



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

**Saturday, April 6, 2019**



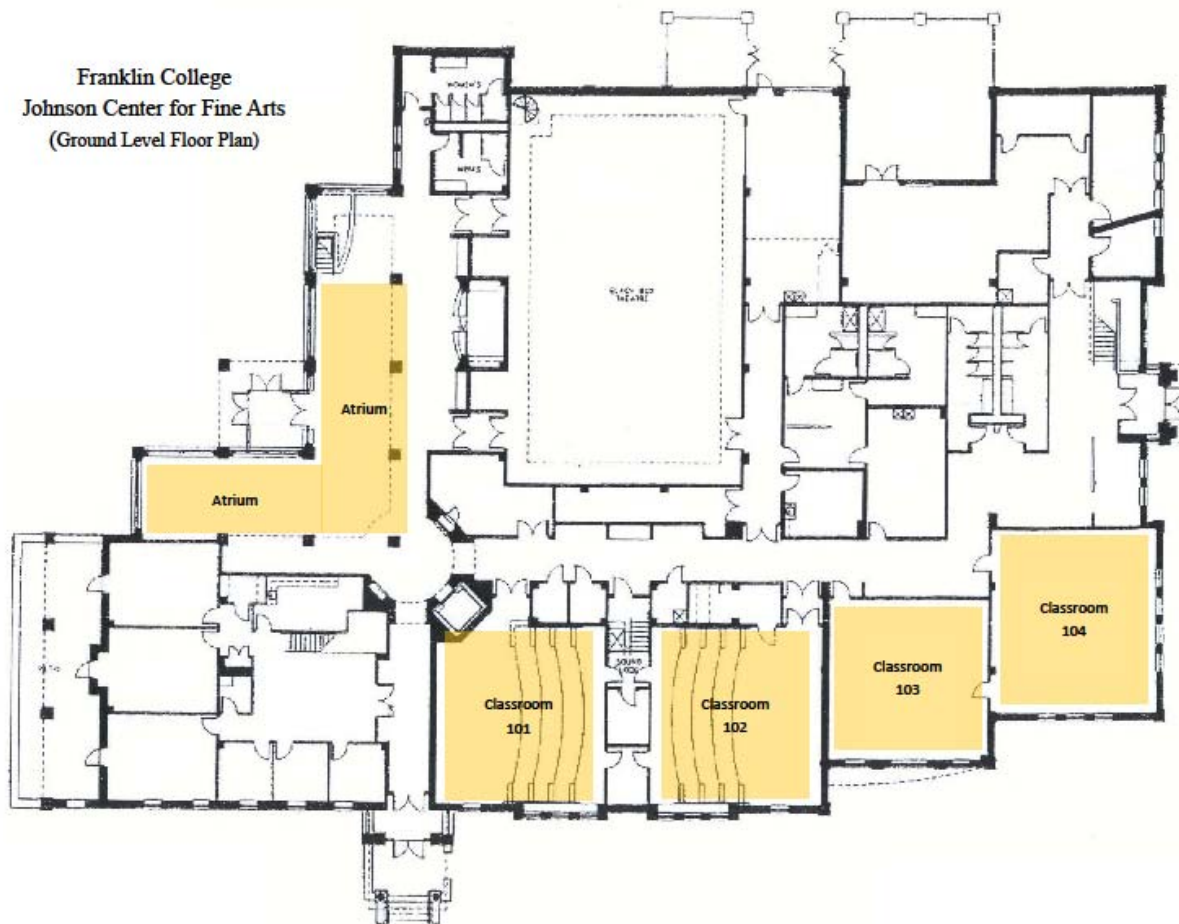
Franklin, IN 46131

**Sponsored by the Psychology Departments of**

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

# Location of Rooms

Classrooms #101-104 are all in the same hallway right off the Atrium (where the check-in and breakfast will be), and the Henderson Conference Room (HCR) is directly upstairs.



# Conference Schedule

- ↻ 7:00 – 8:00 Check-in | Registration | Continental Breakfast
- ↻ **8:00 – 9:15 Session 1**
- ↻ 9:15 – 9:25 Break
- ↻ **9:25–10:40 Session 2**
- ↻ 10:40 – 10:50 Break
- ↻ **10:50 – 12:05 Session 3**
- ↻ 12:05 – 12:15 Break
- ↻ 12:15 – 1:30 Lunch | Welcome | Keynote Address:  
**Dr. Thomas Redick**, Associate Professor  
Department of Psychological Sciences, Purdue University  
"The Hypo Cycle of Working Memory Training"
- ↻ 1:30 – 1:40 Break
- ↻ **1:40 – 2:25 Posters I**
- ↻ **2:25 – 3:40 Session 4**
- ↻ **3:40 – 4:30 Posters II**

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## General Information

- Check-in/Registration and Breakfast will be in in the Atrium of the JCFA Building.
- Lunch will be held in Branigin Room, which is located in the Napolitan Student Center. [Follow the crowd.]
- Each paper presentation is identified in the program with a 3 character code.
  - “4C3” refers to the 4<sup>th</sup> Session, in room C, the 3<sup>rd</sup> paper.
  - “2P12” refers to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Poster Session, in room P, the 12<sup>th</sup> poster.

Session Room Code	Rooms
<b>A</b>	#101
<b>B</b>	#102
<b>C</b>	#103
<b>D</b>	#104
<b>P</b>	<b>HCR</b>

# Wireless Internet & Social Media

You may use these credentials to connect to the

"Franklin College - Guests" network:

Access Code: **90569-03878**

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Comment on the conference, post pics, etc. to twitter using this hashtag:

**#MAUPRC19**

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The 2019 MAUPRC very much appreciates the support of the following folks at Franklin College:

**Dr. Thomas J. Minar, President of Franklin College**

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**Natalie Dilbone, Academic Administrative Assistant**

the **Psychology Department**



# Conference Etiquette

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

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

# Notes

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# Sessions





**Session 1A****Room #101****Moderator:** Cari Brito — Eastern Illinois University

- 8:00 AM - 8:12 AM Impact of the Human-Animal Bond on Perceptions of Assistance Animals. **Meghan E. Carpenter**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt. [See abstract **1A1**]
- 8:15 AM - 8:27 AM Race and Parenting Style: Predictors of Individual's Perceptions of Crime Severity? **Hannah D. Hearst & Kylee N. Wilson**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Uteley. [See abstract **1A2**]
- 8:30 AM - 8:42 AM The Relationship Between God Representation and Psychological Well-Being. **Melanie M. Adams**. Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. Ronan Bernas. [See abstract **1A3**]
- 8:45 AM - 8:57 AM How Expectations Affect our Taste and Flavor. **Aaron C. Elsing**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Karen Gunther. [See abstract **1A4**]
- 9:00 AM - 9:12 AM The Effects of Anxiety and Depth of Processing on Facial Recognition. **Alyssa Miller**. Thomas More University. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm. [See abstract **1A5**]

**Session 1B****Room #102****Moderator:** Stephanie Simon-Dack — Ball State University

- 8:00 AM - 8:12 AM Impact of Challenging and Excitation Behaviors on Children's Social and Emotional Development. **Nicholas Chao & Noah Madison**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Eric Olofson. [See abstract **1B1**]
- 8:15 AM - 8:27 AM An Analysis of the N400 and P200 Component in Relation to Emoji Usage. **Krista Price, Amber Seaman, & Jada Johnson**. Ball State University. Sponsored by Dr. Stephanie Simon-Dack. [See abstract **1B2**]
- 8:30 AM - 8:42 AM Comparison of Relative Cerebral Blood Flow In Individuals With Alcohol Use Disorder and Social Drinkers. **Tarah J. Collins**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt. [See abstract **1B3**]
- 8:45 AM - 8:57 AM Perceiving Autism: An Outlook on Empathy and Stigma. **Erin Cooper & Ben Pfingston**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Zachary Pilot. [See abstract **1B4**]
- 9:00 AM - 9:12 AM Examining Academic Performance in College Students. **Allisha Hartz**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar. [See abstract **1B5**]

**Session 1C****Room #103****Moderator:** Aimee Mark — University of Southern Indiana

- 8:00 AM - 8:12 AM The Impact of Mental Illness on Dating Decisions Among Undergraduate Students. **Lakota Iron Rope-Pohlers**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Katherine Daniels. [See abstract **1C1**]
- 8:15 AM - 8:27 AM Brief Mindfulness Meditation Training on College Students. **James Stinogel**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Aimee Mark. [See abstract **1C2**]
- 8:30 AM - 8:42 AM Testing the Effect of N-acetylcysteine on Cocaine-Facilitated Habits. **Paul C. Stiverson**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Neil Schmitzer-Torbert. [See abstract **1C3**]
- 8:45 AM - 8:57 AM Music Effects on Brand Recall based on the Reminiscence Bump. **Sarah Wallen, Carley Hardwick, Hannah Johnson, & Jamison Pittman**. Franklin College. Sponsored by Dr. Ryan Rush. [See abstract **1C4**]
- 9:00 AM - 9:12 AM Mood and Academic Confidence in College Students. **Daisy Ray**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt. [See abstract **1C5**]

**Session 1D****Room #104****Moderator:** Jackie Anson — Central Methodist University

- 8:00 AM - 8:12 AM The Relationship between Music Genres and Personality. **Austin Knox & Jacob Gordon**. Thomas More University. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm. [See abstract **1D1**]
- 8:15 AM - 8:27 AM Investigating Link between Perceived Sigma Towards Help Seeking Behavior and Openness to Using Mental Health Services. **Matt Jackson**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. [See abstract **1D2**]
- 8:30 AM - 8:42 AM Gender and Perceived Occupations: Social Role Theory and Stereotypes. **Jess Ryan, Sarah Hershberger, Abigail Osbourn, & Jessica Butler**. Marian University. Sponsored by Dr. Jeff Kellogg. [See abstract **1D3**]
- 8:45 AM - 8:57 AM Instagram Patterns Among College Students: Likability and the Willingness to Initiate Friendship. **Sarah Kite**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown. [See abstract **1D4**]
- 9:00 AM - 9:12 AM Personality Traits as Predictors of Impact Auditory Distractions Upon Cognitive Processes. **Charity L. Sterry & Anna M. Ngo**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown. [See abstract **1D5**]

**Session 2A****Room #101****Moderator:** Jordan Waldron — University of Indianapolis

- 9:25 AM - 9:37 AM The Impact of Perceived Social Support on Resilience in Bereaved College Students. **Makayla A. Holland**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt. [See abstract **2A1**]
- 9:40 AM - 9:52 AM Perceptions and Attributions of Blame in Intimate Partner Violence Situations. **Allyson Wilcox, Kaylee Dimirsky, & Courtney Kinion**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown. [See abstract **2A2**]
- 9:55 AM - 10:07 AM The effect of mind-sets on the learning of simple piano sequences. **Kelly Bennett**. Indiana University East. Sponsored by Dr. Gregory Dam. [See abstract **2A3**]
- 10:10 AM - 10:22 AM The Impact of Genetic Explanations of Schizophrenia and Treatability Information on Stigma. **Noah I. Hinkley**. University of Indianapolis. Sponsored by Dr. Jordan Sparks Waldron. [See abstract **2A4**]
- 10:25 AM - 10:37 AM Using Multiple Decision-Making Systems Theory to Assess the Effectiveness of Weight Loss Strategies. **Keanan Alstatt**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Neil Schmitzer-Torbert. [See abstract **2A5**]

**Session 2B****Room #102****Moderator:** Ryan Brunner — Westminster College

- 9:25 AM - 9:37 AM Academic Capitalization: How College Peers Support Each Other in the Wake of Success. **Geneva Dischinger-Smedes**. Hanover College. Sponsored by Dr. Kati Tuttle. [See abstract **2B1**]
- 9:40 AM - 9:52 AM Parental Divorce Impact on Young Adult's Romantic Relationships. **Adriane Schoonover**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt. [See abstract **2B2**]
- 9:55 AM - 10:07 AM Perceptions of Depression. **Natalie C. Meader**. Thomas More University. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm. [See abstract **2B2**]
- 10:10 AM - 10:22 AM Influence of Theory of Mind on Emotional and Moral Behaviors in "Helping" Situations. **Cristo Tabares & Aspen DeShong**. Westminster College. Sponsored by Dr. Abby Coats. [See abstract **2B4**]
- 10:25 AM - 10:37 AM The Effects of News Media Priming on Implicit Racial Attitudes. **Anne Kendall, Kim Andrade, Nick Ratti, & Emily Larrison**. Franklin College. Sponsored by Dr. Ryan Rush. [See abstract **2B5**]

**Session 2C****Room #103****Moderator:** Maggie Thomas — Earlham College

- 9:25 AM - 9:37 AM Measures of Challenging and Excitatory Parenting Behavior. **Zack Havlin.** Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Eric Olofson. [See abstract **2C1**]
- 9:40 AM - 9:52 AM Effects of Publicity and Narcissism in Charitable Giving. **Luke Rowles.** Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. [See abstract **2C2**]
- 9:55 AM - 10:07 AM Theory of Mind and Empathy: Implications for Social Adjustment in Adolescence. **Amber Winters.** University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Sponsored by Dr. Nancy McElwain. [See abstract **2C3**]
- 10:10 AM - 10:22 AM Developing Effective Promotions of Exercise for College Students. **Arianna Robinson & Bailee Nunn.** Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley. [See abstract **2C4**]
- 10:25 AM - 10:37 AM Anxiety and Gender Identification when Under Stereotype Threat. **Samantha A. Boomgarden.** Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito. [See abstract **2C5**]

