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— 23RD ANNUAL —

CSBS

Student Research Conference

APRIL 9TH, 2016

SABIN & SEERLEY HALLS
CEDAR FALLS, IA



Welcome and Acknowledgments

Welcome to the 23rd Annual College of Social and Behavioral Sciences Student Research Conference! The conference provides undergraduate and graduate students the opportunity to exchange ideas, present their research, and learn about developments in the social sciences. We are very proud to host faculty and students from colleges and universities throughout the Midwest.

Dr. Christopher Chapp, Assistant Professor of Political Science at St. Olaf College, will present the keynote address, "Mixed Signals: Why Some Candidates Use Ambiguity to Obscure Policy Positions and Why It Matters." Three "Brown Bag" panels will follow the keynote address: 1) A Q&A session with Dr. Chapp; 2) A panel of CSBS students will describe their internship experiences; and 3) A panel of faculty members will lead a discussion on different aspects of research and funding opportunities.

First, we would like to thank you for attending the conference. Second, we would also like to thank the student presenters and their faculty advisors. Finally, we would like to convey our sincere gratitude to our sponsors, moderators, and volunteers.

To learn more about the Conference, visit the website:

www.uni.edu/csbs-conference

Enjoy the Conference!!

Keynote Speaker



Dr. Chapp is an assistant professor of Political Science at St. Olaf College. His research interests include political communication, campaigns and elections, religion and U.S. politics,

and the politics of class and inequality. He is the author of "Religious Rhetoric and American Politics: The Endurance of Civil Religion in Electoral Campaigns."

Program Schedule

Check-in

8:30 am | Sabin Hall Lobby

Poster Setup

8:30 am - 9:00 am | Seerley Hall, Great Reading Room

Session I

9:00 am - 9:45 am

- Poster Presentations | Seerley Hall, Great Reading
- Oral Presentations | Sabin Hall, Rooms 15, 35 & 227

Session II

10:00 am - 10:45 am

- Poster Presentations | Seerley Hall, Great Reading
- Oral Presentations | Sabin Hall, Rooms 15, 35 & 227

Keynote Speaker

11:00 am-12:00 pm | Sabin Hall, Room 2

- Welcome by Dean Brenda Bass
- Introduction by Jill Wittrock

Brown Bag Lunch and Panels

12:15 pm - 1:15 pm

- Q & A with Dr. Chapp | Sabin Hall, Room 2
- Student Internship Experiences | Sabin Hall, Room 15
- Student Research Opportunities | Sabin Hall, Room 35

Conference Conclusion

The Conference Committee

Dilbur D. Arsiwalla, Psychology

Gregory Bruess, Associate Dean, CSBS (Chair)

Fernando Calderón, History

William Henninger, School of Applied Human Sciences

Cindy Juby, Social Work

Dylan Keller, Conference Coordinator (History graduate student)

Kristin Mack, Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminology

Andrey Petrov, Geography

Anne Woodrick, Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminology

Jill Wittrock, Political Science

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POSTER PRESENTATIONS - SESSION I

9:00 - 9:45 am | Seerley Hall, Great Reading Room

1A. TITLE: SOME EVIDENCE OF YOUTHFUL AGING: ELEVATED CORTISOL AND THE ASSOCIATION WITH DNA DAMAGE

Author: Jason M. Fly, UNI - Psychology
Faculty Adviser: M. Catherine DeSoto
Chronic psychological stress as measured by the elevation of the stress hormone cortisol, is thought to play a crucial role in the biological mechanisms involved in disease and accelerated aging. In 2011, a critical connection was reported between cortisol and the oxidative damage to DNA associated with aging and disease, in a study of elderly participants (age 63-83) via 24-hour urinary samples. This connection, if verified, has implications for how stress may accelerate aging and the onset of disease. The possible epigenetic relationship between psychological stress and the cellular damage that underlies aging and disease is explored here, replicating the prior study with a sample of 50 young adults (age 18-26) via direct salivary assay. A significant association was also found ($r = .35$, $p < .05$), suggesting a link between elevated cortisol and DNA damage at earlier ages. Implications are discussed.

1B. TITLE: KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES CONCERNING CONCUSSIONS AND CHRONIC TRAUMATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY.

Author: Kathryn Ira, UNI - Psychology
Faculty Adviser: Carolyn Hildebrandt
Concussion and traumatic brain injury awareness has grown rapidly over the last few years through the testimonies of professional athletes, medical professionals, and researchers. The purpose of this study was to determine whose explanations, professional athletes' or medical professionals', have a greater impact on college students' knowledge and attitudes concerning concussions and chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE). This study implemented a pre/posttest design with a video intervention. Group 1 watched a video of professional athletes describing their personal experience with concussions and providing information about CTE. Group 2 watched a video of medical professionals discussing concussions and CTE. We hypothesized that the testimonies of professional athletes would have a greater impact on attitudes about the seriousness of concussions and CTE; the medical professionals' testimonies would have a greater impact on knowledge. Results showed positive changes within Groups 1 and 2 on both knowledge and perceived seriousness of concussions and CTE from pretest to posttest. These results suggest that both video interventions were equally effective in positively changing participants' knowledge and attitudes.

2A. TITLE: FACEBOOK IS WATCHING YOU: ATTITUDES TOWARD RESEARCH USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA DATA

Authors: Nyadhöl (Kem) Lieth, UNI - Psychology, and Yale Alexia, UNI - Psychology

Faculty Adviser: Helen C. Harton
Mintz, Harton, Broussard, and Dolma (2013) examined how accepting college students and frequent study participants with online experience (mTurk workers) were of big data companies (e.g., GPS applications, Twitter, Facebook, email) using their data in research. Participants were less accepting of Facebook using their data than of some other companies doing so, and college students were more accepting than mTurk users. In this study, we examined the general public's attitudes on social media data being used for research. We approached participants in public places and asked them to complete a short survey on attitudes towards social media. We expect that younger adults, people who are more trusting and less concerned with privacy, and those who feel more positively towards big data companies will be accepting of their data being used for research, but that overall attitudes will be neutral to negative. These results would suggest that big data companies should provide more information to consumers about how their data may be used in research, possibly including opt-out options or active consent.

2B. TITLE: WHAT WOULD FACEBOOK DO? COGNITIVE DISSONANCE AND FACEBOOK USE

Authors: Larissa Hall, UNI - Psychology, Tamara James, UNI - Psychology, Salomi Aladia, UNI - Psychology, Tim Ledbetter, UNI - Psychology, and Helen C. Harton, UNI - Psychology
Faculty Adviser: Helen C. Harton
Frequent internet users in both college and community samples indicate that they are "not okay" with companies such as Facebook using their data for research without their knowledge (Mintz, Harton, Broussard, & Dolma, 2015). In this study, we used cognitive dissonance theory (Festinger, 1957) to examine whether making people aware of the discrepancies between their attitudes and behaviors would affect their intentions to use Facebook in the future. We randomly assigned 261 active Facebook users (147 mTurk, 114 students) to a dissonance or no dissonance condition. In the dissonance condition, they indicated how accepting they were of Facebook using their data for research and learned about Facebook's data use policies (dissonance induction) before indicating their Facebook use intentions. In the no dissonance condition, participants responded to the same items in a different order, so that plans for future use came before the information about policies. Making college students, but not Turkers, aware of discrepancies between their attitudes and Facebook policy led to changes in their plans for future use. The lack of results for Turkers could be due to their spending less time on the study or to Facebook being less central to older participants' identities.

3A. TITLE: WHO'S REALLY MORE AFRAID?: POLITICAL IDEOLOGY AND FEAR

Authors: Manuel Salinas, UNI - Psychology, Lijing Ma, UNI - Psychology, Jenna Gray, UNI - Psychology, Emily Wetherell*, UNI - Psychology, and Helen C. Harton, UNI - Psychology
Faculty Adviser: Helen C. Harton
Previous research has suggested that conservatives are more guided by fear than are liberals (e.g., Jost, Kruglanski, Glaser, & Sulloway, 2003). Individual differences, such as moral foundations, which relate to political orientation, are also related to fear (Van Leeuwen & Park, 2009). These findings regarding political orientation, however, may be due to the types of fears measured in previous studies. In this study, we assessed participants' levels of concern about eight fear categories (e.g., crime, social anxieties, environmental degradation), as well as their moral foundations (Graham et al., 2011), perceived vulnerability to disease (Duncan, 2009), sensitivity to disgust (Haidt, 1992), and political orientation. Liberals and conservatives generally did not differ in what they feared, except that liberals were more concerned with environmental issues. People's moral foundations were also associated with different types of fears. Moreover, we found that people who were higher in sensitivity to disgust and vulnerability to disease reported greater fears related to crime, personal issues, social anxieties, and phobias than people who scored lower on these measures. These results suggest that, contrary to previous research, conservatives may not be not more fearful than liberals overall. Instead, previous results may be a function of the specific fears examined.

