

University of Northern Iowa

UNI ScholarWorks

INSPIRE Student Research & Engagement
Conference Programs

CSBS Conferences/Events

4-9-2011

Eighteenth Annual CSBS Student Research Conference [Program] April 9, 2011

University of Northern Iowa

Let us know how access to this document benefits you

Copyright ©2011 College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, University of Northern Iowa

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.uni.edu/csbs_confprograms



Part of the [Higher Education Commons](#), and the [Social and Behavioral Sciences Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

University of Northern Iowa, "Eighteenth Annual CSBS Student Research Conference [Program] April 9, 2011" (2011). *INSPIRE Student Research & Engagement Conference Programs*. 15.

https://scholarworks.uni.edu/csbs_confprograms/15

This Program is brought to you for free and open access by the CSBS Conferences/Events at UNI ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in INSPIRE Student Research & Engagement Conference Programs by an authorized administrator of UNI ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@uni.edu.

Offensive Materials Statement: Materials located in UNI ScholarWorks come from a broad range of sources and time periods. Some of these materials may contain offensive stereotypes, ideas, visuals, or language.

18th Annual

CSBS

Student Research
Conference

April 9th, 2011

Sabin and Seerley Halls

University of Northern Iowa

Cedar Falls, Iowa

NOTES:

NOTES:

Welcome and Acknowledgments

Welcome to the 18th Annual College of Social and Behavioral Sciences Student Research Conference! Every year, the Conference provides undergraduate and graduate students the opportunity to exchange ideas, present research, and learn more about the developments in the social sciences. We are very proud to host faculty and students from colleges and universities across the Midwest; and to attract talented researchers from several different areas of study.

We hope that you are able to attend our keynote address, given by Dr. Christopher Uggen, Distinguished Professor who studies Crime, Justice, and Game-Changing Social Science from the University of Minnesota. We have two interesting panel sessions for students and professionals on finding a job with a B.A. in the behavioral and social sciences and related disciplines, and on getting into and surviving graduate school. This year, we also are excited to offer students and faculty the chance to interact with Dr. Uggen over coffee. We hope that the Conference provides a platform for learning more about research and the social sciences, showcasing creative and scholarly research, and encourages students to participate in future conferences.

First, we would like to thank you for attending the Conference. Secondly, we would also like to thank the student presenters and their faculty advisors for exhibiting their work. 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!!

The Conference Committee

Kristin Buchholtz, Conference Co-Coordinator (student)
Stephanie Wessels, Conference Co-Coordinator (student)
Darcie Davis-Gage (faculty)
Cindy Juby (faculty)
Ramona McNeal (faculty)
Sundé Nesbit (faculty)
Andrey Petrov (faculty)
Brian Roberts (faculty)
Nicholas Schwab (faculty)
Marybeth C. Stalp (faculty)

Sponsors

College of Social and Behavioral Sciences

School of Applied Human Sciences

Department of Geography

Department of Social Work

Department of Political Science

Department of Psychology

Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminology

Geography Club

Northern Iowa Student Government (NISG)

Pepsi Grant Fund

Psychology Club

University Faculty Senate

About the Keynote Speaker



Chris Uggen (pronounced *You-Gun*) is Distinguished McKnight Professor and Sociology department chair at the University of Minnesota. He studies crime, law, and deviance, believing that good science can light the way to a more just and safer world.

His writing appears in *American Sociological Review*, *American Journal of Sociology*, and *Law & Society Review* and in media such as the *New York Times*, *The Economist*, and *NPR*. With Jeff Manza, he wrote *Locked Out: Felon Disenfranchisement and American Democracy*. His research, teaching, and advising interests include punishment and reentry, citizenship, substance use, discrimination, and, most recently, health inequalities.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Registration and Poster Setup	8am-8:30am
Poster Session I	8:30am-9:45am
Keynote Speaker	10am-11:30am
Lunch	11:30am-12pm
Poster Session II	12pm-1:15pm
Oral Presentations	1:30pm-2:30pm
Panel Discussions	1:30pm-2:30pm
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Getting a Job with a B.A. in the Social and Behavioral Sciences</i>• <i>Surviving Graduate School</i>
Coffee Time with Speaker	1:30pm-2:30pm
Closing Remarks	2:30pm-3pm
Remove Posters	3:15pm

UNI CSBS Student Research Conference 2011
Evaluation Form

We value your feedback about this year's conference. Please complete this evaluation form so that we can continue to improve our conference and meet participants' needs.

What is your university/college affiliation?

What department(s)/programs are you affiliated with?

How many UNI CSBS Conferences have you attended in the past?

_____ (if this is your first meeting please write "first time.")

Are you a? _____ Student ___ Graduate Student ___ Faculty
_____ Other (please specify—parent, friend, etc.) _____

What is your role at the conference? _____ Poster
Presentation _____ Oral/Paper Presentation _____ Visitor
_____ Other (please specify) _____

Using a scale of 1-5, please indicate for the items below whether the session/event was:

1=Unacceptable, 2=Poor, 3=Fair, 4=Good, or 5=Excellent.

There is also space for your comments. Please indicate "NA" if you did not attend/participate in the session/event. If you wish, you may use the comments section to indicate why you did not attend

- Opening Reception.....1__2__3__4__5__ NA__
- Invited Speaker Address1__2__3__4__5__ NA__
- Poster Sessions1__2__3__4__5__ NA__
- Lunch1__2__3__4__5__ NA__
- Oral Presentation Sessions.....1__2__3__4__5__ NA__
- Surviving Graduate School Panel..1__2__3__4__5__ NA__
- Getting a Job Panel1__2__3__4__5__ NA__
- Coffee Time with Chris1__2__3__4__5__ NA__
- Venue (Sabin Hall)1__2__3__4__5__ NA__
- Venue (Seerley Hall)1__2__3__4__5__ NA__

- Conference Website.....1__2__3__4__5__ NA__
- Advertising for Conference.....1__2__3__4__5__ NA__

Comments/Suggestions

Please let us know if there are specific changes that would enhance the conference and/or increase your likelihood to participate in the future OR specific aspects of the conference you most enjoyed/appreciated.

POSTER SESSION I

8:30 -9:45 am

1. Spatial Temporal Analysis of Crop Yield Variability at the Field Level

Andrew, Wille, D, University of Northern Iowa & Ramanathan, Sugumaran, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Ramanathan Sugumaran)

Spatial Temporal Analysis of Crop Yield Variability at the Field Level Andrew Wille and Ramanathan Sugumaran, University of Northern Iowa, Department of Geography Agriculture represents a vast segment of the U.S. national economy and serves the vitally important role of providing a safe and reliable food supply for people and livestock around the world. Timely and reliable crop condition monitoring during the growing season and cumulative seasonal crop yield prediction is important because it provides fundamental information needed to inform wise agricultural management practices. The objective of this research is to use field level data to study spatial temporal variability of different crop's yield as well as to apply spatial temporal methods to analyze variability within a field. Further, use ancillary data such as Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR), precipitation, and temperature to better understand the variability within these fields. This presentation will show some of the results from this analysis.

2. Artificial cranial deformation and its potential implications for affecting brain function

Lauren R. Peters, University of Northern Iowa & Tyler G. O'Brien, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Tyler G. O'Brien)

The anthropological study of the ancient cultural practice of artificial cranial deformation (ACD), or intentional head modification, gives us the opportunity to assess the effects of functional interactions of the dynamic processes of altered growth and development. Performing ACD on the infant skull can be produced through mechanical means by attaching a device to the child's head and has been found on almost every continent of the world. By applying a deforming apparatus, which could include the use of cloth bandages, leather straps, wooden plates, bags of sand or stones, directly to the infant's head soon after birth, the child's head becomes permanently altered. The molding process is initiated soon after birth, when the skull is most malleable, and may last until the second year of life or as long as four years. The amount of cranial modification and subsequent deformation is dependent upon the extent of time the molding apparatus is applied to the infant's head. The longer the amount of time applied the greater the resulting stress and subsequent deformation. This paper explores the potential of inhibited cranial development or spatial disorientation and the subsequent effects in may have on adjacent functionally and morphologically related structures, especially as it pertains to brain function.

