41st Annual

Mid-America Undergraduate Psychology Research Conference (MAUPRC)

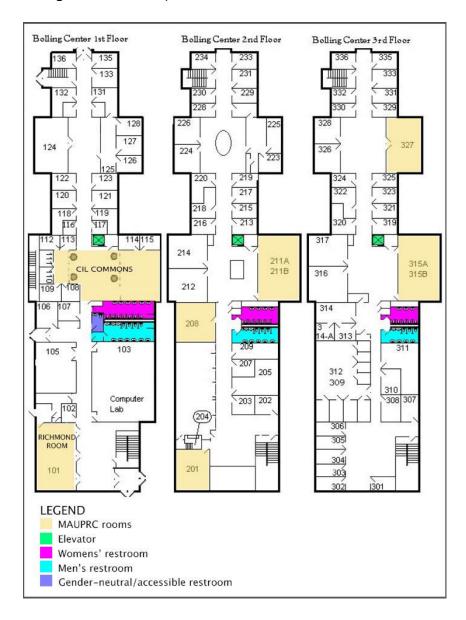## Saturday, April 9, 2022

Earlham College

Richmond, IN 47374

Sponsored by the Psychology Departments of

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

Location of Rooms

Talks are in second floor rooms #201, 208, and 211 of the
Landrum Bolling Center (LBC); posters are in the Richmond Room and Commons.

- Check-in & Registration are outside of LBC Richmond Room (#101)
- Breakfast is in the Richmond Room
- Lunch is in the Runyan Center's Dining Hall [Follow the crowd.]

Conference Schedule

⮕	8:00 – 9:30	Check-in | Registration | Continental Breakfast
⮕	**9:30 – 10:15**	**Session 1**
⮕	10:15 – 10:30	Break
⮕	**10:30 –11:15**	**Session 2**
⮕	11:15 – 11:30	Break
⮕	**11:30 – 12:15**	**Session 3**
⮕	12:15 – 12:30	Break | Move to Lunch
⮕	12:30 – 1:45	Lunch | Welcome | Keynote Address: **Dr. Leslie Ashburn-Nardo**, Professor of Psychology School of Science, IUPUI "When You See It, You Can Be It, and When You Don't See It, Find an Ally"
⮕	1:45 – 1:55	Break | Move from Lunch
⮕	**1:55 – 2:55**	**Poster Session**
⮕	2:55 – 3:00	Break
⮕	**3:00 – 4:00**	**Session 4**
⮕	4:00 – 4:15	Closing Business | Wrap Up

General Information

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

Session Room Code	Rooms
A	#201
B	#208
C	#211
P	#101 & #114-115

Wireless Internet & Social Media

The public wireless at Earlham is ECOpen

Once connected to ECOpen, go to earlham.edu, where you will be prompted to set up a temporary username and password, which will be good for 72 hours.

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twitter

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

#MAUPRC22

The 20229 MAUPRC very much appreciates the support of the following folks at Earlham College:

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Conference Etiquette

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

- If you are a presenter, report to the room where your presentation is scheduled before your session and introduce yourself to your moderator, so s/he knows you are there and how to pronounce your name during the introductions.

- Be sure to turn off your cell phone during paper sessions.

- Do not enter a session while a presentation is in progress and, if you must leave a session before it is over, wait until the break between presentations.

- Minimize unnecessary noise and conversation, both immediately outside and inside conference rooms.

- When presenting a paper, keep within the time limits so that subsequent presenters have sufficient time and sessions can be maintained on schedule.

- Engage in scholarly discussions but show courtesy to the presenter.

- Wear your nametag prominently to facilitate communication and to identify you as an official registrant.

- Plan to stay for the entire conference (i.e., do not present your paper and then leave). Your presence as an audience member is a demonstration of support for your fellow presenters.

- Abide by the host institution's smoking and other policies.

Notes

Sessions

Session 1A
Room #201
Moderator: Dan Nardi — Ball State University

9:30 AM   - 9:42 AM   Person-First Language and Perceptions of Recovery in Addiction. **Veda Craig**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract 1A1]

9:45 AM   - 9:57 AM   Collegiate Trust in Law Enforcement: A Study of Excessive Force and Recent Cases. **Brooklyn Crawford, Aja Domineck, & Ella Rutherford**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley. [See abstract 1A2]

10:00 AM - 10:12 AM   College Students and Procrastination. **Pau Mang & MacKyndsea Burke**. Huntington University. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley. [See abstract 1A3]

Session 1B
Room #208
Moderator: Lawrence Boehm — Thomas More University

9:30 AM   - 9:42 AM   Exploring Online Infidelity and Online Fidelity Ideals Within Modern Relationships in a Media Focused Society. **Mary Timm**. Marian University - Indianapolis. Sponsored by Dr. Amanda Egan. [See abstract 1B1]

9:45 AM   - 9:57 AM   Sleep, Exercise, and Mental health in Firefighters cross trained as Paramedics. **Jasmine Sandora**. Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell. [See abstract 1B2]

10:00 AM - 10:12 AM   Elements That Impact Marital Satisfaction: Emotional Intelligence and Commitment. **Brooke A. Garcia**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract 1B3]

Session 1C
Room #211
Moderator: Pam Propsom — DePauw University

9:30 AM   - 9:42 AM   Relationships between Political and Religious Views with COVID-19 Protocol Compliance. **Anna Lewis, De'Janea Johnson, & Langston Ginder**. Huntington University. Sponsored by Dr. Rebekah Benjamin. [See abstract 1C1]

9:45 AM   - 9:57 AM   Hope for a Better Community: A Review on Hope Theory and Prosocial Behavior. **Nolan Ellis, Bobbi-Jo Snyder, Caylee Sapp, Elizabeth Ray, & Zachary Schornick**. University of Indianapolis. Sponsored by Dr. Kendra Thomas. [See abstract 1C2]

10:00 AM - 10:12 AM   Priming Thoughts about Fear Impacts Simulated Eyewitness Accounts. **Maria Shane, Jacob Valente, Alyssa McDonald, & Rylee Sybert**. University of Findlay. Sponsored by Dr. Jacob Burmeister. [See abstract 1C3]

Session 2A
Room #201
Moderator: Becky Benjamin — Huntington University

10:30 AM - 10:42 AM   The Relationship Between Library Use and Student Grade Point Average.
BreAnna Hunter, Gretchen Lewton, & Ryan Hale. Huntington University.
Sponsored by Dr. Rebekah Benjamin. [See abstract 2A1]

10:45 AM - 10:57 AM   Challenges and Changes to Parents' Food Rules. **Claire C. Heilman &
Hayley Grace Waltz**. University of Findlay. Sponsored by Dr. Allison
Kiefner-Burmeister. [See abstract 2A2]

11:00 AM - 11:12 AM   Contact, Perception of Burden, and Public Stigma: A Mediation Analysis.
Kyle Nordbloom. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See
abstract 2A3]

Session 2B
Room #208
Moderator: Amanda Egan — Marian University - Indianapolis

10:30 AM - 10:42 AM   Childhood Trauma: And its Effect on Adult Decision-Making Processes.
Karly Chase, Hunter Clouse, & Zoe Cole. Drury University. Sponsored by
Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown. [See abstract 2B1]

10:45 AM - 10:57 AM   Influence of Adverse Childhood Experiences and Regular Physical Activity on
the Symptoms of Depression. **Courtney Castilla**. Eastern Illinois University.
Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell. [See abstract 2B2]

11:00 AM - 11:12 AM   Attitudes toward Advocacy Advertising. **Kara House**. Marian University -
Indianapolis. Sponsored by Dr. Jeffry Kellogg. [See abstract 2B3]

Session 2C
Room #211
Moderator: Michael Rowley — Huntington University

10:30 AM - 10:42 AM   Assessing the Effects of Brief Guided Mindfulness in Parkinson's Disease.
Megan E. Moran. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See
abstract 2C1]

10:45 AM - 10:57 AM   Opinions About Teaching Gender Identity in Schools: A Comparison of
Teaching Medias. **Emmeliey S. Zellers & Nikki Pastor**. Drury University.
Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley. [See abstract 2C2]

