i.e., knowledge-based thinking) cognition. We tested linear mixed effects models with depression and cognition, when controlling for demographics and anxiety and nesting in family and site. We did not find strong evidence of a relation of depression to later cognition, nor of cognition to later depression. As such cognition may not always represent an important feature of depression in childhood. Future studies should identify when and why this relationship emerges.

2D2**The Relationship Between Absent-Minded Smartphone Use and Belief in Repeated Falsehoods.****Jared Baker**

Anderson University, Anderson, IN 46012
Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

Does absent-minded smartphone use impact one's susceptibility to believing repeated falsehoods? This is a vital question because encountering false information is an everyday occurrence for many, and smartphone use is here to stay. Decades of research points toward an Illusory Truth Effect, that encountering information repeatedly leads to greater perceived truthfulness. Research also suggests absent-minded smartphone use is tied to every day inattention. Additionally, some research suggests smartphone use is harmful to cognition. The expectation was that absent-minded smartphone use would correlate positively with labeling repeated falsehoods as truth. In the current experiment, involving 67 student participants, there was no statistical difference found; a difference was found in small, absolute terms. This finding has ramifications for individuals, media companies, and future research, as harmful informational dynamics must be uncovered in order to be dealt with effectively.

2D3**Event-Memory and Emotion Related to COVID-19.****Megan Bunyer**

University of Wisconsin-Platteville, Platteville, WI 53818
Sponsored by Dr. Kameko Halfmann

Emotion is speculated to relate to the accuracy and vividness of a memory. Feelings of uncontrollability, which often present during emotionally-heightened experiences, add an additional dimension of interest to this relationship. We analyzed the association between emotion, sense of control, and memory related to coronavirus 19 (COVID-19). Using the Amazon Mechanical Turk platform, we collected data from roughly 100 participants, assessing the accuracy of and confidence in memories for events surrounding COVID-19, present states of positive and negative affect, and sense of control. Participants with greater perceived control tended to have more accurate memories and those with lower levels of positive and negative affect tended to remember more. There was a positive correlation between perceived constraint and negative affect. Collected within the unique context of the COVID-19 pandemic, findings may serve to fill critical gaps in research that currently exist among these topics.

2D4**How the Perception of Commitment Issues is Affected by Neuroticism and Parental Divorce.****Davalyn York**

Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920
Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito

This study looks at the perception of others' commitment issues based on what they may know about someone else's level of neuroticism and whether those other individuals have experienced parental divorce before the age of 18. Participants are between 18-25 years of age and convenience sampling was used. Brief biographies of young adults were prepared describing the person's experience with or without parental divorce and their level of neuroticism as either high or low. Neuroticism levels were expressed in the biographies with behavioral descriptions. Thus, the study is a 2x2 between-subjects factorial design with parental divorce (parental divorce, no parental divorce) and neuroticism score (high neuroticism, low neuroticism) being the independent variables. Each participant is being randomly assigned to one of the four conditions and given two of the brief biographies for that condition to read. After each biography they are indicating their perception of the person's commitment issues. Data collection is ongoing and 2-way between-subjects ANOVAs will be used to analyze responses.

3A1**Negative Feedback and Aggressive Responses Online.****Nathan Orecchio, Sydney Geiger, & Paola Cuervo**

Huntington University, Huntington, IN 46750

Sponsored by Dr. Rebekah Benjamin

Feedback is given and received constantly, especially over online formats where communication is instantaneous. While this has allowed for many positive outcomes, this has also allowed for bullying and intolerance amongst other negative outcomes. This experiment tested the relationship between negative feedback and aggressive responses over an online format. Participants filled out a Personality Questionnaire, disguised as a predictor for future career success, on which they received feedback. The feedback was randomized between negative and positive. After receiving the feedback they completed the Go-No-Go task and a Negative Feedback Task, disguised as a Feedback form for the analysis of their questionnaire. We hypothesized that receiving negative feedback would deplete self-control, increasing the likelihood of an aggressive response.

3A2**The Relationship between Parenting Styles and Anxiety in College Students.****Kaitlyn Revell**

Anderson University, Anderson, IN 46012

Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

Parents are often put into categories such as, authoritarian, authoritative, permissive, and uninvolved parenting styles. Many believe that no one parent fits into a single category (Heath, 2018). This study examined four-parenting styles on a continuum. The purpose of this study was to look at parenting styles and how it effects anxiety in college students. Sixty-five participants from a small, private college in the Midwest, completed the survey. A multiple regression determined 12.5% of the variance in anxiety is explained by an authoritative parenting style of the respondent's caregiver, which is statistically significant $F(1, 58) = 8.29, p < 0.01$. An additional 6.3% of the variance in anxiety is explained by an authoritarian, permissive, or uninvolved parenting style of the respondent's caregiver, which is not statistically significant $\Delta F(3, 55) = 1.43, p = 0.24$. The results show that respondents who perceived their caregiver to be authoritative experienced more anxiety.

3A3**Co-sleeping V.S Non-co-sleeping.****Bridgett Goodlett**

Hanover College, Hanover, IN 47243

Sponsored by Dr. Stephen Dine Young

Co-sleeping is simply a way of bed-sharing with you children. Does child and parent outcomes differ between families who co-sleep and those who do not? I hypothesize that families who do co-sleep have a better child-parent relationship, get more sleep per night, have less parental anxiety, and have better behaved children. A survey was distributed via the internet to both co-sleeping and non-co-sleeping parents. The survey consisted of multiple parts: 1) demographics; 2) amount of sleep; 3) parent-child relationship; parental anxiety; and child temperament. There were 50 participants in the study which consisted of 21 co-sleeping and 29 non-co-sleepers. T-tests were conducted to determine if there were any differences between co-sleepers and non-co-sleepers. None of the survey variables were statistically significant across groups. It is possible that a low sample size and a lack of precision in the measures failed to reveal differences that actually exist. It is also possible that while the outcomes of co-sleeping are not dramatic, it remains a viable choice for families who value the closeness and simplicity.

3A4**Empathizing and Systematizing in Children: A Midwestern Sample.****Ashton Rodriguez, Isaiah Proctor, & Levi Steele**

Lincoln Christian University, Lincoln, IL 62656

Sponsored by Dr. Violeta Cone

Empathy has been a topic of scientific interest for a few decades, but researchers have not achieved consensus on its nature and development. The notion of gendered differences has received growing popularity with boys being more prone to systemize and girls to empathize. The empathizing- systemizing theory proposes that these differences start early in life. We have hypothesized that these differences will be confirmed in the 4-11 age group, when parents are questioned about their children's behavior and preferences. Additionally, we expected to confirm relations of empathy to bilingualism and cultural differences, working alongside two other teams in Spain and Bulgaria. We recruited the parents of 127 children, living in the US, to fill out two questionnaires and sociodemographic data. We will present the descriptive initial results for our American sample and will draw conclusions regarding our hypotheses.

Keywords: empathy, empathizing-systemizing theory, cross-cultural psychology

3A5

Perceptions of Conflict Management in Relationships.

Shae Page

Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920
Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito

There are several components that contribute to how successful a person will be at managing conflict, especially within the context of a romantic relationship. Such things could consist of personality, the type of conflict, and the bond between the romantic partners. Said bond can be classified and categorized in the form of four adult attachment styles – fearful, secure, dismissive, and preoccupied. A person who exhibits a specific attachment style will also display a specific set of behaviors with their romantic partner. These behaviors could influence how successful a person may be at managing conflict. The purpose of this study is to determine if people will perceive a particular adult attachment style to be more successful at managing conflict over the other adult attachment styles. The study is being conducted by means of an online questionnaire. Data collection is still in progress and will be completed by the time of the conference.

3B1

Bursting Those Thought Bubbles: Utilizing Video Games to Improve Learning.

Desiree Nichols, Tyler Percifield, Andrew Elixman, & Joshua Alford

Franklin College, Franklin, IN 46131
Sponsored by Dr. Jamie Bromley

Previous studies examined how video games affect executive functions, but significantly less has been investigated about the influences on long-term memory. Prins et al. (2013) and DAVIS et al. (2015) investigated computer game training and its influence on symptoms of learning disabilities such as Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), while the present study investigated the influence of popularized games on specifically ADHD-like symptoms. The present study hypothesized that popular game stimuli would have an influence on the long-term memory abilities of individuals that display higher levels of ADHD-like symptoms. The game "Bubble Shooter" was employed as the main stimulus. The Perceived Stress Questionnaire, word recall lists and math-based distractor tasks were administered pre- and post-stimuli to compare results. The Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale V1.1 (ASRS-V1.1) was used to determine groups and an independent samples t-test was used to analyze the data.

