



# **23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Mid-America Undergraduate Psychology Research Conference (MAUPRC)**

**Saturday, April 3, 2004**

**University of Southern Indiana  
Evansville, IN**

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## **Conference Schedule**

- 8:00 – 8:45 Registration / Continental Breakfast
- 8:45 – 9:45 Session 1
- 9:45 – 10:00 Break
- 10:00 – 11:00 Session 2
- 11:00 – 11:15 Break
- 11:15 – 12:15 Session 3
- 12:15 – 1:00 Lunch
- 12:45 – 1:30 Welcome / Keynote Address:
  - Dr. Jim Korn, St. Louis University
- 1:30 – 1:45 Break
- 1:45 – 2:45 Session 4
- 2:30 – 3:30 Poster Session

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### **Sponsored by the Psychology Departments of**

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

# Conference Etiquette

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:

- Please do not enter a paper session while a presentation is in progress. Wait until a break between individual presentations.
- Please keep unnecessary noise and conversation, both immediately outside and inside conference rooms to a minimum.
- When presenting a paper, please keep within the time limits so that subsequent presenters and sessions can be maintained on schedule.
- Do become involved in discussions, but please show courtesy to the presenter.
- Please wear your name tag prominently so you can be readily identified as an official registrant, and for ease of communication.
- Smoking policy – Please abide by the rules in effect at this host institution.

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## General Information

- 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.

<b>Session Room Code</b>	<b>Room</b>
<b>A</b>	Room # 1003
<b>B</b>	Room # 1004
<b>C</b>	Room # 1015
<b>D</b>	Room # 1016
<b>E</b>	Room # 1017
<b>Posters (P)</b>	LA, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Lobby

- All presentations will be given in the Liberal Arts building, first floor rooms.
- Lunch will be held in the University Center.
- Posters may be set up starting at 2:00 PM.

**Session 1A****Room # 1003****Moderator****Roger Ware Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis**

8:45 AM – 9:00 AM

Music and Pain Perception. **Sally A. Emerson**. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm, Thomas More College. [See abstract 1A1]

9:00 AM – 9:15 AM

A Behavioral Program to Improve Health. **James Bindner, Dan Larson, & Richard Bottorff**. Sponsored by Dr. Gordon O. Henry, Indiana University Southeast. [See abstract 1A2]

9:15 AM – 9:30 AM

The Effects of Advertisement Time Compression on Consumer Response. **Jason M. Hunt**. Sponsored by Dr. Maria McLean, Thomas More College. [See abstract 1A3]

9:30 AM – 9:45 AM

Effects of Social Comparison on Implicit Self-Evaluation of Intelligence. **Douglas C. Berry, Wesley A. Jacks, & Aaron J. Hollowell**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 1A4]**Session 1B****Room # 1004****Moderator****Vytenis Damusis****Purdue University Calumet**

8:45 AM – 9:00 AM

Cold-Blooded Conservatives and Bleeding-Heart Liberals: The Relationship between Moral Development, Moral Orientation, and Political Ideology. **Sarah Edwards LaVoy**. Sponsored by Dr. Kathy Milar, Earlham College. [See abstract 1B1]

9:00 AM – 9:15 AM

Masculinity-Femininity and Married Couple Attitudes toward Gender Roles. **Rachel M. Miller, Adam M. Scartozzi, & Janelle R. Swinehart**. Sponsored by Dr. Vytenis B. Damusis, Purdue University Calumet. [See abstract 1B2]

9:15 AM – 9:30 AM

Father Absence as a Factor in Adolescent Misbehavior. **Ellen M. Fleming, Aaron Alvarez, Valeta Brannon, & Helena Cuarda**. Sponsored by Dr. Vytenis B. Damusis, Purdue University Calumet. [See abstract 1B3]

9:30 AM – 9:45 AM

The Attitudes and Behaviors of Undergraduate Students towards Interracial Dating and Marriage. **Marigrace Guce**. Sponsored by Dr. Luke Tse, Cedarville University. [See abstract 1B4]**Session 1C****Room # 1015****Moderator****William Addison****Eastern Illinois University**

8:45 AM – 9:00 AM

Age and Movie Preference. **Tyler Bernet & Robert Lewis**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 1C1]

9:00 AM – 9:15 AM

Hip-hop Cultural Behaviors: The Role of White Racial Identity and Peer Conformity. **Darby L. Miller**. Sponsored by Dr. Anu Sharma, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 1C2]

9:15 AM – 9:30 AM

Assessing the Validity of the Career Exploration and Decidedness Inventory - Revised. **Brea-Anne M. Wagner & Jessica R. Dickey**. Sponsored by Dr. James H. Thomas, Dr. Cyndi R. McDaniel, Northern Kentucky University. [See abstract 1C3]

9:30 AM – 9:45 AM

The Relationship Between Wording of Items on Questionnaires and Responses. **Elizabeth Fisher**. Sponsored by Dr. Assege Hailemariam, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 1C4]

**Session 1D****Moderator****Ray Bragiel****Room # 1016  
Franklin College**

8:45 AM – 9:00 AM

Marital and Sexual Satisfaction in Individuals Who Had Premarital Sex. **Autumn Sandlin**. Sponsored by Dr. Gary Felsten, Indiana University Purdue University Columbus. [See abstract 1D1]

9:00 AM – 9:15 AM

From Outside-In to Inside-Out: A Qualitative Analysis of Childhood Motivation by Achievers in AWANA Programs. **Perry C. Kuhn & Jared D. Michonski**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Firmin, Cedarville University. [See abstract 1D2]

9:15 AM – 9:30 AM

The Waiting Room: A Naturalistic Observation. **Jeremy Fletcher**. Sponsored by Dr. Sid Hall, University of Southern Indiana. [See abstract 1D3]

9:30 AM – 9:45 AM

Increasing Request Compliance with Positive Reinforcement. **Angela Roe & Tricia Stone**. Sponsored by Dr. Gordon O. Henry, Indiana University Southeast. [See abstract 1D4]

**Session 1E****Moderator****Tom Wilson****Room # 1017  
Bellarmine University**

8:45 AM – 9:00 AM

Conditioning Avoidance of Everyday Harmless Things with Verbal Materials. **Megan K. Church**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas L. Wilson, Bellarmine University. [See abstract 1E1]

9:00 AM – 9:15 AM

Does Distance Plus Time Equal a Happy Relationship? **Trevor V. Smith, Chris M. Sanderson, & Nathan W. Jahner**. Sponsored by Dr. David K. Jones, Westminster College. [See abstract 1E2]

9:15 AM – 9:30 AM

Individual Differences in Willingness to Seek Mental Health Services. **Steven Combs**. Sponsored by Dr. Gary Felsten, Indiana University Purdue University Columbus. [See abstract 1E3]

9:30 AM – 9:45 AM

The Relationship between Sympathetic Yawning and Emotional Intelligence. **Nichole Owen**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas L. Wilson, Bellarmine University. [See abstract 1E4]

**Session 2A****Room # 1003****Moderator****Jeff Stowell****Eastern Illinois University**

- 10:00 AM – 10:15 AM Induced Moral Hypocrisy and Mortality Salience as Predictors of Attitude Behavior Consistency. **Angela M. Pinta & Jenny Lannon**. Sponsored by Dr. David Nalbome, Purdue University Calumet. [See abstract 2A1]
- 10:15 AM – 10:30 AM Comparison of Level of Conformity Between Rural and Urban Dwellers. **Erica Koegler**. Sponsored by Dr. Assege Hailemariam, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 2A2]
- 10:30 AM – 10:45 AM Attraction's Effect on Memory: Amount of Personal Details Remembered About Strangers. **Amoneeta Beckstein**. Sponsored by Dr. Meera Kommaraju, Southern Illinois University Carbondale. [See abstract 2A3]
- 10:45 AM – 11:00 AM The Role of Diversity Experiences in Tolerance Towards Interracial Relationships. **Leah M. Diedrich**. Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 2A4]

**Session 2B****Room # 1004****Moderator****Cyndi McDaniel****Northern Kentucky University**

- 10:00 AM – 10:15 AM Music, Physiological Arousal and Spatial Performance. **Raul Gonzalez, Paul A. Heinemann, & David M. Rusk**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 2B1]
- 10:15 AM – 10:30 AM The Effects of Self-Confidence on Performance in a Stressful Domain. **Nathan Bell, Matt Maret, & Joe Aldering**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 2B2]
- 10:30 AM – 10:45 AM Are You Stressed? Go Find Some Supportive Friends and Stay Healthy. **Evelyn Hunter**. Sponsored by Dr. David L. Jaquess, University of Southern Indiana. [See abstract 2B3]
- 10:45 AM – 11:00 AM Are Children of Divorced Parents More Hostile? **Johnna M. Badger**. Sponsored by Dr. Gary Felsten, Indiana University Purdue University Columbus. [See abstract 2B4]

**Session 2C****Room # 1015****Moderator****Ted Jaeger****Westminster College**

- 10:00 AM – 10:15 AM Causal Attributions of Empathy in Men and Women. **Andrea Donnell**. Sponsored by Dr. Gary Felsten, Indiana University Purdue University Columbus. [See abstract 2C1]
- 10:15 AM – 10:30 AM Sport Burnout Among College Student Athletes. **Bryan Purcell**. Sponsored by Dr. Kathie Langen, Thomas More College. [See abstract 2C2]
- 10:30 AM – 10:45 AM Recognition of Briefly Presented Visual Stimuli: A Threshold Study of Recognizable Awareness. **Philip W. Stinger, Mathew Barbey, & Sullivan Bryant II**. Sponsored by Dr. Ted Jaeger, Westminster College. [See abstract 2C3]
- 10:45 AM – 11:00 AM Survey of Drinking Habits and Impulsive Behavior among College Students. **Heather Mikolajczak, Gina Ulanowski, & Jamie Marcotte**. Sponsored by Dr. David Nalbome, Purdue University Calumet. [See abstract 2C4]

**Session 2D****Moderator****Chi-en Hwang****Room # 1016  
Cedarville University**

- 10:00 AM – 10:15 AM Factors Relating to the Student Use of University Career Service. **Melissa A. Cassidy**. Sponsored by Dr. Chi-en Hwang, Cedarville University. [See abstract 2D1]
- 10:15 AM – 10:30 AM Gender Differences in Response to Stress. **Jessica K. Hill**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas L. Wilson, Bellarmine University. [See abstract 2D2]
- 10:30 AM – 10:45 AM Potential Correlates Between Music Preference and Academic Aptitude. **Naphtali Wall**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Firmin, Cedarville University. [See abstract 2D3]
- 10:45 AM – 11:00 AM The Effects of Self-Esteem on Dissonance Attributions. **Owen Korn & John Maddox**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 2D4]

**Session 2E****Moderator****Kathy Milar****Room # 1017  
Earlham College**

- 10:00 AM – 10:15 AM Decreasing Nail Biting Using Contingent Rewards. **Deana Trueblood & Sara Taylor**. Sponsored by Dr. Gordon O. Henry, Indiana University Southeast. [See abstract 2E1]
- 10:15 AM – 10:30 AM Cross-Language Conceptual Priming in English-French Bilinguals with Different Levels of Fluency. **Michael K. Goode**. Sponsored by Dr. Kathy Milar, Earlham College. [See abstract 2E2]
- 10:30 AM – 10:45 AM Stereotypes and Society: Exploring the Effects of Recalled Stereotypical Behavior on Sexism. **Sheila Tebbe & Jeff McCoskey**. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Billings, Southwestern Illinois College. [See abstract 2E3]
- 10:45 AM – 11:00 AM The Role of Player-Coach Interaction in Athletes' Motivational Levels. **Denise L. Beam & Josh Hostetler**. Sponsored by Dr. Kathie Langen, Thomas More College. [See abstract 2E4]

