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## Nineteenth Annual UNI CSBS Student Research Conference Program, April 21, 2012

University of Northern Iowa

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# Conference Program

*19<sup>th</sup> annual*

**CSBS**

Student Research  
Conference

April 21<sup>st</sup>, 2012

Seerley and Sabin Halls

University of Northern Iowa

Cedar Falls, Iowa

NOTES:

**NOTES:**

## **Welcome and Acknowledgments**

Welcome to the 19<sup>th</sup> 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. Caroline Tolbert, a distinguished Professor who studies Political Science at the University of Iowa. 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. We also are excited to offer students and faculty the chance to interact with Dr. Tolbert 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](http://www.uni.edu/csbs-conference)

Enjoy the Conference!!

### **The Conference Committee**

Margaret Nerison, Conference Co-Coordinator (student)

Jason Surratt, Conference Co-Coordinator (student)

Nicholas Schwab, (faculty)

Darcie Davis-Gage (faculty)

Cindy Juby (faculty)

Ramona McNeal (faculty)

Andrey Petrov (faculty)

Marybeth Stalp (faculty)

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University Faculty Senate

## About the Keynote Speaker



Dr. Tolbert is the author of more than six books, as well as dozens of articles in scholarly journals. Her research explores political behavior, elections, and representation widely defined (her subfields include voting, elections and representation, public opinion, American state politics, direct democracy, race/ethnicity, digital politics and information technology). Dr. Tolbert was the General Program Chair (with Dr. T. Lee, UC Berkeley) of the 2008 Midwest Political Science Association Meeting. She is also the former Co-Director of The University of Iowa Hawkeye Poll (with Dr. D. Redlawsk, Rutgers University). Dr. Tolbert was named the solo Collegiate Scholar by the University of Iowa in 2009. The award is given to top faculty members standing for promotion to Full Professor in the College of Liberal Arts and Science for Excellence, in research and teaching.

# PROGRAM SCHEDULE

## Registration and Poster Setup

*8am-8:30am*

Sabin Hall Lobby & Seerley Hall Great Reading Room

## Poster Session I

*8:30am-9:45am*

Seerley Hall, Great Reading Room

## Keynote Speaker

*10am-11:30am*

Sabin Hall, Room 2

## Lunch

*11:30am-12pm*

Sabin Hall Lobby

## Poster Session II

*12pm-1:15pm*

Seerley Hall, Great Reading Room

## Oral Presentations

*1:30pm-2:30pm*

Sabin Hall (Rooms 15, 23, 35)

## Panel Discussions

*1:30pm-2:30pm*

- *Getting a Job with a B.A. in the Social and Behavioral Sciences* Sabin Hall, Room 25
- *Surviving Graduate School* Sabin Hall, Room 2

## Coffee Time with Caroline

*1:30pm-2:30pm*

Sabin Hall Lobby

## Remove Posters

*2:30pm-3pm*



**UNI CSBS Student Research Conference 2012**  
**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 Address .....1\_\_2\_\_3\_\_4\_\_5\_\_ NA\_\_
- Poster Sessions .....1\_\_2\_\_3\_\_4\_\_5\_\_ NA\_\_
- Lunch .....1\_\_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 Panel .....1\_\_2\_\_3\_\_4\_\_5\_\_ NA\_\_
- Coffee Time with Caroline.....1\_\_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. The Relationship between Psychological Distress, Pain, and Function in Head and Neck Cancer Patients.**

Brittany Sleuwenhoek , Coe College & Ashley Grothe, Coe College (Faculty Advisor: Jennifer Lee)

Approximately 30,000 people are diagnosed with head and neck cancer (HNC) annually, with the majority developing painful, radiation-induced, oral symptoms (ulcers, infection, bleeding). These symptoms significantly impair critical daily function abilities (eating, speaking) often resulting in feeding tubes, hospitalization, and sometimes death. Unfortunately, little is known about why certain individuals are more likely to develop severe pain and dysfunction during HNC treatments. One factor that may explain individual differences in pain perception is psychological distress (e.g., anxiety, depression, fear). Indeed, head and neck cancer patients report considerable psychological distress, yet no studies examined how psychological factors affect pain perception in HNC patients. Thus, the aim of this study is to examine the role of psychological factors (depression, anxiety, negative affect, catastrophizing, fear of pain, and somatosensory amplification) on pain, function, and quality of life in HNC patients. To test this aim, 30 HNC patients will complete 6 psychological measures before completing multiple pain (McGill Pain Questionnaire, pressure pain thresholds, and pain intensity) and oral function (swallowing, speaking, mouth opening, tongue movement) measures. This innovative study has the potential benefits of improving pain management, and improving the quality of life of head and neck cancer patients.

## 2. **Do cheaters cheat up or down?: Perceptions of Cuckholds and Homewreckers**

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

Approximately 30-60% of married couples engage in infidelity (Buss & Shackelford, 1997); however, over 80% of Americans disprove of this behavior (Weis & Slosnerick, 1981). Most research examining infidelity has focused on the "cheater" or causes of infidelity but not the perception of the other two people involved. This study examined perceptions of the cheater an cuckold. Hypothesis one was the "other person" would be rated more negatively than the "cuckold." Hypothesis two was if the "other person" were female, she would be rated more negatively than if the "cuckold" was female or the target was male. The third hypothesis was that demographic information would affect judgments about infidelity. College students viewed a picture of a person described as someone who was involved in infidelity as a cuckold or "other person" and rated their perceptions of that person on several scales. The "other person" was rated significantly more negatively than the "cuckold," regardless of gender. There were some gender, political orientation, and infidelity experience differences on perceptions, but no consistent patterns emerged. The results suggest that cheaters are perceived especially negatively by others. Future research could examine different cheating behaviors and utilize a more diverse sample.