3B2

The Effect of Teaching Interventions on Participant's Ability to Detect Doublespeak.

Makenzie Wendel & Gabrielle Campbell

Hanover College, Hanover, IN 47243
Sponsored by Dr. Stephen Dine Young

This study investigates the linguistic phenomenon of doublespeak (i.e., phrases that include distortions intended to misinform), particularly euphemisms (i.e., mild words substituted for objectionable words). It was hypothesized that people's ability to identify and correctly interpret euphemisms will be increased if they are taught how to approach language analytically or if contextual information is provided. A survey exposing participants to euphemisms was distributed online. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three conditions: condition 1—no intervention; condition 2—analytical teaching intervention; condition 3—additional context provided. All conditions were then asked to respond to a series of euphemistic terms in regard to their: 1) truthfulness; 2) deceitfulness; and 3) objectionability. A one-way ANOVA was used to compare the three conditions for each of these three dependent variables. There were no statistically significant results. The implications of these findings will be discussed.

3B3

Athletic Identity and Mental Well-Being.

Jackson Garrett & Andy Walsh

Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933
Sponsored by Dr. Eric Olofson

Athletic identity is an individual's identification with an athletic role. Social connectedness is how connected does an individual feel. Mental well-being is the overall feeling of mental health symptoms felt over a period of time. What is the relationship between athletic identity and mental well-being in college athletes, and how does social support change that relationship? I hypothesized that if one has a high athletic identity and social support then they will have a high mental well-being. I also hypothesized that if an athlete has a low athletic identity and low social support then they will have a low mental well-being. Hypothesis three is that if an athlete has low athletic identity and high social support then they will have a low mental well-being. Hypothesis four is that if an athlete has low athletic identity and high social support then they will have a high mental well-being.

- 3B4**
Skills for Living with Loss.
Emily McNeil
 University of Missouri-St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63121
 Sponsored by Dr. Ann Steffen
- Grief is a normative but highly life changing experience. Bereavement may disrupt one's life as well as alter the way in which one lives and takes care of oneself. By approaching an individual's grief as unique, specific skills and goals can be created to assist them in the midst of their new life. Specific skills and goals include engaging in self-care, developing a routine, and staying connected to others. Through the development of specific skills, one can learn to live with the losses experienced as well as take care of their physical and mental well-being. This talk will focus on the presenter's experience during a directed study project conducted in the Fall of 2019. In this project, the presenter assisted with the revision of the "Living with Loss" module for a treatment workbook for later-life depression (to be published in Oxford University Press' Treatments that Work Series). This 2nd edition involves turning a traditional therapy protocol into a series of culturally responsive and accessible handouts and worksheets using behavioral, cognitive and emotional regulation strategies.
- 3C1**
Evaluating Undergraduate Students' Attitudes Toward Ex-offenders.
Kaitlyn Lawson
 Anderson University, Anderson, IN 46012
 Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull
- Reentry for ex-offenders is a relevant problem. There are different factors that influence success when an ex-offender tries to reenter society. Society's attitudes toward ex-offenders have been found to influence reentry, with prior exposure to ex-offenders being found to significantly influence one's attitude. Undergraduate students will be making decisions that impact ex-offenders, so evaluating their attitudes is important. The current study looked at undergraduate student attitudes specifically toward ex-offenders, and differences in attitudes based on major, as well as the relationship between prior exposure and attitudes. The results implicated that a higher level of exposure was not significantly related to one's attitude about ex-offenders, which is contradictory to prior studies. More research needs to be done in this area. The results for how majors influenced attitudes proved interesting as well.
- 3C2**
Potential Relationships between Anxiety and Exercise on Working Memory.
William Barquin
 Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920
 Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell
- This study will assess potential relationships between anxiety and exercise on working memory. Questionnaires that have been used in previous studies will be used to assess general anxiety and general physical activity levels. Participants will then complete a digit span task to assess working memory. We expect that participants with higher levels of anxiety and lower physical activity levels will perform worse on the working memory task than those with lower levels of anxiety and higher physical activity levels. Data collection is still in progress.
- 3C3**
The Impact of COVID-19 Precautionary Measures on Eating Behaviors.
Taylor L. Hurley
 Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, KY, 41099
 Sponsored by Dr. Kathleen Fuegen
- This study investigates predictors of disordered eating behaviors. Seventy-nine primarily Caucasian participants (19 males and 59 females with a mean age of 20.3) completed surveys measuring social support, coping mechanisms, attachment style, COVID-19 precautions, living situation, childhood trauma, and disordered eating behaviors. Analysis revealed a positive correlation between childhood trauma levels and disordered eating behaviors as well as a positive correlation between the coping mechanism self-blame and disordered eating behaviors. Analysis also revealed a positive correlation between social support and attachment style as well as a negative correlation between anxious attachment and disordered eating behavior. There was no significant interaction between living situation/COVID precautions and perceived social support or disordered eating behaviors.

3C4**Perceived Self-Efficacy and the Proportion of Online Classes: A Correlational Study.****Jared Frank and Nate Skowron**

Hanover College, Hanover, IN 47243

Sponsored by Dr. Kate Snyder

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, online education has become a necessity. This creates a need to understand what factors influence motivation for online learning. One important component of motivation, self-efficacy, is the perception of one's abilities towards achieving a particular outcome. We examined the correlation between proportion of online classes and self-efficacy, hypothesizing that a negative correlation between self-efficacy and the proportion of coursework that is online compared to face-to-face will be negative and moderated by class standing. We found no statistically significant correlation and no statistically significant moderator; the correlation did not vary by lowerclass (first year, sophomore) and upperclass (junior, senior).

3D1**The Effect of Age and Virtual Competency on Online Counseling.****Chloe Moakler & Ian Waldrop**

Hanover College, Hanover, IN 47243

Sponsored by Dr. Sandra Collins

Due to COVID-19, health professionals have had to make a switch to virtual services for their clients. Many therapists are now only conducting therapy virtually. This study examined the willingness of people to reach out for mental health services both in person and virtually, with a focus on the individual's age and level of stigma. A total of 157 individuals answered an online questionnaire on their views of mental health and therapy. The strength of the stigma was compared to the individual's age. The researchers expected to find that older age groups had a stronger stigma surrounding mental health care than younger individuals. When comparing stigma to age, the results showed that there was a significant positive correlation. This study also found that willingness to seek online mental health services are correlated.

3D2**The Effects of Sleep on Anxiety in College Students.****Jacob Fisher**

Southern Virginia University, Buena Vista, VA 24416

Sponsored by Dr. Jeffery Batis

In 2018, 63% of college students reported feeling overwhelming anxiety (American College Health Association, 2018). Online surveys were used to obtain sleep duration and participants were asked to obtain 8 hours of sleep a night for a 2 month time period. The State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) Form T (Spielberger et al., 1983) quantified anxiety (low: 0-17, moderate: 18-24, high: 25-60). Survey data was obtained first between February 24, 2020 and March 9, 2020 (initial survey) then once more between April 29, 2020 and May 18, 2020 (post survey) from 142 enrolled students at one academic institution. Anxiety decreased the most in the students that improved from <7 hours to 7-9 hours (mean=-8.92, n=27), followed by the students that stayed at 7-9 hours (mean=-3.72, n=86), and decreased the least in the students that stayed at <7 hours (mean=-0.66, n=29). These results indicate that improvement to 7-9 hours of sleep a night was significant in decreasing anxiety in college students.

3D3**Contributions from Resting State Functional Connectivity and Familial Risk to Early Adolescent-Onset MDD: Results from the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development Study.****Yuqi Cai & Nourhan M. Elsayed**

Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63130

Sponsored by Dr. Deanna M. Barch

Family history of Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) is a robust predictor of MDD onset. We examined the relationship between familial risk for depression and resting state functional connectivity (rsFC) alterations within the default mode network (wDMN) and between the DMN and the left/right hippocampus (DMN-LHIPP/DMN-RHIPP) to the risk for early adolescent MDD onset. This study included 9403 youth aged nine to eleven with resting-state functional MRI. MDD measures included Child Behavior Checklist and Kiddie Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia. Familial risk for depression was determined from family history screen. We found negative wDMN rsFC in association with current and past depression. Familial risk interacted with wDMN rsFC to relate to past MDD diagnosis and current depressive symptoms. Our study reveals that altered wDMN rsFC in youth at familial risk for depression may be related to increased risk for early-adolescent MDD, but longitudinal studies are needed.