**Session 3A****Room # 1003****Moderator****Sandra Singer****Purdue University Calumet**

- 11:15 AM– 11:30 AM Effects of preferred music on exercise. **Charlie Ray, Garth Cheek, & Justin Jannuzzi.** Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 3A1]
- 11:30 AM– 11:45 AM The Effects of Prison Environment on Reciprocity. **Mark Server & Greg Golec.** Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 3A2]
- 11:45 AM– 12:00 PM College Male and Female Differences in Comfort Food Preferences. **Natalie Forburger, Tiffany Korman, & Kari Flanigan.** Sponsored by Dr. Sandra Singer, Purdue University Calumet. [See abstract 3A3]
- 12:00 PM– 12:15 PM The Relation between Self-Efficacy in Vocational Skills, Job Commitment and Education Level among US Postal Workers. **Aubrey Furlong & Ross Gilfillen.** Sponsored by Dr. Chi-en Hwang, Cedarville University. [See abstract 3A4]

**Session 3B****Room # 1004****Moderator****Laura Billings****Southwestern Illinois College**

- 11:15 AM– 11:30 AM An Investigation of the Similarities Between Opposite Sex Parents and Significant Others. **Derek Winebrenner & Lindsay Wilson.** Sponsored by Dr. Kathie Langen, Thomas More College. [See abstract 3B1]
- 11:30 AM– 11:45 AM Impact of Hemophilia on Children's Risk Taking and Unintentional Injuries. **Laura Doran & Jenny Massey.** Sponsored by Dr. Lisa Kindleberger, Southwestern Illinois College. [See abstract 3B2]
- 11:45 AM– 12:00 PM The Effects of Pictorial Primes and Interpolated Tasks on Memory. **Stephen L. Hoell & Christy L. McCormick.** Sponsored by Dr. Ted Jaeger, Westminster College. [See abstract 3B3]
- 12:00 PM– 12:15 PM The Importance of Positive Distraction as a Component of Attentional Focus. **Vitalis A. Lanshima.** Sponsored by Dr. Thomas L. Wilson, Bellarmine University. [See abstract 3B4]

**Session 3C****Room # 1015****Moderator****Gordon Henry****Indiana University Southeast**

- 11:15 AM– 11:30 AM Personal Motivation and its Effects on Compliance. **Brian A. Iezzi & Janine M. Helmick.** Sponsored by Dr. Michael Firmin, Cedarville University. [See abstract 3C1]
- 11:30 AM– 11:45 AM Use of Positive Reinforcement to Increase the Frequency and Duration of Exercise. **Kelley Stafford, Ray Critchfield, & Carey Henderson.** Sponsored by Dr. Gordon O. Henry, Indiana University Southeast. [See abstract 3C2]
- 11:45 AM– 12:00 PM Activation of Shell and Core of the Nucleus Accumbens is required for Visuospatial Discrimination in Rats: Differential Modulation by D1 Receptors. **Naoh Hagiwara.** Sponsored by Dr. Ilsun M. White, Morehead State University. [See abstract 3C3]
- 12:00 PM– 12:15 PM The Manipulation of Learning Styles and Its Effect on Cheating. **Seth Brandjord, Austin Hart, & Jason Jablonski.** Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 3C4]

**Session 3D****Room # 1016****Moderator****Gary Felsten      Indiana University Purdue University Columbus**

- 11:15 AM– 11:30 AM      Attitudes about What Constitutes Criminal Behavior. **Michelle Graves**. Sponsored by Dr. Gary Felsten, Indiana University Purdue University Columbus. [See abstract 3D1]
- 11:30 AM– 11:45 AM      The Effects of Techniques of Receptive Meditation and Relaxation on Attentional Processing. **Jesse R. Rutschman**. Sponsored by Dr. Kathy Milar, Earlham College. [See abstract 3D2]
- 11:45 AM– 12:00 PM      An Analysis of Stress's Effect on Grammar. **Mike Doty**. Sponsored by Dr. Jeff Stowell, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 3D3]
- 12:00 PM– 12:15 PM      Effect of Prior Experience on Perceptions of Sexual Harassment. **Lindsay Rickelman**. Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 3D4]

**Session 3E****Room # 1017****Moderator****James Thomas      Northern Kentucky University**

- 11:15 AM– 11:30 AM      The Impact of Stress and Self-Esteem on Perceptions of Athletes. **Andrew Tourville**. Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 3E1]
- 11:30 AM– 11:45 AM      Using the Revised Career Exploration and Decidedness as a Measure of Vocational Identity Status. **Jessica R. Dickey & Brea-Anne M. Wagner**. Sponsored by Dr. James H. Thomas, Dr. Cyndi R. McDaniel, Northern Kentucky University. [See abstract 3E2]
- 11:45 AM– 12:00 PM      The Effects of Demographic Differences on Trusting Behavior in the Firefighting Profession. **Erin V. Podolny**. Sponsored by Dr. Kurt Dirks, Washington University St. Louis. [See abstract 3E3]
- 12:00 PM– 12:15 PM      Self-Esteem and Gratification of Needs in Online Gamers. **John Ward**. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm, Thomas More College. [See abstract 3E4]



**Session 4A****Room # 1003****Moderator****David Jaquess****University Southern Indiana**

1:45 PM – 2:00 PM

The Impact of Exercise and White Coat Effect on NK Cell Function. **Don Lamkin & Zak Michaels**. Sponsored by Dr. Sid Hall, University of Southern Indiana. [See abstract 4A1]

2:00 PM – 2:15 PM

Reading from a Page or a Screen: Preferences, Reading Speed and Reading Comprehension among College Students. **Luke Dennis**. Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 4A2]

2:15 PM – 2:30 PM

A Correlation Between Various Family Structures and Reported Levels of Loneliness Among College-Aged Individuals. **Dina M. Previti**. Sponsored by Dr. Luke Tse, Cedarville University. [See abstract 4A3]

**Session 4B****Room # 1004****Moderator****Lisa Kindleberger****Southwester Illinois College**

1:45 PM – 2:00 PM

Road Rage. **Pamela Bolin & Amber Baechler**. Sponsored by Dr. Gordon O. Henry, Indiana University Southeast. [See abstract 4B1]

2:00 PM – 2:15 PM

The Psychological Components of Materialism. **Janna B. Harrison**. Sponsored by Dr. Gary Felsten, Indiana University Purdue University Columbus. [See abstract 4B2]

2:15 PM – 2:30 PM

The Effect of Depression on Short-Term Memory. **Jennifer Lampley**. Sponsored by Dr. Jeff Stowell, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 4B3]

**Session 4C****Room # 1015****Moderator****David Nalbone****Purdue University Calumet**

1:45 PM – 2:00 PM

Religiosity and Levels of Stress among College Students. **David W. Long**. Sponsored by Dr. Maria McLean, Thomas More College. [See abstract 4C1]

2:00 PM – 2:15 PM

Examining Cultural Differences in Mental Models of Health. **Nicole L. Beeson**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas L. Wilson, Bellarmine University. [See abstract 4C2]

2:15 PM – 2:30 PM

Survey of Student Attitudes Toward Viewing and Use of Pornography. **Tom Stephens, Stephanie Vann, Tracy Tabaczynski, Karen Mahan, & Sandra Marshall**. Sponsored by Dr. Vytenis B. Damasis, Purdue University Calumet. [See abstract 4C3]

2:30 PM – 2:45 PM

The Impact of Moral Upbringing and Ethnic Exposure on Minority Students' Racial Identity. **Danielle Helmer**. Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito, Eastern Illinois University. [See abstract 4C4]

**Session 4D**

**Moderator**

**Robert Horton**

**Room # 1016**

**Wabash College**

1:45 PM – 2:00 PM

Professional Human Service Occupation Biases Represented in General Psychology Textbooks. **Erica J. Johnson & Jeremiah S. Wikler**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Firmin, Cedarville University. [See abstract 4D1]

2:00 PM – 2:15 PM

The Impact of Stress on College Drinking. **Gabriel M. Surface & Justin VanderIest**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 4D2]

2:15 PM – 2:30 PM

Affective Forecasting and Decision - the Cost of Keeping Your Options Open. **Frank D. Baker**. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm, Thomas More College. [See abstract 4D3]

2:30 PM – 2:45 PM

Group Motivation In Relation to Goal Attainability. **Johnny M. Martin & Phillip P. Ramos**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton, Wabash College. [See abstract 4D4]

**Session 5P****Moderator Roger Thomas****LA, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor Lobby  
Franklin College**

- The Effect of Heavy Metal Music on Attention and Memory. **Rachelle D. Roller & Naphtali V. Wall**. Sponsored by Dr. Chi-en Hwang, Cedarville University. [See abstract 5P1]
- The Effect of Heavy Metal Music on Biofeedback Measures. **Beth Stahl & Meredith Hertler**. Sponsored by Dr. Milton Becknell, Dr. Michael Firmin, Cedarville University. [See abstract 5P2]
- Increasing Physical Health using a Monetary Reward. **Shannon L. Embry & Jennifer Tarullo**. Sponsored by Dr. Gordon O. Henry, Indiana University Southeast. [See abstract 5P3]
- Eyewitness Accuracy as Related to Gender and Stressful Situations. **Melinda Miller & Sara Dull**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Firmin, Cedarville University. [See abstract 5P4]
- Does Cognitive Reorganization Facilitate Improvements in Psychological and Physical Well-being. **Jessica E. Loesch**. Sponsored by Dr. Stephen J. Dollinger, Southern Illinois University Carbondale. [See abstract 5P5]
- The Relationship Between Personality Type, Gender, and Global Belief in a Just World: Partial Replication. **Jessica Tucker**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Ware, Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis. [See abstract 5P6]
- The Relationship between Personality Type, Gender, and Driving Behavior. **Alea Champagne**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Ware, Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis. [See abstract 5P7]
- The Relationship between Personality Type and Gender to Observable Genetic Markers of Eye Color and Phenylthiocarbamide Taste. **Jennafer Halverson**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Ware, Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis. [See abstract 5P8]
- The Relationship Between Personality Type and Sense of Coherence on Real and Psychological Birth Order Discrepancy. **Jennifer Dowden**. Sponsored by Dr. Roger Ware, Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis. [See abstract 5P9]
- The Relationship Between Attachment Style and Spiritual Well-Being. **Christina N. Richardson**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Abbas, Cedarville University. [See abstract 5P10]
- A Comparison of Differences in Marriage Expectations between Genders and Races. **Tasha M. Lawson & Neysa J. Fuller**. Sponsored by Dr. Chi-en Hwang, Cedarville University. [See abstract 5P11]
- A Comparison of Three Ethics Codes: APA, ACA, and AAMFT. **Jordan T. Long**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Firmin, Cedarville University. [See abstract 5P12]

[1A1] Music and Pain Perception. **Sally A. Emerson**. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

Many studies have been done to understand how to control or influence pain perception. Music has been shown to influence our memories, thoughts, and moods. This study looked at how music affects our mood and if those moods can change or alter pain perception. A pilot study identified two songs that differed significantly and induced a positive or negative mood. Volunteers placed their dominant hand in a container of ice water (the cold pressor task) while listening to music or silence. I hypothesized that volunteers listening to positive music will have lower pain ratings and higher pain tolerance than the control group; and those in the negative music group will have higher pain ratings and lower pain tolerance.

[1A2] A Behavioral Program to Improve Health. **James Bindner, Dan Larson, & Richard Bottorff**. Sponsored by Dr. Gordon O. Henry. Indiana University Southeast, New Albany, IN 47150.

The college years are a pivotal stage in a person's life. It is in those years that healthy lifestyle behaviors can be established; yet many college students are at risk for developing serious health problems due to poor diets and meal skipping. In order to establish those healthy lifestyle behaviors, a behavioral intervention may sometimes be necessary. This study targets the effects of weight training and a decrease in fast food consumption on the body mass index (BMI) and body fat percentage (BF%) of three college-age males. A multiple baseline across subjects design was used to measure the intervention, which is monetary in value. A decrease in BMI and BF% is expected with this intervention. Further reductions are expected with a regular weight-training program and a decline in fast food intake. Threats to internal validity and external confounds will be addressed.

