



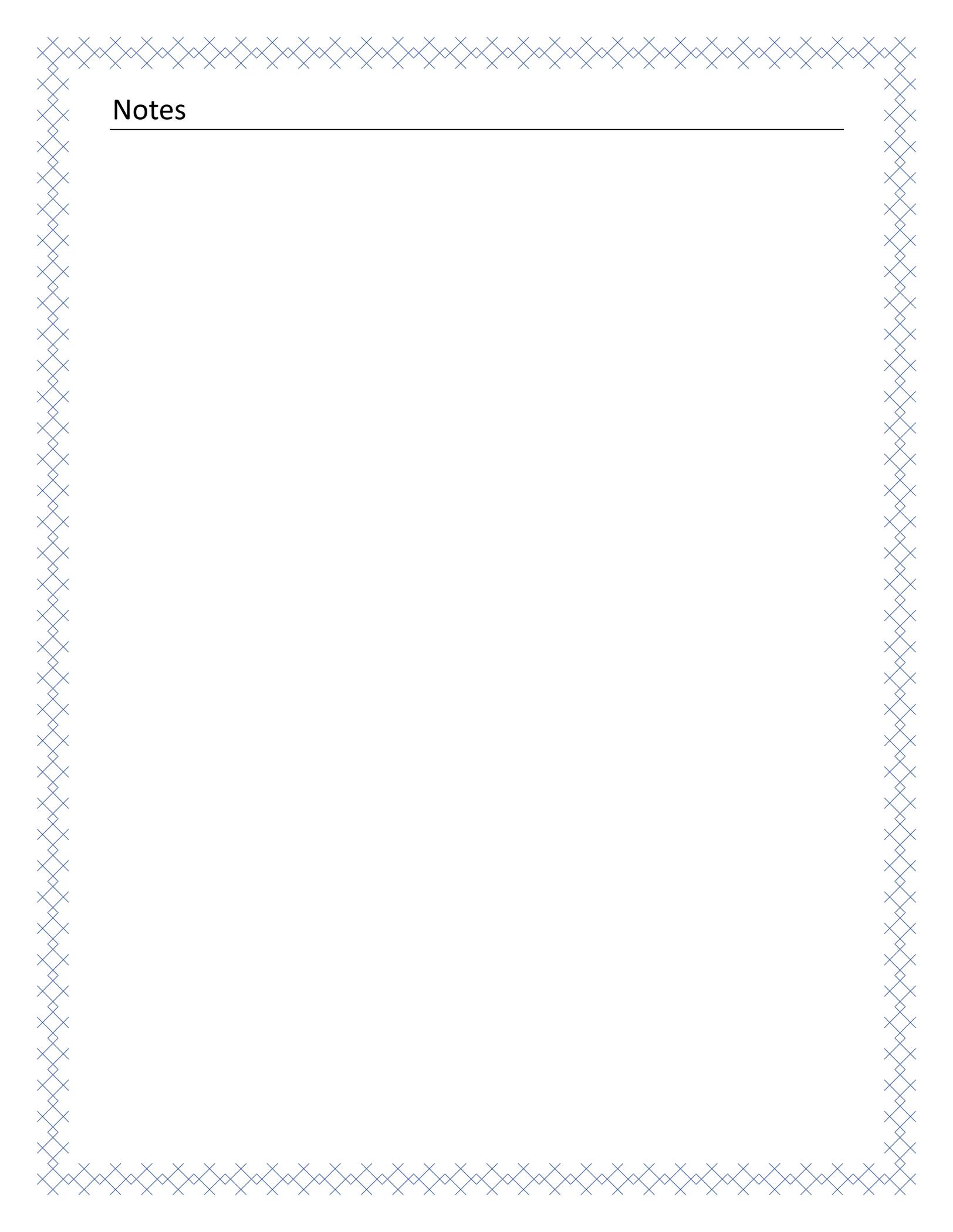
35th Annual Mid-America Undergraduate Psychology Research Conference (MAUPRC)

Saturday, April 23, 2016

**Earlham College
Richmond, IN 47374**

Sponsored by the Psychology Departments of

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



Notes

Conference Schedule

- ➔ 7:00 – 8:00 Registration / Continental Breakfast
- ➔ **8:00 – 9:15 Session 1**
- ➔ 9:15 – 9:25 Break
- ➔ **9:25 – 10:40 Session 2**
- ➔ 10:40 – 10:50 Break
- ➔ **10:50 – 11:50 Session 3**
- ➔ 12:00 – 12:30 Lunch
- ➔ 12:30 – 1:15 Welcome / Keynote Address:

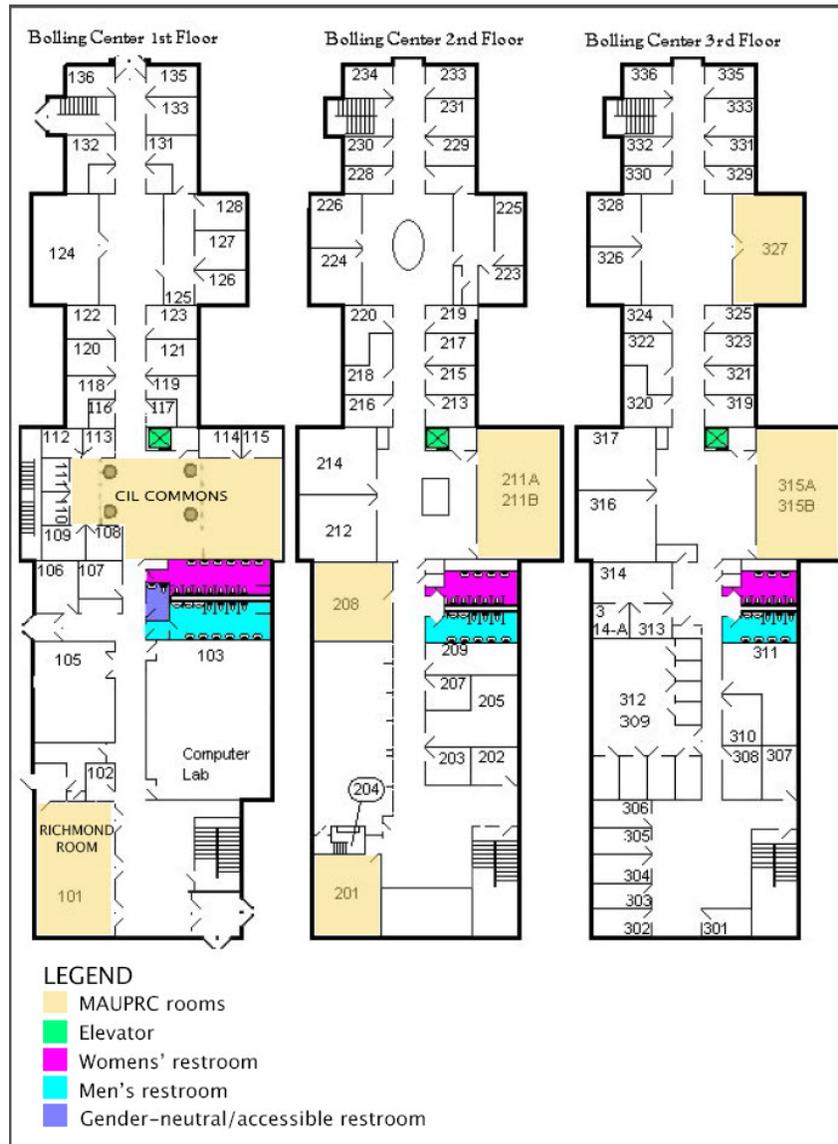
Dr. Mary Kite, Professor of Psychological Science, Ball State University
"Things are Different Now: An Optimistic (but Cautious) Look at
Contemporary Attitudes toward Homosexuality"
- ➔ 1:15 – 1:30 Break
- ➔ **1:30 – 2:15 Poster Session**
- ➔ 2:15 – 2:30 Break
- ➔ **2:30 – 3:30 Session 4**
- ➔ 3:30 – 3:40 Break
- ➔ **3:40 – 4:40 Session 5**
- ➔ 4:40 – 5:00 Wrap Up

General Information

- The MAUPRC will take place in the Landrum Bolling Center (LBC).
- Check-in/Registration, Breakfast, & Wrap-up will be CIL Commons in the LBC.
- Lunch will be held in Comstock Room in Runyan Center.
- Posters may be set up starting before lunch.
- Each paper presentation is identified in the program with a 3 character code.
"4C3" refers to the 4th Session, in room C, the 3rd paper.

Session Room Code	Rooms
A	#201
B	#208
C	#211
D	#315
Posters (P)	Richmond

Location of Rooms



Wireless Internet & Social Media

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

No Username or Password should be needed

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

 #MAUPRC2016

Conference Etiquette

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

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



Notes

Sessions

Session 1

8:00—9:15 AM

Room 201	Abstract	Moderator: Neil Schmitzer-Torbert (Wabash College)
8:00 - 8:12 am	1A1	Effect of Cocaine on Water Maze Performance in Rats. Matt Gibson . Wabash College, Sponsored by Neil Schmitzer-Torbert.
8:15 - 8:27 am	1A2	The Effect of Technological Distractions on Memory Encoding and Recollection. Shianne M Bowlin . University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Aimee Mark.
8:30 - 8:42 am	1A3	AIDS Risk Reduction Model-Based Intervention on HIV Knowledge, Motivation, and Health Risk Behavior. Samuel D. Hanes . Wabash College, Sponsored by Karen Gunther.
8:45 - 9:00 am	1A4	Relationship between Stigma, Social Support and Self-Esteem among orphans in Central China. HanNa Lee . Anderson University, Sponsored by Laura Stull.
9:00 - 9:12 am	1A5	Cognitive Deficits in Diabetes as a Target of Neuroinflammatory Treatment. Lester Maxwell A. Gallivan . Wabash College, Sponsored by Neil Schmitzer-Torbert.
Room 208	Abstract	Moderator: Caridad Brito (Eastern Illinois University)
8:00 - 8:12 am	1B1	Predicting Prescription Stimulant Abuse in College Students. Trevor J. Levingston . Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by William E. Addison.
8:15 - 8:27 am	1B2	Exploring the Relationship Between Personality Factors and the Adoption of Smart Technologies. Adrianna Caballero, Ryon Herin . Ball State University, Sponsored by Darrell Butler.
8:30 - 8:42 am	1B3	Think Scientist, Think ??: Understanding the Bias Against Female Scientists. Sarah Commiskey & Emelyne Lane . Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Sponsored by Peggy Stockdale.
8:45 - 9:00 am	1B4	The Effects of Perceived Discrimination on the Mental Health of Latino College Students. Olivia R. Link . Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Jeffrey Stowell.
9:00 - 9:12 am	1B5	Motivation and Study Strategies between Male and Female College Students. Megan Spees & Bradford McClarnon . University of Indianapolis, Sponsored by Urska Dobersek.
Room 211	Abstract	Moderator: Beth Mechlin (Earlham College)
8:00 - 8:12 am	1C1	Does Race Make a Difference in Police Use of Force? Jordan Klaus, Kaslyn Alexander, & Megan Cunningham . Drury University, Sponsored by Mary Utley.
8:15 - 8:27 am	1C2	Perceptions of Emotional Expression in Men. Emma Compton . Earlham College, Sponsored by Rachael Reavis.
8:30 - 8:42 am	1C3	Planning as an Influence on Physiological Measurements and Stress. Hannah Devine . Thomas More College, Sponsored by Maria McLean.
8:45 - 9:00 am	1C4	A Study on Police Misconduct: the Effects of Biased Articles on Perceptions of Racial Profiling. Adam Lee, Courtney Boyett, & Chris Cassity . Drury University, Sponsored by Robin Miller.
9:00 - 9:12 am	1C5	The Effects of Musical Tempo and Key on Psychophysiological Responses. Hannah Horning, Brittany Phillips, Mason Radabaugh, Rachel Harmon, & Alexandria Smart . Ball State University, Sponsored by Stephanie Simon-Dack.

Room 315	Abstract	Moderator: Kristin Flora (Franklin College)
8:00 - 8:12 am	1D1	Parental Chronic Illness as a Predictor of Anxiety and Depression. Sara E. Wetter . Anderson University, Sponsored by Laura Stull.
8:15 - 8:27 am	1D2	I'd Tap That, Would You? A Study on How Smoking and Gender Influences People's Perceptions and Likelihood to Follow or Like a Person on Instagram. Sadie Stokes, Kristen Burnett, & Emmalee Rash . Franklin College, Sponsored by Kristin Flora.
8:30 - 8:42 am	1D3	How Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing Affects Trauma Victims: A Systematic Review. Melissa Napier & Dominique Norris . Eastern Kentucky University, Sponsored by Richard Osbaldiston.
8:45 - 9:00 am	1D4	Personality and Music Preferences. Devin Bloomfield . University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Francesca Ortegren.
9:00 - 9:12 am	1D5	Relationship Type and Violence in Stalking Cases. Jason Tuggle & William Tyler O'Daniel . Eastern Kentucky University, Sponsored by Richard Osbaldiston.

Session 2

9:25—10:40 AM

Room 201	Abstract	Moderator: Jamie Bromley (Franklin College)
9:25 - 9:37 am	2A1	Peer Acceptance, Parental Involvement, and Academic Success. Rachel Henderson . Anderson University, Sponsored by Laura Stull.
9:40 - 9:52 am	2A2	The Effects of Music on Exercise Performance and Enjoyment. Ashley Bazier, Emily Erlenbaugh, Erin Moll, & Brody Perrine . Franklin College, Sponsored by Amy Bracken.
9:55 - 10:07 am	2A3	The Effects of Music and Positive Incentive on Cognitive Performance. Joella Foster, Katie Westenberg, Colin Ayre, & Anna Godsey . Drury University, Sponsored by Mary Utley.
10:10 - 10:22 am	2A4	The Effects of Social Stigmas on Attitudes About Psychological Disorders. Zachary King, Becca Beaman, Nicholas Sanders, & Felicia Roembke . Franklin College, Sponsored by Amy Bracken.
10:25 - 10:37 am	2A5	Emotional Intelligence, the Big Five, and Persuasive Appeals. Levi Kinney . Wabash College, Sponsored by Robert Horton.
Room 208	Abstract	Moderator: Aimee Mark (University of Southern Indiana)
9:25 - 9:37 am	2B1	Stress Reduction Effectiveness Using a Therapy Canine. Julia Wolpert, Ryan Williams, & Mallory Wallace . Ball State University, Sponsored by Stephanie Simon-Dack.
9:40 - 9:52 am	2B2	Are Politics Able to Influence how we Think? Jenna Scharfenberger . University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Katherine Daniels.
9:55 - 10:07 am	2B3	Honey's Effect of Pediatric Mood Symptoms. Jacob Robbins . University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Shannon Sipes.
10:10 - 10:22 am	2B4	Effects of Power Posing on Psychological and Physiological Measures of Stress. Samantha Bielanski . Earlham College, Sponsored by Kathy Milar.
10:25 - 10:37 am	2B5	Models: Angels or Demons and Their Impact on Society. Casey Vaclavik, Kaitlyn Pearson, & Nicole Hedrick . Drury University, Sponsored by Robin Miller.
Room 211	Abstract	Moderator: Jeff Batis (Indiana University Kokomo)
9:25 - 9:37 am	2C1	Implicit Cognition as a Symptom of Social Contagion via Mass Media. James R. Schafer . Wabash College, Sponsored by Karen Gunther.
9:40 - 9:52 am	2C2	Test Anxiety: Differences in Paper and Pencil versus Computer Based Assessments. Nicole Purcell . Indiana University Kokomo, Sponsored by Kathryn Holcomb.
9:55 - 10:07 am	2C3	Attentional Blink: The Effects on Migraineurs. Christopher R. Dabbs . Wabash College, Sponsored by Karen Gunther.
10:10 - 10:22 am	2C4	The Relationship between Sexually Explicit Media and Sexual Attitudes and Behaviors. Sharla Smith . Anderson University, Sponsored by Laura Stull.
10:25 - 10:37 am	2C5	The Correlation Between Abuse and Negative Life Outcomes. Kendra Smallwood & Alexis Reisig . Eastern Kentucky University, Sponsored by Richard Osbaldiston.