3D4**The Relationship Between Transformational Leadership and Psychological Safety and the Moderating Role of Group Prototypicality.****Donald Schuch**

Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933

Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton

The purpose of this study was to expand upon research investigating the relationship between transformational leadership and psychological safety (PS) scores of group members. We examined this link by introducing a moderating variable, group prototypicality. We randomly assigned one subject to be the leader of the group and to lead a group activity in either a transformational or non-transformational/control manner. We also manipulated how prototypical of the group the leader was perceived to be. After the subjects engaged in the group activity, all participants completed measures of PS and leader style. While data collection is ongoing, I expect that leader prototypicality will moderate the relationship so that in the prototypical condition members will report high PS despite leadership style but will only report high PS in the nonprototypical condition when the leader uses a transformational style. If confirmed, the results will shed new light on how to promote psychological safety.

4A1**But I Didn't Do Anything: How Does Society Define Emotional Infidelity?****Regin Dean**

Hanover College, Hanover, IN 47243

Sponsored by Dr. Kate Snyder

While emotional infidelity is a widely acknowledged form of infidelity within romantic relationships, little research has been conducted to better understand and define it as a separate concept from its physical and sexual counterparts. I sought to define the perceived boundaries of emotional infidelity through an experimental vignette study. I asked if judgments of emotional infidelity would vary by frequency of meeting (frequent: weekly, infrequent: monthly), length of meetings (recent: three months, longstanding: year), and secrecy (secret or transparent), hypothesizing strongest ratings for secret, longstanding, frequent meetings. I used a within subjects, forced choice design. The sample size was made up of 157 participants (range: 18-76, SD = 14.7). Notable results from this study include a main effect of both length and secrecy, as well as a significant length \times secrecy interaction.

4A2**Interaction of Prosocial and Selfish Lies.****Alexis L. Haverland**

Thomas More University, Crestview Hills, KY 41017

Sponsored by Dr. Caitlin Powell

The purpose of this study was to determine if telling a lie, selfish or prosocial, leads to more stress when it is a bigger lie rather than a white lie as well as how personality could determine responses to the various conditions. Forty-seven participants took an online survey through SurveyMonkey. Participants first took a personality test. Participants wrote a paragraph from a prompt and read a poorly written paragraph. Participants were then asked to provide feedback on either their own essay or the essay which they read. In the big lie condition, participants were told that the essays with the feedback would win a prize. The results showed that there was no significant effect between emotions and stress on telling a lie. When telling a selfish lie, a significant interaction showed that participants lower in conscientiousness reported more stress than those with high conscientiousness. These results indicated that there is no difference in amount of stress when telling a lie.

4A3**Collaborative Gameplay's Effect on Mental Health During the COVID-19 Pandemic.****Conner J. Brens**

Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933

Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton

This study investigates whether collaborative video game play provides a buffer against the mental health decline that is associated with social isolation during the COVID-19 pandemic. Participants responded to three online surveys (2 weeks between each survey) that contained questions regarding their quantity and type of video game play, mental health symptoms (i.e., depression and anxiety), quantity of real world socialization, and additional variables that could be related to both game play and mental health (e.g., drug/alcohol use, academic/other workload, etc.). Data collection is ongoing. We predict a correlation between quantity of collaborative videogame play and better mental health scores, controlling for other factors, suggesting that the collaborative play substitutes for in-person interaction that is being forsaken (or forbidden) in the wake of COVID-19. If realized, the result would suggest a possible mechanism for overcoming depression and anxiety related symptoms during a period of social isolation.

4A4**Perceptions of Male and Female Combat Veterans With and Without PTSD.****Makalah Koeberlein**

Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920

Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito

Returning home from a combat zone may be a complete culture shock for some military veterans because there tends to be an expectation among some in the general public that many veterans might be returning with mental illness. Because of these expectations, people may perceive veterans in a different way. This study is designed to examine how trustworthy male and female combat veterans, with and without PTSD, might be perceived to be. The information gained for this survey will further the understanding of perceptions of veterans with PTSD. A 2-way between-subjects factorial design is being implemented. We are currently collecting data, but it is hypothesized that those who are described as combat veterans with PTSD will be perceived as less trustworthy when the veteran are women compared to when the veterans are men; however, for combat veterans described as not having PTSD, perceived trustworthiness will not differ greatly between male and female veterans.

4B1**Online versus In-Person Administration of Psychological Tests.****Makayla Miller**

Anderson University, Anderson, IN 46012

Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

Online administration of psychological assessments is a growing need and possibility, due to the ongoing technological advancements of society and the appearance of COVID-19. Many benefits have been found for online administration of psychological assessments for both mental health professionals and those needing mental health services. This experiment compared online and in-person administrations of a cognitive test and self-reported measure of distress. A total of 37 participants were randomly assigned to an online experiment group or an in-person experiment group. A cognitive test was administered followed by a general mental health self-report measure. Results were consistent with the majority of the previous research on online administration, demonstrating no difference in scores based on assessment administration. Online administration of assessments is a growing viable option for mental health professionals.

4B2**The Relationship Between Family Alcohol Use, Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and Emotion.****Grant Fairchild**

Lake Superior State University, Sault Sainte Marie, MI 49783

Sponsored by Dr. Kesong Hu

The current study was to examine the relationship between family alcohol use history, early adverse childhood experience (ACE), and emotion amongst undergraduate students. Participants completed two questionnaires measuring ACE, anxiety, and a demographic questionnaire. We have four main findings: 1) compared to those from families without alcohol history, students from families with alcohol history showed higher scores on ACE ($t(101) = 3.62, p < .001$); 2) early adverse experience predicts individuals' anxiety ($r = .367, p < .0001$); 3) there is no significant difference on anxiety measurement between students from families with or without alcohol history ($t(101) = 1.61, p = .110$); 4) female students showed higher scores on both ACE ($t(62) = 3.01, p < .001$, corrected), and anxiety measurement ($t(110) = 4.05, p < .001$). These data perhaps indicate that the family's alcohol history relates to the adverse childhood experience, which leads to anxiety, and females are more vulnerable to the family alcohol use environment.

4B3**Perceptions of Mental Illness.****Dayna Dale & Hannah Ortman**

Hanover College, Hanover, IN 47243

Sponsored by Dr. Mary Saczawa

The main purpose for this study is to see how people from different regions of the US, different generations, and people with different exposure levels to mental health perceive others with mental illnesses differently. Participants ($n = 202$) were highly varied in regards to age (range = 18-75), urbanicity (rural = 21%, suburban = 38%, urban = 11%), and the amount of exposure to or education about mental health they had. We measured our results using ANCOVA to compare different categories with each other. We found that younger generations had less stigma towards others with mental illnesses than older generations, and people with more previous exposure to mental health were also more accepting of others with mental illnesses.

4B4**Instagram Images: The Impact on a woman's body image and self-esteem.****Macie Dungan, Natalie Weber, Jessica Hearne, & Jarrett Caster**

Franklin College, Franklin, IN 46131

Sponsored by Dr. Jamie Bromley

Many images are not realistic in terms of how they are presented. Filters can alter images' appearances to represent one's best self. Females often compare themselves to others and can negatively impact their self-esteem and body image (Kleemans et al., 2018; Veldhuis et al., 2020). This study focused on whether knowing an image was manipulated on Instagram would impact a female's body image and self-esteem. Female participants were randomly assigned into two groups that received different instructions, but both groups were shown identical images. The experimental group was told the images were enhanced while the control was told the images were not. Participants rated the images based on perceived attractiveness and other variables. Participants completed two separate scales: Heatherton State Scale (Heatherton & Polivy, 1991) and Beyond Body Image State Scale (Cash et al., 2002) before and after viewing the images. Independent-sample t-tests were conducted on JASP.

4C1**Effect of Parental Overprotection on Child Overcontrol.****Mingjia Chen**

Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63130

Sponsored by Dr. Kirsten Gilbert

Overprotective parenting behaviors, providing excessive protection when children are not under stress, are shown to be associated with development of child anxiety symptoms. While overprotective parenting behaviors can posit higher risk of anxiety in children, certain traits in children, namely being overcontrolled, are also associated with development of anxiety and other psychiatric disorders. In children, excess amounts of self-control can lead to perfectionistic, critical and compulsive checking tendencies, and has been shown to be maladaptive. The current study investigated the interaction between observed overprotective parenting behaviors and child overcontrol. Results indicated a significant interaction between observed overprotective parenting behaviors and childhood overcontrol predicting increased child overcontrol two years later. Longitudinally, overcontrolled children who have parents with higher level overprotective parenting behaviors tend to become more overcontrolled.

