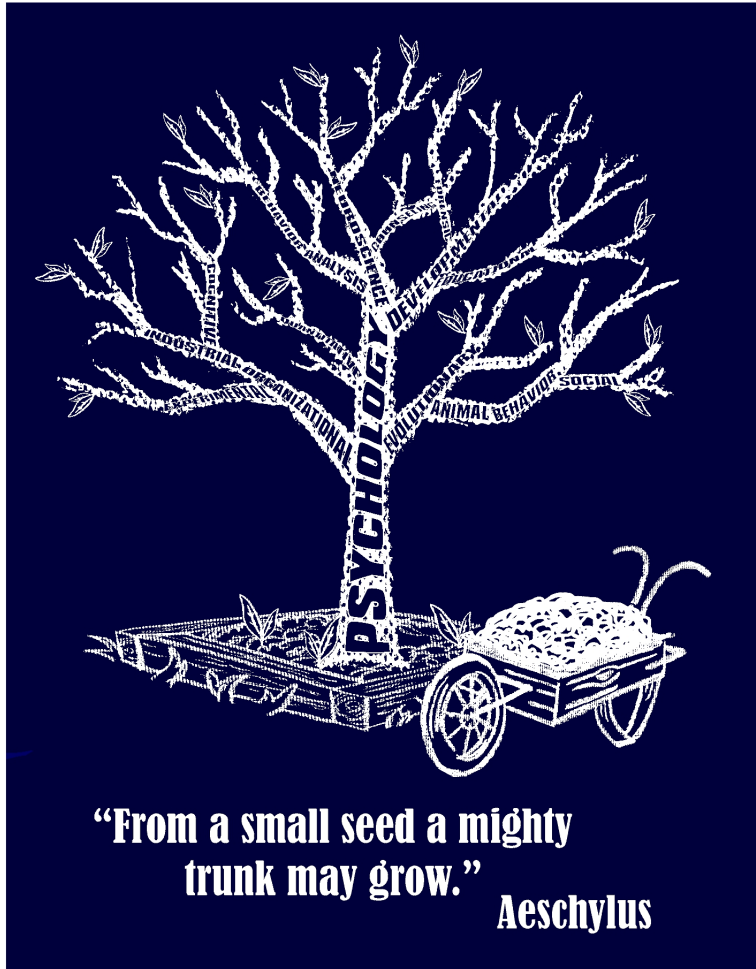


Arkansas Symposium

for Psychology Students



April 23, 2016

History of Arkansas Symposium for Psychology Students

One night on Bourbon Street...

One sultry April night in 1983, after a day of professional meetings, I was strolling through the heart of the French Quarter in New Orleans with my psychology buddy Randy Smith. Music – Cajun, country, rock, and especially jazz, converged from the open-air bars and clubs as we slowly made the requisite tour of Bourbon Street, from Canal Street down to somewhere near St. Peter’s and back again. The smell of seafood, po’boys, and Dixie beer wafted on the warm midnight breeze off the Mississippi; barkers swung doors open, affording brief glimpses of sad young strippers, and street people danced, sang, and performed magic in the street, or played instruments in the dark storefronts, instrument cases open in front of them to receive their donations.

We’d earned this break, Randy and I, having meetings since 8 a.m. or so, we were talking psychology, rather than Dixieland jazz or fine food. It was student research that had us going. I was on my soapbox, arguing about the superb research that students were conducting, studies that went unrecognized beyond the Hendrix campus, studies that had an Andy Warholish 15 minutes of fame and were never heard from again. Randy had similar frustrations to spill; maybe it was the French Quarter atmosphere, or maybe we felt thwarted because we had poured so much of ourselves into undergraduate experimentation, only to see it treated with indifference or snobbish regard.

We made a commitment to each other on that evening that during the next school year we would jointly put together a meeting for our undergraduate researchers. We would invite undergraduates and their faculty from all over the state, but –dammit!– even if no one else came, Ouachita and Hendrix would be there for the first undergraduate research symposium ever held in the state of Arkansas. That commitment made more than a decade ago profoundly influenced the direction of undergraduate education in psychology in our state... good undergraduate research deserves an audience beyond the walls of a college classroom.

Ralph J. McKenna, PhD

From *The Undergraduate’s Research Handbook;*
Creative Experimentation in Social Psychology

8:15

Registration

Room #	213	214	215	223	224	225
9:00	Kori Maloy, Catherine Allen, & Kennedy Thomas	Tim Davis, Daniel Neely, & Nicole Morris	Tara Dyer, Holly Hull, & Misti Heffington	Patrick Williams	David J. Dobby, Michelle L. Huynh, W. Alex McIntyre, & C. Tyler Ratliff	Kimberly Hanners
9:15	Cory Huffman, Brittany Joly, & Daniel Kenny	Melody Mays, Emily Ervin, & Kristin Page	Bria Harris	Amy C. Cunnip & Kristi L. Scott	Rachael Arp	Dylan Prato
9:30	Carla Fernandez, Jon-Luc Herveaux, & Patonisa Wright	Paige Dutton, Courtney Hampton, & Josue Quiroga	Caitlin Kriesel-Bigler	Luz Elena Arechiga	Allison Ford, Amsam Ahmed, & Alexis Blakenore	Molly Harris
9:45	Chloe Showalter & Natalie Levine	Victoria DeBoef	Amliee-Taylor Glass & Gabryele Poehron	Leiah Durr & Lauren Woog	Emily Hahn, Rebeckah Johnson, & Brihany Miles	Brianna Shopstew
10:00	Break 10:00 - 10:10					
10:10	Nancy Cheng, Brittany Humphrey, & Ali Pogue	Angela Pira	Emma Daily, Amelia Grayson, & Mari Thomeczek	Dr. K. Garvey & Diego Gomez	Savannah Cavender	
10:25	Jordan Kelley, Demetra Thompson, & Mercedes Fowler	Taylor Mulhern, Raven Johnson, & Abbigail Hunt	Asha Jones, Ashley Williams, & Kristen Young	Gabrielle Caselman	Libby Wilson	
10:40	Lindsey Hobson, Jacob Lewis, & Renisha Mosley	Caitlin Ellis, Karlin Heaps, & Cori Hurt	Nicole M. Morris	Kaylynn E. Newhard	Kalley Broadrick & Rae Wanner	
10:55	Kristina Beall	Maris Bellows, Timothy DeNominic, & Nathan Curley	Katie Finch	Danyelle Wells, Kaitlyn Rupp, & Amanda Martin	Abby L. Searle & Laiken A. Thompson	
11:10	Break 11:10 - 11:20					
11:20	Nathan Myers	Lindsey Swafford	Keisie Wasiluk, Savannah Cavender, Austin Edmison, & Tanner Dvorak	Ashley Dolan	Madelyn Miller	
11:35	Victoria DeBoef	Tyler Karnes, Bianca Baratti, & Samantha Puckett	Wyatt Bedell, Beth Forsi, & Jessica Gray	Remington Harris & Adrian Shuler	Quinn Menhart	
11:50	Mary Daniels & Kristina Beall	Cory Williams	Susana Villegas Garcia	Rachel K. Black & Tevin Hill	Trevor Jones	
12:05	Rafael Arrizon, Helena Burrow, Erika Hensley, & Sydney Johnson	Madelaine Mee	Lillian Hammer	James Alexander, Christie Joyner, & Ulanda Henry	Alexa Kiss & Leah Smith	John Turner
12:20	Lunch, Grad Fair, and Poster Session 1					
12:55	Lunch, Grad Fair, and Poster Session 2					
1:30	Invited Speaker Dr. Dan Cortis					

ASPS 2016: Schedule and Abstracts

Oral Presentations

9:00 Room 213

The Role of Personality on Athletic Leadership

Kori Maloy, Catherine P. Allen, & Kennedy Thomas

University of Central Arkansas

Jennifer Brinegar

This study investigates the relationships between the various personalities' of athletes who hold leadership positions on their team. Participants were required to have played a sport in high school or college. Each participant filled out two questionnaires, the Keirsey Temperament Sorter and a general survey developed by the researchers to collect demographic and sport information. Sport positions were ranked on a leadership scale, also developed by the researchers. The results indicate that there is a significant interaction between starters, strong leaders, and the personality type ESTJ. Sensing and judging personality traits were more common among team athletes. Understanding the role of personality in positions of strong leaders may help coaches with recruiting and player placement on the team.

9:00 Room 214

Influences on voter behavior: A computational linguistic analysis of presidential candidates.

Tim Davis, Daniel Neely, & Nicole Morris

Harding University

Jeremiah Sullins

This study investigated how candidate images and linguistic differences may influence voter behavior. Research has suggested that voters tend to make snap judgement's that influence their decisions during elections. In this study, these cognitive biases were explored regarding the presidential candidate's image versus their announcement speeches. Results revealed that the candidate's image influenced the voter's decisions when rating the presidentiality of the candidates. Furthermore, a computational analysis was performed exploring any linguistic differences in the candidates' language. Results indicate there were significant linguistic differences among candidates. Implications and future research are discussed.

9:00 Room 215

You belong at UCA? Sense of classroom community and student-teacher rapport

Tara Dyer, Holly Hull, & Misti Heffington

University of Central Arkansas

Bill Lammers

This study examined the relationship between sense of classroom community and student-teacher rapport in undergraduate students. Previous studies show positive outcomes due to an increase in sense of community and student-teacher rapport separately, but the two variables have not been explicitly studied together. The researchers hypothesize that a positive correlation could exist between these variables. An online study with volunteer participants will be used to assess the relationship using the Sense of Classroom Community Index (SCCI) and the Student-Instructor Rapport Scale-9 (SIRS-9). The results of this study proved a positive correlation between the two variables as we obtained a Pearson r correlation score of .725. The implications of this study suggest that creating community in the classroom will facilitate rapport.