Room 315	Abstract	Moderator: Jeffrey Stowell (Eastern Illinois University)
9:25 - 9:37 am	2D1	Is Silence Better than Kanye? How We Cope with Stress. Nasser Karmali . Earlham College, Sponsored by Mary Mechlin.
9:40 - 9:52 am	2D2	Extracurricular Activities as Predictors of College Adjustment. Brandie Gaebel . Anderson University, Sponsored by Laura Stull.
9:55 - 10:07 am	2D3	Sex Differences in a Non-Visual Object Location Memory Task. Jacob R. Johnston . Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Daniele Nardi.
10:10 - 10:22 am	2D4	Gender Differences in Vulgarity as Seen in Contemporary Comedy Films. Adam T. Nees . Ball State University, Sponsored by Katie Lawson.
10:25 - 10:37 am	2D5	The Assessment of Physiological Responses to “Hellfire and Brimstone Preaching” while Taking into Account Religious Affiliation. Julie Olson . Hannibal-LaGrange University, Sponsored by Steven Voss.

Session 3

10:50—11:50 AM

Room 201	Abstract	Moderator: Larry Boehm (Thomas More College)
10:50 - 11:02 am	3A1	Effects of Marriage. Sara McCoy . University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Sid Hall.
11:05 - 11:17 am	3A2	Circadian Preference and Health Risk Behaviors. Haley Shuemaker . Thomas More College, Sponsored by Maria McLean.
11:20 - 11:32 am	3A3	Prior Contact and Religion as Predictors of Attitudes about Intellectual Disabilities. Taylor Criss . Anderson University, Sponsored by Laura Stull.
11:35 - 11:47 am	3A4	College Campus Involvement and Risky Behavior. Danielle Beeler . Anderson University, Sponsored by Laura Stull.
Room 208	Abstract	Moderator: Daniele Nardi (Eastern Illinois University)
10:50 - 11:02 am	3B1	Influencing the Accuracy of Co-eyewitnesses through Video Perspective and Collaboration. Mitchell N. Singleton & Christian D. Beardley . Wabash College, Sponsored by Ryan Rush.
11:05 - 11:17 am	3B2	Priming and its Effect on Advertisement Recall. Giacomo P. Visconti . Wabash College, Sponsored by Neil Schmitzer-Torbert.
11:20 - 11:32 am	3B3	The Effects of Coloring Pre-Drawn Mandalas on Anxiety and Stress in Undergraduate Students. Kiersten Sedler, Theresa Brown, Katie O'Mara, & Victoria Dillon . Franklin College, Sponsored by Amy Bracken.
11:35 - 11:47 am	3B4	Teacher Praise and Reprimand Rates in the Classroom. Natalie Goodwin, LeAnn Brown, & Korie Poe . Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Margaret Floress.
Room 211	Abstract	Moderator: Cosette Fox (Holy Cross College)
10:50 - 11:02 am	3C1	Effects of Educational Mediums on Attitudes Towards Transgender Individuals. Cameron Derossett, Chris Cook, & Karis Agnew . Drury University, Sponsored by Mary Utley.
11:05 - 11:17 am	3C2	Violent Media Arousal when Accompanied by Classical Music. Maxwell Helfrich, Michelle Amlung, Kara Gogolew, Dana Johnson, & Christie McCauley . Ball State University, Sponsored by Stephanie Simon-Dack.
11:20 - 11:32 am	3C3	The Effect of Sensory Modality on the Perception of Meter. Michael Piechowski & Kelly Cox . St. Norbert College, Sponsored by Paul Ngo.
11:35 - 11:47 am	3C4	Fathers' Sensitivity to Children's Distress. Joshua L. Piercey, Nick G. Frye, & Tyler A. McCullen . Wabash College, Sponsored by Eric Olofson.
Room 315	Abstract	Moderator: Nelson Bingham (Earlham College)
10:50 - 11:02 am	3D1	The Effect of Various Treatments on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. Eliza Scalia & Jaime Pharis . Eastern Kentucky University, Sponsored by Richard Osbaldiston.
11:05 - 11:17 am	3D2	The Moral Implications of "Fluid" Thought. Jacob Ebbs . Earlham College, Sponsored by Kathy Milar.
11:20 - 11:32 am	3D3	Acceptance of Others: Looking at Homosexual Victims in Intimate Partner Violence Situations. Katelynn Slade & Shae Dunaway . Drury University, Sponsored by Robin Miller.
11:35 - 11:47 am	3D4	The Effects of Smartphones on Socialization. Nicholas Jackson . University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Sid Hall.

Poster Session

1:30 – 2:15 pm, Richmond Room

Abstract Moderator: Earlham College Faculty

- P01 Music and Memory. **Bianca Vélez**. Thomas More College, Sponsored by Maria McLean.
- P02 Impact of Music Preference and Emotion on Memory. **Brianna Cooper & Tyler Barton**. Drury University, Sponsored by Robin Miller.
- P03 Shirt Color and the Perception of Others. **Robert W. Ackerman & Maria Hite**. Holy Cross College, Sponsored by Cosette Fox.
- P04 Mental Health and GPA in College Students. **Amanda Hinton**. Hannibal-LaGrange University, Sponsored by Steven Voss.
- P05 Preferred Method of Treatment for Stress and Anxiety Among College Students. **Rocio A. Carlson**. Purdue University Calumet, Sponsored by Lori A. Petersen.
- P06 The Relations Among Achievement Goals and Students Classroom Engagement and Learning Behaviors. **EunChan Mo & April Reed**. Ball State University, Sponsored by Serena Sungok Shim.
- P07 The Discrepancy Between Self report and Teacher Ratings of School Engagement: With Focus on Gender Differences. **Cole Brayfield & April Reed**. Ball State University, Sponsored by Serena Sungok Shim.
- P08 Parents, Children, ADD/ADHD, and Electronic Gaming: Differences in Parental Attitudes toward Electronic Gaming for Children with and without ADD/ADHD. **Seth W. Shaffer**. Hannibal-LaGrange University, Sponsored by Steven Voss.
- P09 Parenting Stress and Coping Styles in Single Parent Households with a Child with ASD. **Kody Johnson**. Hannibal-LaGrange University, Sponsored by Steven Voss.
- P10 Spiritual Leadership: A Study on Parental Roles in Spirituality and Psychological Well-being. **Matthew Hardy**. Hannibal-LaGrange University, Sponsored by Steven Voss.
- P11 Stigmatization of the Wrongfully Convicted. **Nikolaus O. Martin**. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Ashley Hall.
- P12 Spirituality, Personality, and Attitudes towards the Elderly. **Marney Inboden & Emma Petersen**. Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Fayeza S. Ahmed.
- P13 The Effects of Eyewitness Identification vs Earwitness Identification. **Jaime León**. Thomas More College, Sponsored by Lawrence Boehm.
- P14 Workplace Objectification and the Role of Power and Empathy. **Rio Henry & Rodney Holder**. Thomas More College, Sponsored by John Ernst.
- P15 The Relationship between Childhood Trauma and Criminal Behavior: A Meta-Analysis. **Gambill Toria & Verenchuk, Danil**. Eastern Kentucky University, Sponsored by Richard Osbaldiston.
- P16 Validation of a New Pre-Employment Evaluation: The Sparks Test. **Wentao Wang & Steve Sparks**. University of Cincinnati, Sponsored by Stacie Furst-Holloway.
- P17 Your Goal is Better Than Mine: Performance, Motivation, and Effort. **Jordyn A. Grimes**. Earlham College, Sponsored by Rachael Reavis.
- P18 Jealousy, Life Satisfaction and Marital Status Among College Students. **Erica D. Hedrick & Lindsey Bryant**. University of Indianapolis, Sponsored by Urska Dobersek.

- P19 An Eye-Tracking Approach to Studying the Body-Specificity Hypothesis. **Emily Duffle & Jameson Klein**. Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Daniele Nardi.
- P20 Self-compassion Mediates Sociocultural Attitudes and Self-objectification. **Taylor Anderson, Lei Wang, & Amy Siegal**. University of Indianapolis, Sponsored by Urska Dobersek.
- P21 Gender Differences and the Relation Between Causal Attribution and Theories of Intelligence. **Mason Radabaugh & April Reed**. Ball State University, Sponsored by Serena Sungok Shim.
- P22 Error Message: Effects of Doing a Task Over on Engagement. **Alexandra Myers**. University of Cincinnati, Sponsored by Stacie Furst-Holloway.
- P23 Stressing Thanks: Expressing Gratitude Daily for 2 weeks Does Not Reduce Stress. **Jordan Matthews, Samantha Bielanski, & Chungdhak Sherpa**. Earlham College, Sponsored by Beth Mechlin.
- P24 Honesty-Humility Personality Test Construction. **Madison G. Giles**. Franklin College, Sponsored by Jamie Bromley.
- P25 What Infants Hear and How it Affects What They Say. **Isabelle Russell**. Indiana University, Sponsored by Linda Smith.

Session 4

2:30—3:30 PM

Room 201	Abstract	Moderator: Urska Dobersek (University of Indianapolis)
2:30 - 2:42 pm	4A1	Spitting Image: False Tobacco Memories and Their Effects on Tobacco Usage. Chase A. Young . Wabash College, Sponsored by Ryan Rush.
2:45 - 2:57 pm	4A2	Students Exhibit Similar Stress Responses when Talking about Debt Repayment and College Course Planning. Ashley Johnson, Soe Yu Naing, Jessica Feliz, & Fadee Disoke . Earlham College, Sponsored by Beth Mechlin.
3:00 -3:12 pm	4A3	Academic Performance and Emotional Intelligence Among Student-athletes. Lei Wang & Lindsey Bryant . University of Indianapolis, Sponsored by Urska Dobersek.
3:15 - 3:27 pm	4A4	The Effect of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy on Obsessive Compulsive Disorder: A Meta Analysis. Kristen Gibson & Ashley Miller . Eastern Kentucky University, Sponsored by Richard Osbaldiston.
Room 208	Abstract	Moderator: Stephanie Simon-Dack (Ball State University)
2:30 - 2:42 pm	4B1	The Relationship between Childhood Trauma and Anxiety, Self Esteem, and College Adjustment in College Freshmen. Lydia Haurez . Anderson University, Sponsored by Laura Stull.
2:45 - 2:57 pm	4B2	The Effects of Professors' Attire on Student Perception. Stephanie Rendon, Valerie Jacobson, Taylor McGee, & Erin Sheets . Franklin College, Sponsored by Amy Bracken.
3:00 -3:12 pm	4B3	Contextual Buffers of the Negative Effects of Sexism on Women in Male-Dominated Majors. Jenna Stroup & Cassie Aker . Ball State University, Sponsored by Katie Lawson.
3:15 - 3:27 pm	4B4	Impact of Acute Aerobic Exercise Together with Verbalizing Self-Affirmations on Short-Term Memory. Soe Yu Naing . Earlham College, Sponsored by Katharine Milar.
Room 211	Abstract	Moderator: Aimee Adam (University of Southern Indiana)
2:30 - 2:42 pm	4C1	Music's Impact on Forgiveness and Benevolence. Daniel Yates . University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Katherine Daniels.
2:45 - 2:57 pm	4C2	Effects of Masculinity and Femininity on Attraction: A Study of the Dating Application, Tinder. Allysa B. Bracken, Sienna Trice, & Chantal Oelrich . Drury University, Sponsored by Mary Utley.
3:00 -3:12 pm	4C3	Factors that Effect Overall Test Scores. Nathan Wire . University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Francesca Ortegren.
3:15 - 3:27 pm	4C4	Learning Styles by Generation. Whitney A. Smith . Anderson University, Sponsored by Laura Stull.
Room 315	Abstract	Moderator: William Addison (Eastern Illinois University)
2:30 - 2:42 pm	4D1	False Confessions & Police Interrogations: The Good, The Bad, The Harmful. Emily L. Kemper . Oakland City University, Sponsored by Ashley Elliott.
2:45 - 2:57 pm	4D2	Attention Differences in Students Using Sensory Stimulating Toy in On-Task Activities. Katelyn Leid . Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Jeffrey Stowell.
3:00 -3:12 pm	4D3	Exploring the Effects of Facial Expression in Teacher-Student Relationships. Eryn R. Ray, Trang T. Nguyen, & Elizabeth A. Hayes . Holy Cross College, Sponsored by Cosette Fox.
3:15 - 3:27 pm	4D4	Relationship between Stress, Mindfulness and the use of Hippocampally-dependent Navigation Strategies. Daniel Bowes . Wabash College, Sponsored by Neil Schmitzer-Torbert.

Session 5

3:40—4:40 PM

Room 201	Abstract	Moderator: Stephanie Simon-Dack (Ball State University)
3:40 - 3:52 pm	5A1	The Effect of Trauma Type on Posttraumatic Growth. Megan D. Schott . Ball State University, Sponsored by Thomas Holtgraves.
3:55 - 4:07 pm	5A2	Social Media Influence on Recognition of Societal Figures. Edward Fox, Emmanuel Flores, & Curtis Lewis . Purdue University Calumet, Sponsored by Lori Petersen.
4:10 -4:22 pm	5A3	Perception of Intelligence. Carley Williams . Indiana University Kokomo, Sponsored by Jeffery Batis.
4:25 - 4:37 pm	5A4	An Examination of Cross-Modal Associations between Bitter Tastes and Low Pitches. Quentin Watson . Wabash College, Sponsored by Karen Gunther.
Room 208	Abstract	Moderator: Laura Stull (Anderson University)
3:40 - 3:52 pm	5B1	Attentional Control in Monolinguals and Multilinguals. Doroteja Rubez . Earlham College, Sponsored by Beth Mechlin.
3:55 - 4:07 pm	5B2	Measuring Theory of Mind Development in Preschool-Aged Children Using Self-Paced Slideshows. Jason Wright . Wabash College, Sponsored by Eric Olofson.
4:10 -4:22 pm	5B3	Father Figure Involvement as a Predictor of Daughters' Self Esteem and Attachment Style. Denisse Bastida . Anderson University, Sponsored by Laura Stull.
4:25 - 4:37 pm	5B4	Majority vs. Minority: Measuring One's Willingness to Conform. Carly Fernandes, Dena Dunn, Hillary Sharp, & Chris Percifield . Franklin College, Sponsored by Amy Bracken.
Room 211	Abstract	Moderator: Fayeza Ahmed (Eastern Illinois University)
3:40 - 3:52 pm	5C1	Emotional Infidelity in Romantic Relationships. Matthew Gough . University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Aimee Mark.
3:55 - 4:07 pm	5C2	The Relationship Between Gender-Appropriate Traits and Social Functioning in Individuals with ADHD. Karlie Mirabelli . Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Assege Haile Mariam.
4:10 -4:22 pm	5C3	Forcing Compliance: Police Training Perspectives and Responses to Use of Force. Austin L. Ross . Drury University, Sponsored by Richard Schur.
4:25 - 4:37 pm	5C4	Beauty Beholders Vary: Song Rating Distributions of Professionals versus Nonprofessionals. Branda Peebles & Grace Allred . Indiana University East, Sponsored by Duane Lundy.
Room 315	Abstract	Moderator: Maria McLean (Thomas More College)
3:40 - 3:52 pm	5D1	Dating and Objectification. Samantha Scheidler . Thomas More College, Sponsored by Maria McLean.
3:55 - 4:07 pm	5D2	Is the Relationship Between Types of Exercise and Self-Objectification Moderated by Gender? Joseph Poynter . University of Indianapolis, Sponsored by Urska Dobersek.
4:10 -4:22 pm	5D3	Is Harsh Parenting Style Related to Negative Child Behaviors? Kayla Durham & Marissa Slavey . Eastern Kentucky University, Sponsored by Richard Osbaldiston.
4:25 - 4:37 pm	5D4	The Effects of Positive Thinking and Levels of Frustration Tolerance on Performance of a Frustrating Task. Miranda Camp . University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Aimee Mark.

