

ASPS 2015: Schedule and Abstracts

Morning Talk Sessions

9:30 AM
214

Relationships between Personalities of Female Collegiate Golf and Tennis Players and the Personalities of their Respective Coaches

Stephanie Valero, Michaela Skaggs, & Michaela Gray
University of Central Arkansas
Jennifer Brinegar

The present study aims to promote self-awareness in athletes and coaches, to inquire about what produces successful coach-athlete relationships, and to determine if there is any truth to current ideas about coaches, athletes, and their personalities. Our hypothesis that the personalities of female collegiate golf and tennis athletes will correlate significantly with the personalities of their respective coaches was not supported. Although our sample was too modest to show anything significant, the results of our study did suggest correlations between sport, personality type, and self-rated coachability. According to the data, the tennis players were mostly one personality type and rated themselves more consistently with their coaches, while the golf players varied more in personality and overrated themselves, compared with the ratings of their coach.

9:30 AM
223

The Effects of Eyes and Gender on Perception of Trust and Emotion

Stephany Parham
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

This study examined the differences between male and female students' perception of emotions based on the expression communicated through only the eyes. This study explores questions such as: which gender perceive emotion more accurately and if perception of trust is affected by the particular emotions chosen for the scenarios. Participants received a black and white picture of a particular emotion: happy, depressed, or scarred. Then participants were asked to identify the specific emotion and their self-observing time limit. A Likert scale was used to identify characteristics pertaining to the explicit emotion they received. Scores were analyzed with a two-way Analysis of Variance for the characteristic of each emotion, and a Chi-Square test for the perceived emotion and self-observing time.

9:30 AM
224

The Effect of Parental Involvement and Child Gender on Perceptions of the Child's Athletic Involvement

Cassandra Morris
Harding University

Kenneth Hobby

This study examined the scenario gender and scenario parent involvement on the respondent perception of athletic involvement. This study analyzed the parental and athletic involvement of the respondent. The hypothesis of the study was that the respondent parental involvement and athletic involvement would have a significant effect on their perception of the scenario and the child in the scenarios athletic involvement. Participants (N=90) were given surveys that contained a gender specific scenario, questions about the scenario, and personal demographic survey. The results from the study were analyzed by using a two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). Keywords: Parental involvement, athletic involvement, child gender

9:30 AM
225

Gender Differences in Detection of Hostile and Benevolent Sexism

Brynn Davis & Alexandra Raymond-Schmidt
Hendrix College
Jennifer Penner

We hypothesized that women's experiences with sexism may lead them to detect more subtle, "benevolent" sexism than men do. We therefore investigated whether men and women exhibit differences in how they detect the two forms of sexism, hostile sexism (HS) and benevolent sexism (BS). In an online survey, we provided undergraduates with scenarios of male-female interactions displaying hostile, benevolent or neutral encounters. Then, participants were asked to gauge how sexist the interaction was toward the woman. We predict that women, compared to men, will be more likely to detect sexism and that the difference will be exaggerated for encounters depicting benevolent sexism. These findings would suggest that women hold broader definitions of sexism than do men.

9:45 AM
214

The Effect of Materialistic Objects and Respondent Gender on Perception of Happiness

Alea Sweeting
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

This study examined the effect of materialistic objects and respondent gender on perception of happiness. The study explored inquiries pertaining to respondent gender and how material objects affect the mood or emotion from one state to another. The study's hypothesis is 1) Shopping on suppressed emotions is unhealthy, 2) Shopping is a stress reliever from the negative stimuli 3) Females are more prone to shop when suppressing a stimuli than males. 4) Also, females would more likely shop for clothing, whereas males would shop for electronics. My findings did not support my hypothesis, and there was no significance in my research.

9:45 AM
223

The Relation of Introversion, Extraversion, and Student-Instructor Rapport

Jacob Plunk, Michelle Pingel, Madeleine Parrish, & Sean Rast
University of Central Arkansas
Bill Lammers

Several factors exist in measuring student-instructor rapport, or the relationship between a student and their instructor. Little to no research exists on the relation between introversion/extraversion and student-

instructor rapport. Our hypothesis was that introversion and extraversion will have a strong effect on student-instructor rapport, especially if the student and instructor exhibit similar personality types (introversion, extraversion). We administered an online survey to undergraduate psychology students addressing the following: whether the participant was introverted or extraverted, what kind of instructor traits the student participant seen as “ideal”, and general questions regarding student-instructor rapport. We will be analyzing the correlation between introversion and extraversion and student-instructor rapport, including if similar personality characteristics between the student and instructor predicts a stronger relationship.

9:45 AM
224

Expected Student-Teacher Rapport Before Entering the Classroom

Kaitlyn Carr, Brigette Caruthers, & Alleshia Fritz
University of Central Arkansas
Bill Lammers

Research shows that positive or negative rapport/reputation can influence relationships with students and instructors. Online reputations can influence impressions formed on the first day. The purpose was to assess how reputation affects expected student-instructor rapport before entering the classroom. We hypothesize that students presented with a positive instructor profile will then be more likely to develop positive rapport with the instructor than students presented with a negative profile. An online study included volunteers from the UCA Psychology Department. Providing the last digit of their student ID determined whether they received a positive or negative RateMyProfessors.com hypothetical profile. Participants answered questions based on a modified SIRS, consisting of questions rating expected rapport. Results will be reported at a later date.

9:45 AM
225

The Effect of Professor's Sexual Orientation on Expected Student-Teacher Rapport

Kirsten Tully, Erika Ware, & Pharon Williams
University of Central Arkansas
Bill Lammers

In previous research, student-instructor rapport and instructor’s sexual orientation have been observed, but we have added a new variable: student’s sexual orientation. We thought that the student’s sexual orientation would affect the way that the student would appear to build rapport with either a homosexual or heterosexual professor. The participants were randomly assigned to one of four conditions with a different hypothetical instructor in each condition. After being given these conditions, the participants rated the likelihood of establishing rapport with that instructor by answering nine questions. We expected that students would report higher rapport when their sexual orientation coincides with the orientation of the professor. We will analyze and report the results after we have gathered all of our data.

10:00 AM
214

First Impressions on the First Day of Class

Brooklyn Brinkley, Sarah Bingham, Regan Harris, & Taylor Jackson
university of central akranzas
Bill Lammers

We examined student/instructor rapport by manipulating structure and enthusiasm of a professor on the first day of a hypothetical class. During an extensive literature search, it was found that first impressions could be formed as quickly as 39 milliseconds, setting the tone for the semester. The hypothesis states that the more enthusiastic and structured a professor's class and syllabus are on the first day; the more likely students will have expected good rapport with the professor. Participants will complete an online study where each student will read one of four scenarios that vary in structure and enthusiasm. The responses will be analyzed to conclude whether structure and enthusiasm have an expected effect on student/instructor rapport.

10:00 AM
223

Masculinity and Femininity: Gendered Traits and Student-Instructor Rapport

Trevor Sharpe, Dallas Smith, & Jared Stephen
University of Central Arkansas
Bill Lammers

A relationship between gender and ease of building student-instructor rapport is being investigated. Research has shown student-instructor rapport to impact student academic performance. If gender based personality traits impact how easily one builds student-instructor rapport, further inquiry could be made into which personality traits in instructors maximize academic performance in students. Participants in an online survey read traits relating to either a masculine or feminine hypothetical instructor. They then completed a set of questions that assessed their own level of masculinity/femininity. A two-factor ANOVA will be used to determine whether students' gender traits relate to their rapport with the hypothetical instructor, to discover if there is an interaction with the instructor's gender traits.

10:00 AM
224

Relationship Between Ratemyprofessors.com Ratings and Student-Instructor Rapport

Colton McCance, Adrienne Orozco, & Solanda Nelson
University of Central Arkansas
Bill Lammers

The development of student-instructor rapport has the possibility of being influenced by ratings found on ratemyprofessors.com. Online ratings provide users with the information needed to create preconceptions, which in turn creates pre-developed stances toward their instructor. These pre-conceptions are often hard to shake and often influence relationships before they have begun. Therefore, ratemyprofessors.com ratings could be thought to work as a predictor for the level of rapport able to be formed between student and instructor. The study will utilize an online survey, through which participants will sign up through the SONA system. We will be assessing professors from the spring 2015 semester at the University of Central Arkansas, analyzing the relationship between ratemyprofessors.com ratings and measured levels of rapport.

10:00 AM
225

Effects of Nonverbal Factors on Students' Perceptions of Instructor Credibility: Instructor's Attire and Race

Devin Lephère, Levi Logan, & Rowanne Osmun
University of Central Arkansas
Bill Lammers

This study examines student perceptions of instructor competency and legitimacy as a function of the instructor's race and attire. Participants were randomly assigned to one of six conditions. Each condition consisted of a manipulated professor description using certain racial cues and attire descriptions. Professor competency and legitimacy were measured on two Likert-type scales. It is hypothesized that formal professional attire will score higher than casual attire. It is also hypothesized African-Americans will score lower on all dimensions compared to Caucasians and Asian-Americans, similar to past research.

10:15 AM
214

Freshmen Student-Instructor Rapport

Nathan Jones, Kameron Lovelace, & Zach Lunk
University of Central Arkansas
Bill Lammers

The biological sex of both students and professors is believed to have an effect on the rapport that occurs in college classrooms. In past studies, results have shown that majority of freshmen male students were as likely to engage in rapport with male professors as with female professors, while female freshmen were more likely to engage in rapport with female professors than with males. We expect to receive similar results in the current study. Both male and female students were asked to respond to questions concerning rapport after reading a description of either a hypothetical male or female professor selected randomly. The data were collected concerning interactions between male students-male professors, male students-female professors, female students-female-professors, and female students-male professors.