3B. TITLE: FALSE CONSENSUS AND PLURALISTIC IGNORANCE IN OPINIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Author: Brendan R. Walters, UNI - Psychology
Faculty Adviser: Nicholas Schwab
Among the many psychological processes surrounding perceptions and concerns regarding climate change, pluralistic ignorance (intrinsically rejecting a norm but outwardly expressing it) may be an additional hindrance. Essentially, people may hold private views regarding climate change yet express conflicting views based on a group's belief, such as a political party. A pluralistic ignorance effect has been observed in at least one nationally representative sample from Australia where discrepancies were found between personal and perception of public opinions (Leviston, Walker, & Morwinski, 2012). If pluralistic ignorance affects the public endorsement of climate change attitudes, it may also be affecting endorsement of proposed climate change policy. The present study first assesses the possible pluralistic ignorance effect on climate change attitudes and second, assesses a possible effect on attitudes regarding climate change policies.

Several variables will be inspected as moderators, including political orientation. Data are currently being collected online. We predict that attitudes regarding both climate change and related policies will show a pluralistic ignorance effect moderated by political orientation, with conservatives showing a stronger effect. These findings would imply a difficulty in policy change that address climate change. Future studies might explore ways to reduce pluralistic ignorance to help change current policies.

4A. TITLE: HAVE YOU HEARD OF STEM? THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN COLLEGE MAJOR AND AWARENESS OF STEM

Authors: Olivia Rigdon, Center for Social & Behavioral Research (CSBR), Erin Heiden, CSBR, and Ki Park, CSBR

Faculty Adviser: Erin Heiden

There are several initiatives across Iowa to increase education and economic development surrounding science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) careers. The purpose of this study was to assess whether having majored in a STEM-related degree in college is associated with awareness of STEM. This study uses a subsample of the 2015 Survey of Adult Attitudes toward STEM data. The survey used a dual-frame random digit dial sample design that included both landline and cell phones. A total of 1,802 interviews were completed from June through August 2015. To assess awareness of STEM specifically, adult Iowans were asked "STEM stands for 'science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.' Have you read, seen, or heard of this before?" Overall, 51% of adult Iowans said they had seen, read, or heard about STEM when it was defined for them. This poster will present a comparison of awareness of STEM among those adult Iowans who majored in a STEM-related degree compared to Iowans with other majors. We hypothesize that adult Iowans who majored in a STEM-related degree will be more likely to be aware of STEM.

4B. TITLE: RESILIENT TO THE THREAT: MODERATORS OF STEREOTYPE THREAT AND WOMEN'S MATH PERFORMANCE

Author: Victoria Linnerson, UNI - Psychology
Faculty Adviser: Elizabeth K. Lefler

Stereotypes women experience in the STEM areas may explain why women do not pursue STEM careers. In particular, stereotype threat can help explain this situation. Stereotype threat is the presentation of stereotypes associated with one's group membership and thus feeling at risk of confirming the stereotypes. Resilience, strength of gender identification, self-efficacy, and math relevance may moderate the negative responses after gender stereotype prompts. It is predicted women will demonstrate a stereotype threat effect such that when exposed to the gender prime they will perform more poorly on a math task compared to women not exposed to the gender prime. It is hypothesized women high on resilience will perform better on a math

task than less resilient women. Participants will be placed in one of two groups; with one group will mark their gender before taking the test. Participants will complete math questions and then be measured on resilience, gender identification, math relevance, and self-efficacy. Results are expected to show a connection between better math performance when presented with gender stereotypes and higher levels of resilience. If the hypothesis are supported, the results of the study will help in understanding how women are able to cope with stereotypes.

4C. TITLE: "I DON'T HAVE TO RUSH THIS BECAUSE THERE IS NO DUE DATE": YOUNG WOMEN, CRAFTING AND STRESS-RELIEF

Author: Emily A. Gardner*, UNI - Sociology
Faculty Adviser: Marybeth Stalp

Studies of leisure often focus on men's leisure activities, regardless of age, as well as older women's leisure. Young women's leisure (18-24) is missing from the literature, and especially feminine leisure activities that incorporate making, like knitting and crochet. In this study we focus on the experiences of young college-aged women who craft and make for fun, through online questionnaires and in person interviews. Young women report that crafting and making in leisure ways is enjoyable, and provides a much-needed, no pressure creative stress relief. Additionally, young women are into making for pleasure and utility, rather than gift giving, as reported by older women. This study expands our knowledge of feminine leisure activities by focusing on younger college-aged women.

5A. TITLE: HOW A SENSE OF BELONGING IN COLLEGE AFFECTS ACADEMIC OUTCOMES

Author: Cassie C. Evers, UNI - Psychology
Faculty Adviser: Michael Gasser

Students at the University of Northern Iowa were found to have very positive scores on six scales that assessed beneficial educational outcomes. Further, previous research has shown that these educational outcomes are related to occupational success. Student ratings of a sense of belongingness to UNI correlated with all six scales of beneficial educational outcomes. Participation in the Honors Program was especially correlated with one of the beneficial educational outcomes, having a professor that makes a student excited about learning. In order to further increase a student's positive responses to these six scales, the University of Northern Iowa should increase student opportunities to engage in activities that enhance a sense of belongingness to UNI, such as getting involved in campus organizations; offering smaller, discussion-based class sizes; and implementing programs to offer internship and project-based opportunities to students earlier in their academic careers.

5B. TITLE: EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES RELATED TO HAVING A PROFESSOR THAT CARES ABOUT YOU AS A PERSON

Authors: Nicole M. Collins, UNI - Psychology, Alan Mariblanca, UNI - Psychology, and Michael Gasser, UNI - Psychology
Faculty Adviser: Michael Gasser

The purpose of this project was to analyze factors related to educational outcomes related to success at UNI. These factors have also been shown by previous research to be related to occupational success. For this study 103 surveys were completed by students at the University of Northern. The study examined the influence of gender, parent education, changing your major and plans for graduate school on important educational outcomes. Gender and being a first-generation student had no significant effect on the educational outcomes examined. Changing your major and plans for graduate school were related to the important educational outcome of having a professor that cared about you as a person. Having a professor that cared about you as a person was related to plans for attending graduate school and a tendency to not change majors. One implication for UNI is to recognize that having professors that care about students is related to important educational outcomes for our students.

6A. TITLE: DIFFERENCES IN ACADEMIC OUTCOMES OF AMERICAN AND INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

Authors: Bindhiya Jegatheesan, UNI - Psychology and Michael Gasser, UNI - Psychology
Faculty Adviser: Michael Gasser

Do American students have better academic outcomes in comparison to international students based on six core experiences identified in a previous study on student success post-graduation. A survey consisting of 17 questions were distributed to 50 American students and 50 international students at the University of Northern Iowa. The results of the study indicated that an interaction is present between gender and American/International origin. American female students were more motivated to attend school compared to American male students and international female and male students. American male students were less motivated to attend school compared to American female students and international female and male students. There was no difference between male and female international students on motivation to attend school. Despite the fact that American males displayed the lowest motivation to attend school of the four groups, more American male students reported completing a semester-long project (an important educational outcome) than any other group. Other academic outcomes did not show significant differences between American and international students.

6B. TITLE: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN HELPING AND RECEIVING HELP ACROSS THE UNITED STATES AND INDIA

Authors: Salomi Aladia, UNI - Psychology
Faculty Adviser: Helen C. Harton

In short-term encounters with strangers, North American men tend to help more than women, and women tend to receive more help than men (Eagly & Crowley, 1986). People higher in openness to experience, agreeableness, and extraversion may also help more, at least in the U.S. (Kosek, 1995). Scores on scales measuring prosocial personality (Penner, 2002) also predict helping and volunteer behavior in the U.S. (e.g., Penner & Finkelstein, 1998). Friends and familiar others are more likely to receive help than strangers (Amato, 1990). However, there is little research on how gender roles and aspects of personality affect helping in nonwestern cultures. 172 U.S. and 140 Indian college students completed measures of the Big 5 and prosocial personality in classroom setting. In addition, they also read eight vignettes of helping behaviors and indicated how likely it was that a person in each scenario would help someone else. Across both cultures, participants were less likely to expect the actor to help male strangers than male friends. In the United States, helping expectations for men and women were fairly similar, but in India, men were seen as more likely to help than women in all situations except with the male stranger.

