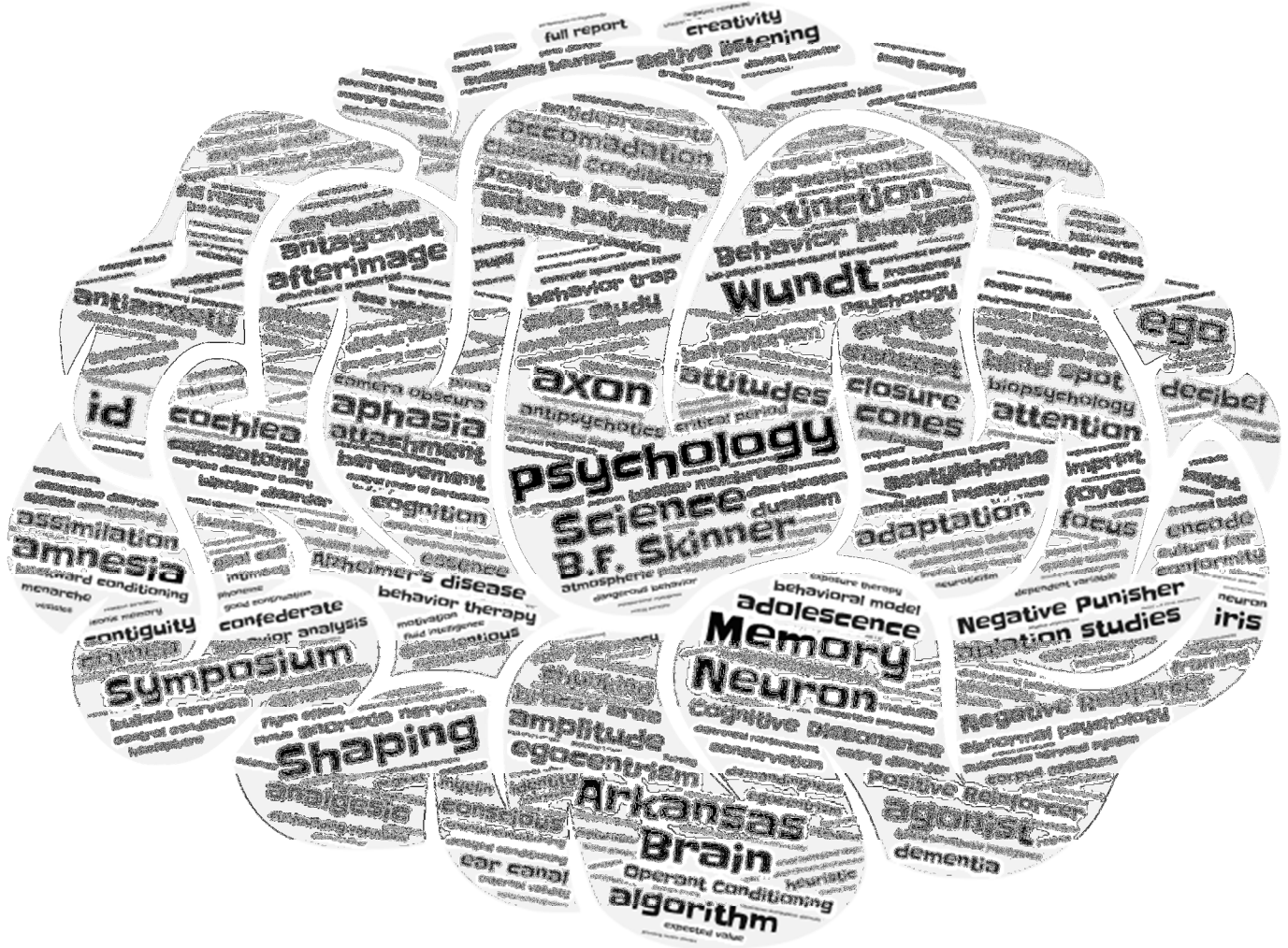


ARKANSAS SYMPOSIUM FOR PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS



APRIL 21, 2018

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*

8:30

Registration

Room #	213	214	215	223
9:00	Hayden McCormick, Rachel Benton, Matthew Snider	Chandler Pinal, Ann Ocampo, Brett Anderson	Bailey Henry, Sara Lusk, Rickeya Martin	Natalie Huffstickler
9:15	Rebecca Denton, Katherin Howell, Caroline Bean	Sadie Prejean	Sydney Harper, Ruben Toth, Breanna Allen	Jane Henderson, Nicola Bryan, Nicole Henry
9:30	Ashley Conley, Tyler Murphey, Dakota Coenen	Catherine Ullman	Mari Thomeczek, Kristi Scott	Danielle Richard, Hannah Lewis, Darius Herl
9:45	Austin Blue, Kaitlyn Frazier, Jonah Stephens	Adam Priest, Cecily Carter, Isaac Udouj	Caitlan Neighbors, Teona Bell, Tori Thielemier	Brenda Suarez, Elizabeth Sutherland, Druid Wen
10:00	Poster Session located in ballroom			
11:00	Dakyla Brown, Lindsay Lamb, Jalen McCollum	Alexandria Thomason, Keenan Thomas, Shaiksha Walker	McKenna Dilday, Chastity Patterson, Maisie Prince, Jarred Turner	Margaret Pendergast
11:15	Kayla Messenger, Hannah Freeman, Taylor Knowlton	Elaina Heikes, Emily Madden	Mikayla Brinthaup	Alana Dunlap, Demetrious Jordan, Harper Foster
11:30	Emily Haynes	Cassidy Mitchell, Hannah Smithee	Oona Anzaldy, Morgan Felts, Kaitlin Lienhart	Veronica Kinoshita
11:45	Jaylin Jones, Cailley Partain, Moriah Yingling	Elizabeth Dickson, Lakota Kasworm, Andrew Black, Kay Adderlay	Clarissa Montoya, Ashley Halverson-Hale, Jaylin Ware	Baylie Hancock, Tanea Thomas, Jenny Headley
12:00	Lunch and Invited Speaker, Dr. Jon Grahe: "Authentic Research Experiences Benefit Students, Faculty, & Science"			
1:00	Marley Fradley, Alexi Toles, Lauren Worth	Hannah Henderson, Faith Reynolds, Becky Sherman	Alison Turbyville	Katherine Harper
1:15	Kerbie Karr, Alvin Baltzell, Haylee Loter	David Taylor	Brittany Leavy, Lex Cox, Chase Guill	Lauren Dodd, Kaitlyn Fox, Stephanie Poposky
1:30	Maddie Clendening, Reagan Kilgore	Hayley Hales, Katie Dick, Anna Hallum, Logan Pruss	Kaitlyn Goin	Terrence Davis, Avery Carter, Aerin Walker
1:45	Nicholas Bernier	Robert Sunde, Ayana Williams, Tori Moses	Sarah Banta, Kigaonda Fisher, Simone McKellar	Charlie Jones, Will Stafford

ASPS 2018: Schedule and Abstracts

Oral Presentations Session 1

9:00 Room 213

Effects of Goal Approach on Well-Being

Hayden McCormick, Rachel Benton, & Matthew Snider
University of Central Arkansas
Darshon Anderson

The purpose of our research is to determine if there is a causal link between how one structures their goals and their subjective well-being. Increasing well-being is an important subject that is worth researching to increase mental and physical health, quality relationships, and academic success.

9:00 Room 214

Is Conformity a Reactive or Proactive Behavioral Immune System Response?

Chandler Pinal, Ann Ocampo, & Brett Andersen
University of Central Arkansas
Lora Adair

The behavioral immune system (BIS) is a set of evolved psychological mechanisms which facilitate the avoidance of disease. Previous research has not explored whether conformity and religiosity are best characterized as reactive or proactive BIS responses. The present research does so by asking participants about their disgust-sensitivity, disease-avoidance behaviors, and religiosity. Participants are exposed to both disgust-inducing and future-disease-threat slideshows before assessing conformity, measured by how participants rate abstract art compared to a fake rating purportedly given by other students. We expect to find that participants exposed to the proactive slideshow will show more conformity than the other groups and that religiosity will be predicted more by the perceived infectability scale than germ-aversion or disgust-sensitivity.

9:00 Room 215

Effect of warm or cold syllabus on first impressions and student-instructor rapport

Bailey Henry, Sara Lusk, & Rickeya Martin
University of Central Arkansas
Bill Lammers

Developing a positive student-instructor rapport correlates with students that attend, enjoy and participate in class, and more often contact the instructor outside of the

classroom. A syllabus creates one of the first impressions of anticipated student-instructor rapport. Participants (n=82) were assigned to either a warm or a cold tone syllabus and answered questions from the SIRS-9. Researchers found that participants who reviewed the warm tone syllabus anticipated having a significantly greater student-instructor rapport than those who were assigned to the cold tone syllabus. These findings reveal that instructors should take care in wording their class syllabus to increase student motivation and build a positive student-instructor rapport.