10:15 AM
223

Perception of the Transgender Community Among College Students

Kelsey L. Allen, Dorothy P. Mason, & Allyson J. Newton
University of Central Arkansas
Jennifer Brinegar

The purpose of our study was to explore perceptions of the transgender community among college students. Our hypothesis stated that students of minority races would perceive the transgender community more negatively than white students. Though our hypothesis was not supported, we did find information that will help us further explore the perception of the transgender community among other populations. We found that if students know someone who identifies as transgender, they are more likely to perceive the trans community negatively, but we had hoped to get a larger sample of students before making these conclusions. It is possible that an uneven sample caused this result.

10:15 AM
224

Transphobia Awareness at UCA

Haylie Hart, Lauren Brown, & Nic Page
University of Central Arkansas
Jennifer Brinegar

The purpose of our study was to examine if labels of Transgender or Non-Transgender affected ratings of attractiveness of models. We developed our own instrument using photos of models from Google Images and developed our own questions for participants to answer. Although our hypothesis was not supported by the data, we found a significant difference between the models that were mislabeled. Participants rated

transgendered models as less attractive than their nontransgendered counterparts. This finding suggests that people are good at recognizing transgendered individuals regardless of labels and it impacted their ratings.

10:15 AM
225

Implicit Attitude Among Students

Lauran Golden, Jewel Coleman, Jonathan Ward, & Brittany Nelson
University of Central Arkansas

The purpose of this study is to evaluate any relationship between students' hometown population size and implicit attitudes. This study focuses on the predictable relationship between students' hometowns and implicit attitudes toward race. Sampling both Caucasian and Black students, we hypothesize that students from towns with lower populations would be more likely to have stronger implicit attitudes than students who came from towns with higher populations. Using the Implicit Attitudes Test (IAT, Greenwald, McGhee, Sherry, & Schwartz, 1998), we rationalize that students from larger cities would be more exposed to multiple races than those from smaller cities. Data did not support our hypothesis, however sampled populations were predominantly white. Limitations include small sample sizes and a limited range of populations.

10:45 AM
214

The Effects of Modeled Communication on Sexual Health Intentions

Katey Gillispie
Hendrix College
Lindsay Kennedy

The current study examined the impact of modeled sexual communication on behavioral intentions using the theory of planned behavior and measures of emotions. We hypothesized that participants exposed to emotionally expressive sexual dialogue would demonstrate significantly higher intentions to engage in sexual protective behaviors compared to participants exposed to non-emotionally expressive dialogue or the control. Participants were randomly assigned to listen to an audio recording that contained an emotional sexual dialog, a non-emotional sexual dialogue, or a control discussion about course schedules. Preliminary analyses show that condition significantly predicted participant behavioral intentions to engage in sexual communication with their romantic partners. These findings suggest that including emotional content in sex-oriented health programs would be beneficial.

10:45 AM
223

A Farewell to Kindness, Humanity, and Gratitude: Gender Differences in the Pursuit of Vengeance after Emotional and Physical Wrongdoings

Ellen Moncrief
Hendrix College
Dr. Templeton

The current research investigated gender differences on likeliness to pursue vengeance after the experience of emotional and physical wrongdoings. Contrary to the hypotheses, the findings suggest that men and women are both more likely to pursue vengeance after experiencing a physical wrongdoing than after experiencing an emotional wrongdoing, men are more likely to perceive an act of vengeance against an emotional wrongdoing as more justified than are women, and women perceived the emotional wrongdoings as more severe than did men. The finding that men perceived an act of vengeance following an emotional

wrongdoing as more justified but women perceived the emotional wrongdoings as more severe could imply that men are more accepting of vengeance as a viable response to wrongdoings.

10:45 AM
224

Predictors of Unhealthy Weight Control Behavior, Binging, and Dieting in Young Women

Anna Jolliff
Hendrix College
Lindsay Kennedy

This study examined the extent to which preoccupation with weight and dieting (PPWD) of participants' mothers and friends predicted participants' own dieting behavior. Two studies were conducted. In both studies, all participants were female and ages 18-25. Project 1 Results. Objectified body consciousness (OBC) significantly predicted the use of HWCBs and UWCBs, chronic dieting, and binge eating. PPWD predicted the use of unhealthy weight control behaviors (UWCBs), chronic dieting, and binge eating, but it did not predict the use of healthy weight control behaviors (HWCBs). Project 2 Results. Friends' PPWD predicted the use of UWCBs, chronic dieting, and binge eating, but mothers' PPWD did not. Negative affect predicted use of UWCBs and binge eating, but not dieting or HWCBs.

10:45 AM
225

Sales, Marketing, and Price Preferences

Abigail Gorham, Jessica Nichols, & Sierra Stamps
University of Central Arkansas
Shawn Charlton

The current study is an extension of Grewal, Monroe, and Krishnan's, (1998) study of the effect of price on consumer behavior. The objective of the study was to investigate how price (low, high, sale) influences perception of shopping outcome. The sale price in our study was a reflection of the high price of a given item marked down to the low price for that same item. We hypothesized that participants would be more pleased with their product and purchase when they are given a sale price, even though the sale price and the low price offered the same end result. This was predicted because, regardless of price, a perceived bargain is preferred.

11:00 AM
214

Music's Effect on Shopping Behavior

Hannah Rigsbee, Haley Younker, & Zack Sanders
University of Central Arkansas
Shawn Charlton

Morrison, Dubelaar, and Oppewal (2010) found that music and its volume can affect one's decision making while shopping. This study expanded on this research by examining different types of music's effect on shopping behavior and decision making. Each participant was assigned to one of three conditions of background music (elevator, Billboard Top 40, white noise) and given a hypothetical birthday party shopping scenario. The survey presented three categories (party supplies, snacks, drinks) with 15 items each to choose from. Participants selected 5 items from each category. The researchers hypothesized that participants who listened to Billboard Top 40 music would spend more time and money during the shopping survey than those who listened to elevator music and white noise.

11:00 AM
223

Stress on Performance

Jean-Neka Black, LeAnne Massanelli, & Tina Tate-Stoecker
University of Central Arkansas
Shawn Charlton

Stress has an effect on our cognitive, physical, and psychological well-being (Elfering, Grebner, and Boillat, 2013). This study tested the effect of time awareness on mathematical performance. In addition, the study tested the effect of nature images versus busy city images on math performance. Participants were randomly assigned to four groups: (1) nature with timer, (2) nature without timer, (3) busy city image with timer, and (4) busy city image without timer. It is hypothesized that the busy city image and timer group will perform lower on math problems than all of the other groups in the study.

11:00 AM
224

Influence of Threat Salience and Media on Psychological Conservatism

Madeline McGhee, Calli Morrison, & Caleb Stovall
University of Central Arkansas
Shawn Charlton

This study examined threat salience and its effect on political mindset. Previous research has shown that threat salience causes a conservative shift in cognition (Nail, McGregor, Drinkwater, Steele, & Thompson, 2009). We extended this research by examining the effect of threat from the state. Participants read articles relevant to current events in the media, specifically looting and police militarization, to induce threat. We used dispositional and personality measurements to measure psychological conservatism. We hypothesize that the looting article will cause an increase in psychological conservatism, while the police militarization article will cause a decrease in psychological conservatism.

11:00 AM
225

Political Extremists Are More Similiar Than You Think: Influence of Political Extremism on Cognitive Thinking Styles

Ivana Ilic, Nikki Phillips, & Lee White
University of Central Arkansas
Shawn Charlton

Most decisions are the product of collaborative thinking-styles influenced by social dynamics, yet the majority of people believe that their decision-making is strictly governed by logical and analytical processes. Psychologists have identified two mental processes: system 1 (intuitive) and system 2 (deliberative). In recent studies, researchers found that social dynamics, such as political affiliation, can influence the type of system used during decision-making (Brandt, Evans, & Crawford, 2014). In our study, participants completed a political orientation survey, followed by a political priming article, based on survey results. We then tested the system of processing participants used by administering a cognitive reflection test. We expect political extremists to use more effortless processing and yet still be over-confident in their cognitive abilities.

11:15 AM
214

Cognitive Reflection and Understanding Nature/Nurture Influences in Human and Non-Human Animals

Rachel Knight & Amber Flick
University of Louisiana at Monroe
Kilian Garvey

In this study the three item Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT) was used to explore individual differences in attributing nature or nurture in explaining behavioral differences in dogs/cats, boys/girls, roosters/hens, men/women, and humans in general. The CRT is a widely used test of heuristics-and-biases judgments, believed to indicate differences in preference of using the System 1 (heuristic) or System 2 (analytic) cognitive processes. Four t tests were carried out on six different nature/nurture measures. In 20 of 24 outcomes, correctly answering the CRT resulted in significantly lower attributions of nurture. The remaining four outcomes were marginally significant in the same direction. Results indicate that a more reflective cognitive style produces more objective assessments of behavioral differences.

11:15 AM
223

The Effect of Cheating on Romantic Jealousy

Jessica Tuttle, Paige Bly, & Shelby Watts
University of Central Arkansas
Jennifer Brinegar

The purpose of our study was to examine the effects of cheating on the level of romantic jealousy of students at the University of Central Arkansas using the Multidimensional Jealousy Scale (Pfeiffer & Wong, 1989). Although our hypothesis that cheating would create an increase in jealousy was not supported by the data; we were surprised by the opposite effects revealed in our results. The findings show that if an individual has cheated in a past or current romantically exclusive relationship, then the individual may find these behaviors to be more acceptable rather than having an increased level of jealousy towards his or her current or future partner. The results of our study provided insight into a reason why some individuals may feel less jealous towards their romantic partner.