9:00 Room 223

The Effect of Respondent Creativity and Scenario Levels of Performance on Perceptions of Self-Efficacy

Patrick Mason Williams

Harding University

Kenneth Hobby

This study was conducted on a college campus to assess the effect of creative ability on perceptions of self-efficacy when dealing with scenarios that could potentially be harmful to one's own self-efficacy. The questionnaire was randomly distributed among an entry level classroom and a social club event at Harding University to evaluate respondent creative ability and, after reading through a given scenario, perceptions of self-efficacy. Participants ($N = 88$) were informed that participation was voluntary and that all information was anonymous. There were two variations of the test that consisted of the same questions but different scenarios. Many questions did not directly relate to the main hypothesis but were presented to prevent confounding results by allowing participants to have more questions to answer that they felt pertained to them. These questions were to also be analyzed afterwards should results prove significant in order to determine if there were any confounding variables. A two-way analysis of variance showed a significant difference for the scenarios, $F(1,84) = 18.610$, $p < .05$, but creativity did not display a significance, $F(1,84) = .028$, $p > .05$. No significant interaction was exhibited between creative ability and scenario performance on perceptions of self-efficacy, $F(1,84) = .437$, $p > .05$. In conclusion, creative expression does not appear to add to one's ability to retain a higher sense of self-efficacy in relation to poor personal performance in differing aspects of life.

9:00 Room 224

The Kappa Opioid Receptor System May Play a Selective Role in the Development of Chronic Stress-Induced Anxiety-Like Behavior

David J. Dobry, Michelle L. Huynh, W. Alex McIntyre, & C. Tyler Ratliff
Hendrix College
Sara B. Taylor

Chronic stress is a risk factor for psychiatric disorders, such as anxiety and depression. Recent research has shown that the kappa opioid receptor (KOR) system is one of the systems that may mediate these effects of stress. We predicted that a single pretreatment with a long-acting KOR antagonist (JDTic) prior to a chronic variable stress paradigm would attenuate the physiological and behavioral effects of chronic stress in a rat model. Open field, elevated plus maze, and sucrose preference tests were conducted to measure locomotion, anxiety-like, and depression-like behaviors, respectively. We found that, although JDTic had no effects on locomotion and depressive-like behaviors, there was a trend towards its effectiveness in preventing stress-induced anxiety-like behavior.

9:00 Room 225

The Effect of Scenario Sleep, Scenario Gender, and Respondent Gender on Perceptions of Memory

Kimbrly J. Hanners
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

This study examined the effect of scenario sleep, scenario gender, and respondent gender on perceptions of memory. Male and female college students from different racial groups viewed a list of twenty words. Each word appeared on a PowerPoint screen for five seconds, and the students recalled as many of the words that they could after taking a survey. The words listed by the students were not scored by correct order but by the correct total score out of twenty. The hours of sleep for each participant were recorded in the demographic information. Each participant received a survey that included a scenario and answered the accompanying Likert scale questions. Multiple previous studies have been conducted to test sleep and memory, but perceptions and gender involvement have never been the focus of a study. This study focused on these two aspects. The fourteen questions were grouped according to an overall score of memory retention. Survey scores were analyzed using a three-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), and a Pearson correlation was used for the activity in which students recalled the word list. Significant results were only found for the main effect of

scenario sleep [$F(1, 227) = 38.896, p < .05$]. There was no significance found in the main effects of scenario gender or respondent gender, and there were no significant interaction effects concerning the average score of all the Likert scale questions.

9:15 Room 213

Social Connectedness and Monetary Choice

Cory Huffman, Brittany Irby, & Daniel Remoy

University of Central Arkansas

Shawn Charlton

Temporal discounting is described as the decrease in perceived value of a larger reward received later compared to an immediate small reward (Kirby, Petry, & Bickel, 1999.) Several factors can affect an individual's discounting rate. Perceived similarity is one of these factors (Bartels & Rips, 2010; Kim, Schnell, & White, 2013.) The present hypothesis is that increased perceived similarity with hypothetical others will decrease discounting rates while decreased perceived similarity will increase discounting rates. This study consisted of three conditions: Self, UCA student, and UCLA student. Participants were also presented with the Monetary Choice Questionnaire (Kirby, Petry, & Bickel, 1999) to determine their discounting rate. A significant difference was found between each magnitude of the Monetary Choice Questionnaire. This supported the proposed hypothesis.

9:15 Room 214

The Relationship Between Social Anxiety and Alcohol Use

Melody Mays, Emily Ervin, & Kristin Page

Christian Brothers University

Maureen O'Brien

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the relationship between social anxiety and alcohol use. The study included 119 undergraduate students (36 males, 82 females, 1 unknown), the majority of whom were Caucasian and female, ranging in age from 18 to 39. Participants voluntarily completed four self-report, online measures of alcohol consumption, social anxiety, and alcohol expectancy assessments that included a variety of expectations surrounding alcohol consumption. We found a significant, although weak, negative correlation between social anxiety and positive global expectations of alcohol use, suggesting that participants who had general positive expectations of alcohol use also had less social anxiety. No other measures of alcohol use correlated with social anxiety. These results provide partial support for our hypothesis.

9:15 Room 215

Differences in Cardiovascular Responses to Psychological Stress between Black and White Men and Women

Bria Harris

University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff

Anthony Austin

The purpose of this study is to examine whether differences in cardiovascular responses to and recovery from acute psychological stress exist between Black and White individuals. Additionally, whether subjective social status and educational attainment are moderators of racial differences in cardiovascular responses will be examined. Methods: It is anticipated that 100 individuals will be recruited, with equal numbers of Blacks and Whites and of men and women. Participants will complete a health/demographics interview and a measure that assesses subjective social status. Electrodes are then placed on the body and a blood pressure cuff is placed on the arm for cardiovascular measurements. Finally, participants complete a 20-minute baseline period, a 20-minute psychological stress period, and a 20-minute recovery period. Cardiovascular measures (heart rate, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, stroke volume, cardiac output, and total peripheral resistance) are measured throughout each period. Expected Results: It is expected that Blacks will have greater cardiovascular responses to stress than Whites and that Blacks with low subjective social status/educational attainment will have the greatest cardiovascular responses, followed by Blacks with high subjective social status/educational attainment, followed by Whites with low subjective social status/educational attainment, followed by Whites with high subjective social status/educational attainment.

9:15 Room 223

The Effects of Coffee Exposure on Academic Performance and Perceived Stress

Amy C. Crump & Kristi L. Scott

Hendrix College

Sara B. Taylor

Previous research has found that energy drink consumption positively correlates with perceived stress and negatively correlates with academic performance. Studies have also shown that exposure to specific environmental cues can affect behavior. The purpose of this study is to measure the effects of coffee exposure on academic performance and perceived stress, while also considering caffeine consumption habits. We hypothesized that exposure to coffee will affect behavior, and we predict that our results will correspond to those of previous research involving energy drinks. Findings from this

study may help further our understanding of the effects that both the consumption of and exposure to coffee have on performance and perceived stress in college students.

9:15 Room 224

The Effect of Familiarity on Decision-Making

Rachael Arp
Hendrix College
Ruthann Thomas

My aim in this study is to examine the effects of familiarity on decision-making. Familiarity is associated with comfort, which is a driving factor in human nature and decision-making. In this research, I tested to see whether prior exposure to a tedious method of manually entering data into Excel would affect participant's choice between either repeating manual entry or inserting a more efficient shortcut function. I hypothesize that when given the choice, participants would be more likely choose the tedious method of problem solving over the more efficient method if they are primed with the manual form of data entry and perceive it to be more familiar than the other method.

9:15 Room 225

The effect of cultural family and scenario gender on latino families

Dylan Prato
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

This study examines the effect of cultural family and respondent gender on family relationships and how these two factors affect the structure and health of Latino families. Participants were given surveys with a concentration test, a scenario, questions about the scenario, and questions concerning the participants. Six different scenarios were given randomly to 90 participants. There was no significant main effect on scenario [$F(1, 83) = 3.413, p = .759$]. The total means for the three main scenario categories were 32.867 for scenario 1 (both parents Latino), 32.833 for scenario 2 (Father Latino and mother non-Latina), and 33.290 for scenario 3 (Mother Latina, Father Non-Latino). There was no significant main effect on gender scenario [$F(2, 83) = .276, p = .068$]. The mean for gender scenario male was 32.483, and the mean for female was 33.511. There was no significance on the interaction effect [$F(2, 83) = .02, p = .977$].

9:30 Room 213

Does a University Student's Ethnicity and Socioeconomic Status Affect Their Stress Levels?

Carla Fernandez, Jon-Luc Heroux, & Patonsia Wright

University of Central Arkansas
Darshon Anderson

Stress plays a significant part in a college student's health. However, we are not aware of which factors contribute to said stress. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of ethnicity and socioeconomic status on a college student's perceived level of stress. Previous researchers have focused on how various factors influence levels of stress, however there has not been much research on which factors influence stress on a college student. Participants in the study completed a survey with questions that focused on stress. It was predicted that ethnicity and socioeconomic status would have a negative correlation on stress levels. The findings in this study did not support this hypothesis. The implications of these two factors effect on stress will be further discussed.

9:30 Room 214

Attributes of Video Gamers

Paige Dutton, Courtney Hampton, & Josue Quiroga
University of Central Arkansas
Jennifer Brinegar

This study tested the hypothesis that if an individual frequently plays video games then they will be more prone to exhibit risky and impulsive behavior, which are predictors of pathological gaming. Participants (N=48) were administered the Iowa Gambling Task (Bechara et al., 1994), Risk Attitude Scale (Weber et al., 2002), Media Usage Questionnaire (Bailey, 2012), and the Pathological Gaming Scale (Gentile, 2009). The analyses only showed a significant relationship between single role-playing games and pathological gaming tendencies. Our small sample size likely effected our ability to produce more statistically significant findings. Future research should explore the connection between pathological gaming and characteristics such as impulsivity and risk-taking behaviors. Keywords: Pathological, Video gaming, Iowa Gambling Task

9:30 Room 215

Coaches' Motivation Styles: Perceived Effectiveness for Male and Female Athletic Teams

Caitlin Kriesel-Bigler
Hendrix College
Leslie Templeton

There is a sizable gap in the average pay of men and women in the workforce. This gap is especially large in collegiate coaching, a male dominated field. In this study, I explored whether gender biases affect judgments of college coaches, a masculine domain in which individuals often behave in direct, tough, and assertive ways. To test the hypothesis that

evaluations of male and female coaches would be biased as a result of gender stereotypes, I asked participants (N =142) to read an interview with a college basketball coach and answer a series of questions about the coach. The interview was identical with the exception that the gender of the coach and the team varied across conditions. Results indicated that participants' ratings of coaches' effectiveness, competence, likeability, and gender role conformity were equivalent across conditions.