11:00 AM - 11:12 AM   Split or Steal: The effects of Faith on Risk. **Duncan Morton & Austin
Schultz**. Huntington University. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley. [See
abstract 2C3]

Session 3A
Room #201
Moderator: Allison Kiefner-Burmeister — University of Findlay

11:30 AM - 11:42 AM   Relationship Between Internalized Mental Health Stigma and Religiosity. **Natalee South**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract 3A1]

11:45 AM - 11:57 AM   The Effects Parental and Sibling Relationships have on Perception of Conflict. **Tarna K. Potter, Emma L. Sharp, & Thomas J. Nelson**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley. [See abstract 3A2]

12:00 PM - 12:12 PM   Was That Awkward? **Isiah Huber & Peyton West**. Huntington University. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley. [See abstract 3A3]

Session 3B
Room #208
Moderator: Jeffrey Stowell — Eastern Illinois University

11:30 AM - 11:42 AM   Extraversion: Changing How We See Ourselves. **Zachariah Lail, Ingrid Gress Daciuk, & Seth Castillo**. Huntington University. Sponsored by Dr. Rebekah Benjamin. [See abstract 3B1]

11:45 AM - 11:57 AM   The Coach Athlete Relationship: Investigating the Relationship Between Mental Well-Being, Coach Support, and Negative Affectivity as a Moderator. **Matthew Conrad**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract 3B2]

12:00 PM - 12:12 PM   Influences of Social Network Use on EIU students' Loneliness and Social Adjustment. **Jekeel C. Suber**. Eastern Illinois University. Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell. [See abstract 3B3]

Session 3C
Room #211
Moderator: Jeff Kellogg — Marian University - Indianapolis

11:30 AM - 11:42 AM   Comparing Romantic Scripts of Same-Gender and Other-Gender Relationships. **Nikki Pastor**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley. [See abstract 3C1]

11:45 AM - 11:57 AM   Floor-Slant Perception. **Cameron J. Savage, Ruby J. Yantz, & Raina N. Huber**. Ball State University. Sponsored by Dr. Daniele Nardi. [See abstract 3C2]

12:00 PM - 12:12 PM   Effects of Indoor Versus Outdoor Activity on Vitality and Mood in Winter. **Emily Lugar**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract 3C3]

Posters

1:55 – 2:25 PM

- Examining the Association between Interpersonal Trauma and Persecutory Ideation. **Mackenzie Cook, Brianna Lopez, Mawsoof Ali, Mona Goggins, & Yasmine A. Griffin**. Ball State University. Sponsored by Dr. Tayla Lee. [See abstract P01]

- The Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Undergraduate Students' Interest in the STEM Field. **Zaheen Rashed, Kimberly Bello-Rosas, Yuchen Jiang, Boyan Ma, Zimo Ma, Rudrayani Upadhyay, Lucy Vaal, & Zichen Zhao**. DePauw University. Sponsored by Dr. Pamela Propsom. [See abstract P02]

- Synchrony of Parent-Child Imitation in Free Play. **Taha Mujahid**. Indiana University Bloomington. Sponsored by Dr. Linda Smith. [See abstract P03]

- The Relationship Between COVID-19 and Mental Health Among Young Adults. **Chloe Woeste & Hannah Bishop**. Thomas More University. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm. [See abstract P04]

- Adolescent Social Media Use and its Impact on Mental Health. **London Moening & Clarissa Ramirez**. University of Findlay. Sponsored by Dr. Allison Kiefner-Burmeister. [See abstract P05]

- Investigating MMPI-3 Disconstraint and Negative Emotionality Scores' Association with Risky Drinking in College Students. **Megan M. Jessup, Avery L. Langdon, Molly E. Armstrong, Mia I. Carter, Ashyia M. Riley, Miles M. Ademi, & Colette N. Delawalla**. Ball State University. Sponsored by Dr. Tayla Lee. [See abstract P06]

- Do Children Imitate Their Parents During Natural Play? **Mustafaa Munir**. Indiana University Bloomington. Sponsored by Dr. Linda Smith. [See abstract P07]

- A Quantitative Study of Restraint Practices in Clinical Psychiatry. **Bryant J. Heckart**. Missouri Southern State University. Sponsored by Drs. Holly Hackett & Anthony Adamopoulos. [See abstract P08]

- Parent Food Rule Deviations During Holidays & Celebrations. **Hayley Waltz & Natalee Harris**. University of Findlay. Sponsored by Dr. Allison Kiefner-Burmeister. [See abstract P09]

- Association Between Marital Status and Mental Health Among Computer Science Professors. **Lynsey M Power**. Ball State University. Sponsored by Dr. Katie Lawson. [See abstract P10]

- Interruptions in Naturalist Play in Parent-Child Dyads. **Marynancy Mwakalindile, Sophia Scarpellini, & Erin Anderson**. Indiana University Bloomington. Sponsored by Dr. Linda Smith. [See abstract P11]

- The Effect of Collegiate Athletics on Mental Health in College Students. **Caitlin Dawson**. Thomas More University. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm. [See abstract P12]

- How Health Stigma is Represented in Undergraduate Textbooks. **Paige Bellman, Ava Doster, & Victoria Williams**. University of Findlay. Sponsored by Dr. Jacob Burmeister. [See abstract P13]

- Work-life and Health Experiences of Computer Science Faculty Parents of Children with Developmental Disabilities during COVID-19. **Molly E. Armstrong**. Ball State University. Sponsored by Dr. Katie Lawson. [See abstract P14]

- Are Parents' Step-by-Step Guidance (Verbs) Encouraging Child Imitation? **Lilly Gough & Hadar Karmazyn**. Indiana University Bloomington. Sponsored by Dr. Linda Smith. [See abstract P15]

- Risk Taking Behaviors(RBs) in Young Adults. **Ramat Isolagbenla, Grace Ericson, & Ijeoma Okere**. Ball State University. Sponsored by Dr. Anjolii Diaz. [See abstract P16]

- How Holidays Influence Parental Feeding Practices and Food Rules. **Clarissa Ramirez & Hayley Waltz**. University of Findlay. Sponsored by Dr. Allison Kiefner-Burmeister. [See abstract P17]

Session 4A
Room #201
Moderator: Laura Stull — Anderson University

3:00 PM - 3:12 PM   Exercise Motivation and Mental Illness. **Ashley Daulton**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract 4A1]

3:15 PM - 3:27 PM   Differences in Perception of Power Dynamics Among Athletes and Non-Athletes: Understanding Power and Coaching. **Peyton C. McNamee & Sydney E. Sneed**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley. [See abstract 4A2]

3:30 PM - 3:42 PM   The Effect of Maternal Education on Sense of Belongingness in a Set of Computer Science Professors. **Olivia E. Vincent**. Ball State University. Sponsored by Dr. Katie Lawson. [See abstract 4A3]

3:45 PM - 3:57 PM   Self-Perceptions of Medical Care in Medicaid and Non-Medicaid Individuals. **Kat Barnes**. Anderson University. Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull. [See abstract 4A4]

Session 4B
Room #208
Moderator: Jacob Burmeister — University of Findlay

3:00 PM - 3:12 PM   Examining Whether Statistical or Narrative Messages Generate Greater Concern About the Black-White Wealth Gap. **Brianna R. Lopez**. Ball State University. Sponsored by Dr. Andrew Luttrell. [See abstract 4B1]

3:15 PM - 3:27 PM   Impact of Social Media on Eating Disorders. **Madalyn Robrock & MaKayla Shreve**. Huntington University. Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley. [See abstract 4B2]

3:30 PM - 3:42 PM   Verbal Encouragement's Impact on Physical and Cognitive Performance. **Ainsley Sherman, Reagan Ward, & Riley Metzker**. University of Findlay. Sponsored by Dr. Jacob Burmeister. [See abstract 4B3]

3:45 PM - 3:57 PM   The Gender Stereotype Threat on Perceived Leadership Capabilities. **Sally Masucci, Deanna Bergren, & Lauren Adams**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown. [See abstract 4B4]

Session 4C
Room #211
Moderator: Lauren Kleitz — Thomas More University

3:00 PM   -   3:12 PM   Impact of Resilience and Childhood Trauma on Perceived Stress Among College Students. **Samantha A. Lohman, Izzy R. Jaynes, & Paige E. Meyer**. Drury University. Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley. [See abstract 4C1]

3:15 PM   -   3:27 PM   Factors Influencing Attitudes Regarding White Privilege. **Payton Hagood**. Marian University - Indianapolis. Sponsored by Dr. Amanda Egan. [See abstract 4C2]

3:30 PM   -   3:42 PM   The Effect of Text Color on Memorization. **Erica Dorn**. Thomas More University. Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm. [See abstract 4C3]

3:45 PM   -   3:57 PM   The Effect of Phone Use on Interpersonal Relationships. **Payton Bowen, Hannah Galbreath, & Haley Tucker**. Huntington University. Sponsored by Dr. Rebekah Benjamin. [See abstract 4C4]

Abstracts

[1A1] Veda Craig. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

Person-First Language and Perceptions of Recovery in Addiction.