11:15 AM
224

The Effects of Academic Subject on Perceived Academic Achievement

Anna Green & Melissa Rooney
Hendrix College

For decades women have been stereotyped as being mathematically inferior to men. Many researchers have studied this gender bias and concluded that people generally associate men with higher mathematical abilities. We hypothesized that gender stereotypes play a role in perceived academic achievement, causing people to apply those gender stereotypes when asked to rate the academic achievement of male and female students. Because women have been negatively stereotyped to do poorly in mathematics, we decided to look at women's perceived academic achievement as compared to men's perceived academic achievement. We specifically wanted to look at perceived academic achievement in mathematics where the strong negative stereotype towards women exists, as well as in English where no known negative stereotype towards women exists. We predicted that women would be perceived to do more poorly in mathematics than would men, but that women would be perceived to do equally as well as men in English. We found that overall, subject type did not have an effect on perceived academic achievement.

11:15 AM
225

The Effect of Phone Use Frequency and Chapel Time on Perception of Chapel Experience

Forrest Parker
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

This study focused on the effects of a scenario frequency of cell phone use and the time of day on participants' perception of a religious service at Harding University known as "Chapel". Each participant was randomly given one of three scenarios based on how much of the time the cell phone was used in the scenario: (a) most, (b) some, and (c) rarely. They were also asked which of the two chapel times they attended: 9:00 AM or 10:00 AM. The participants then answered Likert scale questions in order to record their perceptions of the scenario chapel experience. Chapel time, $F(1, 95) = 8.065$, $p = .006$, scenario frequency of phone use, $F(2, 95) = 7.969$, $p = .001$, and the Chapel Time \times Scenario Frequency interaction, $F(2, 95) = 7.725$, $p = .001$, were all found to be significant at the $\alpha = .01$ level, and there was a very apparent negative association between cell phone use and chapel experience.

Lunch Poster Sessions

11:45 AM
Ballroom

What I Wish I Hadn't Done: The Effect of Action, Inaction, and Counterfactual Thinking on Derived Meaning

Laura Hildebrand
Hendrix College
Lindsay Kennedy

Although Kray et al. (2010) found that counterfactual reflection on a life turning point generates more meaning than direct reflection, previous research on regret (Gilovich & Medvec, 1994) suggests that the type of turning point (action versus inaction) may influence the effectiveness of counterfactual reflection on the amount of meaning and regret derived. In the present research, those who reflected on an action derived more meaning and less regret than those who reflected on an inaction. However, I was unable to replicate the effects of Kray et al. (2010): there was no difference in the amount of meaning and regret derived between counterfactual and direct conditions. Finally, there was no interaction between type of event and type of reflection.

11:45 AM
Ballroom

Financial Dependence Among Undergraduates Enrolled at Southern Arkansas University

Susan Chambers & Rebecca Beasley
Southern Arkansas University
Deborah Wilson

This study examines the extent to which undergraduate students are financially dependent upon a parent/guardian/or other adult. A survey was completed using a convenience sample (N = 121) of undergraduate students attending Southern Arkansas University (SAU). Overall, 70.2% of the students (only 13.2% were freshmen) receive some financial support. Most college students are receiving some financial support from a parent/guardian/or other adult. However, 58.7% receive money only for living expenses and no financial help on college expenses themselves such as books, supplies, tuition and/or fees. The researchers found that 83.5% do think it important to be financially independent, however 57% think parent/guardian/or other adult should provide financial support through college.

11:45 AM
Ballroom

Perception of the Transgender Community Among College Students

Dorothy P. Mason, Kelsey L. Allen, & Allyson J. Newton
University of Central Arkansas
Jennifer Brinegar

The purpose of our study was to explore perceptions of the transgender community among college students. Our hypothesis stated that students of minority races would perceive the transgender community more negatively than white students. Though our hypothesis was not supported, we did find information that will help us further explore the perception of the transgender community among other populations. We found that if students know someone who identifies as transgender, they are more likely to perceive the trans community negatively, but we had hoped to get a larger sample of students before making these conclusions. It is possible that an uneven sample caused this result.

11:45 AM
Ballroom

Implicit Attitudes Among Students

Lauran Golden, Jewel Coleman, Jonathan Ward, & Brittany Nelson
University of Central Arkansas

The purpose of this study is to evaluate any relationship between students' hometown population size and implicit attitudes. This study focuses on the predictable relationship between students' hometowns and implicit attitudes toward race. Sampling both Caucasian and Black students, we hypothesize that students from towns with lower populations would be more likely to have stronger implicit attitudes than students who came from towns with higher populations. Using the Implicit Attitudes Test (IAT, Greenwald, McGhee, Sherry, & Schwartz, 1998), we rationalize that students from larger cities would be more exposed to multiple races than those from smaller cities. Data did not support our hypothesis, however sampled populations were predominantly white. Limitations include small sample sizes and a limited range of populations.

11:45 AM
Ballroom

Transphobia/Awareness at UCA

Lauren Brown, Haylie Hart, & Nic Page
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Jennifer Brinegar

The purpose of our study was to examine if labels of Transgender or Non-Transgender affected ratings of attractiveness of models. We developed our own instrument using photos of models from Google images and developed our own questions for participants to answer. Although our hypothesis was not supported by the data, we found a significant difference between the models that were mislabeled. Participants rated transgendered models as less attractive than their nontransgendered counterparts. This finding suggests that people are good at recognizing transgendered individuals regardless of labels and it impacted their ratings.

11:45 AM
Ballroom

Similarity of Personality Traits Among Collegiate Coaches and Respective Female Athletes

Stephanie Gonzalez, Michaela Gray, & Michaela Skaggs
University of Central Arkansas
Jennifer Brinegar

The purpose of our study was to evaluate the personality traits of female student athletes in the golf (N= 7) and tennis (N= 7) team and their respective coaches at the University of Central Arkansas. Personality traits were measured by using the Troutwine Athletic Profile (TAP) assessment, developed on 1988 by Robert Troutwine. A short survey was given to participants in order to measure the coach-athlete relationship, teammates' relationship, and athletes' coachability. In tennis, personality traits did not significantly differ, while the golf team's personality traits differed for the most part. Further findings in the study concluded that golf female athletes overrated themselves as coachable, while tennis athletes rated themselves as coachable as their coaches rated them.

11:45 AM
Ballroom

The Effects of Cheating on Jealousy

Jessica Tuttle, Paige Bly, & Shelby Watts
University of Central Arkansas
Jennifer Brinegar

The purpose of our study was to examine the effects of cheating on the level of romantic jealousy of students at the University of Central Arkansas using the Although our hypothesis that cheating would create an increase in jealousy was not supported by the data; we were surprised by the opposite effects revealed in our results. The findings show that if an individual has cheated in a past or current romantically exclusive relationship, then the individual may find these behaviors to be more acceptable rather than having an increased level of jealousy towards his or her current or future partner. The results of our study provided insight into a reason why some individuals may feel less jealous towards their romantic partner.

11:45 AM
Ballroom

Title IX Protection for the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender College Students

Taylor Labit & Seth Gilleran
Southern Arkansas University
Deborah Wilson

Harassment against sexual minorities on the college campus is an under researched topic. With recent Title IX mandates by the Obama administration, universities were charged with insuring a discrimination free environment. The purpose of this quantitative study is to explore the prevalence of sexual harassment and sexual assault against the LGBT students enrolled at Southern Arkansas University (SAU). The researchers will compare the survey results to determine if sexual harassment and assault rates are different among LGBT students compared with non LGBT students. Results will be used to assist the SAU Title IX committee in making improvements to the Title IX infrastructure so that LGBT students are better served.

11:45:00 AM
Ballroom

Toward a Novel Treatment to Prevent Stress-Induced Anxiety and Depression

David Dobry & Michelle Huynh
Hendrix College
Sara Taylor

Chronic stress is a risk factor for the development and perpetuation of psychiatric disorders, such as anxiety and depression. Research shows this relationship may be mediated by the kappa opioid receptor (KOR) system and glial cells. The current research aims to determine whether administration of a KOR antagonist prior to chronic stress can prevent the development of anxiety- and depression-like behaviors and related glucocorticoid levels in rats. We will also measure activation levels of microglia; immune cells of the brain which respond to chronic stress. At this symposium, we will present a literature review and our research design. Relevance to a novel treatment of anxiety and depression as well as advancement in knowledge of microglial cell function will be discussed.

11:45 AM
Ballroom

Correlations of Adult Attachment and Religious Orientation

Esther L. Grabow, Sarah McConnell, & Heather Budden
Louisiana Tech University
Tony Young

The purpose of this study is to evaluate how religious orientation and adult attachment experiences in close relationships are correlated among college students. Data was collected from 295 college students. Correlation coefficients were computed among the religious orientation scales and the avoidant-secure attachment styles with mother, father, partner, and best friend figures. The Bonferroni approach was used to control for Type I error across the twenty one correlations. The results of the correlation analysis show that 10 of the 21 correlations were found to be statistically significant. Attachment styles across different types of relationships tend to be moderately correlated and the results also show a moderate correlation between extrinsic and quest religious orientations.

11:45 AM
Ballroom

Face Off! A Study of Facial Recognition and Gender Stereotyping

Kristina Ray, Lindsey Bridges, & Valerie Tyler
Lyon College

Jennifer Daniels

For this study we wanted to determine how individuals viewed certain characteristics (physical features, recreational activities, and occupations) and whether or not they classified them as masculine, feminine, or gender neutral. We also wanted to ascertain how these classifications affected the participant's attitudes towards others and if their personal degree of masculinity or femininity had any effect on those opinions. We were interested in determining if individuals who adhere to gender stereotypical behavior are more likely to form perceptions based on those gender roles.