**Session 2D****Room #104****Moderator:** Jeff Kellogg — Marian University

- 9:25 AM - 9:37 AM Perception of Gun Violence Based on Race and Mental Illness. **Megan Pope, Zachery Kelley, & Taylor Keasey.** Marian University. Sponsored by Dr. Jeff Kellogg. [See abstract **2D1**]
- 9:40 AM - 9:52 AM Impact of Social Support on College Students' Decision to Seek Substance Abuse Treatment. **William Haas.** University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar. [See abstract **2D2**]
- 9:55 AM - 10:07 AM Musicians vs. Non-musicians: Who Has Better Memory? **Ralph L. Billington.** University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Katherine Daniels. [See abstract **2D3**]
- 10:10 AM - 10:22 AM Uncertainty, Need for Uniqueness, and Conspiracy Beliefs. **John Trebing.** Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Preston Bost. [See abstract **2D4**]
- 10:25 AM - 10:37 AM Influence of Educational Material on Attitudes Surrounding Pornography. **Erin Eberly.** Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt. [See abstract **2D5**]

**Session 3A****Room #101****Moderator:** William Eiler — Franklin College

- 10:50 AM - 11:02 AM Perceptions of Military Veterans and How Media can Affect those Views. **James A. Barwick, & Mystique M. Jones.** Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley. [See abstract **3A1**]
- 11:05 AM - 11:17 AM Influences on Adolescent Financial Decision Making: The Role of Personality, Environment, and Background on the Personal Finance of College Students. **Jacob Hubers.** Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown. [See abstract **3A2**]
- 11:20 AM - 11:32 AM Internet Searching in College Students. **Dana Hovis.** University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar. [See abstract **3A3**]
- 11:35 AM - 11:47 AM The Effect of MindPlay Virtual Reading Coach on Reading Fluency in Elementary School Students. **Stephanie Sliemers & Elizabeth Kozarik.** University of Cincinnati. Sponsored by Dr. Heidi Kloos. [See abstract **3A4**]
- 11:50 AM - 12:02 PM To Read or Not to Read: An Investigation in to the Effects of Literature on Empathy. **Dakota DeBaets, Brianna Mason, & Brady Powers.** Franklin College. Sponsored by Dr. Ryan Rush. [See abstract **3A5**]

**Session 3B****Room #102****Moderator:** Pam Propsom — DePauw University

- 10:50 AM - 11:02 AM High Quality Parenting: Trait or Learning Dependent? **Quinn Cavin.** Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Eric Olofson. [See abstract **3B1**]
- 11:05 AM - 11:17 AM Decentering as a Facilitator of Psychological Well-Being. **Joe Milosch.** Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. Ronan Bernas. [See abstract **3B2**]
- 11:20 AM - 11:32 AM Holistic Coping Interventions for Emotional Regulation. **Emily Wieggers, Bethany Bierman, & Andrew Morelli.** Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown. [See abstract **3B3**]
- 11:35 AM - 11:47 AM Hearing Luminance: Reexamining the Role of Hue in Color-Pitch Cross Modal Correspondences.. **Neil Dittmann.** Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Karen Gunther. [See abstract **3B4**]
- 11:50 AM - 12:02 PM Exploring the Idea of, "Dress well, test well." **McKenna Blaylock.** University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Crystal Steltenpohl. [See abstract **3B5**]

**Session 3C****Room #103****Moderator:** Dan Nardi — Ball State University

- 10:50 AM - 11:02 AM A Novel Theory of Mind Task and its Relation to Empathy and Identity Processing Style. **Ben Pfingston & Erin A. Cooper.** University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Zachary Pilot. [See abstract **3C1**]
- 11:05 AM - 11:17 AM The Effects of Fear on Response Time. **Eva E. Zollars.** University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Crystal Steltenpohl. [See abstract **3C2**]
- 11:20 AM - 11:32 AM Conspiracy Theories: Effects of Suspicion on Consumers Purchases. **Griffin Schermer.** Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Preston Bost. [See abstract **3C3**]
- 11:35 AM - 11:47 AM Incidental Encoding of Relative Auditory-Based Geometry. **Viveka Melo & Greg Gilliland.** Ball State University. Sponsored by Dr. Daniele Nardi. [See abstract **3C4**]
- 11:50 AM - 12:02 PM Impact of Ethnicity, Education Level, and Religiosity on Seeking a Mental Health Professional. **DesiRee Davis.** Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt. [See abstract **3C5**]

**Session 3D****Room #104****Moderator:** Caitlin Powell — Thomas More University

- 10:50 AM - 11:02 AM Childhood Maltreatment and Delinquency in Teen Years. **Allyson Saylor.** Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt. [See abstract **3D1**]
- 11:05 AM - 11:17 AM College Students' Perceptions of People with Dementia. **Eleanor Batista-Malat.** Earlham College. Sponsored by Dr. Kathy Milar. [See abstract **3D2**]
- 11:20 AM - 11:32 AM Perceptions of Obsessive Compulsive Disorder. **Haley Carberry.** Thomas More University. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm. [See abstract **3D3**]
- 11:35 AM - 11:47 AM What Makes the Glass Half Full? Studying Optimism and Pessimism in College Students.. **Erin M. Bachus, Jayne E. Roller, & Madeline M. Smith.** Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley. [See abstract **3D4**]
- 11:50 AM - 12:02 PM Race and Media: How Media Effects the Public Perception of Racial Profiling. **Micah Burdick & Wyatt Eubanks.** Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley. [See abstract **3D5**]

## Posters I

### 1:40 – 2:25 PM

- Stereotypes with college athletes face with privileges, intelligence, and stress. **Emma Sink**. Marian University. Sponsored by Dr. Jeff Kellogg. [See abstract **1P01**]
- Academic Stress, Gender and Eating Behavior. **Chante' Gordon**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar. [See abstract **1P02**]
- Barriers to Mental Health Care in Indiana. **Jalen Johnson**. Indiana University Kokomo. Sponsored by Dr. Kathryn Holcomb. [See abstract **1P03**]
- Fear Perception. **Lainie Krumenacker**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar. [See abstract **1P04**]
- The Effect of Character Race and Gender on Attitudes about OCD. **Megan R. Watkins**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar. [See abstract **1P05**]
- Comparison of Two Popular Children's Cartoons from America and Japan. **Yuka Maenaka**. DePauw University. Sponsored by Dr. Pamela Propsom. [See abstract **1P06**]
- The Role of Self-Affirmation in Mitigating Self-Objectification. **Skylar Kemp**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Urska Dobersek. [See abstract **1P07**]
- The Impact of Treatment Course and Gender on Generalized Anxiety Disorder Stigma. **Kayleigh Smith**. University of Indianapolis. Sponsored by Dr. Jordan Sparks Waldron. [See abstract **1P08**]
- Collateral Sanctions: Stigmatization of Previously Incarcerated Individuals and Endorsement of Punishment in Nordic Countries vs. The United States. **Kylie Tillman**. Central Methodist University. Sponsored by Dr. Jacqueline Anson. [See abstract **1P09**]
- Effects of Self-Esteem on Cognitive Performance. **Erica R. Buechlein**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Urska Dobersek. [See abstract **1P10**]
- Predictors of Sadomasochism. **Jaynellen Waelde**. Ball State University. Sponsored by Dr. George Gaither. [See abstract **1P11**]





**Session 4A****Room #101****Moderator:** Lawrence Boehm — Thomas More University

- 2:25 PM - 2:37 PM Social Loafing and Priming: Is There a Way to Promote Group Effort? **Michelle Herman**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utlely. [See abstract **4A1**]
- 2:40 PM - 2:52 PM The Effect of Anxiety on College Students. **Matalin Staser**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Katherine Daniels. [See abstract **4A2**]
- 2:55 PM - 3:07 PM The Relationship Among Unfamiliar Medical Terminology, Communication Methods, and Decision Making: Implications for How Social Workers Interpret Medical Reports. **Bradford McClain & Ariana Bonds**. Thomas More University. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm. [See abstract **4A3**]
- 3:10 PM - 3:22 PM The Effects of Deceptive Advertising on Consumer Behavior. **Skyler Majors**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt. [See abstract **4A4**]
- 3:25 PM - 3:37 PM The Effect of Personality and Locus of Control on Anxiety. **Nicole M. Cooper**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Katherine Daniels. [See abstract **4A5**]

**Session 4B****Room #102****Moderator:** Kathy Milar — Earlham College

- 2:25 PM - 2:37 PM Perceptions and Empathy Towards Human Trafficking and Victims. **Lauren Stephan**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt. [See abstract **4B1**]
- 2:40 PM - 2:52 PM Long Term Impact of Video Game play on Hostility. **Myron L. Howard**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. [See abstract **4B2**]
- 2:55 PM - 3:07 PM The Effect of Manipulated Language in Eyewitness Testimony. **Kellie Sherrer & Laura Nelson**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utlely. [See abstract **4B3**]
- 3:10 PM - 3:22 PM The Missed Call: Measuring College Students' Anxiety. **Emily N. Roberts, Andrew K. Clark, & Sidney L. Keller**. Franklin College. Sponsored by Dr. Ryan Rush. [See abstract **4B4**]

**Session 4C****Room #103****Moderator:** Kathryn Holcomb — Indiana University Kokomo

- 2:25 PM - 2:37 PM Understanding Reader Engagement In News. **Osman Bien Aime**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Crystal Steltenpohl. [See abstract **4C1**]
- 2:40 PM - 2:52 PM Experience with Workplace Harassment. **Ashley Fritsch**. Indiana University Kokomo. Sponsored by Dr. Kathryn Holcomb. [See abstract **4C2**]
- 2:55 PM - 3:07 PM Moral Foundations Predict Preference for Environmentally Friendly Products. **Zane S. White**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. [See abstract **4C3**]
- 3:10 PM - 3:22 PM Memory Distortion for Behavior via Cognitive Dissonance. **Kaleb Hobgood**. Wabash College. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. [See abstract **4C4**]
- 3:25 PM - 3:37 PM Sense of Classroom Community and its Effects on Academic Achievement. **Samantha Wandersee**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt. [See abstract **4C5**]

**Session 4D****Room #104****Moderator:** Gerald McDonnell — Indiana State University

- 2:25 PM - 2:37 PM The Impact of Music and Different Genres on Athletic Performance. **Nathan Bean, Tyrone Thomas III, & Tristan Sitterding**. Franklin College. Sponsored by Dr. Ryan Rush. [See abstract **4D1**]
- 2:40 PM - 2:52 PM Examining Diverse Praise in a Middle and High School Teacher Sample. **Najah Binbek & Aubrey Toosley**. Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. Margaret Floress. [See abstract **4D2**]
- 2:55 PM - 3:07 PM The Relationship Between Nomophobia and Perceived Social Support. **Brianna J. Worland**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt. [See abstract **4D3**]
- 3:10 PM - 3:22 PM Stereotypes and Biases Associated with American Regional Accents. **Katherine Vincent, Kaitlynn Wagner, & Connor Stahl**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown. [See abstract **4D4**]

## Posters II

**3:40 – 4:30 PM**

- Use of the Biodex Biosway to Assess Alcohol-Induced Impairments of Balance and Coordination. **Rachel Moss & Megan Bosma**. Northern Kentucky University. Sponsored by Dr. Cecile Marczynski. [See abstract **2P01**]
- Criminal Histories and Situational Circumstances Effect on Accuracy of Recollection. **Daisjonna Linton**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar. [See abstract **2P02**]
- The Halo Effect Knowledge. **Shannon Knepp**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Urska Dobersek. [See abstract **2P03**]
- How Emotions Moderate Gaze Cuing Effect. **Carol Osborn & Abbey Smolinske**. Indiana State University. Sponsored by Dr. Gerald McDonnell. [See abstract **2P04**]
- First Impressions. **Aubrey L. Hiemer**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar. [See abstract **2P05**]
- Show Me Your War Face: The Impact of Military Identity and Media Source on Empathy and Memory. **Brianna Mason & Melissa Bryant**. Franklin College. Sponsored by Dr. Kristin Flora. [See abstract **2P06**]
- A Program Evaluation of Indiana's National Alliance on Mental Illness Ending the Silence. **Cassidy Sickels, McKenna Tetrick, & Sam Auten**. University of Indianapolis. Sponsored by Dr. Jordan Sparks Waldron. [See abstract **2P07**]
- Exploring Student Experiences in Science & Math to Address Underrepresentation in STEM. **Brittany Davis, Hira Ahmad, Berenice Contreras, Krista Kaleel, & Sydney Majka**. DePauw University. Sponsored by Dr. Pamela Propsom. [See abstract **2P08**]
- Memory Recall. **Faith Crowley**. University of Southern Indiana. Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar. [See abstract **2P09**]
- Predictors of Sexual Compulsivity. **Logan R. Ankney & Noah P. Speckman**. Ball State University. Sponsored by Dr. George Gaither. [See abstract **2P10**]
- The Influence of Psychological Contract Breach and Type on Job Outcomes. **Joseph Tillman**. Central Methodist University. Sponsored by Dr. Jacqueline Anson. [See abstract **2P11**]





# Abstracts

[1A1] Impact of the Human-Animal Bond on Perceptions of Assistance Animals. **Meghan E. Carpenter.** Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt.

This study was conducted to examine the relationship between the human-animal bond and perceptions towards three types of assistance animals: (1) service dogs, (2) therapy dogs, and (3) emotional support animals. Thirty one participants were recruited from psychology courses at a small, liberal arts college in the Midwest. Participants answered items on the Pet Attitude Scale, which measured the strength of the human-animal bond, and a survey measuring perceptions of the three types of assistance animals on a online survey forum. It was hypothesized that participants with a stronger human-animal bond would have more positive perceptions of assistance animals. Also, participants that own a pet currently or have owned a pet in the past will have more positive perceptions of assistance animals. Results from a correlation showed that there was no significant relationship between the variables. All participants, however, did show highly positive perceptions of assistance animals.

[1A2] Race and Parenting Style: Predictors of Individual's Perceptions of Crime Severity? **Hannah D. Hearst & Kylee N. Wilson.** Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley.

The present study is investigating the impact of race of an offender on the perceived severity of the crime. Herzog (2003) explored this as well by looking at how the ethnicity of offenders in criminal scenarios affected the public's perception. In addition, Blackwell (2000) found that differences in family socialization can be linked to adult criminality. We predicted participants who view a White offender in a scenario will differ on a crime severity scale than those who view a Black offender. Secondly, participants reported parenting style of authoritarian will affect their perceptions of crime punishment as rated on a crime severity scale differently than participants who identify a parenting style of authoritative or permissive. Participants have been asked to rate the severity of the crime and appropriateness of punishment on a Likert-type scale, as well as complete a measure that identifies their parenting style. Using a 2 X 3 factorial design, results are being analyzed.