[1A3] The Effects of Advertisement Time Compression on Consumer Response. **Jason M. Hunt**. Sponsored by Dr. Maria McLean. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

Time compression in radio advertisements due to increased announcer speech rate has been shown to decrease the attention levels in consumers and to inhibit consumer recall (Chattopadhyay, Dahl, Ritchie, and Shahin, 2003). In this modified replication of the research conducted by Chattopadhyay et al. (2003), 60 participants were recruited from undergraduate psychology and communications courses at Thomas More College. In line with the established research, the author hypothesized that participants exposed to a mock radio commercial with faster than normal syllable speed would rate the advertisement significantly lower than participants exposed to a normal syllable speed advertisement. Results will be analyzed using a one-way ANOVA and will be discussed in the presentation.

[1A4] Effects of Social Comparison on Implicit Self-Evaluation of Intelligence. **Douglas C. Berry, Wesley A. Jacks, & Aaron J. Hollowell**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

Previous research suggests social comparisons can dictate explicit self-evaluations and that there exist similarities in explicit and implicit self-evaluations (Locke, 2003; Taylor, & Lobel, 1989). However, the present research begins to analyze the impact of social comparisons on implicit self-evaluations. Volunteers from Wabash College will take an intelligence test and receive an arbitrary score that elicits an upward, a downward, or no social comparison. They will immediately complete an intelligence specific Implicit Attitudes Test (IAT; Greenwald, McGhee, & Schwartz, 1998) and retake the test after twenty-two minutes. Previous research suggests that a) upward social comparisons will produce lower scores than the control (and downward comparisons to produce higher) and b) scores in both upward and downward comparison conditions will flatten out over time.

[1B1] Cold-Blooded Conservatives and Bleeding-Heart Liberals: The Relationship between Moral Development, Moral Orientation, and Political Ideology. **Sarah Edwards LaVoy**. Sponsored by Dr. Kathy Milar. Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374.

This study investigated the relationship between political ideology and two prominent theories of morality: Lawrence Kohlberg's (1969) six-stage model of moral development and Carol Gilligan's (1982) theory of care and justice moral orientations. Twenty conservative and 41 liberal college students completed shortened versions of the Defining Issues Test (Rest, 1990) and the Moral Justification Scale (Gump, Baker, & Roll, 2000) as well as a measure of political ideology. Results supported previous findings that Liberals are significantly higher in moral development than Conservatives. No sex difference was found in DIT score, casting doubt on a history of claims of male bias in moral development measures. Liberals were found to have significantly higher levels of care orientation than conservatives, although the participants from the two ideologies shared comparable scores in justice orientation. The relationship between sex and moral orientation echoed this pattern, with females scoring significantly higher in Care than males but comparably in Justice. Implications of these findings are discussed as well as a possible reconciliation between Gilligan's and Kohlberg's theories.

[1B2] Masculinity-Femininity and Married Couple Attitudes toward Gender Roles. **Rachel M. Miller, Adam M. Scartozzi, & Janelle R. Swinehart**. Sponsored by Dr. Vytienis B. Damusis. Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, IN 46323.

Studies of how sex-roles are acquired and their behavioral display by the genders in different cultures are part of a long sociological and psychological tradition. Every society defines and labels culturally appropriate masculine or feminine behaviors for the sexes (Weiner, 1979), applying considerable pressure for display of behaviors set by sex-roles. Those who do not conform often suffer an excessive cost in being different. While the behaviors typical of male and females are highly variable between societies, there is general agreement within most societies what constitutes appropriate male and appropriate female behavior. Our study compared perceptions of appropriate sex roles in a surveyed sample of 33 married couples and 33 defacto couples and explored whether: (1) husbands and wives share similar, independently measured attitudes, regarding appropriate sex-roles on two self-report measures: the BEM Sex Role Inventory and the Masculine-Feminine Sex Role Survey; (2) measured masculine orientations of husbands are positively related to the feminine orientation of their wives; (3) similarity in attitudes toward appropriate sex-roles is related to the length of marriage; and (4) are interacting married couples likely to show greater agreement in their sex-role attitudes compared to baseline of non-interacting, defacto married males and females matched as couples according to their years of marriage.

[1B3] Father Absence as a Factor in Adolescent Misbehavior. **Ellen M. Fleming, Aaron Alvarez, Valeta Brannon, & Helena Cuarda.** Sponsored by Dr. Vytenis B. Damusis. Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, IN 46323.

Using survey data obtained from a sample of 550 area high school students, primarily 11th and 12th grade males and females, differences will be explored in the adolescents' self-reported problem behaviors and psychological needs related to their parenting background. We expect survey respondents from dual parent, father present homes compared to those from single-mother only, father absent homes will report greater willingness to take risks on a risk-taking questionnaire, are less likely to encounter problems with school authorities, have fewer encounters with police, are more socially outgoing, experience less severe depression and will demonstrate better overall social adjustment. Given the general social trend toward growing number of families managed by single heads of household, primarily single mothers, the diminishing role of the father and absence of a male authority figure may paradoxically result in lower control over norm violations by children and a greater increase in self-protective cautiousness, greater fearfulness and less willingness to engage in risky-behavior - behavior typically modeled by a present father. The existing high school survey data collected as part of a classroom project offers an opportunity for a secondary exploration of behavioral differences between adolescents from father present and father absent homes as moderated by gender and other demographic factors.

[1B4] The Attitudes and Behaviors of Undergraduate Students towards Interracial Dating and Marriage. **Marigrace Guce.** Sponsored by Dr. Luke Tse. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH 45314.

Given the increasingly multicultural composition of this country, many important cross-cultural and interracial issues have arisen as a result: in particular, that of interracial relationships. Even though the United States of America is becoming progressively more diverse, it still remains highly segregated (Taylor, Seaton, & Rodriguez, 2002). The present study is intended to examine the attitudes and behaviors of undergraduate students towards interracial dating and marriage. Participants for a survey were solicited from a state university in Ohio. My hypothesis was that the representative group would be in favor of the concept of interracial dating and marriage, but would be less willing to personally date or marry someone of a different race. This reflects the social psychological concept that there can be a disjuncture between expressed attitudes and actual behaviors; what people say may be different from what they do. According to Mann (1999), the large number of interracial couples in the United States and the diverse and multicultural nature of this society make obvious the need to understand this issue and its importance in counseling settings and research activities. The results of this study confirm the need for further education and directing, even counseling, towards healthier views of interracial relationships.

[1C1] Age and Movie Preference. **Tyler Bernet & Robert Lewis.** Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

This study investigates impact of age of cast members on movie preference. There has been evidence that viewers of television prefer shows with main characters that resemble them in characteristics such as race or age (Busselle & Crandall 2002, Harwood 1999). In this study, the participants were given four movie descriptions, an action film, a "romance," a comedy, and a science fiction movie. One group was given the four descriptions with a young cast/character, and the other with an older cast/character. All of the participants were college aged males. The researchers expect to find that the younger cast/character movies received higher ratings despite the fact that the movie premises were the same. Some suggestions for future research are also included.

[1C2] Hip-hop Cultural Behaviors: The Role of White Racial Identity and Peer Conformity. **Darby L. Miller.** Sponsored by Dr. Anu Sharma. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

The central aim of this study is to discover reasons underlying young, white men's engagement in hip-hop culture and how this relates to modern racist attitudes. Two approaches to help explain this form of "reverse assimilation" are the White Racial Identity (WRI) model and theories of adolescent rebellion/peer conformity. The WRI model posits that White Caucasians move through stages that ultimately allow them to abandon racism and develop an "autonomous" non-racist identity. For some, this process may necessitate seeking contact with the minority culture. This study will use a correlational design. Eighty White Caucasian male participants will be recruited from the undergraduate research pool (introductory psychology students). Sum scores will be obtained on the measures of hip-hop behaviors, degree of conformity/rebellion, and modern racist attitudes. Subscale scores will be calculated for WRI corresponding to the five stages of identity development. These data will be analyzed using correlations and hierarchical multiple regression analyses to assess the relationship between hip-hop behaviors, WRI, conformity/rebellion, and racist attitudes. The predictors in the study will be the WRI and conformity/rebellion measures; the moderating variable will be engagement in hip-hop cultural behaviors; and the criterion variable will be modern racist attitudes. I hypothesize that engagement in hip-hop culture will serve to moderate the relationship between WRI and racist attitudes. In contrast, I hypothesize that hip-hop behaviors will not be predictive of reduced racist attitudes for those who engage in hip-hop culture primarily to conform to peers. Conclusions and implications of these findings will be explored.

[1C3] Assessing the Validity of the Career Exploration and Decidedness Inventory - Revised. **Brea-Anne M. Wagner & Jessica R. Dickey.** Sponsored by Dr. James H. Thomas & Dr. Cyndi R. McDaniel. Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, KY 41099.

Thomas and McDaniel (2004) constructed the Career Exploration and Decidedness Inventory (CEDI) to measure the two basic aspects of career development. Our current research assesses the validity of a revised version of the CEDI (CEDI-R). In the CEDI-R, we have expanded the number of items on both scales, included some negatively worded items, and divided exploration into two subscales (self and career). We issued the CEDI-R, along with several other scales, to NKU psychology students. To demonstrate validity, the CEDI-R decidedness scale should correlate positively with the certainty subscale and negatively with the indecision subscale of the Career Decision Scale; both CEDI-R exploration subscales should correlate positively with similar scales on the Career Exploration Survey. In addition, CEDI-R decidedness should correlate negatively with career decision-making difficulties and positively with self concept clarity; CEDI-R exploration should correlate positively with openness. Finally, both CEDI-R scales should correlate positively with conscientiousness and career decision-making self-efficacy.

[1C4] The Relationship Between Wording of Items on Questionnaires and Responses. **Elizabeth Fisher**. Sponsored by Dr. Assege Hailemariam. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

Previous research has shown that the way in which questions are worded may influence a respondent's answer on a rating scale. In order to test the hypothesis that question wording does, in fact, influence a respondent's answers, two groups of elementary school teachers (N = 60) completed questionnaires which were positively and negatively worded. Preliminary results suggest that there is a correlation between positively worded items and respondent's identification of behavior problems in the case scenario they were provided ( $r = -.49$ ). This presentation will discuss the issues related to rating scales as well as the findings of the current study.

[1D1] Marital and Sexual Satisfaction in Individuals Who Had Premarital Sex. **Autumn Sandlin**. Sponsored by Dr. Gary Felsten. Indiana University Purdue University Columbus, Columbus, IN 47203.

The present study researched participants' marital and sexual satisfaction. Only participants who had premarital sex were used. Participants were given the Dyadic Adjustment Scale, which measures marital satisfaction and the Inventory of Sexual Satisfaction, which measures sexual satisfaction. Participants rated their satisfaction using self-report. We found that all correlations between consensus, cohesion, marital satisfaction, and sexual satisfaction were significant. We found a strong correlation between cohesion and marital satisfaction.

[1D2] From Outside-In to Inside-Out: A Qualitative Analysis of Childhood Motivation by Achievers in AWANA Programs. **Perry C. Kuhn & Jared D. Michonski**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Firmin. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH 45314.

The current study explored the motivational factors of elementary students participating in AWANA, a religious club of an Evangelical Christian nature. A qualitative research design was employed to gather data from 52 participants from 6 states. Participants consisted of male and female sixth grade students in the final year of club participation who are eligible to complete the program in Spring 2004. Involvement with AWANA entails Scripture memory and other character-building activities. Data collection consisted of semi-structured interviews with open-ended questions regarding their overall club experience and motivation. Results will be analyzed to assess motivational factors contributing to long-term club participation and completion of the program.

[1D3] The Waiting Room: A Naturalistic Observation. **Jeremy Fletcher**. Sponsored by Dr. Sid Hall. University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712.

This study is a Naturalistic Observation of the waiting room environment at a family practice doctor's office. The observation took place on five occasions, for a total of five hours of observation. Observations were conducted involving the environment, characteristics of the people, waiting behaviors, and waiting time. In addition to the results of these observations, results of previous research, method used, and importance of the study are examined. Results of the study show the most common behaviors observed and relate those behaviors to the environment, characteristics of the people observed, and the amount of time spent waiting. From these results, tentative explanations are formed and the importance of the study is discussed.