Abstracts

- 1A1 **Matt Gibson.** Wabash College, Sponsored by Neil Schmitzer-Torbert. **Effect of Cocaine on Water Maze Performance in Rats.**
- Spatial memory is the cognitive process of recognizing, coding, storing, and recovering spatial information. Our brain uses cues of specific features of our surrounding in order to remember where we have been so that we can remember our surroundings (Mendez et al., 2008). In this study, we were investigating the impact of cocaine on rat's spatial memory. Furthermore, that we can expect cocaine to have varying effects depending on how it is administered. We tested 32 rats divided into 4 groups that received cocaine either passively (7.5 mg/kg i.p. injection), or by self-administration (0.75 mg/mL, 3 mL total) or control (saline injections, or a lemon flavored sucrose solution). We expect that our data will show that the cocaine delivered by passive administration will have greater negative impact on spatial memory compared to the self-administration.
- 1A2 **Shianne M Bowlin.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Aimee Mark. **The Effect of Technological Distractions on Memory Encoding and Recollection.**
- When witnessing a crime, there are multiple stimuli present. This study seeks to determine how the various stimuli affects the memory encoding process when witnessing a violent event. Controversial evidence exists regarding the best interview technique for eyewitnesses, one of them being eye-closure instruction. This research examines how eye-closure instructions affects memory recollection. The participants viewed a short clip, with some exposed to auditory distractions and others not. They were immediately given a questionnaire to answer. Some participants were instructed to close their eyes when answering the survey, and others received no instruction. While data collection is still in process, I do expect the technological distractions to have a negative effect on memory encoding. As there is contradictory evidence regarding the effect of eye-closure, I simply expect eye-closure to have some effect on memory recollection.
- 1A3 **Samuel D. Hanes.** Wabash College, Sponsored by Karen Gunther. **AIDS Risk Reduction Model-Based Intervention on HIV Knowledge, Motivation, and Health Risk Behavior.**
- The AIDS Risk Reduction Model (ARRM) lays out a three-step process to reduce risk behavior of HIV transmission (Catania, Kegeles, & Coates, 1990). We incorporated the ARRM process of getting subjects to view their behavior as risky, commit to decrease that behavior, and enact that behavior change into an intervention program aimed at improving subjects' knowledge, attitude, & behavior. Subjects in the HIV experimental (n = 16) and diet/exercise control groups (n = 17) received an ARRM-based intervention: a health factsheet (HIV/AIDS vs. diet/exercise), a written essay, and a group discussion. The experimental group improved HIV knowledge pre- to post-intervention (p = 0.003) and over the control group (p = 0.008). We did not find attitudinal or behavioral change, nor an increase in perceived HIV susceptibility. When aiming to increase subjects' perceived susceptibility, HIV intervention programs should account for pre-intervention perceived susceptibility moving forward.
- 1A4 **HanNa Lee.** Anderson University, Sponsored by Laura Stull. **Relationship between Stigma, Social Support and Self-Esteem among orphans in Central China.**
- A recent study by UNICEF (Statistics, 2013) reveals Asia as home for the largest population of orphaned children. Among this population, China is a dominant contributor. The current study aims to examine the relationship between perceived stigma, social support and self-esteem among vulnerable orphans in Central China. I hypothesized that stigma and social support would predict self-esteem, with stigma being a negative predictor and social support being a positive predictor of self-esteem. A total of 261 (87 male and 174 female) orphans were recruited from three orphanages located in different provinces in Central China. Social support, presence of care, and global self-worth were all positive predictors of orphans' self-esteem. Contrary to the hypothesis, stigma was not a significant predictor of self-esteem. Further research is needed to examine possible self-protective functions of support, as well as possible within-group differences in stigma experiences.
- 1A5 **Lester Maxwell A. Gallivan.** Wabash College, Sponsored by Neil Schmitzer-Torbert. **Cognitive Deficits in Diabetes as a Target of Neuroinflammatory Treatment.**
- In rats, experimentally-induced diabetes produces cognitive deficits, which can be treated with anti-inflammatory drugs. We tested the efficacy of a neuroinflammatory treatment on diabetic rats that was generated from a computational model. Diabetes was induced using a high fat diet and streptozotocin injection previously shown to induce cognitive deficits in the water maze. Rats were treated acutely with 60mg/kg ibuprofen and .09mg/kg glimepiride i.p. or vehicle 11 days before water maze training. Compared to normal diet rats, the high fat diet significantly elevated blood glucose levels. However, diabetic rats receiving vehicle performed better than all other groups on probe trials. Our results suggest diabetes induced in rats through a high fat diet + streptozotocin may not reliably induce cognitive deficits. Researchers should look for a more reliable model to induce the cognitive deficits associated with diabetes to allow for a stable model to use when testing possible treatments.

1B1 **Trevor J. Levingston.** Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by William E. Addison. **Predicting Prescription Stimulant Abuse in College Students.**

In an attempt to maximize academic performance, many college students turn to prescription stimulant drugs such as Adderall and Ritalin, which can increase attention span and ability to focus. However, these drugs are not without risks, with possible side effects including insomnia, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive behavior, and delusional behavior and hallucinations. Prevalence rates for prescription stimulant abuse (PSA) by college students vary widely, with rates as high as 50.6%. The college culture of PSA is due to a number of factors, including students with ADHD being responsible for their own medication for the first time, and these students living in close proximity to their peers. This study examined sensation seeking, parental expectations, Greek organization affiliation, honor student status, and alcohol and cannabis use as predictors of PSA in college students. A multiple regression analysis is expected to show parental monitoring scores to be the best predictor of PSA.

1B2 **Adrianna Caballero, Ryon Herin.** Ball State University, Sponsored by Darrell Butler. **Exploring the Relationship Between Personality Factors and the Adoption of Smart Technologies.**

The purpose of the current study was to explore the factors that relate to the adoption of physical activity monitors as well as why people quit using them. Researchers have reported that physical activity monitors are one of fastest growing technologies. Researchers have also determined that about half stop use within a year. Little is known about why people start using them or why they stop. This study is an exploratory one, designed to investigate whether personality factors are related to the adoption of physical activity monitors and other future technologies.

1B3 **Sarah Commiskey & Emelyne Lane.** Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Sponsored by Peggy Stockdale. **Think Scientist, Think ? : Understanding the Bias Against Female Scientists.**

This study investigated the alignment in beliefs of the attributes of scientists with those of men and women who are in scientific careers. College students (n=205) completed an online study in which they evaluated adjectives from the SCI-DI scale on a randomly assigned target (male academic scientist, female academic scientist, or successful academic scientist). Intraclass correlations (ICC) among the SCI-DI items between Successful Academic Scientist and Male Academic Scientist were very high (.95); yet the ICC between Successful Academic Scientist and Female Academic Scientist was even higher (.96). Also, participants more often selected a course taught by a female scientist than a male scientist. These results question whether the bias against women to become scientists extends to them when they actually are scientists (Williams & Ceci, 2015), and turn our attention to other explanations for the chilly climate that female faculty in STEM disciplines experience (Hill et al., 2010).

1B4 **Olivia R. Link.** Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Jeffrey Stowell. **The Effects of Perceived Discrimination on the Mental Health of Latino College Students.**

The purpose of my research project is to identify the effects of perceived discrimination, sense of belonging, and coping strategies on the mental health of Latino college students. My hypothesis is that a low sense of belonging, presence of perceived discrimination and maladaptive coping strategies will lead to a greater presence of negative mental health symptoms for these students. The data analysis includes regression and correlational techniques to test the association between each of these factors and their reported symptoms of mental health issues. It is expected that the results of this study may facilitate change on college campuses to help Latino college students deal with potential discrimination and provide insight into positive changes that can be made to make campuses more open and friendly to different races or minorities. Preliminary data analyses show significant difference between minorities and white students on the presence of discrimination.

1B5 **Megan Spees & Bradford McClarnon.** University of Indianapolis, Sponsored by Urska Dobersek. **Motivation and Study Strategies between Male and Female College Students.**

The purpose of this study was to examine the difference between genders on academic motivation and study strategies. Thirty three college students completed a demographic questionnaire, the Academic Motivation Scale College Version, and the Inventory of Learning Styles in Higher Education Questionnaire. An independent samples t-test revealed that women (M = 2.61; SD = 1.26) were more intrinsically motivated to experience stimulation than men (M = 1.75; SD = 0.63), $t(23) = -1.58$, $p = .24$. Additionally, women scored higher on deep processing strategies (M = 2.98; SD = 0.83) than men (M = 1.94, SD = 0.80), $t(29) = -2.78$, $p = .10$. These findings are consistent with previous literature in that women are typically more motivated and use a wider range of study strategies compared to men.

1C1 **Jordan Klaus, Kaslyn Alexander, & Megan Cunningham.** Drury University, Sponsored by Mary Utlely. **Does Race Make a Difference in Police Use of Force?**

This research examines the attitudes of the participants on police use of force regarding race. Experimentally designed, this study varies the race of the officer and the suspect in four newspaper article scenarios to measure the perceptions of the participants on police use of force as reasonable. Soren, Pereria & Kovath (2006) found that context is an important factor when determining fairness. Participants were measured on the Symbolic Racism 2000 Scale and the Police Use of Force Scale. Police use of force varies through context as evidenced by measuring the police use of force in different situations using the two scales. The researchers predict that the race of the officer will have an effect on police use of force. Preliminary results reveal a significant main effect for officer race. Data analysis is ongoing.

1C2 Emma Compton. Earlham College, Sponsored by Rachael Reavis. **Perceptions of Emotional Expression in Men.**

The purpose of this study was to explore differences of participant gender in perceptions of emotional expression in men. Perceptions of men expressing emotions was examined through rating masculinity, social competence, emotional control, and likability. The participants were 79 undergraduate students at a small liberal arts college. There were significant differences in perceptions of masculinity, emotional control, and likability between the sadness, anger, and neutral conditions. There were no significant results for social competence, or between gender in any condition. This shows that expression of anger and sadness by men affects perception of masculinity, emotional control, and likability. This is important to understand the stereotypes and expectations people may have for men when it comes to emotional expression. This, in turn, can help to reduce the stigma around gendered responses, roles, and emotions created by the gender binary.

1C3 Hannah Devine. Thomas More College, Sponsored by Maria McLean. **Planning as an Influence on Physiological Measurements and Stress.**

The study's goal was to assess a relationship between physiological measurements, stress levels, and planning. The researcher hypothesized that individuals who utilize a planning coping strategy to complete a tower building task are more likely to exhibit a lower heart rate and less stress compared to individuals who don't plan ahead. Participants (n=82) were randomly assigned to a no planning group or a planning group. Cardiovascular measures were taken before and after the experiment. The planning individuals were allotted time to plan how they would build a tower, while the non-planning subjects were given a crossword puzzle. Afterward, the height of the tower was measured and a stress questionnaire was given. Results indicated that productivity was higher for the planning group. This was similar to the results of Burkner, Evon, Loisel & Finkel (2005) and Pakpour & Sniehotta (2012) who found that positive outcomes result from the utilization of the planning coping strategy.

1C4 Adam Lee, Courtney Boyett, & Chris Cassity. Drury University, Sponsored by Robin Miller. **A Study on Police Misconduct: the Effects of Biased Articles on Perceptions of Racial Profiling.**

Little empirical research has been conducted on media influence and public opinion of police officers (Happer & Philo, 2013). The study reported on here examines whether, and to what extent, media has an influence on public perceptions of racial bias used by police officers during traffic stops. Four conditions will be created by crossing two independent variables: race of the driver, and an article biased toward the driver and an article biased toward the officer. A total of 160 students were surveyed from a small private liberal arts university in the Midwest. Participants watched a video of a traffic stop made from a body camera, read a corresponding biased news article pertaining to the stop, and answered an attitudinal survey. Preliminary analyses will be discussed here.

1C5 Hannah Horning, Brittany Phillips, Mason Radabaugh, Rachel Harmon, & Alexandria Smart. Ball State University, Sponsored by Stephanie Simon-Dack. **The Effects of Musical Tempo and Key on Psychophysiological Responses.**

Previous research found that tempo, measured in beats per minute, and other musical features of songs affect the physiological responses of the listener (Gomez and Danuser, 2007). The present study investigated the effects of tempo and key on psychophysiological responses. Dependent measures were skin conductance level and heart rate. We hypothesized that listening to faster tempi (plural form of tempo), will increase heart rate and skin conductance level, while listening to slower tempi, will decrease heart rate and skin conductance level. Additionally, we hypothesize that listening to a minor key will decrease heart rate and increase skin conductance level, while listening to a major key will decrease heart rate and skin conductance level. Participants (N = 24) were Ball State University students, junior and senior in standing, and majority female. Psychophysiological data was recorded and analyzed using iWork 214 Psychophysiological Teaching Kit (iWorx System).

1D1 Sara E. Wetter. Anderson University, Sponsored by Laura Stull. **Parental Chronic Illness as a Predictor of Anxiety and Depression.**

Prior research suggests there is a link between presence of parental chronic illness and symptoms of anxiety and depression in children. In the current study, it was hypothesized that presence of parental illness and impact of illness would positively predict anxiety and depression in college students. Participants (n = 179) took an online survey consisting of a series of demographic questions, the Zung Self-Rating Anxiety Scale (ZSAS), the Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale (ZSDS), and the Impact of Illness Scale (IIS). Only those participants who indicated that they had a parent with a chronic illness in the demographic questions completed the IIS. Two simple regressions were utilized to analyze the data. Results indicated that presence of parental chronic illness significantly predicted anxiety and depression. Impact of illness was not a significant predictor of anxiety or depression. Results are compared to past research and suggestions for future research are discussed.