9:30 Room 223

Bullied for Life: How Childhood Bullying Affects Long-Term Mental Health

Luz Elena Arechiga

University of Central Arkansas

Joan Simon

In researching the effects of childhood bullying on mental health, three main research questions were emphasized. These research questions assume there is a correlation between childhood bullying and mental health problems as an adult based on past studies. The three central questions are as follows: (1) What mental health issues occur as a result of being bullied as a child? (2). Using case studies, what struggles do victims of childhood bullying deal with as they grow older? (3) What can society do to prevent or end peer-to-peer bullying, including making resources more accessible and relevant? Overall, the goal upon completion of the research is to have an in-depth understanding of some of the long mental health effects of being bullied.

9:30 Room 224

Temporal Discounting and Value of Healthy Food Choices

Allison Ford, Annam Ahmed, & Alexis Blakemore

University of Central Arkansas

Shawn Charlton

This study explores the impact healthy lifestyle reflection tasks would have on the value of healthy food and temporal discounting rates compared to the effects a neutral reflection task. 99 students at the University of Central Arkansas completed the study answering a reflection prompt on either the importance of living a healthy lifestyle or a neutral prompt. Participants were presented with a food option and asked to place their worth on a healthier alternative. They were also given a monetary choice questionnaire to measure temporal discounting. The researchers hypothesized that participants who received the health prime would value the healthier options more. The researchers did not think this would have a significant effect on the discounting rates presented by the questionnaire. Results from a two-way ANOVA showed no significant changes between

BMI, prime, or the interaction between both on average pay or the MCQ scores. The study did not support the hypotheses.

9:30 Room 225

The Effects of Writing Instrument and Type of Paper on Divergent Thinking

Molly E. Harris
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

Divergent thinking tests were used to analyze potential differences between participants who used different types of writing instruments and different types of paper. There were six conditions of the experiment. Participants received either: (a) a pencil, (b) a black pen, or (c) a black washable marker. In addition to the writing medium, participants were given either blank or lined paper. The study hypothesized that different writing materials would significantly change participants' divergent thinking ability. This study also explored connections between divergent thinking and how participants perceived their creativity, as well as connections between divergent thinking and major, gender, and birth order. This study found no significant differences between conditions.

9:45 Room 213

A closer look into gender stereotypes

Chloe Showalter & Natalie Levine
Hendrix College
Leslie Zorwick

Fiske, Cuddy, & Glick (2006) outline stereotypes using the stereotype content model, which describes groups based on warmth and competence. Bailey (2014) notes that transgender individuals experience many forms of discrimination. In the current study, we investigated participants' views on transgender individuals through questions about a workplace vignette, stereotypes, and self-other overlap with groups varying in gender and gender assignment. We predicted cisgender men and women would follow known stereotypes but did not know what to expect for warmth and competency or self-other overlap ratings for transgender groups. We found a disparity between ratings of cisgender and transgender men and women. Ratings of cisgender men and women were similar to those for the general category of men and women.

9:45 Room 214

Homogeneity of Thought Process on Efficiency of Group Problem Solving

Victoria DeBoef
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

This study sought to answer a modified version of an age-old question, “Are two like minded heads better than two dissimilar ones?” It was hypothesized that homogenous groups (i.e. creative or non-creative thinkers) would perform more efficiently than heterogeneous groups (i.e. creative and non-creative thinkers) when it came to collaborative problem solving. Harding University students were contacted and asked to participate in a study regarding student creativity. Each subject received a survey that measured their creativity, were randomly assigned to one of three collaborative groups, heterogeneous, homogeneous creative, or homogeneous non-creative and asked to solve several problems as a group. This study used an independent samples T-test to separately analyze heterogeneous and homogeneous creative as well as heterogeneous and homogeneous non-creative.

9:45 Room 215

How Positive and Negative Wording Affects How People Answer Questions

Annlee-Taylor Glass & Gabryele Pochron
Hendrix College
RuthAnn Thomas

This study expands on previous research looking at how wording influences the way people respond to questions. Specifically, we looked at how positive and negative wording influences answers on a mindfulness survey. In order to investigate this effect, we had participants complete one of two different mindfulness surveys; one containing only positively worded statements and filler statements and another containing only negatively worded statements and filler statements. We expect participants who complete the questionnaire containing negatively worded statements to score higher than those that complete the questionnaire with positively worded questions. We believe that participants will react against negatively worded statements that associate them with a characteristic that is held in a negative light.

9:45 Room 223

Personality Characteristics, Body-esteem, and Healthy Living

Leiah Durr & Lauren Woog
Christian Brothers University
Jeffery Sable

The purpose of this presentation was to examine the relationship between personality, body esteem, and healthy living. One hundred and ten undergraduate students participated in an online study and took three questionnaires to assess their personality type, body-image perception, and healthy living habits. We found a positive relationship between personality and body-image. The relationship between body-image and healthy living was slightly supported. From the results we can conclude that there was a relationship between personality and body-image, as well as a positive relationship between body image and healthy living. With this information we can conclude that both hypotheses were met, indicating that each personality trait is positively correlated with body image, and as body-esteem increases, healthy living habits increase.

9:45 Room 224

Stress and Impulsivity in Monetary Decisions

Emily Hahn, Rebekah Johnson, & Brittany Miles
University of Central Arkansas
Shawn Charlton

Stress in college students impacts their psychological and physical well-being. In this study, college students completed 3 randomized questionnaires that involved self-reflecting. Overall Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scales scores were compared with Monetary Choices Questionnaire scores. DASS was used to gauge stress levels, and MCQ was used to measure impulsivity in monetary decisions involving temporal discounting. Two conditions within the study looked at if affective priming of positive and negative valence had influence on MCQ scores, however priming rendered no significant effect. Interestingly, DASS scores were positively correlated with MCQ scores, indicating that students are less impulsive under stress, more impulsive when less stressed. This study might provide insight into how emotional state might influence monetary decisions.

9:45 Room 225

Observation of Simple Recall by Age

Brianna Shoptaw
University of Arkansas at Monticello
Seungyeon Lee

This study examined the way in which age affects memory retention during early and middle adulthood. Eight participants whose age is between 18 and 60 years old participated in the study. The participants were asked to complete two different tasks that measured their memory retention. In Phase 1, participants were given 20 minutes to study

40 commonly used words then 15 minutes to recall and write the words (i.e., word recall memory test). In Phase 2, participants were given 20 minutes to read a short story then 15 minutes to answer 15 questions. A multiple baseline across participants were used to measure each participant's both short and long term memory retention. The results indicated participants who are in early adulthood were likely to perform better on both word recall memory test and participants who are in middle adulthood were likely to perform better on reading comprehension test. Implications for the future study will be discussed.

Break 10:00 – 10:10

10:10 Room 213

Student and teacher out-of-class communication for building rapport

Nancy Cheng, Brittany Humphrey, & Ali Pogue
University of Central Arkansas
Bill Lammers

This paper discusses the relationship between student-instructor out-of-class communication and student-instructor rapport. Undergraduate students at the University of Central Arkansas participated. We provided a definition of an online course. It read an online course is strictly technology based, there is NO face-to-face interaction with the instructor in a classroom. Participants completed the survey on Qualtrics by thinking about their most recent online course. Student-instructor relationship was measured with the Student-Instructor Rapport Scale developed by Lammers and Gillaspay (2013). This was followed by a questionnaire that evaluated out of class communication. Results showed that out-of-class communication in online courses predicts positive relationships between professors and students.

10:10 Room 214

The Effect of Emotional Intelligence and Respondent Gender on Perception and Actual Academic Achievement

Angela Pira
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

Emotional intelligence has been related to different variables like behavior, gender, academic achievement, and interpersonal relations. This study analyzes the effect that

emotional intelligence and gender have on the perception and actual academic achievement. There were 102 participants in this study. They were given surveys with a self-report measure of emotional intelligence, a scenario, questions about the scenario, and questions regarding background information. The study had two hypotheses; the first hypothesis predicts that emotional intelligence and respondent gender have an effect on the actual academic achievement of the individuals. The second hypothesis predicts that scenarios of emotional intelligence and respondent gender have an effect on the perception of the students' academic achievement. The results showed there was no significance between the variables.

10:10 Room 215

Effects of Environmental Variables and Personality Differences on Eating Behaviors

Emma Daily, Amelia Grayson, & Mari Thomeczek

Hendrix College

Ruthann Thomas

The present study investigated the effects of environmental cues on eating behavior. Based on research, people adjust their eating behavior depending on social and environmental cues. We manipulated the presence of candy wrappers next to a bowl of candy in the testing room to serve as an environmental cue. We hypothesized that participants would be more likely to eat candy when empty wrappers were present than when wrappers were absent. We also hypothesized that extraverts are more affected by these environmental cues, causing extraverts to be more likely to take candy with wrappers present. Participants, (N=61) ages 18-23, completed a timed personality inventory and demographic form in one of two testing conditions— one with candy wrappers present and one without.

10:10 Room 223

Zoonotic versus Nonzoonotic pathogens and the United States Peace Index.