Language has the potential to produce stigmatizing labels for those who struggle with addiction, causing negative perceptions of recovery by the public. The purpose of this study is to test how person-first language (e.g. person with an addiction vs addict) can affect the public perception of recovery from addiction. This study is a vignette-based, between-subjects experiment and used Amazon Mechanical Turk to recruit participants across the United States. The participants (n = 217) viewed a randomly assigned vignette where the language was altered in either person-first language, addiction-first language, or control condition (no illness), followed by a series of questions asking them about their perception of recovery. We found that there was not a statistically significant difference in perceptions of recovery in addiction based on language, $F_{(2,219)} = .419$, $p = .658$, partial eta squared = .004.

[1A2] Brooklyn Crawford, Aja Domineck, & Ella Rutherford. Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley

Collegiate Trust in Law Enforcement: A Study of Excessive Force and Recent Cases.

In recent years there has been increasing evidence from real events of officers' using excessive force that have influenced undergraduate students' perceptions of law enforcement. The influence has been taking a negative turn and creating a lack of trust from undergraduate students. Both age and gender of the officer may affect the amount of trust in the officer; women officers are more likely to use words instead of force (Geller & Toch, 1996), but older officers, because of the generational differences in job requirements and lack of higher education, often use more force; thus, creating mistrust between communities, youth, and law enforcement (Paoline & Terrill, 2017). Therefore, we hypothesize that an increase in excessive force, gender of the officer, and age of the officer will decrease the student's trust and feeling of security around police officers. Data collection and analysis are ongoing.

[1A3] Pau Mang & MacKyndsea Burke. Huntington University, Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley

College Students and Procrastination.

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between four variables that impact many college students' lives: procrastination, anxiety, self-esteem and depression. Additionally, is the relationship between these four variables different for men than for women? Seventy college students served as participants for this study.

[1B1] Mary Timm. Marian University - Indianapolis, Sponsored by Dr. Amanda Egan

Exploring Online Infidelity and Online Fidelity Ideals Within Modern Relationships in a Media Focused Society.

This study seeks to discover what specific online behaviors are classified by today's public as online infidelity. A series of three vignettes was used to present variations in time spent communicating, nature of communication, awareness of communication by a committed partner, and how communication was originally initiated. The results of whether survey participants label the described interaction as online infidelity and/or inappropriate behavior was measured. Also, the individual's personal online fidelity ideals within relationships were investigated as a moderating mechanism.

[1B2] Jasmine Sandora. Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell

Sleep, Exercise, and Mental health in Firefighters cross trained as Paramedics.

The purpose of this research is to study how the sleep and exercise habits of firefighters, who are cross trained as a paramedic (EMT-P), may impact the symptoms of anxiety and depression, compared to non firefighter/paramedics. By looking at both groups of people, the study could show if either group is at a higher risk of experiencing poorer mental health. Participants were given a link to an online survey tool that included questionnaires to assess their depression, anxiety, sleep data, and physical fitness levels. Results from these surveys are being processed.

[1B3] **Brooke A. Garcia**. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

Elements That Impact Marital Satisfaction: Emotional Intelligence and Commitment.

To increase marital satisfaction and decrease divorce rates, strengthening skills that improve marital relationships should be a key focus. This study researches the skill of emotional intelligence (EQ), which has been positively correlated with marital satisfaction (MS). Because multiple elements are needed to maintain a marriage, commitment was examined as a mediator between the variables. Three simple and one multiple regressions were used to analyze the correlation between the variables with the results of 108 participants. A positive correlation between MS and EQ was found, as well as between commitment and MS. However, significant correlations were not found when commitment was introduced as a mediator, because there was no correlation between EQ and commitment. This topic of mediating factors between marital skills should be further explored to better understand how marriages are formed and could be strengthened.

[1C1] **Anna Lewis, De'Janea Johnson, & Langston Ginder**. Huntington University, Sponsored by Dr. Rebekah Benjamin

Relationships between Political and Religious Views with COVID-19 Protocol Compliance.

The primary goal of the present study is to discern if there is a correlation between age, religion, and political affiliation with following COVID-19 preventative protocols.The participants were broken into two main groups; 18-24 and 25-85. The 18-24 age group were primarily college students, while the 25-85 age group were mainly recruited using Amazon Mechanical Turk and social media. Participants completed a survey pertaining to age, religion, political alignment, and COVID-19 protocol compliance. They were also given a number of scenarios in which they were asked if they would comply with COVID-19 protocols. The participants were also given the religious commitment inventory to see if there was a relationship between religious commitment scores and COVID-19 protocol compliance.

[1C2] **Nolan Ellis, Bobbi-Jo Snyder, Caylee Sapp, Elizabeth Ray, & Zachary Schornick**. University of Indianapolis, Sponsored by Dr. Kendra Thomas

Hope for a Better Community: A Review on Hope Theory and Prosocial Behavior.

While hope has well-established motivational, planning, and agency characteristics for individual goals, there is surprisingly little research investigating its connection to prosocial goals. This systematic review seeks to synthesize current data at the junction of Hope Theory and prosocial behavior. The initial search paired the term "Hope Theory" with a broad range of prosocial synonyms and actions. After applying inclusion criteria (one of Snyder's Hope Theory scales, any measure of prosocial behavior, and an empirical framework), only ten relevant articles remained. Most of the articles measured community engagement, with sizable portions measuring self-control and cooperation as well. Over half of the reviewed articles were conducted on populations experiencing adversity such as poverty, violence, medical illnesses, and major workplace change. These findings suggest that community and adversity may be key concepts in the study of hope, each worthy of further investigation.

[1C3] **Maria Shane, Jacob Valente, Alyssa McDonald, & Rylee Sybert**. University of Findlay, Sponsored by Dr. Jacob Burmeister

Priming Thoughts about Fear Impacts Simulated Eyewitness Accounts.

Eyewitness accounts are an important aspect of combating crime. The relative strengths and weaknesses of eyewitness testimony have been well documented. However, what has not been well studied is the impact that priming can have on a witness's ability to recall details. This study tested whether answering questions about fear of crime would impact participants' (N = 93) subsequent recall of details from a video of an armed robbery. Gender differences in accuracy were also examined. Results indicate that individuals who were primed with questions about their fear of crime were approximately 25% more accurate in their memory of details from the video of the robbery compared to those who were not primed (t(92) = 2.66, p = .010, d = .53). Gender differences were not found. These findings provide interesting insight into the possible connection between frequent experiences with criminal activity and eyewitness accounts.

[2A1] **BreAnna Hunter, Gretchen Lewton, & Ryan Hale**. Huntington University, Sponsored by Dr. Rebekah Benjamin

The Relationship Between Library Use and Student Grade Point Average.