7A. TITLE: RELIGION IN MS. MARVEL: HOW COLLEGE STUDENTS INTERPRET ISLAM IN THE LIFE OF KAMALA KHAN

Authors: Jasmine Hernandez*, UNI - Sociology

Faculty Adviser: Marybeth Stalp

In studying the Ms. Marvel comics, I examine how University of Northern Iowa students understand and interpret Islamic culture in the life of the teenage Muslim Pakistani-American immigrant and heroine, Kamala Khan. In a generation where Islam has become associated with terrorism due to 9/11 and ISIS, it has become a sensitive topic that should be studied. Understanding how comic readers view and understand Islam and how comics in mass media portray Islam is important because the medium of comic is often a subtle reflection of society. Although cartoons are meant for humor, Ms. Marvel provides realistic themes allowing for readers to feel connections with the character's story. When discussing Islam in this comic, readers tended to lean towards more stereotypical over realistic descriptions. Due to both personal assumptions and how Ms. Marvel portrayed Islam, I find in this research that Ms. Marvel is reiterating and reinforcing Muslim stereotypes.

7B. TITLE: DIVINE INTERVENTION: INTERACTION EFFECTS BETWEEN ONE'S RELIGIOSITY AND INCOME IN RELATION TO HAPPINESS LEVELS

Authors: Jayce B. Hovey, UNI - Sociology
Faculty Adviser: Kristin Mack

The current study sought to contribute to

the existing body of research on the topics of income levels, religiosity, and happiness by answering the questions: does a relationship exist between one's religiosity, income, and level of happiness and does religiosity have a buffering effect on the negative effects of low income on an individual's level of happiness? To answer these questions, the 2008 sample of the General Social Survey (GSS), a bi-annually run, nationally representative survey, was used to gather information on these topics from the American population. Bivariate analysis shows a significant positive relationship exists between one's income and happiness levels, as well as between one's rate of attendance at a religious service and their level of happiness. Additionally, a difference was found between the mean happiness levels of those who believe in an afterlife and those who do not. These results show initial support for a number of the hypotheses set forth by the researcher, indicating that a relationship does indeed exist between one's religiosity, income, and happiness levels. Further statistical analysis will be conducted in order to determine whether these results continue to be statistically significant when controlling for other variables.

8A. TITLE: HAPPINESS AND SEX

Authors: Kim Yew Ng, Upper Iowa University - Psychology

Faculty Adviser: S. Mackenzie Glander-Dolo

This study focused on the relationship between cognitive expectations of sexual activity and happiness. It is hypothesized that low sexual expectations would lead to higher levels of happiness. In this study, there were 48 males and 67 females, participants were all undergraduate students from Upper Iowa University. It is found that there were no significant correlation between happiness and sexual desire. It was also found that people that can be comfortable for a longer period of time without any sexual activity tend to be more happy. Also, those who are single tend to be more happy compared to those who are cohabiting with a significant other.

8B. TITLE: THE POWER OF THE SITUATION: APPROACH AND AVOIDANCE TENDENCIES IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

Authors: Emily Wetherell*, UNI - Psychology, and Helen C. Harton, UNI - Psychology

Faculty Adviser: Helen C. Harton

How a person handles conflict in a romantic relationship is closely linked with his or her relationship satisfaction. Seeking positive outcomes is correlated with greater satisfaction, while avoiding negative outcomes is correlated with lesser satisfaction. Whether a person tends to seek positives vs. avoid negatives is related to personality, but this study tested whether it also might be affected by aspects of the relationship itself. 114 undergraduates indicated how they were likely to respond in three romantic relationship conflict scenarios that varied the level of a person's relationship investment, their level of relationship alternatives, and perceived

relationship repair/dissolution. I also measured participants' personalities, goals, and relationship experience. I will assess to what extent tendencies to avoid negative outcomes (e.g., conflict) vs. seek positive outcomes (e.g., intimacy) are affected by aspects of the situation and to what extent they are affected by personality.

8C. TITLE: DO RELATIONAL STANDARDS ADD TO THE INVESTMENT MODEL IN PREDICTING COMMITMENT IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS?

Authors: Lijing Ma, UNI - Psychology, and Helen C. Harton, UNI - Psychology

Faculty Adviser: Helen C. Harton

A plethora of past research on the Investment Model (IM) has shown that people's satisfaction, quality of alternatives, and investment consistently predict commitment levels in romantic relationships (e.g., Rusbult, 1980; Rusbult, Martz, & Agnew, 1985). People's satisfaction and commitment may also be related to people's relational standards and the extent to which those expectations are met. Fulfillment of relational standards predicts marital relationship satisfaction (Vangelisti & Daly, 1997). The current study examined whether relational standards can add to IM variables to better predict commitment in a broader variety of romantic relationships as well. We also examined gender differences in fulfillment of standards. 200 participants in a romantic relationship completed the Investment Model Scale (Rusbult, 1998) and the relational standards questionnaire (Vangelisti & Daly, 1997). As expected, satisfaction, alternatives, and investment predicted commitment ($R^2 = .52, p < .001$). Adding the importance of relational standards and the importance-weighted extent to which these standards were fulfilled predicted an additional 5% of the variance. Men and women reported similar levels of importance and fulfillment of standards; however, women rated trust as more important for a good relationship than did men.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS – SESSION I

Sabin Hall, Room 15

1. 9:00 – 9:15 AM

TITLE: CONTROL THREAT INDUCES INTERNALIZATION OF BENEVOLENT SEXISM AMONG WOMEN

Authors: Zheng Li, UNI - Psychology, and Helen C. Harton, UNI - Psychology
Faculty Adviser: Helen C. Harton
System Justification Theory (SJT; Jost & Banaji, 1994) postulates that people are (sometimes unconsciously) motivated to defend, support, and justify current social and economic arrangements because doing so satisfies people's existential needs to mitigate anxiety and distress elicited by threats (Hennes, Nam, Stern, & Jost, 2012). In line with SJT, when control is threatened, women should tend to accept benevolent sexism (a set of chivalrous beliefs such as that women should be cared for and protected; Glick & Fiske, 1996), because it is consistent with contemporary gender ideologies and seems positive (e.g., Bohner, Ahlborn, & Steiner, 2010). Although disguised by its caring attitudes, benevolent sexism may subtly contribute to the justification of women's subordinate social status (Bohner et al., 2010). To the authors' knowledge, no previous research has examined the relationship between control threat and internalization of sexism using SJT. We examined whether threatening women's control leads to greater acceptance of benevolent sexism. For college students, the control threat decreased participants' feelings of control, but did not affect their acceptance of sexism/traditional gender roles. In the community sample, women in the control threat condition reported feeling less in control. They also scored higher on benevolent sexism than the comparison and reported that women vs. men should spend more time raising children. Control threat did not have an effect on gender-specific system justification scores.

2. 9:15 – 9:30 AM

TITLE: NURSES OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE: THE RAISING OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHILDREN

Author: Kayla Hemesath, UNI - History
Faculty Adviser: Brian Roberts
All biographers of Queen Victoria agree she was lacking in maternal love and had little to do in her children's day to day lives. However these perspectives have not adequately addressed the issue of how her children were actually raised from their birth to adolescence. This paper addresses the issue of who were the real care givers during those years with special attention to their governesses, nannies, and the nurses. This project looks at Victoria and Albert's children and their nurses, in order to show the level of involvement the nurses had in their lives. It will discuss the current understanding of Victoria and Albert's parenting, and

juxtaposes it against accounts from their children, the nurses, and visitors to the royal palaces, in order to reveal the previously misunderstood connections between the children and those who raised them. It argues that the children's nurses were far more active and attentive towards the children than has been previously acknowledged by contemporaries or historians. In conclusion, this project, by closely examining the nurses of Buckingham Palace, sheds new light on the little recognized issue of how and to what extent the children were raised by their nurses.

3. 9:30 – 9:45 AM

TITLE: THE ERGOT 'CRAZE': WITCH-HUNT 1692, THE 70S, AND BEYOND

Author: Vicki J. Simpson, UNI - History
Faculty Adviser: Brian Roberts
What factors contributed to the horrific mass executions of fully innocent women, and some men, in Salem in 1692? Numerous theories abound. According to Linnda Caporael in her pioneering study "Ergotism: The Satan Loosed in Salem?" published in the Journal of Science in April of 1976, the missing component in the Salem witch 'craze' is a physiological one. In this paper I argue that there was not enough evidence against Caporael's argument to disavow it. Using the analytical lens of gender, within a seventies historical context, I suggest gender discrimination at work in the Salem witch trials is a metaphor for modern-day marginalization that led to the violation of the professional reputation of a female historian proposing an original argument, a claim which has since been supported by other historians. The seventies were a tumultuous period which led to riots such as: women's rights activists walking out in droves to protest the Minneapolis Star and Tribune's then-standard practice of advertising for "men only" to fill positions listed in their classified ads. By exploring Linnda Caporael's claim from such a milieu, I argue that the ergotism theory was derided by male researchers primarily because it was presented by a female historian.