Dr. K. Garvey & Diego Gomez

University of Louisiana at Monroe

K. Garvey

The United States Peace Index (USPI) is a measure of five separate factors: homicide, violent crimes, incarceration, police employees, and small arms, known to characterize stable versus unstable cultural and social conditions. Traditionally, sociological and economic factors such as health, education, and employment numbers were considered causes of variations in the USPI, but, according to the pathogen prevalence theory of human values, psychological and cultural variation can be accounted for by the relative threat individuals and societies experience as a result of environmental threats to personal

health. In this study these variables were compared with the zoonotic (not transmissible between humans) and nonzoonotic (transmissible between humans) influences of peaceful versus dangerous regions of the United States. The results point to Fincher and Thornhill's prediction that nonzoonotic pathogens will explain psychological and sociological differences in attitudes and behavior. /

10:10 Room 224

Gratitude Discounting

Savannah Cavender

University of Central Arkansas

Shawn Charlton

Previous research by DeSteno, Li, Dickens, and Lerner (2014) suggests that feelings of gratitude may decrease impulsive decisions. The current study sought to replicate and expand upon this research. 259 undergraduates participated (186 females and 43 males; Age: $M = 20.5$, $SD = 2.63$). Participants were randomly assigned to one of three conditions in which they were asked to spend five minutes writing either about a normal day, a day in which they felt happy, or a day they felt grateful. After reflecting on one of these three experiences, participants completed the Monetary Choice Outcome (MCQ) for gains and a modified version of the MCQ for losses. The order in which the MCQ for gains and losses was counterbalanced among participants to account for carryover effects. Finally, participants completed the PANAS, which served as an emotion manipulation check.

10:25 Room 213

The Effects of Narrative Transportation with Congruent Music on Persuasion

Jordan Kelley, Demetra Thompson, & Merewyn Fowler

University of Central Arkansas

Marc Sestir

Our study is a partial replication of Green and Brock (2000) that investigated transportation and persuasion via a short story. Narrative transportation, or absorption into a story, has been found to influence real world beliefs. We modified the study by adding music media. We randomly assigned our participants (undergrad students) into 4 groups, the groups based on the presence or absence of music and instructions that were purposed to encourage narrative transportation versus instructions that were considered "neutral". We predicted that the combination of music and the encouraging instructions would reflect the highest scores in transportation and persuasion based on a questionnaire given to participants. We have found no significant results so far. Limitations and implications are discussed.

10:25 Room 214***Student Motivation and Family Dynamics***

Taylor Mulhern, Raven Johnson, & Abbigail Hunt
University of Central Arkansas
Darshon Anderson

Academic motivation is relevant to all students because it can affect their academic performance and their overall success in school. This study examined the academic motivation among two groups; those with siblings and those without siblings. We hypothesized that participants with siblings would report higher composite ACT scores, major GPAs, and cumulative GPAs due to sibling competition. Students recruited from the psychology department at the University of Central Arkansas completed a survey that focused on their academic performance and sibling relationships. Results showed that participants with more siblings performed better academically, than participants with fewer siblings. Although there was a difference between the two groups, the difference was not statistically significant. Therefore, we were not able to infer that individuals with siblings are more academically motivated than those without siblings. This study has implications on sibling relationships and academic motivation.

10:25 Room 215***The Effects of Coloring on Anxiety***

Asha Jones, Ashley Williams, & Kirsten Young
University of Central Arkansas
Jennifer Brinegar

Finding non-medical ways to cope with stress has become a recent interest in the scientific literature. The current study tested 38 student participants who were asked to complete a packet of perceived comfort inventories (Anderson, 1995), state-trait anxiety inventories (Spielberger, Gorsuch, & Lushene, 1970), a writing prompt about their most fearful memory, and a coloring page of one of the following: a mandala, an intricate plaid design, a children's coloring page, or a blank sheet of paper to free-draw. Our hypothesis that anxiety and mood would be positively impacted by coloring was supported. We failed to find a difference between coloring conditions and conclude that this might serve as an effective way to boost mood and decrease anxiety in students.

10:25 Room 223***The Effect of Scenario Culture and Respondent Anxiety on Perceptions of Social Interaction***

Gabrielle Caselman

Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

This study examined the anxiety of male and female college students and their perceptions on the effect that scenario country (U.S.A., China, Latin America) had on social interaction. Participants (N=116) were given one of the three scenarios and asked to complete Likert scale questions that pertained to the scenario in order to measure their perceptions on the effect that the scenario country had on the scenario individual's levels of anxiety in social interaction. Participants were then given a Likert scale measuring respondent anxiety and were asked to answer truthfully. Several studies have been done on cross-cultural social anxiety alone, but never fully incorporating all these variables in the same study. Results were surveyed using two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). Respondent anxiety did not produce significant main effects on perceived scenario anxiety [$F(1,100) = 0.221, p = 0.60$]. Scenario country did not produce a main effect on perceived scenario anxiety [$F(2,100) = 0.244, p = 0.784$]. There was also no interaction effect between respondent anxiety and scenario country [$F(2,100) = 1.050, p = 0.354$].

10:25 Room 224

Media Portrayal of the Mentally Ill and Social Distance

Libby Wilson
Lyon College
Nikki Yonts

With accessing information about mental health through the media continuing to grow in popularity, it is becoming increasingly important to understand the positive and negative outcomes of the media's portrayal of the mentally ill. The purpose of this study was to examine personal and situational variables that influence individual's attitudes about mental illness. The researcher used three surveys with the accompaniment of an adapted Buzzfeed article to investigate expressions of a desire for social distance. This format will allow the researcher to examine the potential benefits and costs of the branding within the media of mental illness and how the attitudes held by its viewers is detrimental to the mental health community. Data collection is completed. Data analysis is ongoing.

10:40 Room 213

The Effect of Paycheck Timing, Temporal Discounting, and Budgeting on Savings Rate

Lindsey Hobson, Jacob Lewis, & Renisha Mosley
University of Central Arkansas
Shawn Charlton

Participants completed a study to investigate factors that influence the amount participants were willing to budget into a savings accounts. The amount budgeted into savings was measured for each assigned scenario of getting paid weekly, biweekly, or monthly. Savings rates were also compared to the budgeting questionnaire sum. Impulsivity could be an explanation for a lower amount budgeted in a savings account and higher spending rates so the sum score on the MCQ was also compared to participants' savings rates. Based on the findings, there were no significant differences between paycheck arrival scenarios, budgeting experience, or temporal discounting rate on savings rates. However, there were trends in the data such as participants in the weekly payment group had the highest savings rates and participants in the monthly group had the lowest savings rates.

10:40 Room 214

Influence of Prior Knowledge on Development of Student/Teacher Rapport

Caitlin Ellis, Kaitlin Heaps, & Corri Hunt
University of Central Arkansas
Bill Lammers

Prior Knowledge influencing Student/Teacher Rapport is the focus of this study. We hypothesized that if prior knowledge gained before enrolling in a course was positive, then the development of student/teacher rapport would be positive. Participants completed two scales via Qualtrics where they answered questions regarding previous knowledge and their rapport with the instructor. Our results showed a significant positive correlation between prior knowledge and student/teacher rapport. Students who expressed having positive prior knowledge about an instructor/course correlated with having a more positive development of rapport with their teacher. With these results, we can conclude that prior knowledge about a course/instructor gained beforehand can have an influence on the development of student/teacher rapport in a positive way.

10:40 Room 215

The Effect of Scenario Ethnicity and Respondent Ethnicity on Perceptions of Cultural Values

Nicole M. Morris
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

This study is aiming to bridge the gap between perceptions and cross-cultural studies. In this study we examined the effect of ethnicity on perceptions of values cross-culturally. In particular it examines the perceptions of Chinese students and American students. The study predicted that ethnicity would have a significant impact in how participants perceive values cross culturally. Two 2 x 2 ANOVAs were used to analyze the data

obtained through surveys of 144 American and Chinese college students. Significance was found for both of the ANOVAs for respondents' ethnicity. Chinese respondents rated significantly higher on each of the ANOVAs, which means they perceived the scenarios to be higher in American and Chinese values than did the American participants.

10:40 Room 223

Rural First Generation Students: Motivation, Integration, and Sense of Social and Academic Fit

Kaylynn E. Newhard
Arkansas Tech University
Jennifer E. Samson

Intrinsic/extrinsic motivation, institutional integration, and a student's sense of social/academic fit may predict the success of first generation students (Thayer, 2000). However, most research has been conducted at large universities, where first-generation students are the minority. A sample (n = 19) of first generation freshman from a small university completed online surveys measuring motivation, institutional integration, and social/academic fit. There was a significant correlation between integration and social/academic fit ($r = -.791$, $p = .00$), between extrinsic/ intrinsic motivation ($r = .665$, $p = .005$), and between intrinsic motivations and social /academic fit ($r = .507$, $p = .045$). These findings agree with previous literature (Lundberg et al., 2007) and suggest that these relationships apply in different contexts than previously studied.

10:40 Room 224

Cell Phones and Social Support

Kailey Broaddrick & Rae Wanner
University of Central Arkansas
Marc Sestir

Previous researchers did studies involving dependence on cell phones, and are an important aspect of social support by maintaining close family bonds and a network of friends. Participants signed up through UCA Sona System, and received one credit for participating. They were then given two questionnaires, a Cell Phone questionnaire and a Multidimensional Perceived Social Support questionnaire. There was a manipulation added to the study – the presence or absence of the participant's cell phone. The researchers hypothesized that by taking away the participants' cell phones, paired with the order of the questionnaire would affect their answers. The results were not found to be significant regarding any of the three hypotheses.

10:55 Room 213

A Meta-Analysis: Does one's implicit theories of intelligence correlate with their learning motivation goals?