9:00 Room 223

The Effect of Scenario Gender, Scenario Parenting Style, and Scenario Academic Success on Perceptions of the Self-Esteem of a Student

Natalie Huffstickler

Harding University

Kenneth Hobby

The purpose of this study was to further clarify the impact that grades, parents, and gender have on various areas of self-esteem. There was a total of twenty-four scenarios. The scenario student in the survey was making either low, average, or high grades, had one of the four defined parenting styles by phrase, and was either male or female. The respondents were then asked several questions which were meant to highlight the perceived self-esteem of the student in the scenario. I believed that scenario high grades and one of the more positive scenario parenting styles would present a higher perceived self-esteem score. I also believed that scenario gender would influence some questions in a different way (e.g. low self-esteem, females, eating disorders, males, and crime). There were significant main effects for scenario parenting style and scenario grades. However, after analyzing the data with a three-way ANOVA, using the program SPSS, the research showed that there is not a significant interaction effect produced by these variables and that self-esteem may be related and influenced by other factors.

9:15 Room 213

Shame on you! A preliminary exploration on the impact of academic shame on STEM learning

Rebecca Denton, Katherine Howell, & Caroline Bean

Harding University

Jeremiah Sullins

Modern pedagogy has not yet demonstrated what specific impact academic shame has on learning. The main goal of the study was to explore how the self-conscious emotion shame affects STEM learning. A secondary goal was to examine the role of individual differences in experiences of shame. Results revealed that learners who experienced shame prior to listening to a physics lecture learned less than students who did not experience shame prior to the lecture. Additionally, interactions were discovered among

individual differences, shame, and learning. These findings suggest that 1) shame can result in “cognitive shock” in which subsequent learning becomes hindered and 2) not everyone reacts equally to the affective state of shame.

9:15 Room 214

Men’s Perception of Women Based on Masculinity: I’m sorry you had to push my car!

Sadie Prejean & Felicia Valdez

Ouchita Baptist University

Jennifer Fayard

The purpose of this study was to determine how men perceive women after they are introduced to either a masculine or feminine task. Ten Instagram pictures of the same girl were shown to all of the participants, ranging from modest to scandalous, and they were given a self-esteem questionnaire afterwards. Through this, the amount of “likes” were analyzed to determine if masculinity provoked more interaction with scandalous photos. The assumed self-esteem of the Instagram girl was also analyzed. Results for the hypothesis were not significant, however there were significant results associated with self-esteem.

9:15 Room 215

Better Safe, Yes Safe

Sydney Harper, Ruben Toth, & Brenna Allen

University of Central Arkansas

Ken Sobel

The purpose of this study was to see if people would prefer to take risks or stay on the safe side when having to choose survival items take with them on a hypothetical backpacking trip to general, ambiguous locations or specific locations. We originally hypothesized that people would choose safer options, but upon conducting the study, we found that that is not always the case.

9:15 Room 223

Moral Credentials and Discrimination Toward Physically Disabled Persons

Jane Henderson, Nicola Bryan, & Nicole Henry

Hendrix College

Ruthann Thomas

Research on moral credentials has shown that participants are more likely to demonstrate discrimination at a later point, if they first establish egalitarianism by gaining moral credentials of some sort. This research, however, has largely focused on race and gender.

The following study investigates whether these effects can be generalized to include physical ability as well. This study explores whether the opportunity to disagree with ableist statements will make participants more likely to demonstrate discrimination toward a person with a physical disability. We hypothesize that participants who disagree with the majority of the ableist statements presented to them will feel morally licensed to discriminate against a person with a physical disability during a hiring task.

9:30 Room 213

Let Your Body Live Out Loud: Family-Planning as it Relates to Character Assessment

Ashley Conley, Tyler Murphey, Dakota Coenen
University of Central Arkansas
Lora Adair

Pro-natalist societies stigmatize childless individuals; particularly women. To avoid this perceived stigma, individuals may claim a biological dysfunction (silent body) instead of saying they do not wish to have kids (selfish). Qualitatively, individuals who are voluntarily childless receive social backlash for their perceived deviance. In this study, participants were randomly assigned to evaluate a male or female vignette showing different family- planning rationale. Participants rated the vignettes on various personality attributes. We predict our research will find a less socially desirable character assessment attributed to those who provided a “selfish” line of reasoning compared to those who provide a “silent body” line of reasoning.

Keywords: Childless, stigma, voluntary-childlessness, pro-natalist

9:30 Room 214

The Effect of Scenario Ethnicity and Respondent Gender on Perceptions of Value of Education

Catherine Ullman
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

This study examines the effect of scenario ethnicity and respondent gender on perceptions of the value of education. Surveys with five different scenarios were presented to test college student’s perceptions of how academically successful a student would be if given the chance to go to university in a different culture than that in which they were raised. Participants answered Likert scale questions measuring the individual’s perceptions in relation to the scenario student’s academic success. I hypothesized that (1) the scenario student from Africa will be perceived to value education the most and the student from North America to be perceived to value education the least with large gaps in between. Additionally, I hypothesized that (2) female students will rate the scenario students as generally more successful than males. The results showed that in addition to students from Africa ($M = 5.3617$, $SD = .630$), students from Asia ($M = 5.3617$, $SD =$

.705) were perceived to value education [$F(4,229) = 6.787, p = .000$] more than students from both North America ($M = 4.8125, SD = .938$) and Europe ($M = 5.0417, SD = .922$). Furthermore, there was not a significance between respondent gender and perception of the value of education [$F(9,229) = 3.738, p = .054$].

9:30 Room 215

The Relationship Between Technology Use and Sleep Quality Moderated by the Facets of Neuroticism

Mari Thomeczek & Kristi Scott
Hendrix College
Jennifer Peszka

Research has shown a negative relationship between technology use before bed and sleep quality. Neuroticism has also been linked to both poorer sleep quality and higher technology use. We hypothesized that neuroticism, particularly two of the facets of neuroticism (anxiety and impulsiveness) would moderate the relationship between technology use before bed and sleep quality. Fifty-nine participants completed the NEO-PI-3, two days of sleep and technology use diaries, and slept with a take-home EEG device. Technology use before bed did not significantly predict sleep quality. Neuroticism did not significantly moderate the relationship between technology use and sleep quality; however, individuals low in neuroticism, anxiety, and impulsiveness had better sleep quality with greater technology use which was not seen in other groups.

9:30 Room 223

Instructor Humor Styles and Their Expected Effect on Student-Instructor Rapport

Danielle Richard, Hannah Lewis, & Darius Herl
University of Central Arkansas
Bill Lammers

This study explored the effect of instructor humor on expected student-instructor rapport. We predicted that students would rate higher expected rapport for descriptions of teachers with affiliative and self-enhancing humor styles than for descriptions of teachers with aggressive or self-defeating styles of humor. This study was conducted using 108 students from the University of Central Arkansas, led by Dr. Bill Lammers. Participants were given one of four instructor descriptions and asked to rate expected rapport with that instructor. The data was analyzed using a one-way ANOVA test to measure the expected rapport for each humor style. The results showed a significant difference between the aggressive humor style and the affiliative, self-enhancing, and self-defeating humor styles.

9:45 Room 213

Professional Profiles

Austin Blue, Kaitlyn Frazier, & Jonah Stephens
University of Central Arkansas
Marc Sestir

Previous research has found strong correlation data supporting the idea that color has an impact on cognitive processing. The study enacted by both Kelley and Asch set out to find if there was a way to effect these impressions externally. Everyday users of social media are exposed to multiple different profiles daily, this Exposure to this information forces us to create impressions based on limited information a causing us to automatically form impressions. The purpose of our study is to attempt to control the formation of this impression through the manipulation of visuals that our participants will see. This will be accomplished by using different filters on profile images as well as other photos found on the profiles.

9:45 Room 214

The Effects of Learning Style Diversity on Group Performance

Adam Priest, Cecily Carter, & Isaac Udouj
University of Central Arkansas
Darshon Anderson

Studies of diversity involving ethnicity in the classroom have been widely researched, but consensus concerning the strengths of a diverse learning environment has yet to emerge. This study examines the effects of learning style diversity on classroom groupwork. The VARK questionnaire is a 16 item inventory that classifies participants by their learning styles into four main categories: Visual, Auditory, Read/Write, and Kinesthetic (Ktepi, 2016). We predicted that groups comprised of members with diverse VARK styles will complete classroom assignments more effectively than those with homogeneous VARK styles, because their academic strengths and weaknesses will balance out, creating a strong and diverse group when assigned a task.