Sabin Hall, Room 35

1. 9:00 – 9:15 AM

TITLE: THE ADOLESCENT REFUGEE EXPERIENCE: CULTURAL ATTITUDES OF HIGH SCHOOL BURMESE REFUGEES LIVING IN IOWA

Author: Lexi R. Helgens*, UNI - Anthropology
Faculty Adviser: Anne Woodrick
This research seeks to explore the experience of a group of high school refugee students who currently reside in Waterloo, Iowa. At home, the Burmese refugee high school students are surrounded by a rich Burmese culture; they interact with the Burmese language, food, and family. In school, they are

surrounded by American systems; English is the only accepted language, and American pop culture is inescapable. With a growing number of refugees entering the country, it is vital to understand the experience and perceptions of developing young adults. Better understanding will facilitate in giving schools and other services tools to equip young refugees with a strengthened feeling of empowerment and a better understanding of resources. Research will be based on approximately twelve open-ended interviews with male and female teens to gain an understanding of their perception of themselves within multiple cultures and systems.

2. 9:15 – 9:30 AM

TITLE: A PREDOMINANTLY WHITE ENVIRONMENT IN A POST-9/11 CONTEXT: IMPLICATIONS OR INCLUSION

Author: Kellie Petersen, UNI - Sociology, Anthropology & Criminology
Faculty Adviser: Xavier Escandell
This study examines the experiences of international students from Saudi Arabia at a university with a predominantly white and Christian population located in a town with a similar demographic. It draws on the theory of color-blind racism as articulated by Eduardo Bonilla-Silva and other scholars to explain participants' experiences with host nationals' prejudices. Subtle presentations of prejudice, such as being treated as invisible or extremely foreign and a lack of awareness about Saudi Arabia and Islam, were more often discussed than overt presentations and are therefore emphasized. International students from Saudi Arabia experience prejudice like other international students of color and domestic students of color, yet they must additionally contend with factors associated with a post-9/11 society such as misconceptions about Islam and Saudi Arabia. These prejudices negatively impact participants' inclusion in the university and town communities, with inclusion generally being better for the university than the town community.

3. 9:30 – 9:45 AM

TITLE: "ABORTED HOPES." MEXICO'S TECHNOCRATIC STATE, AND THE RISE OF NEOLIBERAL NARCO CAPITALISM. REAGAN ERA. 1980-2004

Author: Alexander P. Newkirk, UNI - History
Faculty Adviser: Brian Roberts
This paper seeks to explore the rise of Narco Neoliberal capitalism during the late 80's and 1990's. The advent of free trade deals like NAFTA, introduced new wealth into the Mexican state, but also served as a conduit for millions to lose their jobs, create widespread wealth inequality, and make situations in places like Chiapas Mexico even worse. The repression of guerrilla movements in Mexico, with Marxist leanings, by the state has been well documented by Historians, and journalist

alike. This essay instead, seeks to explore the lives of the men and women who deserted the movements of the left, and sought the rising and profitable drug trade. The people who became beacons for violence, and terror riding a wave of money, guns, and fear that has left the nation of Mexico reeling ever since. Examining the psychological effects of joblessness, hopelessness, and repression against the poor in Mexico will be the main avenue to explore this violence. At the same time looking into the events in Chiapas and the infamous rebellion by the Zapatista group as a symbol for the poor, before being crushed by the state, leaving them no place, ideologically, to turn to except the drug trade which perfectly represented the new free market, Neo-Liberal Capitalism that Mexico's government was embracing.

Sabin Hall, Room 227

1. 9:00 – 9:15 AM

TITLE: BEN JACOBSON & THE GROWING PROMINENCE OF NORTHERN IOWA BASKETBALL

Author: Peter Schultz, UNI - History

Faculty Adviser: Michael Childers

The University of Northern Iowa, an institution

once primarily focused on educating Iowa's future teachers, has grown into a well-known university with division 1 athletics. At the center of its national attention is the men's basketball team, known for exciting upsets and some of the best recent moments in college sports. The Panthers, led by Ben Jacobson, are continuing to grow as a program and putting UNI on the map.

2. 9:15 – 9:30 AM

TITLE: ROCKY HORROR PICTURE SHOW: CULTURAL OBJECT ANALYSIS

Author: Jessica Scherbring, UNI - Sociology

Faculty Adviser: Marybeth Stalp

The Rocky Horror Picture Show is not only a movie but a popular event throughout the United States. This research analyzes Rocky Horror Picture Show through Griswold's (1994) cultural diamond by looking at the object itself, the creator, the receiver, and the social world. It concludes with the idea that many things have changed concerning this object and will continue to change as the social world changes while emphasizing the importance of looking at every cultural object through the cultural diamond lens.

3. 9:30 – 9:45 AM

TITLE: FORMS OF MASCULINITY IN FASHION: ANALYSIS OF MASCULINE RE-APPROPRIATION OF ASPECTS OF HEDONIC POWER

Authors: Parker L. Bennett*, UNI - Political Science, and Annette Lynch, UNI – School of Applied Human Sciences

Faculty Adviser: Annette Lynch

The purpose of this study is to use Marilyn Delong's visual analysis system coupled with Lori Landay's and Susan Kaiser's (Landay, 1998; Kaiser, 1997) agonic/hedonic gender dichotomy to analyze and compare twenty one European and American menswear collections from 2006 and 2016. The analysis is intended to systematically document the transformation of recent menswear's collections from a traditional postindustrial revolution focus on communicating agonic power, the ability to physically and mentally complete an action, to a more fluid and playful expression of hedonic power, an indirect power to attract attention – a playful role of dress often restricted to women's wear collections, and female style. Findings of this study indicate a relatively rapid shift towards the utilization of aspects of hedonic power in menswear, and suggests that the hedonic has been underutilized in terms of promoting accessibility in dress.

POSTER PRESENTATIONS - SESSION II

10:00 - 10:45 am | Seerley Hall, Great Reading Room

1A. TITLE: IMPULSIVITY, ADHD, AND ALCOHOL USE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

Authors: Megan C. Kennedy, UNI -

Psychology, Amber L. Schramm, UNI

- Psychology, Marjorie A. Perkins, UNI

- Psychology, Jacey L. Gudenkauf, UNI -

Psychology, and Elizabeth K. Lefler, UNI -

Psychology

Faculty Adviser: Elizabeth K. Lefler

College students with mental health illnesses,

especially ADHD, are at greater risk for

substance use problems and typically have

lower academic achievement, adjustment,

and graduation rates (Langberg et al., 2015).

These problems are exacerbated by alcohol

use, possibly because of increased levels of

impulsivity, one aspect of ADHD. This study

examines the connection between impulsivity

and binge drinking in college students by

using a comprehensive measure of impulsivity.

We hypothesized that students with higher

levels of impulsivity will have higher levels

of alcohol consumption, binge drinking, and

earlier age of onset of drinking. 198 college

students were recruited to complete an

in-person survey measuring impulsivity and

risky behaviors. Participants were given a

demographics questionnaire and measures of

ADHD, impulsivity, and risk-taking behaviors

(BAARS-IV, Barkley, 2011; BIS-11, Patton,

Stanford, & Barratt, 1995; YRBS, Centers

for Disease Control and Prevention, 1995).

We found a significant relation between

impulsivity and alcohol use and binge drinking,

but not impulsivity and early alcohol use.

These findings suggest that students with

high levels of impulsivity are more likely to engage in drinking. Impulsivity may drive the link between ADHD and binge drinking, and more research could improve understanding of alcohol use behaviors in individuals with ADHD.

1B. TITLE: COLLEGE STUDENTS' BELIEFS ABOUT ALCOHOL AND DRINKING AT UNI HOMECOMING

Authors: Brooke D. Hollenberg*, UNI

- Psychology, and Adam Butler, UNI -

Psychology

Faculty Adviser: Adam Butler

The college experience has long been

associated with heavy consumption of

alcohol. Moreover, alcohol consumption by

college students is linked to a variety of

negative outcomes, including poor academic

performance, assault, injury, and death.