Kristina Beall

Ouachita Baptist University

Jennifer Fayard

A meta-analysis was conducted to examine the correlations between implicit theories of intelligence (incremental and fixed) and learning motivation goals (mastery and performance). Previous studies have proposed correlations between incremental theories and mastery goals and between entity theories and performance goals. The meta-analysis revealed a significant negative correlation between mastery goals and entity theories and a significant positive correlation between mastery goals and incremental theories, but no significant correlation between performance goals and entity theories, or performance goals and incremental theories. This meta-analysis helped shed some light of the ideas theorized in Carol Dweck's Social-Cognitive Theory of Motivation.

10:55 Room 214

Memes and False Information

Maris Bellows, Timothy DeNomie, & Nathan Curley

University of Central Arkansas

Marc Sestir

The present study examined the effect of information presentation and use of a credible source on the level of believability. The researchers hypothesized that information in meme format and text format with a credible logo would be more believable versus information presented in plain text format and meme format without a credible logo. Participants were randomly assigned into one of four conditions and completed a survey asking how believable they found information to be based on its presentation, whether it was in meme form with logo, meme form without logo, plain text form with logo, or plain text form without logo. No significant differences were found between conditions. Further implications and research will be discussed further.

10:55 Room 215

The Effect of Scenario Country of Origin and Respondent Gender on Perceptions of Academic Achievement

Katie Finch

Harding University

Kenneth Hobby

This study examines the effect of scenario country of origin and respondent gender on perceptions of academic achievement. Surveys with 3 different scenarios were given to test college students' perceptions of how academically successful an international student would be based on the country they were from. I hypothesized that (1) the scenario student from Mexico would be perceived the least successful, followed by the student from China and then the student from the U.S. and that the gap between each student's success ratings would be fairly small. I also hypothesized that (2) female participants would see the scenario students as more successful overall than male participants. The results showed that college students see students from the U.S. as most academically successful as an international student, followed closely behind with a student from Mexico and then China. Females did perceive the scenario students as more successful than males, but the data found this to be insignificant.

10:55 Room 223

Fitness Goal Pursuit

Danyelle Wells, Kaitlyn Rupp, & Amanda Martin
University of Central Arkansas
Darshon Anderson

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between workout regimens and the pursuit of fitness goals in college students. We expected that students who utilize a workout regimen will have an increased frequency of workouts and more goal progression. Psychology students from the University of Central Arkansas completed a survey that focused on type of fitness regime, frequency of workouts and progression towards a fitness goal. Results showed that students who utilize a fitness regime work out more on average than students who do not. While majority of individuals selected that they were in the action stage of the TTM, there was no significant effect on progression towards a fitness goal between regime groups. In conclusion, individuals that have a fitness goal are likely to spend more time pursuing their fitness goal. This may indicate that utilizing a fitness regime will help individuals progress towards their fitness goals. Keywords: workout regimen, goal progression, fitness goal pursuit

10:55 Room 224

The Online World: Does Social Media Influence Our Self-Control?

Abbey L. Searle & Laiken A. Thompson
Hendrix College
Sara Taylor

This generation relies heavily on the online world; thus, we attempted to determine whether exposure to online media influences self-control. Previous research has found that people who browsed Facebook had less self-control than those who browsed a news outlet. The present study substitutes Twitter for Facebook to expand on previous

findings. Participants browsed Twitter or CNN for four minutes before answering four hypothetical situation questions and completing an attitude scale, both of which measured self-control. It was predicted that those who browsed Twitter would exhibit less self-control than those who browsed CNN. The results of this research will contribute to our understanding of how social media can affect our behaviors.

Break 11:10 – 11:20

11:20 Room 213

The effect of emotion on motor skills

Nathan Myers
Hendrix College
Sara Taylor

Previous research has shown that changes in emotion can lead to changes in a person's physical and mental abilities. I hypothesized that changes in emotion can alter a person's motor capabilities. In this study I aimed to determine whether or not inducing a feeling of frustration could change reaction time and accuracy when completing a simple task. Participants first completed either an impossible maze to induce frustration or a simple maze as a control before completing a choice reaction time test. I predicted that the frustrated participants would show faster reaction times and decreased accuracy. These findings would suggest that having a particular mindset before a task could increase the chances of accurately performing said task. /

11:20 Room 214

Mortality Salience: The Desire to Namesake and Adopt Child Rearing Practices

Lindsey Swafford
Ouachita Baptist University
Jennifer Fayard

Terror management research suggests that people alleviate the terrors associated with thinking about the inevitability of death by trying to symbolically extend their lives. Participants in the mortality salience group were instructed to write about their death and the emotions associated with thinking about their death, while the control group wrote about failing an exam. Both groups were then asked how likely they would be to name their future children after themselves or family members, and the likelihood they would adopt certain parenting styles and values. Although our results have not shown a significant effect for mortality salience, it is interesting that some significance was shown

for gender. This gives us the opportunity to examine possible future directions for this topic.

11:20 Room 215

Relevance and Valence of Instructor's Self-disclosure and its Effect on Student-instructor Rapport

Kelsie Wasiluk, Savannah Cavender, Austin Edmison, & Tanner Dvorak
University of Central Arkansas
Bill Lammers

Student-instructor rapport is an important variable in the classroom. Good student-instructor rapport has been linked to improved learning within the classroom. This study was partially based on the study done by Cayanus and Martin (2008). In this study we used hypothetical scenarios to test the effects of relevance and valence of an instructor's self-disclosures on student-instructor rapport. These hypothetical scenarios described an instructor who displays high or low relevance and positive or negative valence; each participant read only one of these hypothetical scenarios. After reading their hypothetical scenario, participants in this study took a short survey that measured the rapport they had with the instructor. This study found that relevance of instructor disclosure did not significantly affect student-instructor rapport while valence of instructor disclosure did significantly affect student-instructor rapport.

11:20 Room 223

The Effect of Scenario Anxiety and Scenario Gender on Perceptions of Likelihood of an Eating Disorder

Ashley Dolan
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

This study examined how scenario anxiety and scenario gender affect the perceptions on the likelihood of having an eating disorder. The participants were given one of six scenarios featuring either a male or female student who was experiencing either an anxiety disorder, unusual, situational anxiety, or normal, everyday anxiety. A six-point Likert scale followed where participants rated statements that dealt with signs/symptoms of eating disorders. The statements were analyzed. The results of the two-way ANOVA indicated there were significant differences between scenario gender and the likelihood of having an eating disorder, where females are seen as more likely to have an eating disorder. However, there was no significant effect for scenario anxiety or an interaction effect between the two variables.

11:20 Room 224

ADHD, Creativity, and Social Distance

Madolyn Miller
Lyon College
Nikki Yonts

The purpose of this study was to explore the nature of expressions of prejudice based upon empirically-varied features of the target (individuals labeled as ADHD, creative, or described without a label) in college students. The researcher used a brief survey and vignettes to investigate expressions of a desire for social distance. The use of vignettes and hypothetical interactions will allow the researcher to examine the presence of prejudice towards individuals labeled as creative or as having an ADHD diagnosis. The hypothesis is that the participants will give lower social appraisal ratings to individuals labeled ADHD as compared to individuals labeled creative and individuals with no label. The data collection has been completed. Data analysis is ongoing

11:35 Room 213

The Effect of Scenario Task Risk and Scenario Interpersonal Familiarity on Perceptions of Conformity Decisions

Victoria DeBoef
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

This study examined the effect of scenario task risk and scenario interpersonal familiarity on perceptions of conformity decisions. The author hypothesized that scenario task risk and interpersonal familiarity have a significant effect on perceptions of conformity. One-hundred and twenty-five Harding University students of varying age, gender, and race each completed one of the nine surveys in this study. Each survey included a different scenario that varied in task risk and interpersonal familiarity level, a questionnaire about the scenario, and a biographical information sheet. This study used a two-way ANOVA to study the effects of two independent variables separately—interpersonal familiarity ($F=.452$; $p > .05$) and scenario task risk ($F= 1.001$; $p > .05$)—as well as the on the dependent variable (i.e., perceptions of conformity decisions), which yielded no interaction effect ($F= .771$; $p > .05$). Although the results did not indicate a significant interaction effect, interesting data was gathered regarding demographic information.

11:35 Room 214

Let The Good Times Roll: The Effects of Nostalgia

Tyler Karnes, Bianca Baratti, & Samantha Puckett
University of Central Arkansas

Jennifer Brinegar

Nostalgia is a complex emotion characterized by a bittersweet reflection on the past. Optimism and locomotion are vital to college students for academic and social success and mental well being. Locomotion allows college students to achieve goals in order to succeed. Assessment is the yearning to apply all possible outcomes to a situation. We hypothesize that inducing nostalgia will increase optimism and locomotion, with a non-directional change to assessment. We increased locomotion in the experimental writing condition. There was a significant increase in assessment in the music condition and between experimental groups. The implications of our study include decreases in social anxiety and depression, increase in thoughtful decision-making, stress alleviation, and expansion of nostalgia induction techniques in the literature

11:35 Room 215

Effects of Elevating Media and Perceived Choice on Prosocial Behavior

Wyatt Bedell, Beth Forst, & Jessica Gray

University of Central Arkansas

Marc Sestir

This study is a replication of Ellithorpe, Ewoldsen, and Oliver, (2015) which found that elevating media with the perception of choice produces more prosocial behavior. To modify this study, self-esteem was added as a moderator of the two IV's. The results were expected to be similar to the original findings, however low self-esteem individuals were hypothesized to not be as prosocial as high self-esteem individuals regardless of condition. The choice and media variables were manipulated, and self-esteem and prosocial behavior were measured. Findings show that self-esteem influences, but does not moderate, the effect of choice on prosocial behavior. Implications and limitations will be discussed.

11:35 Room 223

Sexism in the Media: The Influence of Implicit Gender Role Exposure on Ambivalent Sexism

Remington Harris & Adrian Shuler

Hendrix College

Sara Taylor

Relationship experience has been found to foster ambivalent sexism (AS) as a mechanism to attract members of the opposite sex. The sources of AS during young adulthood, however, are not well understood. We hypothesized that young adults combine implicit gender roles from the media with existing schemas to understand what the opposite sex looks for in partners. Participants completed a modified version of the

Ambivalent Sexism Inventory after being primed with traditional, neutral, or reversed gender roles. We predicted that participants exposed to traditional gender would have the highest AS levels. These findings would suggest that implicit gender roles in the media foster AS during young adulthood.