4C2**Face Masks and Frustration: The Effects of Facial Covering on Human Emotional Perception.****Andrew Cauldwell, Samuel Fair, & Nick Davit**

Huntington University, Huntington, IN 46750

Sponsored by Dr. Rebekah Benjamin

Given the ubiquity of masks in the current climate, this study was critical in understanding the well-being of the population. The COVID-19 pandemic and quarantine periods demonstrated the need for research on emotional satisfaction for individuals interacting with face coverings. In this study we analyzed the research on human emotional perception and whether it is negatively affected by face coverings. Our conducted research included participants from two different universities, had them view specific stimuli and then respond to them. The stimuli were two middle-aged individuals either wearing or not wearing masks, and they displayed the six universal emotions at varying intensities.

4C3**A Champion Mindset: The Effects of Positive Self-Talk on Performance in Collegiate Athletes.****Matthew Conrad**

Anderson University, Anderson, IN 46012

Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

Positive self-talk is a mental technique in which a person talks to oneself with the goal of motivating or instructing oneself in something. This technique is recommended for athletes to enhance performance, enhance peak flow, and increase results during injury rehabilitation. The current study looked at the effect of positive self-talk on overall performance, as well as "bounce back" performance, in female NCAA Division III basketball athletes. The athletes were given a pretest to collect performance scores, as well as self-talk scores (Self-Talk Questionnaire and Self-Talk Scale). Then they underwent a three-week intervention phase. After the intervention was complete, performance and self-talk was measured again. Data analysis showed a strong correlation between self-talk scores and "bounce back" performance, $R = -0.995$, $p = 0.03$. (measured in cold hand occurrences). Future studies should further investigate the "cold hands" phenomenon.

4C4**The Impact of Media Consumption on the Perception of Crime.****Mikali Marks & Jordyn Golde**

Hanover College, Hanover, IN 47243

Sponsored by Dr. John Krantz

The increasing amount of media consumption has contributed to an overall negative perception of crime in our society. In addition, dimensions of personality can also impact the way an individual views crime. The current study will focus on how specific media platforms and personality are related to the perception of crime. We used the Big Five Test to measure personality, a self-designed media consumption survey, and a self-designed crime perception survey to determine if there is a correlation between specific media platforms, dimensions of personality, and negative perceptions of crime. We expect both people who score high in neuroticism, and people who consume news channels more than any other media platform to have a more negative perception of crime. The implications of these findings will be discussed.

5A1**Herbal Drink Benefits for College Students Attention and Mood.****Allison Frazier, Orion Maxfield, & Zach Wheatley**

Southern Virginia University, Buena Vista, VA 24416

Sponsored by Dr. Alison Caldwell Andrews

This study examined the effect of CinneMate, an herbal drink containing herbs with properties that aid sustained attention and mood, on college students who, on average, reported difficulties sustaining attention. We recruited 30 students from Southern Virginia University. The SVU IRB approved this study and each volunteer gave their consent. Of the 30 students who initially agreed to complete the study, 11 continued to the collection of baseline information. Of the 11 volunteers, most were women (99%) and their average age was 20. Each participant completed the Beck's Depression Inventory (BDI), the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire and three Psych Toolkits attention simulations: the Sustained Attention to Response Task with feedback (SART 2), the Attentional Blink Paradigm and the Mental Rotation Task, at three points during the 6-week study. Results will be collected prior to the presentation date.

5A2**The Effect of Gender and Emotional Expression on Leadership Evaluations of Student Officers.****Faith Evers**

Anderson University, Anderson, IN 46012

Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

Male traits such as aggression are commonly associated with leadership traits; thus, it would be expected that females who wish to embody leadership traits should express male-associated traits. However, based on the Role Congruity Theory, if a female were to express a trait that is not associated with their gender role then it is expected that society will view them more negatively. This within-subject experiment examined that double-bind, specifically examining differences in leadership effectiveness ratings of student leaders based on the gender of the leader and emotional expression of anger. Results were tested by using a 2x2 ANCOVA. After controlling for participant gender and scenario order, there was no interaction between gender and emotion expression; however, females (vs males) overall were seen as more effective and leaders expressing anger (vs no emotion) were seen as least effective. Future research is needed to further examine gender differences in leadership ratings.

5A3**The Role of Internal and External Factors Which Influence College Students Alcohol Consumption During a Global Pandemic.****Lauren Haus**

Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056

Sponsored by Dr. Rose Marie Ward

Alcohol is a public health problem among college students. The purpose of this study is to better understand what factors amplify problematic alcohol consumption among college students during a global pandemic. Previous research has linked problematic alcohol consumption to locus of control, drinking motives, and depression such that high levels of the aforementioned factors relate to higher levels of alcohol consumption. However, it is unknown if the relationship between these factors persist during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The data will be collected from a mid-sized, midwestern university using snowball sampling methods. This study will be using the Drinking Related Internal External (DRIE) Locus of Control Scale, DMQ-R Drinking Motives Questionnaire-Revised, and the Helplessness, Hopelessness, and Haplessness (HHH) scale to determine what type of factors influence the desire to drink. It is expected that internal factors will influence drinking during a global pandemic more so than external factors. The data collection is ongoing, and the implications of this study are to understand why one might increase their drinking habits during a global pandemic to assist in alcohol prevention in college students.

5A4**The Truth of Labeled Gifted Student Burnout.****Mayavellie P. Bochas & Ireland C. Dollar**

Hanover College, Hanover, IN 47243

Sponsored by Dr. Kate Snyder

Common stereotypes placed upon gifted students by society have been associated with negative outcomes such as social failure and burnout (Solano, 1987). The purpose of this study was to see the differences of stress levels between labeled gifted students compared to those who were not labeled within their first semester of college. This study is aimed at analyzing the possible correlation of the ongoing semester on stress levels of the students through looking at secondary data 625 students from a large midwestern university enrolled in an engineering program. Our findings show that although between Week 1 and Week 14 of the semester, stress increased; however there was no Gifted \times Time effect. This means that students who had been previously labeled as gifted did not experience a greater increase in stress than those who had not.

5B1**The Impact of Early Trauma on Cognitive Function in Adulthood.****Jordana Zackon**

Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63130

Sponsored by Dr. Thomas Oltmanns

Prior literature indicates that childhood trauma can adversely impact cognition later in life. The current study examines the long-term impact of early trauma on cognitive performance. Data was taken from the St. Louis Personality and Aging study, a longitudinal study which investigates personality and health in an aging population. The dataset includes the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire and the Traumatic Life Events Questionnaire, a short-term verbal recall test, the NEO Personality inventory, and demographic information. Analyses found that, after including covariates, higher instances of physical abuse and neglect were correlated with worse verbal recall. This relationship was not present for sexual abuse, emotional abuse, or emotional neglect. Big Five personality traits will be assessed as moderating factors for the relationship between trauma and short-term verbal recall. The present and potential findings pose the need for early cognitive intervention for victims of trauma.

5B2**The Effect of Social Media Platform on Users Ability to Discern Real and Fake News.****Jacqueline Richard, Natalie Hurley, Maria Hasnerl, & Daniel Goggans**

Franklin College, Franklin, IN 46131

Sponsored by Dr. Jamie Bromley

The current study investigated news on social media. Pennycook et al. (2019) examined analytical reasoning scores and belief in news items while Bago et al. (2020) considered the effect that deliberation times have on belief in news items. Both studies informed the design of the current research. There were three hypotheses. The first hypothesis was that the social media platform used would effect perceived accuracy of content shared. The second was that political orientation would effect perceived accuracy of news headlines related to BLM. The third was that participants that show color-blind racial attitudes would rate real news about BLM as fake news. Participants viewed news headlines in one condition (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, or control) and rated the perceived accuracy using a Likert scale. Then participants completed the CoBRAS (Neville et al., 2000), a political affiliation scale, a social media survey, and demographics. An ANOVA was used to analyze the data.