Although research has focused on many

environmental factors that contribute to

collegiate drinking, one relatively unexplored

area is drinking on college campuses

tied to special events. There is research

evidence suggesting that certain college

events perpetuate higher levels of alcohol

consumption. The current study investigated

social beliefs related to drinking during the

University of Northern Iowa's homecoming

using a sample of 161 full-time students. Beliefs

that alcohol promotes good feelings and social

pleasure during homecoming were related

to drinking for men but not for women. In

contrast, beliefs that alcohol makes one more

gregarious were not related to homecoming

drinking. The findings suggest that event programming that promotes camaraderie and pleasure for men may curb high consumption of alcohol on homecoming.

2A. TITLE: THE RELATION BETWEEN IMPULSIVITY AND SUBSTANCE USE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

Authors: Jacey L. Gudenkauf, UNI -

Psychology, Marjorie A. Perkins, UNI

- Psychology, Amber L. Schramm, UNI

- Psychology, Megan C. Kennedy, UNI -

Psychology, and Elizabeth K. Lefler, UNI -

Psychology

Faculty Adviser: Elizabeth K. Lefler

Alcohol and marijuana are the most frequently

consumed substances by young adults

worldwide (Moreno et al., 2012). Moreno and

colleagues (2012) suggest that impulsivity

and sensation-seeking behaviors are risk

factors for increased substance use in

young adults. Marijuana, along with other

substance use has been related to various

negative outcomes in college students, such

as increased anxiety, depression, and further

substance use problems (Keith et al., 2015).

This study seeks to expand our understanding

of the connection between impulsivity and

substance use, particularly marijuana use.

We hypothesized that students with high

levels of impulsivity will engage in higher

levels of alcohol and marijuana use. College

students (n = 198; ages 18-25) completed

an in-person survey measuring impulsivity

(BAARS-IV and BIS-11) and risky behaviors

(YRBS) including substance use (Barkley,

2011; Patton, Stanford & Barratt, 1995; CDC, 1995 respectively). There was no significant correlation between impulsivity and marijuana use. Although this hypothesis was not supported, the combination of alcohol and marijuana use (e.g., polysubstance use) was significantly correlated with impulsivity. These findings suggest that high levels of impulsivity are associated with higher levels of polysubstance use in college students.

2B. TITLE: FRIENDS IN HIGH PLACES: DRINKERS' PERCEPTIONS OF GENDER, SOBRIETY, AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH NONDRINKERS

Author: Seth Behrends*, UNI - Sociology
Faculty Adviser: Marybeth Stalp

This study examines the sociological questions of how sobriety impacts friendships or relationships between college student drinkers and nondrinkers, and how drinking and sobriety influence perceptions of gender and sexuality in the eyes of college student drinkers. Researchers in the past have tended to focus on the population of students in college who drink, and significantly fewer studies have discussed issues involving students who do not consume alcohol. Ten college student drinkers, consisting of five men and five women, were interviewed in this study. Participants tended to have very few to no nondrinking friendships, primarily associating this separation with conflicting ideas of "fun." Drinkers also tended to judge the gender or sexuality of other drinkers significantly more than of nondrinkers.

3A. TITLE: TO ACT OR NOT TO ACT: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AMBIVALENT SEXISM, SYSTEM JUSTIFICATION, AND COLLECTIVE ACTION INTENT

Authors: Jenna A. Gray, UNI - Social Psychology, and Helen C. Harton, UNI - Social Psychology
Faculty Adviser: Helen C. Harton

Hostile sexism is characterized by the opinion that men are better than women, whereas benevolent sexism is characterized by seemingly flattering opinions of women based on stereotypes. Together, they help justify the status quo (Glick & Fiske, 2001). Although subjectively positive, exposure to benevolent sexism has insidious consequences, including decreased collective action, which is mediated by system justification, at least in Germany (Becker & Wright, 2011). This study replicated Becker and Wright's procedures with a US sample. 230 women (undergraduates and community members) were exposed to hostile sexism, benevolent sexism, or gender-unrelated statements and completed several questionnaires. Being exposed to hostile sexism led to more negative affect, but there were no other differences by condition. Participants who reported stronger system justification also reported more perceived advantages to being a woman, more positive affect, less negative affect, and less collective action intent. Participants who reported more negative affect and fewer advantages to being a woman were more likely to

report collective action intentions. Although participants did not differ due to sexism exposure, collective action may be influenced by system justification, negative affect, and perceived advantages to being a woman.

3B. TITLE: EFFECTS OF BYSTANDER, PERPETRATOR, AND VICTIM GENDER ON HELPING BEHAVIOR IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SITUATIONS

Authors: Sarah M. Roe, Iowa Wesleyan University (IWU) - Psychology, Rachel Williams, IWU - Psychology, and Joshua Knight, IWU - Psychology
Faculty Adviser: Kelly Danaher

The current research examined bystander intervention when an imaginary perpetrator of domestic violence is a woman and the victim is a man in situations of verbal and physical domestic violence. Researchers expected a bystander gender by domestic violence situation interaction, such that male participants will be more likely to intervene in the physical violence situation than in the verbal violence situation, but that female participants will be more likely to intervene in the verbal violence situation than in the physical violence situation. Fifty-six students at Iowa Wesleyan University read a vignette describing a heterosexual couple fighting. The perpetrator was the woman and the victim was the man. Severity of the situation was manipulated by randomly assigning participants to read about a fight consisting of physical or verbal violence. Participants were then asked to complete a survey. Contrary to researcher hypotheses, there was not a statistically significant effect of participant gender, $F(1, 52) = 0.003, p = 0.953$, or situation severity, $F(1, 52) = 1.368, p = 0.248$, on direct intervention. Although participants believed that the man did not deserve to be victimized and the woman deserved to be reprimanded, they were not willing to directly intervene. Perhaps through bystander intervention education, people could be taught that verbal abuse is still abuse and that the bystander effect can decrease helping behavior, leading to more intervention regardless of perpetrator gender or severity of situation.

4A. TITLE: GENDER DIFFERENCES IN COMBAT-RELATED AND MILITARY SEXUAL ASSAULT-RELATED PTSD

Author: Marjorie A. Perkins, UNI - Social Psychology
Faculty Adviser: Elizabeth K. Lefler

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a debilitating mental disorder often associated with servicemembers. PTSD is characterized by experiencing a traumatic event and impairing symptoms, including psychological distress, and hyperarousal (APA, 2013). Military Sexual Trauma (MST) is defined as sexual harassment or assault that occurred while the victim was in the military, regardless of location, gender, or relationship to perpetrator. MST prevalence ranges from 11% to 48% in women and 1%-4% in men; male rates were reported as high as 12% in a sample screened for PTSD (Goldzweig et al, 2006; Suris &

Lind, 2008). Men and women experience similar levels of symptoms and distress after MST. Mental health conditions associated with MST include PTSD, depression, anxiety, and substance use (Kimerling et al, 2007). MST is associated with poor physical health outcomes, including associations with liver and chronic pulmonary disease for both genders, associations with obesity, weight loss, and hypothyroidism for women, and associations with HIV/AIDS for men (Kimerling et al, 2007). The association between MST and poor outcomes may be larger for men than for women (Street et al, 2007; Vogt et al, 2005). Understanding the connection between gender, MST, and PTSD is important for improving healthcare for veterans.

4B. TITLE: THE "BIG 5" PERSONALITY TRAITS AND STIGMA TOWARDS BIPOLAR DISORDER

Authors: Victoria R. Gritton, UNI - Psychology, Valerie E. Busse*, UNI - Psychology, Nolan L. Edwards, UNI - Psychology, and Seth Brown, UNI - Psychology
Faculty Adviser: Seth Brown

In order to build off of previous literature that suggests a relationship between certain personality traits and stigma, this study examines the correlations between the "Big Five" personality traits with four aspects of stigma toward individuals with bipolar disorder. A sample of 290 college students completed a personality measure and four measures of stigma. The results show that there is a significant negative correlation between neuroticism and social distance, neuroticism and perceived danger, and openness and social distance. The results show that certain personality traits are commonly associated with higher levels of stigmatization. In an effort to understand and minimize the stigmatization of mental illness, particularly bipolar disorder, these results suggest that personality traits should be considered. Additionally, personality traits should be considered to understand who may be more likely to develop these attitudes.