Previous research shows that university students do not utilize library resources for a variety of reasons (McPherson, 2015). This study focused on determining the relationship between the frequency of students' use of library resources, including library spaces, and students' grade point average. We also explored the potential influence of academic motivation in the relationship between library use and GPA. Students from two different universities were recruited through email to fill out a Google Forms survey regarding the frequency of the use of library resources, their GPA, reasons for not using the library sources, and their academic motivation. It was hypothesized that students who more frequently utilize library resources possessed a higher grade point average than those who do not frequently use library resources.

[2A2] **Claire C. Heilman & Hayley Grace Waltz**. University of Findlay, Sponsored by Dr. Allison Kiefner-Burmeister

Challenges and Changes to Parents' Food Rules.

The current study investigated how parents manage their children's diets during holidays. Participants consisted of 107 parents – 66.4% with male children. Children were aged 1 through 17. Of the 107 participants, 33 people (30.84%) reported having difficulty with someone close to the child being noncompliant with the parents' food rules. Thirty-three participants (30.84%) indicated they changed their food rules around family members. Parents were also asked if their food rules were changed for celebrations, and 38 participants (35.51%) reported they gave leniency for one or more holidays (e.g. Christmas, Thanksgiving). Eight of those 38 participants reported giving leniency for celebrations overall, most indicating they did not want their children to feel left out. In all, a minority of participants reported changes in their food rules for various reasons.

[2A3] **Kyle Nordbloom**. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

Contact, Perception of Burden, and Public Stigma: A Mediation Analysis.

The effects of stigma can be detrimental to the recovery of persons with severe mental illness (SMI). Understanding stigma can help to improve recovery outcomes. Contact with SMI is a factor known to decrease stigma. Burden is an important factor for caregivers of individuals with SMI. Perception of burden can decrease quality of life for caregivers. This study aims to assess whether perception of burden mediates the relationship between contact and stigma. If supported, efforts could be made towards making interactions with individuals with SMI less burdensome as a way of decreasing stigma. A survey was conducted on Amazon Mechanical Turk (n = 105) using measures for contact, perception of burden, and public stigma. The results indicated no correlation between contact and public stigma. There was a significant correlation between perception of burden and public stigma. Given the inconsistency with prior research, further investigation should be done into this relationship.

[2B1] **Karly Chase, Hunter Clouse, & Zoe Cole**. Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown

Childhood Trauma: And its Effect on Adult Decision-Making Processes.

Previous studies have shown that early life experiences affect the decision-making process in adulthood (Adamson & Thompson, 1998). Those who have experienced childhood trauma are prone to engaging in risky behaviors (e.g., substance abuse) later in life (Easton et al., 2021). This 2x2 between-subjects study aims to examine the relationship between childhood trauma on adult decision-making processes. It also seeks to examine the impact of priming participants to past trauma(s) on decision processing. Participants were randomly assigned to complete the Brief Trauma Questionnaire (Schnurr et al., 1995) either before or after answering a series of questions regarding their decision-making in response to a hypothetical scenario. Data collection is ongoing.

[2B2] **Courtney Castilla**. Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell

Influence of Adverse Childhood Experiences and Regular Physical Activity on the Symptoms of Depression.

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) in 2020 surveyed 401,958 adult respondents (46% male, 54% female). Using this dataset, I hypothesized that Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) would be associated with poorer mental health and that regular physical activity would moderate this relationship. Furthermore, individuals who identify as Black and Hispanic would report poorer mental health due to greater incidence of ACEs. After conducting multiple analyses, my results showed a significant influence of ACEs on poor mental health. I also discovered a significant moderating influence of regular physical activity on mental health in respondents who experienced ACE events, with a weaker influence of ACEs among those who exercise regularly. Multi-racial participants reported the most ACEs and poorest mental health. This research further establishes the link between ACE events and depression, with the potential benefits of regular physical activity for alleviating symptoms.

[2B3] **Kara House**. Marian University - Indianapolis, Sponsored by Dr. Jeffry Kellogg

Attitudes toward Advocacy Advertising.

This study examined the relationship between advocacy advertising and woke-washing with brand perception, purchase intent, and perceived genuineness of the advertisement. Participants saw one advertisement from each company- advocacy (DB Sun), regular (Ink Core), and woke-washed (Fash N'). After each image, participants answered questions on scales related to brand loyalty, purchase intent, attitude toward the advertisement, and genuineness. Results are expected to be consistent with previous literature related to information processing theory and the branding theory. Brand perception and purchase intent are expected to be higher after seeing the advocacy advertisement compared to the regular and woke-washed advertisements. The perceived emotional content of the advertisement is hypothesized to significantly increase women's scores on brand perception compared to men. Genuineness is predicted to be highest for advocacy advertising compared to regular and woke-washed advertisements.

[2C1] **Megan E. Moran**. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

Assessing the Effects of Brief Guided Mindfulness in Parkinson's Disease.

Practicing mindfulness is a new and promising non-pharmacological tool for self-management of Parkinson's and possibly a preventative measure. However, many forms of mindfulness meditation are extensive and inflexible to the experience of Parkinson's, so this study aims to assess the effectiveness of a brief, guided mindfulness meditation in Parkinson's at Rock Steady Boxing, a non-contact boxing gym for Parkinson's patients. I hypothesized that using a mindfulness-based program composed of brief guided meditations with Parkinson's patients over the course of six weeks would lead to a decrease in anxiety and perceived stress and an increase in sleep quality. Results for this study will be assessed using t-tests for pre-and post-intervention scores in anxiety, stress, and sleep quality.

[2C2] **Emmeliey S. Zellers & Nikki Pastor**. Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley

Opinions About Teaching Gender Identity in Schools: A Comparison of Teaching Medias.

An inclusive curriculum decreases anti-LGBTQ behavior and increases acceptance (Koswic et al., 2020). Education can change opinions (Hutchinson & Stafford, 2005; Lambert et al., 2006; Weakliem, 2002). The purpose of this study is to see if education about gender identity will influence people's opinions about gender identity being taught in school. Participants were randomly assigned to receive gender identity education via paper, video, or paper and video. Researchers hypothesize (H1) college students who view both a video and paper presentation of gender identity education will have more positive opinions about teaching gender identity in schools on average than people who view only a video or a paper presentation. (H2) College students who view a video presentation of gender identity education will have more positive opinions of teaching gender identity in schools on average than people who view a paper presentation. Data analysis is ongoing.

[2C3] Duncan Morton & Austin Schultz. Huntington University, Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley

Split or Steal: The effects of Faith on Risk.

Throughout the research project, fifty to one hundred participants will participate in an experiment to observe if a person's faith relates to how much a person risks and if the amount of money risked correlates to their morals based on faith. To accomplish the research, my team will develop a faith-based questionnaire that gives an assessment of how religiously affiliated the participant is and then participants will be paired up and engage in a game to decide if they would like to split a pot of money with each other or if one of the participants would like to steal the money for themselves. Furthermore, our main three focuses for our research are to find a negative relationship between faith and likelihood to risk, finding a positive relationship between people with higher faith commitments to share, and that people with lower faith commitments will steal.

[3A1] Natalee South. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

Relationship Between Internalized Mental Health Stigma and Religiosity.

Stigma of mental illness is an important area of research. Most research in this area focuses on the effects of public stigma. This study examined the relationship between internalized mental health stigma and religiosity. Religiosity was defined by intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity. The participants (n=150) were recruited from Amazon Mechanical Turk. All participants completed a survey composed of demographic, internalized stigma, and religiosity questions. The researcher hypothesized that extrinsic religiosity would be a positive predictor of internalized mental health stigma. The study found that a total of 23.3% of extrinsic religiosity can be explained by internalized stigma. The study also found that 19.9% of intrinsic religiosity can be explained by internalized stigma. Future research is needed to examine other relationships between mental health stigma and religiosity.

[3A2] Tarna K. Potter, Emma L. Sharp, & Thomas J. Nelson. Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley

The Effects Parental and Sibling Relationships have on Perception of Conflict.