- 1D2 **Sadie Stokes, Kristen Burnett, & Emmalee Rash.** Franklin College, Sponsored by Kristin Flora. **I'd Tap That, Would You? A Study on How Smoking and Gender Influences People's Perceptions and Likelihood to Follow or Like a Person on Instagram.**
- Depue, Southwell, Betzner, and Walsh (2015) found that tobacco use on social media influences smoking habits more than exposure to tobacco on TV or movies. With social media continuing to grow, researchers investigated if the presence of tobacco affected online likeability. Based on Depue, Southwell, Betzner, and Walsh (2015), it was hypothesized that participants would report images with tobacco as less likable than images without tobacco. The gender of the target affecting likability was also investigated. The 33 were divided into four groups. One group saw staged Instagram photos of a female target with tobacco, one saw the female without tobacco, another saw a male target with tobacco, and the last group saw the male without tobacco. Results were in the expected direction, but were not statistically significant. Participants were less likely to like pictures with tobacco ($M=3.71, SD=1.49$) than pictures without tobacco ($M=4.44, SD=1.247$) $t(25.288) = -1.475, p>.05$.
- 1D3 **Melissa Napier & Dominique Norris.** Eastern Kentucky University, Sponsored by Richard Osbaldiston. **How Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing Affects Trauma Victims: A Systematic Review.**
- Eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) is a method of psychological therapy that has been used in treating various types of trauma in different populations. The purpose of this meta-analysis was to collect data on EMDR and see how effective it is in treating trauma. The meta-analysis was conducted by selecting studies that used EMDR and compared clients' pre-to post-ratings of symptom severity. The weighted mean effect sizes were computed using the standardized mean difference. The weighted average effect sizes were medium to large effects. The results were affected by the type of trauma experienced and the age of those that experienced it. This study shows that EMDR is an effective type of treatment for victims of trauma.
- 1D4 **Devin Bloomfield.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Francesca Ortegren. **Personality and Music Preferences.**
- A person's personality has an impact on what kind of music he or she prefers. A correlational design was used for this study in which participants completed two separate surveys that were compared in an attempt to find any positive correlations between music preferences and personality types. The Big Five Personality Inventory provided the personality types assessed: extroversion, neuroticism, conscientiousness, agreeableness and openness to change. Several music genres were grouped into two categories: upbeat and calm music types. An average score was found for each participant on both calm and upbeat music types and then this was compared to which personality type they scored highest in. Three of the five personality types were positively correlated with at least one type of music. Both music types were positively correlated with all personality traits overall.
- 1D5 **Jason Tuggle & William Tyler O'Daniel.** Eastern Kentucky University, Sponsored by Richard Osbaldiston. **Relationship Type and Violence in Stalking Cases.**
- The purposes of this study were to investigate 1) the types of relationships that exist between stalkers and their victims and 2) the rates of violence in stalking cases. While stalking cases certainly are a subject of interest in many fields, variation in the results of previous studies makes it difficult to get accurate representation of stalking cases as a whole. The authors conducted a meta-analysis of 16 studies with a combined total of 3,385 individuals. It was found that most stalkers were someone the victim knew, with 42% being prior-intimate partners and 32% being acquaintances. Personal violence was present in 31% of stalking cases; rates of personal violence were higher in the prior-intimate subgroup at 52%. Law enforcement should keep these demographics in mind when investigating stalking cases when the harasser is not yet known and when determining a victim's risk for harm.
- 2A1 **Rachel Henderson.** Anderson University, Sponsored by Laura Stull. **Peer Acceptance, Parental Involvement, and Academic Success.**
- The number of students dropping out of high school is a concerning issue. There are distinct differences in median salary among high school dropouts, high school graduates, and college graduates. Literature suggests higher grade point average predicts persistence in education. Literature has also shown friendships and parental involvement in education seem to predict higher grade point averages. The purpose of my study was to examine the relationships among peer acceptance in high school, parental involvement in education, and high school grade point averages. The 85 participants were from a freshman class at a small Midwestern university. I hypothesized perceived peer acceptance and parental involvement in education would be positively correlated with high school grade point averages. The first hypothesis was supported; however, the second hypothesis was only partially supported. Using the results of this study, changes can be made to the education system to improve grades.
- 2A2 **Ashley Bazier, Emily Erlenbaugh, Erin Moll, & Brody Perrine.** Franklin College, Sponsored by Amy Bracken. **The Effects of Music on Exercise Performance and Enjoyment.**
- The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of music on exercise performance and enjoyment. This was a within-subjects, repeated measures study. Participants completed two trials of running/jogging on a treadmill for 10 minutes, while listening to either hip-hop or country for one trial and no music the other trial. Distance indicators on the treadmill were covered so the participants could only start, stop, and increase or decrease their speed. Participants were asked their level of enjoyment during and after each trial, their heart rate was measured before and after, and their distance was recorded after each trial. It was hypothesized that listening to music would enhance performance and the level of enjoyment of the exercise, compared to no music. Researchers also hypothesized that hip-hop music would improve performance and enjoyment more than country music.

2A3 Joella Foster, Katie Westenberg, Colin Ayre, & Anna Godsey. Drury University, Sponsored by Mary Utley. **The Effects of Music and Positive Incentive on Cognitive Performance.**

When considering the amount of time that a student spends studying and taking tests it is important to find ways to increase productivity and stay motivated. According to Lilley, Oberle, and Thompson (2014) classical music has a calming effect and positive impact on a person's work and attitude. This study was designed to examine how listening to classical music would affect a student's ability to complete both a word anagram and simple multiplication problems. The researchers hypothesized that those who listen to classical music will have higher cognitive performance than those who listen to no music. In addition, those who are offered a positive incentive will have higher cognitive performance than those who are not offered an incentive. An incentive was added to two out of four conditions in order to determine how external motivation would affect the student's performance on the same tasks. Preliminary results show no support for significant differences, but analyses are on-going.

2A4 Zachary King, Becca Beaman, Nicholas Sanders, & Felicia Roembke. Franklin College, Sponsored by Amy Bracken. **The Effects of Social Stigmas on Attitudes About Psychological Disorders.**

Individuals with psychological disorders sometimes receive a negative stigma in modern society. The purpose of the current study was to investigate reactions to the different terms that are placed on someone with a mental disorder. It was hypothesized that the term mental illness would be judged more severely than psychological disorder or mental disorder. Participants were separated into three groups and read an assigned vignette. The vignettes described symptoms of an individual with depression, but the term used was either mental disorder, mental illness, or psychological disorder. The participants were then asked to complete the Community Attitudes about Mental Illness (CAMI) scale (Taylor & Dear, 1981). Data analysis is currently underway.

2A5 Levi Kinney. Wabash College, Sponsored by Robert Horton. **Emotional Intelligence, the Big Five, and Persuasive Appeals.**

Human emotions communicate through a set of identifying proprioceptive, cognitive, and affective signals, which is referred to as emotional information. Emotional information is processed, managed, and utilized through an intelligence construct known as Emotional Intelligence (EI). The present study investigates the implications of EI and its potential relation to the Big Five personality factors when considering human response to persuasive appeals. Furthermore, the study aims to parse out the different roles that these two constructs play in the effect of persuasive appeals in consumer behavior, specifically. To do this, 31 college aged male participants from Wabash College responded to assessments of the Big Five and emotional intelligence. Next, participants were exposed to video advertisements of varying emotional valence (high-humor, low-humor), then asked to purchase upgrades for a taxi in a computer game. Participant data are fully collected and currently being analyzed.

2B1 Julia Wolpert, Ryan Williams, & Mallory Wallace. Ball State University, Sponsored by Stephanie Simon-Dack. **Stress Reduction Effectiveness Using a Therapy Canine.**

Canines are progressively becoming more accepted into society as more than a companion. They are used to assist those with a handicap, aid those with a mental disorder, and most recently become an emotional support animal. It is commonly known that a companion animal can be an outlet for stress relief, and they promote an overall healthy lifestyle. This study examines the effectiveness of canine therapy and its relationship to stress. Through measuring both heart rate and skin conductance levels, we will find if the presence of a therapy dog reduces physiological signs of stress when a stressful stimulus is present. We hypothesize the interaction with the therapy dog will decrease heart rate and skin conductance, and thus demonstrate decreased levels of anxiety.

2B2 Jenna Scharfenberger. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Katherine Daniels. **Are Politics Able to Influence how we Think?**

The current political climate is a contentious one that can lead to strong negative emotional reactions. This reaction may lead to cognitive deficits as previous research (Bodenhausen, Sheppard, & Kramer, 1994) has suggested that experiencing anger can decrease one's reasoning ability. This study examined whether listening to speeches by two of the more divisive political figures (i.e., Clinton and Trump) affected participant ability to solve logic problems. This research may shed light on how political rhetoric may drastically effect our abilities to think clearly and make sound decisions. The hypothesized results for this study are participants who watching a video opposing their personal beliefs will have a lower ability to logically reason.

2B3 Jacob Robbins. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Shannon Sipes. **Honey's Effect of Pediatric Mood Symptoms.**

Abstract\\It has been shown in the literature that honey has far-reaching effects upon several biological and neurological systems including those that interact with mood and behavior. Such systems include gastrointestinal, immune, cognitive and psychophysiological. The current review includes putative and experimental evidence towards honey's application on these systems in order to improve anxiety, emotional disturbance, and/or stress in children. Specifically, the current effort regards data collected from patients with emotional symptoms whom received honey to relieve such symptoms. The data that has been collected is still under examination, but given the literary evidence and possible niche for honey's application towards anxiety, it is expected that results will indicate significant reduction in emotional symptoms in the overall patient response.

2B4 Samantha Bielanski. Earlham College, Sponsored by Kathy Milar. **Effects of Power Posing on Psychological and Physiological Measures of Stress.**

Participants posed in either high or low power poses for a duration of six minutes before performing a speech and math task from the Trier Social Stress Test (TSST). Participants' systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, and heart rate were all measured before and during the stress test. Self-reported perceived stress and testosterone samples were taken before and after stress. In both conditions, participants' perceived stress levels increased after stress. Blood pressure of participants in the high power condition significantly decreased during the preparation phase of the TSST, while they were in the power position. No significant effects were found for testosterone, but there was a pattern that showed increases in testosterone concentrations after stress in participants in the high power pose. The opposite pattern was seen in participants in the low power condition, their testosterone concentrations decreased after stress.

2B5 Casey Vaclavik, Kaitlyn Pearson, & Nicole Hedrick. Drury University, Sponsored by Robin Miller. **Models: Angels or Demons and Their Impact on Society.**

The current study seeks to examine the immediate impact that models in today's society have on a woman's self-esteem, body image and how one compares herself to others. Prior research on models in society (Bissell & Rask, 2010; Diedrichs & Lee, 2011) has shown that when companies use models of a wider variety of weights, shapes and ethnicities, female respondents have lower body dissatisfaction and their mental health is not negatively affected. A total of 105 female students at a small, liberal arts university participated in the study. This study examined the negative, short-term impact advertisement campaigns can have on a woman's view of herself. Preliminary analyses suggest that, overall, respondents who watched the Victoria's Secret campaign did not show lower levels of self-esteem, body image acceptance or see themselves as lesser than their peers, when compared to those who watched the Dove campaign and the control video.

2C1 James R. Schafer. Wabash College, Sponsored by Karen Gunther. **Implicit Cognition as a Symptom of Social Contagion via Mass Media.**

We examined implicit racial cognition as a symptom of social contagion through exposure to news media. Four conditions were tested: White or Black anchor reporting about a White or Black criminal. Participants (n=54) watched a video of a TV anchor reporting on a criminal, while showing a picture of the criminal. Participants took the Black-White Implicit Associations Test (IAT). We analyzed the overall impact of reaction times of the implicit racial cognitions (IAT Effect) using a 2 (Anchor Race) x 2 (Criminal Race) factorial ANOVA. We found a significant main effect of criminal race ($F(1,53) = 4.147, p = 0.047$) and a significant interaction between criminal race and anchor race ($F(1, 53) = 6.350, p = 0.015$). These findings support the hypothesis that when an anchor reports on a Black criminal, there will be a greater negative effect on implicit racial cognition than if the criminal was White.

2C2 Nicole Purcell. Indiana University Kokomo, Sponsored by Kathryn Holcomb. **Test Anxiety: Differences in Paper and Pencil versus Computer Based Assessments.**

Test taking format is changing, and some professors now give their tests online. Learning about test anxiety as it relates to testing format is important because it might help students learn to combat different types of test anxiety. The aim of this study was to determine if there was a significant difference in test anxiety levels depending on the format of the test taken by college students. Two hundred six participants took an online survey online on test anxiety. I found no significant differences in test preference, anxiety level, or self-esteem in relation to gender. However, an unexpected finding was that students who preferred online tests rated online tests as being less anxiety provoking, while actually reporting more severe physical symptoms of anxiety during those tests, as compared to students who preferred pencil and paper exams.

2C3 Christopher R. Dabbs. Wabash College, Sponsored by Karen Gunther. **Attentional Blink: The Effects on Migraineurs.**

Previous research on migraineurs suggests abnormal habituation patterns and hyperactivity of the visual cortices. The current study sought to determine the difference between migraineurs and the general population on a visual attention test: attentional blink (AB). This test involves viewing stimuli (letters A-Z) in rapid succession (six 100ms intervals called "lags"). Video gamers have been shown to have decreased attentional blink, so that was factored into analysis. Students (n=46) from a Midwestern college participated. Twenty trials at each of the six lags (120 trials total) were performed. Gamers performed significantly worse at lag 5 ($p = .011$). Within the gamer*headache interaction condition, lag 6 approached significance ($p = .054$). We were unable to support our hypothesis that migraineurs would outperform non-migraineurs on AB. Potential explanations include general migraineur underperformance in reading and processing speed between migraine episodes.

2C4 Sharla Smith. Anderson University, Sponsored by Laura Stull. **The Relationship between Sexually Explicit Media and Sexual Attitudes and Behaviors.**

The current study examined the relationship between sexually explicit media, SEM, and sexual attitudes and behavior among adults aged 18-25. Participants (n = 201), recruited from Amazon Mechanical Turk, completed the Brief Sexual Attitudes Scale, Sexual Activities and Attitudes Questionnaire, Duke University Religion Index, and a demographic questionnaire. Results indicated that exposure to SEM is positively correlated to sexually permissive attitudes and risky sexual behavior; furthermore, age of exposure to SEM is positively correlated to age of first sexual intercourse engagement. These findings imply that education is needed for adults to make informed decisions about SEM consumption. Furthermore, it indicates the importance of parents monitoring their children's media and giving parents the tools to address these topics with kids.