[1D4] Increasing Request Compliance with Positive Reinforcement. **Angela Roe & Tricia Stone**. Sponsored by Dr. Gordon O. Henry. Indiana University Southeast, New Albany, IN 47150.

Noncompliance to parental request is a persistent problem in many households. Noncompliance on behalf of the child increases stress levels among family members and can be indicative of future engagement in maladaptive and deviant behaviors outside the home. The goal of the current study is to increase the number of instances of compliance to the request of "brush teeth within thirty seconds without whining". The eight-year old female subject will be reinforced with 25 cents for each instance of compliance to the above mentioned request. The subject will be provided with a weekly sticker chart to document each instance of compliance, giving the subject the opportunity to monitor her own progress. We predict that monetary reinforcement will increase the number of instances of compliance.

[1E1] Conditioning Avoidance of Everyday Harmless Things with Verbal Materials. **Megan K. Church**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas L. Wilson. Bellarmine University, Louisville, KY 40205.

Conditioned emotional responses in humans were first studied by Watson in the famous Little Albert study in 1920. In order to establish an avoidance response in the present study, subjects read 3 short stories about a paperclip, ballpoint pen, and mechanical pencil that served as symbolic aversive stimuli. The control group read 3 non-aversive stories. A recall task was then performed for which subjects could choose to use the objects about which they read. Chi-Square analysis revealed that the feared objects were chosen significantly less by subjects who read two of the three aversive stories than subjects who read the non-aversive stories.

[1E2] Does Distance Plus Time Equal a Happy Relationship. **Trevor V. Smith, Chris M. Sanderson, & Nathan W. Jahner**. Sponsored by Dr. David K. Jones. Westminster College, Fulton, MO 65251.

The focus of this research is geared towards the correlation of time spent with a current partner, and the distance traveled to college, and the subsequent time spent in college until either a replacement relationship was found, or when the subject ceased dating completely. The first hypothesis is that there is a positive correlation between time invested in a pre-college relationship, and the amount of time it lasts into college. The second hypothesis is that the farther the college is from the student's partner, the shorter the relationship lasts in college.

[1E3] Individual Differences in Willingness to Seek Mental Health Services. **Steven Combs**. Sponsored by Dr. Gary Felsten. Indiana University Purdue University Columbus, Columbus IN 47203.

Researchers studied if there were differences in sex, age, and what location a person is from in readiness to seek mental health treatment. The participants in this study varied in age from 18 upwards, were from varied locations in Southern Indiana and were either male or female. The data obtained from this study showed that women were more likely to seek services than men involving various mental health issues. Data reflected that those who have sought services before were more likely to seek them again. Data showed that younger adults were more likely to seek services for spousal abuse issues. Data showed that persons in larger cities were more likely to seek services for public anxiety issues and persons from medium cities were more likely to seek services from drug issues.

[1E4] The Relationship between Sympathetic Yawning and Emotional Intelligence. **Nichole Owen**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas L. Wilson. Bellarmine University, Louisville, KY 40205.

The relationship between sympathetic yawning and emotional intelligence was investigated in 40 college age subjects who were given a sleep study and a test of emotional intelligence. While the sleep study was administered to provide stimulus yawns in the oral instructions, only the results of the EQ test were scored. Subjects were placed into two groups on the basis of whether they produced sympathetic yawns or did not and these groups were compared on mean level of EQ. An independent samples t-test was performed to reveal higher levels of emotional intelligence for sympathetic yawners. Some discussion is presented about the connection between emotional sympathy and sympathetic responses.

[2A1] Induced Moral Hypocrisy and Mortality Salience as Predictors of Attitude Behavior Consistency. **Angela M. Pinta & Jenny Lannon**. Sponsored by Dr. David Nalbone. Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, IN 46323.

This experiment endeavored to discern if individuals made aware of their own mortality, or placed in an induced hypocrisy situation, would display consistency between their attitudes and behaviors concerning recycling. The Internet was utilized to randomly assign participants to one of four groups: an induced hypocrisy group, a mortality salience group, a hypocrisy and salience group and a control group. The hypotheses predicted that inducing moral hypocrisy and mortality salience would cause participants to demonstrate higher consistency between their attitudes and behaviors than controls, and participants experiencing both moral hypocrisy and mortality salience would exhibit the highest attitude-behavior consistency. Data collection is currently under way, and the results will be presented at the conference.

[2A2] Comparison of Level of Conformity Between Rural and Urban Dwellers. **Erica Koegler**. Sponsored by Dr. Assege Hailemariam. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

The present investigation seeks to establish the rates of conformity in both young and older adults from the different geographical locations of urban and rural areas. It is hypothesized that older adults will be more conforming than younger adults and that rural adults will be more conforming than urban adults. Conformity was measured through the use of a questionnaire where participants first indicated where they felt the majority stood on an issue and then indicated where they themselves stood on the same issue. The mean difference between the two (participants' view of the majority's position and their own position) defines conformity. The presentation will discuss the results.

[2A3] Attraction's Effect on Memory: Amount of Personal Details Remembered About Strangers. **Amoneta Beckstein**. Sponsored by Dr. Meera Kommaraju. Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901.

This study explored the effect of physical attraction on memory of personal details of a stranger. Using a between subjects design, introduction to psychology students ( $n = 40$ ) viewed ten facial shots of physically attractive females or ten facial shots of females of average physical attractiveness. It was hypothesized that people hearing personal information about attractive females are more likely to remember the content and details than those who hear personal information about females of average attractiveness. The results did not support this hypothesis strongly enough to say that they did not occur merely by chance. There was a slight group difference whereby the group viewing the attractive pictures did score higher on a test of memory than those who viewed the average pictures. Additional analysis revealed the possibility that females tended to remember more personal details of female photos than males remembered.

[2A4] The Role of Diversity Experiences in Tolerance Towards Interracial Relationships. **Leah M. Diedrich**. Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

The purpose of this research is to examine how experiences with diversity may influence tolerance towards interracial relationships. Involvement in an interracial relationship has been found to increase tolerance towards others in such relationships; however, little has been done to explore other variables that may affect tolerance levels. Additional experiences, such as exposure to a diverse environment or taking a college course centered around diversity issues may also play a role in affecting tolerance. It is hypothesized that the more diversity experiences people have, the more tolerant they will be of interracial relationships.

[2B1] Music, Physiological Arousal and Spatial Performance. **Raul Gonzalez, Paul A. Heinemann, & David M. Rusk**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

Mozart's music produces a positive arousal state that increases alertness and thus, enhances spatial performance (Gonzalez, Smith, Stockwell, & Horton, 2003). Additional research provides substantial evidence that music does have effects on mood, and task productivity and performance (Barbarelo, 1996). The purpose of the current study is to determine whether deeper tones or faster rhythms will increase spatial ability and accuracy. Participants will either listen to a classical rendition of Adagio for Strings, a trance version, or be placed into a control group and then complete an SAT mathematical test. The hypothesis suggests music will increase spatial ability; therefore, directly influencing accuracy.

[2B2] The Effects of Self-Confidence on Performance in a Stressful Domain. **Nathan Bell, Matt Marett, & Joe Alerding**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

Increased levels of stress have been shown to lead to both positive and negative performances (Krane, 1993). In academic settings, a greater self-confidence rating for an activity has contributed to an increase in performance on that specific activity (Smith, 2002). No research to date has investigated the proposition that increased domain specific self-confidence mitigates the effects of physical stress on performance. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate this proposition by surveying males from Wabash College about their domain specific self-confidence and then assessing performance within a stressful domain. Participants with a high self-confidence rating for an activity are expected to display a higher level of performance under stress than will participants with a low self-confidence rating.

[2B3] Are You Stressed? Go Find Some Supportive Friends and Stay Healthy. **Evelyn Hunter**. Sponsored by Dr. David L. Jaquess. University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47720.

This research study is a quasi-experimental design using multiple regression to analyze the data. This research will ask: How much does social support attenuate the effect of stress on physical and mental health symptoms? High levels of perceived social support tend to affect the physical body and mind in a positive manner (Jemmott & Magloire, 1988). When individuals show high levels of perceived social support, while experiencing stressful life events, there is usually a decrease in physical and mental health symptoms (Jemmott & Magloire, 1988). Individuals will be given the following questionnaires: A school related stress questionnaire, a physical symptom checklist, a perceived social support friend/family scale, and a mental health inventory. These self-reports will be given to the participants during the week of midterms. Two weeks after midterms the students will fill out a physical symptom checklist and a mental health inventory. These two reports will be completed via a web page.

[2B4] Are Children of Divorced Parents More Hostile. **Johnna M. Badger**. Sponsored by Dr. Gary Felsten. Indiana University Purdue University Columbus, Columbus, IN 47203.

We compared differences in children whose parents are divorced and whose parents are not divorced. One hundred individuals indicated individual characteristics by completing the Buss and Perry Aggression Questionnaire (1992). We found no significant differences between aggressive behaviors for individuals whose parents are not divorced and whose parents are divorced. However, we did find a negative correlation between the age of all subjects and verbal aggression. Among children whose parents are divorced, we found a positive relationship between their age at the time of divorce and physical aggression. We found a relationship in women whose parents are divorced between the age at the time of divorce and physical aggression. There was also a negative correlation for the time since divorce and verbal aggression in women.

[2C1] Causal Attributions of Empathy in Men and Women. **Andrea Donnell**. Sponsored by Dr. Gary Felsten. Indiana University Purdue University Columbus, Columbus IN 47203.

This study evaluated the differences in causal attributions between gender and high and low empathy groups. Participants in this study completed the Interpersonal Reactivity Index empathy sub scale. Following this survey, they watched a video portraying a six-year old boy who was lost in a mall, and then answered an open-ended questionnaire. Results indicated many significant differences between genders and empathy groups. Implications from this study are that men, overall, are less empathetic than women and people with low empathy tend to ignore or react less to situations that can be potentially unsettling to someone with high empathy.

[2C2] Sport Burnout Among College Student Athletes. **Bryan Purcell**. Sponsored by Dr. Kathie Langen. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

This study looked at sport entrapment (feeling forced to participate in a sport) as a possible correlate to sport burnout (sport devaluation, emotional/physical exhaustion, and reduced sense of accomplishment). Seventy participants recruited from men's and women's sports teams at Thomas More College completed the 15 item Athlete Burnout Questionnaire and a 43 item entrapment measure. The researcher predicted significant positive correlations between ABQ scores and the entrapment subscales of costs, alternative attractiveness, and social constraints. Similarly, the researcher predicted significant negative correlations between ABQ scores and the subscales of benefits, enjoyment, investments, sport identity, and perceived control. Also, the researcher hypothesized that athletes displaying high levels of entrapment would receive significantly higher burnout scores than those displaying low levels of entrapment. The researcher also looked at differences in the sports being "in season" or "out of season," and predicted that athletes "in season" would have significantly higher burnout scores. Finally, the researcher predicted that "upper classmen" would score significantly higher on the burnout measure than "lower classmen" athletes.

[2C3] Recognition of Briefly Presented Visual Stimuli: A Threshold Study of Recognizable Awareness. **Philip W. Stinger, Mathew Barbey, & Sullivan Bryant II**. Sponsored by Dr. Ted Jaeger. Westminster College, Fulton, MO 65251.

This study explored the previous research in awareness thresholds for visual perception as well as subliminal perception. Beginning with a 7ms presentation time, 18 participants were shown various stimuli and asked several questions designed to determine if they had indeed recognized what they had been shown. Unsatisfactory answers were awarded additional presentation time, increasing in 3ms increments. The stimuli themselves consisted of either a word or an image which was either in normal orientation or rotated 90 degrees clockwise. Each participant was shown both rotated and non-rotated versions of either words or images for a total of six trials, each with a different stimulus. The data shows only one significant effect: rotation  $F=15.08$ ,  $\alpha = .00$ .