5B3**The Relationship Between Internalized Stigma and Religiosity.****Debra Eisenhofer**

Anderson University, Anderson, IN 46012

Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

Stigma of mental illness is an important area of research, but often focuses on the negative effects of public stigma. More research is needed on the area of internalized stigma among people who have mental illnesses. In the current study, 54 undergraduate students at a Midwest liberal arts college participated by completing a web-based survey. Uniquely, in this study internalized stigma was examined in relationship to levels of religiosity for each participant. In addition to reporting religiosity, if the presence of mental illness was disclosed ($n = 23$), then participants completed the Internalized Stigma of Mental Illness questionnaire. Results will be analyzed and discussed.

5B4**Effect of College Students' Perceptions of Helicopter and Autonomy Supportive Parenting on Students' Academic Self-Efficacy: The Role of Causal Attributions.****Jeffrey C. Inman**

Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933

Sponsored by Dr. Eric Olofson

The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of maternal helicopter and autonomy supportive parenting on college students' academic self-efficacy beliefs, and the role that causal attributions of academic performance experiences plays in this relationship. College students' perceptions of parenting behaviors, academic self-efficacy, and causal attributions of academic performance were assessed through an online survey. It was hypothesized that maternal helicopter parenting would be negatively associated with positive academic self-efficacy beliefs, while autonomy supportive parenting would be positively associated with academic self-efficacy. It was also expected that internal attributions of academic performance would be positively associated with higher academic self-efficacy, while a negative association was expected for students exhibiting a tendency toward external attributions of causality.

5C1**The Personality Psychopathology Five (PSY-5) and Related Internalizing, Externalizing, and Thought Dysfunction Difficulties in an Adolescent Residential Treatment Sample.****Jacob Brown & Megan A. Keen**

Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306

Sponsored by Dr. Tayla T.C. Lee

Research supports that adolescent personality and psychopathology may be related (Tackett, 2006). These traits are malleable and potentially valuable targets for treatment when assessed effectively (Caspi & Shiner, 2008). In a sample of 122 youth in residential treatment, this study examined links between markers of personality and internalizing, externalizing, and thought related difficulties assessed by Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-Adolescent-Restructured Form Personality Psychopathology Five (MMPI-A-RF PSYS-5-r) scales and treatment records. Per correlational analyses, Negative Emotionality/Neuroticism-revised (NEGE-r) scores were significantly related to the internalizing marker, self-harm, $r = -.32$, $p < .005$. Thus, NEGE-r may be important in youth treatment due to its association with this harmful behavior. Other null results were unexpected but may reflect outcome variables containing limited variability or being underpowered to detect small effects.

5C2**Remembering Grandmother's Cooking: Do Smells Help Us Remember Stimuli?****Haley Stults**

Hanover College, Hanover, IN 47243

Sponsored by Dr. John Krantz

The connection between our sense of smell and our brain is unique compared. The olfactory system's nerves connect directly to the brain structures of the limbic system. Therefore, our sense of smell can ignite memories as well as impact our moods. While the advantage of odors and retrieving many memories have been studied, it is not clear if this advantage holds for recalling simple words. In this study, the researcher used a paired-associates paradigm to compare the ability of smells versus shapes as cues for memory. Participants would be presented either a shape or an odor paired with a word and then be asked to recall the word after being presented either the shape or odor. It was found that words paired with odors were significantly more often recalled than words paired with shape.

5C3**Effects of COVID-19 on the Perceived Anxiety and Coping Mechanisms of Undergraduate College Students.****Kaylee Spinner**

Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920

Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 may have caused some people to experience stress and anxiety due to the social distancing measures and quarantining that took place. This study compared the self-reported stress levels, anxiety, and coping mechanisms of undergraduate college students from one year ago to the time they completed the survey. We hypothesized that the students' current stress and anxiety levels would be higher than retrospective reports from before the pandemic, and that students would be more likely to use avoidant-coping mechanisms to cope with the stress caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 101 undergraduate students were surveyed. The results indicated that there was no significant change between the perceived stress and anxiety from 1 year ago to the time of study completion. Self-distraction, emotional support, humor, and acceptance were found to be statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$).

5C4**Emotional Expression in Young Adults: Predicting General Distress.****S. Rebekah Corwin**

Anderson University, Anderson, IN 46012

Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

The purpose of this research study is to examine the connection between emotional suppression, emotional inhibition and general distress, measured as a combination of stress, anxiety, and depression. Many research studies about emotional suppression and inhibition have been done with children because they are appropriate emotional strategies. In adults, these emotional strategies become maladaptive and are associated with lower rates of life satisfaction (McKae & Gross, 2020). A survey of 50 college students was conducted to determine if emotional inhibition and suppression predict general distress. The Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale was used to assess the level of general distress and the Multidimensional Experiential Avoidance Questionnaire was used to assess levels of suppression, inhibition, and distress endurance. Although together they explained a significant amount of variance, emotional inhibition and suppression were not significant predictors of distress, but distress endurance did predict distress. Future research is needed to focus on the benefits of positive emotional expression strategies.

P01**The Effects of COVID-19 on the Co-parenting Relationship.****Tyler Dearing**

Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933

Sponsored by Dr. Eric Olofson

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected everyone in one way or another. This study sought out to determine if added stress due to the ongoing pandemic affected the co-parenting relationship. A total of 50 participants (31 moms and 19 dads) completed the co-parenting survey. However, correlations were found between different variables such as education, income, and the co-parenting variables. The data analysis showed that stress from the COVID-19 pandemic did not significantly impact the co-parenting relationship $t=1.241$, $p>0.05$. The interaction was not seen for stress and co-parenting pre-COVID-19 on co-parenting during COVID-19, $t= 1.241$, $p>0.05$. Future research should focus on different mechanisms affected by the COVID-19 pandemic that are not included in this study. Future research should also explore the long-term impacts of COVID-19 on the co-parenting relationship.

P02**Testing the Impact of Scientific Versus Emotional Appeals to Increase Compliance to COVID-19 Measures.****Eric Lakomek**

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Sponsored by Dr. Neil Schmitzer-Torbert

To address the threat of COVID-19, public health officials pushed for behavioral interventions to limit spread. However, not all individuals have adopted these recommendations, leading to low compliance levels. This study aims to identify whether scientific research or emotional pleas are more effective at increasing compliance in non-compliant individuals. Experimental interventions included showing a video containing scientific research behind mask wearing, or a video with an emotional plea to wear a mask. Self-reported compliance level changes were reported immediately and two weeks after the video intervention. We hypothesize that non-compliant individuals will show an increase in self-reported mask wearing compliance levels after viewing the scientific video, both immediately and two weeks after intervention. Analyses are ongoing, but we hope that this research can provide insight into which behavioral interventions may be most helpful when working with non-compliant individuals.

P03**The Effects of Stimulating and Calming Breathing Techniques on Working Memory.****Ashlyn Yoder, Colt Mann, & Roenick Gray**

Drury University, Springfield, MO 65802

Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley

In recent years, research suggests breathing exercises and breathing patterns have effects on both physiology and cognition. These effects include reductions in cortisol levels, greater heart rate variability, and increased activity in various brain regions like the prefrontal cortex and the hippocampus (Bachanan, 2006; Preston & Eichenbaum, 2013; Russo et al., 2017). In addition, these have been associated with improvements in working memory, processing speeds, anxiety, and attention (Martarelli et al., 2009; Sharma et al., 2014). The current study explores the cognitive effects of both stimulating and calming breathing techniques on working memory. Participants were randomly assigned to one of two breathing exercises or a control, then tasked with completing a computerized matching game. The researchers hypothesize that those in either breathing group will outperform those in the control on the matching game. Data collection and analyses are one-going.

P04**The Impacts of Pranayama Breathing on Perceived Chronic and Acute Stress.****Alexandra J. Solomon, & Gretchen M. Ruffa**

Drury University, Springfield, MO 65802

Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown

The effects of unmanaged stress can be devastating. The inability to cope with stress can lead to a number of health concerns, including comorbid conditions like anxiety and depression which currently affect approximately 40 million people nationwide (Sapolsky, 2003). Previous studies have shown that stress takes on many forms, but most research has focused on acute and chronic forms of stress (Seegerstrom & Miller, 2004). These have historically been researched independently of one another; therefore, the current study is a direct comparative analysis examining the detrimental effects of both chronic and acute stress in college students. The acute study is a between-subjects pretest-posttest design that introduces a stressor in the form of a mental arithmetic test. The chronic condition is a between-subjects longitudinal (four week) study that utilizes a deep breathing app and collects weekly self-report data on existing chronic stress. Data collection is ongoing.