3. Crime in Today's Society: Applying Marx's Theory of Class and Capitalism to Explain Reasoning for Crime

Addison Wright, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Ruth A Chananie-Hill)

Crime rates have declined greatly over the past twenty years in the United States. Although this is a good thing, capitalism and the division of class among society has not helped the decrease in crime, but has actually caused it to go up. Theories are critiqued by different sociologists and researchers that explain the reasoning for the increase and decrease in crime in today's society. A specific theorist who was critiqued was Karl Marx and his theory on class and capitalism. His theory was then applied to the social issue of crime and the reasoning for it.

4. Effects of Gay Straight Alliances on Social Support in College Students

Katelyn M. Rohlf, University of Northern Iowa & Matthew J. Nelson, University of Northern Iowa & Melissa R. Nation, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Helen Harton, Ph.D.)

There have been numerous studies examining the negative health and mental health issues of homosexual students and the benefits of high school gay-straight alliances (GSAs) in reducing these issues. However, research on the impact of GSAs on college campuses is lacking. The purpose of this study was to determine if there is a link between students' involvement in a GSA and their feelings of social support, acculturation, social connectedness and self-esteem. Participants included 86 members of college GSAs ranging in age from 18-64. Participants completed an online questionnaire including basic demographic questions, 20 questions scored on a Likert Scale, and three open-ended questions. Results showed GSAs to be largely beneficial. Negative relationships were found between acculturation and self-esteem as well as acculturation and feeling connected to one's peers. This may be attributed to GSA members taking other group members' stress upon themselves and the creation of an in-group, out-group based on their GSA.

5. Effects of Political Orientation on Attitudes towards People with Disabilities

Beth A Siegel, University of Northern Iowa & Nillie J. Jones, University of Northern Iowa & Brayden K. Richter, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Helen C. Harton)

The current study examined the effects of political orientation on attitudes towards handicapped individuals and hypothesized that liberals would report more positive attitudes toward disabled persons and be more comfortable in interactions with them. 200 college students completed the Interaction with Disabled Persons Scale (Gething, 1994), the Protestant Work Ethic Scale (Mirels & Garrett, 1971), the Social Dominance Orientation Scale (Pratto, Sidanius, Stallworth, & Malle, 1994), the Exchange Orientation Scale (Mills & Clark, 1994), the Communal Orientation Scale (Clark, Ouellette, Powell, & Milberg 1987), a Social Desirability Scale (Crowne & Marlowe, 1960), and demographic measures, including political orientation. As expected, liberals and moderates reported more communal orientation and less social dominance orientation than conservatives. Liberals and moderates also reported less concern for optimal exchange than conservatives. Finally, liberals and moderates reported more positive (less paternalistic) attitudes toward disabled persons, although there were no differences in reported comfort in interactions with disabled persons. These results are consistent with other studies that have shown that liberals report more positive attitudes toward disadvantaged groups (e.g., African Americans, homosexuals).

6. Effects of prenatal methamphetamine on a spatial learning task in female domestic fowl chicks.

Brian Cerny, Coe College & Lacy Flanagan, Coe College & Ashley Grothe, Coe College & Tauni Kirby, Coe College & Danielle Lissner, Coe College & Kaitlin McClimon, Coe College & Josh McQuillen, Coe College (Faculty Advisor: Dr. Mike Baker)

In our most recent previous study we investigated the effects of prenatal methamphetamine on a spatial learning task in female domestic fowl chicks. We did not observe any significant change in performance in any of the groups, including controls. Usually control chicks reliably learn this particular learning task in three to four trials. Because the control chicks did not show the expected learning curve it was impossible to draw any valid conclusions from this study other than there were probably some unknown confounding variables. The current study replicates this previous study. On days E7-E9 of the incubation, methamphetamine (0.0, 4.0, 8.0, 12.0, or 16.0 mg/kg of egg weight; in a saline solution) was injected into the air space of the egg. After hatching, each chick received a daily detour learning trial on PHD 3-6 and latencies were recorded. Data collection and analysis via ANOVA as a 5 (MA Dose) x 4 (Trials) factorial design was still in progress at the time of submission.

7. Fit Measures of Work-School Congruence and Individual Outcomes

Kimberly E Kluesner, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Adam Butler)

Today, more full-time college students are working part- or full-time jobs while attending classes than ever before. The demands of work, added to the demands of college, may result in negative effects on the individual. However, some aspects of working may lead to positive effects. Previous research has focused on how job demands influence school performance and other outcomes in adolescents. Current research is lacking in studying the effects of working on college students. This research project researched work-school congruence, or similarities between aspects of a student's college studies and aspects of their employment, and its influence on perceived job and school engagement and academic performance. Work-school congruence was measured using the constructs of supplementary and complementary fit. It was hypothesized that supplementary and complementary fit would be positively correlated to work engagement, school engagement and academic achievement. There were 120 participants in this study from a convenience sample of four University of Northern Iowa psychology courses. Participants who were currently employed completed a self-report survey measuring: demographics, supplementary fit, complementary fit, work engagement, school engagement, and academic achievement. Results showed that only school engagement was significantly, positively correlated to both supplementary and complementary fit constructs of work-school congruence.

8. Gender Differences in Saucier's Subcomponents of the NEO-FFI

Sarah Cushing, Mount Mercy University & Travis Voss, Mount Mercy University & Bethany Carney, Mount Mercy University & Megan Vogel, Mount Mercy University (Faculty Advisor: Ron Feldt)

Investigations of gender differences in temperament and personality have provided insight into the origins of such differences based on interpretations of empirical findings from social-role and evolutionary perspectives. The study involved an investigation of gender differences in subcomponents of the NEO-FFI Personality Inventory (NEO-FFI), a brief measure of the Big Five factors in personality assessment. The NEO-FFI is normally used to measure five broad factors, which include neuroticism, extraversion, openness, agreeableness, and conscientiousness. Saucier (1998) identified 13 subcomponents (clusters) that provide narrow bandwidth. Investigations of gender differences based on the broad factors of the Big Five may obscure specific differences that are more likely to be observed when subcomponents are analyzed. Undergraduate college students from a small Midwestern university completed the NEO-FFI (554 women and 188 men). We used 12 subcomponents that have adequate reliability (Chapman, 2007; Saucier, 1998). Women scored higher in negative affect, positive affect, sociability, nonantagonistic orientation, prosocial orientation, aesthetic interests, orderliness, goal-striving, and dependability. Men scored higher in intellectual interests, only. No difference was observed in self reproach or activity, and results were consistent when we used a measure of acquiescence as a covariate.

9. Individualism-Collectivism and human values: A comparison between the U.S. and Guatemala

Sara Estrada-Villalta, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Nicholas Schwab)

Individualism and Collectivism are two constructs that have been widely used to describe and compare different cultures. However, recent studies have found that measuring only individualism and collectivism can obscure cultural differences. Therefore, researchers have suggested that cultural orientations should be measured using different methods in order to test hypotheses about cultural differences more rigorously. This study explores the value orientations of a sample from Guatemala, which was expected to be collectivistic, compared to a sample from the U.S., expected to be individualistic, using two different measures of cultural values. The study focuses on the horizontal and vertical dimensions of individualism-collectivism, and human values preferences. Ninety-one participants from Guatemala and 95 from the U.S. completed the Individualism-Collectivism Scale and the Pairwise Value Comparison Survey. The two samples differed in value preferences: the Guatemalan sample showed a higher preference for benevolence and security, whereas the U.S. sample showed a higher preference for social relationships and pleasure. Regarding individualism-collectivism, the two samples only differed in horizontal individualism, with the Guatemalan sample showing a higher score. These results suggest that there are cultural differences between the two cultures, but future research should further explore them by focusing on more specific values.