[1A3] The Relationship Between God Representation and Psychological Well-Being. **Melanie M. Adams.** Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Dr. Ronan Bernas.

Much psychological research has been dedicated to understanding the effect that engaging in religious practices and behaviors has on well-being. The current study takes a different approach by focusing on the role that the affective and cognitive aspects of God Representation play in our sense of well-being. Well-being is assessed by measuring the participants' hedonic and eudaimonic well-being and their levels of depression, stress, and anxiety. Hedonic well-being typically refers to experiencing feelings of pleasure and satisfaction over suffering and dissatisfaction. Eudaimonic well-being refers to reaching one's maximum potential in life. Depression, anxiety, and stress are measured to analyze the absence of well-being. Results are expected to show that more positive affective and cognitive representations of God will be correlated with higher hedonic and eudaimonic well-being levels and lower levels of psychological suffering.

[1A4] How Expectations Affect our Taste and Flavor. **Aaron C. Elsing.** Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Karen Gunther.

Our study examined the effects that expectancy has on modulating perception of taste and flavor with different drinks containing identical visual cues. Undergraduate students from Wabash College (n=52, aiming for 60) recorded sweetness, bitterness, and liking before and after tasting one of four drinks: coffee, root beer, coffee with carbonated water, flat root beer. Preliminary results show that when drinks were congruent with participants' expectations of the drink, pre- and post-tasting sweetness and bitterness ratings were similar, and the overall liking of the drink was high. However when expectations were incongruent with the taste of the drink, pre- and post-tasting sweetness and bitterness ratings were inconsistent, and the overall liking of the drink was lower. These findings suggest that when forming expectations about a food item we are about to consume, we should not rely solely on visual cues.

[1A5] The Effects of Anxiety and Depth of Processing on Facial Recognition. **Alyssa Miller**. Thomas More University, Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm.

Participants received a word list of physical adjectives and personality traits. Those in the deep processing group formed synonyms for each word. The shallow processing group counted the number of vowels. Participants watched a crime and selected a perpetrator from a lineup. The real perpetrator was in the lineup or not present. Participants completed a confidence and motivation survey (Perry's Public Service Motivation Scale, 1996), Marteau and Becker's STAI-6 (Marteau and Becker, 1992), and a demographics survey. The researcher hypothesized 1) the deep processing group would have significantly more hit rates than the shallow processing group, 2) the deep processing group would have significantly less false alarms than the shallow processing group, 3) the deep processing group would report significantly lower confidence when the perpetrator was not in the lineup, and 4) those reporting higher anxiety would report significantly more false alarms than those with lower anxiety.

[1B1] Impact of Challenging and Excitation Behaviors on Children's Social and Emotional Development. **Nicholas Chao & Noah Madison**. Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Eric Olofson.

Using the newly developed Marbach Scale, eighty-one videos from the New Parent Project were coded by a group of four. Each member coded approximately forty videos and ten overlapped with other members, so all videos were double coded. Parent behaviors observed were, Active Challenging Behavior (ACB) and Excitatory/Arousing/Destabilizing (EAD) behavior on a 1 to 5 scale, where 1 represented no evidence of the behavior and 5 represented frequent, long duration, and/or intense behaviors. The purpose of this study is to examine how Marbach scores relate to emotion regulation in the development of toddlers to school ages. High EAD and ACB parent scores should be associated with children that regulate their emotions well and children that exemplify more peer competence. The results will be analyzed for reliability with a Cohen's Kappa, compared to a socioemotional scale for toddlers, and compared to parent reports of behavioral regulation at a seven-year follow-up.

[1B2] An Analysis of the N400 and P200 Component in Relation to Emoji Usage. **Krista Price, Amber Seaman, & Jada Johnson**. Ball State University, Sponsored by Dr. Stephanie Simon-Dack.

Emojis are a common substitute for social expression via a visual representation of an emotion, object, or symbol. Emojis play a role in text-based communication. This study investigates the language processing and the purpose of emoji usage in text communication through EEG recording focusing on the N400 and P200 component. Stimuli were presented to 29 participants that showed congruent or incongruent emojis that were either objects or faces in text scenarios. Results did not show a significant finding on the N400 component (a neural signature for processing semantic incongruity) but did show that there were significant differences on the P200 component (a neural signature for processing meaningfulness) frontally for congruent and incongruent emoji faces but not for emoji objects. This suggests that emoji faces involve different cognitive processing than that of other language mediums including emoji objects.

[1B3] Comparison of Relative Cerebral Blood Flow In Individuals With Alcohol Use Disorder and Social Drinkers. **Tarah J. Collins**. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) studies have highlighted structural differences in the brains of individuals with alcohol use disorders (AUD) after chronic exposure. The goal of this work was to use arterial spin labeling (ASL) MRI to quantify possible alterations in CBF in AUD relative to social drinking (SD) controls. Fifteen AUD and 22 SD underwent structural and pseudo-continuous ASL (pCASL) imaging. Data were processed in SPM12. NTS had lower rCBF in the right and left anterior insula compared to SD (cluster level  $p < 0.005$ , uncorrected;  $p < 0.05$  FWE). Regression model revealed a significant negative relationship between rCBF and AUDIT in the right insula and bilateral middle cingulate gyrus (voxel height  $p < 0.001$ , uncorrected). Future studies should be performed in larger samples and include neuropsychological testing to determine if cognitive function is related to rCBF in AUD.

**[1B4]** Perceiving Autism: An Outlook on Empathy and Stigma. **Erin Cooper & Ben Pfingston.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Zachary Pilot.

Diagnosis of autism spectrum disorders has risen substantially over the last several decades, but public understanding of the etiology of the disorder may not reflect recent research findings (Christensen et al., 2018). The current study measured midwestern high school students on empathy and identity subscales in addition to knowledge about autism spectrum disorders and stigmas associated with the disorders. Participants then read and attended a play where the main character exhibits some dramatized symptoms of autism spectrum disorders (The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night Time). The following week participants were retested on knowledge and stigma. Relationships between the above measures are discussed as well as any differences between pre and post-test. Suggestions for future research and school programs are discussed.

**[1B5]** Examining Academic Performance in College Students. **Allisha Hartz.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar.

Academic performance has positive impacts on a person's life. Several factors affect academic performance, the major factor being social media interruption. The purpose of the present study is to examine whether social media interruption affects one's academic performance. Participants read a passage and completed a quiz. While reading, one group was interrupted to check their social media while the other group was not. Social media interruption (uninterrupted/interrupted) and participant's gender (male/female) served as the independent variables. Participant's academic performance served as the dependent variable. Data collection is still being conducted.

**[1C1]** The Impact of Mental Illness on Dating Decisions Among Undergraduate Students. **Lakota Iron Rope-Pohlers.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Katherine Daniels.

For many undergraduates, dating and romance is an influential part of their college experience. College-aged individuals (18-25) are also the age group most likely to experience mental illnesses (NIMH, 2017) which may have an unintended influence on their dating experiences. People may choose to avoid dating those with mental illnesses because they believe a relationship will be too emotionally taxing (Sharabi, Delaney, & Knobloch, 2015). This is unfortunate because romantic relationships can positively influence recovery for those with mental illnesses (Boucher, Groleau, & Whitely, 2016). The current study explores this question by asking participants to respond to a series of questions regarding how likely they would date someone with differing diagnoses as well as their knowledge and experiences with those disorders. I hypothesize that participants who are more knowledgeable and/or have a diagnosis will be more likely to consider dating a person with a mental illness diagnosis.

**[1C2]** Brief Mindfulness Meditation Training on College Students. **James Stinogel.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Aimee Mark.

Mindfulness meditation in recent years has gradually become a prevalent treatment for stress. This technique has been used in a myriad of situations including schools and workplaces. The proposed study will help to determine whether meditation exposure, as well as leader gender, affects one's calmness. In this 2 (meditation, no meditation) x 2 (leader gender) study, undergraduates were randomly assigned to either be exposed to meditation or not (music exposure only) featuring either a male or female leader. After the participants were exposed to 15 minutes of the treatment, they were asked to complete a questionnaire. The study hypothesized that compared to participants in the control condition, participants exposed to the guided meditation would experience a greater effect of calmness felt.



[1C3] Testing the Effect of N-acetylcysteine on Cocaine-Facilitated Habits. **Paul C. Stiverson**. Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Neil Schmitzer-Torbert.

Prolonged cocaine use has been shown to shift the behaviors of its users from being voluntary and flexible to habitual and inflexible. We examine N-acetylcysteine (NAC), a normalizer of extracellular basal glutamate levels in the brain, as a potential treatment option for this behavioral shift based on previous research showing normalized basal glutamate levels to inhibit drug-seeking. In this study, we trained rats to lever press for food and liquid rewards. Training was followed by post-training injections of cocaine (to facilitate habit learning) or saline (as a control). Extinction tests were used to determine if behavior had become habitual, and the ability of NAC to restore goal-directed responding was tested using pre-extinction test injections of NAC (to restore goal-directed responding) or saline (as a control). Based on NAC's metabolic effects in the brain, it appears highly plausible as the one successful treatment of the behavioral shift brought on by cocaine dependence.

[1C4] Music Effects on Brand Recall based on the Reminiscence Bump. **Sarah Wallen, Carley Hardwick, Hannah Johnson, & Jamison Pittman**. Franklin College, Sponsored by Dr. Ryan Rush.

Music is a strong tool that can persuade an audience by creating an emotional response. Previous research suggests that advertising uses elements, like music, to enhance product resonance and favorability (Nguyen & Grahn, 2017; Fraser, 2013). It is essential that marketing and advertising firms develop a deeper understanding of the effect music can have on consumer perception and memory of the product. The current study hypothesized that advertisements targeted at a specific age group or generation paired with music from one's reminiscence bump period (ages 17 - 30) would enhance the consumer's memory for the product. Participants viewed a segment of a television show accompanied by three advertisements paired with three audio selections – one song from a young generation (Gen Z), one from an old generation (Baby Boomers), and a neutral narrated piece. Results were analyzed using a one-way ANOVA and a t-test to measure the accuracy of advertisement memory.

[1C5] Mood and Academic Confidence in College Students. **Daisy Ray**. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt.

Previous research investigated the notion that mood states predict cognitive states, and that these cognitive states would in-turn predict performance on examinations. This research found that higher levels of positive moods were correlated with higher self-efficacy, and that higher levels of self-efficacy led to better performance on examinations (Thelwell, Lane, & Weston, 2007). The purpose of this study is to investigate levels of mood states and how they correlate to levels of academic self-confidence. This study received IRB approval. Participants (N=153) were asked to complete an online survey including questions from The Mood Survey (1980) and the Academic Self-Confidence Scale (2001). The hypothesis that as mood scores increase, so too will academic confidence scores, was partially supported. As participants reported higher levels of positive moods, academic confidence increased. As participants reported higher levels of mood reactivity, academic confidence decreased.

[1D1] The Relationship between Music Genres and Personality. **Austin Knox & Jacob Gordon**. Thomas More University, Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm.

Prior research has shown that there is a relationship between music choice, personality traits, and mood. This study was conducted to see if there was a correlation between music choice, personality traits, and mood traits. The independent variable was music genre and the dependent variables were personality traits and mood. Results showed that there was a relationship between music choice and mood traits, personality traits and music choice, and mood and personality traits. These findings were consistent with previous research and it can be seen that personality traits and mood have a strong relationship with certain music choices.

**[1D2]** Investigating Link between Perceived Stigma Towards Help Seeking Behavior and Openness to Using Mental Health Services. **Matt Jackson.** Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton.

Previous research has shown that minority students report higher levels of stress and anxiety than their majority peers yet utilize school mental health counselors less than their majority peers. When asked why they choose not to use these services, fear of being judged by peers for seeking help was one of the most commonly reported barriers. The current study investigates how changing the perceived stigma towards seeking help can change participants' openness to use mental health services. Participants reported their attitude towards mental health services, read an essay that described either an increase or decrease in stigma, and then made recommendations for how a fictional college student should cope with his experiences of anxiety and depression. Data are still being collected, and we expect that participants who read about a reduced (rather than increased) stigma surrounding seeking mental health services will be more likely to recommend counseling for the fictional character.

**[1D3]** Gender and Perceived Occupations: Social Role Theory and Stereotypes. **Jess Ryan, Sarah Hershberger, Abigail Osbourn, & Jessica Butler.** Marian University, Sponsored by Dr. Jeff Kellogg.

This study examined how occupations are stereotyped by gender in society. We hypothesized that if participants were presented with a picture of an applicant, then they will be more likely to assume a gender-stereotypical occupation than a gender anti-stereotypical occupation. Second, we hypothesized that females will be more likely than to choose a stereotypical occupation, rather than an anti-stereotypical occupation. Participants completed an online questionnaire in which they were presented with a professional headshot of either a male or female, then participants were given three different professions to identify which occupation they assumed the subject in the photo was. The three options included a stereotypical, an anti-stereotypical, and neutral. Results found no significance supporting our hypotheses; however, we found that participants were significantly more likely to select a neutral job occupation than either other option.

**[1D4]** Instagram Patterns Among College Students: Likability and the Willingness to Initiate Friendship. **Sarah Kite.** Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown.

It is estimated that there are 2.27 billion social media users, and on average, these users spend 2 hours a day on applications such as Instagram and Facebook (Bradley, Roberts, & Bradley, 2017). However, limited research has been conducted to better understand the factors that influence engaging with others online. One theory is that initiation of an online relationship can be predicted by "popularity factors", including a user's number of likes and followers (Sherman, Payton, Hernandez, Greenfield, Dapretto, 2016). The present 2x2x2 design examines if the number of likes (high or low) and followers (high or low) on a male or female Instagram profile influence perceived likeability of that profile. The preliminary results will be discussed in terms of likability and willingness to initiate an online friendship.