P05**How Stress Effects College Student-Athlete Performance.****Maddie G. Baumer & Austin D. Fennewald**

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Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley

College student-athletes face unique stressors that affect various aspects of their lives. Previous research has found gender differences in stress responses. Female athletes especially experience more stress throughout their student-athlete careers (Anderson et al., 2012). Male individuals tend to be less stressed and more problem solving. (Stewart, 2016). The researchers aim to study the effects that stress has on the performance of student-athletes on a puzzle construction task. The researchers hypothesized that females who are already exhibiting higher levels of stress will perform worse on the task compared to males who are less stressed. Data analysis is ongoing.

P06**Personality Traits and Anxiety Levels of Individuals Who Experienced the Autonomous Sensory Meridian Response (ASMR).****Natalie Nowak**

Lake Superior State University, Sault Sainte Marie, MI 49783

Sponsored by Dr. H. Russell Searight

The autonomous sensory meridian response (ASMR) is believed to be a sensory-affective phenomenon in which the individual experiences "tingles" in their head, chills, relaxation, and sometimes a state of low-grade euphoria. These sensations are evoked by videos that include "triggers," which can be either visual or auditory. The current study explored the association between reported ASMR experiences, personality traits and anxiety levels. The Eysenck Personality Inventory (EPI) assessed personality traits. The Autonomous Sensory Meridian Response Scale (ASMR-15) assessed whether respondents had previous ASMR experiences. To test the efficacy of an ASMR intervention, participants completed the state version of the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) before and after watching a 30 minute video designed to elicit ASMR experiences. The video's effect on anxiety reduction was limited. Associations between ASMR dimensions and personality traits will be described.

P07**Self Esteem and Burnout: Implications in College Athletics.****Andrea Gray & Lexi Basler**

Drury University, Springfield, MO 65802

Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley

College athletics have gradually progressed from being an academic extracurricular activity to a highly commercialized and professional industry (Gould & Whitley, 2009). Burnout among college athletes has increased due to these demands (Gould & Whitley, 2009). This study will look at the effects of self-esteem on stress and how this affects the burnout process. The researchers hypothesized that college athletes with lower self-esteem will perform worse on the Stroop Test as difficulty increases compared to college students who score higher on a self-esteem inventory. The Stroop Test is a color-word interference test designed to test mental processes. The test will induce various stress levels. Data analysis is on-going.

P08**The Effect of Synthesized Voice on Effort and Recall in Cognitively Stressful Situations.****Thomas W. Morris, Jatana L. Boggs, & Katelyn L. McClure**

Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY 40475

Sponsored by Dr. Hung-Tao M. Chen

Speech synthesis is increasingly being used in technologies to present information, so it is important to examine the effect of computer voice on people's cognitive effort ratings and recall performance. The current study investigated participants' recall performance and effort ratings of an audio agent when listening to a 3-part audio lecture with each part presented by either a classic audio engine, a modern audio engine, or a human voice. Participants were placed under cognitive stress while listening to each segment of the audio lecture. After each lecture segment, participants provided their effort ratings and answered recall questions. Participants rated the classic voice as demanding the most effort and the human voice as demanding the least effort. Participants also had the best recall performance in the human voice condition and the worst recall performance in the classic voice condition. These findings highlight the effects that cognitive stress has on audio learning.

P09**The Role of Personality in Coping with the COVID-19 Pandemic.****Morgan Diehl, Katherine Bloom, William Martin, Hailey Wilson, & Ben VanHoogstrate**

Westminster College, Fulton, MO 65251

Sponsored by Dr. Abby Coats

The purpose of this study was to determine the Covid-19 pandemic's effects on extraverted individuals in terms of depression and anxiety symptoms and coping mechanisms. Participants completed an online survey on google forms. It included questions from the Brief COPE scale, introversion scale, Covid-19 student stress scale, fear of Covid-19 scale, and the DASS or Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale. Based on previous research, we expected that there is a correlation between extroverted college students and developing more anxiety and depression symptoms during the Covid19 pandemic. We further hypothesized that this can be explained by a correlation of extroverted college students being more at risk for unhealthy coping mechanisms during the Covid19 pandemic. Results have implications for how college students adapt to stressful situations.

P10**The Relationship Between Social Media Use, Body Image, and Psychological Adjustment Among Emerging Adults.****Lena Walker**

Lake Superior State University, Sault Sainte Marie, MI 49783

Sponsored by Dr. H. Russell Searight

Emerging adults are spending increasing amounts of time engaged with social media. While a causal relationship has not been firmly established, research suggests that psychological distress and body image discomfort are showing concurrent increases in this population. The present study examined the associations between social media use, psychological adjustment and perceived body image among 61 (40 female, 21 male) undergraduate students from a small, public Midwestern university. Participants completed standardized scales assessing time spent on social media (a follow back questionnaire), body image (Stunkard Figure Rating Scale), current psychological distress (Langner Symptom Survey) and overall life satisfaction (Satisfaction with Life Scale). Participants reported spending an average of 24.7 hours per week on social media. The mean LSS score suggested a high level of clinically significant psychological distress. Associations with body image will be presented.

P11**Indirect Persuasion to Activate the Businessperson Social Identity in an Environmental Issues Context.****Lydia Cain**

Westminster College, Fulton, MO 65251

Sponsored by Dr. David Jones

The present study asked how targeting a social identity and indirect persuasion effects message persuasiveness. It was expected that indirect persuasion would persuade more than direct and that persuasive attempts are more effective when targeted than when generalized, and that indirect persuasion would persuade more when targeting an identity. 53 college students completed a scenario as members of a council faced with one of four agroecological research proposals. Proposals used indirect or direct persuasion and targeted business identity or no identity. Quantitative responses gauged persuasiveness with reports on what percent of the budget they would give to the proposal and how persuasive and well-presented they found it to be. Results showed that subtlety nor targeting effected persuasion levels. Failure to reject the null hypotheses may indicate a lack of undergraduate coursework for a businessperson identity and the rhetoric value of controlled counterarguments.

P12**Individual Differences Among College Athletes.**

Savannah Jefferis-Henriques, Rebecca Thomsen, & Corinna Jones

Drury University, Springfield, MO 65802

Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown

Research has shown that emotional responses to injury including sadness, isolation, irritation, and lack of motivation differ based on injury type and severity (Putukian, 2016). This study examined the mental health status and stress responses between injured and non-injured athletes. This study was a one-way design (stress exposure vs. control) and it was predicted that Galvanic Skin Responses would be higher in injured athletes than non. It was also predicted that athletes who experienced concussions would score higher on a depression inventory than those with non-concussive injuries or no injuries. Third, it was predicted that "team" athletes would demonstrate lower levels of depression than "individual" athletes. And finally, it was expected that higher scores on coping and social support inventories would predict injury recovery time and reoccurrence. Data collection and analysis are ongoing.

P13**Examining the Effects of High Risk vs Low Risk Sports on GPA.**

Kase Lawson

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Sponsored by Dr. Neil Schmitzer-Torbert

Concussions effect an estimated 1.6-3.8 million people a year (protectthebrain.org). The real-world impact that concussions have is an important area of research today. This study used archival data to relate participation in sports that are high versus low in risk for concussions to GPA. The high risk sports were football, wrestling, basketball, soccer, and lacrosse. The low risk sports were volleyball, track and field, cross country, baseball, swimming, golf, and tennis. Data from a small liberal arts college in the Midwest were examined between the fall of 2013 and fall of 2020. GPA from each student was compared semester by semester showing that low risk sports have a higher GPA, overall, compared to high-risk sports. Analyses are still ongoing, and focused on whether athletes in high-risk sports have lower GPAs when in-season, and to examine the relationship during spring and fall 2020, when athletic competitions and practices were mostly canceled.

P14**Protective Factors and Delinquent Behaviors as a Predictor of Academic Resilience in College Students.**

Carly J. Clonts & Ryhia R. Stevenson

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Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown

The present study investigated the relationships between protective factors, resiliency, motivation, and delinquency on cognitive performance. Several risk factors that contribute to early criminal offending have been identified including early substance and alcohol abuse (Powell et al., 2004). Research has also examined the efficacy of lowering the likelihood of juvenile offences through the implementation of protective factors (Bogenschneider, 1996). Resilience has been identified as a major protective factor. Most existing studies fail to simultaneously investigate delinquent behaviors and protective factors on one's ability to learn and memorize new information, which could predict educational outcomes. For the current study, participants will be randomly assigned to a memory task with positive or negative stimuli. Recall of stimuli will be compared between task conditions, and interactions with self-reported protective factors, delinquent behaviors, and GPA will also be assessed. Data is currently being collected.