10. Long-term implications of the "ethanol boom" for American agriculture: Iowa case study

Susan, Meerdink, K , University of Northern Iowa & Andrey, Petrov, N , University of Northern Iowa & Matthew Voss, University of Northern Iowa & Ramanathan Sugumaran, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Andrey Petrov)

The year 2007 showed a drastic increase in corn production in Iowa due to the high demand for ethanol. Using agricultural statistics and land cover datasets for 2000-2008, analysis was conducted to assess potential long-term consequences of the 'ethanol boom' for sustainability of Iowa agricultural systems. Specifically, we investigated whether increased corn production was achieved by alerting normal crop rotation patterns and displacing soybean or other crops out of quality soil into deficient soil. Soils with the Corn Suitability Rating (CSR) less than 65 are considered not well suitable for farming. In 2007, the amount of corn in soil with a high CSR increased greatly to a record amount, but the corn acres planted in low CSR soil remained consistent with past years. The percent of corn on high CSR soil compared to low CSR soil has steadily increased from 66% in 2000 to 71% in 2007. This suggests that the increase in corn production is not being pushed to low CSR soils but is instead displacing other crops from high CSR soil to low CSR soil. In addition, altering crop rotation cycles was found to be widespread with a significant increase in the number of acres with corn three years in a row. Most importantly, 73% of these farms were on high CSR soil. Our results indicate that the recent increase in corn acreage may have long lasting effects such as the depletion of high quality Iowa soil that will ultimately hinder Iowa's crop production for future years.

11. Music Preference and Emotions: How Your Preferred Music Genre Affects Your Driving

Sedona A. Loy, University of Northern Iowa & Emily A. Wesely, University of Northern Iowa & Sunde M. Nesbit, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Sunde Nesbit)

Previous research suggested that a relationship exists between aggressive song lyrics and frequency of aggressive thoughts, mood, and behaviors. No study to date has evaluated the influence of music preferences on driving behavior. Therefore, it was hypothesized that participants would report less aggressive driving behavior when their personal music preference was congruent with the music condition they were in. Participants in this study were randomly assigned into one of five music conditions (rap, heavy metal, pop, country, and no music) and imagined driving within each of two videos (one anger provoking where an SUV is tailgating the participant; the other neutral where the participant is driving down a country road) while listening to the assigned music condition. While imagining involvement in these driving situations, participants rated their intended aggressive and nonaggressive driving behavior. After the video ratings, participants completed a measure of general preferences for music, among other measures. Using an independent samples t-test, results were not significant; the congruency of music preference with condition was not a key factor in predicting aggressive driving behavior. Implications from this study suggest that music preference may not contribute to aggressive behavior on the roadways.

12. Not Giving Back: The Social Exchange Concern Hypothesis of Physical Disability Stigma

Thomas P. Dirth, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Helen C. Harton)

The evolutionary perspective offers a very way to explain the functionality of physical disability stigma (Kurzban & Leary, 2001). Essentially, in an ultra-social environment, interaction partners who provide more service to the group would have been more desirable than those who were less able (i.e., those who were disabled). The purpose of this study was to construct a questionnaire and a priming scenario that could be used to empirically test the social exchange concern hypothesis of physical disability stigma. The Concern for Optimal Exchange (COE) questionnaire included items representing the construct of social exchange concern, whereas the priming scenario is intended to make the construct of 'concern for optimal social exchange' salient. The COE scale had adequate reliability ($\alpha = .78$) and showed good construct validity. An exploratory factor analysis with a Varimax rotation revealed six factors in the COE scale. People who scored higher on COE also expressed more negative attitudes toward persons with disabilities, but the priming scenario did not have a significant effect on concern for optimal exchange or disability attitudes. The COE scale established in this study provides a much needed measure to be used in future research of the social exchange concern hypothesis of physical disability stigma.

13. Patterns of Alcohol Violations from Police Reports on the UNI Campus

Emily, Wesely, A., University of Northern Iowa & Richard, Featherstone, A., University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Richard Featherstone)

This study identifies patterns of alcohol violations from police reports occurring on the University of Northern Iowa (UNI) campus from 2005 to 2010. All of the data were extracted from the UNI Public Safety daily crime logs posted on UNI's Public Safety website, and then organized and analyzed to determine emerging trends. On average, the number of recorded alcohol violations remained fairly constant over the 6 year time span at about 61. Eighty-two percent of the violations involved males, 18% involved females. However, there has been an increase in the number of females recorded for alcohol violations from 2005 to 2009. Echoing findings by other researchers, my analysis indicated there were more reported violations on the weekends (i.e. Friday - Sunday), and between the hours of 12:00am and 3:59am. There were also more recorded alcohol violations near the bars and streets surrounding the campus and in and near residence halls compared to other campus buildings and property. This study supports findings from previous researchers who have examined the prevalence and trends of binge drinking on American campuses. It also offers some suggestions for reducing alcohol violations and binge drinking on the UNI Campus.

14. Predicting Reactions to Ostracism

Abigail L Harris, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Nicholas Schwab)

Research on ostracism typically focuses on the immediate reaction to a rejection scenario and has shown that rejection is extremely aversive. There has been less research on the reflective reactions to ostracism; when do people act pro-socially or anti-socially following a rejection paradigm. The primary purpose of this study is to investigate the reflective reactions to rejection across different relational construals. It was hypothesized that a prosocial response would be more appropriate if the relationship was high in value and high in expected repair. An antisocial response would be more appropriate if the relationship was low in value and low in expected repair. Approximately 100 participants were recruited through an online program and read a series of vignettes that described different rejection-based scenarios. They then rated the appropriateness of the responses portrayed in the vignettes. The construals tested were either high or low valued relationships and high or low expectation of repair. The reactions were either prosocial or antisocial in nature. An ANOVA was run on appropriateness and likelihood of the response. The results from this study will help us better understand reactions to ostracism, especially reflective reactions which are majorly overlooked in this area.

15. Prenatal methamphetamine effects on detour learning in female domestic fowl chicks.

Paige Harnish, Coe College & Jessica Bailey, Coe College & Josh Brennan, Coe College & Cody Kriegel, Coe College & Dan Scarrow, Coe College (Faculty Advisor: Dr. Mike Baker)

In a previous study, male chicks prenatally exposed to methamphetamine (MA) on E7-E9 exhibited impaired performance on the detour learning task (DLT). The current study, investigates effects of prenatal exposure to MA in females chicks. On days E7-E9 of incubation, methamphetamine (0.0, 4.0, 8.0, 12.0, or 16.0 mg/kg) was injected into the egg. After hatching, chicks received a daily DLT trial on PHD 3-6; latencies were recorded. Data were analyzed via ANOVA as a 5 (MA Dose) x 4 (Trials) factorial design. Analysis of detour latency data indicated no significant effects of MA Dose or MA Dose x Trials interaction. While detour latencies for controls (0.0 mg/kg) did decrease somewhat across trials and were shorter than the MA groups, the effect was minimal. The results are in contrast to of a previous study with males. While chicks prenatally exposed to MA failed to improve performance across trials, controls did not exhibit the typical learning curve. The absence of improved performance in controls suggests that some confounding factor may have influenced the outcome.