9:45 Room 215

The Effects of Ego Depletion and Attractiveness on Opening Gambit Receptivity

Caitlan Neighbors, Teona Bell, & Tori Thielemier
University of Central Arkansas
Shawn Charlton

Ego depletion is a result of cognitive exertion. When one's cognitive resources become depleted, it can lead to limited self-control and decision-making may be affected (Dang, Liu, Liu, & Mao, 2017). Research shows that ego depletion changes self-control and

decision making, the researchers conducted a study to find out if it will increase receptiveness to opening gambits. An opening gambit, or pick up line, is a conversation initiator that can be presented in one of three different ways: direct, indirect, or flippant (Senko & Fyffe, 2010). In this study, researchers measure how receptive participants were to opening gambits after they completed an ego depletion task. This study investigated three hypothesis: H1: People in an ego depleted state are more receptive to opening gambits H2: Due to ego depletion, participants in the experimental group will find faces more attractive than participants in the control group.

9:45 Room 223

Gambling Tendencies

Brenda Suarez, Elizabeth Sutherland, & Druid Wen

University of Central Arkansas

Ken Sobel

Nothing ventured, nothing gained,” as the proverb goes. For this experiment, participants gambled on the outcome of a spinning wheel to determine how many math problems they had to do. Everyone began by “owing” ten math problems, but each time the participant won the required number of math problems decreased by one, and each loss entailed an additional math problem. In one condition, participants won two times out of three trials, and in the other condition participants lost two times out of every three trials. The purpose was to gauge the motivation value of consistent wins or consistent losses to continue playing the game, and attitudes toward gambling. Participants in the winning condition had more positive attitudes toward gambling than participants in the losing condition.

Poster Presentations

All posters will be available for viewing from 10:00-11:00. Presenters will be available for questions during the designated times below. Posters are located in the Ballroom.

1

10:00

Kindness and Teamwork, and their effect on Job-Related Affective Well-Being

Jose Gonzalez, Reina Daugherty, & Susanh Perez

Albizu University

Toni DiDona

There is significant research showing that kindness leads to increased well-being. People experience positive affect, meaningfulness, and vitality when their actions are benefiting those in need. Working in teams has also been linked to employee well-being. The present study examined the relationship between kindness, job-related affective well-being, and teamwork. There were 300 individuals who participated in this study by completing an anonymous, voluntary online survey. Results were consistent with the hypotheses, in that those who perform acts of kindness experience greater job-related affective well-being, and those who prefer to work in teams have greater job-related affective well-being. The findings suggest that those who perform acts of kindness and enjoy working as part of a team are likely to experience better well-being.

2

10:30

The Effects of Learning Style Diversity on Group Work

Cecily Carter, Adam Priest, & Isaac Udouj

University of Central Arkansas

Darshon Anderson

Many different ways of measuring or categorizing learning styles have been presented. One measure of learning styles is the "Inventory of Learning Styles in Higher Education" created by Jan D. Vermunt. The scale is very in-depth with 120 questions to determine the learning style of individuals. Alternatively there is the VARK model introduced by Neil Fleming and Colleen Mills in 1992. The VARK system asks 16 questions and classifies a person's best learning style into four main categories: Visual, Auditory, Read/Write, and Kinesthetic (Ktepi, 2016). It is predicted that groups comprised of members with diverse VARK styles will complete classroom assignments more effectively than those with homogeneous VARK styles, because their academic strengths

and weaknesses will balance out, creating a strong and diverse group when assigned a task.

3

10:00

The Effect of Tone of Voice on Opening Gambit Receptivity

Baylie Hancock, Tanea Thomas, & Jenny Headley

University of Central Arkansas

Shawn Charlton

Initiating conversations is an important aspect of everyday life; although this is a daily occurrence, initial conversations can be difficult to establish. Opening gambits - short phrases used to start a new conversation - are sometimes used to initiate social interactions (that have the purpose of romantic interest?). Opening gambits can be used to take the pressure off someone when they initiate a conversation. Opening gambits fit in three different categories: direct, flippant and innocuous. Research has shown that among the many different characteristics, tone of voice also plays an important role in the initiation of these romantic relationships. This study focused on the receptivity to opening gambits based on the initiator's tone of voice in both male and female participants.

4

10:30

Expectations of Extroverts and Introverts Using Opening Gambits and the Impact of the Personality Type

Alana Dunlap, Demetrious Jordan, Harper Foster

University of Central Arkansas

Shawn Charlton

Our research analyzed which pick up lines the participants chose for each picture they were examined on; including a profile for each that labeled them as introvert or extrovert. Furthermore, race and gender were included as well as factors being tested. There were 80 participants (40 males and 40 females) that completed the survey, selecting the gambit they thought was mostly likely used by the individual shown in the profile. Each individual was presented six different times; with a slight change to their profile description. The individual was labeled as an introvert or extrovert, alternating each time the profile was presented. This study sought to measure how race, gender, and personality type (conceptualized as extrovert or introvert) impacted the participants' chosen answers for most likely opening gambit for the profile.

5

10:00

The Effects of Ego Depletion and Attractiveness on Opening Gambit Receptivity

Caitlan Neighbors, Teona Bell, Tori Thielemier

University of Central Arkansas

Shawn Charlton

Ego depletion is a result of cognitive exertion. When one's cognitive resources become depleted, it can lead to limited self-control and decision-making may be affected (Dang, Liu, Liu, & Mao, 2017). Research shows that ego depletion changes self-control and decision making, the researchers conducted a study to find out if it will increase receptiveness to opening gambits. An opening gambit, or pick up line, is a conversation initiator that can be presented in one of three different ways: direct, indirect, or flippant (Senko & Fyffe, 2010). In this study, researchers measure how receptive participants were to opening gambits after they completed an ego depletion task. This study investigated three hypothesis: H1: People in an ego depleted state are more receptive to opening gambits H2: Due to ego depletion, participants in the experimental group will find faces more attractive than participants in the control group.

6

10:30

The Relationship Between Self-Perceived Attractiveness and the Use of Opening Gambits: Social Media and in Real Life

Oona Anzaldua, Morgan Felts, Kaitlin Lienhart

University of Central Arkansas

Shawn Charlton

The purpose of this study was to determine if individuals have different levels of self-perceived attractiveness on social media and in-person, and if this affects how individuals respond to opening gambits. Participants completed three activities: Self-Attractiveness Rating, Candidate Photo Priming, and the Online and In-Person Opening Gambit Preference Survey. At the beginning of the study, participants self-rated how attractive they found themselves in a social media setting and in person. Next, participants were presented with 16 faces (8 male, 8 female). Each participant picked the photo they viewed as "most attractive." The photo they picked was presented throughout the rest of the study. It is hypothesized that participants will (a) have a higher level of self-perceived attractiveness on social media than in person, (b) that participants with higher levels of self-perceived attractiveness will use direct gambits more often, both on social media and in-person, and (c) participants with lower levels of self-perceived attractiveness will be more likely to use innocuous gambits in-person and flippant gambits on social media. Keywords: self-perceived attractiveness, social media, in-person, gambits

7

10:00

Effects of Perceived Facial Attractiveness on Expected Opening Gambit Style

Kerbie Karr, Alvin Baltzell, Haylee Loter

University of Central Arkansas

Shawn Charlton

Opening gambits are phrases used to initiate a relationship and are categorized in three types: direct, innocuous, and flippant (Cunningham, 1989). In addition to opening gambit type, inferences based on the physical characteristics of an individual often influence if a potential partner is viewed as attractive or unattractive, as well as the perceiver's willingness to pursue further interaction (Schroder-Abe, Rentzsch, Asendorpf, & Penke, 2016). This study aimed to focus on the effects of facial attractiveness on expected opening styles. The facial stimuli for this research was obtained from the Chicago Face Database (Ma, Correll, & Wittenbrink, 2015). Participants were asked to rate each face on general attractiveness (0 being unattractive and 5 being extremely attractive). Then, participants were shown each face along with one opening gambit of each type (direct, innocuous, and flippant).