11:45:00 AM

Ballroom

Can Anxiety levels be an effective indicator of sleep hygiene scores in women?

Clifton Adamson, Brendan Clower, Lillian Orr, Rebekah Redus, & Joseph Yoder

University of Arkansas at Little Rock

David Mastin

Sleep Hygiene consists of elements of an individual's environment and behaviors that may impact the overall quality and quantity of their sleep. This research used a sub-sample of 39 females from a larger study and compared their anxiety level in relation to their overall Sleep Hygiene Index (SHI) score. Question 8 of the SHI was used as a determinant for the categories Low Anxiety and High Anxiety. As hypothesized, results indicated significant differences between the two groups and the relationship with their correlating SHI total score. These findings indicate correlation with a person's anxiety and their overall sleep hygiene that may have serious implications resulting in daytime sleepiness.

11:45 AM

Ballroom

Life Expectancy and Beauty Pageants: Regional Differences in Life History Theory

Rachel Knight & Amber Flick

University of Louisiana at Monroe

Kilian Garvey

In this study we examined a variety of demographic differences of all 50 states to predict number of beauty pageants (BPs). Lower life expectancy, according to the Life History Theory, speeds up mating behavior by "presenting" females at an earlier age. While all measures were strongly correlated with number of BPs per 100K population (p 's between .001 and .006), a multiple regression analysis found that death related measures (life expectancy and infant mortality) explained 73.2% of the variance ($R^2 = .536$, $F(1,48)=46.02$, $p<.001$) in number of BPs. The hypothesis presented here is that BPs are de facto investments in increasing daughters chances of marrying well and marrying earlier which would have benefits in poor and dangerous regions of the country.

11:45 AM

Ballroom

Sleep, Connectedness, and Life Adjustment

Wadzie Chikungwa

Hendrix College

Dr Jennifer Peszka

High stress is related to negative health and psychological outcomes. A number of factors have been shown to reduce these effects (e.g. good sleep and social connectedness). This study focuses on a specific type of stress, existential anxiety, which is the fear of death or of living a meaningless life. Data examining existential anxiety, perceived stress, job satisfaction, sleep habits, and social connectedness were collected from 21 Hendrix college alumni (who graduated 2 years ago) as part of a longitudinal study. We predict that participants with high existential anxiety will report higher perceived stress and lower job satisfaction compared to participants with low existential anxiety and that social connectedness and good sleep may buffer some of these effects.

11:45 AM
Ballroom

Group Dynamics: How Status Influences the Perception of In-group Transgressors

Chloe Showalter, Leslie Wade Zorwick, Katie Arnold, & Kate Westerfield
Hendrix College

Abrams, Randsley, & Travaglino (2013) found a double standard in participants' judgments about soccer team ingroup and outgroup members who engaged in transgressive or compliant behaviors. Additionally, transgressive ingroup soccer team captains were rewarded a higher bonus than transgressive ingroup soccer team members in a bonus allocation task. We studied how group member status and type of confrontation affect conflict perception. We examined the effect of group member status ("group member" or "group leader") and confrontation type (manipulated by either describing a harsh or mild confrontation) on ratings of group member likeability, self-other overlap between participants and group members, social exclusion of both the confronter and the member who made a mistake, justification of the confrontation, and assignments of blame.

11:45 AM
Ballroom

Caffeine and Ethanol: A Slippery Slope to Risky Behavior or Media Sensationalism?

Alex McIntyre & Tyler Ratliff
Hendrix College
Sara Taylor

Caffeine and alcohol are two of the most widely abused psychoactive drugs available in the world. Concurrent consumption of alcohol and caffeine is commonly seen in young adults, who are most likely to binge drink. Consumption of caffeine along with alcohol has been shown to make an individual three times as likely to binge drink compared to those who do not mix the two. This research project will examine the interactions between caffeine and ethanol on ethanol consumption, risk assessment, and learning and memory. At this symposium, a review of the literature and research design will be presented.

12:30 PM
Ballroom

Better Late Than Never: The Effect of Self-Efficacy and Stress on Procrastination

Nikki Essary, Halley Watson, Dylan Drum, & Rachel Stevens
Lyon College
Jennifer Daniels

We have all been in the position to wanting to put off a task that seemed like too much effort. In this study, we wanted to examine the reasons why some people are more likely to put off academic work than others. Specifically we examined, procrastination, which is a voluntary, irrational postponement of an intended course of action despite the knowledge that this delay will cause negative effects for the individual (Simpson & Pychyl, 2009), and its relationship to self-efficacy, individual belief in the capability to perform a specific task (Bandura, 1982). We concluded that stress plays a major role in procrastination. Additionally, we discovered that one of the biggest stress-inducing thought processes is “fear of imperfect work.”

12:30 PM
Ballroom

Life History Theory: United States Peace Index Predicts Unmarried Teen Pregnancies

Amber Flick & Rachel Knight
University of Louisiana at Monroe
Kilian Garvey

Life history theory predicts that when organisms are faced with higher environmental threats leading to lower life expectancies they will adjust their behaviors in order to reach developmental goals earlier. In this study demographic and environmental characteristics of all 50 states were analyzed in an attempt to understand regional differences in frequency of unplanned pregnancy among unmarried teen-agers. Seven variables (life expectancy, infant mortality, maternal mortality, murders, gun murders, pathogen prevalence, and state peace index) were included in correlational and multiple regression analyses of teen pregnancy. While all were strongly correlated (between $r = .48$ and $.804$) only the state peace index predictor mattered, explaining 64.6% of the variance ($R^2 = .646$, $F(1,48) = 87.53$, $p < .001$).

12:30 PM
Ballroom

Gaming as an antidepressant

Cory Williams
University of Louisiana at Monroe
J.A Palmer

It was hypothesized that success in videogame competition could improve the mood state of individuals. Thirty-three University of Louisiana at Monroe Students were given psychological questionnaires before and after they played a video game, Street Fighter 4, on an Xbox 360. The questionnaires included the General Self-Efficacy Scale and the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) split into two halves, one answered before gaming and the other answered after gaming. A repeated measures analysis of covariance was conducted with gaming outcome as the independent variable, CES-D scores as the dependent variable, and General Self-efficacy score as a covariate. It was found that winners reported a significant reduction in (CES-D) depression symptoms compared to losers ($p < .05$).

12:30 PM
Ballroom

Anxiety In College Students

Summer Miransa
Arkansas Tech University

Anxiety and emotions of people are important qualities and aspects of life. A questionnaire was designed to study this anxiety and relaxation within college students. The questionnaire measured the happiness and anxiety among certain age groups, class rank, and race. Research is underway but it is expected to find that college students in higher class rank have higher anxiety levels.

12:30 PM
Ballroom

Foraging Behavior of White-tailed Deer with Regard to Lunar Phase

Megan Mervish & Jeff Bramlett
University of Central Arkansas
Jennifer Brinegar

While much investigation has been conducted on the physiology of white-tailed deer, research pertaining to their foraging behavior in pertinence to moon phase is incoherent (as cited in Henke, 1997). Lashley et al. (1997) suggest that as threat increases for white-tailed deer, they will adjust their behavior in an evolutionary sense. The watchful behavior of this species is influenced by varying amounts of light, and should be least prevalent during well-lit times such as full moons. Prugh (2013) suggests that perhaps this diminished level of alertness in more luminous conditions is attributable to the fact that hunters can be spotted with less effort (as cited by Lashley et al., 2014). We recorded the foraging behavior of white-tailed deer across a full lunar cycle, showing support for this largely anecdotal claim.

12:30 PM
Ballroom

Individual Differences in Cognitive Style and Ontological Worldviews

John Brooks
University of Louisiana at Monroe
Kilian Garvey

Performance on the Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT), a three-item task made up of straightforward arithmetic questions, was introduced to explain individual differences in preference of using the System 1 (heuristic) or System 2 (analytic) cognitive processes. 131 subjects completed the CRT and a ten question measure of belief in Biblical Creationism. Four t-tests were carried out on the three CRT questions and a split high-low performance (0/1 correct vs 2/3 correct), all were highly significant (p 's = .001, .005, .013, and .001). We believe this reveals an underlying cognitive mechanism involved in acceptance of statements like "The Earth is less than 10,000 years old" and "Every living animal is a direct descendent of the passengers on Noah's ark."

12:30 PM
Ballroom

The Impact of Multiple Bottle Conditions on the Consumption of Quinine in Rats

Jarod Robert & Brandon Cable
Arkansas State University

It is known that consumption of nicotine solutions by rats is sensitive to levels of availability, with greater availability producing greater consumption. It remains unclear whether this effect is due to environmental availability alone or in conjunction with post-oral effects of nicotine. To shed light on this issue, we tested the impact of availability on consumption of quinine solutions. We compared levels of

consumption of a quinine solution (0.02 g/L) presented in a two bottle versus a four bottle choice arrangement. Preliminary results indicate that, as expected, rats consumed little quinine solution in the two bottle arrangement. Clear individual differences emerged in the four bottle arrangement indicating availability as a strong factor in rats' voluntary consumption of bitter tasting fluids.

12:30 PM
Ballroom

Impact of Self-Talk and Self-Evaluation on Body Image Satisfaction

Camille B. Pearce, Hanna Oliveaux, & Olivia Travis
University of Louisiana at Monroe
Janelle R. McDaniel

Research suggests that positive self-talk and higher self-esteem leads to more positive body satisfaction within females. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of self-talk and self-evaluation on female's body satisfaction. The experiment contained four groups (n=79); the first group was asked to write a prompt on their positive body or physical attributes, the second group on their positive personality traits, the third group on their negative body or physical attributes, and the fourth group on their negative personality traits. After answering the prompts, the participants filled out a three surveys related to self-esteem, body image satisfaction, and happiness.