The way in which a person approaches conflict resolution differs between adolescents due to different communication styles that are learned through their family (Antonio, 2021). Parents and siblings both can impact how an individual handles conflict. Recchia and Howe (2009) looked at how parents can shape how children deal with conflict, especially within their sibling relationships. This research allows an opportunity to objectively investigate how people manage and perceive conflict. In this study, we will research how individuals perceive and respond to a confrontational scenario and how sibling and parental relationships influence perception of conflict. Lastly, we will investigate conflict within sibling relationships, including biological sex of the individuals and whether having siblings makes a difference in how individuals perceive conflict. Data collection and analysis are on-going using a 2 x 3 x 2 factorial design.

[3A3] Isiah Huber & Peyton West. Huntington University, Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley

Was That Awkward?.

Awkward situations are commonplace in everyday communication. Chances are, everyone has experienced some form of awkward social interaction at one point or another, but do we always recognize it's awkward? If not, what affects our ability to detect them? This study aims to discover if there is a connection between communication apprehension and the ability to detect socially awkward situations. Fifty participants will be asked to take the PRCA-24 to measure communication apprehension, as well as questions that are meant to simulate situations that are considered awkward.

[3B1] Zachariah Lail, Ingrid Gress Daciuk, & Seth Castillo. Huntington University, Sponsored by Dr. Rebekah Benjamin

Extraversion: Changing How We See Ourselves.

The present study examined how closely results from a personality self-assessment (BFPT) are reflected in readings from a self-report on personality. Extraversion was the personality construct chosen to be observed and scored thorough the self-assessment and self-report. The study showed implications regarding self-concept and self-perception about one's personality and how others perceive them. There was also an experimental component, looking for whether a significant difference is present between those who took the self-assessment or self-report first. Using a survey model, participants were contacted via email and responded using Google Forms. An abbreviated version of the Big Five Personality Test was utilized for simplification and time-sensitivity reasons. Participants took the abbreviated BFPT and responded to a brief self-report asking them to rate how they and their peers perceive their own levels of extraversion. Data was collected from the survey results and analyzed.

[3B2] Matthew Conrad. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

The Coach Athlete Relationship: Investigating the Relationship Between Mental Well-Being, Coach Support, and Negative Affectivity as a Moderator.

Given the rise in the number of college athletes, as well as diagnosed mental health conditions in this population, it is crucial to understand what contributes to their mental health. This study explored the role of the coach-athlete relationship on mental well-being. I hypothesized that perceived coach support will be a predictor of mental well-being. I also hypothesized that negative affect moderates the relationship between perceived coach support and mental well-being. A total of 171 NCAA Division III athletes participated in this study. Perceived coach support was a statistically significant predictor of mental-well being (β = .366, p = .003). Negative affect was not a significant moderator of this relationship; however it was strongly correlated to mental well-being (r = -.680, p < .001). Further research should consider this unique role that the coach-athlete relationship has on mental-well being.

[3B3] Jekeel C. Suber. Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Dr. Jeffrey Stowell

Influences of Social Network Use on EIU students' Loneliness and Social Adjustment.

The current study focused on students new to a university and how their social media usage is related to their adjustment to college, loneliness, and social capital. According to Thomas et al., an effective social transition into university is an good predictor of students' well-being (Thomas et al., 2020). It is important to have a better understanding of these social factors because it can identify, predict, and prevent negative outcomes for their individual well-being. I hypothesized that students who used social networks for the purpose of initiating and maintaining relationships would have higher scores on bridging (weak ties) and bonding (strong ties) social capital. I also hypothesized that students with higher scores on bridging and bonding capital would have lower levels of loneliness and higher scores on social adjustment to college. The results are currently being analyzed.

[3C1] Nikki Pastor. Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley

Comparing Romantic Scripts of Same-Gender and Other-Gender Relationships.

The purpose of this research was to compare the scripts between the two along with exploring how individuals' expectations about relationships translate into their own. I hypothesized that (H1) same-gender couples will share the gender roles within a relationship and their relationships will use more egalitarian practices compared to other-gender couples (Hass & Stafford, 2005; Lamont, 2017; Rose & Zand, 2002). Other hypotheses will be discussed. This study found that participants who reported that they were not straight tended to equally share the responsibility when it came to initiating sexual activities and proposing. However, those who identified as both Straight or not Straight reported sharing many other scripts such as expressing emotions and communication. Further results will be discussed.

[3C2] Cameron J. Savage, Ruby J. Yantz, & Raina N. Huber. Ball State University, Sponsored by Dr. Daniele Nardi

Floor-Slant Perception.

Recent studies have shown that there are individual differences in slant perception (sensing and using a ramp or hill to navigate). This has been examined with children and young adults, but not older adults. The purpose of our study was to assess individual difference and examine if there are age effects in slant perception. This was done on an apparatus (wooden platform with an octagonal railing surrounding a central spinning chair). The apparatus can be adjusted to achieve a slant of 5 degrees. The core task consisted of disorienting the participant by gently spinning them in the chair, then asking them, while wearing a blindfold, to identify the uphill side or to use the slant to encode the target location. We hypothesized that younger participants would be better able to perceive and use the slant, and thus would have less errors and faster reaction time when compared to older adults.

[3C3] Emily Lugar. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

Effects of Indoor Versus Outdoor Activity on Vitality and Mood in Winter.

This study examined whether the positive psychological effects that arise from spending time outdoors also occur during winter. Participants completed both an indoor and outdoor activity; changes in vitality and positive affect (PA) were measured. It was hypothesized that vitality and PA would show a larger increase after the outdoor activity compared to indoor. Two 2x2 Mixed Design ANOVAs were run for both dependent variables. For vitality, there was a significant interaction between time and activity location, $F(1,33) = 8.26$, $p < .01$, partial eta^2 = .20. Initial outdoor scores were significantly higher than initial indoor scores for both vitality, $t(51) = -4.15$, $p < .01$, and PA, $t(50) = -2.65$, $p < .01$. For PA, there was no significant interaction, however there was a main effect for activity location, $F(1,32) = 5.45$, $p = .03$, partial eta^2 = .15, with higher scores noted for outdoor activity. Future research may investigate the difference in pre-activity scores based on location.

[4A1] Ashley Daulton. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

Exercise Motivation and Mental Illness.

Previous research has highlighted the benefits of exercise, the relationship between mental health and exercise, and ways to increase motivation to exercise. This study examines the relationship between depression, anxiety, and exercise motivation in college students. The hypothesis for this study was that higher self-reported levels of anxiety and depression would correlate to lower reported exercise motivation. A multiple regression analysis was used and found no significant correlation between anxiety and depression symptoms and motivation to exercise. However, it was found that self-reported levels of depression and anxiety do significantly correlate with intrinsic motivation and identified regulation, two subscales of the RM4-FM measure for motivation to workout. There is room for future research in this area, and this will help provide implications for incorporating exercise into treatment plans for individuals with mental illness, specifically anxiety and depression.

[4A2] Peyton C. McNamee & Sydney E. Sneed. Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley

Differences in Perception of Power Dynamics Among Athletes and Non-Athletes: Understanding Power and Coaching..

Coaching situations for athletes can heavily influence their ability to cope with the stress of playing a sport at a high level. Powers et al. (2020) conducted a study that looked at exactly how much the quality of the coach-athlete relationship impacted the mental health of the athlete. They found that coaching relationships are a "major candidate of focus in the context of mental health of athletes" (Powers et al., 2020, p. 177). This study aims to examine the power dynamics experienced within sport, as well as, in other forms of social interactions (teacher-student, boss-employee, etc). Our hypothesis is that college student-athletes will have a more negative reaction when viewing a negative video displaying coercive power. Conversely, a positive or neutral power dynamic such as legitimate or referent power will produce a more positive reaction than those who do not participate in athletics. Testing is ongoing.

[4A3] **Olivia E. Vincent**. Ball State University, Sponsored by Dr. Katie Lawson

The Effect of Maternal Education on Sense of Belongingness in a Set of Computer Science Professors.