8

10:30

The Effects of Attractiveness and Ego Depletion On Opening Gambit Receptivity

Sarah Banta, Kiyaonda Fisher, & Simone McKellar

University of Central Arkansas

Shawn Charlton

Relationships are the key to human nature. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect ego depletion has on receptiveness to relationship initiation, perceived confidence, and perceived attractiveness. Previous research has demonstrated that there is a negative correlation between ego depleted individuals and their receptiveness to relationship initiation (Bateman, Gomez, Hernandez, Givens, 2017). Gambits or pick up lines are the most common way to initiate a relationship. There are three different types of gambits: flippant, direct and innocuous. The ego-depletion task included counting the number of E's that were not beside a vowel, from a passage in Romeo and Juliet. Additionally, participants were asked to complete the stroop test for further ego depletion. The participants were timed for three minutes while completing the ego depletion task. The individuals in the control group participated in a simpler ego depletion task, and the experimental group participated in a difficult version of the task. Both the control and experimental group responded to a series of gambits to rate their receptiveness, attraction, and confidence level of the initiator using a Likert-like scale. We hypothesize that ego depletion will decrease the receptiveness to opening gambits, and perceptions of how attractive the participant will be to the initiator, however; ego depletion will have no effect on the level of perceived confidence.

Keywords: ego-depletion, relationship initiation, opening gambits, attractiveness, confidence

9

10:00

Psychological Well-Being Mediates the Relationship Between Spirituality and Alcohol Use Disorders among College Students in the United States

Joshua Upshaw, Adam Bradshaw, & Kylie Schultz

University of Arkansas

Lindsay Ham

College students' spirituality has been found to be related to alcohol use disorders (AUD) (Witkiewitz et al. 2016). Psychological well-being (PWB) is negatively related to alcohol use (Schwartz et al. 2011) and positively related to spirituality (Reymann et al. 2012). The current study hypothesized that PWB mediates the relationship between spirituality and AUDIT scores. Regression analysis indicated significant direct effects of spirituality on PWB, $b = .10$, $SE = .01$, $p < .001$, and of spirituality, $b = -.12$, $SE = .01$, $p < .001$, and PWB, $b = -.04$, $SE = .00$, $p < .001$ on AUDIT scores. These results suggest that spirituality may operate through PWB to influence hazardous alcohol use among college students, supporting the hypothesis.

10

10:30

Media and Beauty Standards

Elizabeth Dickson, Lakota Kasworm, Kay Adderley, & Andrew Black

University of Central Arkansas

Marc Sestir

This study involved answering questions about individuals' opinion on social media and beauty standards. Depending on the clip of a video called "You Look Disgusting" and YouTube comments shown, we expected that individuals would imitate the positive/negative behaviors they are exposed to on the Internet.

11

10:00

The Effects of Learning Style Diversity on Group Performance

Cecily Carter, Adam Priest, & Isaac Udouj

University of Central Arkansas

Darshon Anderson

Students were sorted into different groups dependent on their learning styles to discover if learning style diversity in a group leads to improved group performance. Each group was given the same task to complete and their results were compared.

12

10:30

Evaluation of Parental Discipline Styles in College Students: A Pilot Study

Michaela Gail Ramsey, Jeffrey Wright, Linda E. Guzman, & Beth Anastasia

University of Arkansas

Ana Bridges

Identifying and preventing child abuse could result in lower health risks for children. Race and socioeconomic status (SES) are theorized as important to both referring children suspected of abuse and substantiating abuse claims. This study examined whether manipulating child race and SES could be done through visual cues alone. Participants (N = 118) were shown pictures manipulating race and SES of children. Following each picture, participants rated the child's race and SES. Pictures will be used in a subsequent study examining child abuse. Pictures chosen were based on researcher discretion, and the participants' majority agreement on the child's race and SES (race = 96.2%, SES ranged from 76.7% to 87.5%). Accordance rates were higher for race than SES.

13

10:00

The Effects of Goal Approach on Well-Being

Rachel Benton, Hayden McCormick, & Matthew Snider

University of Central Arkansas

Darshon Anderson

The purpose of our study is to determine if there is a causal link between how one structures their goals and their subjective well-being. Increasing well-being is an important subject that is worth researching to increase mental and physical health, quality relationships and academic success. We are more focused on measuring a person's eudaimonic well-being because it plays a larger role in a person's mental health.

14

10:30

Is Empathy Correlated with Intelligence?

Kenah Smith & Mark Winn

University of Arkansas

Anna Bridges

Introduction: An association between fluid intelligence and emotional intelligence has been found (Di Fabio & Saklofske, 2014). But is cognitive intelligence related to empathy? We predicted that having a high IQ would lead to higher empathic responses. Method: Participants were 260 college students ranging in ethnicity, gender, and age. Results: We found positive correlations ($r = .173$, $p = .005$), between IQ total and empathy and between perspective taking and empathy ($r = .461$, $p < .001$). A positive yet

statistically insignificant ($p = .576$) correlation ($r = .035$) between IQ and perspective taking was present. Discussion: Our research suggests that empathy depends on both IQ and perspective taking, but that IQ and perspective taking are not dependent of each other.

15

10:00

Navigating racial identity among biracial individuals: Exploring the factors that influence how one choose ethnic identity

Mikenna Marin

University of Arkansas

Scott Eidelman

The history of the United States has been built upon the backs of immigrants from its foundation and the number of immigrants has continued to grow. Given this increase in immigration, and despite the racial segregation that has accompanied it, there has been a continuous increase in interracial marriages and as a product of such, bi- and multiracial individuals. This literature review explores the interplay of factors that potentially influence these individuals' racial/ethnic identification process and evaluate experimental designs engineered to collect this information. These factors include social constructs, individual demographics, neighborhood/school demographics, age and perceived social power/privilege of racial identities.

16

10:30

Effectiveness of Long Term Behavioral Health Care

Sarah Sanders & Debbie Gomez

University of Arkansas

Ana Bridges

The study examined the effectiveness of long term behavioral health services in reducing self-reported distress symptoms. Using a within-groups design, the authors measured distress on a 4-point Likert scale across fifteen patients at first session, last session, and two-year follow up. Data were analyzed using a repeated measures ANOVA. The authors found marginal decline in distress at each time-point following baseline. A significant decline in distress from first session to two-year follow up was detected, revealing the long term benefits of behavioral health services ($f [2,28] = 5.46, p = .01$). A deeper understanding of potential impact of behavioral health services will aid in making services more accessible through integrative care, thus further increasing benefits for patients.

17

10:00

Primary Care Patients' Perceptions of Alternatives to Integrated Behavioral Health Care

Rebeca Zapata & Elizabeth Anastasia

University of Arkansas

Ana Bridges

Research suggests integrated care improves access to mental health care by reducing barriers and capitalizing on high rates of presentation to primary care by individuals with mental health concerns (Bridges, 2014). When asked how they would have addressed their problem without behavioral health consultation, integrated care patients ($N = 40$) indicated they would do nothing (70%), or utilize informal strategies (17.5%) or professional services (12.5%). One-way ANOVAs revealed patient responses did not predict number of reported barriers to treatment in primary care ($F(2,37) = 0.45, p = .642$) or specialty mental health ($F(2,37) = 0.11, p = .893$). Findings suggest integrated care may be reaching patients who have limited access to other resources for managing mental health difficulties.

18

10:30

Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse: Do Victims Who Experienced Sexual Abuse within Domestic Violence have Worse Mental Health Outcomes Than Those Who Did Not?

Kiera Michailoff Russell & Mikenna Marin

University of Arkansas

Ana Bridges

This study examined if the presence of sexual abuse in domestic violence leads to worse mental health outcomes than domestic violence alone. Seventy-two female victims of domestic violence were interviewed using the Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale (Foa, 1996) and the Brief Symptom Inventory-18 (BSI; Derogatis, 2000). In total, 38% of participants ($n = 27$) had experienced sexual abuse or rape in their abusive domestic relationships. There was not a significant difference in the BSI for sexual abuse victims ($t(69) = -1.35, p = .182$); however, there was a significant difference in symptom severity for sexual abuse victims ($t(70) = -2.86, p = .006$). Domestic abuse victims suffered from negative mental health symptoms overall, while sexual abuse victims displayed heightened PTSD symptoms.

19

10:00

Does music genre affect student performance and retention while studying?