12:30 PM
Ballroom

The Relationship Between Birth Order, Personality, Control, and Achievement

Whitney Gifford, Courtney Haisty, & Rachel Swanson
Arkansas Tech University
David Ward

Alfred Adler (1964) was one of the first to study birth order theory to understand how family affects outcomes associated with birth order (as cited by Horner, P., Andrade, F., Delva, J., Grogan-Kaylor, A., Castillo, M. 1998). While some research suggests that there is a relationship between birth order and the two personality traits: achievement and interpersonal orientation (Falbo, T., 1981), the present research study suggests a relationship between two Big 5 personality traits: openness and agreeableness. Eighty-six participants were gathered and completed a short survey to determine their birth order, personality traits, locus of control, and need for achievement. The results show that openness and need for achievement were marginally significant.

12:30 PM
Ballroom

Systems of Moral Functioning

Stephen D. Berry
Arkansas State University
Wayne W. Wilkinson

The purpose of this study is to create a scale to indicate what function morality fulfills in a person's life. It is theorized that morality can serve five functions of fulfillment: purpose, obligation, agenda, advocacy, and survival. A person's higher scores in certain functions would indicate their individual system of moral functioning. Likewise, a collective system could be found within a group or society. Literature within moral

philosophy and previous psychological research were used to create the 77 original items for possible inclusion in the final scale. Data from undergraduate respondents will help determine the content and structure of the final scale. Possibilities for future validation studies will be discussed as well.

12:30 PM
Ballroom

Hands Up, Don't Shoot: Disparities in Physical Violence with Respect to Race and Gender

Grace Dostart & Iman Belk
Hendrix College
Sara B Taylor

The recent events at Ferguson and the prevalence of sexual violence against women exemplify a history of dehumanization for both African Americans and women. Thus, we hypothesized that justification of physical violence towards criminal suspects was dependent on gender and/or race. Participants completed a survey in which they were randomly assigned to one of four vignettes that depicted a black or white male or female committing a petty theft and a police officer apprehending the suspect using unnecessary force. The participants were then asked to what extent they sympathized with the suspect and felt that the physical violence was justified. This study may reveal implicit prejudices in the judicial system that have a powerful, negative effect on the American population.

12:30 PM
Ballroom

Cognitive Style and "Belief" in Global Warming Political Orientation: Rationals Accept the Science

Diego Gomez & Kilian Garvey
University of Louisiana at Monroe
Kilian Garvey

Belief in Anthropogenic Global Warming (AGW) was explored with the Rational Experiential Inventory (REI). Variations in responses to three AGW questions (are humans causing AGW, are you concerned about AGW, and is it possible to reduce the effect of AGW) were accounted for by individual differences for preferences for either Rational or Experiential thinking and the Engagement and Ability subscales. All 18 t tests (six REI scores x three AGW questions) carried out were highly significant; acceptance of AGW was consistently characterized by rational, and especially rational engagement, scores while denial of AGW was consistency characterized by experiential, and especially experiential ability, scores. Results suggest that AGW is more likely to be accepted by a rational style that enjoys complexity.

12:30 PM
Ballroom

Cognitive Reflection and Fear Perception: An exploration of aversion to ambiguous stimuli

Dawa Sherpa Lama
University of Monroe Louisiana
Kilian James Garvey

In this study the three item Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT) was used to explore individual differences in fear. The Fear Perception Index (FPI) and its three subscales (alienation, FPI-A: basic natural aversions, FPI-NA; and deviance, FPI-D) taps aversion to a variety of non-lethal but commonly anxiety provoking stimuli. 15 of 16 t-tests carried out (three CRT questions and a split high-low performance: 0/1 correct vs

2/3 correct and the FPI, FPI-A, FPI-NA, and FPI-D), were significant (p 's between .05 and .001). While the FPI is composed of anxiety provoking but non dangerous stimuli, we believe that the predictive value of the CRT is in revealing the depth to which subjects are willing to reflect producing a reduction of fear reactions.

12:30 PM
Ballroom

The Relationship Between Restrained Eating and Eating Disorder Diagnosis Explained Through Self Criticism, Emotional Reactivity, Impulsivity, and Mindfulness

Hanna Sprute & Jennifer Veilleux
University of Arkansas

Literature supports restrained eating as a risk factor for later eating disorder diagnoses. Restrained eating is also linked to increased self-criticism, emotional reactivity, impulsivity, and decreased mindfulness. Our study evaluated internalized self-criticism, emotional reactivity, impulsivity, and mindfulness as mediators between restrained eating and eating disorder diagnosis in a sample of 768 Mechanical Turk Workers of which 177 met criteria for an eating disorder. We found that the already strong relationship between restrained eating and eating disorder diagnosis was partially mediated through mindfulness and emotional reactivity but not through internalized self-criticism or impulsivity. The results of this study could be helpful in informing future intervention approaches to treating eating disorders by implementing mindfulness techniques and targeting emotional reactivity in patients.

12:30 PM
Ballroom

Evaluations of Gay Men Based on Preferred Role in Anal Sex

Justin Roberts
Arkansas State University
Wayne Wilkinson

Anal sex is the archetypal sexual behavior of gay men. Throughout history gay men have been differentially evaluated based on their preferred sexual role; specifically, "bottom" men have been perceived more negatively compared to "tops". The present study used a 3 (sexual role: bottom, top, or versatile) x 2 (participant gender) x 2 (participant region: South or Midwest) design. The sample consisted of 470 heterosexual undergraduates who completed a survey that described a gay male target who had one anal sex role preference. Participants then rated the target on three 7-point bipolar scales (Negativity/Positivity; Weak/Strong; and Submissive/Dynamic). Results showed all three independent variables significantly impacted participants' ratings of the targets.

12:30 PM
Ballroom

The Effects of Diet and Exercise on Working Memory Performance in Long-Evans Rats

Sheritta R. Phillips, John J. MacDonnchadh, & Richard J. Bloomer
University of Memphis
Helen J. K. Sable

Both diet and exercise impact performance on working memory tasks. Specifically, diets high in saturated fat (e.g., Western diet) have a negative impact while natural-based diets (e.g., Daniel Fast diet) have a

positive impact on working memory performance. The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of these types of diets along with weekly exercise versus no exercise in a rodent model. Working memory was assessed via an operant delayed spatial alternation (DSA) task with 0, 10, 20, and 40 second delays between trials. Results indicated that both the Daniel fast diet and weekly exercise improved working memory performance with the best performance occurring in rats who received these two treatments in combination.

12:30 PM
Ballroom

Memory for Distraction: Superficial Processing in Younger and Older Adults

Jasmine Welch-Beardsley & Jessica Himes
Hendrix College
Ruthann Thomas

The present study investigates the level at which younger and older adults process distracting information. Participants viewed a series of pictures superimposed with distracting words and indicated when two identical pictures appeared. Participants were then given a recognition test for the distracting words. Participants were presented with those same words and new words and then asked to indicate whether each word was old or new. To investigate the level at which participants processed distractions, we varied the similarity between the old and new words (e.g., similar in appearance, similar in meaning, or unrelated). Words that were similar to the distraction in appearance were most likely to be falsely recognized by younger and older adults, suggesting superficial processing of distracting information.

12:30 PM
Ballroom

Perception of Success

Maggie Beshears
Lyon College
Jennifer Daniels

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between the types of clothing that students wear and their perceptions of success. Both clothing that a person wears and perception of success were variables in this study. The participants were asked to observe pictures of different types of clothing and rate that person's success. The participants' success was determined based on questionnaire surveys. The participants were asked to report their typical everyday attire and the attire that they wore for specific events. Participants were also asked to report their perception of their own success. The hypothesis was that people who typically dress in more professional attire are perceived by themselves and others as more successful.

Afternoon Talk Sessions

1:00 PM

214

The Effect of Parenting Styles and Respondent Gender on Perceptions of Adjustments

Alise Heavrin

Harding University

Kenneth Hobby

This study examined the effect of parenting styles and respondent gender on perceptions of adjustment. After reading one of three scenarios about a teenager's home life targeting one of three parenting styles (permissive, authoritarian, authoritative), respondents (N=87) answered 3 Likert scale questions, a background information survey and a Parental Authority Questionnaire (Buri, J. R., 1991). The main hypothesis was females would have higher positive adjustment scores on authoritative parenting, males would have higher adjustment scores in authoritarian parenting, and both genders would have low adjustment scores for permissive parenting. A two-way ANOVA showed significance in Scenario Parenting style [$F(2,81)=4.429, p=.015$]. Further analysis into the individual questions showed significance in Scenario parenting for the emotional and educational questions.