- 2C5 **Kendra Smallwood & Alexis Reisig.** Eastern Kentucky University, Sponsored by Richard Osbaldiston. **The Correlation Between Abuse and Negative Life Outcomes.**
- Child abuse is a terrible thing, but to what extent is it related to negative outcomes later in life? The purpose of this research was to explore the relationship between abuse and negative life outcomes. In order to evaluate this relationship, we located 10 studies (total sample size $N = 61,239$) that reported correlations between abuse and various indicators of negative life outcomes. We coded these articles and recorded the effect sizes (correlations) for the relationship. The result of this study showed a small effect size between abuse and substance abuse later in life ($r = 0.15$), a moderate effect size between abuse and mood disorders ($r = 0.35$), and a large effect size between abuse and violent behavior ($r = 0.67$). This study provides insight into how abuse can affect and damage individuals in various ways.
- 2D1 **Nasser Karmali.** Earlham College, Sponsored by Mary Mechlin. **Is Silence Better than Kanye? How We Cope with Stress.**
- Previous research showed that listening to certain styles of music helped in the recovery of a stress response. In the current study, the effect of listening to music after a primary stressor was evaluated on a secondary stress response. Sixty undergraduate students (16 males and 43 females) from a liberal arts college in the Midwest were exposed to a cognitive stressor, a mental arithmetic task, and then were assigned to a music condition- self-selected, classical or silence. They were then subjected to a second stressor similar to the first. Participants had their blood pressure monitored every minute during the experiment. Analyses did not indicate a significant effect of music type on the subsequent stress response. Therefore, listening to music did not have an effect on blood pressure response to a second stressor. Hopefully this study will help raise awareness on the negative effects of stress and will provide a platform for subsequent studies on music and stress.
- 2D2 **Brandie Gaebel.** Anderson University, Sponsored by Laura Stull. **Extracurricular Activities as Predictors of College Adjustment.**
- It is becoming increasingly important to examine the tangible benefits of participating in the fine arts and sports in high school. Prior research has found that being involved in multiple peer group increases the likelihood of graduation (McNeal, 1995) and that students who participate in fine arts and extracurricular activities are more hopeful, more aware of their own strengths, and better able to regulate emotions (Bower & Carroll, 2015). Participants ($n = 92$) in the current study were freshmen students from a Midwest liberal arts university. Participants self-reported which activities they participated in during high school, as well as how long they participated in the activities. Participants also completed measures of college adjustment, general anxiety, and anxiety in social interactions. Data will be analyzed and results will be discussed.
- 2D3 **Jacob R. Johnston.** Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Daniele Nardi. **Sex Differences in a Non-Visual Object Location Memory Task.**
- A majority of spatial reorientation studies have focused on visual input and flat environments. In this experiment, I examined whether individuals could effectively use slope and auditory cues to localize a target. The action specific view of perception holds that the way we perceive the world is affected by effort. One purpose of this study was to investigate whether cue reliance was affected by effort or potential for action (through backpack weight). No evidence in support of this was found. However, a significant sex difference was found. Previous research has shown a female disadvantage in localizing objects in space while using slope information. The present study suggests that it might not be a specific impairment with slope, but a more general difficulty using directional information.
- 2D4 **Adam T. Nees.** Ball State University, Sponsored by Katie Lawson. **Gender Differences in Vulgarity as Seen in Contemporary Comedy Films.**
- Expected behavior differs for men and women throughout our society. One such difference may be in vulgarity and use of "curse words." This study conducted a content analysis of contemporary R-rated comedy films to examine the frequency and severity of the curse words used by target characters. Furthermore this research examined both the context in which the curse was used (toward themselves, another, or the situation), and the emotional intent behind the use (positive, conversational, or negative). The results from the content analysis showed that men cursed both with more frequency and with more severity in every category except for "self-positive," which was dominated by women. While not all of the results were statistically significant many were trend level with large effect sizes where men doubled women in almost every category.
- 2D5 **Julie Olson.** Hannibal-LaGrange University, Sponsored by Steven Voss. **The Assessment of Physiological Responses to "Hellfire and Brimstone Preaching" while Taking into Account Religious Affiliation.**
- The goal of this study was to learn how a person physiologically responds to a "hellfire and brimstone sermon". Hellfire preaching is defined in this study as preaching that is focused on the idea of Hell, the wrath of God, and the inevitable destruction of humanity if a person does not repent. Participants were students of at least 18 years of age from a Christian university. Each participant completed forms before and after the "hellfire and brimstone" audio clip. During the time participants listened to the audio recording, they were connected to the IWork Biopsychology System which assessed heart rate and galvanic skin response via fingertip sensors. The significance of this study is to learn how people react and respond to "hellfire and brimstone preaching" in regards to their spirituality and religious convictions.

3A1 Sara McCoy. University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Sid Hall. **Effects of Marriage.**

The present study explores the factors that influence a person's attitude toward marriage. A 10 entry level Psychology student completed a multi-part survey. The survey consisted of 3 different scales, as well as a demographic survey. The first scale used in this study was used to assess student's intentions of marriage. The second scale was used to measure the student's general attitudes toward marriage. The third scale was used to measure what participants thought were important in order to have a happy marriage. The demographic questionnaire was used to measure the difference between participants whose parents are divorced, versus married.

3A2 Haley Shuemaker. Thomas More College, Sponsored by Maria McLean. **Circadian Preference and Health Risk Behaviors.**

The purpose of this study was to examine college students' health risk behaviors and chronotype (the circadian rhythm of a given organism that determines if alertness and productivity are greater in the hours of early morning or later in the day). The participants (n=75) completed two questionnaires: The Morningness-Eveningness Questionnaire (Horne & Åstberg, 1976), and the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (CDC, 2015). The researcher hypothesized that 1) subjects with an evening-type preference (MEQ) would engage in more health risk behaviors, in all categories as indicated by the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), than those who are characterized as morning or intermediate types. 2) more men would be characterized as evening-type and more women would be characterized as morning-type, and 3) Freshmen would engage in more health risk behaviors than non-freshmen. Results will be compared to Urbán, Magyaródi and Rigó (2010), and Culan, Grandner, and Kloss (2013).

3A3 Taylor Criss. Anderson University, Sponsored by Laura Stull. **Prior Contact and Religion as Predictors of Attitudes about Intellectual Disabilities.**

Current research (Taylor, 2011) shows that people with intellectual disabilities are likely to be associated with stereotypes and generalizations. The present study examined the effects, if any, of prior contact and religion on attitudes about intellectual disabilities. Participants included 93 students from a small Midwestern liberal arts university. Each participant completed the Religious Orientation Scale (Burris, 1967) to measure religion, the Level of Contact report to measure prior contact, a vignette section to measure stigma (Holmes, Corrigan, Williams, Canar, & Kubiak, 1999), and responded to a few demographic questions. Results will be analyzed and discussed.

3A4 Danielle Beeler. Anderson University, Sponsored by Laura Stull. **College Campus Involvement and Risky Behavior.**

In previous research, risky behavior has been correlated with college campus involvement, specifically Greek life and college athletics. For this research, it was hypothesized that (1) students involved in Greek-life would participate in more risky drinking behaviors, (2) students involved in college athletics would participate in more risky drinking behaviors and more sexual risk taking, and (3) that overall college campus involvement would lead to higher risky behavior. Participants (n = 103) completed a survey about college campus involvement containing the four risky behavior subscales of the Athletic Involvement Questionnaire (AIQ) and the Academic Dishonesty Scale (ADS). Hypotheses 1 and 2 were not supported ($p > 0.05$). Hypothesis 3 was partially supported; as college campus involvement increased, so did non-sexual risk taking ($r = 0.22$, $p < 0.05$). This is contrary to previous research and may be due to a lack of power needed to detect a relationship.

3B1 Mitchell N Singleton & Christian D. Beardsley. Wabash College, Sponsored by Ryan Rush. **Influencing the Accuracy of Co-eyewitnesses through Video Perspective and Collaboration.**

Gabbert et al. (2003) found that eyewitness memory can be affected by collaborating with a co-witness, such that one witness may come to believe something they did not see because their co-witness said it. In their study subjects were told that they watched the same video even though it was filmed from two different perspectives making key details visible in one video, but not the other. The present study examined whether knowing that witness perspectives were the same or different would affect how collaboration influenced later individual memory. The present study also examined if a time delay would affect the memory. The results supported the hypothesis that witnesses who believed they saw an event from the same perspective as their co-witness were more likely to report critical unseen details mentioned by a co-witness, than those believing they had witnessed the same event from different views.

3B2 Giacomo P. Visconti. Wabash College, Sponsored by Neil Schmitzer-Torbert. **Priming and its Effect on Advertisement Recall.**

This study is aimed to determine how priming can influence the type of information an individual will recall from an advertisement. In order to establish a relation two groups were made: priming group and the non-priming group. After the PowerPoint both groups will be asked to read an advertisement and after participants will perform a recall task. Each group will watch a slideshow with a series of words with the only difference between the two conditions is that the priming condition contains the key target words (sturdy). According to previous research I hypothesize that the primed group will recall information that is inconsistent with the target feature, which has become known as the contrast effect. For the non-primed group I expect the participants to recall information that is consistent with the target feature, which is deemed the assimilation effect. These hypothesis are found in the Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM).

3B3 Kiersten Sedler, Theresa Brown, Katie O'Mara, & Victoria Dillon. Franklin College, Sponsored by Amy Bracken. **The Effects of Coloring Pre-Drawn Mandalas on Anxiety and Stress in Undergraduate Students.**

Recently, adult coloring books have become increasingly popular, though there has been limited research on the effects of coloring. Researchers van der Vennet and Serice (2012) found that coloring a mandala significantly reduced the anxiety levels in undergraduate and graduate students when compared to a control group. Participants in the current study were instructed to write a list of their current stressors in order to induce mild anxiety, followed by coloring either a blank sheet of paper (control group) or pre-selected mandala (experimental group) Participants took their heart rate and completed the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory 6 Item (STAI-6) and the Perceived Stress Scale 10 Item (PSS-10) after writing their stressors and again after completing the coloring activity. It was hypothesized that the experimental group who colored a mandala would have a significant reduction in heart rate, anxiety, and perceived stress compared to the control group.

3B4 Natalie Goodwin, LeAnn Brown, & Korie Poe. Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Margaret Floress. **Effects of Teacher Praise and Reprimand Rates in the Classroom.**

Teachers often struggle with classroom management, which may contribute to their leaving the field early (Reinke, Herman, & Stormont, 2013). Finding effective, universal, simple strategies to decrease problem behaviors is an important area of investigation. One universal strategy to encourage appropriate classroom behaviors is teacher praise, particularly since the use of praise has been associated with decreased problem behaviors (Gable, Hester, Rock, & Hughes, 2009; Hall, Lund, & Jackson, 1968; Lampi, Fenty & Beaunae, 2005). However, there are surprising large gaps in the literature, such as lack of research on optimal rates of praise and optimal praise to reprimand ratios to use with students in the classroom (Floress & Jenkins, 2015; Floress, Bestcha, Meyer, & Reinke, under review). The aim of this project is to further explore the natural use of praise to reprimand statements within three general education classrooms using over 53 hours of direct observation data.

3C1 Cameron Derossett, Chris Cook, & Karis Agnew. Drury University, Sponsored by Mary Utlej. **Effects of Educational Mediums on Attitudes Towards Transgender Individuals.**

A recent report of 6,450 transgender individuals revealed that 63% report serious harassment, while 53% report being verbally harassed in public spaces (Grant et al., 2011). These findings suggest that negative attitudes towards transgender individuals remain prevalent in society. While there have been numerous studies regarding attitudes toward homosexual individuals, fewer have looked at attitudes toward transgender individuals. The study aims to assess attitudes towards transgender individuals in a college setting and attempts to influence existing negative attitudes. The researchers hypothesize that participants who are exposed to an educational video about gender nonconforming terms will score lower on the Transphobia Scale (Nagoshi et al. 2008) relative to the participants exposed to written material of the same subject and the participants in the control condition who did not receive educational material. Preliminary results reveal a significant effect for condition.

3C2 Maxwell Helfrich, Michelle Amlung, Kara Gogolew, Dana Johnson, & Christie McCauley. Ball State University, Sponsored by Stephanie Simon-Dack. **Violent Media Arousal when Accompanied by Classical Music.**

The goal of the current study was to examine skin conductance levels (SCL), heart rate, and self-reported state-anxiety while participants were exposed to violent media. Two groups were used, with one group viewing a video clip containing the original audio track, while the other group viewed the same clip with the audio track replaced with classical music. It was hypothesized that the group viewing the altered audio track clip would have lower skin conductance, heart rate, and self-reported state-anxiety compared to the group that viewed the clip with the original audio track.

3C3 Michael Piechowski & Kelly Cox. St. Norbert College, Sponsored by Paul Ngo. **The Effect of Sensory Modality on the Perception of Meter.**

Lee et al. (2015) found that seeing a person dance can make the auditory appraisal of musical meter more difficult. They hypothesized that dividing attention between visual and auditory stimuli may compromise auditory processing. We decided to investigate this by presenting an excerpt from Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" across three conditions of represented meter, auditory only, visual only, and both. "DanceMania 5," an open source rhythm game, was used to present the visual meter track and record each participant's metrical data relative to an accurate meter. We will report on whether attending to such visual input hinders the auditory processing of beats or whether these visual cues might actually facilitate auditory beat perception, by enhancing the salience of a musical passage's beat. We will also report on whether the effect of visual cues is modulated by observers' degree of musical experience, and will offer some practical suggestions as to how our findings can be applied.

3C4 **Joshua L. Piercey, Nick G. Frye, & Tyler A. McCullen.** Wabash College, Sponsored by Eric Olofson. **Fathers' Sensitivity to Children's Distress.**

Decades of research have focused on the role that mothers have on the development of their children, specifically looking at sensitivity to children's distress. However, fathers, when rated on the same scales as mothers, seem to under respond to children's distress, and therefore may be deemed as less important to a child's development. This exploratory research sought to examine father's sensitivity during two tasks that were designed to make children slightly distressed. The researchers hypothesized that fathers in this study will be sensitive to their child's distress, but purposely under respond to their distress as a means to promote autonomy, regulate emotions, and further the child's learning. After coding for distress and sensitivity, the researchers sent their recorded videos to a trained maternal sensitivity coder to see if there were any differences between father responses and purported mother responses. All data has not been processed.

3D1 **Eliza Scalia & Jaime Pharis.** Eastern Kentucky University, Sponsored by Richard Osbaldiston. **The Effect of Various Treatments on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.**

This research examines the effects of treatment on post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms in active duty soldiers and/or veterans. This meta-analysis used 12 studies that compared some type of psychological treatment to a control group or pretreatment condition. The standardized mean difference, d , was calculated for each study, and the weighted average effect size was computed for the set of studies. The overall effect of therapy on PTSD symptoms was $d = 0.93$, which is a very strong effect. For the two most commonly studied therapies, present-centered therapy was slightly more effective than cognitive processing therapy ($d = 0.85$ vs. 0.74). Therapy had a stronger effect on active duty soldiers ($d = 1.03$) compared to veterans ($d = 0.57$). These results suggest that PTSD is most effectively treated while soldiers are still in active duty rather than waiting until their service has ended.

3D2 **Jacob Ebbs.** Earlham College, Sponsored by Kathy Milar. **The Moral Implications of "Fluid" Thought.**

Embodied creativity is the notion that creative thought can both be rooted in, and influence the ways the body moves, i.e. fluid movement leads to "fluid thought". Other research shows the effect of creativity on moral behavior to be ambiguous. In the present study participants traced either "fluid" lines or "rigid" lines, completed a manipulation check, and then were given a series of moral dilemmas in which they were asked both for a solution and to rate how difficult it was to make their decision. I hypothesized that participants who were primed through embodied creativity would report greater difficulty answering moral dilemmas. Results showed no significant effect of fluid movement on creativity, the decisions participants made or on the difficulty they expressed after making them. Future research should continue to explore this subject, investigating various ways to more effectively induce embodied creativity and ways of measuring the effects of embodied creativity on morality.

3D3 **Katelynn Slade & Shae Dunaway.** Drury University, Sponsored by Robin Miller. **Acceptance of Others: Looking at Homosexual Victims in Intimate Partner Violence Situations.**

In recent years, intimate partner violence (IPV) has been viewed by many as an issue that affects heterosexual couples alone. Studies looking at homosexual individuals show that between 1 and 46 million homosexual men and women have been victims of IPV (Tully, 2001). This study looks at domestic violence in same-sex relationships and victim blame. We hypothesized that victim blame, religiosity, gender of the respondent, and level of self-esteem will have a significant effect on how respondents perceive domestic violence in a same-sex relationship. Participants read a script between a heterosexual or homosexual relationship with batterer and victim defined (male-female, female-male, male-male, female-female). Surveys will evaluate perception of situation based on demographic factors, level of blame, and level of self-esteem. Preliminary analyses are presented here.