Ashley Halverson-Hale, Clarissa Montoya, & Jaylin Ware

University of Central Arkansas

Darshon Anderson

When going to college students have goals to succeed, and finish so then they are able to obtain their degrees. They have different ways on making this possible, and various strategies on how to do their best. The purpose of this study was to explore whether certain genres of music affect student performance retention more than others. We predicted that the students being exposed to a certain genre of music produces better results when measuring short term retention rates while studying information. The participants were undergraduate students from the psychology department at the University of Central Arkansas. Each participant was asked to listen to a selected song on repeat while reading a three minute story, and answers a short questionnaire based on information for the story. The results showed that the participants retained information while listening to Jazz/Indie music compared to Rap and R&B. Our findings suggest that students are more likely to retain information when it has a steady tempo beat like Jazz/Indie music that could help them when studying information they need to know. Keywords: music, motivation, retention, studying, performance and peers

20

10:30

Introversion and Extraversion as Moderators for Social Media Use and Sleep Quality

Hayley Chunn

Hendrix College

Jennifer Peszka

Personality can have a powerful influence on behavior. Technology use can contribute to poor sleep quality, but little research has examined whether personality influences this relationship. The goal of this study was to determine if extraversion (measured using the NEO-PI-3) moderates the relationship between social technology use (collected in a diary for the two hours before bed for two nights) and the quality of that person's sleep (measured using a take-home EEG device on the nights technology use was measured). We hypothesized that introverts would have poorer sleep with more technology use due to overstimulation, and extroverts would have better sleep with more technology use due to satisfaction from socializing. Interestingly, we found evidence for opposite relationships for both groups.

21

10:00

Pornography Use in Men and the Perception Towards Women: Does the Type of Pornographic Material Affect the Perception and Objectification of Women?

Tiana Williams, Beth Anastasia, & Roselee Ledesma

University of Arkansas

Ana Bridges

We explored whether preference for degrading pornographic film descriptions moderated pornography use and men's sexualization of women. We hypothesized greater pornography use and preference for degrading pornography is positively associated with

and moderates the sexualization of women. Five-hundred nineteen U.S. heterosexual men completed a survey of sexual attitudes and behaviors. Participants viewed pornographic film covers and descriptions, rating interest in seeing each film. Higher pornography use frequency was associated with greater sexualization of women by men, $F(3, 515) = 26.53, p < .001, R^2 = .134$. Pornography use frequency ($\hat{\beta}^2 = .210, p < .001$) and preference for degrading pornography ($\hat{\beta}^2 = .244, p < .001$) predicted sexualization of women; however, their interaction did not ($\hat{\beta}^2 = -.073, p = .085$).

22

10:30

A Follow-Up Study Investigating Relationships Between Chronotype, Technology Use, and Sleep Deprivation

Amy C. Crump

Hendrix College

Jennifer Peszka

Chronotype, an individual's preferred waking and sleeping time, is related to psychological health and many behaviors. Previous studies have shown eveningness associated with greater technology use, but a pilot study conducted in our lab showed morningness associated with greater technology use. The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between chronotype and technology use to see if this unexpected relationship persists with a larger sample size that included college students, middle-age, and older adults. We predict that morningness will remain positively correlated with technology use and sleepiness will moderate this relationship. Participants completed questionnaires examining chronotype and sleepiness, as well as technology use diaries for the two hours before bed for two nights. Data analyses are ongoing.

23

10:00

Is good sleep mediating the relationship between morning people and conscientiousness? Not in this case

Veronica J. Kinoshita

Hendrix College

Jennifer Peszka

Many studies have found a relationship between conscientiousness and chronotype (preference for waking/sleeping time) with morning types scoring higher on conscientiousness than evening types. Studies have also shown conscientiousness is related to better sleep quality. Our goal was to examine whether quality sleep mediates the relationship between chronotype and conscientiousness. Fifty-nine participants completed a chronotype questionnaire and the NEO-PI-3. Sleep quality was measured with a take-home EEG device for two nights. Surprisingly, we did not replicate the previously reported significant relationship between conscientiousness and chronotype; therefore we did not examine the hypothesized mediation. Exploratory analysis did show

poorer sleep quality for evening types among the college student participants and poorer sleep quality for low conscientiousness participants in the non student participants.

24

10:30

Study of Personality and Therapy Completion Concerns in a Sexual Violence Therapy Group for Incarcerated Women

Brittany Johnson & Danielle Baker

University of Arkansas

Ana Bridges

A study of the relationship between personality and individual reasons for completing exposure therapy was conducted for incarcerated women (N=71) in a sexual violence therapy group. Data collected from previous therapy group sessions were entered and analyzed using SPSS for women at a local prison. Although 85% of women completed therapy, 53% considered dropping out. Post-therapy questionnaires were analyzed to investigate common concerns women had with completing therapy, and reasons they had to consider leaving. Judgment by others, fear of reliving the moment, and confidentiality were the most common reasons participants considered leaving; whereas, motivation to heal, learn new skills, and commitment to the group were factors that encouraged resilience in overcoming the effects of sexual violence.

25

10:00

Value Congruence Theory and Trust in the Workplace

Veronica Kinoshita

Hendrix College

Adrienne Crowell

Polls have found less than half of employees are satisfied at their current job. When employees and employers values line up, studies have shown increases in employee satisfaction and wellbeing. In current workplace literature, an overall effect of increases in positive affect mediated by trust has been linked to increases in communication job satisfaction, motivation, and productivity, and decreases in turnover intentions, emotional exhaustion, and workplace incivility. As trust seems to reliably predict the degree of engagement and investment employees are willing to devote in their efforts to maximizing productivity in the company, I will take an in depth focus on value congruence theory and trust with an emphasis on interventions to increase both.

26

10:30

Do Trauma Symptoms Start at the Start of Group Treatment for Sexual Assault Among Incarcerated Women Predict Their Ratings of Group Alliance?

Lydia Oshomuvwe, Devynne Diaz, Alyssa Kulpa, Linda Guzman, Roselee Ledesma, & Elizabeth Anastasia

University of Arkansas

Ana Bridges

Group cohesion is beneficial in therapeutic treatment (Burlingame et al., 2011) and psychoeducational group treatment (Hoberman et al., 1988). This study examines whether trauma symptoms affect group cohesion. We hypothesized more severe trauma symptoms at the beginning of therapy would be associated with lower ratings of group cohesion. One-hundred thirty-seven women in a correctional facility in Northwest Arkansas participated in this study. Participants completed the PTSD Primary Care Screener at the first session and the Group Climate Questionnaire-S at the last session. A Pearson correlation test ($r = -.14$) indicated there was no significant association between trauma symptoms and group cohesion. Women with all levels of PTSD symptom severity reported high group cohesion ratings, suggesting all benefitted from group therapy.

27

10:00

Examining the Relationship Between Extraversion, Sleep Hygiene, and Sleep Quality

Dylan Shelton

Hendrix College

Jennifer Peszka

Research has shown Extraversion is related to better sleep. Personality has also been related to sleep hygiene (behaviors that can increase or decrease sleep quality). This study examined the relationship between extraversion and sleep quality and whether this relationship is mediated by sleep hygiene practices. We assessed 59 participants using the NEO-PI-3, the Sleep Hygiene Index, subjective sleep quality in diaries and the Pittsburg Sleep Quality Index, and objective sleep quality using a take-home EEG device. Unexpectedly, we did not find a significant relationship between extraversion and sleep quality or sleep hygiene. We did find for our non-college sample (but not college students) that greater Extraversion was related to the specific maladaptive sleep hygiene behavior of using technology in bed.

28

10:30

Filter Choice and Social Media Impression

Kaitlyn Frazier, Jonah Stephens, & Austin Blue

University of Central Arkansas

Marc Sestir

Previous research has found strongly correlating data supporting the idea that color has an impact on cognitive processing. The study enacted by both Kelly and Asch set out to find if there was a way to effect these impressions externally. Everyday users of social media are exposed to multiple different profiles daily. This exposure to this information forces us to create impressions based on limited information, causing us to automatically form impressions. The purpose of our study is to attempt to control the formation of these impressions through the manipulation of visuals that our participants will see. This will be accomplished by using different filters on profile images as well as other photos found on the profiles.

29

10:00

Does Sleep Hygiene Mediate the Relationship Between Neuroticism and Sleep Quality?

Lillian Hammer & Graham Harris

Hendrix College

Jennifer Peszka

Insufficient sleep is the cause of many problems in society which can cost billions of dollars. Interestingly, some personality types have poorer sleep than others (e.g. high neuroticism). Better sleep hygiene (engagement in behaviors that promote healthy sleep) is correlated with better sleep quality. We used established measurements to examine whether two sleep hygiene questions assessing rumination at bedtime would mediate the relationship between Neuroticism and Sleep Quality. Our data supported this. Rumination did mediate the relationship between Neuroticism and Sleep Quality measured subjectively but not objectively (namely, sleep efficiency measured with a take-home EEG device), suggesting that those with high neuroticism scores report poorer sleep despite no objective difference between them and participants with low neuroticism scores.

30

10:30

Do gender and alcohol consumption influence perception of blame in sexual assault situations?