**[1D5]** Personality Traits as Predictors of Impact Auditory Distractions Upon Cognitive Processes. **Charity L. Sterry & Anna M. Ngo.** Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown.

This study examined the relationship among personality traits, as defined by the Big Five (McCrae, & John, 1987), cognitive processes, and various forms of auditory distraction. Previous research has indicated that personality is a significant factor in predicting if auditory stimuli will cause cognitive disruption (Ball & Zuckerman, 2014). Further research has also suggested that auditory distractions of lyric-based music, non-lyric based music, and silence will vary in relation to the Big Five personality traits (Gronau, Cohen, & Ben-Shakhar, 2003). The current study examined personality, three levels of auditory distraction (regular classroom noise, non-lyric based music, and lyric-based music), and the impact on undergraduate students on cognition-based tasks, as measured by a mental math inventory and a Stroop Effect Task. Data collection is ongoing and results will be discussed.

**[2A1]** The Impact of Perceived Social Support on Resilience in Bereaved College Students. **Makayla A. Holland.** Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt.

In this life, most people will experience loss and grief. Therefore, it is imperative that we investigate factors that help us live well in the absence of loved ones. The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of perceived social support on three types of resilience: mastery, relatedness, and emotional reactivity. Within the bereaved sample, results showed positive correlations between social support, mastery ( $r = 0.58, p < .01$ ) and relatedness ( $r = 0.67, p < .01$ ) resilience, but not for emotional reactivity ( $r = -0.17, p < .33$ ). Further, this study found that self-efficient, independent participants reported high levels of social support. Finally, familial social support was the most significant predictor of mastery ( $\beta = .29$ ) and relatedness ( $\beta = .47$ ) resilience, but not for emotional reactivity ( $\beta = -.16$ ). Further research is needed to examine the impact of relationship depth on bereavement and emotional reactivity.

**[2A2]** Perceptions and Attributions of Blame in Intimate Partner Violence Situations. **Allyson Wilcox, Kaylee Dimirsky, & Courtney Kinion.** Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown.

One in every six couples will experience intimate partner violence (IPV) every year (Witte, Schroeder, & Lohr, 2006). Gender issues have been prominent in understanding the causes and consequences of IPV, and past evidence has suggested that perceptions of heterosexual partner abuse follow a gendered pattern (Capezza, D'Intino, Flynn, & Arriaga, 2017). This study examined perceptions of victim blame and perpetrator blame, as well as participant sex roles, within IPV scenarios. A total of 112 participants were assigned to read one of two heterosexual scenarios where gender of the perpetrator was manipulated. The gender of the perpetrator was either male or female, with the victim being the opposite sex. It was predicted that gender would affect perception of blame. Researchers also incorporated the Bem Sex Role Inventory (Bem, 1974) to test if a participant's own masculinity and femininity scores predicted attribution of blame. Data analysis is ongoing.

**[2A3]** The effect of mind-sets on the learning of simple piano sequences. **Kelly Bennett.** Indiana University East, Sponsored by Dr. Gregory Dam.

Previous research shows that implicit beliefs about intelligence (i.e. mind-sets) have a significant impact on academic learning. However, the effect of mind-sets on simple motor skills has received little attention. In our experiment, novice piano players were primed with either a fixed or growth mind-set prior to piano training. We measured the speed and accuracy of the participants during a piano sequence learning task where participants matched finger movements to corresponding stimuli presented on a computer, analogous to the Simple Reaction Time (SRT) task. We found that participants primed with a growth mind-set showed a positive slope learning curve indicating increased speed and accuracy. However, participants primed with a fixed mind-set showed a negative slope learning curve indicating that their performance decreased with practice. Our results provide evidence that a person's mind-set can effect even non-cognitive motor skills, such as simple movement sequence learning.

**[2A4]** The Impact of Genetic Explanations of Schizophrenia and Treatability Information on Stigma. **Noah I. Hinkley.** University of Indianapolis, Sponsored by Dr. Jordan Sparks Waldron.

Attributing mental illness to genetic factors has been shown to reduce blame; however, doing so often creates other negative attitudes. Presenting information about how mental illnesses can be treated alongside a genetic causal attribution may combat these negative side-effects. Participants ( $N=287$ ) were recruited through Amazon's Mechanical Turk. They read vignettes about a man with schizophrenia, randomly received either a genetic or environmental attribution of his illness, and then received treatability information or not. They were then asked questions about their attitudes toward the man. There was a main effect for attribution such that genetic explanations led participants to believe that the man's symptoms were more permanent; however this finding was qualified by a significant interaction; when treatability information was presented alongside the attribution, there was no difference in the genetic and environmental attribution conditions in beliefs about permanence.

[2A5] Using Multiple Decision-Making Systems Theory to Assess the Effectiveness of Weight Loss Strategies. **Keanan Alstatt**. Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Neil Schmitzer-Torbert.

Obesity is an epidemic in the United States, and it is associated with several negative health impacts. Many obese individuals who are motivated to lose weight struggle to do so, and in this study we look at how different decision-making systems may interact with weight loss strategies to predict successful weight loss. Examining self-reported weight loss over a 12-month window, we found several dieting strategies (changing eating habits and exercise frequency) to be correlated with weight loss. Analyses are ongoing, and will focus on the interaction between measures of decision-making (delay discounting and deliberation) and weight loss strategies.

[2B1] Academic Capitalization: How College Peers Support Each Other in the Wake of Success. **Geneva Dischinger-Smedes**. Hanover College, Sponsored by Dr. Kati Tuttle.

Prior research indicates that peer support is beneficial not only when disclosing a negative event or failure, but also when disclosing a positive event or success ("Capitalization"; Langston, 1994; Gable et al., 2004; Altermatt, 2017). The present study contributes to this literature by examining the nature and consequences of peer responses in academic capitalization interactions between college students. The study identified features of those peer responses most positively correlated with measures of academic flourishing. This mixed methods study utilized an academic flourishing measure adapted from the Flourishing Scale (Deiner et al., 2009), an adapted responsiveness to the self measure (Reis, 2004), and an hour long, semi-structured interview. The interview required participants to recall memories of capitalization interactions with college peers. The study has implications for programs designed to boost academic engagement, performance, and provide emotional support to students.

[2B2] Parental Divorce Impact on Young Adult's Romantic Relationships. **Adriane Schoonover**. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt.

The purpose of this study was to see if there was a difference between couple satisfaction and attachment avoidance with participants whose parents were divorced and those whose parents were not divorced. There were 116 participants, all ages 18-27; 53 had divorced parents and 62 had parents who were still married. To qualify for the survey, participants must have been in a relationship or had been in a relationship in the past. Participants took an online survey consisting of demographic questions, a scale for attachment avoidance, and a scale for couple satisfaction. Results from the survey showed parental divorce did impact attachment avoidance. Parental divorce did not impact couple satisfaction. However, attachment avoidance did explain 68% of the variance in couple satisfaction. Findings from this study suggest that attachment avoidance highly impacts couple satisfaction and parental divorce does impact attachment avoidance.

[2B2] Perceptions of Depression. **Natalie C. Meader**. Thomas More University, Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm.

The present study was conducted to investigate perceptions of depression among college students. The independent variable was the information the participants received about depression and the dependent variable was the participants' scores on each questionnaire. In the first session, participants were given a questionnaire to complete. In the second session, participants were shown a video with information about depression. After the video, participants were asked to complete the same survey they completed in the first session. Each participant's score from the second session was compared to their score from the first session. The results of this study showed that the average questionnaire score was lower before the video than after the video. There was not a significant difference between the pretest and post-test scores. The implication of these results is that receiving information about depression may only have a minimal impact on an individual's perception of depression.

**[2B4]** Influence of Theory of Mind on Emotional and Moral Behaviors in "Helping" Situations. **Cristo Tabares & Aspen DeShong**. Westminster College, Sponsored by Dr. Abby Coats.

Aim of this study is to determine whether emotional perception and emphasis on moral values that align with theory of mind will influence adults to either lie about finding a missing wallet, report a missing wallet or take money from the wallet before doing either. The researchers hypothesize that participants who were primed to report the missing wallet will be more likely to turn in the wallet because they were implicated in being tasked to find it, while the group who was not informed about the wallet's disappearance beforehand will be less likely to engage with the wallet. Additionally, participants who score higher in theory of mind are also hypothesized to turn in the wallet more frequently because of the theory of mind associations to morality and emotion. Results failed to support our hypotheses. Results suggest that Theory of Mind is not significantly associated with moral behavior in college students.

**[2B5]** The Effects of News Media Priming on Implicit Racial Attitudes. **Anne Kendall, Kim Andrade, Nick Ratti, & Emily Larrison**. Franklin College, Sponsored by Dr. Ryan Rush.

On average, Americans watch 4-5 hours of television per day, exposing them to stereotyped portrayals of minorities on primetime shows and news coverage (Shrum, 2017). The present study examines the relationship between news media, racially stereotyped commercials, and implicit biases. Participants viewed a news story that negatively stereotyped Black individuals and were randomly assigned to watch one of three commercials that negatively stereotyped a Black individual, counter-stereotyped a Black individual, or contained no relevant stereotype information. It was hypothesized that participants would display higher rates of implicit prejudice on the Implicit Attitudes Test (IAT) towards Blacks when primed with a commercial that stereotypically depicts a Black individual, than a commercial presenting counter-stereotypical or neutral information. The researchers used a one-way ANOVA test to examine the difference between reaction times on the IAT between the three conditions.

**[2C1]** Measures of Challenging and Excitatory Parenting Behavior. **Zack Havlin**. Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Eric Olofson.

Challenging and excitatory parenting behaviors play an important role in children's development, particularly in regard to the development of self-regulation. However, there are no well-established measures of parent-child interactions that record such behaviors. In the current study, I compare two recently developed coding systems that intend to address this issue: The Risky Interaction Support and Challenging (RISC) and Marbach coding systems. A subset of videos from the New Parents Project (NPP) data set at 12 and 18 months were coded using both scales then a factor analysis was conducted for each scale. Regressions were conducted to look at the predictive power of each scale on children's self-regulation at seven years. I predicted that the Challenging Regulatory Competence (CRC) and the Excitation/Arousal/Destabilization (EAD) subscales of the RISC and Marbach scales, respectively, would have the most predictive power for age seven self-regulation.

**[2C2]** Effects of Publicity and Narcissism in Charitable Giving. **Luke Rowles**. Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton.

This study is investigating the effects of publicity and narcissism in charitable giving. It investigates both grandiose and vulnerable narcissism, while controlling for self-esteem, in order to see how narcissism interacts with the public or private nature of a contribution to affect the size of that contribution. Participants were 58 male students recruited from Wabash College (18-22) who completed the Pathological Narcissism Inventory and Rosenberg's Self-esteem scale and then completed a variation of the dictator game (as a measure of charitable giving). Some participants reported their charitable giving publicly; others reported it privately. Previous work suggests that grandiose narcissism will be positively associated with giving in the public condition but negatively associated with giving in the private condition. Further, vulnerable narcissism should be negatively associated with charitable giving. Data collection is completed, and analyses are proceeding.

[2C3] Theory of Mind and Empathy: Implications for Social Adjustment in Adolescence. **Amber Winters**. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Sponsored by Dr. Nancy McElwain.

Research is limited on the interactive contributions of theory of mind understanding (ToM) and empathy on social behaviors. I hypothesized an interaction effect between ToM and empathy on externalizing behaviors, peer problems, and peer attachment. Using data from a 10-year longitudinal study, I examined the interaction between ToM measured during toddlerhood (n=128, M= 32.7 months) and reports of empathy, externalizing behaviors, peer problems, and peer attachment measured during adolescence (n=67, M= 13.3 years). I found that ToM negatively predicted externalizing behaviors, but only for adolescents with low empathy. As for peer problems and peer attachment with friends, I found main effects but no interaction effects with ToM and empathy. These findings suggest that empathy serves as a buffer between low ToM and social behaviors.

[2C4] Developing Effective Promotions of Exercise for College Students. **Arianna Robinson & Bailee Nunn**. Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley.

Media encourages unhealthy behaviors through advertising and promotes unrealistic content related to body image in the college population (Aubrey, 2010). Health advice can be received either negatively or positively, depending on the framing used. An appearance frame focuses on engaging in health behaviors to look better, while a health frame focuses on engaging in health behaviors to feel better (Aubrey, 2010). Framing of health advice has been found to impact self-esteem (e.g., Tylka & Homan, 2015). This study looked at framing of exercise promotions. Our hypothesis was that students who viewed appearance-framed promotions of exercise would score lower on scales of body esteem than students who were shown health-framed promotions of exercise. The study design was 2 (male/female) X 2 (appearance/health frame). Data analysis is ongoing.

[2C5] Anxiety and Gender Identification when Under Stereotype Threat. **Samantha A. Boomgarden**. Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito.

Stereotype threat has been well studied in racial and gender stereotypes; there has been less research investigating its impact in spatial domains, especially within object location memory tasks. This study examined whether a stereotype threat regarding men's advantages in spatial tasks could negatively impact the performance on women on an object location memory task, an assessment that typically shows a female advantage. It was hypothesized that women's performance would be negatively impacted by the presence of the threat, however, no significant difference was found between the performance of women under threat and women not under threat. A significant negative correlation was found between gender identity and state anxiety, suggesting that the more a participant identified with being female, the less anxious feelings were reported. These results could be due to potential protective factors, which should be further investigated to lessen the effects of a stereotype threat.

[2D1] Perception of Gun Violence Based on Race and Mental Illness. **Megan Pope, Zachery Kelley, & Taylor Keasey**. Marian University, Sponsored by Dr. Jeff Kellogg.