3D4 **Nicholas Jackson.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Sid Hall. **The Effects of Smartphones on Socialization.**

Research since the early 2000s shows an increase in the availability of cell phones and amount of time users spend interacting with them. Studies show reportedly high attachment to these devices. This high usage may impact aspects of daily life, including social ties. In the present study, participants were recorded in a room for 20 minutes to measure the amount of time they spent speaking in conversation other participants. Participants in the experimental group were not allowed access to their cell phones. The experimental group had no restrictions. Participants in the control group spoke for an average of 3 minutes. Participants in the experimental group spoke for an average of 1.9 minutes. The difference in the amount of time spent speaking in conversation was not significant. Thus, the data were insufficient to support the hypothesis. Participants seemed to behave differently, but without regard to the time spent speaking.

4A1 **Chase A. Young.** Wabash College, Sponsored by Ryan Rush. **Spitting Image: False Tobacco Memories and Their Effects on Tobacco Usage.**

Studies have shown that false memories and imagination exercises can affect the way an individual's preferences and attitudes toward a target object are shaped for example, altering food preferences (Bernstein et al., 2005) and diminishing alcohol preference (Clifasefi et al., 2013). The current study investigated whether the same imagination exercise could be applied to other addictive substances such as chewing tobacco. The current study expands on previous research in two ways. First, by utilizing additional sensory stimulation through smell and physical reenactment while performing the imagination exercise, and second, by exploring behavioral change in addition to preference change. It is hypothesized that vivid imagination interviews that illuminate a negative incident (drinking tobacco spit) would result in both reduced preference and use of chewing tobacco, and that including additional sensory stimulation would produce an even greater reduction in preference and use.

4A2 Soe Yu Naing, Jessica Feliz, Ashley Johnson, & Fadee Disoke. Earlham College, Sponsored by Beth Mechlin. **Students Exhibit Similar Stress Responses when Talking about Debt Repayment and College Course Planning.**

Blood pressure was measured while students relaxed and then either spoke about debt or course planning, or wrote about course planning. Blood pressure increased when speaking, but responses did not differ by topic (debt, course planning). Writing did not cause stress. Students may not view debt as a current stress.

4A3 Lei Wang & Lindsey Bryant. University of Indianapolis, Sponsored by Urska Dobersek. **Academic Performance and Emotional Intelligence Among Student-athletes.**

The purpose of this study was to examine Emotional Intelligence (EI) and academic performance among student-athletes. Participants (n = 129) completed the demographic questionnaire and the Emotional Skills Assessment Process (ESAP). ESAP measures ten emotional intelligence skills, which includes four competency areas: Interpersonal Skills, Leadership skills, and Self-Management Skill, Intrapersonal Skills (self-esteem, stress management), and three problem areas: Aggression, Deference, Change Orientation. Multiple linear regression analysis was used to test how the EI traits predict GPA. The model explained 10.6% of the variance, $F(13, 115) = 2.173, p = .02$. Change orientation ($b^2 = -.354, p < .01$) and self-esteem ($b^2 = -.299, p < .03$) negatively predicted GPA. Student-athletes with lower self-esteem and change orientation ratings reported higher academic performance. This partially contradicts the previous literature suggesting a positive relationship between SE and GPA.

4A4 Kristen Gibson & Ashley Miller. Eastern Kentucky University, Sponsored by Richard Osbaldiston. **The Effect of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy on Obsessive Compulsive Disorder: A Meta Analysis.**

About 1% of Americans suffer from obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD), and about 50% of these cases are considered extreme. This research serves to identify the effectiveness of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) as treatment for OCD. The authors meta-analyzed ten studies that provided participants' scores on measures of OCD before and after receiving one of five variations of CBT. Each study was coded for the amount of participants, the tests used to measure OCD symptoms, and the age range of participants. The standardized mean differences in scores on OCD measures before and after treatment were computed. A medium effect size was found for group CBT and individual CBT. The studies show that participants scored lower on OCD measures after receiving CBT. This finding suggests that CBT as treatment for OCD is effective for professionals working with people who suffer from OCD.

4B1 Lydia Haurez. Anderson University, Sponsored by Laura Stull. **The Relationship between Childhood Trauma and Anxiety, Self Esteem, and College Adjustment in College Freshmen.**

Many children suffer trauma in their childhood. Be it abuse or neglect this trauma can have negative effects on the child's future. One hundred thirty one students from a small liberal arts university in the Midwest completed the Adverse Childhood Experiences International Questionnaire (ACE-IQ, 2015), Zung Self-Rating Anxiety Scale (Zung, 1971), Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965) and the College Adjustment Test (Pennebaker, 2013). It was hypothesized that greater levels of childhood trauma would be positively related to anxiety and negatively related to self-esteem and college adjustment. It was found that greater levels of childhood trauma were positively correlated with anxiety, $r(84) = .35, p < .01$, but not significantly related to self-esteem, $r(95) = -.05, p = .65$, or college adjustment, $r(90) = -.06, p = .58$. These results suggest that the more childhood trauma experienced, the higher their levels of anxiety.

4B2 Stephanie Rendon, Valerie Jacobson, Taylor McGee, & Erin Sheets. Franklin College, Sponsored by Amy Bracken. **The Effects of Professors' Attire on Student Perception.**

The purpose of this research is to examine whether the perceptions of college students about college professors change as a function of business casual or professional attire. Currently, there has been little research conducted examining the relationship between faculty clothing choice and students' perception. This study was based on similar research of Savage and Craig (2014), where students viewed a professor in a variety of attire choices, including professional attire and casual attire. However, in this study students viewed two pictures; one of a female professor and another of a male professor in either professional attire or business casual attire, and assessed the participants' responses to the pictures. The researchers hypothesized that the professor in professional attire will be perceived by the students as more confident and intelligent than the professor in business casual attire.

4B3 Jenna Stroup & Cassie Aker. Ball State University, Sponsored by Katie Lawson. **Contextual Buffers of the Negative Effects of Sexism on Women in Male-Dominated Majors.**

Women continue to face sexism in male-dominated fields, which negatively impacts their health and achievement. Our research explores factors that may buffer these negative effects (i.e., peer and professor support; academic advising; departmental female faculty representation). We hypothesized that a supportive department will buffer sexism's negative effects on academic achievement and physical and psychosocial health. Female college students from male-dominated majors (n=34) completed a survey that measured sexist events, academic achievement, health, belonging, and support. Results showed that sexist events were associated with lower psychosocial health. Sexist events also predicted lower GPA when academic advising was higher (unexpectedly), and more physical health symptoms with fewer female faculty (expectedly). This suggests that academic advising and female faculty may buffer women from these negative effects. Our findings stress the role context plays in the effects of sexism.

4B4 **Soe Yu Naing.** Earlham College, Sponsored by Katharine Milar. **Impact of Acute Aerobic Exercise Together with Verbalizing Self-Affirmations on Short-Term Memory.**

Aerobic exercise has been shown to improve memory and mood in both human and rats. Aerobic exercise together with verbalizing self-affirmations has shown improvement in mood. This study examined the effect of acute exercise with self-affirmations on college students' short-term memory performance and mood. It was a between subjects-design study and contained one independent variable, acute exercise, with two levels, neutral or positive self affirmations. Participants were randomly assigned to aerobic exercise with either neutral or positive self-affirmations condition. The results indicated that there was no difference in word recall between positive and neutral group. There was no significant difference in word recall after exercise. Participants who said out loud positive self-affirmations rated higher for positive mood but the difference between two groups was not significant. Acute exercise induced significant changes in systolic and diastolic blood pressure and heart rate.

4C1 **Daniel Yates.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Katherine Daniels. **Music's Impact on Forgiveness and Benevolence.**

Research has suggested an influence of music where different genres impact the way people feel, and thus the way they act towards others. However, little experimentation has covered the topic of influence of religious music. For the current study, 55 college students listened to and were tested over their responses to both rock and rap genres in either of two conditions, religious or non-religious music. These questionnaires included scales in which participants rated the music, their mood, and their likelihood of responding in different situations out of forgiveness and benevolence. The hypothesis is that listening to religious music contributes to greater responses of forgiveness and benevolence than nonreligious music. Lastly, implications will be drawn from the results that will suggest whether there were any significant differences in response to each genre and under each condition, and any consistencies will be reported.

4C2 **Allysa B. Bracken, Sienna Trice, & Chantal Oelrich.** Drury University, Sponsored by Mary Utley. **Effects of Masculinity and Femininity on Attraction: A Study of the Dating Application, Tinder.**

In recent years, college-aged students have been utilizing the social dating application, Tinder. The purpose of this study was to focus on masculinity and femininity on level of attractiveness for college students. Current market data of online dating sites states that such sites have generated profits of 932 million dollars in the United States and four billion dollars worldwide (Blossfield & Schmitz, 2011), thus showing how prevalent online dating has become. For the present study, researchers hypothesized that male participants exposed to a masculine female tinder profile will report a higher rating of attraction towards the stimulus and that female participants exposed to a non-masculine male tinder profile will report a higher rating of attraction towards the stimulus. A total of 60 male and 60 female participants were evaluated. Preliminary results reveal a significant interaction effect for females.

4C3 **Nathan Wire.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Francesca Ortegren. **Factors that Effect Overall Test Scores.**

The purpose of this study was to look at the effects of color paper and ink on overall test scores. Participants answered general psychology questions printed on either red, white, or blue paper with the combination of green, purple, or black ink. The researcher hypothesized that scores would be the highest overall on white paper with black ink, and scores would be lowest overall on red paper with any color ink. The researcher ran a three by three Between Participants ANOVA, and found no significant effect of paper color or color, as well as no significant interaction. However, there was a trend that revealed that there was a higher overall mean score for red paper compared to blue or white paper.

4C4 **Whitney A. Smith.** Anderson University, Sponsored by Laura Stull. **Learning Styles by Generation.**

In the field of psychology, the study of learning styles is regarded poorly. However, it still maintains frequent usage in education. This study seeks to examine whether there is a common learning style amongst two generations " Generation X and the Millennials. Participants were recruited through a private university in the Midwest, and data was collected from both faculty/staff and students. Results will be analyzed using a MANOVA and will be discussed.

4D1 **Emily L. Kemper.** Oakland City University, Sponsored by Ashley Elliott. **False Confessions & Police Interrogations: The Good, The Bad, The Harmful.**

What causes a false confession? Police interrogations and the tactics used can influence a person to provide a false confession. Research shows factors that contribute to a false confession include: personality, intelligence and external influences, which make a person more susceptible to admitting to a crime that he or she did not commit. Although a person may confess to an offense and be sent to prison, with the advances in DNA evidence testing, many individuals serving prison sentences are being proven innocent and being exonerated. In addition, multiple studies have been conducted and revealed that innocent individuals may admit to a crime or offense, even if the individual could not have possibly committed the crime.

- 4D2 **Katelyn Leid.** Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Jeffrey Stowell. **Attention Differences in Students Using Sensory Stimulating Toy in On-Task Activities.**
- This study was designed to investigate attentional differences in children when using a sensory stimulating toy (fidget widget) in a visual search activity. A total of 23 students in kindergarten, first, second and third grade who attended occupational therapy participated in the study. Each student completed 2 versions of a visual search task in which a fidget widget was present during one of the versions. Results showed that the use of a fidget widget did not increase the attention of each student, but was a distraction to the students. Sensory stimulating toys should not be used in classrooms in hopes of improving attention and focus of a student.
- 4D3 **Eryn R. Ray, Trang T. Nguyen, & Elizabeth A. Hayes.** Holy Cross College, Sponsored by Cosette Fox. **Exploring the Effects of Facial Expression in Teacher-Student Relationships.**
- Understanding the importance of nonverbal communication in interpersonal relationships can be invaluable when considering the teacher-student relationship. Studies have shown only 7% of communication occurs through spoken word, while 93% is conveyed through nonverbal cues. This study seeks to explore the impact a college professor's facial expression can have on their perceived personality. 25 students were shown 6 photographs exhibiting a variety of facial expressions and were asked to answer questions on agreeableness according to the Big Five Personality Test. A second group of students were shown the photograph rated either least or most agreeable by the initial group, and were asked to evaluate the image's perceived dominance. We are currently conducting t-test data analyses to uncover group differences between students' perceptions of dominance. This information can help teachers better understand how their facial expressions effect the learning environment.
- 4D4 **Daniel Bowes.** Wabash College, Sponsored by Neil Schmitzer-Torbert. **Relationship between Stress, Mindfulness and the use of Hippocampally-dependent Navigation Strategies.**
- The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of mindfulness and stress levels on spatial learning strategies. Participants were recruited using Amazon's mTurk program and from Wabash College, to complete the Calgary Symptoms of Stress (C-SOSI) and the Five-Facet Mindfulness (FFM) survey. Based on the C-COSI, participants with high or low stress levels were recruited to complete the four on eight radial maze task. Stress levels were found to have a significant effect on which learning strategy participants used, in that participants with high stress levels were less likely to use hippocampally-dependent learning strategies. However, while the C-SOSI scores were found to negatively correlate with FFM scores, there was no correlation between FFM scores and learning strategy.
- 5A1 **Megan D. Schott.** Ball State University, Sponsored by Thomas Holtgraves. **The Effect of Trauma Type on Posttraumatic Growth.**
- The negative effects of trauma have been well-documented, however the concept of growth from traumatic experiences has received less attention. Several studies have examined posttraumatic growth in specific populations, but none have sought to identify underlying correlates based on the type of trauma experienced. The current study aims to identify differences in posttraumatic growth as a function of trauma type from a diverse sample of individuals who have experienced trauma. Trauma types to be explored include single, unexpected direct traumas (type 1), and multiple, repeated or sustained traumas (type 2), in addition to attachment, identity, interdependence, achievement, and survival traumas. Posttraumatic growth factors to be assessed include relating to others, new possibilities, personal strength, spiritual change, and appreciation of life.
- 5A2 **Edward Fox, Emmanuel Flores, & Curtis Lewis.** Purdue University Calumet, Sponsored by Lori Petersen. **Social Media Influence on Recognition of Societal Figures.**
- In modern day society, the ease of social media use has encouraged many individuals to rely on sites such as twitter, Facebook, etc., as their main source of information to general news depending on what is top trending. This study attempts to verify the effects of social media news in the rising information gap between those who have an inclination to politics and those who do not, while also investigating the phenomenon referred to as the bandwagon effect that materializes due to popularity influence. Recent surveys have shown that American teenagers idolize fame over all other attributes, including intelligence or wealth. By investigating the ability of participants to correctly identify trending and non-trending influential figures in society, we expect those who use more conventional news sources and less time using social media will have a greater capability of recognizing figures across the spectrum, void of trending status.
- 5A3 **Carley Williams.** Indiana University Kokomo, Sponsored by Jeffery Batis. **Perception of Intelligence.**
- Previous studies found that individuals who are perceived as attractive are more likely to be perceived as intelligent by other and that individuals report their own positive characteristics as being higher than what they truly are. The two hypotheses to be evaluated in this study are a) those who are perceived as physically attractive are thought to have higher intelligence than those who are less attractive, and b) participants who rate themselves as being highly attractive will rate themselves as being above average intelligence. Participants completed a 27 question online survey and predicted the intelligence of 23 pictured individuals. Preliminary results suggested that there was no relationship between perceived attractiveness and intelligence. Results suggested a significant correlation $r = .308$ between self-ratings of attractiveness and intelligence. This study provided partial support for the tested hypotheses.