5A. TITLE: CORRELATES OF TREATMENT PREFERENCE ON INVOLUNTARY TREATMENT IN BIPOLAR DISORDER

Authors: Valerie E. Busse*, UNI - Psychology, Nolan L. Edwards, UNI - Psychology, Victoria R. Gritton, UNI - Psychology, and Seth Brown, UNI - Psychology
Faculty Adviser: Seth Brown

Prior research has found community support for involuntary treatment that varies amongst individuals, but has not measured the association between treatment efficacy perceptions and attitudes towards forcing treatment. It was hypothesized that participants favoring medication and those with higher perceptions of treatability will be more likely to endorse forcing treatment. Correlations between perceived treatability and forcing involuntary treatment were insignificant ($r = -.02$). However when medication and psychotherapy preference groups were compared, the psychotherapy

group had a higher mean score for forcing treatment ($t(138)=1.98, p<.05$). This suggests participants who believed bipolar disorder is more responsive to psychotherapy were more likely to endorse forcing treatment than those that favored medication.

5B. TITLE: COLLEGE MAJOR AND THE LEVEL OF STIGMA TOWARDS BIPOLAR DISORDER

Authors: Nolan L. Edwards, UNI - Psychology, Victoria R. Gritton, UNI - Psychology, Valerie E. Busse*, UNI - Psychology, and Seth Brown, UNI - Psychology

Faculty Adviser: Seth Brown

Surprisingly, previous research indicates that mental health clinicians are no different on stigma than that of the general population. The purpose of this study is to measure the stigma levels of college students from different majors. From a total of 290 students, participants were selected from the most common majors and consisted of psychology/social work ($n=38$), education ($n=32$), business ($n=53$), and biology majors ($n=22$). Based on previous research, it was hypothesized that mental health majors (psychology/social work majors) would have similar levels of stigma towards people with bipolar disorder despite greater knowledge in the field of mental illness. However, the results showed that mental health majors (as well as biology majors) had significantly less stigmatizing attitudes toward people with bipolar disorder than students who were education and business majors. This is encouraging data because if future mental health clinicians have lower stigma levels, the clients they treat may feel more comfortable and trusting getting the treatment they need.

6A. TITLE: WORKLOAD, WORK-SCHOOL CONFLICT, AND STRESS IN EMPLOYED COLLEGE STUDENTS

Authors: Karissa Fullerton, UNI - Psychology, Katie Lee, UNI - Psychology, Jessica E. Jones, UNI - Psychology, and Adam Butler, UNI - Psychology

Faculty Adviser: Seth Brown

Many college students are employed during the academic year, and work can be a stressor for these students. Most students identify school as their primary role, and work can interfere with performance in the school domain. We surveyed 95 full-time college students about their work, school, and stress. We found that workload was positively related to both work-school conflict and stress. Moreover, work-school conflict fully mediated the relationship between workload and stress. This finding suggests that efforts to reduce employment-based stress experienced should focus on helping students to better manage the work-school interface, perhaps by increasing the flexibility students have to manage both work and school demands.

6B. TITLE: ACADEMIC DEMANDS, SLEEP QUALITY, AND STRESS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

Authors: Jessica E. Jones, UNI - Psychology, Katie Lee, UNI - Psychology, Karissa

Fullerton, UNI - Psychology, and Adam Butler, UNI - Psychology

Faculty Adviser: Seth Brown

There is a vast amount of evidence suggesting that academic demands placed upon college students can affect their health. An increase in homework, reports, and tests can lead to an increase in stress levels in students. We surveyed 95 full-time college students about their school work, health behavior, and stress. We found that academic demands were positively related to both sleep quality and stress. Moreover, sleep quality fully mediated the relationship between academic demands and stress. This finding suggests that efforts to reduce academically-based student stress should focus on improving sleep, perhaps by targeting better sleep hygiene, such as reduced caffeine consumption and reduced light and noise exposure in the evening.

7A. TITLE: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP ATTACHMENT AND SLEEP PATTERNS: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF STRESS COPING

Authors: Steven T. Dreesman, UNI

- Psychology, Taylor See-Palar, UNI -

Psychology, Athena Ng, UNI - Psychology,

and Dilbur D. Arsiwalla, UNI - Psychology

Faculty Adviser: Dilbur D. Arsiwalla

Prevalence rates of sleep deprivation among college students are very high, with 70% reporting insufficient sleep. Romantic relationship factors may serve as a buffer for individuals who experience poor sleep due to stress. Although romantic relationship attachment has been extensively explored, few studies have examined attachment with relation to sleep. Stress may be a factor accounting for disrupted sleep patterns. There are individual differences in coping styles to deal with stress which may in turn predict adjustment outcomes, specifically with regard to sleep. Research has shown that those with secure attachments had significantly better stress coping strategies than those with attachment anxiety and fearful-avoidant styles. In the current study, we examined sleep among 176 undergraduate students from a public Midwestern University. Individuals with higher levels of secure and lower levels of insecure romantic attachment styles had fewer sleep problems. However, we found that stress coping mediated the relationship between romantic attachment and sleep. Specifically, those who demonstrated attachment anxiety engaged in emotion-based coping, substance use, and behavioral disengagement, which in turn was linked to higher rates of insomnia. Individuals who demonstrated closeness and dependence in their romantic relationship were less likely to use behavioral disengagement or substance use as coping styles, and therefore had lower rates of insomnia. Future research could focus on adaptive coping mechanisms that may predict better sleep patterns in the context of secure romantic relationships.

7B. TITLE: THE MODERATING ROLE OF ATTACHMENT PATTERNS IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIFESTYLE FACTORS AND SLEEP PATTERNS

Authors: Mindy N. Guajardo, UNI -

Psychology, Stephanie J. Strong, UNI -

Psychology, and Dilbur D. Arsiwalla, UNI

- Psychology

Faculty Adviser: Dilbur D. Arsiwalla

An estimated 50-70 million Americans adults experience sleep related problems which are linked with numerous negative outcomes. Few studies have explored the protective role of relationship factors in the link between dietary and lifestyle factors such as alcohol and exercise with regard to sleep patterns. Alcohol is the number one abused substance in America, especially among college students (75%). Regular exercise has been associated with a reduced risk for heart disease, obesity, and sleep disorders related to breathing. We examined the protective role of attachment patterns in the link between alcohol and exercise with sleep. Around 173 undergraduate students from a public Midwestern University were surveyed about their sleep patterns, alcohol consumption, exercise frequency, and attachment styles (i.e., closeness, dependence, anxiety, and avoidance). Moderated regression analyses indicated that increased alcohol use predicted poorer sleep quality when individuals endorsed either low closeness, low dependence, or high anxiety attachment styles, while high closeness and high dependence attachment styles essentially provided a buffer for this relationship. Additionally, higher frequency of exercise was linked better sleep quality among those with close, dependent, and low avoidance attachment styles. These findings indicate adverse consequences for individuals who display poor quality attachment styles, higher alcohol consumption, and lower frequency of exercise.

8A. TITLE: ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP ATTACHMENT AND SLEEP PATTERNS: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF EMOTION REGULATION

Authors: Cara M. Luchtefeld, UNI -

Psychology, and Dacia Oberhelman, UNI -

Psychology

Faculty Adviser: Dilbur D. Arsiwalla

Insufficient sleep can have negative health consequences for people of all ages. Nevertheless, there are 50-70 million adults in America that have sleep problems (Institute of Medicine, 2006). If millions have poor sleep habits, this could lead to an overflow of health problems in the future. It has been shown that having secure attachment style is correlated with improved sleep while insecure attachment style is correlated with poor sleep. An individual's ability to regulate emotion is also correlated with both attachment style and sleep characteristics. The purpose of this study was to examine how different attachment styles can affect an individual's sleep patterns. This study also sought to examine the mediating role of emotions in the association between attachment style and sleep. The researchers

surveyed 176 undergraduate students from a public Midwestern University and inquired about their attachment styles, emotion regulation, and sleep characteristics. Our analyses indicated that individuals with insecure attachment styles are more likely to have poor sleep patterns while individuals with secure attachment styles are less likely. However, it was found that an individual's emotion regulation significantly mediates this relationship. This suggests that insecure attachment style predicts poor emotion regulation, which is linked to poor sleep patterns. Institute of Medicine. (2006). Sleep Disorders and Sleep Deprivation: An Unmet Public Health Problem. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

8B. TITLE: SLEEP AND MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES: THE MODERATING ROLE OF NEUROTICISM AND OPENNESS TO EXPERIENCE

Authors: Athena May Leng Ng, UNI - Psychology, Steven T. Dreesman, UNI - Psychology, Dilbur D. Arsiwalla, UNI - Psychology, Robert Hitlan, UNI - Psychology, and Catherine Desoto, UNI - Psychology
Faculty Adviser: Dilbur D. Arsiwalla

Adequate sleep is essential for sustaining a healthy mental state. Previous studies have shown bidirectional associations between poor sleep quality and the onset of mental disorders. However, few studies have explored the role of personality in this link. Given the high rates of sleep deprivation among college students, we aim to examine the moderating role of the personality traits of neuroticism and openness in the effects of sleep quality on mental disorders. We surveyed 86 undergraduate students from a public Midwestern University and inquired about their overall sleep quality, their level of neuroticism and openness, and overall mental health. As expected, moderated regression analysis indicated that poor sleep quality predicted higher depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, interpersonal sensitivity, and paranoid ideation when participants had a higher level of neuroticism. There was no relationship between sleep quality and mental health for participants with low neuroticism. Poor sleep quality also predicted higher depression, anxiety, somatic problems, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and psychoticism when participants had high openness; sleep quality did not predict mental health at low levels of openness. Future research could examine dimensions of openness and neuroticism that are linked to poor mental health, in the context of poor sleep.