This study aims to see if there are implicit racial bias in the causality of gun violence. Looking at the implication of mental illness and violent temperament. We sought to understand this through using a vignette modeling a new report regarding a shooting, one condition the perpetrator was Caucasian, in the other African American. We lastly asked participants to rate the causality of the crime on a 0-6 scale as definitely not the cause to definitely the cause. Testing violent temperament and mental illness using the others simply as distractors. We hypothesized that participants would attribute mental illness to be the cause of gun violence when a white perpetrator was present, and violent temperament for an African American perpetrator. We found no significant differences between casualty and race of perspective. We did however find that White male were less likely to attribute mental illness to crimes when the perpetrator was also White.

**[2D2]** Impact of Social Support on College Students' Decision to Seek Substance Abuse Treatment.**William Haas.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar.

Substance abuse in college students is becoming a major issue. Many factors influence one's decision to seek substance abuse treatment. This experiment examined whether type of social support (Family or Friends) affects college students' decision in seeking substance abuse treatment and whether this effect is different in males and females. Participants were asked to imagine themselves as the protagonists described in the scenarios, they read about addiction problems and to rate how likely they were to seek substance abuse treatment on a 7-point Likert scale. Participant's gender (Male or Female) and type of social-support (Family or Friends) depicted in the scenario served as the between-subject independent variables. Participants' likelihood responses to seek treatment served as the dependent variable. Data collection is still underway.

**[2D3]** Musicians vs. Non-musicians: Who Has Better Memory? **Ralph L. Billington.** University of

Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Katherine Daniels.

Music training has been reported to affect verbal and working memory due to the demands of music training and the rehearsal mechanisms associated with it (Franklin, Moore, Yip, Jonides, Rattray, & Moher, 2008; George & Coch, 2011; Roden, Kreutz, & Bongard, 2012; Yeşil & Ünal, 2017). The current study attempts to expand on previous research by exploring how different amounts of time spent music training affects working and verbal memory. Participants were divided into three groups based on amount of music training they have received: no training, 1 to 3 years, and 3 or more years of music training. To assess memory, participants were given 3 tasks to measure different aspects of working memory and 1 task to measure verbal memory. I hypothesize that the group with the most music training will outperform those in the limited training and no training groups on the working memory tasks and the verbal memory task. Future research may investigate if instrument or training type affect memory.

**[2D4]** Uncertainty, Need for Uniqueness, and Conspiracy Beliefs. **John Trebing.** Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Preston Bost.

In the current research, I investigated how self-uncertainty and the need for uniqueness combine to influence belief in conspiracy theories. Although these two factors have been studied separately, it is possible that they may combine to intensify conspiracy beliefs beyond the additive effects that each factor would exert separately, particularly in circumstances when the conspiracy theory is held by only a small percentage of the population. This circumstance simultaneously fulfills both the need to belong and the need to be unique, which may breed particularly strong conspiracy belief. Participants in this study completed manipulations of need for uniqueness (Cheema and Kaikati, 2010) and self-certainty (van Prooijen, 2016), and then rated their belief in novel conspiracy theories.

**[2D5]** Influence of Educational Material on Attitudes Surrounding Pornography. **Erin Eberly.** Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt.

The viewing of pornography is becoming increasingly more common in the sex industry and there is surprisingly little research regarding the attitudes surrounding this form of sexually explicit media. The purpose of the current study is to gain a greater understanding of how the general public thinks of pornographic material and what influences these attitudes. This study focuses on how being educated on the negative impacts of pornography as well as how frequently an individual may view pornography influences their attitudes towards this sexually explicit media. Based on the data of 150 participants (n=150) collected through a survey distributed online, the hypothesis that being educated on pornography would impact one's attitudes was not supported. It was discovered that those who view pornography are likely to be more accepting of pornography than those who do not view pornography but how often they viewed pornography did not significantly influence one's attitudes.

**[3A1] Perceptions of Military Veterans and How Media can Affect those Views. James A. Barwick, & Mystique M. Jones.** Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley.

Military veterans are a target of numerous stereotypes that greatly impact their lives (Mittal et al., 2013). Media shapes how we perceive, change attitudes, and change views (Sizemore & Milner, 2004). Of the numerous minorities impacted by media, military veterans are a group that is highly stigmatized (Mittal et al., 2013). The purpose of this study is to look at how media can affect participants' perceptions of military veterans. The researchers hypothesize: that (H1) participants who are shown negative representations of veterans will form different perceptions of veterans compared to participants who are shown positive or neutral representations of veterans; (H2) perceptions of military veterans formed by male participants will differ from perceptions of military veterans formed by female participants; and that (H3) perceptions formed by participants with personal military connection(s) will differ from participants with no military connection. Data analyses are ongoing.

**[3A2] Influences on Adolescent Financial Decision Making: The Role of Personality, Environment, and Background on the Personal Finance of College Students. Jacob Hubers.** Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown.

Recent studies have found a connection between personality, environment, background and decision making. This study will examine the three respective factors and their relation to financial decision making among a college student population (Jones & Paulhus, 2017; Kouchaki et al., 2013; and Stanley & Danko, 1996). Participants (n=57) were first asked to complete a survey including demographics and a self-developed inventory of Economic Outpatient Care, designed to assess the level of financial assistance students receive from their families. Participants were then randomly assigned to one of three conditions: logical money priming, emotional money priming, or a control. Lastly, they completed scales measuring Executive Personal Finance (Spinella, Yang, & Lester 2007) and Youth Money Attitudes (Beutler & Gudmunson 2012). Data has been collected and analysis is ongoing.

**[3A3] Internet Searching in College Students. Dana Hovis.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar.

Easy connection to the Internet allows for millions of megabytes of information to be accessed in the span of a few seconds. With this comes the concern of the spread of misinformation; in the case of self-diagnosis, it can be very dangerous to rely on Internet websites. Using five heuristics typically used by Internet researchers initially discovered by Klawitter & Hargittai (2018), the study aims to analyze potential differences in how college students of various majors research perceived low- and high-risk subjects. Participants researched two questions and conceived answers; one question is about blood type preference of mosquitos, and the other requested the participants find a diagnosis after looking at a series of symptoms. Participants rated the five heuristics on how well they fit the website where they found their answer. The questions served as the independent variable, the participants' answers were the dependent variable. Data is still being collected.

**[3A4] The Effect of MindPlay Virtual Reading Coach on Reading Fluency in Elementary School Students. Stephanie Sliemers & Elizabeth Kozarik.** University of Cincinnati, Sponsored by Dr. Heidi Kloos.

Many students struggle to attain proficiency in reading comprehension. To fix this deficit, an online intervention was implemented in 2nd and 4th grade classrooms to track their improvement. The goal of this study was to test the efficacy of the online reading enrichment program, MindPlay Virtual Reading Coach (MVRC). MVRC emphasized mastery over basic reading skills to support the progress of reading fluency in students. Two school districts were recruited to participate. Both districts participated in a quasi-experimental design where six 2nd grade classrooms (N = 142) and nine 4th grade classrooms (N = 172) were randomly assigned to one of three conditions: (1) instruction as usual, (2) instruction with an alternative computer-based program, or (3) instruction with MVRC. Analyses were ran and improvement was significantly greater in the MVRC condition than that of the other two conditions.



**[3A5]** To Read or Not to Read: An Investigation in to the Effects of Literature on Empathy. **Dakota DeBaets, Brianna Mason, & Brady Powers.** Franklin College, Sponsored by Dr. Ryan Rush.

Literature can have profound effects on prejudice, empathy, and it is important to explore the ramifications of audio and print literature in immersive experiences. The current study examines how empathy and attitude towards stigmatized groups may be affected by different types of literature as well as the mode in which they are presented (print or audio). Two hypotheses are posed: fiction consumed via print will evoke higher emphatic attitudes than nonfiction (Vezzali et al., 2014), and fiction, regardless of presentation, will evoke higher empathetic attitudes than nonfiction (Rogowsky et al., 2016; Daniel & Woody, 2010). Participants were assigned to one of four conditions and completed pretest measures of empathy (TEQ), personality (BFI), and right-wing authoritarianism (RWA). Following the literature presentation, participants completed the same scales and an immersion scale, comprehension check, and demographics. Analysis of data will be done using ANOVA and chi-square tests.

**[3B1]** High Quality Parenting: Trait or Learning Dependent? **Quinn Cavin.** Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Eric Olofson.

Using data from the New Parents Project (Schoppe-Sullivan & Kamp Dush, the Ohio State University), we studied the parents' quality of play with their children at 12 and 18 months on the newly developed Marbach Coding System, which measures a parent's ability to sensitively challenge and emotionally stimulate the child. Currently, there is limited longitudinal information investigating if high quality parenting characteristics are inherent traits or learned skills. The present study uses measured warmth prenatally between couples and self-assessed value of fatherhood to predict Marbach scores in free-play sessions longitudinally. We expect that couples who are sensitive and cooperative with each other before childbirth and include fathers-to-be who strongly value their contribution in parenting will become the parents best equipped to prepare their children for the world through challenge during play.

**[3B2]** Decentering as a Facilitator of Psychological Well-Being. **Joe Milosch.** Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Dr. Ronan Bernas.

The first purpose of this study is to examine how decentering is associated with psychological well-being. Is one's ability to decenter or take an objective and third-person perspective of one's experiences correlated with higher levels of positive affect and life satisfaction, and lower levels of negative affect, depression, anxiety, and stress? The second purpose of this study is to find out which of the two components of decentering is more critical in fostering various types of psychological outcomes? Which of the two is more correlated with higher levels of positive affect and life satisfaction, and lower levels of depression, anxiety, and stress? Being able to distinguish the relative impact of each of these two elements can have implications in using decentering in psychotherapeutic interventions. For instance, if a patient is suffering from depression, which of the two elements should be emphasized when training the patient to decenter?

**[3B3]** Holistic Coping Interventions for Emotional Regulation. **Emily Wiegers, Bethany Bierman, & Andrew Morelli.** Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown.

The current study investigated the effectiveness of various emotional regulation strategies in alleviating acute emotional distress. Prior research has recognized the benefits and risks of using meditation (Van der Gucht et al., 2018), expressive writing (Lepore, 1997), and distraction (Wolgast & Lundh, 2017); but few studies have compared the techniques and questioned their ability to reduce minor emotional distress. Emotional regulation and baseline emotions were assessed using an EEG. Participants watched a clip from the movie Marley and Me which portrayed themes of attachment and death. Subjects then engaged in one of the three coping mechanisms previously mentioned, or were assigned to the control group. After completing their activity, the same clip was viewed, and subjects responded to the PANAS along with a prompt asking how the coping mechanism helped them. Both EEG and behavioral data were used to assess results, which are ongoing and will be discussed.

**[3B4]** Hearing Luminance: Reexamining the Role of Hue in Color-Pitch Cross Modal Correspondences..  
**Neil Dittmann.** Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Karen Gunther.

Simpson, Quinn, and Ausubel (1956) showed, in a tone-color matching experiment, that higher pitches were perceived as more congruent with lighter colors (yellow, green), and lower pitches (blue, purple) more congruent with darker colors. However, they did not control the brightness of the stimuli. We determined equal brightness across colors for each subject. In our experiment participants (n=5; aiming for 10) were presented with pitches paired with a display of six colors and asked to choose which color best matched the pitch. We used three color conditions: equal-brightness, prototypical, and greyscale. Preliminary results indicate a main effect of trial condition, color response, and an interaction between color condition and color response, suggesting that brightness, rather than hue, is responsible for the cross-modal association between color and pitch.

**[3B5]** Exploring the Idea of, "Dress well, test well." **McKenna Blaylock.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Crystal Steltenpohl.

Research suggests what we wear can influence performance. This study measures performance on a standardized test when students are dressed casually or formally. A total of 87 college students (43 in formal attire; 44 in casual attire) completed 10 multiple choice questions on reading comprehension, mathematics, and vocabulary. Additionally, participants were asked about their attire, demographic characteristics, comfort, and self-confidence. I hypothesized formally dressed participants would perform better than casually dressed participants. Results from an independent t-test suggest a significant difference ( $p= 0.018$ ), where formally dressed participants correctly answered an average of 5.93 (of 10) questions, while casually dressed participants correctly answered an average of 5.02 questions. These findings suggest dressing formally may improve "one's performance", but further research should be done, particularly research that can explore the mechanisms by which this could be true.

**[3C1]** A Novel Theory of Mind Task and its Relation to Empathy and Identity Processing Style. **Ben Pfingston & Erin A. Cooper.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Zachary Pilot.

Previous research on theory of mind suggests that individual differences in cognitive empathy and identity processing style (Berzonsky, 1990; 2008; 2011) is related to predicting mental states from facial stimuli using non-linguistic cues (Pilot, 2017). Most theory of mind research relies heavily on visual tasks, but the current study created and utilized an auditory task, the Conversation Appraisal Task. The current study examined the relationships between several factors typically used in social cognition research and accuracy on a novel auditory social cognition task. We predicted that performance on the novel task will be positively related to measures of cognitive empathy, but negatively related to normative identity processing style. Additionally, we hypothesize that the Conversation Appraisal Task will be related to another typical theory of mind task, the Reading the Mind in the Eyes task.

**[3C2]** The Effects of Fear on Response Time. **Eva E. Zollars.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Crystal Steltenpohl.

Fight-or-flight responses can become problematic when people allow fear to take control in non-dangerous conditions. This prompts the question: how much might fear interfere with normal activity? To answer this question, 35 participants were asked whether they had a fear-based psychological disorder and completed a survey consisting of a series of trivia questions, two fear stimuli, and another series of trivia questions. Each section counted the number of clicks, amount of time spent, and number of correct answers. I hypothesized exposure to a fear stimulus would result in a change in completion time, and participants with fear-based psychological disorders would complete the questions faster after exposure to fear stimuli than those without such disorders. Results of a two-way ANOVA indicated no significant interaction between fear-based psychological disorders and fear stimuli on time spent, number of clicks, or number of correct answers.

**[3C3]** Conspiracy Theories: Effects of Suspicion on Consumers Purchases. **Griffin Schermer**. Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Preston Bost.