16. Self-Reported Antisocial Characteristics in College Students

Adrien, White, D, Coe College (Faculty Advisor: Dr. Jennifer Lee)

Antisocial personality disorder (APD) is a psychological condition characterized by lack of regard for moral or legal standards, particularly others' rights. APD characteristics include deceitfulness, impulsivity, irritability, irresponsibility, and lack of remorse. The prevalence of APD ranges from 3-30%, with substantial inter-study variability. One factor that may contribute to this variability is the specific sample (college vs. prison). Specifically, while antisocial characteristics are problematic in adulthood, they are relatively common in 18-25-year-olds given the transitory and exploratory nature of this age (risk-taking, developing independence, substance use). Currently, little is known about APD characteristics in college. Further, how APD characteristics affect relationships, academics and substance use in college is not well-understood. The aim of this study was to examine associations among self-reported antisocial characteristics, GPA, social support, depression, and substance use in college. Fifty college students completed self-report measures of psychopathy, social support, and depression. Results indicated antisocial characteristics were significantly positively correlated with marijuana and alcohol use, and negatively with college GPA and social support (p 's < .05). Higher depression scores were correlated with lower social support (p < .01). Thus, higher psychopathology scores are related to increased substance use, and lower academic achievement and social support in college students.

17. Using airborne LiDAR data and 3D dasymetric mapping technique to enhance population distribution maps in densely urbanized areas

Phillip, Cavin A., University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Andrey N. Petrov)

The accurate mapping of urban populations is an important task due to growth of urban population and urbanized areas in the US around the world. One of the most useful techniques to improve population distribution maps in urban areas is dasymetric mapping. Dasymetric mapping uses underlying statistics and ancillary data, such as satellite or airborne imagery, to better represent spatial distributions. Higher resolution remotely sensed data may be used to increase the accuracy of dasymetric mapping. Specifically, LiDAR (Light detection and ranging) imagery that provides three-dimensional information on population distribution can become a valuable asset for high-precision population mapping. The purpose of this study is to investigate the utility of LiDAR airborne data in enhancing accuracy and precision of populating mapping using dasymetric technique. The primary purpose is evaluating the potential of LiDAR data for dasymetric mapping of urban population. The utilization of airborne LiDAR data to assign the third-dimension (height) to building footprints, effectively calculate building volume. The technique is developed to redistribute population counts among buildings based on their volumes. This research demonstrates the utility of LiDAR analyzing data for producing high resolution population density maps in highly-urbanize areas.

18. You've Probably Never Heard of It: Hipster Identity in Cedar Falls

Jon C. Pedersen, University of Northern Iowa & Adam Livengood, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Helen Harton)

Recently, popular media has been paying attention to a new group of individuals called hipsters. Very few academic articles have addressed hipsters as a subculture. Residents of Cedar Falls, Iowa completed an 18-item survey about personal interests and behaviors. The survey was created, based on popular media articles that describe typical hipster behavior and preferences, to better distinguish if these qualities are characteristic of a certain group. Twenty-five people at each of two locations (a house music concert as the assumed hipster sample and a local sandwich shop for comparison sample) completed the survey. Chi-square tests were done to assess independence of the survey variables from the location-based groups. Many of the variables examined differed significantly by assumed group association. Those in the hipster sample reported a more liberal political affiliation and higher levels of self-identification as a vegan/vegetarian than the comparison group. These people also reported shopping more often at thrift stores than the comparison group. Additionally, assumed hipsters were more likely to be a current smoker, listen to alternative and/or indie style music, prefer using a bicycle for transportation, and choose Pabst Blue Ribbon as their favorite brand of beer to drink. Implications and future research directions are discussed.

POSTER SESSION II

12:00-1:15 PM

1. A Descriptive Analysis of Quitline Iowa Tobacco Cessation Program 2008-2010

Thomas Dirth, University of Northern Iowa & Kim Kluesner, University of Northern Iowa & Nadia Kamanzi, University of Northern Iowa & Drew Hage, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Disa Cornish)

Smoking rates among adults in Iowa are decreasing. Among Iowans who continue to smoke, 83% wish to quit (IDPH, 2009). One common way Iowans seek help when trying to quit is by using Quitline Iowa, a telephone-based tobacco cessation resource that supports callers through tailored counseling intervention. In 2009, Quitline Iowa had 21,000 clients with a success rate of around 20%. The present study is a descriptive analysis of an evaluation of Quitline Iowa's services from 2008-2010, using data from 3-, 6-, and 12-month follow-up phone interviews of past Quitline Iowa clients. In general, men were more likely to report quitting than women. Successful quitting was also associated with individuals utilizing nicotine replacement therapy and who did not live with a smoker. Income and health quality were positively related to successful quit attempts. The full evaluation is one of the first to use field data to provide empirical evidence for demographic differences in successful quit attempts. Healthcare providers and other state quitlines can (a) use this data for better understanding which groups of people show more success at quit attempts, and (b) to better accommodate those who are not as receptive to the quitline program.

2. Aggressive Music and the Roadway: How Song Lyrics Affect Your Driving

Emily, Wesely, A., University of Northern Iowa & Sedona, Loy, A., University of Northern Iowa & Sundé, Nesbit, M., University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Sunde Nesbit)

Previous research has suggested that a relationship exists between aggressive song lyrics and frequency of aggressive thoughts, mood, and behaviors. This study expands on previous findings, assessing the relationship between aggressive song lyrics and aggressive driving behavior. All the participants were randomly assigned into one of five music conditions (rap, heavy metal, pop, country or no music) and imagined driving within each of two videos (one anger provoking in which an SUV is tailgating the participant; the other neutral in which the participant is driving down a country road) while listening to the assigned music condition. After watching the two videos, participants rated their intended aggressive and nonaggressive driving behavior within each situation. It was hypothesized that participants in the more aggressive music conditions (rap or heavy metal) would report more aggressive behaviors within the provoking driving situation. Results from this study showed that type of music did not significantly influence aggressive driving behavior. Implications from this study suggest that music may not contribute to aggressive behavior on the roadways; however, additional research in this area is still needed.

3. Correlates of Employee Engagement

Artyom Ivakh, University of Northern Iowa & Kalli Hannam, University of Northern Iowa & Adam Butler, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Adam Butler)

Correlates of Employee Engagement Abstract This study will be devoted to correlating a relatively new concept of job engagement. The most accepted theory has been advocated by Schaufeli, Bakker, and Salanova (2006), who describe job engagement as a work-related state of fulfillment that is characterized by vigor, dedication, and absorption. An employee who has achieved this state of fulfillment will exhibit signs of enthusiasm and alertness while on the job; consequently, he or she will be inclined to remain devoted to and absorbed in the task at hand. Our objective was to determine the relationship between engagement and other important work outcomes. The sample consisted of 165 full-time employees who worked in a variety of industries. Participants completed the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES) as well as several other measures of job-related constructs. We found that work engagement was highly related to job satisfaction ($r = .62, p < .001$) and intentions to quit work ($r = -.51, p < .001$). However, engagement was not related to work-based tension ($r = -.06, ns$). The results show substantial overlap between the constructs of engagement and job satisfaction. They also suggest that organizations could use a measure of engagement to predict employee withdrawal from work.

4. Cyberbullying Among College Students

Katelyn M. Rohlf, University of Northern Iowa & Indrani K. Thiruselvam, University of Northern Iowa & Jessica N. Anthony, University of Northern Iowa & Ashley B. Lynch, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Carolyn Hildebrandt, Ph.D.)