[2C4] Survey of Drinking Habits and Impulsive Behavior among College Students. **Heather Mikolajczak, Gina Ulanowski, & Jamie Marcotte.** Sponsored by Dr. David Nalbone. Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, IN 46323.

Alcohol consumption by students has become a source of current media attention and college administrative concern. Predicting drinking behavior and forestalling some of its more notable negative consequences requires a better understanding of the circumstances and the personal intentions that give rise to it. The presently proposed study relies on a secondary analysis of data collected using an online, theory-driven questionnaire – the College Alcohol Survey©, an innovative survey tool. An ethnically diverse sample of 230 students enrolled in health science classes at western state university responded with a one-time use password to access the 15-20 minute survey. Attitudes, subjective norms (peer approval), alcohol expectancies, behavioral intentions to drink and past drinking behavior data were collected. In addition, location for typical student drinking experiences, the social and family support they received for their drinking and their expectancies for the outcomes drinking produced were central to our secondary analysis. The authors argue that more experienced drinker would report displaying a greater number of behaviors that were riskier and more impulsive. The level of involvement in drinking would be positively related to the amount of social support. Differences between male and female drinkers of differing ethnicity would be explored as well.

[2D1] Factors Relating to the Student Use of University Career Service. **Melissa A. Cassidy.** Sponsored by Dr. Chi-en Hwang. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH 45314.

One of the most important measures of an academic institution is its job placement following graduation. This not only reflects the necessity of a career services department, but also the purpose of one. For this study, nine hundred and ninety-nine students from a mid-western private university responded to a survey which measured their use and satisfaction of the university's career services. The purpose of the study was to draw relations between some demographic variables in the students and their motivation of use for career services. Data were analyzed to test the three hypotheses: 1) the use of career services is related to majors, 2) satisfaction ratings will reflect which majors consider themselves disenfranchised from the services, that is, a discrepancy exists between satisfaction ratings from liberal arts majors and from science/professional majors, and 3) social activity (such as dating and engagement) has a significant impact on career goal and use of career services among female students. Results will be presented and discussed in the conference.

[2D2] Gender Differences in Response to Stress. **Jessica K. Hill.** Sponsored by Dr. Thomas L. Wilson. Bellarmine University, Louisville, KY 40205.

The study was to determine a relationship between gender and type of response to stress. In particular, the study investigated the tend-and-befriend model of female responses to stress proposed by Taylor and her colleagues (Taylor, 2000). The responses of 48 students at a small private college in Kentucky were collected in this study. Participants were given a questionnaire developed by the researcher and composed of seven stressful scenarios in which participants were given the choice of four possible responses (two consistent with the tend-and-befriend model and two inconsistent with the model). The results indicated a relationship between female response to stress and the tend-and-befriend model.

[2D3] Potential Correlates Between Music Preference and Academic Aptitude. **Naphtali Wall.** Sponsored by Dr. Michael Firmin. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH 45314.

The present study assesses correlations between stated music preferences and scores achieved on the ACT/SAT. Subjects were selected from undergraduate students in nine general education courses. Participants completed a music preference survey, with the results coded for anonymity and compared with corresponding ACT/SAT scores. Analyses of the results have begun and will be presented.

[2D4] The Effects of Self-Esteem on Dissonance Attributions. **Owen Korn & John Maddox.** Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

There is a universal need for people to maintain self-esteem (Tesser, 2001). This study applies Festinger's cognitive dissonance theory to the self and investigates self-esteem maintenance. 60 college males completed a self-esteem measure, a PSAT, and an alcohol and drug use scale. Participants were randomly assigned to either positive or negative feedback conditions regarding PSAT performance. Following feedback, participants completed a measure assessing whether or not they attributed test performance internally or externally. Dissonance is aroused when a person's behavior or performance is discrepant from expectations. Research leads to the hypothesis that people with high self-esteem will attribute dissonance (negative feedback) externally (making excuses) while low self-esteem participants will attribute dissonance (positive feedback) internally.

[2E1] Decreasing Nail Biting Using Contingent Rewards. **Deana Trueblood & Sara Taylor.** Sponsored by Dr. Gordon O. Henry. Indiana University Southeast, New Albany, IN 47150.

We describe an intervention plan to stop nail biting. The subjects' behavior was so severe that injury resulted. Using a changing criterion design, class periods were broken into 5-minute intervals. Early in the intervention, nail biting resulted in a distraction by a researcher. The distractions were discontinued, and a reward system was implemented. The rewards were based on the increasing amount of time that the behavior did not occur over 5-minute intervals. Rewards consist of basket of nail files, basket of nail polishes, and a manicure. Each reward will be given after an increase in intervals without nail biting. The behavior is still improving, and the goal is total elimination. The problems encountered in this intervention and suggestions for remedy will be discussed.

[2E2] Cross-Language Conceptual Priming in English-French Bilinguals with Different Levels of Fluency. **Michael K. Goode**. Sponsored by Dr. Kathy Milar. Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374.

An investigation was conducted into the organization of semantic memory in bilingual English-French speakers and English speakers just learning French. Participants were divided into four different French skill groupings: low (presently taking Intro French, or the equivalent), medium (having taken multiple college level courses, high (English dominant fluent speakers of French who had spent time in a French-speaking country), and balanced bilinguals. Repetition priming was used to prime exemplars in a category exemplar generation test of conceptual implicit memory. Partial support was found for J. Kroll's and E. Stewart's (1994) Revised Hierarchical Model of bilingual memory.

[2E3] Stereotypes and Society: Exploring the Effects of Recalled Stereotypical Behavior on Sexism. **Sheila Tebbe & Jeff McCoskey**. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Billings. Southwestern Illinois College, Belleville, IL 62221.

Previous research has shown that people's self-conceptions can be biased by the direction in which self-relevant questions are asked (Kunda, Fong, Sanitioso, & Reber, 1993). To our knowledge, this bias has so far been demonstrated only for self-conceptions. Our experiment tests the applicability of this phenomenon to social perception. In our experiment, we asked participants to recall instances in which individual women they knew demonstrated either positive or negative traits consistent with the female stereotype. We predicted that the set of traits that participants were asked to recall would influence their reported levels of sexism as measured by the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (Glick & Fiske, 1996). Results partially supported the hypothesis.

[2E4] The Role of Player-Coach Interaction in Athletes' Motivational Levels. **Denise L. Beam & Josh Hostetler**. Sponsored by Dr. Kathie Langen. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

This study will attempt to establish the relationship between athletes' motivational levels and their interpretation of their coach's behavior. This will be established using the Sports Motivation Survey (SMS) and the Coach's Behavior Questionnaire (CBQ). The participants in this survey will consist of the mens' and womens' basketball teams from a large high school and a division III college. The primary hypothesis tested will be that there will be a significant negative correlation between the SMS and CBQ scores. This correlation will indicate a relationship between positive impressions of the coach's behavior and high levels of intrinsic motivation.

[3A1] Effects of preferred music on exercise. **Charlie Ray, Garth Cheek, & Justin Jannuzzi**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

Previous research has shown that different types of music enhance exercise (Karageorghis, & Terry, 1997). It was projected that music preference will increase exercise performance. Our experiment examined the effects of preferred music and non-preferred music on exercise. Participants were given a CD player with a CD of a specific genre (rock/rap/classical/country) of music or no CD at all and then asked to bench press one hundred fifteen pounds as many times as possible. It was hypothesized that the participants listening to their preferred sample of music will bench press more than the participants who are given a sample of a non-preferred music or those not given any music.

[3A2] The Effects of Prison Environment on Reciprocity. **Mark Server & Greg Golec**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

Previous research suggests that people living in isolation are the most likely to engage in reciprocal acts (Andrews, Gavin, Begley & Brodie, 2003). In 1992, Zamble found that inmates tend to isolate themselves, which leads to negative feelings such as depression and unhappiness. However, there has been little research regarding reciprocity levels in prison settings, a setting that promotes isolation. The current study surveyed subjects at a juvenile institution (Indiana Boys School) and students enrolled in a local high school (Southmont High School) regarding their reciprocity levels. Subjects completed both the Personal Norm of Reciprocity survey (PNR) and the Social Desirability Scale. The PNR survey measured reciprocity levels of participants, while the Social Desirability Scale measured the tendency to respond in a socially desirable way. It was hypothesized that individuals in a prison setting would exhibit greater levels of reciprocity compared to those living outside a prison setting due to the isolation commonly found in prison settings.

[3A3] College Male and Female Differences in Comfort Food Preferences. **Natalie Forburger, Tiffany Korman, & Kari Flanigan**. Sponsored by Dr. Sandra Singer. Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, IN 46323.

The tendency to seek out specific foods when stressed is a phenomenon that occurs in humans and other mammalian species. For example, rats subjected to stress preferentially choose foods high in fat and carbohydrates. The physiological explanation for these preferences is that such foods help block the release of biochemicals that, in rats and humans, increase blood pressure and muscle tension. This research project attempts to replicate a recent study of preferences for specific comfort foods in a large sample of American adults. That study found that many subjects preferred comfort foods that were high in sugar and fats. However there were consistent differences between males and females in the source food types for sugars and fats. Males preferred sit-down, meal-related comfort foods (e.g., mashed potatoes and gravy) while females preferred quick-hit "snack foods" such as chocolate and ice cream. The current survey project with approximately 250 male and female undergraduates is a partial replication of earlier findings with an emphasis on uncovering gender differences in comfort food choices.

**[3A4]** The Relation between Self-Efficacy in Vocational Skills, Job Commitment and Education Level among US Postal Workers. **Aubrey Furlong & Ross Gilfillen**. Sponsored by Dr. Chi-en Hwang. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH 45314.

The purpose for this study was to explore the relationship between self-efficacy, the level of education as it relates to skills needed for a job, and the employee's commitment level to their organization. Forty-three United States Postal employees filled out a survey measuring self-efficacy and commitment level relating to their specific job. We hypothesized that there was no correlation between self-efficacy and level of education, but some correlation between self-efficacy and job commitment. The findings supported our hypothesis. We measured organizational commitment in three areas: continuance commitment, affective commitment, and normative commitment. Our findings showed that the participants had a low overall commitment yet a high level of tenure on their jobs. A low but significant negative correlation was found between self-efficacy and continuance commitment. The findings of this study could be applied to companies in regards to training and retaining employees.

**[3B1]** An Investigation of the Similarities Between Opposite Sex Parents and Significant Others. **Derek Winebrenner & Lindsay Wilson**. Sponsored by Dr. Kathie Langen. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

There were two groups of subjects who participated in this research study, which examined the psychoanalytic theory of mate selection. One group of participants consisted of young adults, ages 18-29 and the other of older adults ages 30-60. Participants were asked to complete questionnaires about both of their parents, themselves, and their significant others (or ideal significant others). Questionnaires used for this study include the abbreviated version of the Myers-Briggs Personality Measure, the Family Environment Scale, and a Physical Characteristics questionnaire. The order of all questionnaires was counterbalanced. The researchers hypothesized that individuals will select mates that are similar to their opposite sex parent in terms of personality and physical characteristics.

**[3B2]** Impact of Hemophilia on Children's Risk Taking and Unintentional Injuries. **Laura Doran & Jenny Massey**. Sponsored by Dr. Lisa Kindleberger. Southwestern Illinois College, Belleville, IL 62221.

Each year in the United States 22 million children are injured, 16 million children require emergency care, and an additional 600,000 are hospitalized (Rodriquez, 1990). Research has explored many different variables in the hopes of identifying children who are more prone to injuries (Davidson, 1987; Roberts, Elkins, & Royal 1984). One variable that has yet to be studied is how a child's health influences risk-taking. This study aimed to find if children who have a chronic illness, such as hemophilia, would take more physical risks or less physical risks than children who are healthy. It was hypothesized that hemophilic boys who are exposed to frequent hospital visits and painful medical procedures will be more likely to take physical risks than boys who have not been exposed to these painful circumstances. Forty-six mothers of sons between the ages of 2-12 participated in this study. Twenty-one of these mothers had sons who had hemophilia and 25 of these mothers had sons who did not. Mothers were asked to fill out questionnaires concerning their sons' everyday risk taking and how much they protected their sons from taking risks. The results found that boys who have hemophilia took significantly more everyday risks than boys who did not have hemophilia. Additionally it was found that the child's health status did not impact the way mothers protected their sons from risk taking. Thus, this study suggests that children who have a chronic illness might be at a greater risk for having a physical injury than healthy children.