Exposure to conspiracy theories is known to have negative effects on both civic engagement and health care choices (Jolley & Douglas, 2014). However, conspiracy theories may have adaptive side effects. Because suspicion is a necessary cognitive ability for protecting humans from exploitation (Bost, 2019), it's possible that exposure to conspiracy theories could confer resistance to unsupportive claims. In this study, participants read one of two news stories about major corporations releasing new products. One story suggested conspiratorial intent, and the other didn't. Participants were then asked to rate the monetary value of hypothetical new consumer products, which were presented with either strong or weak evidence. I hypothesized that those exposed to conspiracy theories would be willing to pay less for products containing unsubstantiated claims than the control group. While seeing no significant difference between the groups willingness to pay for products with valid claims.

**[3C4]** Incidental Encoding of Relative Auditory-Based Geometry. **Viveka Melo & Greg Gilliland**. Ball State University, Sponsored by Dr. Daniele Nardi.

Studies in spatial cognition have found that when participants are given visual landmarks to navigate, they also incidentally encode the geometric shape of the environment. However these studies have focused primarily on visual navigation. To explore the theory of functional equivalence of sensory modalities, the current study will explore if auditory landmarks support incidental encoding of geometry as well. Furthermore, if a participant has incidentally encoded the shape of an auditory array of landmarks, are they still able to navigate if the array preserves the shape, but it is enlarged? If a participant is unable to navigate an enlarged version of the original geometric shape, this indicates the encoding of absolute geometry, rather than relative. Based on previous studies, we expect participants to: 1) successfully use the auditory cues to guide navigation; 2) incidentally encode the geometry of the auditory array; and 3) use a relative metric.

**[3C5]** Impact of Ethnicity, Education Level, and Religiosity on Seeking a Mental Health Professional. **DesiRee Davis**. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt.

Attitudes toward seeking psychological help have become increasingly negative in the United States and minorities have become less likely to seek out help from a mental health professional than European Americans. The goal of this current study is to explore the impact of ethnicity, education level, and religiosity on seeking a mental health professional. . The current experiment uses two measures to weigh the impact that each of the variables(ethnicity, religiosity, and education level) have on seeking a mental health professional. There were 105 participants overall; 30 students from a small Christian university in the Midwest and 70 from Amazon Mechanical Turk. The results showed no impact on seeking a mental health professional. In the future, a larger and more diverse sample size would be beneficial and being sure to have a closer number of participants in each of the ethnicity categories would be helpful.

**[3D1]** Childhood Maltreatment and Delinquency in Teen Years. **Allyson Saylor**. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt.

Maltreatment in childhood has increased crime committed in teen years. Studies revealed that maltreatment during development approximately doubles the possibility of committing crime through life (Currie, & Tekin, 2006). Research states that chronic physical abuse was directly related to crime in a test for those who had been abused (Jung, Herrenkohl, 2015). This study measures maltreatment in childhood and if it correlates to crime in teen years. In order to measure the relationship between maltreatment and crime, 120 participants were recruited to complete the Adverse Childhood Experiences scale (Will, Loper, & Jackson 2016), the Child Sexual Abuse Questionnaire (Halperin, & Bouvier, 1996) and a self-created crime scale. I hypothesized that maltreatment in childhood would be positively correlated with crime in teen years. I also hypothesized that the type of abuse would be able to predict the type of crime committed. Results of the current study did not support these hypotheses.

[3D2] College Students' Perceptions of People with Dementia. **Eleanor Batista-Malat**. Earlham College, Sponsored by Dr. Kathy Milar.

The present study investigated college students' perceptions of older adults with dementia. This study incorporated two theories of prejudice: stereotype content model and Fraboni Scale of Ageism (FSA). Participants read about a person with mild or advanced dementia and completed warmth and competence ratings (stereotype content model) about the person and a split-half version of the FSA before and after reading the scenario. It is hypothesized that participants will rate the person with mild dementia as significantly warmer and more competent compared to the person with advanced dementia. Further, that participants will have increased ageism scores after reading about the person with advanced dementia compared to those who read about the person with mild dementia.

[3D3] Perceptions of Obsessive Compulsive Disorder. **Haley Carberry**. Thomas More University, Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm.

The following study was conducted to determine which emotions are associated with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD). Throughout the experiment, participants were asked to complete a ten-item survey that described OCD-related situations. In the survey, participants were instructed to rate the degree to which they felt each given emotion for each item on the survey. There were three groups within this study: the control group, a group that viewed an emotional video prior to completing the survey, and a group that viewed an informational video prior to completing the survey. The dependent variables in this study were the emotions associated with OCD. The independent variable of this study was the video that was viewed (or not viewed for the control group). The results indicated that negative emotions were more prevalent than positive emotions and that viewing an emotional video prior to conducting the survey resulted in higher negative and positive emotions.

[3D4] What Makes the Glass Half Full? Studying Optimism and Pessimism in College Students. **Erin M. Bachus, Jayne E. Roller, & Madeline M. Smith**. Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley.

Many studies have supported the idea that well-being is directly connected to an individual's levels of optimism and pessimism, (e.g., Yu & Luo, 2018). Past research on this subject has directly correlated optimistic/pessimistic thinking to mental health, thus it's important to focus on the factors that lead to optimistic or pessimistic thinking. This 2x2x3 factorial design looks at gender and life trauma while showing participants either a slightly positive, slightly negative, or neutral stimuli. The analysis focuses on the effect that the participants' overall outlook has on their responses to the condition. A demographic questionnaire, the Life Orientation Test Revised (LOT-R), and a post condition survey developed by the researchers was given to participants. We hypothesize that male participants and participants who have not experienced significant life trauma will express an overall more positive outlook than their counterparts. Preliminary results are being analyzed.

[3D5] Race and Media: How Media Effects the Public Perception of Racial Profiling. **Micah Burdick & Wyatt Eubanks**. Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley.

The rise of social networking sites has enabled new ways for citizens to capture and view aggressive policing, which is shown to increase the perception of police bias (Patton et al., 2016). The proposed study aims to examine the effect that media coverage has on the public perception of racial profiling. The researchers hypothesized that: (H1) participants who view racial profiling in various forms of media will be more likely to have a negative perception towards racial profiling by police than those who do not view racial profiling in the media; (H2) participants who spend more time on various forms of media will be more likely to have a negative perception towards racial profiling by police than those who do not spend as much time on media. A 4x4 factorial design was used to analyze data and preliminary results revealed a significant effect for media and perceptions of racial profiling by police.

[1P01] Stereotypes with college athletes face with privileges, intelligence, and stress. **Emma Sink**. Marian University, Sponsored by Dr. Jeff Kellogg.

Differences in stereotypes, stress, "dumb jock" belief, and privileges were examined in student athletes and non-student athletes on an undergraduate college campus. In an online Qualtrics survey, it was found that both student athletes and non-student athletes agree that a stereotype does exist for student athletes; however, there was no significance found for the amount stress believed to be experienced by the other group, or belief of the "dumb jock" stereotype between the groups. There was a significant difference in the privileges given to student athletes between the groups.

[1P02] Academic Stress, Gender and Eating Behavior. **Chante' Gordon**. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar.

Stress that college students endure can arise from many kinds of events and can impact an individual's daily life. When one thinks about college, typically student debts, juggling jobs on top of classes, and other types of academic stress come to mind. This study examined whether academic stress and gender influenced one's eating behavior. Participants (both males and females) answered two surveys that addressed eating behavior and university stress. Participants' gender (male or female) and their stress scale scores (high or low) served as between-subject explanatory variables. Participants eating behavior scores served as the responsive variable. Data is still being collected.

[1P03] Barriers to Mental Health Care in Indiana. **Jalen Johnson**. Indiana University Kokomo, Sponsored by Dr. Kathryn Holcomb.

A concern in the United States is the health of individuals, which also includes their mental well-being. There are many individuals who do not receive the proper mental health care that they need due to social or geographical impediments that may be out of their control. The type of insurance one has can result in longer wait times for an initial appointment with a psychiatrist. A shortage of mental health professionals contributes to accessing care. The purpose of this study is to assess barriers to timely psychiatric care. With a focus on Indiana, all 92 counties were searched for mental health services and one office from each county was called. Participants answered questions regarding insurance acceptance, wait period of initial appointment and medication management. The results of this study suggest that major barriers to mental illness requiring medication are traveling to a facility, wait-time for an initial appointment and too few options for care in rural areas.

[1P04] Fear Perception. **Lainie Krumenacker**. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar.

Our environment influences every aspect of our lives from the moment we are born until the day we die. Depending on the severity, these fears can be debilitating and affect a person's quality of life. This study examines how our environmental upbringing affects our perceived fear. Participants will be shown images and then rate their fear on a 7-point Likert scale using the FSS-II (No Fear to Terror). Participants will then complete a demographic questionnaire, which inquires about their age, sex and environmental upbringing. Environmental upbringing (Urban/Rural) and Gender (Male/Female) will serve as the independent variables for this study. Perceived fear will serve as the dependent variable which will be measured using the FSS-II scale. Data is still being collected.

[1P05] The Effect of Character Race and Gender on Attitudes about OCD. **Megan R. Watkins**. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar.

The National Institute for Mental Health estimated that 1.2% of adults in the United States struggled with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) in the past year. However, few actually seek treatment. Help-seeking behaviors are often related to the stigma associated with mental illness, and it is important to understand why certain demographics seek help more than others. This study examined whether participant attitudes toward OCD sufferers differ based on the race and gender of a person depicted with OCD. Participants, after reading a vignette portraying an individual of a specific gender and race with OCD, were asked to rate their opinions of the individual on a ten-point Likert scale. The OCD sufferer's race (white or African American) and gender (male or female) served as a between-subject independent variable. Participant attitude responses to the vignettes served as the dependent variable. Data collection is still in progress.

[1P06] Comparison of Two Popular Children's Cartoons from America and Japan. **Yuka Maenaka**. DePauw University, Sponsored by Dr. Pamela Propsom.

The current study compared two popular children's animated films, one from America and one from Japan, and examined the differences in the portrayal of prosocial behavior in terms of frequency, types, relationships, and also aggression levels. Although both films contained relatively similar amounts of prosocial behavior, there were different patterns observed regarding the relationships between helpers and helpees. The American film had many helping behaviors between strangers and master/servant in addition to family and friend whereas the majority of prosocial behavior occurred among family in the Japanese movie. I also found that the American film had much higher levels of violence while the Japanese film had no aggression at all. The results suggest that the two films might be sending different messages to children, consistent with the values of the two cultures involved. This study explored how cultural differences may be reflected in media portrayals of prosocial behavior.

[1P07] The Role of Self-Affirmation in Mitigating Self-Objectification. **Skylar Kemp**. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Urska Dobersek.

The present study will explore the mediating effect of self-affirmation (SA) on self-objectification (SO) and self-esteem (SE). Previous research (Bucchianeri & Corning, 2012) suggests that women who practice SA techniques are more resilient to body-dissatisfaction (BD), open to threatening information about BD, and have a greater intention to reduce BD. College-aged women from a university in the Midwest will complete a demographic questionnaire, the trait and state Self-Objectification Questionnaire (SOQ) (Noll & Fredrickson, 1998), and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem scale (Rosenberg, 1965). Afterwards, SA will be manipulated similarly to work by Sherman et al. (2000) and will be checked using the state SOQ. I hypothesize that SO will be negatively correlated with SA, and SA will mediate state SO and trait SE. The findings of this study will pose useful for social psychologists and mental health professionals.

[1P08] The Impact of Treatment Course and Gender on Generalized Anxiety Disorder Stigma. **Kayleigh Smith**. University of Indianapolis, Sponsored by Dr. Jordan Sparks Waldron.

The study examines how gender of an individual with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) & information about their treatment & symptom course impact stigma. Two-hundred and eighty participants were randomly assigned to read vignettes describing either a man or woman with anxiety symptoms. Participants were also randomized to conditions whether the individual either sought treatment or did not seek treatment, and where their anxiety improved or did not improve. Also randomized were whether the individual sought treatment or not & if anxiety improved or not. Participants completed a questionnaire to assess their overall impression of the individual, desired social distance from them, & the extent to which they thought the symptoms represented a real mental health issue. We used factorial ANOVAs to assess the main effects of gender, treatment-seeking status, and symptom trajectory, as well as their interactions, on the dependent variables. Results and implications will be discussed.

[1P09] Collateral Sanctions: Stigmatization of Previously Incarcerated Individuals and Endorsement of Punishment in Nordic Countries vs. The United States. **Kylie Tillman**. Central Methodist University, Sponsored by Dr. Jacqueline Anson.

America has long taken a tough stance on crime, expecting increasing sanctions to improve the state of crime in the US. However, crime and recidivism rates don't reflect this. Nordic countries, however, are traditionally safe and have lower crime rates. Recidivism rates are difficult to compare cross-nationally but appear to be much lower in Nordic countries compared to the US. The biggest emphases in the Nordic approach appear to be on rehabilitation and social inclusiveness. Accordingly, the present study hypothesizes that individuals in Nordic countries will report lower levels of stigma towards ex-offenders, and higher support for rehabilitation than individuals in the US. Additionally, a negative correlation between ex-offender stigma and willingness to endorse rehabilitation over punishment is also hypothesized. To test this, participants from various countries were given a survey measuring ex-offenders stigma as well as willingness to endorse punishment or rehabilitation.

[1P10] Effects of Self-Esteem on Cognitive Performance. **Erica R. Buechlein**. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Urska Dobersek.

The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of self-esteem on cognitive performance as measured with the logical reasoning test. Students from the University of Southern Indiana between 18 and 25 years of age will complete a demographic questionnaire, the State Self-Esteem (SSE) Scale, and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. Afterwards, the instructions of a logical reasoning test will be explained in positive, negative, or neutral terms. They will then complete the SSE Scale again to test whether the manipulation was successful and complete a logical reasoning test. To test the hypothesis (i.e., individuals with higher performance SSE will score higher on the logical reasoning test compared to individuals with lower performance SSE), an independent t-test will be performed. The practical implication of the findings can be numerous, including educational and workforce settings.

[1P11] Predictors of Sadomasochism. **Jaynellen Waelde**. Ball State University, Sponsored by Dr. George Gaither.