Mothers play an important role in the career development of their daughters. Maternal education of computer science (CS) professors may differ between genders and furthermore, may have a connection to women's sense of belonging in their chosen career due to the significance of the mother-daughter relationship. CS professors (N=387, 53.2% women) were surveyed about parents' education and work and life experiences, including an 18-item measure of belonging in the workplace (Cockshaw & Shochet, 2010). An independent sample t-test revealed that women (M=5.98, SD=2.14) had significantly higher maternal education levels compared to men (M=5.33, SD=1.82), t(373)=3.11, p=.002. A Pearson's correlation revealed that there was not a significant relationship between maternal education and women's sense of belonging, r(179)=.045, p=.55. This research may represent an important detail in predicting women's entrance into male-dominated career fields and aspects of their perceived levels of belonging.

[4A4] **Kat Barnes**. Anderson University, Sponsored by Dr. Laura Stull

Self-Perceptions of Medical Care in Medicaid and Non-Medicaid Individuals.

The purpose of this study was to explore possible differences between people who participate in Medicaid and people who do not when it comes to interpersonal interactions with doctors and other medical staff and the quality of medical care received. There were 111 participants (24 males, 84 females) gathered from around the United States from either various social media websites, the United Way, and a church outreach program. All participants were asked basic demographic questions, a Medicaid status question, and given the Patient Satisfaction Questionnaire-III. The researcher hypothesized that people on Medicaid would perceive having poor quality of care and worse interpersonal interactions. Independent t-tests were run for all of the subscales in the measure and results showed that none of them were statistically significant, therefore, the hypothesis was not supported. One possible explanation may be the small sample size for the Medicaid group (n= 14).

[4B1] **Brianna R. Lopez**. Ball State University, Sponsored by Dr. Andrew Luttrell

Examining Whether Statistical or Narrative Messages Generate Greater Concern About the Black-White Wealth Gap.

Previous research on prejudice reduction has theorized that cognitive and affective responses are important persuasive factors in reducing bias. Some research on persuasion has shown that narrative messages are more effective at creating affective responses, and statistical messages are more effective at creating cognitive responses. This study examines whether a narrative or statistical message is more effective at boosting concern and knowledge about the Black-White wealth gap. As concern is an affective reaction and knowledge is a cognitive reaction, I hypothesize that the narrative message will produce more concern about the Black-White wealth gap, while statistical messages will produce more knowledge about it. I hypothesize that the narrative message will be more effective at boosting collective action intentions, as attitudes and intentions are linked. Finally, I will conduct exploratory analyses to see if participant characteristics determine which message is more effective.

[4B2] **Madalyn Robrock & MaKayla Shreve**. Huntington University, Sponsored by Dr. Michael Rowley

Impact of Social Media on Eating Disorders.

The goal of this study is to conclude if there is a relationship between social media usage and possible symptoms of disordered eating. This study is compiled of 70 college students from a small town in the United States. A survey was created that was made up of questions that gathered information on the participant's age and then went on to collect social media usage depending on Apple or Android phones. Next it asked questions about their own particular self-esteem issues and ended with an attitude toward eating scale. The results were calculated by seeing if a high social media time correlated with a high number on one of the two scales. Each questionnaire was completely anonymous and was gathered through an online source. Every person that completed the questionnaire took about twenty minutes and the results were gathered and concluded.

[4B3] Ainsley Sherman, Reagan Ward, & Riley Metzker. University of Findlay, Sponsored by Dr. Jacob Burmeister

Verbal Encouragement's Impact on Physical and Cognitive Performance.

Verbal encouragement is used in many interpersonal contexts in which enhanced performance is desired, as in clinical treatment and assessment. Two experiments tested the impact of verbal encouragement on a physical task (hand grip strength) and a cognitive task (visual rotation) respectively. We hypothesized that participants' performance in both tasks would improve with encouragement. Experiment 1 was a within-subject design in which participants (N = 51) were randomly assigned to either receive standard instructions first and encouraging instructions second or vice versa. The hypothesis was supported (d=.21, t(50) = 2.98, p=.002). In experiment 2, participants (N = 60) were randomly assigned to receive either encouragement or neutral phrases during a visual rotation test resulting in opposite effects (d=.66, t(59)= -3.32, p=.013) contrary to the hypothesis. These experiments demonstrate the benefits and limits of verbal encouragement on two types of tasks.

[4B4] Sally Masucci, Deanna Bergren, & Lauren Adams. Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Jennifer Silva Brown

The Gender Stereotype Threat on Perceived Leadership Capabilities.

Gender stereotypes and biases vary depending on societal roles and expectations (Bonnot & Croizet, 2007). Past research has also begun to address gender stereotypes and leadership within the workforce (Hall et al., 2018). This one-way between-subjects study aims to examine how perceptions of leadership skills are influenced by gender within the workforce. Participants were randomly assigned to view a video of either a female, male, or non-binary individual who explained how they "dropped the ball" on a group project; the presenter reported making a significant mistake that prevented their company from closing a deal with a client. Following this video, participants completed a leadership capability questionnaire and the Bem Sex-Role Inventory (Bem, 1974). Data collection and analysis are ongoing.

[4C1] Samantha A. Lohman, Izzy R. Jaynes, & Paige E. Meyer. Drury University, Sponsored by Dr. Mary Utley

Impact of Resilience and Childhood Trauma on Perceived Stress Among College Students.

Trauma is important, and around 60% of people have experienced some form of childhood trauma, as measured by their number of adverse childhood experiences (Zyromski et al., 2018). Resilience is one's ability to bounce back from difficulties in life (Beattie, 2020). This study will examine the impact of childhood trauma and resilience on the perception of stress in young adulthood. The researchers' hypotheses are (H1) that college students who have experienced more adverse childhood experiences will perceive stress more intensely when under all levels of experimenter conflict, compared to college students who experienced fewer adverse childhood experiences. (H2) College students who test higher on level of resilience will perceive stress less intensely when under all levels of experimenter conflict, compared to college students who test lower on level of resilience. Data analysis is ongoing, using a 2x3x2 factorial design.

[4C2] Payton Hagood. Marian University - Indianapolis, Sponsored by Dr. Amanda Egan

Factors Influencing Attitudes Regarding White Privilege.

The current study evaluates how tendencies to believe that the world is a fair and just place may contribute to the denial of the existence of white privilege and whether self-affirmation may promote acceptance of information regarding white privilege. Using a mixed-methods design, we tested self-affirmation, just world beliefs, & racial hassles as predictors of avoidance of information related to white privilege and individuals' general attitudes toward white privilege. White and non-white participants were randomly assigned to either complete a self-affirming task or not. Afterward, they saw a video conveying information in support of the existence of white privilege and indicated their endorsement of the views expressed. Predictors of interest and participant characteristics (age, political ideology, race) were tested to identify factors that promote the acceptance of white privilege.

[4C3] **Erica Dorn**. Thomas More University, Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm

The Effect of Text Color on Memorization.

This experiment examined whether memorizing information using colored text was more effective than memorizing using black text. Previous research has shown that color has a positive effect on memory and that associations are made between color and words. The independent variable of this study was the text color of a 100-word paragraph that was memorized. The dependent variable was the extent to which the information in the paragraph was memorized. This was measured using a short quiz. There were no significant findings in this study that showed that using colored text leads to improved memorization, as opposed to black text. If this same study were to be replicated using a larger sample size or a longer paragraph and quiz, the results may vary.

[4C4] **Payton Bowen, Hannah Galbreath, & Haley Tucker**. Huntington University, Sponsored by Dr. Rebekah Benjamin

The Effect of Phone Use on Interpersonal Relationships.

This paper will look at the ways phone use is associated with the construction and maintenance of interpersonal relationships. We're particularly interested in exploring the impact phone use may have on interpersonal relationships among college students. Past research shows that phone users are perceived as less polite and attentive during conversation and those who check their phone are perceived as having lower conversation quality. Phone use is important to relationships and can be viewed as negative under certain conditions. Perceptions of excessive phone use within relationships can be dependent on the social norms at play. We administered a survey to measure the three important variables: frequency of phone use, social norms towards phone use, and relationship quality. We hypothesize that the more frequent of phone use, the lower the relationship quality.