9A. TITLE: SAME CRIME, DIFFERENT PUNISHMENTS: RACE-BASED PERCEPTIONS OF SUSPECTS' MENTAL ILLNESS

Authors: Victoria Linnerson, UNI - Psychology, Zheng Li, UNI - Psychology, Olivia Thompson, UNI - Psychology, Kellie Petersen, UNI - Psychology, and Helen C. Harton, UNI - Psychology
Faculty Adviser: Helen C. Harton

Black Americans are perceived as more violent and threatening than their White counterparts (James, Klinger, & Vila, 2014). When a crime occurs, these stereotypes may lead Black perpetrators' behaviors to be attributed to internal characteristics, whereas Whites' behaviors may be attributed to uncontrollable factors such as mental illness. In this study, we hypothesized that people would rate minority suspects as less likely to be mentally ill and more deserving of harsh punishment based on a news story. We also varied crime method (Study 1) and socioeconomic status (SES; Study 2). White college students and mTurk users read one of eight news articles describing an alleged murder (Study 1: gun or strangulation) committed by a suspect (Black, White, Arab, or Asian) who was low or high SES (Study 2). Participants then responded to items assessing the suspect's guilt, suggested punishment, and likelihood of mental illness. In Study 1, participants perceived a shooter as more likely to be mentally ill and White suspects as more likely to be mentally ill. In Study 2, low status suspects were considered more likely to be mentally ill than those with high status, regardless of ethnicity. These biases may suggest in-group favoritism and reveal implicit prejudices.

9B. TITLE: UP CLOSE AND PERSONAL: EXAMINING THE ROLE RACE PLAYS IN PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Author: Olivia Thompson, UNI - Psychology
Faculty Adviser: Helen C. Harton
Racial biases of police officers may impact encounters with Blacks (Correll et al., 2007; Higgins, Vito, Grossi, & Vito, 2012) and negatively impact relations between Black communities and police officers (Serbula & Gibson, 2013). Understanding factors that influence public perceptions of law enforcement may help researchers and policy makers target intervention programs to improve relations. This study examined the role race plays in public perceptions of law enforcement and a routine traffic stop. White (55 males, 74 females) and Black (51 males, 73 females) participants, recruited at public places in a city in Iowa, read a vignette about a Black or White individual who was pulled over by a White police officer. Black participants were less likely to agree that the traffic stop was warranted compared to White participants, regardless of the race of the driver. In addition, Black participants were less likely to give local law enforcement satisfactory ratings for their quality of policing. These findings suggest that overall, Blacks may hold negative judgments of police, which may lead to distrust between Black communities and police officers. Future intervention programs may focus on how police officers can improve interpersonal communication with community members, and as a result, increase trust within Black communities.

10A. TITLE: CHILDHOOD FACTORS AND INCARCERATION FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN MEN: HOW EARLY LIFE COMMUNITY EXPERIENCE INFLUENCES ADULT OUTCOMES

Author: Abigail A. Cobb, UNI - Sociology, Anthropology & Criminology
Faculty Adviser: Kristin Mack
There is a dearth of research that analyzes childhood influence on adult incarceration, and an associated lack of emphasis on the relationship between childhood poverty, lack of educational attainment, and family structure on criminality among African American men - a population wherein individuals are both incarcerated and generally socioeconomically disadvantaged at disproportionately higher rates. Employing state-level data the correlation coefficients were calculated between the three independent variables, each state's rate of high school dropout, percentages of households headed by single mothers, and state rates of childhood poverty, and the dependent variable of state rates of African American male incarceration. There exists a statistically significant positive relationship between state percentages of households headed by single mothers and state rates of African American male incarceration, meaning that states with high percentages of single mother households tend to also exhibit high rates of African American male incarceration.

10B. TITLE: RACE AND ENVIRONMENT: EXPLORING THE LINKAGE BETWEEN STATE MINORITY POPULATIONS AND POLLUTION.

Author: Ashley Beaird, UNI - Sociology, Anthropology & Criminology
Faculty Adviser: Kristin Mack
Recent environmental justice research has revealed that in many cases, minorities more acutely suffer the harms of environmental degradation than non-minorities. However, there exists a lack of analyses of this problem at the state-level. Using regression analysis and Sweet and Grace-Martin's STATES10 data set of state level social factors, this research endeavors to discern the influence of minority population proportions on pollution at the state level. This new knowledge has the potential to influence state level regulation of toxic emissions and the protection of marginalized groups.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS – SESSION II

Sabin Hall, Room 15

1. 10:00 – 10:15 AM

TITLE: WIGGLING WINGS AND FALLING CHOCOLATES: THE CANDY BOMBER AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY 1948-1998

Author: Sydney Byro*, UNI - History
Faculty Adviser: Brian Roberts

This paper proposes that the use of humanitarian operations as a foreign policy format was adopted and manipulated by the US government based on the acts of the Candy Bomber and Operation Little Vittles during the Cold War. Past articles done on US foreign policy and the Cold War typically form two main ideas: the US's foreign policy revolves around retaining its reputation as a leader and world power, and that during the Cold War the U.S.'s side of the conflict had been influenced by the theories of Wilsonianism, or the expansion of democracy, capitalism and intervention. I believe those schools of thoughts could have been expanded to place Operation Little Vittles as the forerunner in events to shape not only United States politics, specifically foreign policy, but also identity. The story of the Candy Bomber had humble beginnings, but the United State's soon adopted it as a new effort in the Berlin Airlift to influence how other countries viewed America and, in turn, how Americans viewed themselves. Thus the U.S. has in turn capitalized on humanitarian efforts by placing it as a main pillar in its foreign policy.

2. 10:15 – 10:30 AM

TITLE: COMMUNES, NOT COMMUNISM: AMERICAN HIPPIE'S STRANGE RESPONSE TO THE VIETNAM AND COLD WARS (1970-1985)

Author: Jocelyn R. A. Durnan-Welch, UNI - History

Faculty Adviser: Brian Roberts

In 1971, a commune was founded by Stephen Gaskin and his followers, a group of San Francisco hippies. They called it The Farm. Members did not use man made drugs, or birth control, did not eat meat, took vows of poverty, and practiced polygamy, or '4-marriages' as they were called. Yet they also embraced technology. They recorded and produced records with their band, used HAM radio to keep up with members across the country, created a working telephone system known as the 'Beatnik Bell', all while simultaneously trying to get 'back to nature'. The goal of this paper is to show the relationship between The Farms culture and the mainstream American culture it sprang from, and the balances struck between them. In a society that had reacted with terror during the first and second red scares, treating any notion of communism as taboo, why did its youth react with the founding of communes? In a country that ostracized the Mormons for practicing polygamy, why did they revive it, and how did that fit in with their ideals?

How was the communal culture of the farm different from conventional communism? I will discuss the cultural identity of The Farm, and its similarities and differences from the wider world surrounding it in the midst of the Cold and Vietnam wars.

3. 10:30 – 10:45 AM

TITLE: WHAT DID HE FORGET AND WHEN DID HE FORGET IT: RONALD REAGAN, THE CIA, AND THE IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR, 1981-1987

Author: Jeremiah D. Brockman, UNI - History
Faculty Adviser: Brian Roberts

In the 1980s, two simultaneous covert operations took place under the administration of President Ronald Reagan. This covert activity, exposed by a plane crash over Nicaragua, revealed that sectors of the U.S. government had been in direct violation of the law. What appeared to be a revolutionary conflict in Central American was actually something much more complex that would involve President Reagan and various members of his staff, the Central Intelligence Agency, members of the U.S. Congress, and eventually, the American people. The political scandal that followed, known as the Iran-Contra affair, exposed a number of covert operations, a bureaucracy seemingly unable to police itself, and a number of politicians and military officials caught lying. Viewed through the lense of the scandal, this paper seeks to complicate the narrative about Ronald Reagan, and the political ideology of the 1980s, by exploring the scandal and its elements. I explore motivations behind the scandal and, in addition to Cold War fears, anti-Middle Eastern and anti-Muslim ideologies in America. The result of the Iran-Contra affair was an American public angered at government mismanagement, an investigation that turned up a pervasive complex clandestine system, and little change in the administrative structure that perpetuated it.