The present study will explore how sexual permissiveness may be correlated to higher openness towards BDSM. Little research has been done in this area. This study hypothesizes that sexual permissiveness will lead to being more open to BDSM, and is predicting a positive correlation between sexual permissiveness and openness to BDSM. There was a survey presented to the participants that used the Attitudes towards Sexual Behaviors Scale and the Attitudes about Sadomasochism Scale, from which the results will be analyzed and reported. Demographic correlations will be looked at as the research progresses. This research aims to further encourage inclusive sexual education of different demographics such as sexual minorities.

[4A1] Social Loafing and Priming: Is There a Way to Promote Group Effort? **Michelle Herman**. Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley.

In both school and the workplace, people are often assigned into groups where they must work together to reach a common goal. However, not everyone puts forth the same amount of effort in a group as they do when they work alone. People have a tendency to social loaf (Latane, Williams, & Harkins, 1979). Loersch and Payne (2011) found that priming can affect the way a person thinks. This led the researcher to examine whether priming could prevent the effect of social loafing. The hypothesis (H) was that people who score high on the Social Loafing Tendency Questionnaire (Ying, Li, Jiang, Peng, & Lin, 2014) but goal-primed would generate more non-redundant answers on a brainstorming task than those who score high on the SLTQ and were not primed. For this experiment, the researcher conducted a 3 (priming) X 2 (level of social loafing) factorial design and analyzed the results with a factorial analysis of variance. There were no significant results from the preliminary analysis.

[4A2] The Effect of Anxiety on College Students. **Matalin Staser**. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Katherine Daniels.

Previous research (Borgogna, McDermott, Aita, & Kridel, 2018) has indicated that Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual (LGB) college students have notably poorer mental health outcomes and are at a higher risk for suicide (Shadick, Dagirmanjian, & Barbot, 2015) compared to their heterosexual peers. These negative outcomes may be related to poorer parental and social support for LGB people because of their sexual orientation. This study seeks to measure the effect of these factors on LGB college students and compares their anxiety levels to those of heterosexual college students. Participants completed three items: The Beck Anxiety Inventory, a demographic survey, and a social support survey. I hypothesize that results will show a disparity between LGB students and heterosexual students on the basis of social and parental support given to each group.

[4A3] The Relationship Among Unfamiliar Medical Terminology, Communication Methods, and Decision Making: Implications for How Social Workers Interpret Medical Reports. **Bradford McClain & Ariana Bonds**. Thomas More University, Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm.

Decisions regarding child abuse and neglect cases can have life altering consequences for all involved. How social workers make decisions is a highly subjective process that is often accomplished using incomplete information. The current study explored how types of language and methods of communication affect human understanding and decision making. The independent variables were language (plain language, medical terminology) and methods of communication (face to face, phone, written). The dependent variables were level of understanding and willingness to validate. The positive and negative affect schedule was used to measure any change in emotion participants may have had related to their participation. The researchers found a significant difference in understanding between the control and experimental groups. This supported the conclusion that increased use of plain language would improve understanding and decision making.

[4A4] The Effects of Deceptive Advertising on Consumer Behavior. **Skyler Majors**. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt.

Advertising has been regulated by the Federal Trade Commission to protect consumers from false advertisements, yet it is not fully understood what kinds of deceptive advertisement result in the harms that regulations are trying to prevent. This study compares the effects of consumer behavior between honest and deceptive advertisements, and further compares the influences between three distinct forms of deception: misleading representation, false claim, and omitted information. Participants reported a significantly higher purchase intention for advertisements using deceptive methods. Furthermore, ads using misleading representation and a false claim resulted in significantly higher reported purchase intention than the ad using omitted information. These findings can be utilized to further explore the differences in harms or cognitive dissonance caused by different types of deceptive advertisements. Such findings will be valuable in setting appropriate standards for protecting consumers.

[4A5] The Effect of Personality and Locus of Control on Anxiety. **Nicole M. Cooper**. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Katherine Daniels.

According to the NIMH (2017), approximately 30% of adults experience an anxiety disorder during their lifetime, but many more experience subclinical instances of anxiety. For this larger population, personality factors or the perception of a lack of control over a situation could make people experience greater amounts of anxiety. This research examines the relationship between neuroticism, Locus of Control (LOC), and anxiety in college students. Participants received either a neutral or anxiety-provoking prompt and were then assessed using the STAI, Rotter's LOC inventory and the Big Five Personality assessment. I hypothesize that people high in Neuroticism and those with an external LOC will report higher STAI scores. I further hypothesize that when given the anxiety-evoking prompt, participants will subsequently express higher STAI scores.



[4B1] Perceptions and Empathy Towards Human Trafficking and Victims. **Lauren Stephan.** Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt.

This study looked at participants' perceptions and empathy towards human trafficking and its victims. There were four surveys, each with a different vignette and participants (n=206) were randomly assigned to one of 4 different vignettes: (1) female sex trafficking, (2) female forced labor, (3) male sex trafficking or (4) male forced labor. At least 50 participants took each survey. The study looks at the two types of human trafficking, sex and forced labor, and male and female victims. After reading the vignette, participants took the Attitudes Toward Ability to Leave subscale and then the Perceptions of Trafficked Victims - Emotional Responses scale. It was hypothesized that participants will perceive sex trafficking to be more difficult to leave than forced labor and participants will be most empathetic towards a female in sex trafficking and least empathetic towards a male in forced labor. The first hypothesis was not supported and the second hypothesis was partially supported.

[4B2] Long Term Impact of Video Game play on Hostility. **Myron L. Howard.** Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton.

This study will look at whether playing video games cooperatively can reduce hostility between players both in the short and long term. Past research on cooperative game play suggests that such play can increase later cooperation and improve relations between players. What is unclear, though, is whether this short-term effect lasts beyond the experimental context in which game play occurs. Participants played video games cooperatively or not with an individual with whom they thought they disagreed on an important attitude (i.e., their attitude about feminism). Participants reported their feelings about the partner both right after the cooperative game play and one week later. Previous work on the transient nature of experimental effects suggests that cooperating participants will report more favorable immediate evaluations of their partners than do non-cooperative participants but that this effect will be reduced or eliminated in the follow-up assessment. Data collection is ongoing.

[4B3] The Effect of Manipulated Language in Eyewitness Testimony. **Kellie Sherrer & Laura Nelson.** Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley.

Our study examines the effects of manipulated language and the accuracy of recollection. Eyewitness misidentification is the largest contributor to wrongful convictions (Innocence Project, 2017). The form and/or the misinformation of the question may affect the response and the way the memory of the event is incorporated (Yuille & Cutshall, 1986). Our hypotheses are: (H1) participants who receive questions that are misleading, questions that lead to specific answers, through wording will produce an inaccurate recollection of the event compared to participants who are asked neutral questions; (H2) female participants will provide more accurate responses than male participants. Questions are asked through a survey designed by researchers and graded on an accuracy scale. This study is a 2x3 factorial design representing the type of questions asked (no leading, mildly leading and majorly leading) and the gender of the participants (male or female). Results are being analyzed.

[4B4] The Missed Call: Measuring College Students' Anxiety. **Emily N. Roberts, Andrew K. Clark, & Sidney L. Keller.** Franklin College, Sponsored by Dr. Ryan Rush.

With increasing demands people have a greater dependence on technology. This is important because people are becoming attached to their devices and struggle when separated from them. Clark et al. (2015) found that when separated from their cell phones people report increased anxiety. The present study used three conditions. In group one phones were collected. In the group two participants phones were collected and they experienced a phone vibrate. In the group three participants kept their phones. Researchers believe that hearing a phone vibrate may lead participants to believe they have missed a call or text. Whether or not they believe they have missed a call or text, researchers hypothesize anxiety to be higher in the condition where the phone vibrated than in the condition where a phone did not vibrate. Data was analyzed using ANOVA tests to see if anxiety scores increased between the three groups. Additionally, a t-test was run to see if phone vibration increased anxiety.

[4C1] Understanding Reader Engagement In News. **Osman Bien Aime**. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Crystal Steltenpohl.

The purpose of this study is to see if there exists a relationship between the way a news article's headline is written and the way the reader interprets the information in the article itself. The study involves a single news article, with the participants being randomly assigned to one of two conditions. The control condition has the participants read the article with a neutral headline, while the experimental condition has the participants read the same article, but with the headline carrying a more negative connotation. Following the reading assignment, both groups will complete a questionnaire and provide their thoughts on the information contained in the article.

[4C2] Experience with Workplace Harassment. **Ashley Fritsch**. Indiana University Kokomo, Sponsored by Dr. Kathryn Holcomb.

The purpose of the current study was to see if participants' knowledge about the Civil Rights Act of 1964 Title VII correlated with any experienced workplace harassment. Past studies have shown that while it is possible for workplaces to experience age discrimination, assembly lines and factories are most likely to experience ageism. Also, minorities are more than likely to report racial harassment anywhere from three to ten times more than their white coworkers (Shannon, Rospenda, Richman, & Minich, 2009). Participants (n= 300) were asked on Qualtrics, an online survey, questions about any experienced harassment concerning age, race, religion, and gender. In order to be a part of the survey, participants had to be over the age of 18, a resident of the United States, and currently employed. Data have supported the theory that workers are more likely to be easily frustrated with their coworkers who are 55 years or older.

[4C3] Moral Foundations Predict Preference for Environmentally Friendly Products. **Zane S. White**. Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton.

This study investigated the relationship between peoples' moral foundations and their preference for environmentally friendly products. While moral foundations theory has been applied to political attitudes, few studies have investigated how such foundations affect behavior, particularly consumer behavior. One hundred twenty-seven participants completed online surveys that assessed their moral foundations and other personality traits, as well as their preferences for products when given a choice between an environmentally friendly product and one that was not. For example, participants chose between two types of eggs, one organic and one non-organic. Participants chose between 25 different products pairs, 18 of which included an environmentally friendly option and a non-environmentally friendly option. We expect that the moral foundations of Care, Fairness, and Purity will be associated with a preference for environmentally friendly products. Data analysis is ongoing.

[4C4] Memory Distortion for Behavior via Cognitive Dissonance. **Kaleb Hobgood**. Wabash College, Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton.

The goal of the current study is to assess whether cognitive dissonance can distort memory of past action. Cognitive dissonance is the state of having two inconsistent beliefs or attitudes at the same time, causing negative arousal. Because of this negative arousal, we seek to find consistency using dissonance reduction, which can be achieved in multiple ways. This study assessed whether memory distortion is one method of dissonance reduction. We randomly assigned participants to write an essay arguing for the benefits of sleep (i.e., a pro-sleep essay) under high choice, low choice, or control instructions. After writing the essay, participants reported their hours of sleep for the last 8 days. We expect that those in the high choice condition will "remember" more sleep in the last 8 days than those in the low choice and control groups. Data collection for the study is currently ongoing.

**[4C5] Sense of Classroom Community and its Effects on Academic Achievement. Samantha Wandersee.** Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt.

This study was formed to better understand classroom community and its effects on academic achievement. Using Scholastic's resources, classroom community was manipulated in two experiments with an activity titled "New Name Icebreaker Activity" and measured using the Sense of Classroom Community subscale F1. Participants then listened to a presentation about the practices in traditional Indian weddings. Additionally, participants in the second experiment took a 10-question quiz over the content presented. It was hypothesized that classroom community would increase with participation in the New Name Icebreaker Activity. It was also hypothesized that with an increase in classroom community there would be an increase in academic achievement. The first hypothesis was partially supported, and the second was not supported. Reasons for this partial support are questioned, and areas for future research are discussed.

**[4D1] The Impact of Music and Different Genres on Athletic Performance. Nathan Bean, Tyrone Thomas III, & Tristan Sitterding.** Franklin College, Sponsored by Dr. Ryan Rush.

Most research examining music and physical activity emphasizes the manipulation of sport or exercise, rather than the the type of music consumed during physical activity (Gabana et al., 2015; Bartolemi et al., 2015). The current study examined the overall impact of music genres on physical performance. Thirty participants performed three trials of simple exercise tasks (e.g., running two laps on an indoor track) while listening to hip hop music, country music, and no music (in random order). It was predicted that hip hop music would evoke the most arousal, no music a moderate level, and country music the least arousal, thus leading to better performance in the hip hop condition. changes in the participant's heart rate (HR  $\hat{=}$  resting and exercise), blood pressure (BP  $\hat{=}$  resting and exercise) and running times were used to assess arousal. Additionally, mood state and personality were assessed using surveys. ANOVAs, t-tests, and correlations were run to test the hypotheses.

**[4D2] Examining Diverse Praise in a Middle and High School Teacher Sample. Najah Binbek & Aubrey Toosley.** Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Dr. Margaret Flores.

Praise is a universal, easy to implement classroom management strategy used to encourage student appropriate behavior. Praise is effective when it is behavior specific, contingent, used frequently, and functions as a reinforcer (i.e., strengthens student behavior). However, there are other aspects, like diverse praise, that may also be important. Diverse praise is "the use of verbal statements or gestures that are delivered in a variety of distinguishable ways in response to desired student behavior." The current study examined 66 middle and high school teachers' use of diverse praise. Verbatim praise previously collected from 20-min teacher observations were coded for diverse praise. It was hypothesized that middle school teachers would use more diverse praise categories than high school teachers and that the most commonly used general, diverse praise categories would be "adjective," "compliance/appreciation," and "work."

**[4D3] The Relationship Between Nomophobia and Perceived Social Support. Brianna J. Worland.** Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Janell Blunt.

The purpose of this study is to observe the relationship between nomophobia, the fear of being without a smartphone, and perceived social support. Nomophobia is the fear of being without a smartphone. It was hypothesized that as nomophobia increases, social support will decrease. It was also hypothesized that as scores on the nomophobia questions related to anxiety, worry, and nervousness increase (inability to communicate and losing connection), the scores of the subscale regarding familial perceived social support will increase. Participants (n=150) were recruited from various classes and given access to the survey which contained the Nomophobia Questionnaire (Yildirim & Correia 2015) and the Multi-Dimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (Zimet, Dahlem, Zimet & Farley, 1988). Results were not statistically significant, however, there are some interesting findings about the levels of nomophobia within the group of participants

[4D4] Stereotypes and Biases Associated with American Regional Accents. **Katherine Vincent, Kaitlynn Wagner, & Connor Stahl.** Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown.