P15**How Statstical Infulences Decision Making.**

Karree Martin

Lake Superior State University, Sault Sainte Marie, MI 49783

Sponsored by Dr. Kesong Hu

It is well known that emotion influences decision-making. However, it remains unknown how math ability influences dilemma solving and how anxiety modulates dilemma solving. Here we investigated the relationship between dilemma solving, math ability, and anxiety. We found that 1) compared to those who failed the dilemma question, those who succeeded with this question had a higher score on the math ability ($t(66)=2.54$, $p=.014$); 2) statistical training had no influences on dilemma question ($t(66)=.114$, $p=.91$); 3) test anxiety negatively correlated with math ability ($r=-.31$, $p=.011$), and GPA ($r=-.303$, $p=.012$), but it did not associate with dilemma-solving ($r=.001$, $p=.993$). Together, these data suggested that dilemma solving relies on math ability rather than general statistical training. Anxiety has a negative influence on math ability while no direct effect on dilemma solving.

P16**Morality and Ethical Decision Making on Perception of Criminal Behavior.****Ahilyn Aceves-Cortes, Hannah Polinske, & Skyler Williams**

Drury University, Springfield, MO 65802

Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown

There are numerous investigations regarding the effect of an individual's moral determination over various acts of conduct, with previous research indicating aspects ranging from self-righteousness (Klein & Epley, 2017) and stereotype bias with in-group favoritism (Cadsby et al., 2016) along with situational dependency (Spranca & Baron, 1991). This study examines the specificities regarding the influence of particular identity characteristics over an individual's ethical decision making of actions committed in differing scenarios. The study demonstrates how factors of a perpetrator's identity will sway an individual's moral determination of a situation regardless of circumstance. Through a posttest only one-way experimental design, the study measures personal identity characteristics of participants through a series of questionnaires. The influence of these attributes will be analyzed through their perceptions of differing moral scenarios. Data collection and analysis is ongoing.

P17**The Effects of Body-Image Priming on the Long-Term Memory of Undergraduate Students with Disordered Eating Habits.****Delilah Gadd, Madison Clayton, & Mackenzie Harris**

Drury University, Springfield, MO 65802

Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown

Memory is integral to collegiate success. Memory has also been shown to be impacted by eating habits and nutrition (Levine & Murnen, 2009). Furthermore, between 10-20% of women and 4-10% of men in college have been diagnosed with an eating disorder (Levine et al., 2018) and these persons are also being bombarded with unrealistic body images. The current research seeks to investigate the impact of body image priming on long-term memory performance in undergraduate students. It will also test for interactions with self-reported eating habits, categorized by the Eating Attitudes Test (De Sousa Fortes et al., 2014). Participants were primed with ideal body type images or neutral objects (control) to test the impact on cognitive performance. Participants were then asked to recall a list of words related to either body image or neutral objects. It was hypothesized that exposure to body image priming and/or self-reported disordered eating would relate to lessened recall. Research is ongoing.

P18**Relationship between superstitions and rituals among college athletes.****Pierre-Luc Veillette**

Lake Superior State University, Sault Sainte Marie, MI 49783

Sponsored by Dr. H. Russell Searight

Competitive athletes often engage in specific rituals, associated with superstitious beliefs, to enhance performance. From a cognitive perspective, carrying out a pre-game ritual provides athletes with a heightened sense of control over their performance. However, despite the apparent prevalence of illusory beliefs linking rituals to athletic performance, the topic has only recently been examined by sports psychologists. The current study examined the type and prevalence of performance-related superstitious beliefs (Burhmann and al. 1982) and rituals (Ciborowski, 1997) among ? (% male, % female) university athletes. In addition to examining participants' beliefs about the extent to which events are under their personal control (Rotter, 1966), possible differences between male and female as well as athletes participating in team (e.g., hockey) versus individual (e.g. golf) athletes were examined. Results indicated ...(waiting on results)

P19**Long-term Effects of Second-Generation Antipsychotics on Sucrose Consumption and Preference.****Madison Gilbert**

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Sponsored by Dr. Paul Soto

Second-generation antipsychotic (SGA) medications are prescribed in children and adolescents to treat several FDA-approved conditions and are used for off-label indications. SGA medications can increase feeding, weight gain, and alter food preferences during treatment, but it is not known whether exposure to SGA medications during critical developmental periods can lead to long-term post-drug changes in feeding and weight. The current study evaluated the long-term effects of early-life exposure to the commonly prescribed SGA medications olanzapine and risperidone on body weight and sucrose preference in adulthood. Olanzapine (3 and 6 mg/kg/day) and risperidone (1.5 mg/kg twice daily) were administered to female C57Bl6/J mice from PND 33-60. Body weights and food consumption were measured regularly during and after the treatment period. Sucrose preference and consumption were assessed in adulthood from PND 140-162 and those data are currently being analyzed. Mice treated with olanzapine and risperidone had a significantly higher weight through into adulthood (currently PND 180) than those given vehicle. This research reveals that children who are prescribed these types of drugs may experience long-term effects on weight.

P20**Influence of Individual College Experiences on Mental Health and Drug Use.****Alexis Scott, Cassi Sanford, & Mihael Kirby**

Drury University, Springfield, MO 65802

Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utlej

College is a high-risk time for mental health and substance use (Mason et al., 2014). The purpose of this study is to see the interaction between priming, emotional resilience and levels of substance use and mental health. We hypothesize (H1) that students who are primed with a journal prompt about positive college experiences will report less mental health and drug abuse issues than students who are primed with a journal prompt about negative college experiences. H2: students with lower emotional resilience will be more negatively impacted by negative priming compared to students with higher emotional resilience. Data analysis is ongoing.

P21**The Impact of Stigma on Help-Seeking Behavior.****Hinza Malik**

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Sponsored by Dr. Caroline Mann

The current research explores the impact of different types of stigma (personal, public, and peer group stigma) on help-seeking. Previous research demonstrates that public stigma is usually higher than personal stigma and that personal stigma independently influences help-seeking behavior but public stigma does not. The current study altered the stigma reference group (i.e. from "public" to "peer" group) to investigate if that would change the associations with help-seeking behavior. A total of 111 participants completed the online survey. Public stigma continued to remain significantly higher than personal stigma and was not correlated with help-seeking behavior or personal stigma. Personal stigma and perceived peer stigma were positively correlated such that participants with a lower personal stigma reported lower perceived peer stigma. Both personal stigma and perceived peer stigma were negatively correlated with help-seeking. The results can help guide future stigma reduction campaigns.

P22**Adverse Childhood Experiences and Adult Sexual Practices.****Emily Pentecost**

Lake Superior State University, Sault Sainte Marie, MI 49783

Sponsored by Dr. H. Russell Searight

Bondage/discipline and sadomasochism, also known as BDSM and kink, are erotic behaviors including physical, psychological, and sexual role-play involving a power exchange between consensual participants. Early sex researchers such as Kraft-Ebbing characterized BDSM as psychopathology. Recent surveys of BDSM practitioners found few differences in psychological distress or personality characteristics when compared with the general population. However, critics of BDSM as a variation within "normal" sexual behavior suggest that these sexual practices may be therapeutic for resolving childhood trauma. In the current study, 100 adults with a mean age of 34 years (SD = 13.3) recruited through an online platform (Prolific) completed two surveys: the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) survey and the Sadomasochism Checklist. Results indicated modest, yet statistically significant, positive correlations between submissive act frequency and ACEs. Based on participants' self-report, BDSM fantasies and behaviors appear to be relatively common.

P23**Examining the associations between material hardship, internalizing symptoms, and white matter connectivity in adolescents.****Sohini A. Pandit, Felicia A. Hardi, Leigh G. Goetchius, Vonnie C. McLoyd, Colter Mitchell, Nestor L. Lopez-Duran, & Luke W. Hyde**

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Sponsored by Dr. Christopher Monk

Poverty heightens the risk of depression and anxiety, and white matter connectivity may explain this association. However, there is limited research about this relationship in the context of material hardship and white matter connectivity. I examined the link between cumulative material hardship, anxiety/depression, and white matter connectivity between amygdala and subgenual anterior cingulate cortex. Data was collected from 161 adolescents recruited from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFCWS) at ages 1, 3, 9, and 15. Results showed that cumulative material hardship (across all timepoints) was associated with symptoms of depression and anxiety-related school avoidance at age 15. Additionally, adjusting for youth demographics, material hardship predicted overall symptoms of anxiety and generalized anxiety disorder. There was no significant effect of white matter connectivity mediating these relationships.