This study investigated the prevalence of cyberbullying amongst college-age students, their moral judgments about it, and their knowledge of internet privacy related to cyberbullying. Cyberbullying is, "any type of harassment or bullying (teasing, telling lies, making fun of someone, making rude or mean comments, spreading rumors, or making threatening or aggressive comments) that occurs through e-mail, chat room, instant messaging, a website (including blogs), or text messaging" (Hertz & David-Ferdon, 2008, p.5). Students from the University of Northern Iowa received credit in their introductory psychology classes to participate in the study. Each participant filled out a self-report survey on cyberbullying including questions about their experiences as victims, violators, and/or observers; how they responded to cyberbullying incidents; their knowledge of internet privacy; and their moral judgments about hypothetical cyberbullying incidents. Preliminary results show 54% were victims, 32% were violators, and 90% were observers in cyberbullying incidents during high school or college. Further results will be reported along with implications for violence prevention education at the college level.

5. Gender Differences Between Perceptions of "Safe" and "Unsafe" Spaces on a University Campus

Alyssa M. Ringgenberg, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Dr. Tara Opsal)

Most research available regarding gender differences between perceptions of safety and fear/risk of crime focuses on women's perceptions of their fear of crime and their perceived risk of being a victim of crime (Hickman and Muehlenhard, 1997). Hence, the purpose of this study is to examine how both men and women perceive safe and unsafe spaces on a university campus. To examine this, I interviewed nine undergraduates who were all enrolled at a mid-sized state university. To supplement the qualitative data, I asked participants to take photographs of areas on campus they felt were most safe and unsafe. During the interview, participants' pictures were introduced to them following the technique of photo-interviewing, or photo-elicitation. Four main themes emerged from the data I collected: (1) the role darkness plays on individual's perceptions of safety, their risk of crime, and their fear of crime; (2) the ways men and women rely on the socially constructed ideas of gender to understand the other genders' experience with; (3) the importance of structural factors in individual's construction of a safe space; and (4) the perception that UNI is a "safe" campus.

6. On the couch: Person perception and media influences on self-stigma of seeking help

Katelyn A. McDonald, Iowa State University & Adam J. Modlin, Iowa State University & Jonathan J. Spencer, Iowa State University & Julia A. Maier, Iowa State University & Douglas A. Gentile, Iowa State University (Faculty Advisor: Douglas Gentils)

Self-stigma of seeking help has been identified as an important roadblock to seeking psychological help (Corrigan, 2004). In this study, perceptions of therapists were tested as predictors for self-stigma. We examined the effects of the media, specifically; the portrayals of therapists in movies and television shows to see whether or not these portrayals corresponded to real-world perceptions of therapists. Results indicated for both movies and television shows, perceptions of therapists was correlated with the character's portrayal ($r_{\text{movies}} = .128, p < .05; r_{\text{tv}} = .146, p < .05$) and whether or not a person would seek help from this character ($r_{\text{movies}} = .203, p < .01; r_{\text{tv}} = .174, p < .01$), which consequently influenced one's self-stigma towards seeking help.

7. A Site or Not A Site: The Question of Site Classification at Hartman Reserve

Anna S. Moran, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Dr. Donald Gaff)

The purpose of this project is to explore and discuss archeological site classification while using Hartman Reserve Nature Center in Cedar Falls as an example.

8. **Perceived Course Difficulty and Post-Graduation Prospects Comparison between Majors Named "Psychology" and "Psychological Science"**

Travis Voss, Mount Mercy University & Dennis Dew, Mount Mercy University
(Faculty Advisor: Dennis Dew)

In 2010, the American Psychological Association published "Undergraduate Education in Psychology: A Blueprint for the Future of the Discipline" and recommended renaming the 'psychology' major to 'psychological science.' Changing the more common 'psychology' to a new and less familiar 'psychological science' may change student perceptions of the major and, as a result, possibly decrease the popularity of the major. The current research examines how students perceive a major called 'psychology' compared to 'psychological science' in terms of course difficulty and prospects after graduation. Fifty-six undergraduates participated in a between-subjects design experiment measuring perceptions of either a major named 'psychology' or one named 'psychological science.' Students read a description of the major and completed a survey about their perceptions of the major. Differences between perceptions of the two majors were tested using MANOVA. No significant effect was found between the two major names in terms of course difficulty ($\Lambda(6, 47) = .901, p = .530$), or post-graduation prospects ($\Lambda(3, 51) = .989, p = .901$). We found no evidence to suggest that students would perceive a difference between majors called 'psychology' and 'psychological science.' The small sample size is discussed and data collection is ongoing.

9. **Perceptions of Infidelity**

Abigail L Harris, University of Northern Iowa & Beth A Siegel, University of Northern Iowa & Helen C Harton, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Helen C. Harton)

Extramarital infidelity is prevalent in our society. Estimates of affairs range between 20-25% for men and women (Hahlweg & Baucom, 2011); depictions of infidelity can be seen in nearly every media source – the news, movies, television, and songs. Most of the research done on perceptions of infidelity has looked at the person doing the cheating and has found that men's affairs are thought to be more justifiable than women's and men are judged less severely than women for engaging in extramarital affairs. There is little research looking at the other two people involved in infidelity, the original partner and the other person. The primary purpose of this research is to investigate the perception of these two people during an extra marital affair. 80 college students ages 18 and up completed one of four scenarios dealing with infidelity, as well as some demographic information. We hypothesize first that "The Other Woman" will be judged more severely than "The Other Man" and second, that "The Other Woman" will be judged more severely than "The Original Woman."

10. Personality and Drug Use on College Campuses: An Examination of Marijuana and Methylphenidate

Jenna L. Wessels , University of Northern Iowa & Elizabeth K. Lefler, Ph. D.,
University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Elizabeth K. Lefler, Ph. D)

Little research has been done to examine the effects of personality on marijuana and methylphenidate use. This study will examine effects of personality to determine whether a correlation exists for certain personalities to illicitly use substances more or less often using the NEO-Five Factor Model of Personality (Costa & McCrae, 1992). The purpose of this research will examine how personality relates to substance use of marijuana and methylphenidate among college students. Seventy students, ages 18-24, from the University of Northern Iowa will be used in this study. It is hypothesized that the Five-Factor Model personality traits associated with marijuana use will correlate with empirical findings relating to alcohol use. Marijuana users are predicted to have a high/positive association with Extraversion, Neuroticism, and Openness to Experience, moderate association with Agreeableness, and low/negative association with Conscientiousness. The traits associated with methylphenidate use predict a high/positive association with Conscientiousness and Openness to Experience, moderate association with Agreeableness and Extraversion, and a low/negative association with Neuroticism. For exploratory predictions, it is hypothesized marijuana use will be more common among college students on campus, but methylphenidate will be easier to find by majority of college students. This study also hopes to investigate whether perceived normalcy of marijuana and methylphenidate use will result in increased use.

11. Presence of a Dog, Pet Attachment, and Loneliness Among Elders

Claire E. Wilson, University of Northern Iowa & Kayla R. Nalan, University of Northern Iowa & Elaine M. Eshbaugh, University of Northern Iowa & John W. Somerville, University of Northern Iowa & Justina H. Kotek , University of Northern Iowa & Elizabeth Perez, University of Northern Iowa & Quinn T. Bullis, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Elaine Eshbaugh)

The purpose of the study was to examine the relationships between preference to have a dog present during a testing situation, pet attachment, previous and current pet ownership, and loneliness among older adults. Sixty-eight individuals living in two retirement communities were given a choice of having a small dog present or absent while completing measures of pet attachment and loneliness. Sixty-seven of 68 participants chose to have the dog present. Therefore, it was not possible to compare participants by preference of having a dog present or absent. Among current pet owners, individuals with higher levels of pet attachment had lower levels of loneliness.