Sabin Hall, Room 35

1. 10:00 – 10:15 AM

TITLE: HWAET! GRENDEL: EXAMINING NEANDERTHALS THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGY AND ORAL TRADITION

Author: Nicole R. Berns, UNI - Anthropology
Faculty Adviser: Anne Woodrick

Oral traditions are often categorized as myths and legends, with little credibility in historical and archaeological record. Yet recent discoveries in physical anthropology and archaeology bring to light the possibility, if not probability, of many oral traditions having historical significance as first-hand accounts of real events; for example, the Old English epic saga, Beowulf. Most of the locations, people and architecture described in Beowulf have been found by archaeologists, including Heorot Hall, Hrothgar and Beowulf himself. The saga's description of Grendel, his mother, and their behavior has strong correlations

with what we know of Neanderthals from archaeological finds, including forms of adornments and grieving practices with death. While Beowulf includes many factors that are difficult to substantiate via archaeology (such as dragons), there still exists the strong probability of its origin being a cultural clash between a new settlement of modern humans and one of the last surviving Neanderthal families. Should Beowulf continue to be examined as historical record, and utilized to locate the remains of these possible Neanderthals, this will challenge social scientists to examine other oral traditions as memories rather than myths, and provide us with a clearer look at world history.

2. 10:15 – 10:30 AM

TITLE: PSYCHOEDUCATIONAL MODULE TO PROMOTE KNOWLEDGE AND REDUCE STIGMA TOWARDS RECREATIONAL MARIJUANA USERS

Author: Stephanie J. Strong, UNI - Psychology, Mindy N. Guajardo, UNI - Psychology, and Dilbur D. Arsiwalla, UNI - Psychology

Faculty Adviser: Dilbur D. Arsiwalla

Stigma can affect all aspects of life for those who are subject to stigmatization. As contact with stigmatized groups increases, less stigmatization occurs. The commonality of marijuana use and increased recreational use within the United States makes it an important area of interest in the substance use stigma field. There is a gap in the literature on successful anti-stigma interventions to reduce stigma associated with substance use for the general public, especially without a significant time commitment. The current study assesses a 25-minute online psychoeducational module designed to increase knowledge and reduce stigma of recreational marijuana users in a more efficient, practical, engaging, and cost-effective way which can be easily applied to any anti-stigma intervention program. The module surveyed 201 college students from a large public Midwestern university where participants were randomly assigned to one of two groups; a module group (N=104) and a control group (N=97). All participants reported demographic information, their level of contact and familiarity with recreational marijuana users, a pre- and post-test of current knowledge regarding marijuana, and pre- and post-stigmatizing views (i.e., preferred social distance, perceived dangerousness, and negative emotions) towards recreational marijuana users. Preliminary analyses indicate an increase of knowledge but little to no change in stigma for individuals in the module group as compared to the control group. Findings have implications for anti-stigma interventions.

3. 10:30 – 10:45 AM

TITLE: HOW PEOPLE REACT TO REJECTION: PERCEPTIONS OF FAIRNESS AND MOTIVATED RESPONSES TO POSSIBLE DISCRIMINATION

Author: Manuel Salinas, UNI - Psychology, and Helen C. Harton, UNI - Psychology

Faculty Adviser: Helen C. Harton

According to the Multimotive Model (Smart Richman & Leary, 2009), when people experience rejection, they can respond with a prosocial response, an antisocial response, or withdraw. This study tested the model's prediction that antisocial responses will be more likely when the rejection is perceived as unfair, and prosocial responses when it is perceived as fair. Participants read one of six vignettes about a target who did not get an anticipated promotion. Participants imagined themselves in the situation and indicated how likely they would be to respond in various ways (assessing prosocial, antisocial, and withdraw responses), answered manipulation check questions, and completed measures of social dominance orientation, modern sexism, and modern racism. Supporting the Multimotive Model, participants indicated that they would be more likely to respond antisocially and less likely to respond prosocially if the promotion seemed unfair. Antisocial responses were more likely in the fair condition if a Black man was promoted over a White man. Antisocial responses were more likely in the unfair condition if the target was Hispanic and the promoted party was a White man, particularly if the participant was also male.

Sabin Hall, Room 227

1. 10:00 – 10:15 AM

TITLE: FREE SPEECH RIOT: TARRYTOWN FREE SPEECH FIGHT 1914

Author: Jayme M. Edmund, UNI - History
Faculty Adviser: Brian Roberts

The Tarrytown free speech fight occurred in the small New York village of Tarrytown. Free speech fights were protests against authorities attempting to prevent speeches by groups whose ideas they disliked. This free speech fight began as a protest against John D. Rockefeller Jr., due to his perceived role in the Ludlow Massacre. The Ludlow Massacre occurred during a strike against the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, a majority share of which was owned by Mr. Rockefeller. During the strike a clash occurred between the strikers, and a group of detectives and militia, during the clash thirteen women and children were burned to death in the strikers' camp by the militia, in addition to other deaths. In response to this anarchists and IWW (Industrial Workers of the World) members in New York City began to protest against John Rockefeller at this estate outside of Tarrytown. This evolved into a series of clashes with the Tarrytown authorities, and police, who wanted to prevent these protests. The events culminated in the Lexington Avenue bombing, in which a bomb allegedly intended for Rockefeller, detonated prematurely, destroying a New York Apartment Building. This paper uses the lens of identity to examine the issues involved.

2. 10:15 – 10:30 AM

TITLE: GIFFORD PINCHOT AND THE BUSINESS OF FORESTRY

Author: Jeffrey A. Duke, UNI - History
Faculty Adviser: Brian Roberts

This paper is about Gifford Pinchot who served as head of the Bureau of Forestry in the administration of twenty sixth President

Theodore Roosevelt and twenty seventh president William Howard Taft. In this chapter of my thesis I will discuss how Gifford Pinchot used politics to make Forestry a public issue during the progressive era.

3. 10:30 – 10:45 AM

TITLE: "WHAT HAS THE UNITED STATES TO CONTRIBUTE TO THIS WORLD PROBLEM?-- PARADOX RATHER THAN LOGIC": HARLEM RENAISSANCE 1920-1929

Author: Mary E. N. Kimani, UNI - History
Faculty Adviser: Brian Roberts

In my historiography, I look at the Harlem Renaissance and analyze the difference between the view of assimilation and parallelism in the view of African identity. Using this as a basis, looking at each of the arguments from the intellectuals on both sides, instead of clarity and a unified identity for African diaspora, each argued that the other side was contributing to the racism that prevailed the Nadir period, 1920-1929. This went beyond black identity; to also include who they chose to contribute to this identity, and how it should be portrayed. Garvey and those that followed the ideal of parallelism saw that the NAACP, having those of European background in influential positions as a hindrance. Whereas when van Vecchten wrote his book Nigger Heaven, that describes the Black experience in Harlem as one that was filled with jazz, night clubs, and intrigue, Locke praised it as a book that portrayed the distinctly African experience correctly. This was seen by Dubois as a debasement of who the African American was. This is the paradox of the Black identity, where neither assimilating or paralleling can be considered the right answer.

*CSBS Undergraduate Student Research Award Recipient

BROWN BAG LUNCH PANELS

12:15 – 1:15

Panel I:

Q & A with Dr. Christopher Chapp

Sabin 2

- Jill Wittrock – Moderator

Panel II:

What Can an Internship Do for You?

Sabin 15

- Carolyn Hildebrandt – Moderator
- Lisa Diercks, Criminology, FBI and Cedar Falls Police Department
- Porsha Isbell, Psychology, Retrieving Freedom
- Elizabeth Lynch, Political Science, Washington Center
- Roger Pollock, Social Work, Pathways Behavioral Services
- Troy Trafton, History, Dan Gable Museum
- Megan White, Family Services, School Counseling

Panel III:

A Discussion of Student Research Opportunities

Sabin 35

- Fernando Calderón, History
- Helen Harton, Psychology
- Bingqing Liang, Geography
- Mary Losch, Center for Social and Behavioral Research