11:35 Room 224

Effect of Target Gender Identity on Perceptions of Ambiguous Situations

Quinn Menhart
Hendrix College
Leslie Templeton

Situations in which individual's gender identity were highly salient, due to contextual variables, were predicted to show the greatest differences in perceptions and responses between men and women. Due to the frequency women experience acts of minor victimization, including sexual harassment and heckling it was believed that situations which could be perceived as such would show the greatest differences between genders. Participants were presented with a vignette which could be perceived as heckling, sexual harassment, or a neutral greeting. Participants were asked to explain what happened and what their response would be. It was found that women were more likely than men to view this situation as heckling or sexual harassment and more likely to respond with negative emotions.

11:50 Room 213

Got God? Does the reminder of God increase one's likelihood of engaging in non-moral risks?

Mary Daniels & Kristina Beall
Ouachita Baptist University
Jennifer Fayard

Religion plays a role in many people's lives. It effects how many people experience the world and the decisions they make. Most religions emphasize a belief in a supernatural, all-knowing being. This study examined one's explicit concepts of God and how they affected cheating. I recruited participants who were later randomly assigned to our controlled condition and the God condition. I asked the participants to complete one of two randomized word searches. They were given two options regarding risk-taking and then signed an activity consent form. I conclude that in my study, being reminded of God made no significant difference in the likelihood of partaking in a non-moral risk.

11:50 Room 214

The Psychological View of Social Acceptance in Sports and Fiction Life

Cory Williams

University of Louisiana at Monroe

J. McDaniel

“Cosplay” or “Costume play” refers to adult fans of comics and other fiction work who dress as characters from these works for public events. While the phenomenon is considered a relative recent one, it may be related to other activities in which people wear costumes or event specific forms of dress, such as that seen by audience members at professional sporting events. Dressing up for any kind of event is exciting but depending on the event some individuals will consider that not acceptable in a public setting. This study was to measure the acceptability of dressing up for sporting or fantasy life in public for events other than Halloween. fifty-eight ULM students participated in a survey which used four different psychological surveys including the Big Five measure of personality, self-monitoring scale, Social Fear scale, and Hygiene Behavior Scale, as well as a brief questionnaire in which respondents rated pictures of persons in event specific costume dress. The relationship between the personality measures and acceptance of costume dress were explored.

11:50 Room 215

The Effect of Romantic Relationships and Gender on Perceptions of Personal Adjustment

Susana Villegas Garcia

Harding University

Ken Hobby

This study investigated the effects of scenario relationships and scenario gender on the different perceptions on academic and personal adjustment in college students. The study involved male and female undergraduate students from a university in Arkansas. Six different scenarios were given randomly to 119 participants. Results were examined using a two two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with 2 scenario genders, and 6 scenarios indicating different types of scenario relationships and an alpha level of .05. This study hypothesized that according to scenario relationships would have an effect on how well individuals would do in academic performance and personal adjustment. There was significance over scenario relationship in academic performance and there was a main significance between scenario relationship and personal adjustment.

11:50 Room 223

The Relationship Between Social Media, Anxiety, and Self-esteem

Rachel K. Black & Tevin Hill

Christian Brothers University

Jeffrey J. Sable

The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between social media use and anxiety. It was hypothesized that there would be a positive correlation between social media use and anxiety, such that as the level of social media use goes up so would anxiety. Also, it was hypothesized that there would be a relationship between social media use and self-esteem and a negative relationship between self-esteem and anxiety. Undergraduates (n = 120) completed a Technology Usage Scale (which includes social media), the Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS), and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. The hypothesis between social media and self-esteem was supported, but the remaining two relationships predicted were not found. Results were discussed.

11:50 Room 224

A New (Virtual) Frontier: Head Mounted Displays and their Effect on Flow and Immersion

Trevor Jones
Lyon College
Nikki Yonts

In this age of changing and evolving technology, the development of cutting edge hardware and software has far outpaced the development of research on this new technology. The following study seeks to provide an analysis of a possible difference between two types of displays (flat monitors and HMDs) by looking at enjoyment and presence (immersion), flow, biometrics, and personality type. Two groups drive in a racing simulation (flat monitor or HMD). I hypothesize that there will be a difference between the groups in terms of immersion and flow. Study of this new technology may provide insight into alternate methods for therapies such as pain mitigation or phantom limb pain. Data collection has ended and is currently being analyzed for results.

12:05 Room 213

Student's Motivation to Pursue Academic Goals

Rafael Arrizon, Helena Burrow, Erika Hensley, & Sydney Johnson
University of Central Arkansas
Darshon Anderson

There are a variety of factors that go into a student's decision to pursue a specific major, but which is more influential? Is it external motivation, rewards or reinforcement from outside sources such as monetary gain? Or is it internal, rewards or reinforcement from internal sources such as a feeling of pride, passion, or accomplishment? This study examined what form of motivation was more prominent as student classification changed from freshmen to senior. We predicted that freshmen would be more extrinsically motivated compared to the seniors who would be more intrinsically motivated. UCA undergraduate students took a modified version of the Work Extrinsic

and Intrinsic Motivation Scale. The results showed there was a significant drop in extrinsic motivation as classification changed from freshman to senior, but there was not a significant change in intrinsic motivation, even though overall motivation did decrease as classification increased. Implications of this study will be discussed further.

12:05 Room 214

The Relationship Between Calorie Restriction and Alcohol Consumption in College Students

Madelaine Mee
University of Arkansas
Lindsay Ham

Calorie restriction behaviors were assessed in a sample of 422 male and female undergraduate students between the ages of 18 and 24 at the University of Arkansas. Study procedures included completing online self-report measures administered through the Qualtrics system. Women appear to be engaging in restriction behaviors more often than men; it was found that Greek life affiliation had no influence on those behaviors. These findings suggest that women are more likely to engage in these behaviors and are at higher risk for displaying other eating disordered behaviors. Participants engaging in calorie restriction also demonstrate higher levels of cognitive restraint. Future studies should focus less on self-report measures add a laboratory portion in order to collect more qualitative data.

12:05 Room 215

Text Message Initiation and Romantic Relationships

Lillian Hammer
Hendrix College
RuthAnn Thomas

Previous research has found that initiating a conversation with a potential romantic partner increases self-esteem and perceived romantic chemistry. Yet previous research has not touched heavily on how texting impacts romantic relationships, this study is a look into how the initiation of texting conversations impacts the participant's self-esteem and perceived romantic chemistry. Participants completed an online survey which asked them to imagine themselves sending or receiving a text from a potential romantic partner. We hypothesize that participants who are asked to imagine initiating a romantic relationship over text with potential romantic partner, will report higher self-esteem and perceived romantic chemistry than those who are asked to imagine receiving a text initiating a romantic relationship.

12:05 Room 223

Lessons of Human Nature: How Dissonance Can Influence Attitudes and Voting Behavior

James Alexander, Christie Joyner, & Ulanda Henry

University of Arkansas at Monticello

Jeanette Walters & Seungyeon Lee

In this study, cognitive dissonance is used as an apparatus for manipulating the attitudes of various individuals, which suggests an ability to impact voting behavior. Our team attempted to influence sixty-four individuals into changing their attitudes on a very controversial and relevant subject of our time: the legalization of cannabis, commonly known as marijuana. Participants were read a series of benefits or consequences in such a way as to introduce them to opposing views of their pre-established beliefs; then they were asked to use that conflicting information to persuade others to vote opposite of their initial attitudes. Our findings suggest a connection between the bodies bio-chemical reward system, and our inclination as humans to acquire, or conserve positive mindsets.

12:05 Room 224

Sexualized Media and Self-Perception: The Effects of Ideal Body Images on Self-Esteem

Alexa Kiss & Leah Smith

Hendrix College

Sara Taylor

Studies have demonstrated that exposure to thin, ideal female body images in the media has detrimental effects on women's self-perception. However, there has been little research to investigate the effect of ideal body images on males. In the present study, we hypothesized that sexualized body images in the media will negatively influence self-esteem. In an online survey, participants were randomized to view either sexualized magazine covers or neutral magazine covers specific to their gender. We predicted that following exposure to the sexualized magazine covers, women would report lower self-esteem compared to men. These results may further reveal that the media's portrayal of unrealistic body images has a more severe impact on the self-perception of women than men.

12:05 Room 225

The Effect of Scenario Socioeconomic Status and Scenario Gender on Perceptions of Success

John Turner

Harding University

Kenneth Hobby

This study seeks to investigate and identify the relationship between and perceptions of

gender and socioeconomic status. Gender and socioeconomic status have been found to coincide with lower grades in school and lower wages. Little has been done to study the potential interaction effect between socioeconomic status and gender, and this study seeks to investigate the perceptions that students may have of the different genders and socioeconomic statuses. The study involved 72 college students from Harding University, 38 males and 34 females. The results showed neither an interaction effect between gender and socioeconomic status nor a significant main effect of scenario gender. However, there was significance in the main effect of socioeconomic status and different facets of success.

Lunch/Poster Sessions

Ballroom

All posters will be available for viewing from 12:20-1:30. Presenters will be available for questions during the designated times below.

1

12:20

It's depressing being...depressed

Rachel Broussard, Aryn Rogers, & Madison Lister

Arkansas Tech University

Rebecca McHugh

Students at many universities have limited counseling resources available in comparison to resources like physiological health/tutoring services. We examined the relationship between use of services/the willingness to seek help (WSH) to see if students use counseling services or why not. We used a survey to examine use of services/insurance/income and WSH for mental health concerns (MHC). These surveys were distributed to students (369) in classes with professor permission. We didn't find a significant relationship between use of counseling/WSH. However, many participants reported being unaware that such services existed on campus. Approximately a third (n=116) of our participants reported no WSH for MHC. Based on these results, our goal is to increase awareness of MHC, along with the availability of help.