1:00 PM

223

The Effects of Scenario Trauma, Participant Gender, and Participant Self-esteem on Participant Perception of Scenario Future Success

Samuel F. Acuff

Harding University

Kenneth Hobby

Society has become increasingly aware of trauma and its effect on the individual; trauma can even effect the successful productivity of the individual. The factors that affect one's success can be broken down into three components: self-perception, motivation, and perception of control. Self-perception can further be divided into self-esteem and self-efficacy. Self-esteem in particular has been found to have a highly significant effect on one's future success. These factors influence one's success in areas such as academics, future career, interpersonal relationships, and marriage. Trauma, specifically child abuse and maltreatment, can have an effect on these factors, potentially causing one's future success to decline. Gender has also been found to have minor effects on how one deals with trauma, as well as one's perception of future success. The results of this study supported that trauma affects perception of future success. It was also found that trauma affects self-esteem. Future implications for research are given. Keywords: trauma, child abuse, self-esteem, success, gender

1:00 PM

224

Instructor's Dress and Rapport

Stephanie Turner, Caleb Taylor, & Sarah Trotter

University of Central Arkansas

Bill Lammers

Prior studies show that dress impacts perceptions. Studies show that certain characteristics are attributed with dress. Other studies indicate that professional dress are seen as more credible and competent. Casually dressed instructors are seen as likable and sociable. Our goal of this study is to see how instructor dress impacts rapport in the classroom. Our participants are UCA students recruited from various Psychology classes. Participants are shown three different clothing options and under each clothing option there is a series of questions relating to rapport. Participants are asked rate on a likert type scale how likely each characteristic fits the picture. It is hypothesized that a specific type of dress will be seen as more favorable in establishing rapport.

1:00 PM
225

The Impact of Relationships on Work-School Conflict

Madison C. Huey
Arkansas State University
Wayne Wilkinson

The purpose of this study will be to investigate a facilitator of work-school conflict (WSC). Specifically, the impact of relationship satisfaction as an influencer on work-school conflict will be analyzed. A survey will be distributed to employed college students. Previous research has indicated that the work-school relationship has been impacted by job characteristics, and it has also been established that relationship satisfaction is a predictor of well-being and happiness. With that in mind, the impact of relationship satisfaction on the WSC experienced by the ever-stressed college student is a beneficial route to explore in providing information and a gateway to potential resources for this population.

1:15 PM
214

The Effect of Scenario Birth Order and Respondent Gender on Perceptions of Success

Brittany Hendricks
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

This study examined the perceptions of college students regarding the effect of scenario birth order on success. The research examined the oldest, middle, youngest, and only child birth positions. Participants (N=119) were given a scenario, Likert scale questions, and a demographic survey. Although many studies have been conducted on birth order characteristics, there is still considerable debate on the matter. The purpose of the study was to explore how a child's birth order can affect their success. Scores were analyzed with a two-way ANOVA. The main hypothesis was not supported since the overall success score was not significant at the $p = .05$ level. However, significance was shown on the relationship success question and among different personality traits.

1:15 PM
223

Twitter Use and Instructor Rapport

Mollie Henager, Bethany Henderson, & Molly Jones
University of Central Arkansas
Bill Lammers

Previous research shows correlations between Twitter use and student learning, and student learning and instructor rapport, but no prior research studies the relationship between Twitter use as an instructional tool and student instructor rapport. Our hypothesis is that instructors who use Twitter as supplemental

instructional tool will have more positive relationships with their students than instructors who do not. The participants were presented with one of two classroom scenarios and subsequent surveys: one classroom using Twitter, and one not. Our participants came from a pool of undergraduate students from the University of Central Arkansas Psychology department through the UCA SONA system. We will compare the rapport ratings between the two methods of instruction.

1:15 PM
224

The Effect of Parenting Style and Respondent Thinker/Feeler on Perception of Depression and Respondent Depression

Monica Palmore
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

In this study I will explore the effects of parenting style and respondent thinker/feeler as determinants of scenario perception of depression and respondent depression by asking college students their opinions on question pertaining to depression based on 3 randomly assigned scenarios. These scenarios include the three different parenting styles, permissive, authoritarian, and authoritative. Finally I will have them fill out the Parental Authority Questionnaire and have the answer depression related questions about themselves as to see the effects of respondent experienced parenting style and respondent depression. The results indicate that scenario parenting style and respondent thinker/feeler did not have a significant effect on perceived depression, [F(2,93)=.243, p>.05]. Therefore, the hypothesis was rejected.

1:15 PM
225

Reducing the Stigma of Schizophrenia One Brush Stroke at a Time

Maggie Beshears
Lyon College
Jennifer Daniels

One of the most critical disorders that an individual can be diagnosed with is schizophrenia. Schizophrenia is a serious mental disorder that can negatively impact an individual's life if the disorder is not kept under control. However, the stigma of schizophrenia can cause much more harm to an individual rather than the disorder. People who suffer from schizophrenia are considered to be crazy, dangerous, or psychotic. These labels are more than likely going to be inaccurate, which makes people more cautious of an individual with a severe mental disorder. The purpose of this study is to change the way people view schizophrenia by presenting a series of paintings. The participants will be presented with eight paintings and asked a series of survey questions. This study will reduce stigmatization of people who suffer from schizophrenia.

1:30 PM
214

The Effects of Statement of Test Difficulty and Respondent Gender on Test Performance

Sean Doherty
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

This study examined the test performance of male students (N = 48) and female students (N = 50) and the effects of a statement on participants about test difficulty. Each participant received a test with a statement describing the difficulty of the test they were about to take; the test was followed by Likert scale questions in order to measure their perception of test difficulty and test performance. Scores were analyzed with a

two-way analysis of variance for effects of statement of test difficulty and respondent gender. Significant results were not found in main effects of statement of test difficulty or respondent gender.

1:30 PM
223

Religion and Happiness: A Counterintuitive Finding

Amber Flick & Rachel Knight
University of Louisiana at Monroe
Kilian Garvey

Many studies have found positive correlations between religiousness and happiness, typically seen as proof of a beneficial effect of religion. However, these studies use subjective self-reports like “how satisfied are you with your life?” and “does your life have meaning?” which do not necessarily address happiness directly. In this study we explored state by state differences in economic, social, and physical well-being to account for variance in three measures of religiosity (beliefs, activities, and church attendance). Contrary to previous research the results of this study (correlational and multiple regression) show that higher regional measures of religiosity are characterized lower quality of life: greater health problems, higher poverty rates, higher murder rates, lower life expectancy, and lower objective measures of happiness.

1:30 PM
224

The Effect of Hours of Sleep and Gender on Perceptions of Concentration

Huan Chen
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

This study examines the effect of respondent gender, scenario gender, and hours of sleep on how college students concentrate in their classes every day in order to find correlations between hours of sleep and concentration levels. Participants were given surveys with a concentration test, a scenario, questions about the scenario, and questions concerning the participants. Three different scenarios were given randomly to 86 participants. Results were examined using two two-way analysis of variances (ANOVA) with 2 respondent genders, and 3 scenarios indicating different amounts of hours of sleep, and actual reported hours of sleep. The study hypothesized that the hours of sleep respondents get every night has an effect on how concentrated they are in their next day activities.

1:30 PM
225

Vicarious Perceived Perspective Taking

Jericka Battle
Hendrix

Perspective taking has been found to increase liking, empathy, and foster social bonds by increasing self-other overlap (Galinsky, Ku, & Wang, 2008). Additionally, perceived perspective taking, the feeling that someone is seeing things from your point of view, yields these same benefits (Goldstein, Vezich, & Shapiro, 2014). The present research expanded on these findings by studying how receiving perspective taking information from another person affects decision making. This research manipulated the reviews that participants read about a professor, which were positive or negative and did or did not include information about successful perspective taking, to assess the effect of vicarious perceived perspective taking on creating feelings of empathy, similarity, identification and positive overall impressions.

1:45 PM
214

Moral Sensitivity and “Belief” in Global Warming: Inclusiveness leads to Acceptance of Atmospheric Science

Cory Williams
University of Louisiana at Monroe
Killian Garvey

Belief in Anthropogenic Global Warming (AGW) was explored with the Moral Foundations Questionnaire (MFQ). Variations in responses to three AGW questions (are humans causing AGW, are you concerned about AGW, and is it possible to reduce the effect of AGW) were accounted for by inclusive versus exclusive moral sensitivity; that is, higher inclusive moral sensitivity scores were characteristic of AGW acceptance. All 24 t tests (eight MFQ scores x three AGW questions) carried out were highly significant; acceptance of AGW was consistently characterized by a worldview that others (outside of one’s kin group) mattered. We believe that a more inclusive worldview will be more likely to consider the role that they might be playing and how it affects others.

1:45 PM
223

The Effect of Perceived Debt and Respondent Gender on Student Engagement

Timothy Davis
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

This study sought to examine the relationship respondent gender and perceived financial debt had on student engagement. Participants were given one of two scenarios in which the simulation indicated debt as an issue or no debt present. Participants were then asked to rate the scenarios on how engaged the student would be. Engagement was measured using a variety of constructs, including academic performance, motivation, social involvement, and overall involvement on campus. A two-way analysis of variance was then conducted to determine if debt and gender affected student engagement. Results and implications of the study are discussed.

1:45 PM
224

The Effect of Attractiveness on Advertisement

Amber Medrano & Tim Owen
University of Arkansas at Monticello
Richard Clubb

The present study examines the effect of attractiveness on advertisement. Advertisers often attempt to sell their product by using attractive men and women. The present study is designed to determine whether individuals prefer to be sold items by “attractive people” as opposed to “unattractive people”. In addition, the study examines the relationship between attractiveness and memory for the product. It is predicted that individuals will remember more about a product associated with an attractive individual. In addition, participants will be more likely to buy an item advertised by the attractive individuals. Keywords: attractiveness, memory, advertising

1:45 PM
225

The Effect of Scenario Anxiety and Respondent Self-Esteem on Perceptions of Self-Esteem

Deborah Craig
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

The purpose of this study was to examine the perceptions of college students about self-esteem in relation to an individual's reported level of anxiety. Participants (N = 231) were given one of two surveys involving a college student with anxiety. The surveys differed only on the level of anxiety that the individual was reported to have. Participants were then asked to rate their perception of the individual's self-esteem and complete the RSES to determine their level of self-esteem. A significant main effect was found for scenario anxiety on perceptions of self-esteem [$F(1, 117) = 13.612, p < .05$]. A significant interaction effect was found between scenario anxiety and respondent self-esteem on perceptions of self-esteem [$F(1, 117) = 5.513, p < .05$].