[P01] **Mackenzie Cook, Brianna Lopez, Mawsoof Ali, Mona Goggins, & Yasmine A. Griffin**. Ball State University, Sponsored by Dr. Tayla Lee

Examining the Association between Interpersonal Trauma and Persecutory Ideation.

Interpersonal traumas may give rise to persecutory thinking because the individual has indeed been harmed by other people, but few studies have examined this association. We examined this possibility using data from 88 adolescents (57 % male; M age = 15.33) assessed at a residential facility. There were no differences between individuals with and without a history of trauma on a measure of persecutory thinking. However, results indicated a significant correlation between the number of different types of interpersonal traumas reported and persecutory ideation scores (r = 0.20). This suggests that the variety of interpersonal traumas, rather than just having experienced interpersonal trauma, may impact persecutory ideation. It also suggests having detailed information about trauma history may be helpful in understanding the types of symptoms that arise in adolescents who experience traumatic events.

[P02] **Zaheen Rashed, Kimberly Bello-Rosas, Yuchen Jiang, Boyan Ma, Zimo Ma, Rudrayani Upadhyay, Lucy Vaal, & Zichen Zhao**. DePauw University, Sponsored by Dr. Pamela Propsom

The Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Undergraduate Students' Interest in the STEM Field.

We investigated the self-reported impacts of COVID-19 on the academic experiences of STEM students, including those from traditionally marginalized backgrounds, at one liberal arts college. Historically, STEM success and graduation rates are lower for students from marginalized groups and we predicted that these preexisting inequities would be exacerbated. From a survey of 323 participants, students reported receiving worse grades and fewer hands-on experiences during COVID-19, leading to lower motivation levels and negative mental health. Interestingly, there were positive effects: students reported developing new hobbies, improving relationships, and self-growth. These likely occurred because students had more time to themselves. We are continuing to analyze data for different outcomes for students from marginalized groups. Our data will be shared with campus faculty in hopes of improving course instruction, lessening inequities, and potentially making up for the lost academic time.

[P03] **Taha Mujahid**. Indiana University Bloomington, Sponsored by Dr. Linda Smith

Synchrony of Parent-Child Imitation in Free Play.

The goal of this study was to better understand the synchrony (lack of lag) between parent and child imitation in a free play setting. Previous laboratory studies demonstrated the ability of children to imitate target actions well over 24 hours. As such, this study examined 16 parent and child (30 month old) dyads over the course of 10 minutes of free play. Imitation was defined as the replication of a parent performed-spatial relation by the child. The study found that over the course of 10 minutes parent child imitation was most synchronized at the beginning and ends of the play. This provides a further avenue for implications of shorter and longer lag times.

[P04] **Chloe Woeste & Hannah Bishop**. Thomas More University, Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm

The Relationship Between COVID-19 and Mental Health Among Young Adults.

This study explored a relationship between COVID-19 and mental health of young adults. Participants were instructed to complete an online form derived from the PHQ-9 and GAD-7 with added demographic questions to observe a relationship between pre-COVID mental health and current mental health. Participants consisted of 35 Thomas More University students from general psychology courses. The independent variables of this study were participants' gender, race, GPA, and sexuality. The dependent variables of this study were scores on the GAD-7 and PHQ-9 surveys. Demographical identifiers are paired with group comparisons of pre-COVID and current mental health using a two-factor ANOVA. To evaluate responses from the PHQ-9 and GAD-7, a repeated measures t-test will be conducted. We predict that COVID-19 has had a negative impact on the mental health and GPA of young adults. The results could be integrated into universities to ensure the overall wellbeing of students when faced with adversity.

[P05] **London Moening & Clarissa Ramirez**. University of Findlay, Sponsored by Dr. Allison Kiefner-Burmeister

Adolescent Social Media Use and its Impact on Mental Health.

Social media has become a part of everyday life for adolescents. As more adolescents begin to use social media, their mental health is declining (Medrut, 2021). Many adolescents, specifically females, become greatly upset by social media, causing them to want to delete their accounts. This study investigated child and adolescent social media use and its effect on their perception of oneself and their mental health. The sample consisted of 150 American adolescents, ages 9-17. Females were more upset by social media as they got older. Further, females (62%) were more likely to want to get off of social media due to upsetting interactions. However, females were also more likely to post than males. Further, when posting, females (70%) tended to post pictures of themselves rather than pictures of other things. Parents can help adolescents learn about appropriate social media use and guide them through upsetting moments (Pujazon-Zazki & Park, 2010).

[P06] Megan M. Jessup, Avery L. Langdon, Molly E. Armstrong, Mia I. Carter, Ashyia M. Riley, Miles M. Ademi, & Colette N. Delawalla. Ball State University, Sponsored by Dr. Tayla Lee

Investigating MMPI-3 Disconstraint and Negative Emotionality Scores' Association with Risky Drinking in College Students.

Disinhibition and Neuroticism are personality traits linked to problematic alcohol use (Bogg & Finn, 2009; Sher & Gotham, 1999). This study used data from 219 college students to investigate the degree to which scores on measures of Disconstraint (DISC) and Neuroticism (NEGE) were associated with decisions to partake in risky drinking activities in varying punishment and reward contexts. As hypothesized, results suggested scores on both DISC and NEGE significantly added to the prediction of alcohol problems after quantity and frequency of use were considered (DISC: $R2\Delta$ = .121, $p < .001$, NEGE: $R2\Delta$ = .026, p =.004). Further, when individuals were presented with fictional drinking opportunities with punishing, positively, or negatively rewarding outcomes, for both DISC and NEGE the hypothetical reported quantity of alcohol significantly predicted problems ($p < .001$), while the number of events the individual would attend, did not.

[P07] Mustafaa Munir. Indiana University Bloomington, Sponsored by Dr. Linda Smith

Do Children Imitate Their Parents During Natural Play?.

This study aims to expand upon current research on child imitation which tends to be highly controlled. These studies often operationally define the actions-to-be-imitated based on the specific objects used, inherently limiting the general conclusion that demonstrating an action increases a child's likelihood to imitate it. In targeting this limitation, parent-child dyads (n = 16) were observed in free-play sessions with 33 different toys and no instructions were given about imitation. Rather than defining actions to be object-specific, actions were defined in terms of various spatial relationships (e.g., next to, away) possible between objects. Data from the free-play videos were coded in 5-second bins for the objects held and the spatial relations performed by both the child and the parent. Imitation was defined to occur if a child performed the same spatial relation within 20 seconds of the parent. Generally, certain relations were imitated much more than others and some not at all.

[P08] Bryant J. Heckart. Missouri Southern State University, Sponsored by Drs. Holly Hackett & Anthony Adamopoulos

A Quantitative Study of Restraint Practices in Clinical Psychiatry.

The present study assessed the relationship between clinical psychiatric staff confidence and competence regarding technical knowledge of restraint practices; additionally, relationships between staff years of field experience, time passed since receiving restraint education, and time passed since participating in a restraint episode were assessed. Participants responded to competency questions and rated their confidence in answering each question correctly on a scale from 0 to 100. Results showed significant group differences between the mean competency scores of all quartiles and between the mean confidence ratings of the first (lowest) and third quartiles. Significant positive correlations were identified between competence and field experience as well as between time passed since receiving restraint education and time passed since participating in a restraint episode. These results advocate for efforts to increase restraint competency and education as well as employee retention.

[P09] Hayley Waltz & Natalee Harris. University of Findlay, Sponsored by Dr. Allison Kiefner-Burmeister

Parent Food Rule Deviations During Holidays & Celebrations.

To analyze parents' feeding practices during school celebrations and holidays, a survey was sent out via Amazon Mechanical Turk (MTurk) to parents with children between the ages of 1 and 17. This study consisted of 107 total participants. Of the participants, 71, or 66.4% answered on behalf of their male child, while 35, or 32.7% answered on behalf of their female child. Of the participants, 33.64% reported having different food rules for different children. 19 (17.76%) participants reported a positive outcome, 5 (4.67%) reported a negative outcome, and 4 (3.74%) reported a neutral outcome to their food rules. Parents chose to stop enforcing food rules at a certain age for a multitude of reasons. Of the participants, 11.21% reported that they stopped because their child understands food rules, 9.35% stopped because their child is responsible or mature enough, 7.48% stopped because their child is old enough, and 6.54% stopped because they struggled to monitor their child's food rules.