2

12:55

Impact of Confidence on Goal Commitment

Hannah Lance, Taylor Coughlin, Emily Johnson, & Hannah Fielder

Arkansas State University

Jessica Curtis

The present study investigated the role of confidence in goal commitment. Previous research demonstrated that goal commitment is composed of satisfaction, investment, and alternatives. Participants read an interview of a target about her goal progress. Participants read that this target had ideal goal commitment progress (high satisfaction, high investment, low alternatives) or non-ideal goal commitment (low satisfaction, low investment, high alternatives). This target was either confident or not confident about her goal. It was found that when the target had ideal goal commitment components and was confident participants rated that target as being more able to complete their goal than those who read the target was unconfident. With non-ideal goal commitment components, there were no differences related to confidence.

3

12:20

The Effects of Ostracism on Persuasion Susceptibility

Hannah Fielder, Emily Johnson, Hannah Lance, & Taylor Coughlin

Arkansas State University

Jessica Curtis

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the effects of ostracism on product buying. Participants were asked to imagine a situation in which they were either ostracized by their co-workers or included. Participants then read either a fact-based (strong) or opinion-based (weak) product review. Participants finally answered a short questionnaire about the product. It was found that individuals who had been ostracized stated they would be more likely to buy the product after reading the strong product review rather than the weak product review. Individuals who had not been ostracized showed no significant differences on the product questionnaire. The present study provides one of the first steps in investigating the effects of ostracism on persuasion susceptibility.

4

12:55

Using a Fork as a Hairbrush

Laura Tedder, Libby Lane, & Olivia Hitchcock

Arkansas State University

Dawn Weatherford

Functional fixedness is a phenomenon that occurs when a person focuses on an object's intended purpose rather than considering creative uses. Prior to attempting to solve five insight problems, participants were assigned to one of three groups (Parts-Based, Control, or Functions-Based). We hypothesized that participants in the Parts-Based training would have a better accuracy and response latency than the other two groups. The reason for

this prediction was because using a Parts-Based technique (mentally breaking items down into their parts) frees up mental resources and allows for more accurate responses. Support for our research was found by analyzing the data. A repeated- measures factorial ANOVA was run and statistical significance was found at the .05 level.

5

12:20

The Role of Personality on Athletic Leadership

Kori Maloy, Catherine P. Allen, & Kennedy Thomas

University of Central Arkansas

Jennifer Brinegar

This study investigates the relationships between the various personalities' of athletes who hold leadership positions on their team. Participants were required to have played a sport in high school or college. Each participant filled out two questionnaires, the Keirsey Temperament Sorter (cite) and a general survey developed by the researchers to collect demographic and sport information. Sport positions were ranked on a leadership scale, also developed by the researchers. The results indicate that there is a significant interaction between starters, strong leaders, and the personality type ESTJ. Sensing and judging personality traits were more common among team athletes. Understanding the role of personality in positions of strong leaders may help coaches with recruiting and player placement on the team.

6

12:55

Attributes of Video Gamers

Paige Dutton, Courtney Hampton, & Josue Quiroga

University of Central Arkansas

Jennifer Brinegar

This study tested the hypothesis that if an individual frequently plays video games then they will be more prone to exhibit risky and impulsive behavior, which are predictors of pathological gaming. Participants (N=48) were administered the Iowa Gambling Task (Bechara et al., 1994), Risk Attitude Scale (Weber et al., 2002), Media Usage Questionnaire (Bailey, 2012), and the Pathological Gaming Scale (Gentile, 2009). The analyses only showed a significant relationship between single role-playing games and pathological gaming tendencies. Our small sample size likely effected our ability to produce more statistically significant findings. Future research should explore the connection between pathological gaming and characteristics such as impulsivity and risk-taking behaviors. Keywords: Pathological, Video gaming, Iowa Gambling Task

7

12:20

Cognitive and Neurological Features in Autism Spectrum Disorders

Bethany Harris

Harding University

Kenneth Hobby

The transition from independent but similar disorders being distinctly defined in the DSM-IV to the introduction of the Autism Spectrum Disorder in the DSM-V brought about a significant increase in research studies that have been conducted in order to further increase understanding of this complex disorder. There is sufficient evidence proving that people with autism significantly differ from those without the disorder both neurologically and cognitively. However, it has also been proven that neurological and cognitive features vary along the spectrum, as well. This compilation and analysis of various research studies utilizing PET, EEG, and fMRI scanning as well as other techniques help to identify, define, and characterize the cognitive and neurological features in Autism Spectrum Disorders.

8

12:55

The Effects of Coloring on Anxiety

Ashley Williams, Asha Jones, & Kirsten Young

University of Central Arkansas

Jennifer Brinegar

Finding non-medical ways to cope with stress has become a recent interest in the scientific literature. The current study tested 38 student participants who were asked to complete a packet of perceived comfort inventories (Anderson, 1995), state-trait anxiety inventories (Spielberger, Gorsuch, & Lushene, 1970), a writing prompt about their most fearful memory, and a coloring page of one of the following: a mandala, an intricate plaid design, a children's coloring page, or a blank sheet of paper to free-draw. Our hypothesis that anxiety and mood would be positively impacted by coloring was supported. We failed to find a difference between coloring conditions and conclude that this might serve as an effective way to boost mood and decrease anxiety in students.

9

12:20

Exploring the Link Between Traditional Gender Roles and Prosocial Behavior

William Barton

Southern Arkansas University

Deborah Wilson

While universities have begun emphasizing Title IX education, to incoming students, there may be room for growth regarding prosocial behavior. Traditional gender roles are correlated with rape myth acceptance, and rape myth acceptance is correlated with lower prosocial behavior. This study focuses on replicating data from previous studies linking traditional gender roles with rape myth acceptance. A second goal was to determine if traditional gender role had a negative correlation with prosocial behaviors. Ninety-seven students were surveyed using thirty-eight questions derived from the Illinois Rape Myth, Attitude Towards Women, and Bystander Attitudes Scales. Preliminary analysis shows a large positive correlation (.541) between traditional gender roles and rape myth acceptance. Additionally, there was a small but nonsignificant negative correlation between traditional gender roles and prosocial attitude.

10

12:55

#shoutyourabortion: Disclosures of abortion experiences on social media

Libby Wilson & Madolyn Miller

Lyon College

Lora Adair

According to life history theory, organisms face many “trade-offs” pertinent to allocation of limited resources. One such “trade-off” involves prioritizing investment in the production of offspring. Little work has investigated the relationship between these decision-making forces and abortion. Study 1 addresses this by investigating the relationship between abortion decisions and expected investment through disclosures of abortion experiences on Twitter (N = 433 #shoutyourabortion tweets, 3.9% male), finding that these disclosures included mentions of expected paternal investment. In study 2, these findings are extended to explore the relationship between the media and perceptions of abortion (N = 118, Mage = 19, SDage = 1.29, 50.8% male). Finding that regardless of the accuracy of information provided, participants overwhelmingly endorsed false beliefs about abortion.

11

12:20

The Effects of Chronic Oral Caffeine and Ethanol Consumption on Ethanol Intake, Anxiety-like Behavior, and Exploratory Behavior

Tyler Ratliff, W. Alex McIntyre, David J. Dobry, Michelle L. Huynh, Amy C. Crump, & Petra T. Alexander

Hendrix College

Sara Taylor

Caffeine and ethanol are two of the most widely abused psychoactive substances, and individuals that concurrently consume the two have an increased risk of binge drinking.

Previous research has shown that intermittent exposure to a two-bottle choice paradigm increases voluntary consumption of ethanol (20% v/v). Our experiment tested this paradigm with the addition of caffeine (0.5 mg/mL) to the ethanol solution to determine the effects on overall consumption of the ethanol and caffeine solution, anxiety-like behavior, and locomotion over a ten-week period. We determined that the addition of caffeine did not influence the rate of consumption of ethanol and that there was no effect on locomotion, but that there was a significant decrease in anxiety-like behavior over time.

12

12:55

The Effect of Gender Identity Expression on Leaders' Trustworthiness

Caroline Tague

Hendrix College

Sara Taylor

Transgender individuals are reported to face the greatest amount of prejudice in the LGBTQ+ community, but not much current research has been done to examine the depths and domains of this prejudice. This study explores trust-related prejudices against transgender people in leadership positions, especially prejudice against non-binary people. Participants took a survey that presented them with one of three interviews from hypothetical orientation leader applicants. These applicants expressed their gender as transgender, as non-binary trans, or not at all. Participants then rated levels of trust in their assigned applicant. It was predicted that the non-binary condition would have the lowest trustworthiness scores. These findings could help to promote awareness of prejudices faced by trans people and to further transgender research.

13

12:20

Let the Good Times Roll: Effects of Nostalgia

Tyler Karnes, Samantha Puckett, & Bianca Baratti

University of Central Arkansas

Jennifer Brinegar

Nostalgia is a complex emotion characterized by a bittersweet reflection on the past. Optimism and locomotion are vital to college students for academic and social success and mental well being. Locomotion allows college students to achieve goals in order to succeed. Assessment is the yearning to apply all possible outcomes to a situation. We hypothesize that inducing nostalgia will increase optimism and locomotion, with a non-directional change to assessment. We increased locomotion in the experimental writing condition. There was a significant increase in assessment in the music condition and between experimental groups. The implications of our study include decreases in social

anxiety and depression, increase in thoughtful decision-making, stress alleviation, and expansion of nostalgia induction techniques in the literature.

14

12:55

Ontological beliefs in high versus low pathogen regions: A replication Geher and Gambacorta (2010).