12. Psi: Yeah I Know You Don't Buy it

Jon Pederson, University of Northern Iowa & Samantha Shepardson, University of Northern Iowa & Zackary R. Lemka, University of Northern Iowa & Helen C. Harton, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Helen C. Harton)

The purpose of this research project is to attempt to understand psi phenomena (another word for ESP; specifically, retroactive influence of studying a word list on a previous word memory task). Psi is considered to be adaptive because being better able to predict future events will let humans react more efficiently. It is important to replicate a recently completed controversial manuscript supporting the existence of psi in several research studies, especially in those who score high on sensation seeking. The current study uses undergraduate and graduate students and an improved measure of sensation seeking. Participants were shown 48 words by a computer following a relaxation period, then were asked to recall as many as possible. Participants in the experimental condition were then asked to practice 24 of the words that the computer chose at random. Participants also completed demographic measures and a sensation seeking scale. Those participants who recalled more words that they practiced (more than 50 percent) were considered to demonstrate psi abilities.

13. Raising Good Soviets: Media Depictions of Soviet Education and Upbringing under Khrushchev

Chelsea J Miller, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Gregory Bruess)

Studies of the Khrushchev Thaw typically concern themselves with political events and the increasing criticism of the Soviet apparatus by the intellectuals. The purpose of my study was to explore criticism and concerns expressed by the common Soviet citizen, particularly in regards to education. I investigated Pravda, one of the more popular newspapers of the time, as well as various periodicals covering literature, satire, education, and youth. Throughout my research I discovered that citizens used a variety of Soviet periodicals to criticize the disparities between the educational system as expressed by the party and the reality they saw every day. More so, while these individuals were willing to criticize these contradictions, in the end they remained true subscribers to the principles of the party's policies on raising good Soviet citizens to continue along the path to communism.

14. Testosterone and the Perception of Dominance

Jon C. Pedersen, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: M. Cathy DeSoto)

Previous research suggests that circulating testosterone level is positively related to the amount of dominance behavior in both humans and non-human animals. This study examined the relationship between testosterone and the (mis)perception of dominance. Eighty-six students from the University of Northern Iowa first gave saliva samples used for the measurement of testosterone. Participants also completed a 36-item measure testing theory of mind (ToM) ability; ToM tests the ability to recognize emotions and intentions in others. The current study used the test of the eyes, which has participants examine pictures of eyes (including eyebrows and the bridge of the nose) and attempt to match the correct emotion describing word. Pearson correlations showed that those with higher testosterone scored lower overall on the ToM test ($r = -.321, p < .01$). More importantly, more testosterone was related to lower scores on pictures of dominant emotions ($r = -.288, p < .01$), but testosterone was not related to scores on non-dominant emotion pictures ($r = -.145, p = .19$). These data suggest that dominant emotion pictures seem to be related to testosterone but not with gender, whereas non-dominant emotion pictures seem to be related to gender but not testosterone. Implications of these findings and ideas for future research directions are discussed.

15. The Clock is Ticking: Post Identification's Effects on Accurate Eyewitnesses

Connolly, Kelly, Iowa State University & Shivvers, Charles C., Iowa State University & Rodriguez, Matias N., Iowa State University & Kwak, Yunchang, Iowa State University & Runyun, Desirae, Iowa State University & Hiedrick, C., Iowa State University & Vincent, N., Iowa State University & Quinlivan, Deah S., Iowa State University (Faculty Advisor: Deah Quinlivan)

Intro The persuasiveness of eyewitness identification testimony is driven by the certainty of the eyewitness as well as factors such as attention and view (Wells & Bradfield, 1998; 1999). However, Wells & Bradfield (1998), demonstrated that giving participants confirmation of post-identification feedback (PIF), that their identification was correct, produced strong retrospective distortions of witnesses' reports of their certainty, view, and attention. One purpose of the current experiment was to test cues-inference account of why the PIF effect does not occur for accurate identification eyewitnesses. If accurate identification eyewitnesses tend to not use the external cue because they can rely on ephoric similarity, then the passage of time after identification might make the internal cue weaker and thereby make accurate eyewitnesses more dependent on an external cue. Methods Participants received PIF (confirming or none) about their identification from a target-present lineup. Suspicion and the dependent measures were administered either immediately or one week later. Results The results showed that initially participants were not affected by the feedback or suspicion compared to the no feedback control. However, after a one-week retention interval those who received feedback did have the typical confidence inflation effect and suspicion was able to eliminate the effect.

16. The effects on the beliefs of eyewitnesses when exposed to pre-admonition suggestion

Aaron Halls, Iowa State University & Julia Pusillo, Iowa State University & Desirae Runyon, Iowa State University & Charles Shivvers, Iowa State University & Yunchang Kwak, Iowa State University & Deah S. Quinlivan, Iowa State University (Faculty Advisor: Deah S. Quinlivan)

The United States legal system relies heavily on eyewitness identifications. Jurors are more likely to convict a suspect in the presence of a highly certain eyewitness (Fox & Walters, 1986; Culter, Penrod, & Dexter, 1990). It is accepted in the United States Supreme Court that eyewitness certainty is a good indicator of eyewitness accuracy and recommends that jurors highly weigh certainty with other variables in determining eyewitness accuracy (Manson v. Braithwaite, 1977). There is evidence through eyewitness research and the use of DNA evidence, that eyewitnesses are often inaccurate (Loftus, Miller, & Burns, 1978; Scheck, Neufield, & Dwyer, 2000, Wells & Brandfield, 1998; 1999). Participants were asked to watch a video. After this the pre-admonition suggestions were given. An unbiased admonition form was given and they were asked to sign it. The participants attempted to make an identification and then answered several questionnaires. The results of the experiment indicated differential effects of the two key components of the pre-admonition suggestion. If pre-admonition suggestion continues to demonstrate such harrowing results, reform and recommendations will be needed to combat the effects.

17. Use of Personality and Social-Cognitive Measures to Predict Satisfaction with Career Development in Undergraduate Women

Amanda Callender, Mount Mercy University (Faculty Advisor: Ron Feldt)

The study investigated the utility of personality and social-cognitive predictors for predicting satisfaction with career development in undergraduate women (N = 223). Big Five personality predictors included neuroticism, extraversion, and conscientiousness. Social-cognitive predictors included perception of institutional resources that help students in career planning, self-efficacy (general and specific to career planning), outcome expectations (general and career-related), goal instability, and perception of goal progress. The four-item measure of satisfaction included personal satisfaction with initiative and progress in career planning, in addition to satisfaction with career-related skills in the major. Hierarchical regression analysis was used with predictors added in a series of steps: age and life satisfaction, personality, goal instability, perception of resources, self-efficacy, outcome expectations, and perception of goal progress. Results of the analysis indicated significant increases in R² with entry of the following: conscientiousness, goal instability, perception of institutional resources, general and specific self-efficacy, general and career-related outcome expectations, and perception of goal progress (R² = .59). Neuroticism and extraversion did not increase R² when life satisfaction was added to the model at the initial step. The findings support an integrative model of satisfaction and well-being (Lent, 2004; Lent & Brown, 2006) regarding career development in undergraduate women.

18. Values and Music Preference

Sara Estrada-Villalta, University of Northern Iowa & Zackary R. Lemka, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Helen Harton)

Research on music preferences has shown that people choose specific types of music as a means of self-expression and to convey information about themselves to others. Preferences for specific music genres have been found to be related to personality traits (i.e., Openness to experience, Extraversion, etc.), attitudes, and political values such as conservatism and liberalism (Fox & Williams, 1974). In addition, exposure to music influences people's attitudes, emotions, and behaviors. People's choices of music not only reflect their personal characteristics but they might also reinforce them (Anderson, Carnegie & Eubanks, 2003). The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between preferences for different music genres and people's social values, specifically, the cultural values of collectivism-individualism, and the sociopolitical attitudes of social dominance orientation and Protestant ethic. Students completed measures of individualism-collectivism, social dominance orientation, and Protestant ethic, and rated how much they like each of 15 music genres and how important music lyrics are to them. There was a significant relationship between liberal or conservative values and music preference for several genres. This study provides more information regarding the socialization role of music, and about the importance of music lyrics for the transmission of socio-cultural values.