[P10] Lynsey M Power. Ball State University, Sponsored by Dr. Katie Lawson

Association Between Marital Status and Mental Health Among Computer Science Professors.

Research finds marital status is associated with better health for men, yet poorer health for women (Thomas, 2017). Because marriage is associated with more demands for women (e.g., household responsibilities; Garima & Kiran 2014), this difference could be exacerbated in certain time-consuming occupations, such as among computer science (CS) professors. This study examined possible differences between married and unmarried men and women in perceived stress. CS college faculty (N= 326, 53.7% women, 78.9% married/cohabiting) answered questions about work, family, and health, which included perceived stress (Cohen et al., 1983). An independent sample t-test revealed that perceived stress of married/cohabiting professors (M=19.38, SD= 6.33) did not significantly differ from single professors (M=18.00, SD=6.63), t(331)=483.92, p=0.145. A two-way ANOVA test also revealed there was not a significant interaction between marital status and gender for perceived stress, F(1, 1)=0.348, p=0.55.

[P11] Marynancy Mwakalindile, Sophia Scarpellini, & Erin Anderson. Indiana University Bloomington, Sponsored by Dr. Linda Smith

Interruptions in Naturalist Play in Parent-Child Dyads.

To explore and expand on the findings that parental interactions may be critical in determining children's play, this study looks at parent-child dyads and their interactions, specifically interruptions, during naturalistic play. Parent child dyads were set up in a room with 33 different toys and their interactions both in the objects they handled and the spatial relations they created were observed using a head mounted camera. Data was then coded in 5 second bins for both object and spatial interactions. Object interruptions were coded as switches in handled objects between the dyads while spatial interruptions were coded as changes from motivating behaviors (e.g. in, on, next to) to disruptive behaviors (e.g. out, off, away) occurring within a 15 second time frame. Generally, more object interruptions were observed compared to spatial interruptions.

[P12] Caitlin Dawson. Thomas More University, Sponsored by Dr. Lawrence Boehm

The Effect of Collegiate Athletics on Mental Health in College Students.

The goal of this experiment was to examine differences in the mental health of collegiate student-athletes and non-student-athletes. The participants of this study included 20 student-athletes at Thomas More University, and 21 non-student athletes at Thomas More University, all between the ages of 18 and 23. There were roughly equal amounts of males and females. The participants were given three questionnaires: the Beck Depression Inventory, the Beck Anxiety Inventory, and the EAT-26. The participants were asked if they would consider seeking help for mental health. The independent variable of this experiment was participation in collegiate athletics. The dependent variables were levels of depression, anxiety, eating disorders, and answers to the follow-up question. No significant differences were found in the test scores or follow-up answers between student-athletes and non-student athletes, however, there was a significant difference found in BAI scores between males and females.

[P13] Paige Bellman, Ava Doster, & Victoria Williams. University of Findlay, Sponsored by Dr. Jacob Burmeister

How Health Stigma is Represented in Undergraduate Textbooks.

Health-related stigma has a fundamental impact on population health (Hatzenbuehler, Phelan, and Link, 2013) with impacts felt across multiple life domains. Thus, it is an important topic for students taking undergraduate courses in health psychology. However, it is not necessarily a standard part of the curriculum of such courses. The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the prevalence of stigma as a topic in contemporary health psychology textbooks. A content analysis was performed on 21 popular textbooks to determine the number of words, pages, figures, tables, images, keywords, and other content devoted to stigma. Keywords included stigma, bias, discrimination, psychosocial factors, and interpersonal factors (all as relating to stigma). Findings indicate a wide variety of presentations of stigma from multiple pages in some to no mention at all in approximately half of textbooks. Implications and recommendations for the inclusion of stigma as a topic are made.

[P14] Molly E. Armstrong. Ball State University, Sponsored by Dr. Katie Lawson

Work-life and Health Experiences of Computer Science Faculty Parents of Children with Developmental Disabilities during COVID-19.

Parents of children with diagnosed disabilities (PCDD) have reported higher levels of stress due to COVID-19 changes than parents without children with diagnosed disabilities (Non-PCDD; Chafouleas & Lovino, 2021). To examine differences in Non-PCDD and PCDD in childcare responsibilities, work-life conflict (WLC), and health, a group known to have long, rigorous work hours– computer science faculty–was studied. Participants (N = 177, 18% PCDD) reported changes in childcare responsibilities due to COVID-19, WLC (Netemeyer et al., 1996), physical symptoms (Spector & Jex, 1998), and perceived stress (Cohen et al., 1983). Independent samples t-tests revealed no significant differences between PCDD and Non-PCDD in terms of childcare responsibilities or physical health. However, PCDD reported significantly more WLC (M=4.08, SD=0.78) and perceived stress (M=22.85, SD = 5.87) than Non-PCDD (WLC: M=3.76, SD=0.84, t(196)=-2.00, p=.047, stress: M=19.51, SD=6.00, t(170)=-2.67, p=.008).

[P15] Lilly Gough & Hadar Karmazyn. Indiana University Bloomington, Sponsored by Dr. Linda Smith

Are Parents' Step-by-Step Guidance (Verbs) Encouraging Child Imitation?.

This study aims to expand on the current research of how parental speech impacts child learning during free play. This study specifically looks at how parents' step-by-step speech guides imitation. Current research on the topic focuses on child play during more controlled play settings, which limits how the results reflect to real life scenarios. In this study, 16 parent-child dyads were observed in 10-minute free play sessions; children had 33 different toys to play with, with no specific instructions given on how to play with the toys. Various spatial relations were coded from the free play videos to determine whether children imitated their parents' actions within a 20 second time frame. Next, the parent speech was transcribed; verbs, specifically, were looked at to determine when step-by-step speech was occurring. Child imitations were significantly more likely to occur in the presence of step-by-step speech(verbs).

[P16] Ramat Isolagbenla, Grace Ericson, & Ijeoma Okere. Ball State University, Sponsored by Dr. Anjolii Diaz

Risk Taking Behaviors(RBs) in Young Adults.

Risk-taking behaviors (RBs) are prevalent in emerging adults and may lead to negative outcomes in many areas of life. Research on coping found that those who use engaging strategies are less likely to participate in RBs than those who use disengaging/avoidant strategies. The purpose of the current project was to examine risk-taking type and coping style in college students. Participants (N=249) completed the DOSPERT and the Brief-COPE as a part of a larger study examining resilience. Results of multiple linear regression (with gender as a control) indicated that coping strategies are significant predictors of health and ethical RB, but are not significant predictors of social, recreational, and financial RB. Specifically, higher levels of substance use (β=.31, p .001), and lower levels of religion (β=-.19, p=.004) and self-blame (β=-.22, p =.002) significantly predicted health RB; higher levels of humor (β=.16, p=.015) and denial (β=.20, p=.007) significantly predicted ethical RB.

[P17] Clarissa Ramirez & Hayley Waltz. University of Findlay, Sponsored by Dr. Allison Kiefner-Burmeister

How Holidays Influence Parental Feeding Practices and Food Rules.

Parental feeding practices can greatly influence the health of children (Blaine et al., 2017). It may be hard for parents to maintain appropriate feeding practices for their children when surrounded by family, such as during the celebration of holidays. The current study examined if food parenting is influenced by family support of food rules and foods offered at family gatherings during the holidays. Parents were surveyed online via Amazon MTurk (N = 107). The Food Rules Family Support (FRFS) scale was related to 10/12 of food parenting variables such as child control (r = -.28, p = .007), emotion regulation (r = -.56, p < .001), and restrict for weight (r = -.62, p < .001). The Food Rules Family Celebration (FRFC) scale was related to 8/12 food parenting variables such as emotion regulation (r = -.41, p < .001), restrict for weight (r = -.55, p < .001), and restrict for health (r = -.22, p = 0.25). Each of the relating variables will be presented.

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