5A4 **Quentin Watson.** Wabash College, Sponsored by Karen Gunther. **An Examination of Cross-Modal Associations between Bitter Tastes and Low Pitches.**

Cross-modal associations, a synesthetic like experience, are not well understood by psychology. They are implicit associations between senses in nonsynesthetes (Crisinel & Spence, 2010). We attempted to replicate the association between bitter tastes and low pitches found in Crisinel & Spence (2010), while also looking at possible correlations between cross modal associations and taster status. Taster status refers to the increased intensity of the perception of bitter tastes in those with a mutation on the TAS2R gene. In addition, we used an improved intensity scale, the gLMS. Twenty- seven subjects from Wabash College participated in the study. The data show no correlation between any bitter tastant and low pitches ($r_{\text{chocolate}*\text{clarinet}(25)}=.307$, $p=.136$; $r_{\text{chocolate}*\text{trombone}(25)}=-.206$, $p=.321$; $r_{\text{coffee}*\text{clarinet}(25)}=.005$, $p=.983$; $r_{\text{coffee}*\text{trombone}(26)}=.125$, $p=.543$). We thus failed to replicate Crisinel and Spence (2010).

5B1 **Doroteja Rubez.** Earlham College, Sponsored by Beth Mechlin. **Attentional Control in Monolinguals and Multilinguals.**

Previous research has demonstrated the benefits of multilingualism on executive control, but not a lot of it focused on attentional control in particular. This study was conducted to investigate the effect of the color-word and auditory interference on the attentional control in monolinguals and multilinguals. Participants performed the Stroop task twice, once with audio interference and once without audio interference. The participants were then tested on their knowledge of the audio recording by taking a quiz. It was hypothesized that multilinguals would experience the Stroop effect to a smaller degree and have higher quiz scores than monolinguals. Data analysis showed that multilinguals were less prone to the Stroop effect, but no significant difference between the two groups was obtained regarding the quiz scores. The results indicate that multilinguals are better at overcoming cognitive conflict, but not necessarily better at processing under divided attention.

5B2 **Jason Wright.** Wabash College, Sponsored by Eric Olofson. **Measuring Theory of Mind Development in Preschool-Aged Children Using Self-Paced Slideshows.**

Developmental research often uses dwell time data as a measurement of visual processing. By using self-paced slideshows of a locations change task, dwell time data were recorded for each slide in order to determine which specific actions or parts of an action are focused upon by the participants. This was paired with the completion of a false-belief battery as a measure of participants' theory-of-mind development. The research aims to determine how children with a functional theory-of-mind process actions in order to form expectations of a specific outcome.

5B3 **Denisse Bastida.** Anderson University, Sponsored by Laura Stull. **Father Figure Involvement as a Predictor of Daughters' Self Esteem and Attachment Style.**

Research supports that quality father figure involvement plays a crucial role in the psychological well being of children. Unfortunately, the literature often downplays the importance of the relationship between father and daughter, especially compared to mother-daughter and father-son relationships. Accordingly, the purpose of this study is to examine the effect of a father figure involvement in daughters' self-esteem and attachment style. 172 participants from a small, Liberal Arts University in the Midwest completed the survey. Regression analyses indicated that father figure involvement predicted self-esteem of female participants, $R^2=.11$, $F(1,116)=13.85$, $p<.001$. Additionally, self-esteem predicted secure attachment style, $R^2=.33$, $F(2,111)=27.34$, $p<.001$. Both of the hypotheses of this study were supported: High levels of father figure involvement predicted high levels of daughters' self- esteem, and high levels of self-esteem predicted secure attachment style.

5B4 **Carly Fernandes, Dena Dunn, Hillary Sharp, & Chris Percifield.** Franklin College, Sponsored by Amy Bracken. **Majority vs. Minority: Measuring One's Willingness to Conform.**

The phenomenon of conformity often causes individuals to act in ways that are not congruent with their self-perceptions. The researchers focused on this notion in regards to morals. It was hypothesized that a strongly opinionated confederate, who sides with the minority opinion during discussion, would cause some participants to change their opinion from the majority to the minority about a morally-involved situation. Fifty-five participants read a fictional story about a murder and chose who they thought was responsible for the crime. Then, participants discussed their answers, and in some trials, a confederate took the minority opinion and tried to sway the members of the majority, therefore causing them to potentially change their moral decision. Data will be analyzed to determine if the hypothesis was supported.

5C1 **Matthew Gough.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Aimee Mark. **Emotional Infidelity in Romantic Relationships.**

A study done in 2004, by Becker Sagarin, Guadagno, Millevoi, Newcastle, indicated that sexual and emotional infidelity negatively affected relationship perception the most for women compared to men. Other research, by Shackelford, Buss, Bennett, 2002, indicated that relationship perception differs on gender (sexual and emotional infidelity). With only measuring emotional infidelity, the proposed study is expected to find cleaner results in relationship perception. Undergraduate participants are shown one of four scenarios of emotional infidelity such as cybersex, pornography, text messaging, feelings for someone else, and are told to imagine that their significant other performed one of these acts. A questionnaire measures participants' gender, emotions after the act, and if they would forgive their partner. Data collection is ongoing; it is expected that men will have more negative relationship perception than women, and that cybersex will have the greatest relationship perception.

5C2 **Karlie Mirabelli.** Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Assege Haile Mariam. **The Relationship Between Gender-Appropriate Traits and Social Functioning in Individuals with ADHD.**

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between gender-appropriate traits and social functioning in college students with ADHD. It is hypothesized that girls with ADHD will report less gender-appropriate traits and more impaired social functioning than boys with ADHD. However, boys with ADHD may display more gender-appropriate traits that meet societal expectations. College-aged participants will complete the following scales: The DSM-V ADHD symptom scale to assess ADHD symptoms, the NIH Toolbox Adult Social Relationships Scale and the Cambridge Friendship Questionnaire to assess social functioning. Results are expected to show a significant difference between girls and boys with ADHD based on gender-appropriate traits. The current study makes important contributions; framing ADHD within the gender-appropriateness theory is a novel concept. Also, finding a relationship between gender-appropriate traits and social functioning may have implications for intervention

5C3 **Austin L. Ross.** Drury University, Sponsored by Richard Schur. **Forcing Compliance: Police Training Perspectives and Responses to Use of Force.**

Recent deaths of unarmed persons of color at the hands of law enforcement officers have engaged both the public and mass media in discussions on the appropriateness of police conduct when physically engaged with the public. The 1985 decision of *Tennessee v. Garner* restricted the justifications when using lethal force to apprehend a fleeing suspect, but wrongful deaths still occur. The current study attempts to examine what impact, if any, police officer training has on their decision to use physical and/or lethal force on noncomplying suspects. A questionnaire was distributed to several law enforcement agencies in Southwest Missouri in order to measure officer perceptions of modern training programs and the use of physical force. Coinciding with the questionnaire, in-depth interviews with various law enforcement training and administrative personnel in the region were recorded and evaluated for qualitative and supplemental data. Results are analyzed and summarized.

5C4 **Branda Peebles & Grace Allred.** Indiana University East, Sponsored by Duane Lundy. **Beauty Beholders Vary: Song Rating Distributions of Professionals versus Nonprofessionals.**

To test how appraisers of aesthetics vary, professional critics and nonprofessionals rated 100 randomly selected songs. We predicted that professionals' ratings would tend to follow a near normal, mound-shaped distribution, whereas nonprofessionals would show less normal distributions combined with largely non-consensual ratings. We also predicted that nonprofessionals who were closest to normality would be more consensual with professionals' ratings. As predicted, professional critics' ratings of the 100 songs tended to follow a mound-shaped distribution, with most of the songs given moderate ratings and very few given extreme ratings. Nonprofessionals taken together also showed a mound-shaped distribution, but some individuals showed highly non-normal ones. Nonprofessionals were not consensual with critics, except for those with mound-shaped distributions, but nonprofessionals did tend to be consensual with each other. These results suggest that two different taste cultures exist.

5D1 **Samantha Scheidler.** Thomas More College, Sponsored by Maria McLean. **Dating and Objectification.**

This study investigated the relationship between objectification and personality traits in college students. Researchers were interested in how self-esteem, empathy, social desirability, gender, and sexual orientation related to objectifying thoughts and behaviors about the opposite sex, as well as how potential romantic partners are chosen. Participants were 79 college students aged 17 to 35 from Thomas More College. They took surveys about self-esteem, empathy, socially desirable responses, objectification of the opposite sex, and dating behaviors. They filled out demographics and selected 1 of 3 dating profiles of a member of the opposite sex. Men and women scored similarly on the objectification scale. There was no difference in objectification between heterosexual and non-heterosexual students. Men were more likely to select a physically objectifying profile than women. For both genders, those who scored high on objectification were more likely to select an objectifying profile.

5D2 **Joseph Poynter.** University of Indianapolis, Sponsored by Urska Dobersek. **Is the Relationship Between Types of Exercise and Self-Objectification Moderated by Gender?**

Previous research suggests that there is a positive relationship between exercise for appearance-related reasons and the levels of self-objectification. The purpose of this study was to investigate whether the relationship between type of exercise, motives of exercise, and self-objectification is moderated by gender. Sixty-one college-age students were recruited from the fitness center. The participants completed two self-developed questionnaires - demographic and exercise habits questionnaire, the Exercise Motivations Inventory-2, and the Self-Objectification Questionnaire. PROCESS macro was used to test the research question. One of the interaction effects was statistically significant suggesting that the relationship between the type of exercise and the levels of self-objectification was moderated by gender. Results suggest that women who engaged in aerobic exercise experiences higher self-objectification compared to individuals who engaged in aerobic and anaerobic exercises.

5D3 **Kayla Durham & Marissa Slavey.** Eastern Kentucky University, Sponsored by Richard Osbaldiston. **Is Harsh Parenting Style Related to Negative Child Behaviors?**

There are many factors that influence children's behaviors, and parenting style is certainly one of them. The purpose of this project was to answer the question "How strong is the relationship between harsh parenting style and children's behavior?" For this meta-analysis, we located ten studies that measured the strength of this relationship. The overall weighted average correlation between parenting style and child behaviors was $r = .12$. The set of studies allowed us to examine two moderator variables: 1) type of harsh parenting, including negative/strict parenting, parental coldness, and use of corporal punishment, and 2) type of negative behaviors, including depression, aggression, and antisocial behaviors. Although our findings showed relatively small effect sizes, they are typical for correlations between parenting style and child outcomes. Childhood behavior is influenced by many other factors in addition to parenting style.

5D4 **Miranda Camp.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Aimee Mark. **The Effects of Positive Thinking and Levels of Frustration Tolerance on Performance of a Frustrating Task.**

Have you ever thought if you were thinking positively how it could affect your performance on a task? This study looked at how positive thinking and peoples levels of frustration tolerance could influence task performance. Participants were randomly assigned to a positive video group or a no video group. Subjects completed a frustration tolerance survey, completed a maze, and completed a final survey. Data collection is currently in progress, however it is expected that people who see the video, will complete the maze at a faster time, and with fewer mistakes, than those who did not watch the video.

P01 **Bianca Vélez.** Thomas More College, Sponsored by Maria McLean. **Music and Memory.**

The study was conducted to assess the function of music genre on declarative memory tasks. Participants (N=88) completed a phonemic fluency task to assess semantic memory and a grid task to examine episodic memory using a source/item memory paradigm, under four background music conditions. The researcher hypothesized that (1) students in the classical, jazz, and new age music conditions would have greater item memory scores than those in the silence condition, (2) those listening to classical music would score higher in item and semantic memory, and (3) females would perform better in verbal fluency and item memory than males. Results showed that females listening to jazz scored higher on episodic memory, while males listening to new age music scored higher on these tasks. Females outperformed males on phonemic fluency tasks. Results suggest that benefits of music on memory in young adults may be mediated by type of music genre and gender.

P02 **Brianna Cooper & Tyler Barton.** Drury University, Sponsored by Robin Miller. **Impact of Music Preference and Emotion on Memory.**

The study reported here asks whether music, and different types of music affect one's memory. A total of 60 undergraduate students from a small, private Mid-western university compromised our sample We hypothesized that experimental groups who are exposed to music will perform better on a memory test than participants in a control group who are exposed to silence. We also hypothesized that when people listen to music that they have a higher personal preference for they will perform better on the memory recall test. The experimental groups we used were divided by music genre (non-lyrical rap, non-lyrical rock or non-lyrical classical). The music was played while the participants completed a memory recall task. This was followed by a preference assessment and emotion assessment of the music played during the test. Preliminary results support hypothesis two, suggesting that listening to music one has a person preference for aids in memory recall.

P03 **Robert W. Ackerman & Maria Hite.** Holy Cross College, Sponsored by Cosette Fox. **Shirt Color and the Perception of Others.**

Recent studies have focused on the way in which we perceive color in our day to day lives. The purpose of this study was to see the effect of shirt color on one person's perception of another. Extensive research has been carried out on the color red showing its effectiveness as a color of assertion and dominance. For the color black research has shown that it has been highly associated with the emotions of aggressiveness and irritability, while little research has been done on the color blue. In the study participants were asked to view two photographs of both a man and a woman wearing either a blue, black or red shirt; following their viewing of the photograph a survey based on the big five personalities test was completed by the participants. For the experiment data collection has been completed and statistical analysis is ongoing, but it will be completed by the time of the conference.

P04 **Amanda Hinton.** Hannibal-LaGrange University, Sponsored by Steven Voss. **Mental Health and GPA in College Students.**

This study wanted to evaluate if there was a correlation between a student's academic performance and their psychological wellbeing. Participants included 65 college students from a 4-year religious university and a community college. Each responded to a number of demographic questions including their self-reported GPA, their age and their year in school. Also, they were asked to complete two different tests, one that assessed their life satisfaction in the last week and the other being a depression scale. While there was no statistically significant correlation between the students' GPA and life satisfaction, there was an overall relationship between life satisfaction and depression

P05 Rocio A. Carlson. Purdue University Calumet, Sponsored by Lori A. Petersen. **Preferred Method of Treatment for Stress and Anxiety Among College Students.**

This study presents data on the current preferred method of treatment for stress and anxiety by college students that have been diagnosed or perceive themselves as having stress and anxiety. Previously the positive effects of complementary and alternative medication and the preference over conventional treatments have been studied, but not sufficiently with regard to stress and anxiety specifically. Data collection was performed through a questionnaire that was distributed to college students electronically on the survey websites MTurk and Qualtrics. It is hypothesized that preference for unconventional methods of treatment will not be limited to psychology or medical students. These results bring attention to current attitudes of college students towards alternative medication for the treatment of stress and anxiety, as well as the benefits of proper education and availability of resources for this group.

P06 EunChan Mo & April Reed. Ball State University, Sponsored by Serena Sungok Shim. **The Relations Among Achievement Goals and Students Classroom Engagement and Learning Behaviors.**

The purpose of the current study is to investigate the relationship among students' achievement goals and various indicators of engagement. The students attending a rural middle school in the Midwest self-reported their classroom engagement and learning behaviors (N= 139, 6th grade, 55% Female). Teachers provided ratings of individual students' engagement (positive and negative behavioral and emotional engagement). The correlation analyses indicated that high mastery goals were related to a positive pattern of self-reported and teacher rated engagement. Performance-approach and -avoidance goals were both related to higher challenge-avoidance and maladaptive learning strategies. In addition, performance-avoidance goals were related to higher academic worry. Possible explanations and educational implications are discussed.