2:15 PM
214

Cognitive Reflection and Morality: Type 2 Thinking Predicts Restricted Moral Sensitivity

John Brooks
University of Louisiana at Monroe
Kilian Garvey

In this study the three item Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT) was used to explore individual differences in extending (EMS) or restricting moral sensitivity (RMS) as measured by the Moral Foundations Questionnaire (MFQ). The CRT is a widely used test of heuristics-and-biases judgments, believed to indicate differences in preference of using the System 1 (heuristic) or System 2 (analytic) cognitive processes. Four t tests were carried out on 8 different MFQ measures of EMS and RMS (4 each). While only 1 of 16 EMS tests were significant, 15 of 16 RMS tests were; all of them indicating that incorrect CRT responses were associated with a narrower moral worldview, suggesting that cognitive reflection is required for greater moral sensitivity.

2:15 PM
223

Effects of Reflection on Happiness

Ashley Clayborn & Madison Dealing
Hendrix College
Jennifer Penner

Previous research has shown the negative effects of rumination on anxiety and depression. However, the effects of reflection on positive emotions have not been as comprehensively explored. We hypothesize that reflection perpetuates happiness by making positive emotions more salient. Participants were recruited to take an online survey where they were exposed to positive media in order to induce happiness. They were then assigned to a reflection or distraction task before they completed questions regarding their emotional states. We predict that participants who reflect, compared to those who are distracted, will score higher on happiness and life satisfaction but lower on stress. These findings would suggest that reflection on positive emotions perpetuates happiness.

2:15 PM
224

The Impact of Rewards on College Students' Test Scores

Gina Ashcraft & Alma Delacruz

University of Arkansas at Monticello
Richard Clubb

This study examined the impact of various types of rewards on college students' test performance. It is hypothesized that the chance to win a large prize tends to act as an enhanced motivator. To test, participants from the University of Arkansas at Monticello were divided into three groups. Group one was asked to take a sample ACT quiz with no reward. Group two was told they would receive a sucker as a reward upon completion of the test. Group three was told that the highest scoring participant from the group would be given a reward valued at \$15. It was predicted that group three would score better than group one or group two.

2:15 PM
225

Reading Comprehension: Paper vs. Electronic

Teah Streeter & Linzy Forrest
University of Arkansas at Monticello
Richard Clubb

The present study examines the effectiveness of college student's reading comprehension between paper text and text on a computer screen. The participants were divided into two groups. Group 1 was provided a passage via paper, while Group 2 was provided the same text on a computer screen. Once the allotted amount of time had passed for reading, each group of participants were given the same ten question post-test to evaluate their comprehension of the passage. It is predicted that the participants in Group 1 who received the passage on paper, will score higher than those participants in Group 2 on the post-test evaluation.

2:30 PM
214

Pink and Blue Learning: Gender and Learning

Sergio Mendoza
University of Arkansas at Monticello
Richard Clubb

This study examines the relationship between gender and learning styles. To examine the differences, male and female participants will either watch a short video or read a short passage. The video and passage contain the same information. The participants will then complete a brief test over the materials presented. It is predicted that the females will score better in the video condition, whereas males will score higher in the reading condition.

2:30 PM
223

Role of Moral Convictions on Ingroup and Outgroup Judgments

Andrew Jordan, Cathryn McClellan, & Peter Erickson
Hendrix College
Leslie Wade Zorwick

In the current research we investigated the role of strength of identification when people consider groups related to moral issues (i.e., recycling) and non-moral issues (i.e., supporting school athletics). In this research, we examined the interaction between types of groups (moral, non-moral) and level of identification (high, low) on levels of ingroup love and outgroup hate, as measured by ratings of liking,

similarity, and interaction anxiety. Results suggest people with low group identification to either condition liked outgroup more than out-subgroups. In contrast, people with high group identification liked out-subgroups more than outgroups. This suggests that for, we like people who belong to the same group as us – even if their level of identification is different from our own.

2:30 PM
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Brain responses to ignored sounds are enhanced in chronic migraine

Toni A. Patrick, Patrick L. Woody, Katelyn R. Baker, Stephanie Allen-Winters, & April Collins
Christian Brothers University
Jeffrey J. Sable

We examined the effect of chronic migraine on automatic, attention-related brain responses, measured with event-related brain potentials (ERPs). While participants watched a silent video, pairs of tone (30 s between tones) were presented in the background. Pairs were separated by 1 or 5 s (in randomized order). In controls, brain responses were larger to the first than the second tones, especially after the 5-s delay. In migraineurs, responses were larger to all tones compared to controls, with especially large responses to both tones following the 5-s delay. These findings suggest that cortical responding in migraineurs is enhanced to sensory stimuli—even between migraines.

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225

Nicole Munnerylyn & Chelsea Burton
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Richard Clubb

Gender differences and short-term memory have been the basis of many psychological experiments. The present study varies from previous experiments in that it examines distinct categories within short-term memory. This includes random phone numbers, dates, and short narratives. Recall measurement will include both filling in the blanks and recall questions. The participants will be tested in alternating trials to ensure that the experiment is counter-balanced. It is predicted that females will have higher scores than will males in the recall of narrative condition due to greater language skills. Keywords: gender, short-term memory, STM, differences

2:45 PM
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Predictive Variables of Biphobia and its Effects on Interpersonal Interactions

Kristina Ray
Lyon College
Jennifer Daniels

With the number of those who openly identify as homosexual or bisexual on the rise, it is becoming increasingly important to understand the effects stigma has on these populations and how they differ from each other. The purpose of this study was to examine the variables that influence interaction type with persons believed to be of non-heterosexual orientation and whether those factors warrant separate studies or if they can be grouped. We used a brief survey and group activity to investigate the factors influencing stigma and how those differ depending on orientation. This format allowed researchers to examine the potential benefits of studying these populations separately and what variables are predictors of negative interactions.

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Personality linked to Physical Activity Tendencies

Dylan Drum
Lyon College
Jennifer Daniels

In the past decade, physical activity has become an increasing popular hobby for Americans. Consequentially, it has become necessary to determine the possibility of problematic physical activity. The purpose of this study is to decide whether certain personality types in combination with specific motivations will cause or may be likely to cause excessive or problematic physical activity to occur. I will be conducting a survey that will assess personality types and their correlation to motivational situations based on a series of if, then questions and scenarios. This format will provide essential evidence to help determine how excessive or problematic physical activity tendencies may form in individuals with certain personality characteristics combined with certain motivations.

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Cognitive Style and Political Orientation: Liberals are More Rational

Diego Gomez
University of Louisiana at Monroe
Kilian Garvey

In this study the three item Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT) was used to explore individual differences in extending (EMS) or restricting moral sensitivity (RMS) as measured by the Moral Foundations Questionnaire (MFQ). The CRT is a widely used test of heuristics-and-biases judgments, believed to indicate differences in preference of using the System 1 (heuristic) or System 2 (analytic) cognitive processes. Four t tests were carried out on 8 different MFQ measures of EMS and RMS (4 each). While only 1 of 16 EMS tests were significant, 15 of 16 RMS tests were; all of them indicating that incorrect CRT responses were associated with a narrower moral worldview, suggesting that cognitive reflection is required for greater moral sensitivity.

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225

What's your type? A study on the preference of women's body types

Whitney Suber & Katherine Baker
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Richard Clubb

This study will examine what type of woman's body is found most attractive by college students. Participants were given ten pictures of women with different body shapes and then asked to rank the pictures from most attractive to least attractive. It is predicted that female participants will more often choose the thinner model and the male participants will more often choose the curvier model.

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Anti-predatory Foraging Behavior in Fall Field Crickets (*Gryllus pennsylvanicus*)

Serena Murphy
Hendrix College

Jennifer Penner

Given that field crickets respond to the chemical cues of predators (Storm and Lima, 2008) and to the visual cues of their environment (Wessnitzer, Mangan, and Webb, 2008), it was hypothesized that field crickets would be sensitive to visual predatory cues. In the lab, cricket foraging behavior was recorded using scan sampling in the presence of a novel object and a black widow spider on groups of 50 crickets. As predicted, significantly more crickets foraged in the absence of a predator ($M= 8.30$, $SD=3.59$) than in the presence of a predator ($M=3.80$, $SD=3.82$; $t(18)=2.71$, $p=.014$), suggesting that field crickets may be sensitive to visual predatory cues, increasing their likelihood of survival when the risk of predation is highest.

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Gender, Space, and Self-Esteem: Does Size Matter?

Grace Blackmon & Sarah Moore
Hendrix College
Jennifer Penner

Social dominance theory proposes that different social groups experience different processes of socialization and identity formation. We hypothesize that one way in which this theory may play out is in the way that men and women react to the physical occupation of space. We manipulated spatial dominance (one person taking up more space than another) through positioning of men and women in photographs to determine whether displays of spatial dominance affect self--esteem, self--efficacy, and sexism in women. We predict that participants in the male--dominant condition will report lower levels of self--esteem and self--efficacy and higher levels of sexism than will participants in the female-dominant and neutral conditions. These findings would indicate that male spatial dominance negatively impacts women.

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224

The temporal aspect of productive confusion and it's effect on learning: A preliminary look

Daniel Neely, Samuel Acuff, Timothy Davis, & Jeremiah Sullins
Harding University
Jeremiah Sullins

This study explores the temporal features of “productive” confusion. More specifically, how time and confusion might be optimized to maximize learning. Participants spent 40 minutes interacting with a hypermedia encyclopedia (i.e., hyperlinks, videos, illustrations) learning about the human circulatory system while being systematically prompted by the experimenter to express both their level of confusion and self-efficacy using a Likert scale. Learning was measured by three pre and post tests (essay, labeling, and matching). A series of t-tests were conducted to determine how average level of confusion, frequency of confusion, changes in confusion, and changes in self-efficacy relate to measures of learning. Further analyses, limitations, and future implications are discussed.