**[3B3]** The Effects of Pictorial Primes and Interpolated Tasks on Memory. **Stephen L. Hoell & Christy L. McCormick**. Sponsored by Dr. Ted Jaeger. Westminster College, Fulton, MO 65251.

This study presents an investigation of how picture priming and semantic node stimulation impact memory recall. The network work model, presented by Collins and Loftus (1975), has previously explored the spreading-activation theory of semantic processing but information about the mind's ability to spread-activation with pictures has not really been investigated. By studying college students' performance on a memory recall task after engaging in one of four different variations of the conditions, a significant affect was found for both priming and delay task before recall. Priming with pictures of words on the word list significantly increases recall while viewing semantically related pictures as an interpolated task significantly inhibits recall. This study leads to research on the type of priming that is best for memory recall while it also furthers discussion about how information is interfered within the mind's network.

**[3B4]** The Importance of Positive Distraction as a Component of Attentional Focus. **Vitalis A. Lanshima**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas L. Wilson. Bellarmine University, Louisville, KY 40205.

Many sports psychologists seek informative relationships between cognition and performance, especially in regard to attention, arousal, anxiety, and distraction. This study examined the relationship between positive distraction and performance to investigate how distractibility can lead to significant increases in performance. A total of 20 student-athletes from a small private university in Kentucky completed a distraction assessment before exercise, and were then randomly assigned to different groups based on their exercise experience. Subject's ability to maintain a high level of performance with and without environmental distraction cues was measured, and a post test was administered to ascertain the subjects' use of distraction to determine if distractions have a positive effect on athlete's performance, determination, and drive. The results of the study suggest, contrary to popular views, that the use of positive distraction is beneficial for enhancing athletic performance.

**[3C1]** Personal Motivation and its Effects on Compliance. **Brian A. Jezzi & Janine M. Helmick**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Firmin. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH 45314.

The current study reports the results of an experiment relating personal motivation as a significant factor in compliance. We hypothesized that people's rate of compliance would be proportional to their motivation to comply with or disobey a sign. Compliance was measured in three different milieus: personal motivation to comply, personal motivation not to comply, and a control situation in which personal motivation was neutral. Data has been collected for two of the three situations, and will be completed and analyzed by the time of the presentation. Preliminary results confirm our hypotheses, although further analysis will be completed, with the final results and discussion presented.

**[3C2]** Use of Positive Reinforcement to Increase the Frequency and Duration of Exercise. **Kelley Stafford, Ray Critchfield, & Carey Henderson.** Sponsored by Dr. Gordon O. Henry. Indiana University Southeast, New Albany, IN 47150.

Studies have shown that physical activity in adults has reduced the risk of many serious health problems, including heart disease and cancer. Behavioral interventions, based on manipulating environmental consequences of behavior, have been shown to be successful in increasing the amount of exercise an individual engages in. The purpose of the current study was to examine the effects of a point-based reward system on a twenty-three year old woman's amount of exercise. A menu of reinforcers was created, using items the subject defined as reinforcing to her. These items could be obtained by building up points based on the subject's frequency and duration of exercise. A survey pertaining to social validity was created consisting of questions designed to measure the subject's personal improvement through regular exercise. Problems, such as outside factors affecting the study, will be discussed.

**[3C3]** Activation of Shell and Core of the Nucleus Accumbens is required for Visuospatial Discrimination in Rats: Differential Modulation by D1 Receptors. **Nao Hagiwara.** Sponsored by Dr. Ilsun M. White. Morehead State University, Morehead, KY 40351.

Activation of dopamine receptors in the nucleus accumbens is thought to be important in spatial learning. The present study examined the involvement of selective dopamine D1 and D2 receptors in spatial discrimination. In addition, effects of D1 receptors blockade within subregions of the nucleus accumbens on spatial discrimination was examined. Wistar rats were trained on a visuospatial task which required a correct barpress opposite to the cue location. Upon reaching a criteria (>85% correct responses, 3 consecutive sessions), rats were divided into two groups. The first group was injected with either SCH23390 (D1 antagonists), eticlopride (D2 antagonist), or saline. The second group was implanted with bilateral cannulae in either the core or the shell of the nucleus accumbens. Once rats reached the pre-surgery criteria, SCH23390, lidocaine, or saline was infused into either shell or core in a counterbalanced manner. Changes in performance before and after drug administration were measured. Systemic injections of SCH23390 or eticlopride decreased percent correct response and increased trial omission. SCH23390 infusions into the shell reduced percent correct response, while infusions into the core produced negligible effects on spatial discrimination. Interestingly, reversible lesions with lidocaine infusions into the shell or the core produced a comparable decrease in percent correct response. Our results suggest that visuospatial discrimination requires both the shell and the core, and that activation of D1 and D2 receptors are necessary for successful performance. Our data also provide evidence that D1 receptor activation in shell and core differentially modulate performance on visuospatial task in rats. Supported by: NIH grant (1 R15 MH067606-01) to Ilsun M. White.

**[3C4]** The Manipulation of Learning Styles and Its Effect on Cheating. **Seth Brandjord, Austin Hart, & Jason Jablonski.** Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

What causes individuals to prioritize certain aspects of the learning experience? The literature suggests that at least two separate learning styles exist: mastery focus and performance-approach focus (Midgley, Kaplan, & Middleton, 2001). The second learning style, performance-approach, has been positively correlated with a tendency to cheat (Midgely, Kaplan, & Middleton, 2001; Aquino, 1998). The researchers hypothesized that individuals could be manipulated to demonstrate a preference for one learning style over the other. Participants were presented with the Patterns of Adaptive Learning Styles (PALS) inventory and either a control sheet or manipulations designed to encourage one of the two stylistic focuses (Midgely, Maehr, Hruda, Anderman, Anderman, Freeman, Gheen, Kaplan, Kumar, Middleton, Nelson, Roeser, & Urdan, 2000). After the manipulations, cheating behaviors were recorded to determine if increasing a performance goal orientation increased the likeliness that an individual will engage in cheating behavior.

**[3D1]** Attitudes about What Constitutes Criminal Behavior. **Michelle Graves.** Sponsored by Dr. Gary Felsten. Indiana University Purdue University Columbus, Columbus, IN 47203.

I investigated the differences in attitudes between individuals with experience in the criminal justice system versus those without previous involvement. Individuals currently under probation with a County Probation Department completed a survey rating the level of punishment for fifty behaviors. A second group of individuals without previous involvement in the criminal justice system resulting in personal incarceration or probation also completed the survey. Compared to individuals without previous involvement in the criminal justice system, individuals currently on probation indicated few items deserved a higher degree of punishment. Although, when comparing women on probation to women with no previous involvement in the criminal justice system and men on probation to men with no previous involvement in the criminal justice system, differences were noted.

**[3D2]** The Effects of Techniques of Receptive Meditation and Relaxation on Attentional Processing. **Jesse R. Rutschman.** Sponsored by Dr. Kathy Milar. Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374.

Previous research has indicated that receptive techniques of meditation such as TM or mindfulness, improve psychological differentiation and the ability to divide attention. Increased right-hemispheric orientation has been attributed to increased differentiation, however findings attributing this to meditation have been limited. The researcher compared the effects of receptive techniques of meditation and relaxation on a divided-attention task. It was hypothesized that meditation would lead to a broader, more flexible, and more sustained attentional style. Meditation was not found to broaden attentional capacity more than relaxation or lead to a more right-hemispheric orientation, however increased attentional flexibility and sustained attention were supported. This study is consistent with previous research, while providing a framework for comparing meditation and relaxation in divided-attention processes.

**[3D3]** An Analysis of Stress's Effect on Grammar. **Mike Doty.** Sponsored by Dr. Jeff Stowell. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

I investigated potential interactions between pre-examination stress and written language use (in particular, grammar). Past studies suggested that stress may hamper performance; I attempted to corroborate this result and to find methods of avoiding such interactions. Data were not available at the time of submission.

[3D4] Effect of Prior Experience on Perceptions of Sexual Harassment. **Lindsay Rickelman**. Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

Perceptions of sexual harassment have been found to be affected by the gender of the target, as well as the gender and status of the harasser, the relationship between the target and harasser, type of harassment, and the physical setting in which the harassment occurs. However, the effect of past experience and sexual harassment as a victim has been minimally investigated. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of past sexual harassment experience on perceptions of sexual harassment. Participants first complete a questionnaire on prior experiences with sexual harassment and are then exposed to several vignettes depicting several types and levels of sexual harassment scenarios. After reading each vignette they rate the degree of perceived sexual harassment in the scenarios. It is hypothesized that being a victim of sexual harassment will increase sensitivity to sexual harassment, and as a victim he or she will be more likely to interpret situations as sexually harassing. Although several aspects of sexual harassment have been studied, the current project will enhance our understanding of how personal experience and characteristics that impact our perception of sexual harassment.

[3E1] The Impact of Stress and Self-Esteem on Perceptions of Athletes. **Andrew Tourville**. Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

Black athletes are regularly perceived to be less-educated than white athletes (Morgan, 1996), and those black athletes who have committed crimes tend to receive more negative perceptions or inferences from the public than white athletes with similar offenses (Van Raalte, 1996). It has also been shown that when evaluating athletes of our own race, we are less-likely to make negative perceptions (Newman, 1998). Interestingly, prejudicial attributions towards non-athletes have been associated with high levels of stress and low levels of self-esteem (King, 2003). Perhaps they contribute as well to our perceptions of athletes. It is hypothesized that high stress levels and low self-esteem levels will be related to more negative perceptions of black athletes. In particular, white subjects with low levels of stress and high levels of self-esteem are more likely to make negative attributions towards black athletes with criminal records, than they will make toward white athletes with criminal records.

[3E2] Using the Revised Career Exploration and Decidedness as a Measure of Vocational Identity Status. **Jessica R. Dickey & Breanne M. Wagner**. Sponsored by Dr. James H. Thomas & Dr. Cyndi R. McDaniel. Northern Kentucky University, Highland Hts., KY 41099.

Thomas and McDaniel (2004) constructed the Career Exploration and Decidedness Inventory (CEDI) to measure the two basic aspects of career development and group college students into four identity statuses. Individuals in the Achievement status score high in both exploration and decidedness, while those in the Moratorium status score high in exploration and low in decidedness. Students in the Foreclosure status score low in exploration and high in decidedness and those in the Diffusion status score low in both aspects. In the present study, we presented a revised version of the CEDI (CEDI-R) to NKU psychology students. Based on previous results, students in the Achievement status should score low on measures of career indecision and career decision difficulties and high on measures of conscientiousness and the career decision-making self-efficacy. Students in the Foreclosure status should also score low in career indecision and career decision difficulties, but should score high on dysfunctional beliefs. Both Moratorium and Diffusion students should score low in career decision-making self-efficacy and high in career indecision and career decision difficulties; those in the Moratorium status also should score high in neuroticism and general indecisiveness, while those in the Diffusion status should score high in lack of motivation.

[3E3] The Effects of Demographic Differences on Trusting Behavior in the Firefighting Profession. **Erin V. Podolny**. Sponsored by Dr. Kurt Dirks. Washington University St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63130.

The trusting behaviors of 55 male firefighters (mean age: 37.6 years) were investigated using the Mayer, Davis, and Schoorman (1995) model of trust which proposes that one's ability, integrity, and benevolence determine one's trustworthiness. Participants rated co-workers ("targets") on trustworthiness. These ratings were then compared between targets that were demographically similar and different from the participant based on age, race, and tenure. Results indicated that the participants rated co-workers of their own race significantly higher than those of a different race on ability. No other significant differences were found between ingroup and outgroup members, suggesting that the participants' ingroup may change as a function of the characteristic that is being evaluated.