Mark Winn & Kenah Smith

University of Arkansas

Ana Bridges

Do gender and alcohol consumption influence perception of blame in sexual assault situations? Participants were 137 college students (52% female, 48% male) who consumed water or alcohol. After reading a scenario depicting potential rape, participants rated the relative responsibility of the characters on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from completely the man's fault to completely the woman's fault. We hypothesized blame was likely to be placed on the woman if the participant was male or drinking. Gender alone did not predict assignment of blame. Men, across conditions, rated the relative responsibility the same; however, women, when drinking, were more likely to say the woman was responsible (1,133)=3.58, $p=.06$. Thus, alcohol consumption appears to influence women's perception of blame.

31

10:00

Demographic Predictors of Suicidal Ideation

Vanessa Hutcheson & Elizabeth Anastasia

University of Arkansas

Ana Bridges

Ninety-one percent of individuals who commit suicide consult with their primary provider in the year before their death (Pearson, et al., 2009). However, clear predictors of suicide have not been established in adult primary care patients. This study explored demographic potential risk factors amenable to suicide-risk screening in primary care. We hypothesized ethnicity, age, and gender would predict suicidal risk and ideation in adult primary care patients. Our studies showed that Non-Hispanic individuals had a higher risk for suicidal ideation. Age is also inversely related to suicidal ideation; therefore, younger individuals had a closer link with suicide. Multiple regression analysis on primary care patients' (N = 492) suicide risk by gender, age, and ethnicity was significant, $F(3, 398) = 8.14$, $p < .01$, with significant individual predictors of ethnicity ($\hat{\beta}^2=.209$) and age ($\hat{\beta}^2=.168$).

Oral Presentations Session 2

11:00 Room 213

Love Attitudes and Receptivity to Opening Gambits

Dakyla Brown, Lindsay Lamb, & Jalen McCollum
University of Central Arkansas
Shawn Charlton

This study investigated the connection between an individual's personal Love Attitudes and his or her openness to different styles of opening gambits. This study utilized the Love Attitudes Scale: Short Form (Hendrick & Hendrick, 1998) and opening gambits created by the researchers. Styles of opening gambits included direct, innocuous, and flippant and were analyzed by...include some brief statement of methods here. We predict there will be a relationship between the love attitudes and the responses to the opening gambits.

11:00 Room 214

Online Rating Platforms Affect Student Effort

Alexandria Thomason, Keenan Thomas, & Shaiksha Walker
University of Central Arkansas
Darshon Anderson

We are trying to better understand how online rating platforms that assess professors (by students who have taken said professor) can impact the amount of effort a student believes they will need to be successful in the class. Our hypothesis is that online rating platforms will impact student's perceived effort, either positively or negatively, depending on how the professor is rated by other students. Our sample was taken from students in the psychology department at the University of Central Arkansas.

11:00 Room 215

Paddle Your Own Canoe

McKenna Dilday, Chastity Patterson, Maisie Prince, & Jarred Turner
University of Central Arkansas
Ken Sobel

The phrase "paddle your own canoe" refers to being self-sufficient. We wanted to see if this saying was accurate. To analyze this we exposed participants to a mock trial and gave them fake juror opinions. To measure whether they stuck with their original decision or switched we let the participants read others' verdicts and let them choose where they stood after. This research study is designed to study the effects of group work

and individual thought patterns. The results from this study will help to contribute a better understanding of group dynamics and collaborations.

11:00 Room 223

The Effect of Scenario Social Media use and Scenario Age on the Perception of Frequency of Social Media use over Time

Margaret Pendergast
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

This study examined the effect of social media of different age groups and their perceptions of frequency over time. The participants of this study were all university students with various backgrounds. Participants were given one of six scenarios and asked to complete Likert scale questions that pertained to the scenario that was given to them. Results were analyzed using two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). The study sought to build on related literature concerning the relationship between age and Social Media usage. After running a two-way ANOVA using the program SPSS, the research showed there was significance for scenario social media use.

11:15 Room 213

Mate Preferences

Kayla Messenger, Hannah Freeman, & Taylor Knowlton
University of Central Arkansas
Lora Adair

This study explores gender differences in mate preferences as well as perceived modifiability of specific traits (i.e. potential to change/improve) for hypothetical mates (i.e. first dates). In order to prime the participants, each individual was asked to reminisce on a time that they went on a first date before being given a subsequent survey. In this survey, participants were asked to rate the extent to which certain characteristics (modifiable and non-modifiable “deal-breakers”) would affect their decision to go on a second date, as well as the extent to which they believe these traits have the potential to be changed/improved in other people. We hypothesize that men will rate non-modifiable traits (i.e. physical appearance, intelligence) as having more influence in their mating decisions as opposed to women who we believe will consider modifiable traits (i.e. socioeconomic status, infidelity) to be more important.

11:15 Room 214

Effect of Study Position on Recall Ability

Elaina Heikes & Emily Madden

Hendrix College

Lindsay Kennedy

Complaints from students frequently revolve around test taking and having to remember ample amounts of information. We wondered if the body position in which students study has an effect on recall. Previous research on students' body position while studying is limited, and the present research aims to further the research on study position and recall in a timed, exam-like environment by having participants study a list of words, complete a distraction task, and recall the 12 words in the order that they appeared. We hypothesize that while less comfortable, participants in the standing condition will recall more words more confidently than participants in either the sitting or lying down condition.

11:15 Room 215

The Effect of Scenario Age and Scenario Ethnicity on Perceptions of Interpersonal Relationships among those who use Social Media.

Mikayla Brinthaup

Harding University

Kenneth Hobby

This study examined the effect of scenario age and scenario ethnicity on perception of interpersonal relationships among those who use social media. The participants (N=192) were all college students at Harding University of varied ages, genders, and ethnicities. Each participant received one out of the sixteen different randomly selected surveys in the study. Each survey consisted of a scenario that was different in age and ethnicity, but each scenario had an individual that was a moderate user of social media. The survey contained the scenario, the questionnaire about the scenario, and a personal demographic about the individual participant taking the survey to measure the participant perception. This study used a two-way ANOVA with independent variables being age and ethnicity, then four dependent variables, which made up the sixteen different scenarios.

11:15 Room 223

Expectation of Extroverts and Introverts Using Opening Gambits and the Impact of the Personality Type

Alana Dunlap, Demetrious Jordan, & Harper Foster

University of Central Arkansas

Shawn Charlton

Our research analyzed which pick up lines the participants chose for each picture they were examined on; including a profile for each that labeled them as introvert or extrovert. Furthermore, race and gender were included as well as factors being tested. There were 80 participants (40 males and 40 females) that completed the survey, selecting the gambit they thought was mostly likely used by the individual shown in the profile. Each individual was presented six different times; with a slight change to their profile description. The individual was labeled as an introvert or extrovert, alternating each time the profile was presented. This study sought to measure how race, gender, and personality type (conceptualized as extrovert or introvert) impacted the participants' chosen answers for most likely opening gambit for the profile.

11:30 Room 213

The Effect of Font Spacing and Font Color on Attention and Short Term Recall Memory

Emily Taylor Haynes

Harding University

Kenneth Hobby

This study sought to discover whether there was a connection between the attentional draw of a word, as represented by text color and grouping, and the likelihood of it being transferred into short term recall memory. College students at Harding University in Searcy, Arkansas were given one of six timed memory test scenarios and asked to recreate the list to the best of their ability. The students were then asked to complete a series of posttest questions designed to measure their perception of their own performance on the test. The participants' performance on the memory test was then analyzed and compared across various groups. I hypothesized that both text color and text grouping would positively influence short term recall memory so that a combination of the two would result in the most accurate recollection of the word list.

11:30 Room 214

Success in Students from Single Parent Families

Cassidy Mitchell & Hannah Smithee

Lyon College

Jennifer Daniels

The purpose of this research is to investigate the characteristics found in college students from single-parent family structures that allow them to be just as successful as students from two-parent families. Previous research has shown that growing up in single parent families can cause children psychological, behavioral, social, and academic problems more often than children raised in continuously intact two-parent families. This study measures additional variables as possible correlates with success such as resilience, achievement motivation, and perceived stress.