19. What Would Jesus Wear

Abigail L. Harris, University of Northern Iowa & Samantha K. Shepardson, University of Northern Iowa & Jay J. Middleton, University of Northern Iowa & Helen C. Harton, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Helen Harton)

The clothing that people wear can be a symbolic representation of their culture and a way to communicate their personal beliefs. One major sub-culture in America is religious denomination. Religious groups fall along a continuum between fundamentalist and contemporary, and this can be reflected by the way group members represent themselves. Fundamentalist churches reject aspects of the secular society whereas contemporary churches embrace these aspects. The purpose of this research was to test whether clothing differs across denominations of churches. We hypothesized that members of contemporary churches would dress less formally during services. We also hypothesized that members of fundamentalist churches would dress more formally during services. Three raters attended four religious services in the Cedar Falls area - a Catholic, Unitarian, Lutheran, and Presbyterian service - and recorded age, sex, and clothing type for each member present on a standardized code sheet. Clothing was recorded as one of three categories, casual, business casual, or formal, which were standardized before data collection. Inter-rater reliability between two raters was found at acceptably high levels for sex (99%), age (80%), and dress (78%). The Presbyterian and Lutheran services were significantly more formally dressed than the Unitarian and Catholic services with the Presbyterian service significantly more formally dressed than the Lutheran service. This data supports the hypothesis that members of fundamentalist religious denominations dress more formally than members of contemporary religious denominations. This research implies that church doctrine may influence secular artifacts such as clothing style.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

1:30- 2:30 PM
Sabin Hall, Room 25

1:30-1:50pm

Women in Academia: The Struggle to Maintain Authority and Respect

Stephanie Klug, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Marybeth C. Stalp)

Women academics in the U.S. have not yet achieved equality in pay or rank as compared to their male counterparts. For this research I interviewed women in academia, asking them questions about their daily lives as female professors in an attempt to shed light upon gender inequality in the academy. My findings center around three themes in the analyzed interviews: 1) women feel they are judged by students and colleagues on their appearance rather than their intellect; 2) women feel they are expected to engage in more service (e.g., committee work and busy work within committees) than their male colleagues; 3) women academics find that students do not see them as authority figures and are disrespected by students regularly.

1:50-2:10pm

The Gendered Division of Labor and Sexuality in *The Office*: Where's the Joke?

Sydney Hibler, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Marybeth C. Stalp)

Previous research on the gendered division of labor and sexuality within television shows reveals that gender inequality and gender stereotypes are still prevalent in today's media. Given the strong power the medium of television has on shaping the ideas of viewers, especially younger viewers, I look at how the gendered division of labor and sexuality operate in a popular television series. Conducting a content analysis on five randomly selected episodes of the award winning NBC comedy, *The Office*, I demonstrate how stereotypes of the gendered norms within the division of labor and the portrayal of heteronormativity are briefly challenged. My findings illustrate that the series is a layered and contradictory social artifact. *The Office* successfully challenges some norms and ignorance while simultaneously preserving others through the dialogue and portrayal of its characters.

2:10-2:30pm

Inequality as Humor in the Television Series *Family Guy*

Heidi, Gansen, M, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Marybeth C. Stalp)

Whether we like it or not, watching television is becoming rather quickly one of America's favorite pastimes. Adult situational comedy cartoons such as *Family Guy* have also become an increasingly popular type of television program amongst a wide audience of varying ages. The majority of the humor in these shows is centered on controversial messages whether stated explicitly or implied implicitly. In this article I examine how racism, classism, and sexism are portrayed as humor in the television series *Family Guy*. Using content analysis, I analyzed a representative sample of eighteen *Family Guy* episodes (two from each released season). Inequalities involving race, class, and gender appeared in each episode within the sample. These inequalities were often times presented and portrayed in very negative and offensive ways.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

1:30- 2:30 PM
Sabin Hall, Room 15

1:30-1:50pm

Pre-admonition suggestion: effects on confidence, identification, and choosing rates

Reed McIntyre, Iowa State University & Kelly Connolly, Iowa State University & Yunchang Kwak, Iowa State University & Charles Shivers, Iowa State University & Desirae Runyon, Iowa State University & Deah Quinlivan, Iowa State University (Faculty Advisor: Deah S. Quinlivan)

Pre-admonition suggestions are interactions between a lineup administrator and an eyewitness before the lineup admonition. They increase choosing rates, retrospective identification confidence, and decrease the protective qualities of lineup admonitions. Unbiased lineup admonitions lower incorrect identifications from target-absent lineups (Clark, 2005; Steblay, 1997; Wells & Quinlivan, 2009). Participants watched a video, received pre-admonition suggestion, and then signed an unbiased lineup admonition. Two independent variables were administered to participants: that they were attentive witnesses (i.e., "I can really tell that you were paying attention to the video.") or that the perpetrator was in the lineup (i.e., "Surely you can pick the person out of the lineup.") Participants attempted identification and answered questions about their identification confidence. The results indicated differential effects of the two key components of the pre-admonition suggestion. People who chose, and also received a form of pre-admonition suggestions also reported higher confidence in their decision than the control group. These results suggest that the active component in the original pre-admonition suggestion was the "surely" component. With these results in mind, along with those of previous research, procedures to protect innocent persons from the effects of pre-admonition suggestion should be put in place.

1:50-2:10pm

Effect of agitation on recall performance

Kaitlyn Schafer, Iowa State University & Monica Van Horn, Iowa State University & Lauren Anderson, Iowa State University & Yunchang Kwak, Iowa State University (Faculty Advisor: Deah S. Quinlivan)

Video games have become a commonplace in society and their potential effects are often dismissed. One interesting topic is video games and their effect on memory. In an experiment by Lindenbusch (2005) showed that violent video games can be harmful in a recall task as well as increasing frustration. Consider this hypothetical situation: a college student memorizes a list of words and definitions for a quiz and then plays video games to relax before the quiz. Each participant in this study was given a list of ten words and definitions to recall from a GRE word list. The participants played a frustrating video game or played a casual video game. After fifteen minutes of game play the participants were asked to take a quiz of the words. The definitions were displayed so the participants had to give the correct word. While recall performance showed no significance, $t(14) = .28$, $p = .79$, the

casual and violent video games showed to both significantly increase agitation states in participants, $F(14)=121.76$, $p = .00$. Both groups scored less than 50% in terms of recall ability. This leaves questions such as the true nature of video games increasing frustration in general as well as recall ability.

2:10-2:30pm

An Analysis of False Memory for Pictorial Images using the Deese-Roediger-McDermott Paradigm

Paige, Harnish A., Coe College & Emily, Graves M., Coe College (Faculty Advisor: Dr. Nukhet Yarbrough)

Roediger and McDermott (1995) found that participants produced high levels of false recall for a single-trial free recall task. Subjects falsely recalled unrepresented lures that were related to the words on the studied lists. The present study replicated Roediger and McDermott's paradigm using pictures in order to test the false memory effect for pictorial representations. Because memory capacity for pictures is normally very accurate compared to memory for words, a lower rate of false memory is expected. As predicted, a false memory effect for pictures was observed for recall and recognition testing. Although the rate of false memory for pictures was not as strong as false memory for words, a significant observation of false memory was observed. The participants in the present study exhibited a powerful illusion of memory and did so with confidence. The false memory effect can have important implications for therapeutic, legal, and any other situation where people may remember things that never occurred.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

1:30- 2:30 PM
Sabin Hall, Room 35

1:30-1:50pm

"Right-Thinking Whites in the Colonies": The Effects of Traditional America on the Tribes of the South Pacific; 1920 – 1939."