[3E4] Self-Esteem and Gratification of Needs in Online Gamers. **John Ward**. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

Is self-esteem and gratification of needs related to online gaming over the Internet? In previous studies, the need for gamers to form an "electronic friendship" did not show a significant correlation with other measures. This study attempts to evaluate "electronic friendships" among online gamers. Social interaction over the Internet is believed to play a role in online gaming. This study administered questionnaires over the Internet to online gamers playing the game Americas Army Operations. The questionnaires were Rosenberg's Self-esteem Scale (1965) and Senlow's Gratification of Needs Scale (1984) adjusted for computer games. There were 120 questionnaires returned via email within one week. The results will explore the correlation between self-esteem, need gratification subscales, and game playing patterns.

[4A1] The Impact of Exercise and White Coat Effect on NK Cell Function. **Don Lamkin & Zak Michaels**. Sponsored by Dr. Sid Hall. University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712.

Exercise is associated with a healthy immune system. Noting both the relationship between increased natural killer (NK) cell function and physical exercise as well as the suggestion that an effortful response to a stressful challenge with fear/anger emotion will increase NK function, the researchers hypothesized that competitive exercise (CE) might cause more NK function than non-competitive exercise (NCE). Thirty-six participants engaged in either fitness walking or dodge ball on four separate days. Pre-exercise (PreEx) and post-exercise (PostEx) blood samples were collected and NK function was measured with a single-cell cytotoxic assay. There was a variation in the PreEx phlebotomy procedure where the phlebotomists were either present (PDR) or absent (ADR) while participants rested before blood samples were collected. Across all four days there was no significant difference between the CE NK function change and the NCE NK function change. A significant difference was found between PDR-PreEx blood samples and ADR-PreEx blood samples ( $p < .001$ ) which indicated a confound of white coat effect when the phlebotomists came to collect blood samples after being absent during the participants PreEx rest. On the PDR days without the confound, the NCE significantly increased NK function ( $p < .03$ ) but no evidence was found to indicate an increase by competitive exercise. This study confirms the increase in NK function by regular exercise and suggests the need for evaluation of phlebotomy procedures when being used in studies that measure NK function.

[4A2] Reading from a Page or a Screen: Preferences, Reading Speed and Reading Comprehension among College Students. **Luke Dennis**. Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

Changes in modern technology often conflict with traditional methodology, and this discrepancy is apparent in the way that we read in the present day. In a classroom atmosphere, researchers have found that students taking paper and pencil tests use more reading comprehension tactics than students taking a computerized test, but the former do not actually comprehend the material any better (Kobrin & Young, 2003). Furthermore, it is not clear how the reading medium (computer monitor or page) might impact reading speed. The purpose of this study will be to determine if there is a relationship between reading medium, reading comprehension and reading speed, while also determining participants' preferences for reading medium. All participants will read two different but comparable passages, one from a printed sheet and the other from a computer screen. Participants are timed during the reading of the passage to determine reading speed. After reading each passage, the participant will be given a questionnaire to determine how much of the passage was comprehended. After the participant reads both passages a final demographic questionnaire will be administered. The effect of reading medium and reading performance on comprehension and reading speed will be analyzed via two 2-way mixed factorial ANOVAs.

[4A3] A Correlation Between Various Family Structures and Reported Levels of Loneliness Among College-Aged Individuals. **Dina M. Previti**. Sponsored by Dr. Luke Tse. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH 45314.

Loneliness is a negative experience that results within social relationships when there is a substantial deficit in either quality or quantity (Peplau, 1984). This experience of loneliness has been shown to adversely affect adolescents (Brage & Meredith, 1993; Johnson, LaVoie, & Mahoney, 2001; & Williams, 1983), college students (Goswick & Jones, 1981; Jones, 1992; Rich & Bonner, 1987; Schmitt & Kurdek, 1985; Stack, 1998; Suarez, 1996; & Tierney, 1984) and the elderly (Mullins & Dugan, 1990; Schmitt & Kurdek, 1985). My research is an attempt to chart the family structure in which college students might report the highest and lowest levels of loneliness. The level of loneliness experienced by an individual is measured using the UCLA Loneliness Scale (Russell, 1996). A check-list of demographic information is composed to chart each individual's family structure. It is hypothesized that the highest level of loneliness reported would be among those female individuals who came from divorced biological families and the lowest level of loneliness reported would be among those male individuals from intact biological families.

[4B1] Road Rage. **Pamela Bolin & Amber Baechler**. Sponsored by Dr. Gordon O. Henry. Indiana University Southeast, New Albany, IN 47150.

Aggressive behavior behind the wheel has been estimated to be the cause of 50 to 67% of motor vehicle accidents. This is due to a number of factors that could be contributing to this behavior, such as: stress from home and/or work, personality, and even drug and alcohol abuse. Although no differences could be found between males and females, men tend to be more vocal and be more outwardly aggressive than women. One study suggests public awareness of road rage and ways of avoiding it while driving are needed. In an effort to reduce the aggressive behavior exhibited towards other drivers and their actions, we are searching for a method that will not only achieve this, but in turn, reduce the added and unnecessary stress in daily life.

[4B2] The Psychological Components of Materialism. **Janna B. Harrison**. Sponsored by Dr. Gary Felsten. Indiana University Purdue University Columbus, Columbus, IN 47203.

I examined whether individuals with lower levels of self-esteem and life satisfaction had higher levels of materialism. If individuals scored low on self-esteem and life satisfaction, but high in materialism, the predictors of materialism would then be low self-esteem and dissatisfaction with life in general. I tested students enrolled in various classes at a local college and employees from three different industrial facilities. As expected, my research supported previous findings that individuals scoring higher in materialism would score lower in self-esteem and life satisfaction. These results have implications in social and community psychology and may help identify differences in consumer spending and attitudes.

[4B3] The Effect of Depression on Short-Term Memory. **Jennifer Lampley**. Sponsored by Dr. Jeff Stowell. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

The purpose of this study was to examine how depression affects different aspects of short-term memory. The experiment was conducted with 60 volunteer undergraduate psychology students. Participants were asked to complete three simple, short-term memory tasks- serial recall of a word list, digit span, and matrix pattern recall. The participants were then asked to complete the Goldberg Depression Scale in order to determine their current level of depression. It was predicted that participants who are depressed would perform more poorly on the memory tasks, especially the spatial task, than non-depressed participants. No results were available at the time of registration.

[4C1] Religiosity and Levels of Stress among College Students. **David W. Long**. Sponsored by Dr. Maria McLean. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

In recent years there has been a growing body of research looking at relationships between health and stress, and levels of religiosity. The present study hypothesized that there would be a negative correlation between levels of religiosity and levels of stress among college undergraduates. Forty participants completed the Student-Life Stress Inventory, a shortened version of the Francis Scale of Attitudes Toward Christianity, and the God as a Causal Agent Scale. Bivariate correlations are being conducted to evaluate relationships between these measures and results will be discussed in light of current research.

[4C2] Examining Cultural Differences in Mental Models of Health. **Nicole L. Beeson**. Sponsored by Dr. Thomas L. Wilson. Bellarmine University, Louisville, KY 40205.

The aim of the study was to investigate cultural differences in mental models of mental and physical health. Sixty participants from a lower income housing subdivision in a large city were randomly selected from three groups of residents: Hispanics, non-Hispanic minorities, and non-Hispanic Caucasians. Two case scenarios modified from the DSM-IV Case Book were selected and translated for language congruency. Participants read two case scenarios illustrating two different sets of symptoms of mental illness: anxiety with panic attacks and depression. Participants answered questions about how they perceived the scenario, if the situation requires help, and where help might be received. Results suggest that Latinos have dissimilar mental models of health and approaches to mental health problems.

[4C3] Survey of Student Attitudes Toward Viewing and Use of Pornography. **Tom Stephens, Stephanie Vann, Tracy Tabaczynski, Karen Mahan, & Sandra Marshall**. Sponsored by Dr. Vytenis B. Damusis. Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, IN 46323.

As part of a classroom demonstration, a brief one-page attitude survey designed to obtain personal evaluative reactions to pornography was administered to an available sample of 119 male and female college students in fall 2003. The questionnaire included items assessing their opinions of the actors in common visually displayed pornographic materials and their willingness to share use of pornography with their friends or partners. As generally expected, a preliminary analysis reveals gender differences in reactions to the use, enjoyment and willingness to share of pornographic materials. Of course, given our loose definition of pornography and the variable types of pornography available we encountered some difficulties to a clear interpretation of our results. Nevertheless, male students in our sample were more likely to have viewed pornographic materials than female students. Males were more generally accepting of pornography and were more willing to share it with their partners. Females were less likely to view pornographic materials and were less interested in sharing viewing with a partner. In addition, clear gender and age differences in attitudes toward actors in pornographic visuals were obtained.

[4C4] The Impact of Moral Upbringing and Ethnic Exposure on Minority Students' Racial Identity. **Danielle Helmer**. Sponsored by Dr. Caridad Brito. Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

There has been considerable speculation about what affects a minority's perception of his or her racial identity. For instance, researchers have studied how demographics, economic conditions, and government policies and procedures impact African Americans' racial identities. Generally, results have shown that all of the above variables affect how a minority views his or her racial identity. The current study will be examining how participants' moral upbringing and exposure to different ethnicities impact their racial identity. It is hypothesized that the minorities that have had a higher moral upbringing and positive exposure to different ethnicities will have a more positive perception of their racial identity. A questionnaire will be developed and administered that contains 24 statements and/or questions pertaining to a minority's exposure to different ethnicities and his or her moral upbringing. The responses will then be analyzed to see if there is any correlation between the variables.

[4D1] Professional Human Service Occupation Biases Represented in General Psychology Textbooks. **Erica J. Johnson & Jeremiah S. Wikler**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Firmin. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH 45314.

This project involves archival research whereby we surveyed a total of 30 General Psychology textbooks, produced by 10 major textbook publishers. Our analysis will include descriptive statistics on the number of references to human service occupations outside of the psychology profession. That is, we are particularly interested in the references to Licensed Professional Counselors, Licensed Marriage & Family Therapists, and Licensed Social Workers as vocational options for undergraduate psychology majors. General Psychology courses most often serve as the segue to eventual selection of vocations in these professional fields. Consequently, we believe that the present research will add meaningful data for the present turf wars among the four major helping professions (psychologists, LPC, LMFT, and LSW).

[4D2] The Impact of Stress on College Drinking. **Gabriel M. Surface & Justin Vanderlest**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

Research has shown that drinking and negative mood are positively correlated (Brown & Ramsey 2000). The current study was created to examine the correlation between stress and depression and between stress and alcohol consumption. The study assessed 100 students from a small liberal arts college in the Midwest on their drinking habits, motives for drinking, stress levels and depression levels. The guiding hypothesis was that stress and negative mood would be positively correlated, and that stress and drinking levels would also be positively correlated. We also hypothesized that the motives for drinking assessment will show the participants take part in alcohol consumption for coping rather than recreational purposes.

[4D3] Affective Forecasting and Decision - the Cost of Keeping Your Options Open. **Frank D. Baker**. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm. Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, KY 41017.

Are there unforeseen consequences to keeping one's options open? College students from a small liberal arts college participated in an experiment that involved voting for a favorite mascot design from five choices. One group was allowed the option to change their vote at a later point and the other was not. It was hypothesized that the unchangeable group would show greater liking for their choice than the changeable group, thus supporting the concept that committing to a choice allows psychological optimization to occur. It was also hypothesized that forecasters (students who predicted how they would view their chosen mascot at a later time) would not consider changeability to be a factor in the satisfaction of a given choice.