11:30 Room 215

The Relationship Between Self-Perceived Attractiveness and the Use of Opening Gambits: Social Media and in Real Life

Oona Anzaldua, Morgan Felts, & Kaitlin Lienhart
University of Central Arkansas
Shawn Charlton

The purpose of this study was to determine if individuals have different levels of self-perceived attractiveness on social media and in-person, and if this affects how individuals respond to opening gambits. Participants completed three activities: Self-Attractiveness Rating, Candidate Photo Priming, and the Online and In-Person Opening Gambit Preference Survey. At the beginning of the study, participants self-rated how attractive they found themselves in a social media setting and in person. Next, participants were presented with 16 faces (8 male, 8 female). Each participant picked the photo they viewed as “most attractive.” The photo they picked was presented throughout the rest of the study. It is hypothesized that participants will (a) have a higher level of self-perceived attractiveness on social media than in person, (b) that participants with higher levels of self-perceived attractiveness will use direct gambits more often, both on social media and in-person, and (c) participants with lower levels of self-perceived attractiveness will be more likely to use innocuous gambits in-person and flippant gambits on social media. Keywords: self-perceived attractiveness, social media, in-person, gambits

11:30 Room 223

Are students more stressed about student concerns or career prospects?

Veronica Kinoshita
Hendrix College
Adrienne Crowell

Many studies have found a relationship between stress and negative health outcomes with more stress causing more issues. Our goal was to examine whether upper or lower classmen differ in the amount of stress they feel regarding students workload and career prospects. Thirty-eight participants completed an essay intended to prime them to think about student assignments and tests or career plans after leaving school. Participants took a student stress measure, the Maslach burnout inventory, and the mental health continuum short-form. We did not find significant differences between prime condition or underclassmen and upperclassman status or the interactions on any of our dependent variables.

11:45 Room 213

What Students Want: How the Big Five Personality Factors Relate to Student-Instructor Rapport

Jaylin Jones, Cailley Partain, Moriah Yingling
University of Central Arkansas
Bill Lammers

This study explored the relationship between the personality factors of a student's professor and how those factors reflect the rapport students and their instructors share. The hypothesis was that students would prefer certain Big Five traits in their professors such as Openness to Experience, Conscientiousness and Agreeableness, leading to positive student-instructor rapport. The experiment was executed with 112 students from the University of Central Arkansas, led by Dr. Bill Lammers in the College of Health and Behavioral Sciences. The data were analyzed with the mean, standard deviation, and Pearson Correlation Coefficient. After conducting this study, we found that instructors who present agreeableness, conscientiousness, extroversion, and openness lead to positive student-instructor rapport. Professors who present extroversion and neuroticism were scored with negative student-instructor rapport.

11:45 Room 214

Media and Beauty Standards

Elizabeth Dickson, Lakota Kasworm, Andrew Black, Kay Adderlay
University of Central Arkansas
Marc Sestir

This study involved answering questions about individuals' opinion on social media and beauty standards. Depending on the clip of a video called "You Look Disgusting" and YouTube comments, we expected that individuals would imitate the positive/negative behaviors they are exposed to on the internet.

11:45 Room 215

The Effect of Music Genres on Student Performance & Memory Retention

Clarissa Montoya, Ashley Halverson-Hale, & Jaylin Ware
University of Central Arkansas
Darshon Anderson

It has been suggested that music can have a large impact on cognitive functions. This quantitative study was an investigation of the effect that different music genres can have on student performance and memory retention. This was conducted using 45 undergraduate students at the University of Central Arkansas. Participants were asked to read *The Story of an Hour* by Kate Chopin while listening to one of the three genres

(Jazz/Indie “Like Someone In Love” by Bruno Major, R&B “Choice” by Aamir, Rap “Everyone still know\$” by Goon Des Garcons) which were randomly assigned based on the day the participant partook in the study. Following the music and reading portion of the test, students were asked to remove their headphones and complete questions which were created using the reading prompt. Using the individual scores from the quizzes the results of this one-way ANOVA were calculated and revealed no significant statistical differences between the groups. However, the means were in the expected direction.

11:45 Room 223

The Effect of Tone of Voice on Opening Gambit Receptivity

Baylie Hancock, Tanea Thomas, & Jenny Headley

University of Central Arkansas

Shawn Charlton

Initiating conversations is an important aspect of everyday life; although this is a daily occurrence, initial conversations can be difficult to establish. Opening gambits - short phrases used to start a new conversation - are sometimes used to initiate social interactions (that have the purpose of romantic interest?). Opening gambits can be used to take the pressure off someone when they initiate a conversation. Opening gambits fit in three different categories: direct, flippant and innocuous. Research has shown that among the many different characteristics, tone of voice also plays an important role in the initiation of these romantic relationships. This study focused on the receptivity to opening gambits based on the initiator's tone of voice in both male and female participants.

12:00 – 1:00

Lunch

Invited Speaker, Dr. Jon Grahe

**“Authentic Research Experiences Benefit
Students, Faculty, and Science”**

Oral Presentations Session 2

1:00 Room 213

Are Two Heads Better Than One?

Marley Fradley, Alexi Toles, & Lauren Worth
University of Central Arkansas
Ken Sobel

The saying "two heads are better than one" is a well-known and used phrase. However, this does not mean that the general population agrees with it. This study aimed to find students' attitudes toward group work using a partnered task and survey. In total, 57 students from the University of Central Arkansas participated in this study. They first performed a task with a partner, who was a confederate, and then completed a survey about group work. The study controlled how helpful the partner was, as well as the outcome of the task. The results found that in the helpful condition, there were greater differences in the task-specific questions than in the general questions about attitudes' towards group work.

1:00 Room 214

When Anxiety Attacks: The Impact of Testing Environments on Working Memory

Hannah Henderson, Faith Reynolds, & Becky Sherman
Hendrix College
Lindsay Kennedy

College students experience high amounts of stress coming from various sources, including frequent exams. Previous research has shown that stress and anxiety impair memory, which could pose a problem for students during exams (Shi and Liu, 2016). This study investigates how anxiety might impair memory in the context of test anxiety. Undergraduate participants were instructed to memorize a list of words, complete a distractor task, and then recall the words. During recall, participants were randomly assigned to be in an anxiety-inducing testing environment with a ticking timer in the room or a control environment without a timer in the room. We hypothesized that participants would accurately recall fewer words in an anxiety-inducing environment compared to a control environment.

1:00 Room 215

Social Media

Alison Turbyville
Williams Baptist College
Paul Rhoads

Social media makes getting over an ex nearly impossible with their social media life only a few clicks away. Research has shown that new media technologies have changed the way people interact with each other and how relationships end, or drag on. The researchers hypothesis is that social media plays a role in reestablishing romantic relationships. This study had a sample of 60 college students from a small, church based college in Northeast Arkansas. All the participants had reestablished a relationship at some point in their life with an ex. This study found that 66% of people did not “unfollow” their ex on social media, and 33% did “unfollow” them. This often leads to people reconnecting with their exs. The researcher’s hypothesis was supported.

1:00 Room 223

The Effects of Scenario Victim Gender, Respondent Gender, and Situation Avoidability on Negative Emotions Towards Victims

Katherine Harper
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

Over the past few years the topic of victim blaming, attributing the situation or trauma to the victim, has been discussed greatly in the public media. It is a trend that affects many parties, from victims of violent crime, such as rape and fraud, to some segments of the population, like the homeless and mentally ill. Though reasons for this trend have been researched heavily over the past few decades, we are still searching for the reason victims in society tend to be seen in a negative light. The idea of avoidance tends to be a topic that is discussed greatly in the media and avoidance of a situation seems to be a factor in the way in which people see the victim as stated by Corrigan (2000). My study sought to discover the links between the avoidability of a situation, the gender of the victim and the gender of the observer in relation to the negative perceptions towards the victim. Students at Harding University were surveyed using one of four scenarios in which the level of avoidance and the gender of the victim were manipulated. It was observed that possible avoidance influenced both positive and negative perceptions and gender did not influence negative perceptions of victims unlike with positive perceptions where a significant interaction effect was found for avoidance and respondent gender, as well as a three-way interaction between the three variables.

1:15 Room 213

Effects of Perceived Facial Attractiveness on Expected Opening Gambit Style

Kerbie Karr, Alvin Baltzell, & Haylee Loter
University of Central Arkansas
Shawn Charlton

Opening gambits are phrases used to initiate a relationship and are categorized in three types: direct, innocuous, and flippant (Cunningham, 1989). In addition to opening gambit

type, inferences based on the physical characteristics of an individual often influence if a potential partner is viewed as attractive or unattractive, as well as the perceiver's willingness to pursue further interaction (Schroder-Abe, Rentzsch, Asendorpf, & Penke, 2016). This study aimed to focus on the effects of facial attractiveness on expected opening styles. The facial stimuli for this research was obtained from the Chicago Face Database (Ma, Correll, & Wittenbrink, 2015). Participants were asked to rate each face on general attractiveness (0 being unattractive and 5 being extremely attractive). Then, participants were shown each face along with one opening gambit of each type (direct, innocuous, and flippant).