P07 Cole Brayfield & April Reed. Ball State University, Sponsored by Serena Sungok Shim. **The Discrepancy Between Self report and Teacher Ratings of School Engagement: With Focus on Gender Differences.**

It is critical that teachers and students agree how engaged students are. Accurate appraisal of student engagement will provide useful feedback for both students and teachers to improve. Accordingly, the present study investigated the consistencies between students' self report and teacher ratings of classroom engagement. We assessed behavioral (i.e., working hard) and emotional engagement (i.e., enjoy learning) from 151 6th graders (Female 52%) attending a low SES rural middle school. Not surprisingly, a higher consistency was found in the ratings of behavioral engagement than emotional engagement. Interestingly, while the correlation between self-report and teacher rating of behavioral rating was significant for both boys and girls, the correlation for emotional engagement was significant only for girls. Potential reasons behind the gender difference and educational implication will be discussed.

P08 Seth W. Shaffer. Hannibal-LaGrange University, Sponsored by Steven Voss. **Parents, Children, ADD/ADHD, and Electronic Gaming: Differences in Parental Attitudes toward Electronic Gaming for Children with and without ADD/ADHD.**

The purpose of this study was to compare the amount of time parents allow their children to play electronic games, specifically between homes where there is an ADD/ADHD child and those homes where there is not an ADD/ADHD child. The hypothesis was that parents with ADD/ADHD children in the home will allow their children more time to play electronic games than those without ADD/ADHD children. A survey with demographic questions, questions regarding their children's ADD/ADHD diagnoses, and their children's game play-time was handed out to parents with children between the ages of 5 and 18. Homes where there was a diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder were omitted. Data is currently being collected and analyzed.

P09 Kody Johnson. Hannibal-LaGrange University, Sponsored by Steven Voss. **Parenting Stress and Coping Styles in Single Parent Households with a Child with ASD.**

Autism Spectrum Disorders are characterized by, difficulties with verbal and non-verbal communication, the development of relationships, and social interaction. As a result, individuals with ASD are at risk for bullying, difficulties in school and other issues compared to their typically developing peers. Parents may feel overwhelmed and stressed. Using the Q-sort methodology stressful situations and coping mechanisms were given to single mothers that have a child with ASD. A short survey was used to access other factors that could play a role in the choice of stressful events. Data is still currently being analyzed.

P10 Matthew Hardy. Hannibal-LaGrange University, Sponsored by Steven Voss. **Spiritual Leadership: A Study on Parental Roles in Spirituality and Psychological Well-being.**

The purpose of this research is to look at the relationship between spirituality, psychological well-being and spiritual leadership of parents. The subjects of this study are emerging adults, those who are 18 to 25 years of age, who regularly attended a Christian church as an adolescent. Respondents took surveys, testing their Christian spirituality, psychological well-being and were asked which of their parents have the characteristics of a spiritual leader as defined by this study. The goal of this study was to see if there is a significant difference in whether the mother and father, mother only, father only, or neither parents as spiritual leaders has any impact on spirituality or psychological well-being of the emerging adult. The results suggest that there is a significant difference in spirituality for those who had both a mother and father and mother only as spiritual leaders, compared to those who said neither fit the characteristics of a spiritual leader.

P11 **Nikolaus O. Martin.** University of Southern Indiana, Sponsored by Ashley Hall. **Stigmatization of the Wrongfully Convicted.**

The purpose of this study was to investigate how people stigmatize those who have been wrongfully convicted of a crime at one point in their lifetime. Participants read one of three case studies where the subject of that study could be innocent, guilty, or wrongfully convicted. After reading the study the participant filled out a five question questionnaire about the study they read. The questionnaire was used to determine how, depending on the alleged crime that the person in the study happened to commit, the person reading the study would stigmatize. The guilty group was used to determine a baseline for how people stigmatize someone who's committed a crime. The innocent group was used to determine how someone would stigmatize a person who was deemed innocent of a crime they didn't commit. The wrongfully convicted group was used to determine how someone would stigmatize a person who was wrongfully convicted of an alleged crime.

P12 **Marney Inboden & Emma Petersen.** Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Fayeza S. Ahmed. **Spirituality, Personality, and Attitudes towards the Elderly.**

As the Baby Boomer generation ages, elderly population interaction is bound to increase. Negative attitudes towards the elderly already exist, so it is important to study factors related to negative attitudes to minimize the occurrence of them. Our goal is to identify relationships between spirituality, personality (openness to experience), and attitudes toward the elderly. We will use the Daily Spiritual Experience scale to examine participant spirituality (Underwood, 2006), the HEXACO-PI-R 60pt to examine participant personality (Ashton & Lee, 2009), and the Age Group Evaluation and Description to examine participant perception of elderly people (Knox, Gekoski, and Kelly, 1995). We predict that the more spiritual a participant is, the fewer negative perceptions and attitudes the person will have towards elderly people. We additionally predict that the more open to experience a participant is, the fewer negative perceptions and attitudes the person will have towards elderly people.

P13 **Jaime León.** Thomas More College, Sponsored by Lawrence Boehm. **The Effects of Eyewitness Identification vs Earwitness Identification.**

Eyewitness identification plays a major role in the criminal justice system. In addition to this, the rise of earwitness identification is increasingly common and has begun to challenge eyewitness identification in terms of which is the most accurate form of identification. The goal of this experiment was to examine which of three groups--a visual lineup, an auditory lineup, or a visual-auditory lineup-- produced the most accurate result in identifying the culprit from a mock crime scene. Students from Thomas More College were recruited for the experiment, and were assessed in how confident they were in their choice of the suspect with a rating scale. It was hypothesized that the visual-auditory lineup would produce the most accurate identification.

P14 **Rio Henry & Rodney Holder.** Thomas More College, Sponsored by John Ernst. **Workplace Objectification and the Role of Power and Empathy.**

Our research investigated the relationship of power and empathy on leadership objectification behavior towards employees. Participants were asked to role-play as CEOs of a company and were primed to think about leadership from the point-of-view of employees (empathy prime) or from the point of view of shareholders (power prime) and asked to make a decision about whether to give permission to their employees to interview with a rival company. We believed that participants who were primed to emphasize shareholders' interests would be more likely to objectify employees than participants who were primed to emphasize employee interests. We also hypothesized that participants who were feeling more power would be less likely to grant employees permission, while participants who were feeling more empathy would be more likely to grant permission. Results show a significant correlation between empathy and objectification and a qualified effect of prime on objectification.

P15 **Gambill Toria & Verenchuk, Danil.** Eastern Kentucky University, Sponsored by Richard Osbaldiston. **The Relationship between Childhood Trauma and Criminal Behavior: A Meta-Analysis.**

Although there are many possible explanations for criminal behavior, how much of a role do childhood traumatic experiences play? The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between trauma during childhood and criminal behavior later in life. We located ten empirical studies that measured this relationship, and all of these studies used samples of people who were either currently incarcerated or recently released from prison. We computed the standardized mean difference (the effect size, or d) from data presented in each study for four different types of criminal behavior. Our results showed a strong relationship between childhood trauma and psychoticism ($d = 0.53$) and conduct problems ($d = 0.56$). Weaker relationships were found between trauma and general criminal behavior ($d = 0.36$) and substance abuse ($d = 0.14$). Based on these results, we conclude that childhood trauma is a significant predictor of criminal behavior later in life.

P16 **Wentao Wang & Steve Sparks.** University of Cincinnati, Sponsored by Stacie Furst-Holloway. **Validation of a New Pre-Employment Evaluation: The Sparks Test.**

The purpose of this research study is to report findings relating to the validation of a new pre-employment test: The Sparks Test. This test includes a series of questions designed to assess the degree to which respondents possess personality traits associated with greater job performance. Respondents were assigned to one of three conditions: (1) those who asked to respond truthfully to each item, (2) those asked to respond as it applying to a job, and (3) those asked to respond as an "ideal employee." It is hypothesized that there will be differences between different groups, suggesting The Sparks Test may be useful in categorizing types of prospective employees. Results will be reported, along with implications for practice and research.

P17 **Jordyn A. Grimes.** Earlham College, Sponsored by Rachael Reavis. **Your Goal is Better Than Mine: Performance, Motivation, and Effort.**

Goal setting has many benefits in the academic and physical domains. Researchers have found that setting certain types of goals can increase intrinsic motivation and performance. Little research has been done on the effect of self-selected versus assigned goals. Participants from an undergraduate college completed the WASI-II block task and either set their own goal, were assigned a goal by the researcher, or had no goal (control). They answered questions about intrinsic motivation and effort throughout the task. Results indicated that those in the assigned group had significantly higher performance than those in the self-selected group. Intrinsic motivation and effort also increased throughout the task for all participants. This suggests that being assigned a goal could potentially challenge students to perform better in an academic context.

P18 **Erica D. Hedrick & Lindsey Bryant.** University of Indianapolis, Sponsored by Urska Dobersek. **Jealousy, Life Satisfaction and Marital Status Among College Students.**

The purpose of this study was to examine the differences relationship between, individuals who are married/committed relationship ($n = 53$) and individuals who are not married/committed relationship ($n = 43$) on jealousy, marital status and life satisfaction among college students. Ninety-six participants ($M = 20.51$, $SD = 3.07$) completed a demographic questionnaire, the Multidimensional Jealousy Scale, and Satisfaction with Life scale. T-test revealed that individuals who are not married/in a committed relationship ($M = 2.4$, $SD = 1.18$) scored higher on cognitive jealousy compared to individuals who are married/in a committed relationship ($M = 1.77$, $SD = 0.62$), $t(60.40) = 3.48$, $p = .001$. There were no statistical differences between the two groups on emotional and behavioral jealousy and satisfaction with life. Future research is warranted to investigate underlying mechanisms that play role in close relationships and life satisfaction.

P19 **Emily Duffle & Jameson Klein.** Eastern Illinois University, Sponsored by Daniele Nardi. **An Eye-Tracking Approach to Studying the Body-Specificity Hypothesis.**

Research suggests that an individual's ability to act upon an environment directly affects their judgments and perception. In this study, we will investigate whether the handedness of a participant influences their perception of stimuli presented on their right or left visual field. To test this, a slide with neutral stimuli, an alien species called "Fribbles", will be presented in the middle of the screen, along with two "spaceships" on the right and left side. Each Fribble is associated with a positive or negative characteristic. Participants will be asked to select which spaceship they would place each Fribble. We expect participants to put the Fribble with a positive characteristic in the spaceship on their dominant side. Additionally, an eye tracking device will be used to record visual attention, as measured by fixation number and duration. We expect fixations to be significantly longer on the spaceship of their dominant side when the Fribble has a positive characteristic.

P20 **Taylor Anderson, Lei Wang, & Amy Siegal.** University of Indianapolis, Sponsored by Urska Dobersek. **Self-compassion Mediates Sociocultural Attitudes and Self-objectification.**

Consumption of media that emphasizes physical standards and ideals of beauty as well as sexual attractiveness is associated with an increased likelihood to self-objectify, which can further lead to mental-health issues. The present study explored whether self-compassion mediates the relationship between sociocultural attitudes and self-objectification. Eighty-one participants ($M = 25.61$, $SD = 10.75$) completed a demographic questionnaire, Self-Objectification Questionnaire, Sociocultural Attitude Towards Appearance Questionnaire, and Self-Compassion Scale. The relationship between Pressures, Internalization - TV/magazines and Comparison, and Awareness of the SocioCultural subscales and self-objectification was mediated by the self-compassion construct. Given the prevalence of appearance-related messages in modern media, these data support fostering self-compassion as a means of reducing negative effects of sociocultural experiences such as magazine consumption on self-objectification.

P21 **Mason Radabaugh & April Reed.** Ball State University, Sponsored by Serena Sungok Shim. **Gender Differences and the Relation Between Causal Attribution and Theories of Intelligence.**

In the current study, 139 6th grade students attending a Rural Midwestern middle school reported their theories of intelligence (belief whether human intelligence is innate and fixed) and their maladaptive attribution tendencies (subjectively construed reasons for failure). We examined the gender difference as well as correlations among these variables. Boys tend to have a higher attribution to luck compared to girls. No other gender difference was significant. As predicted by the literature, the belief that intelligence is innate and fixed was positively correlated to low intelligence attribution for failure (e.g., I did poorly because "I am not smart"). Interestingly though, this belief was also related to task-difficulty attribution.

- P22 **Alexandra Myers.** University of Cincinnati, Sponsored by Stacie Furst-Holloway. **Error Message: Effects of Doing a Task Over on Engagement.**
Task engagement is an important concept in any setting, especially work or education. People need to feel motivated and interested in order to finish their task, and do it well. The purpose of this study is to observe the effects a stressful situation has on engagement. We have participants work on math problems for about fifteen minutes in a room (i.e. Room 1). When they finish, an error message pops up stating that all data was lost. We then ask the participant to take the task again on a different computer in Room 2. At the end of the second set of math problems, we ask them survey questions to determine engagement levels, as well as the subfactors of engagement (i.e. absorption, dedication, and vigor). Our data shows Room 1 and Room 2 differences for all four factors ($p < .05$), suggesting that completing a previously finished task again depletes individual task engagement. Results will be discussed along with limitations and directions for future research.
- P23 **Samantha Bielanski, Jordan Matthews, & Chungdhak Sherpa.** Earlham College, Sponsored by Beth Mechlin. **Stressing Thanks: Expressing Gratitude Daily for 2 weeks Does Not Reduce Stress.**
Participants used an iPhone app to record things they were grateful for or things that happened to them everyday for 2 weeks. Both before and after the 2-week period participants self-reported well-being and had blood pressure measured during rest and stress. Gratitude did not affect subjective well-being or physiological measures.
- P24 **Madison G. Giles.** Franklin College, Sponsored by Jamie Bromley. **Honesty-Humility Personality Test Construction.**
The trait honesty-humility is becoming increasingly important to study because the trait does not fit into any of the Big Five traits and is viewed as an independent, sixth trait. Researchers by Krømer and Winter (2008) and Varnali and Toker (2015) inferred that one's honesty-humility presentation of self online could differ from face-to-face contact. The researcher created the Giles Honesty-Humility Inventory (GHHI) to measure honesty-humility in comparison to the HEXACO-PI-R and presentation of self online. Results yielded low internal consistency, $\alpha = 0.29$; however, results indicated that the GHHI had high test-retest validity, $r(23) = 0.72$, $p < 0.01$, and that there is a correlation between one's reported honesty-humility and their perception of the honesty-humility of others online. In addition, the results indicated that there may be a discrepancy between one's honesty-humility online and their honesty-humility in the real world.
- P25 **Isabelle Russell.** Indiana University, Sponsored by Linda Smith. **What Infants Hear and How it Affects What They Say.**
Infants live in a world that is rich with sound. Arguably, at least some of what infants hear is human speech. How much speech are infants exposed to in the first year of life? How much of that speech is directed at the infant? How often do infants vocalize, and is there any relationship between the speech that infants hear and when they vocalize? Are these findings unique to infants in the west or are they true for infants in other cultures as well? In this study, we begin to answer these questions by capturing the early natural auditory environments using unobtrusive head-cameras worn by infants at home. We compare data from infants in the United States with data from infants in India. 10 1-12 month old infants from each country contributed to this data. Infants from the two samples were age-matched to each other. Preliminary results indicate that although the amount of speech around infants remain the same, child-directed speech increases with age, as do infants' own vocalizations.

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