P24**The Impact of Childhood Maltreatment on Adolescence: Engagement in Rule-Breaking Behavior.****Rachael K. Rich**

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Sponsored by Dr. Daniel P. Keating and Dr. Edward D. Huntley

Childhood maltreatment has an extensive negative effect on the behaviors of adolescents throughout their development. Of these behaviors, externalizing behaviors like rule-breaking are of highest concern, as they may preclude juvenile justice involvement, or cement maladaptive trajectories for youth. This study investigates the link between childhood maltreatment and adolescent rule-breaking, while also evaluating the effect of two protective factors: prospective self and supportive family context. The current study used self reported childhood trauma and adolescent rule-breaking behavior responses from a larger Adolescent Health Risk Behavior Study, with 1,733 students. High levels of maltreatment were positively correlated with high levels of rule-breaking behaviors, while protective factors were negatively correlated. Our results serve to inform the development of prevention efforts for childhood maltreatment problems, and to minimize the risk of youth in the juvenile justice system.

P25**Mental Health Perceptions.****Lauren Ward**

University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712

Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar

The goal of the study was to determine if a person's perception is influenced by the age of an individual with a disorder and the type of disorder that affects him or her. Participants read one vignette that described a person of an assigned age group and a specific disorder. Participants rated their feelings towards the person depicted in the vignette given. One independent variable was the age of the person with a disorder with Adolescence and Middle-aged as the levels. The other independent variable was the type of disorder with ADHD and Bipolar Disorder as the levels. The dependent variable was the participants' emotional reactions. It was determined that a middle-aged person with a disorder is regarded with a more neutral reaction compared to an adolescent with the same disorder. There was little to no difference seen between the emotional reactions toward each disorder. The results suggest that the age of an individual with a disorder affects a person's perception.

P26**Empathy: Perception of the Depressed Classmate.****Larke Tyler, Doris Pirmantgen, Loren Etris, & Morgan Diehl**

Westminster College, Fulton, MO 65251

Sponsored by Dr. Ryan Brunner

Our aim is to study the efficacy of an intervention to reduce public stigma towards depressed individuals. Our experiment consists of participants reading a hypothetical conversation between two students about their struggling group partner. The conversation attributes five of eight depression criteria described in the DSM-5 to the group partner without including the word "depression." Participants in the experimental condition read an empathy reminder and example from the professor before the conversation. We hypothesize that exposure to the empathy reminder will cause participants to give a higher grade and feel more social closeness to the depressed student, as evaluated in the survey following the story. We also hypothesize that participants with high empathy will experience less depression stigma than those with low empathy, regardless of exposure to the intervention. Results, implications, and limitations will be discussed.

P27**Opinions on Police Interaction Among College Students.****Bariweremello Anue, Micheal B. Lamkin, & Courtney R. Meinhardt**

Drury University, Springfield, MO 65802

Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley

Undergraduate student perceptions on law enforcement are likely influenced by media, past interactions, and race. Jacobsen (2015) stated that undergraduates view the work of law enforcement officers to include aggression and force. The scenario types, community orientated policing (public/officer relationships) and traditional law enforcement (little discretion), will be introduced to determine if the type of policing effects opinions. The researchers hypothesize (H1) participants who are given the community orientated policing variable will view officers with a better opinion. (H2) Minorities will view officers with negative opinions, regardless of which set of scenarios they are given. Testing is ongoing.

P28**Effects of Type and Topic of New Exposure on the Illusion of Knowledge.****Blake A. Juerling**

Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933

Sponsored by Dr. Eric Olofson

The aim of this study is to expand upon snack news' effects on perceived and factual knowledge, and how these main effects interact with an individual's attitude strength and willingness for discussion. Snack news is a news format that covers a topic by providing a headline, short description, and picture. Previous research has found that snack news leads to increased perceived knowledge, whereas full-length articles lead to increased factual knowledge. This study manipulates the topic type between either popular (COVID-19) or unpopular (Spring Festival), and also manipulates news type as either snack news or full-length articles. It is predicted that participants exposed to popular snack news will have higher amounts of perceived knowledge, less factual knowledge, a stronger attitude, and an increased willingness for discussion of COVID-19. Those exposed to unpopular snack news are only expected to have less factual knowledge of Spring Festival since familiarity helps assess knowledge.

P29**The Relationship Between Substance Use, Adverse Childhood Experiences, and Resilience.****Sarah Schornack**

Lake Superior State University, Sault Sainte Marie, MI 49783

Sponsored by Dr. Kesong Hu

The Relationship Between Substance Use, Adverse Childhood Experiences, and Resilience Sarah Schornack Lake Superior State University, Sault Sainte Marie, MI Sponsored by Dr. Kesong Hu Substance addiction constitutes an enormous public health burden. This study investigated the effect of resilience on adverse childhood experiences (ACES) and substance use disorder (SUD). Ninety-eight participants completed four questionnaires measuring ACEs, SUD, resilience, and a demographic questionnaire. We found that 1) people who used more alcohol also used more cannabis ($r = .207, p = .041$). At the same time, there was no statistically significant correlation between alcohol and tobacco use ($r < .001, p = .997$); 2) Male participants had higher scores on resilience than female participants, $t(79) = 2.65, p = .010$; 3) Neither ACEs (the smallest $p = .115$) nor resilience (the smallest $p = .111$) had statistically significant correlations with alcohol/cannabis/tobacco use. This study suggests that substance use is far more complex than what we have thought, and if anything, the effect of resilience is limited on substance use.

P30**A Program Evaluation of NAMI's IDOC Presentation.****Rebekah Sherwood & Alexis Clark**

University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46227

Sponsored by Dr. Jordan Sparks Waldron

Law enforcement personnel frequently encounter individuals with mental health issues and can assist in providing treatment resources for them. It is important that they understand the importance of treatment for mental health and other issues surrounding mental healthcare. The National Alliance on Mental Illness – Indiana chapter (NAMI Indiana) delivers a program to the Indiana Department of Correction ("IDOC") involving personal stories from those recovering from mental illnesses. The program describes symptoms of mental illnesses, the recovery process, and stigma. In 2020, NAMI's Indiana chapter surveyed correctional officers who attended the programming (N=109). They completed questionnaires concerning their attitudes about mental health before and after the program. In this evaluation of the IDOC program, we analyzed the change in participants' attitudes from before and after hearing the personal stories, including the degree to which participants believed recovery from a mental health issue is possible. Implications and recommendations will be discussed.

P31**Other-race Effect in Emotional Face Recognition in Four Emotions.****Shelby Martell**

Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920

Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell

Because the face plays an important role in human communication, it is important to understand cultural barriers related to face recognition. Individuals tend to recognize faces of their own race more accurately and faster than other races, but this may depend on the emotional expression of the faces. The overall purpose of my project was to explore if the "other-race effect" holds true across different facial expressions of emotions for Caucasian and African American participants. Participants viewed Caucasian and African American faces showing different emotions and, after a brief distractor task, were tested on their memory of the faces mixed with other distractor faces. The hits and false alarms were measured for each participant. A 2 (race of participant; white vs. black) x 2 (race of face; white vs. black) x 5 (emotion; happiness, sadness, anger, fear, and neutral) mixed ANOVA was conducted to determine whether there is any association between the other-race effect and emotion. Results of this study were analyzing whether the other race effect is present and dependent on the race and emotion of the stimulus and race of participant.

P32**Does a High Sugar Diet Increase the Negative Effects of Stress on Cognitive Performance?****Canton Terry**

Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933

Sponsored by Dr. Neil Schmitzer-Torbert

The purpose of this study was to investigate if a high sugar diet increases the negative effects of stress on hippocampal-dependent memory using the novel object recognition (NOR) task. High sugar diets have been linked to the increased rates of several different disease, and there is increasing evidence in new studies that a diet high in sugar may also negatively affect cognitive processes such as memory. And, it is commonly supported that stress negatively affects cognition, which may interact with a high sugar diet. Rats were maintained on a standard chow diet and half were given a sugar sweetened water for six weeks. Rats were exposed to stress using restraint stress for 1-3 hours. After which they were placed in an arena and administered the NOR task to assess short term memory. For a control rats were also administered a NOR task without any induced stress. We hypothesize that the high sugar diet will impair short term memory, especially after acute stress.