[4D4] Group Motivation In Relation to Goal Attainability. **Johnny M. Martin & Phillip P. Ramos**. Sponsored by Dr. Robert Horton. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

In this study, 75 students from Wabash College that are a part of the fraternity system were randomly assigned into 2 groups (attainable and unattainable). Lockwood and Kunda found that a person is positively motivated if the achievements of a model are attainable. The goal of the study is to find whether a similar result can be found in a group setting. Tajfel and Turner found that a person will rate themselves in relation to how they would rate the group in which they are involved. Each participant was given a cover story about a fictitious pledge class that had a certain level of intramural sports success. If the success is perceived as attainable, an individual will rate the group higher, and report a higher level of group motivation.

[5P1] The Effect of Heavy Metal Music on Attention and Memory. **Rachelle D. Roller & Naphtali V. Wall**. Sponsored by Dr. Chien Hwang. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH 45314.

This study assessed the relationship between music and performance in attention and memory on dependent test measures. The research was conducted with 90 undergraduate students in a General Psychology class. All the participants were given a pre-screening test and then divided into three groups: Silence, Noise and Heavy Metal. Students were assigned to the groups with even distribution given music preferences and ACT/SAT scores (i.e., equal numbers of students with low, medium, or high scores). The results showed that the Silence group did significantly better than the Heavy Metal and the Noise Group on both attention and memory tests, but no differences were found between the Heavy Metal and Noise groups on the dependent measures.

[5P2] The Effect of Heavy Metal Music on Biofeedback Measures. **Beth Stahl & Meredith Hertler**. Sponsored by Dr. Milton Becknell, Dr. Michael Firmin. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH 45314.

The effects of heavy metal music are unclear regarding their links to aggression, sensation-seeking trait, and depression. However, there is a salient need for research on how the music of heavy metal, regardless of lyrics or visual influences, impacts its listeners. Our research contributes to answering the question of how much the music itself (beat, rhythm, etc.) had an overall effect on selected biofeedback measures. We tested five different subjects who held five different music preferences. They were assessed regarding heart rate, body temperature, tension of the frontalis muscle (EMG 1), and tension of the masseter muscle (EMG 2) utilizing biofeedback measures. We employed an ABAB design, comparing a baseline silence condition (A) with an experimental heavy metal music condition (B). Data collection has been completed. Analysis of the data showed there to be no significant difference between the two conditions. Further results will be presented and discussed at the conference.

[5P3] Increasing Physical Health using a Monetary Reward. **Shannon L. Embry & Jennifer Tarullo**. Sponsored by Dr. Gordon O. Henry. Indiana University Southeast, New Albany, IN 47150.

The aim of this project is to get the subject to both exercise on a regular basis and adopt a healthier diet in order to lose weight and get in better physical shape. The subject does not currently exercise on a regular basis and has unhealthy eating habits, both of which are resulting in her not being in the physical shape that she desires. The subject wants to exercise at least three times a week, 30 minutes of cardio and 20 minutes of weight training, as well as adopt a healthier diet. Baseline measurements recording the subject's weight and physical measurements will be taken prior to intervention. The subject will use self-monitoring to keep a diary record of both exercise and diet performance, recording both weight and physical measurements every seven days to note progress in weight loss and physical measurement changes. Each time the subject performs the exercise routine she will record this with a check mark on her calendar corresponding to the appropriate date the exercise was done, noting the duration of both the cardio and weight training exercises individually. When the subject successfully completes the preset exercise program for the day she will receive one dollar, and if all three exercise sessions are completed for the week she will receive two bonus dollars, for a total of five dollars. If the subject does not perform all three exercise sessions for the week she still keeps the dollar received for each day she did the exercise program. The goal of this monetary intervention is to allow the subject to be able to buy new, hopefully smaller, clothing at the end of the intervention. There are several problems that may arise with this new exercise routine and diet plan which we will discuss after completion of the study. Procedures to encourage the generalization of improvements will also be discussed.

[5P4] Eyewitness Accuracy as Related to Gender and Stressful Situations. **Melinda Miller & Sara Dull**. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Firmin. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH 45314.

This study reports the results of an experiment which examined whether gender affects eyewitness accuracy in stressful or non-stressful situations. The subjects consisted of 291 male and female students who attend a conservative, private university in the Midwest. The subjects varied in age from 18 to 22. The stressful and non-stressful conditions took place in four general education classes. After confederates exited a classroom, students were asked to identify the age, height, and weight of the confederate. Preliminary analysis of the data showed own-sex bias for both males and females in age estimation, and for females only in weight estimation. Weight estimation in the stressful condition was better than in the non-stressful condition. Gender-stress condition interaction was found in height and weight estimation. Detailed analysis is currently in process and is expected to be completed by the end of March.



**[5P5]** Does Cognitive Reorganization Facilitate Improvements in Psychological and Physical Well-being. **Jessica E. Loesch.** Sponsored by Dr. Stephen J. Dollinger. Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901.

In an attempt to systematically study individual differences which contribute to varying levels of happiness and the regulatory processes inherent, the researcher has looked to narrative accounts that participants produce concerning various emotion-laden memories. It is believed that disclosing painful life events verbally is necessary in order to create a new schematic structure and allows writers to give meaning to those events. This structuring promotes an integration of thoughts and feelings of the experience into a more healthy cognitive reorganization. This reorganization may allow for a new, less threatening perspective of the event and may allow for closure once an individual can interpret cause-and-effect implications and understand why the event has occurred. It is posited that self-disclosure initiates a process of emotional regulation and that through careful analysis of text samples, cognitive and affective changes can be mapped. By noting who has increases in psychological and physical health from baseline due to their expressive writing, the experimenters can begin to make inferences as to what differences in writing style indicate improvements.

**[5P6]** The Relationship Between Personality Type, Gender, and Global Belief in a Just World: Partial Replication. **Jessica Tucker.** Sponsored by Dr. Roger Ware. Indiana University Purdue University Columbus, Columbus, IN 47203.

The purpose of this study is to partially replicate the study done by Patrick C. L. Heaven and John Connors in 1988 entitled, "Personality, Gender, and 'Just World' Beliefs." The first independent variable is introversion as measured by the EPQ-R. The second independent variable is neuroticism as measured by the EPQ-R. The third independent variable is psychoticism as measured by the EPQ-R. The fourth independent variable is gender as measured by a demographic survey. The dependent variable is the belief in a just world as reported by scores on Lipkus' (1991) "Global Belief in a Just World Scale."

**[5P7]** The Relationship between Personality Type, Gender, and Driving Behavior. **Alea Champagne.** Sponsored by Dr. Roger Ware. Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46202.

The purpose of this study is to examine the possible relationships between Myers-Briggs Personality Type, gender, and aggressive driving: the first two being the Independent variables, and the latter being the Dependent variable. One hundred college students, 50 males and 50 females, from metropolitan Indianapolis were asked to complete two surveys. The Driver Behavior Questionnaire and the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator were utilized; gender was reported on the Myers-Briggs answer sheet. The surveys were administered in an informal setting. The hypotheses are: 1) extraverts will report more aggressive driving than introverts, and thinkers rather than feelers will also report more aggressive driving, 2) males will report more aggressive driving than females, 3) extraverted thinking males will report more aggressive driving than introverted feeling females. The results will be discussed in terms of their implications for identifying potential hazardous drivers

**[5P8]** The Relationship between Personality Type and Gender to Observable Genetic Markers of Eye Color and Phenylthiocarbamide Taste. **Jennafer Halverson.** Sponsored by Dr. Roger Ware. Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46202.

The purpose of this study is to measure the relationship between four variables. The independent variables are personality type and gender. The dependent variables are eye color and phenylthiocarbamide (PTC) taste. The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator will be administered to measure personality type and the Halverson questionnaire will be given to measure gender, eye color, and PTC taste. To measure PTC taste, the subjects will taste PTC paper and answer whether or not they can taste it. The study's hypotheses are as follows: H1: Extrovert personality types will have a higher likelihood of dark eye color. H2: Introvert personality types will more likely report the ability to taste PTC paper. H3: Male participants will have a higher likelihood of dark eye color. H4: Women participants will be more likely to report the ability to taste PTC. H5: Extroverted males will have a higher likelihood of dark eye color. H6: Introverted females will have a higher likelihood of reporting PTC taste.

**[5P9]** The Relationship Between Personality Type and Sense of Coherence on Real and Psychological Birth Order Discrepancy. **Jennifer Dowden.** Sponsored by Dr. Roger Ware. Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46202.

The purpose of this study is to measure the relationship between Personality Type and Sense of Coherence on Real and Psychological Birth Order. The independent variables are personality type and sense of coherence. The Orientation to Life Scale will be used to assess sense of coherence and the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator will be used to assess personality type. The dependent variable is the discrepancy between Real and Psychological Birth Orders. The Birth Order Questionnaire and Psychological Birth Order Scale will be used to measure these two variables. The study's hypothesis are as follows: H1) There will be no difference between personality type and discrepancy. H2) Participants who report high sense of coherence will also report low discrepancy.

**[5P10]** The Relationship Between Attachment Style and Spiritual Well-Being. **Christina N. Richardson.** Sponsored by Dr. Robert Abbas. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH 45314.

Although research on childhood attachment styles has a long history, researchers have only recently begun to explore the associations between adult attachment and psychological and relationship functioning (Hazen and Shaver, 1987). Several factors researched have been about relationships with a romantic partner, parent/child, friendships and siblings. One factor that has not been adequately researched is a person's attachment style and how it affects their relationship to God or religious views. The present study attempts to explore this issue. A survey was sent to a sample of 67 students at a Christian university in the Midwest measuring spiritual well-being (Ellison, 1983) and attachment style (secure, ambivalent, avoidant, & disorganized) (Clinton & Sibcy, 2002). I hypothesized that there was a positive correlation between scores on secure attachment and spiritual well-being, and a negative correlation between scores on spiritual well-being and the other three attachment styles. Data collection is completed and data analysis is in progress. Preliminary analysis of the data shows that my hypothesis is supported.

**[5P11]** A Comparison of Differences in Marriage Expectations between Genders and Races. **Tasha M. Lawson & Neysa J. Fuller.** Sponsored by Dr. Chi-en Hwang. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH 45314.

The purpose of this research is to distinguish the differences in marriage expectations between genders as well as races. There are numerous internal and external influences that cause an individual to possess either optimistic or pessimistic expectations of marriage. Participants included 200 students from a private, predominantly white mid-western university as well as 200 students from a private, predominantly black mid-western university. Participants volunteered in a written survey that rated marital expectations in the areas of emotional, partnership, protection, sexual and material importance on three-point Likert-type scales. Data were analyzed via independent-samples t-tests and ANOVA. The results suggest that, in the populations studied, marital expectations in many areas are similar across genders and races. However, statistically significant inter-gender as well as interracial differences were found in several categories.

**[5P12]** A Comparison of Three Ethics Codes: APA, ACA, and AAMFT. **Jordan T. Long.** Sponsored by Dr. Michael Firmin. Cedarville University, Cedarville, OH 45314.

Human service professionals of all disciplines have the responsibility to uphold ethical standards when dealing with their clients. While much has been written on just how this is to be accomplished, few studies have taken time to highlight the actual similarities and differences found within the codes themselves. The purpose of this study is to compare the content of the ethics codes of the American Psychological Association, American Counseling Association, and the American Association of Marriage and Family Therapy in order to provide points of similarities and differences among them. This study is especially valuable for undergraduate psychology majors who are considering the three different professional fields as future vocations, as they will need to follow the ethics code of the profession they someday join.



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[1C4]	A. Hailemariam / Fisher
[2A2]	A. Hailemariam / Koegler
[2A4]	C. Brito / Diedrich
[3D4]	C. Brito / Rickelman
[3E1]	C. Brito / Tourville
[4A2]	C. Brito / Dennis
[4C4]	C. Brito / Helmer
[2D1]	C. Hwang / Cassidy
[3C4]	C. Hwang / Furlong
[5P1]	C. Hwang / Roller
[5P11]	C. Hwang / Lawson
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[2C4]	D. Nalbone / Mikolajczak
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[3D2]	K. Milar / Rutschman
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[3E4]	L. Boehm / Ward
[4D3]	L. Boehm / Baker
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