Melinda Stump, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Barbara Cutter)

During the period between 1920 and 1930, an increased in the native people of the South Pacific began to emerge in American culture; stories of the exotic travels of explorers filled newspapers and lined magazine stands. Using primary source evidence of available periodicals and books, this paper attempts to explain the fascination with the stories of native tribes by the American people. There was an increased amount of anxiety over shifting cultural values and many were concerned about the seeming decline of morals, which directly affected the treatment of natives. On the island of Puka Puka, girls and boys would not wear clothes until they reached adolescence, a sign that the man or woman had reached sexual maturity. When westerners started to visit Puka Puka, this long-standing native tradition could not continue for the sake of traditional decency. The westerners started to clothe the children, trying to mold a society in which their own traditions would flourish. Seeing their good works purely as a positive influence, the westerners rushed off to write about their uplifting works. Using examples such as this, this paper argues that missionaries, reporters and military men used their seemingly positive results in the South Pacific to reinforce traditional American values.

1:50-2:10pm

(Trans)Formations: Exploring the Social and Intimate Consequences of Transitioning on FTM Transpersons and Partners of FTMs

Megan M. Tesene, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Marybeth C. Stalp)

Recent trends in gender scholarship point to an increased research focus on trans-identified persons. However, the majority of it revolves around the experiences of transpersons as individuals while ignoring the influence that transitioning has on intimacy in personal relationships. Furthermore, while previous research on FtM transpersons tends to emphasize the benefits that transmen receive from transitioning, the current study focuses on some of its negative implications. Through ten semi-structured, in-depth interviews, this research explores the experiences of four transmen and six partners of transmen who were involved in a romantic relationship during the transition process. My findings indicate that transitioning leads to a variety of consequences for both parties. While this process allows transmen to acquire the physical appearance and social status that they have long desired, it also leads to negative consequences such as losing one's queer visibility and for partners, losing their once physically and emotionally feminine partners. Transmen also find that "passing" as heterosexual men leads to obvious shifts in one's social interactions, including the presumed gendered

meaning of those interactions. Interestingly, although respondents indicate that their experiences have led to more open and fluid understandings of gender and sexuality, their responses point to the heavy influence of heteronormative ideologies within the larger transgender community. This research project has the potential to contribute to the existing gender scholarship in that the experiences of the transgender community sheds new light on the intersections of gender and sexuality as well as the highly gendered organization of social life.

2:10-2:30pm

Performance, Interaction, and Negotiation within a Body Modification Studio

Kaitlin S. Korbitz, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Phyllis Baker)

This project focuses on the relationship between body modification artist and client. Due to the personal nature of certain forms of body modification, such as tattooing, piercing, and scarification, the artist and client are in close contact. This contact leads to the creation of friendship and/or intimate relationships. The purpose of this work focuses on the bond between artist and client. Looking at how these bonds are forged and maintained, I pay significant attention paid to the aspects of gender identity and performance enacted by artists and clients. I found that gender identity, although "unimportant" according to the artists, was an important aspect of the relationship between artists and clients.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

1:30- 2:30 PM

Sabin Hall, Room 23

1:30-1:50pm

Wildfires and Climate Dynamics in the Arctic: A Spatiotemporal Analysis Using MODIS Data

Jonathon Launsbach , University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Andrey N Petrov)

This study aims to conduct an exploratory spatiotemporal analysis to reveal spatial patterns and temporal fluctuations of wildfire events in the Arctic. Tundra wildfires have an important impact on arctic ecosystems as they can substantially alter the amount of biomass and animal abundance in affected areas. The knowledge base about tundra wildfires is limited. This study uses MODIS-derived active fire data to analyze spatial and temporal patterns of tundra wildfires between 2004 and 2008. The dataset incorporates locations of active fire events and estimates of fire radiated power (FRP). In 2004-2008 MODIS sensors registered over 3,300 fire events. The wildfires exhibit clear seasonality determined by seasonal changes in tundra landscapes with most fires occurring in July and August. The wildfires demonstrate a tendency to cluster, although year-to-year locations of clusters vary. Wildfires concentrated in Alaska and in Northwestern and Northeastern Russia. This is also true for the intensity of fires: in the five-year period the FRP values in some areas exhibited considerable spatial autocorrelation. To analyze possible factors that determine spatiotemporal variation of arctic wildfires occurrence and intensity, we analyzed fire events in respect to climate parameters, geographic location, vegetation types and proximity to points of human-caused disturbance. The results clearly indicate the relationship between vegetation types and occurrences and intensity of wildfires: areas with larger amounts of combustible biomass and longer warm periods having a greater number and more intensive fires. We were unable to detect a clear relationship between wildfire locations and elements of anthropogenic disturbance.

1:50-2:10pm

The Impact of Hometown Population Size on College Student's Social, Sexual Attitudes, Knowledge, and Behaviors

Stephanie A. Spies-Upton, Wartburg College (Faculty Advisor: Fred Ribich)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of hometown size on social, sexual attitudes, sexual knowledge and sexual behaviors of 52 liberal arts college students. Questionnaires (Social Conservatism Scale, Sex Knowledge and Attitudes Test for Adolescents, and demographics) were administered online through a password protected IEP address. The small hometown population group (0-3,000) as compared to the large hometown population group (15,000 to greater than 100,000) rated their hometown more socially conservative. However, social liberal attitudes did not show any statically significant links to hometown population. A slightly significant comparison between means was found between hometown social

conservative rating and age of first date. A relationship was found between how sexual knowledge was gained and these two population groupings which suggest that hometown population could impact sources of sexual knowledge. Together, these findings indicated that social liberal attitudes, sexual attitudes and sexual behaviors were not directly impacted by hometown population size.

2:10-2:30pm

The Effect of Childhood Family Structure on Adult Religiosity

Jennifer R. Nulty , University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Kristin Mack)

Research has shown that parent's marital happiness and traditional family structure have effects on the transmission of religiosity from parents to children (Myers 1996). The purpose of this study is to further explore different types of single parent families and family structure effects on adult religiosity and spirituality. The study builds on existing research by using a two different measures of religiosity that incorporate aspects of spirituality and more traditionally the amount of religious activity. I statistically analyze variables using data from the General Social Survey. The independent variable is the type of single parent household, and the dependent variables are adult religiosity and spirituality. I expect to find that adults who grew up in a single parent household due to death will experience higher adult religiosity and spirituality compared to adults who grew up in a single parent household due to divorce. I also hypothesize that gender will influence adult religiosity and spirituality.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS

1:30-2:30 PM

Getting into - and Surviving! - Graduate School
in the Social and Behavioral Sciences

Panel Moderator: Sunde Nesbit
Department of Psychology
Sabin Hall, Room 115

Kelly Reidy, University of Northern Iowa
Graduate Student in Public Policy

Daniel Yurs, University of Northern Iowa
Graduate Student in History

Johanna Ganz, University of Northern Iowa
Graduate Student in Sociology

Megan Tesene, University of Northern Iowa
Graduate Student in Sociology

Jen Zech, University of Northern Iowa
Graduate Student in Social Work

Robert Stephens, University of Northern Iowa
Graduate Student in Geography

PANEL DISCUSSIONS

1:30-2:30 PM

Getting a Job with a B.A. in the
Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sabin Hall, Room 2

Isabela Varela and Libby Vanderwall

Career Services

University of Northern Iowa

COFFEE WITH CHRIS

1:30-2:30 PM

Discussants Kent Sandstrom & Tara Opsal

Department of Sociology

Sabin Hall Lobby