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Lesbian and Gay Stereotypes: Trying to Decipher the Gay Agenda as Told by Straight People

Lauren Holt & Jessica Stewart
University of Arkansas at Monticello
Richard Clubb

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Video Games Increase Reaction Time

Michael Pickett & Madelyn Turner
University of Arkansas Monticello
Richard Clubb

The present study examined the effect of video games on reaction times. It is hypothesized that the playing of fast pace games will increase reaction times. The study was comprised of three groups of participants who took reaction time tests. Group 1 participants took a reaction time test only. Group 2 participants played a slow paced, strategic video game and then took the reaction time test. Group 3 played a fast paced, war scenario video game and then took the reaction time test. It is predicted that the participants in Group 3 will have the faster reaction times due to exposure to playing the fast paced video game.

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The Effects of Scenario Anxiety and Respondent Level of Extraversion on the Perception of Social Isolation

Rebecca Mays
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

The purpose of this study was to look at the perception of social isolation of individuals who have social anxiety. Three levels of social anxiety were given in scenarios which were then randomly distributed among the participants. Perceived social isolation was measured using five questions each followed by a Likert scale. Respondent level of extraversion was measured using the Big Five Personality Test and respondents were either a high or low extravert based on their score. The data was analyzed using a two-way ANOVA. This study was to look at how a respondent's level of extraversion interacted with the scenario anxiety, possibly changing the perception of social isolation. Overall, there was significance between the levels of scenario anxiety but there was no significance in other factors.

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The Roles of Coping Skills and Negative Feedback in Drinking Behavior

Alita Mobley, Ashley Tougaw, Jessica Fugitt, & Scott Eidelman
University of Arkansas
Lindsay Ham

Previous research has shown a connection between coping styles, negative feedback, and substance abuse. However, little research has examined how individuals with different coping styles behave in the context of a negative feedback stressor when alcohol is available. The present study examined the effect of negative feedback along with coping styles on alcohol consumption in a controlled laboratory setting. Participants (N=78) completed assessments of coping and received positive or negative feedback, ostensibly about their personality, then completed a beer taste test paradigm. Findings suggest that men in the high avoidant coping group drank more beer compared to the low avoidant coping group, regardless of feedback condition. This provides evidence that psychoeducation about coping skills may be useful in alcohol interventions.

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225

The Effects of Colored Font and Background on Memory

Ace Jeffers & Pauline Phifer
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Richard Clubb

The present study examines the difference between colored font and colored background on memory. The participants were given a passage to read and a ten question quiz about the passage. Each participant had the opportunity to read the passage and answer the questions at their own pace. There were four groups and each group had a different color passage. The complementary colors were red/green, blue/orange, yellow/purple, and black/white. The expected results are that people who read from the red font and green background will perform better on the questionnaire than the people who read the passage with any of the other colors. Keywords: color, font, background, memory, complementary colors

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Facebook Content

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Hendrix College
Jennifer Penner

Based on previous research showing that Facebook content can effect impressions about professionalism (Goodman, Smith, Ivancevich, Lundberg, 2014) we hypothesized that unprofessional content on Facebook would lead to more negative impressions of the Facebook user. In an online survey, participants viewed a Facebook profile with either a professional or unprofessional photo and status. Participants then estimated the user's GPA, conscientiousness, studiousness, internship chances, and professionalism. We predict that unprofessional content on a Facebook profile, in either the status or profile picture, will lead to lower ratings of professionalism and academic performance when compared to a professional profile. If this holds true it would be evidence that both unprofessional photographs and text lead to more negative perceptions of social media users.

3:45 PM
223

Gay and Lesbian Stereotypes: Deciphering the Gay Agenda by Straight People

Jessica Stewart & Lauren Holt
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Richard Clubb

The present study examined stereotypes and sexual orientation. The participants were given a set of profiles, including a picture and a small paragraph describing the person's interests and lifestyle. The participants were then asked to answer a set of questions based upon the individual descriptions and pictures. The questions reflected common stereotypes concerning the lesbian and gay community, including questions such as "whom would you trust with your children?" It's hypothesized that the more extreme profiles, the more masculine lesbians and more feminine gay males, will be stereotyped more negatively than the less extreme profile individuals.

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224

Female Attraction to Male Facial Hair Growth

James Henderson & Shiloh Gober
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Richard Clubb

Throughout history men have purposely grown facial hair. Many men grow beards to show themselves to be dominant or aged. The purpose of this study is to determine if women find a man with facial hair more attractive than a man without facial hair. The research conducted consisted of three individual males with three different facial hair stages. The three stages included shaved, stubble, and full beard. female participants were given a sheet with a scale of attractiveness from one to ten. Slides of the males were shown individually for thirty seconds. Each slide consisted of the three different facial hair stages for the same male. It is predicted that females will find males with facial hair to be more attractive than those without facial hair. Keywords: male facial hair, attraction

3:45 PM
225

The Effects of Color Temperature and Gender on Perceptions of Institutional Environments

Annemarie C. Doyle & Timothy Davis
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Kenneth Hobby

This study examined the role color and gender had on respondent perceptions of safety and comfortability of an institutional space. The study explored questions pertaining to the importance of color, light and interior design in an institutional environment and how that might affect different gender's treatment and rehabilitation. The study hypothesized that participants' perceptions of an institutional space are influenced by color and gender. Participants (N=96) were given surveys composed of an institutional room scenario, questions about the scenario subject, and a personal demographic information. Results were examined using a two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). Likert scale questions were grouped into 2 categories – overall positivity of perceptions of space and opinion of resident living in space. Overall there was no significance in opinion of resident scores, whether that be in scenario, gender, or interaction. There was a significant difference in overall positivity scores between male and female respondents, however there was no significance otherwise – neither in gender or interaction.

4:00 PM
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The Effect of Parental Sexualization and Amount of Discipline on Perceptions of a Child's Development of Norms

Amber Walker
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

Over the past several years, the APA has requested more research conducted on child sexualization. Much research preceded and responded to that request. This study examines the perceptions of what norms a child may develop based on whether or not the child's parent participates in the sexualization of that child through clothes. The study also includes varying degrees of discipline practiced by the parent for both the sexualization and nonsexualization of the child. Parental sexualization is presented in the scenarios by "Sally's mother" (Sally is the eleven-year-old scenario child) picking out either sexy or modest clothes for Sally to wear to her public school. Discipline varies by Sally's mother practicing little to no discipline, some discipline, or a lot of discipline when Sally does something wrong. Respondents selected their level of agreement or disagreement from five-point Likert statements about activities Sally will participate in as both a teenager and young adult. No significance was found for parental sexualization's effect on

perceptions of norms, nor discipline's effect on perceptions of norms, nor even both parental sexualization or discipline's effect on perceptions of norms.

4:00 PM
223

Who's Who

Lynda Burse & Kim White
University of Arkansas at Monticello

Individuals often form attributions about others based upon gender, race, ethnicity, or any other quality that differentiates them from others. Stereotyping and prejudice affect how others are judged and influences one's behavior towards others. The present study was conducted to determine if stereotyping and prejudice have changed toward gender and race or if people continue to believe as they always have. Participants were presented six biographies describing either three successful or three unsuccessful individuals. The participants were also presented the pictures of six individual with their names and ethnic origin attached (male and female; Caucasian, African American, or Hispanic). It is predicted that the participants will select the more successful biographies as belonging to the Caucasians male and the lesser successful biographies as belonging to the African American male. Keywords: prejudice, stereotyping, labeling, racial, grouping

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224

Relationship between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Cognitive Distortions

Berman, I. S., Petretic, P., Calvert, M., & Chowdhury, S.
University of Arkansas
Patricia Petretic

Numerous studies have demonstrated a dose-response relationship between the number of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs; e.g., maltreatment, household dysfunction) and negative adult outcomes (e.g., physical health, psychiatric distress, PTSD; e.g., Felitti et al., 1998). To test the relationship between ACEs and cognitive distortions (a diagnostic symptom cluster added in DSM-5), female undergraduates (N=217; M age=19) completed measures of negative childhood events (ACE), cognitive distortions (Cognitive Distortions Scales), and traumatic symptomatic distress (Trauma Symptoms Inventory). MANOVA indicated a lower ACE threshold (2+ adverse events) to affect distorted cognitions than the typical 4+ events model for distress. Results suggest assessment of adverse childhood experiences for young adults in treatment

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225

The Effect of Scenario Sexism and Respondant Gender on Perceptions of Overall Success of Recipient

Jenna Hampton
Harding University

This study examined the perceptions of male and female university students about the success that a recipient of sexism may achieve. A survey was given to each participant that contained a scenario, followed by questions with a Likert scale answering system to measure their perceptions about the success of the recipient. Although ambivalent sexism has been studied by many researchers in many different dimensions, it has not been studied how different types of sexism affect outsiders' view of whether or not a victim of sexist behavior can be successful in different areas of life. The present study attempted to test for these perceptions. Results were analyzed using a two-way ANOVA. A significant result was found in how the

type of sexism presented in the scenario affected the success score that the participant gave the recipient [$F(1, 45)=17.908, p=.000$]. A significant result was not found for the effect of gender [$F(1, 45)=1.903, p=.175$]. There was also not a significant interaction effect [$F(1, 45)=1.069, p=.307$].