1:15 Room 214

The Effect of Scenario Social Media Use and Scenario Gender on Perceptions of Emotional Health and Behavioral Health

David Taylor
Harding University
Kenneth Hobby

This study was specifically looking at how the participants viewed people who spent a lot of time on social media. The participants read one of eight scenarios and then rated statements using a six-point Likert scale regarding the scenario person's general health. A two-way between subjects was used to examine the data. The scenario social media use in hours did have a significant effect on perceived scenario emotional and behavioral health [$F(3,192) = 32.735, p < .05$]. Scenario gender did not have a significant effect on perceived scenario emotional and behavioral health [$F(1, 192) = 3.283, p < .05$]. There was also no interaction effect between scenario social media hours and scenario gender [$F(3,192) = 1.969, p < .05$].

1:15 Room 215

Social Influence and Personal Perceptions Online

Brittany Leavy, Lex Cox, & Chase Guill
University of Central Arkansas
Marc Sestir

The establishment of social media has impacted the way information is distributed and digested amongst consumers. The purpose of this study is to determine if social validation online has an influence on perceived credibility and behavioral intention. Previous research shows there is significant influence. While our results pointed in the right direction, they did not reach statistical significance. Perceived credibility did show marginal significance, but further research is necessary to come to more concise conclusions.

1:15 Room 223

Introversion, Extraversion, and Student-instructor Rapport

Lauren Dodd, Kaitlyn Fox, & Stephanie Poposky

University of Central Arkansas

Bill Lammers

This study explored student-instructor rapport in relation to student introversion and extraversion and the perceived relationship with an introverted or extraverted instructor. We hypothesized positive student-instructor rapport between introverted and extraverted students and an extraverted instructor. The participants rated their ideal instructor based on statements taken from the International Personality Item Pool (IPIP) - Big Five Factor I and rated their self using the same survey. Results showed a significant relationship between students of the extraversion scale and rapport with an extraverted professor instructor based off of a correlated samples t-test.

1:30 Room 213

Perceptions of Professors

Maddie Clendening & Reagan Kilgore

Hendrix College

Lindsay Kennedy

Previous research on stereotypes suggests warmth and competence are constant characteristics that inform the way we perceive others (Fiske 2000). Gender stereotypes exist for professors, with female professors being perceived as less competent than male professors (MacNeill et al. 2014). The purpose of the current study is to better understand how gender stereotypes impact students' perceptions of professors. In an online survey, participants were asked to call to mind either their best female, best male, worst female, or worst male professor. Participants then rated this professor on warmth and competence. Overall, we hypothesized that students would rate female professors as more warm and less competent, compared to male professors. We expect that gender of the participant and gender of the professor will jointly affect participant ratings of both best and worst professors. Data collection is ongoing.

1:30 Room 214

How Masculinity Affects a Male's Food Consumption

Hayley Hales, Katie Dick, Anna Hallum, & Logan Pruss

University of Central Arkansas

Lora Adair

This work is designed to determine whether men will change their meal choice depending on whom they are dining with in. To test our predictions, participants were first primed to describe a dining scenario (eating a meal on a first date, with a potential employer, or with a long-term friend) and were then asked to provide their food choice in a hypothetical dining scenario matching the prime. The order placed (vegetarian vs. meat) and the relationship with the partner (romantic, boss, or long-time friend) were varied. Results are expected to confirm our predictions that men are more likely to choose an omnivorous meal eating with a potential romantic partner, and are more likely to mimic the meal choice of a boss.

1:30 Room 215

The Effect of Scenario Parenting Style and Scenario Gender on the Perceptions of Anxiety

Kaitlyn Goin

Harding University

Kenneth Hobby

This study was designed to discover whether or not scenario parenting style and scenario gender had an effect on the perceptions of anxiety. There has been a lot of research done on anxiety, and the different internal and external factors that contribute to it. This study focuses on parenting styles, such as authoritarian, authoritative, permissive, and neglectful, and how they impact anxiety. College students from Harding University were given one of eight scenarios. Each scenario had a different scenario gender and parenting style, but always had a college-aged student. A six-point Likert scale was then used by the students to best rate the likelihood of statements about anxiety. The students were then asked to answer personal questions about themselves in order to contribute to demographic data for the study. The scores from the scenario Likert scale were then compared to the corresponding scenario given to each student. I believed that parenting style would have an impact on the amount of anxiety a person exhibited. I did not believe that gender would play a major role in determining the amount of anxiety a person felt. A two way ANOVA was used to analyze the results. Significance was found for scenario gender, $F(1,126)=9.18$, $p=.003$, and scenario parenting style, $F(3,126)=34.54$, $p=.000$. A significant interaction was also found between scenario parenting style and scenario gender, $F(3,126)=2.78$, $p=.044$.

1:30 Room 223

Love Attitudes and Receptivity of Opening Gambits

Terrence Davis, Avery Carter, & Aerin Walker

University of Central Arkansas

Shawn Charlton

Relationship initiation is a way of showing personality, sincerity, playfulness, wit, or sometimes, all three. To initiate a relationship, pick-up lines, or gambits, are used in order

to attract the platonic or romantic interest of another individual. In a romantic relationship, love is understood subjectively by categorizing it into six different love attitudes. Previous studies have found a relationship between each of the six love attitudes and the utilization of opening gambits. Using the Love Attitudes Scale: Short Form, developed by Hendrick and Hendrick (1986), and the Opening Gambits Survey, the use of opening gambits by each of the love attitudes was measured in order to see a relationship between Lee's (1973) six love attitudes and the utilization of opening gambits. One hundred and six college student participants completed both the Love Attitudes Scale: Short Form and Opening Gambits Survey to determine which dominant love attitude correlated with each opening gambit.

1:45 Room 213

Reinforcement in an Academic Situation

Nicholas Bernier
Lyon College
Nikki Yonts

The purpose of this research is to determine what form of reinforcement is more effective at motivating student-athletes in an academic situation. There is a gap in the research on negative reinforcement in athletics that has started this conversation. Research on reinforcement in academics has leaned heavily towards the use of positive reinforcement to motivate students. While that is effective, there may be some differences for student-athletes that are unknown at this time. There will be measurements on which type of reinforcement is more effective for student-athletes and non-athlete-students so that I can compare the results.

1:45 Room 214

Primacy Effects in Automatic Behaviors

Robert Sunde, Ayana Williams, & Tori Moses
University of Central Arkansas
Marc Sestir

We are studying whether priming with a racial image will supercede or negate the automatic behaviors associated with elderly priming in the case of a person with prejudiced preconceptions.

1:45 Room 215

The Effects of Attractiveness and Ego Depletion on Opening Gambit Receptivity

Sarah Banta, Kiyaonda Fisher, & Simone McKellar
University of Central Arkansas

Shawn Charlton

Relationships are the key to human nature. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect ego depletion has on receptiveness to relationship initiation, perceived confidence, and perceived attractiveness. Previous research has demonstrated that there is a negative correlation between ego depleted individuals and their receptiveness to relationship initiation (Bateman, Gomez, Hernandez, Givens, 2017). Gambits or pick up lines are the most common way to initiate a relationship. There are three different types of gambits: flippant, direct and innocuous. The ego-depletion task included counting the number of E's that were not beside a vowel, from a passage in Romeo and Juliet. Additionally, participants were asked to complete the stroop test for further ego depletion. The participants were timed for three minutes while completing the ego depletion task. The individuals in the control group participated in a simpler ego depletion task, and the experimental group participated in a difficult version of the task. Both the control and experimental group responded to a series of gambits to rate their receptiveness, attraction, and confidence level of the initiator using a Likert-like scale. We hypothesize that ego depletion will decrease the receptiveness to opening gambits, and perceptions of how attractive the participant will be to the initiator, however; ego depletion will have no effect on the level of perceived confidence.

1:45 Room 223

Stereotyping and Discrimination Induced Through Gay Voice

Charlie Jones & Will Stafford

Hendrix College

Lindsay Kennedy

Although research has been conducted on whether or not vocal cues can be a predictor of someone's sexual orientation, little research has looked at the consequences of having a perceived "gay" voice. Using two audio clips of professors giving a lecture, one from a gay individual and one from a straight individual, we examined whether or not a "gay" voice could elicit discrimination based solely off the way the professor sounded. College students rated the professor in the audio clip on characteristics, such as intelligence and competency. We hypothesized that the speaker with the "gay" voice will be perceived as less intelligent and professional than the speaker with the "straight" voice. Data collection is ongoing.

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