Dr. K. Garvey & Cory Williams

University of Louisiana at Monroe

K. Garvey

Geher and Gambacorta (2010) explored individual differences in belief in the origin of behavioral differences between boys and girls, men and women, cats and dogs, roosters and hens, and people in general, finding that politically liberal responses tended to be anti-evolutionary. Jennings and Garvey (2012) found that in a more politically conservative region liberals were more likely to accept evolutionary explanations for differences in personality traits. This study ran the original 50 item survey in a very low and a very high pathogen prevalent region to explore the possible impact of the Behavioral Immune System on ontological beliefs. Over all the low pathogen region did accept evolutionary explanations more than the high pathogen region, but, interestingly, liberals were more likely to accept evolution in the low pathogen region and conservatives were more likely to accept evolution in the high pathogen region.

15

12:20

Tightness-Looseness and Darwin

Dr. K. Garvey & Diego Gomez

University of Louisiana at Monroe

K. Garvey

Stressful environments reject the Theory of Evolution / Two studies, one within the 50 United States and the next among 17 nations, showed that social anxiety strongly predicted rejection of the Darwinian theory of evolution by natural selection. Both studies also included estimated IQ, religiosity, and political conservatism but the measure of tightness-looseness was the strongest factor in explaining why the single strongest theory in the history of science would be rejected. While the tightness-looseness measure has little if anything to do directly with topics related to biological origins, we believe that individuals living in more stressful environments will be drawn to the palliative effects of religious beliefs, thus, at least indirectly, they will reject Darwin in favor of supernatural explanations of the diversity of life on earth.

16

12:55

Social Media Technology Use and Sleepiness Among Different Ages

Lillian Orr, Robyn Oglesby, Victoria Mugambi, Jennifer Yang, & Stephen Rookey

University of Arkansas at Little Rock

David Mastin

Sleep hygiene is a set of behaviors and environmental variables that impact sleep quality. Social technology use has been hypothesized to disrupt sleep. We examined the relationship between social technology use during sleep time between younger and older students. University students (N=159; M=20.18 years old, SD=4.30; 102 females) were each asked to complete the Sleep Hygiene Index (SHI), Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS), and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI). There was a significant negative correlation ($r(158)=-.22, p<.05$) between age and the scores of the social technology use question on the Sleep Hygiene Index. As social technology use has been previously found to be associated with sleep quality, an understanding of the relationship between age and social technology use is important.

17

12:20

On long-term memory: Semantic relatedness and the concept of eating

Steven A. Berg, Ph.D. & Faith Robinson

Steven A. Berg

Using a reaction time (RT) paradigm, participants will be asked to respond "true" or "false" in a sentence-verification task to examine organization of semantic memories (Collins & Quillian, 1969; Conrad, 1972). The specific aim will be to assess semantic relatedness between the concept of eating and sentence-final target items (Condition 1: names of farm animals (e.g., "pig"); Condition 2: names of foods (e.g., "bacon"); filler items: nonedibles (e.g., "metal")). Results on target trials (RTs to verify a true sentence, such as "A person can eat...") will be compared across conditions; relatively faster responses will indicate greater relatedness to the concept of eating. Behavioral results from this investigation may shed light on semantic relations in the organizational structure and retrieval of memories.

18

12:55

A preliminary analysis of a preschool-aged child with neurotypical development's analogical reasoning with immediate and delayed rewards

Robyn Weatherspoon, Annie Reynold, & Dakota Bays,

University of Arkansas at Monticello

Seungyeon Lee

Research has shown that the use of different types of rewards may affect the child's analogical reasoning and on-task behavior. This study investigated the way in which two types of rewards (i.e., a smaller, more immediate reward vs. a larger, delayed reward) affect a 4-year-old child's analogical reasoning performance and on-task behavior. A multiple baseline across behaviors design was used to compare the effectiveness of the two types of rewards. Results indicated that a smaller, more immediate reward increased the participant's correct response and on-task behavior. On the basis of an evaluation of the findings, implications and future research needs will be discussed.

19

12:20

Effects of Contemporary and Classical Music on Reading Retention in College Students

Jayne Burris, Falon Lantrip, & Danelle Marcel,

University of Arkansas at Monticello

Seungyeon Lee

This study was done to investigate reading retention rates among college students. It was predicted that the use of classical music as a background noise would enhance the students' retention rate. 72 participants were recruited and randomly assigned to be in one of three conditions while reading a short passage: classical music group, popular music group, and no music group (i.e., control group). Independent samples t-test was used to compare between classical music and control group and to compare popular music verses control group. Results indicated that there was a difference between classical music and the control group. However, no difference was found between the classical music group and the popular music group.

20

12:55

Relationships between College Students' Perceived Parental Relationships and Drinking Behaviors

Ryan W. Grant, Carter W. Morrison, Alexander J. Melkonian, M.A., & Dr. Lindsay S. Ham, Ph.D

University of Arkansas

Lindsay Ham

Relationships have been found between college students' perceived parental relationships and health risk behaviors. Recent research shows that perceived parental acceptance was associated inversely with several health-risk behaviors for college students, including illicit drug use, sex while drunk/high, and binge drinking (Schwartz, 2009). The current study looked at the relationships between perceived parental acceptance and drinking behaviors for males and females among 7628 college students using online

questionnaires. Hierarchical linear regression revealed that several of the variables for perceived parental relationships were significantly related to college drinking, $F(17,7611) = 21.34, p < 0.01, R^2 = 0.04$. The results indicate that perceived parental nurturance, connection, disrespect, and psychological control are important variables to consider when searching for predictors of risky drinking behaviors among college students.

21

12:20

The Comparison Between Visual and Verbal Learning among Students

Emily Porter

University of Arkansas at Monticello

Seungyeon Lee

Research has shown that students learn better when an aid, such as a visual or verbal aid, is given along with the material being taught. This study aimed to compare the effectiveness of information given either in visual or verbal form. Students are given loads of information daily in every class they attend. The best way for students to retain this information is not well known, though there have been many studies done on information portrayal and memory recall. 70 college students participated in this study and were randomly assigned to one of three groups: control, visual, or verbal. At the end of the study there was a difference found between the three groups.

22

12:55

Friends or Family: Pressure from Family and Friends to Succeed in School

Tiffany Tilley, Orin Orlopp, Amy Taylor, & Colin Young

Lyon College

Lora Adair

This survey was constructed with the intent of exploring the pressures from family and friends on the outcome of academic success of students ages 18 and up. More specifically this survey is designed to determine the influence of several hypothesized causal factors (e.g., perceived peer pressure, family support, socioeconomic status) on the academic success of a student. To do this we designed our own survey to assess these factors, and will demonstrate both the validity and reliability of our scale. Our scale uses three categories; demographics, family relationships and situations, and peer pressure, to investigate academic success as a function of outside pressures and influences.

23

12:20

Can You Live Without Social Media?

Miguel Negrete
University of Central Arkansas
Jennifer Brinegar

Many researchers have attempted to determine the ways using social media impacts a person's life. Some studies have found that social media can have positive effects, while others have found that social media use results in adverse effects. The purpose of the present research is to determine what effect, if any, refraining from social media has on a person's feelings of life-satisfaction and alienation. Participants were assigned to the control or experimental group as they signed up for the study. Both groups were given pre and post surveys measuring their sense of alienation and life satisfaction. It was found that the differences in scores of life satisfaction and alienation between the control and experimental groups were not significantly different.

24

12:55

Satisfaction with life and social investment as religious people

Kanako Yasutake

Ouachita Baptist University

Jennifer Fayard

Religious people who practice their religion reported a higher satisfaction with life, providing social support and happiness than those who do not practice their religion than non-religious people (Berthold and Ruch, 2014; McClure, 2013). The present research investigates satisfaction with life and social investment as intrinsically religious people, who view religion as an aim of their life, by comparing high intrinsic people with low intrinsic people. The present findings suggest that high intrinsic people are more satisfied with their life and are more likely to invest in other people in some situations than low intrinsic people.

25

12:20

The Compound Influence of Media and Public Education; A Study of Young Adults' Endorsement of Sex Myths

Caroline Baber, Kier Garner, Trevor Jones, & Alexandria Reyes

Lyon College

Lora Adair

This work aims to assess the level at which students endorse common misconceptions regarding sexual behavior. Age at sexual debut is dropping and the high prevalence of accidental teen pregnancy and transmission of STIs, particularly in areas where access to comprehensive sex education is limited (e.g., the American South), has caused speculation about sex education administration. In the rural South, abstinence-only is most typically public schools utilize, if any. Our project will explore the misconceptions/mis-education about sexual health and practices in the rural south, and

evaluate our new measure of misconception endorsement. We predict that endorsement of misconceptions will appear in our sample, and that our measure will significantly correlate with existing measures of attitudes towards and knowledge about sex.

Invited Speaker 1:30 – 2:30

Student Center Ballroom

Dan Corts, Ph.D.

**Professor of Psychology
Augustana University**

**President
Psi Chi, The International
Honor Society in Psychology**

Biography (From the Psi Chi website: www.psichi.org)

Dr. Corts discovered psychology at Belmont University where he earned a BS, and then completed a PhD in cognition at the University of Tennessee. After a post doc at Furman University, he went to Augustana College. He has been involved with Psi Chi for over 10 years serving on the Midwestern Steering Committee and Grants and Awards Committee, as a consulting editor for the Journal, and completing one term as Midwestern Vice-President.

What's your story? How psychology can inform your professional development

What makes for a successful career: Is it about decisions or luck? Talent or effort? Do your grades or your personality traits better predict your success? By combining psychological science with personal stories, we can explore ways of defining success, the factors that predict it, and how individuals can achieve it. By relating psychological research to their own stories, students can identify personal goals, strengths, and areas for improvement as they embark on their careers.

The ASPS 2016 was organized and hosted by the UCA Chapter of Psi Chi, the International Honor Society in Psychology



Special thanks to Kelli Wierzbicki who served as the ASPS program director for the 2015 and 2016 symposiums.

Mark Your Calendars for...

ASPS 2017

APRIL 22, 2017 @ UCA

Registration begins Feb. 1st

Proposals accepted through April 1st