Accent discrimination is seen as one of the last places of legal discrimination in America (Chakraborty, 2017). However, there is little focus on American regional accents such as Appalachian accents and African-American accents. Appalachian and African-American speakers tend to be viewed less desirably than other American regional accents, with Appalachian speakers feeling they need to work harder to prove their intelligence to peers (Brashears, 2014) and African-American speakers tending to be rated as less trustworthy (Rodriguez & Rich, 2004). In this study, 132 participants listened to an audio recording of either an Appalachian speaker, African-American speaker, or Midwestern speaker in either an interview or a criminal sentencing period and asked to give their opinions on the speaker presented in the audio. A 3x2 factorial ANOVA will be conducted to determine the influence of accent type on criminal sentencing and hiring procedures. Results will be discussed accordingly.

[2P01] Use of the Biodex Biosway to Assess Alcohol-Induced Impairments of Balance and Coordination. **Rachel Moss & Megan Bosma.** Northern Kentucky University, Sponsored by Dr. Cecile Marczynski.

Detection of motor impairment is widely used as an indicator of probable alcohol intoxication (e.g., the police standardized field sobriety test). However, most testing is imprecise and does not use automated technology. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to examine the acute effects of alcohol on balance impairments as measured by the Biodex Biosway Portable Balance System. Using a within-subjects study design (n=20), the results indicated that body sway increased and limits of stability decreased in a dose-dependent manner. Therefore, this new technology may be of interest to alcohol researchers as a more precise assessment of gross motor control.

[2P02] Criminal Histories and Situational Circumstances Effect on Accuracy of Recollection. **Daisjonna Linton.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar.

In today's culture, criminals are thought to be the bad people of the world. A felon has an extremely low chance of getting a decent job or becoming a productive citizen in general after incarceration. Despite their efforts to do right in different situations, in many cases, criminals are always going to be thought of as the guilty party. The goal of this study was to examine whether the criminal history of the person depicted in a video (Extensive/Limited) and the context of the video (Threatening/Non-threatening) would influence one's memory for the content of the video. Participants watched a video then filled out a questionnaire about facts in the video. Situational circumstances and criminal history serve as independent variables. The accuracy of recollection served as the critical dependent measure. Data collection is still in progress.

[2P03] The Halo Effect Knowledge. **Shannon Knepp.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Urska Dobersek.

The present study examined how people with knowledge of the halo effect perceived the personality characteristics of attractive and nonattractive people. Participants (n = 29) were recruited from the university at the Midwest and French Lick Resort through a convenience sampling. A 2(attraction: physical & sexual attraction) x 2(gender: male, female photos) x 2 (halo effect: no knowledge/knowledge of the halo effect) mixed Analysis of Variance suggested a main effect for the halo effect, where participants without knowledge of the halo effect rated attractive photos as having more positive personality characteristics (M = 5.68, SD = 2.562) than participants with knowledge of the halo effect (M = 5, SD = 3.055),  $F(1, 27) = 0.83$ ,  $p = .04$ , partial eta squared = .002. The findings support my hypothesis and previous research (Nisbett & Wilson, 1977). The results can benefit the criminal justice system and educational settings.

[2P04] How Emotions Moderate Gaze Cuing Effect. **Carol Osborn & Abbey Smolinske**. Indiana State University, Sponsored by Dr. Gerald McDonnell.

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between social attention and emotion. Previous research has determined that the emotional expression of a gaze cue does not influence the time course of congruency effects on reaction time (RT; when the eyes of the face are directed towards the target). However, previous research has only manipulated the facial expression of the stimuli; this study manipulated the participant's emotional state or facial expression. Participants were instructed to respond to a target that was preceded by a gaze cue. Faces exhibited either a happy, sad, or neutral face. Participants were required to display either a happy or sad expression during the experiment, or their mood was manipulated. A gaze cuing effect was observed as expected, however, emotion only modulated this effect when the participant had a sad expression and responded to targets preceded by a happy face. Emotion then may play a role in gaze cuing effects.

[2P05] First Impressions. **Aubrey L. Hiemer**. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar.

Clothing is one impactful aspect of appearance that we constantly change. Individuals look to other's appearance such as clothing to create perceptions of an individual's life, including, occupation. Understanding the appearance-effect only helps us succeed in our occupational endeavors. This study examined whether clothing influences one's perceived potential occupation and whether this effect was different in males and females. Participants (both males and females) after looking at each photograph were instructed to rate, on a 10-point Likert scale, how likely the individual in the picture was a professional specific to the target occupation. The target occupation was doctor for one group and teacher for the other group. Thus occupation type served as a between-subject independent variable. The within-subject independent variables were clothing (formal and casual) and gender (male and female). Participants' responses served as the dependent variable. Data is still being collected.

[2P06] Show Me Your War Face: The Impact of Military Identity and Media Source on Empathy and Memory. **Brianna Mason & Melissa Bryant**. Franklin College, Sponsored by Dr. Kristin Flora.

This study examines how memory and empathy are affected by military identity as well as media sources of military stories. Three hypotheses are posed: participants will better recall content from a transcript versus a video (DeFleur et al., 1992); viewing the video will elicit more empathy (Lyer et al., 2014); and stronger military identity will show greater content recall regardless of source (Bentley et al., 2017). Participants completed pretest measures of empathy (Toronto Empathy Questionnaire) and military identity (Norwegian Personnel Identity Scale). They were randomly assigned to view a video or read a transcript about military combat. Lastly a posttest empathy measure, memory test, and demographics were completed. Two independent samples t-tests compared mean empathy change and memory recall across conditions. The hypotheses were not supported, suggesting video and print stories elicit similar memory recall and empathy. Strong military identity did not enhance memory recall.

[2P07] A Program Evaluation of Indiana's National Alliance on Mental Illness Ending the Silence. **Cassidy Sickels, McKenna Tetrick, & Sam Auten**. University of Indianapolis, Sponsored by Dr. Jordan Sparks Waldron.

Mental health stigma impacts the likelihood that people will recognize signs of mental illness and seek treatment. It is important to develop and evaluate programs that aim to destigmatize mental health problems. The National Alliance on Mental Illness is a non-profit aimed at providing public resources for navigating mental health crises. NAMI developed a short program for middle and high school students called "Ending the Silence" (ETS) in which they present personal accounts about recovery from mental illness. In 2018, NAMI's Indiana chapter surveyed 1,580 students about what they thought of the program. In this program evaluation of ETS, we present findings about student impressions of ETS, including the degree to which they found it helpful, learned information, and felt more comfortable discussing mental health issues. We describe the demographics of the students that NAMI Indiana has reached thus far with ETS. Recommendations for the ETS program are discussed.

[2P08] Exploring Student Experiences in Science & Math to Address Underrepresentation in STEM.

**Brittany Davis, Hira Ahmad, Berenice Contreras, Krista Kaleel, & Sydney Majka.** DePauw University, Sponsored by Dr. Pamela Propsom.

According to a 2018 publication by Higher Education Today, millions of dollars have been invested in recent years to promote diversity in science. Yet still, domestic students of color and first generation students are persisting in STEM at a lower rate than that of their similarly interested white or non-first-generation counterparts (Witham, Malcom-Piqueux, Dowd, & Bensimon, 2015). This state of underrepresentation is mirrored at our own university. To learn more about students' experiences, we conducted a survey to gather insight on the experiences of first generation students, international students, and domestic students of color in science and math classes at DePauw. Our initial findings have shown that classroom climate, teaching styles, and peer relationships all affect the degree to which students negatively or positively evaluate their classroom experiences, and ultimately their decision to persist with or leave STEM departments.

[2P09] Memory Recall. **Faith Crowley.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Dr. Srikanth Dandotkar.

Memory is tricky. When it comes to studying certain material, we rely on our memory so much for such a short period of time. Students can get distracted easily, which explains why a fraction of the college student population must work in quiet settings rather than in settings with background noise. This study examined whether background noise affects one's memory and whether this effect is different in males and females. Participants (both males and females) after reading a list of words were instructed to recall the words either while listening or not listening to background music. Background music was present for one group and absent for the other group. The background music (present or absent) and gender (male or female) served as a between-subject independent variables. Participants' recall scores served as the dependent variable. Data is still being collected.

[2P10] Predictors of Sexual Compulsivity. **Logan R. Ankney & Noah P. Speckman.** Ball State University, Sponsored by Dr. George Gaither.

Sexual compulsivity is defined as repetitive and intense preoccupations with sexual fantasies, urges, and behaviors that are distressing to the individual and/or result in psychosocial impairment. Research has suggested a slight correlation between sexual compulsivity with both depression and with impulsiveness. However, there is not enough empirical evidence to support this definitively (Derbyshire & Grant, 2015; Dhuffar, Griffiths, & Pontes, 2015). The present study attempted to examine the association between hypersexuality and depression, as well as between hypersexuality and impulsivity. Data was collected with the following self-report measures: Compulsive Sexual Behavior Inventory (CSBI), the Center for Epidemiologic Studies "Depression Scale (CES-D), and the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS). It will be analyzed in order to determine whether there are significant correlations between reported levels of hypersexuality, depression, and impulsivity in a college student sample.

[2P11] The Influence of Psychological Contract Breach and Type on Job Outcomes. **Joseph Tillman.** Central Methodist University, Sponsored by Dr. Jacqueline Anson.

A psychological contract breach (PCB) is an employee's perception that their organization has failed to fulfill one or more obligations associated with perceived mutual promises (Gakovic & Tetrick, 2003). In this study, employees at various companies completed surveys asking them about perceived contract breaches as well as job satisfaction, organizational citizenship, organizational support, and intent to leave the organization. It was hypothesized that 1) There is a negative correlation between perceptions of PCB and loyalty 2) There will be a positive correlation between perception of transactional PCB and organizational citizenship 3) There will be a negative correlation between perception of relational PCB and job outcomes 4) There will be a negative correlation between PCB and job satisfaction and 5) There will be a negative correlation between PCB and organizational support. Results from this study may help companies avoid PCB's and the negative outcomes associated with them.

**[2P12] How the Cross-Race Effect Impacts Face Frequency Estimates. Ariel Petrie & Gretchen Lance.**  
Indiana State University, Sponsored by Dr. Gerald McDonnell.

The current study examined the relationship between encoding errors and the cross-race effect. Specifically, it was of interest to determine if participants overestimated or underestimated the number of own-race compared to other-race faces presented. There were 29 students from Indiana State University that partook in the study. During the encoding phase, participants were first shown 30 faces (15 White and 15 Black). After a brief pause, participants then completed a questionnaire, where they had to estimate the number of White and Black faces presented, as well as the confidence of their judgments. Finally, participants completed the retrieval phase, where they had to determine out of a set of 60 faces, which faces were presented previously. Results revealed that Black participants reported seeing more White faces than Black faces. White participants were more confident in their judgment of Black faces compared to White faces. Encoding then appears important for number estimates.

## Anderson University

Dr. Janell **Blunt** 1A1, 1B3, 1C5, 2A1, 2B2,  
2D5, 3C5, 3D1, 4A4, 4B1, 4C5, 4D3

## Ball State University

Dr. George **Gaither** 1P11, 2P10

Dr. Daniele **Nardi** 3C4

Dr. Stephanie **Simon-Dack** 1B2

## Central Methodist University

Dr. Jacqueline **Anson** 1P09, 2P11

## DePauw University

Dr. Pamela **Propsom** 1P06, 2P08

## Drury University

Dr. Jennifer **Silva Brown** 1D4, 1D5, 2A2,  
3A2, 3B3, 4D4

Dr. Mary **Utley** 1A2, 2C4, 3A1, 3D4, 3D5,  
4A1, 4B3

## Earlham College

Dr. Kathy **Milar** 3D2

## Eastern Illinois University

Dr. Ronan **Bernas** 1A3, 3B2

Dr. Caridad **Brito** 2C5

Dr. Margaret **Floress** 4D2

## Franklin College

Dr. Kristin **Flora** 2P06

Dr. Ryan **Rush** 1C4, 2B5, 3A5, 4B4, 4D1

## Hanover College

Dr. Kati **Tuttle** 2B1

## Indiana State University

Dr. Gerald **McDonnell** 2P04, 2P12

## Indiana University East

Dr. Gregory **Dam** 2A3

## Indiana University Kokomo

Dr. Kathryn **Holcomb** 1P03, 4C2

## Marian University

Dr. Jeff **Kellogg** 1D3, 1P01, 2D1

## Northern Kentucky University

Dr. Cecile **Marczinski** 2P01

## Thomas More University

Dr. Lawrence **Boehm** 1A5, 1D1, 2B2, 3D3,  
4A3

## University of Cincinnati

Dr. Heidi **Kloos** 3A4

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Dr. Nancy **McElwain** 2C3

## University of Indianapolis

Dr. Jordan **Sparks Waldron** 1P08, 2A4,  
2P07

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Dr. Srikanth **Dandotkar** 1B5, 1P02, 1P04,  
1P05, 2D2, 2P02, 2P05, 2P09, 3A3

Dr. Katherine **Daniels** 1C1, 2D3, 4A2, 4A5

Dr. Urska **Dobersek** 1P07, 1P10, 2P03

Dr. Aimee **Mark** 1C2

Dr. Zachary **Pilot** 1B4, 3C1

Dr. Crystal **Steltenpohl** 3B5, 3C2, 4C1

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Dr. Preston **Bost** 2D4, 3C3

Dr. Karen **Gunther** 1A4, 3B4

Dr. Robert **Horton** 1B1, 1D2, 2C2, 4C3, 4C4

Dr. Eric **Olofson** 2C1, 3B1, 4B2

Dr. Neil **Schmitzer-Torbert** 1C3, 2A5

## Westminster College

Dr. Abby **Coats** 2B4