## 3. **Typology of Personality Characteristics among College Students**

Adrien, White, D., Coe College & Kaitlin, Carlson, V., Coe College (Faculty Advisor: Jennifer Lee)

Antisocial Personality Disorder (APD) is characterized by a lack of regard for moral or legal standards and the marked inability to get along with others or abide by societal rules. Characteristics of APD can be categorized into primary and secondary characteristics according to the Hare Psychopathy Checklist Revised (PCL-R), a standardized measure of APD. The PCL-R is organized by two distinct categories: Factor 1 and Factor 2. Factor 1 measures interpersonal and affective features of personality (e.g. narcissism and lack of empathy ), and Factor 2 Measures impulsive and socially deviant behaviors (e.g. crime and parasitic behavior). Primary characteristics are linked to Factor 1 traits, and Secondary characteristics to Factor 2 traits. To our knowledge no known studies examined what specific typologies of antisocial characteristics are related to aggression, anxiety and substance use in otherwise healthy college students. Thus, the primary aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of different typologies of APD characteristics in college students and how these characteristics relate to GPA, depression, anxiety, and substance use. To address this aim, we administered six surveys to college students, and examined correlations among the measures. The results of this study will offer different perspectives on the current criteria behavior of college students, and potentially offer implications for the revision of APD criteria.

4. **Understanding the College Search Process**

Savanah, Schott, C, Coe College & Adnan, Furniturewalla, Coe College & Stefanie, Brooks, L, Coe College & Wendy, Dunn, Coe College (Faculty Advisor: Wendy Dunn)

The purposes of this marketing research study are to (1) identify the factors that enter into high school students' decisions regarding their choice of college/university, and (2) compare students' perceptions about Coe to their perceptions of colleges and universities with which Coe competes for students. Surveys comparable to those used at Coe College about 10 years ago were constructed and mailed electronically to high school students whose e-mail addresses were available in Coe's admission office. Survey's were sent via SurveyMonkey to 7,312 Iowa students and 12,688 students from Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. Results are analyzed with comparisons made between data gathered in 2003 and 2012, and also among students in different geographic regions.

5. **Modeling Wind Turbine Site Suitability in Iowa: An 'Ecological Niche' Approach**

Jordan M. Wessling, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Andrey Petrov)

Due to the current shift away from fossil fuels and towards renewable energy sources, it is necessary to plan for the installation of new infrastructure to meet the demand for clean energy. This project uses an alternative methodology for building a wind turbine siting model of the state of Iowa. We employ ecological niche principles traditionally utilized to model species allocation to develop a new macroscale multicriteria spatially-explicit framework for wind turbine placement. Using information on existing turbine locations, we employed seven variables (wind speed, elevation, slope, land cover, distance of infrastructure and settlements, and population density) and Maxent modeler to model suitable areas for wind turbines in Iowa. Maxent identified areas in the Northwest and North Central regions of Iowa as the optimum location for new wind turbines. The resultant model demonstrated high levels of accuracy and suggested that ecological niche approach as a possible methodology to develop wind turbine siting applications.

## 6. **Yoga and Anxiety**

Kristin Hood K., Coe College (Faculty Advisor: Dr. Jennifer Lee)

Anxiety is a common problem in the United States with an estimated 30 million people experiencing it to some extent during their lifetime. While anxiety can be beneficial in small doses, too much impairs cognitive performance. There is a vast array of literature on the treatment of anxiety disorders but only a small portion devoted to traditional Eastern techniques. Ancient yogis have long realized the benefits yoga offers but these benefits have yet to be supported by Western science. The purpose of this study was to determine if yoga reduces anxiety along with negative feelings in general and whether or not these reductions result in improved cognitive performance. Participants completed a series of questionnaires followed by a discrimination task before and after practicing yoga. The questionnaires measured state anxiety (STAI), general affect (PANAS), self-esteem (Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale), and fatigue. The yoga practice emphasized breathing and included four postures. Results to be included.

## 7. **How Do Creative Thinkers Judge Others' Creative Products?**

Kristin, Hood K., Coe College (Faculty Advisor: Dr. Nukhet Yarbrough)

How do individuals who score high versus low on creative thinking tests evaluate creative uses of common objects? Do creative people more readily recognize creativity or are they harsher judges? Participants took the "Product Improvement" and "Unusual Uses" subtests of the Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking and then rated the creativeness, unusualness, and originality of various uses of aluminum foil. The mean ratings are compared for high and low scorers on the Torrance Test. Results to be included.

## 8. **Looking Back: Hindsight Bias in Criminal Judgments**

Chelsae Huot R, University of Northern Iowa & Kim MacLin M, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Dr. Kim MacLin)

Hindsight bias is the tendency to view past events as more predictable, foreseeable, or inevitable than they actually are. People often forget the other possible causal antecedents that could explain an alternative outcome. Basically, what is remembered are the events that lead to the outcome that was experienced instead of all events that may or may not support the likelihood of the experienced outcome. I created an archival database including 50 accused or convicted criminals and the types of comments that were said about them. The database includes many variables such as, (accused or convicted) criminal's name, location of crime, sex, race, source (e.g., link to website), the comment, whether or not the person was convicted, commenter's sex, and commenter's relationship with the person. The purpose of this study is to investigate how hindsight bias is perpetuated for perceptions of criminals. I predict that the further the commenter is/was to the perceived criminal (e.g., neighbor, employer) the more likely she or he is to commit a hindsight bias (i.e., a comment about how the crime was predictable or foreseeable). In addition, I predict that if the commenter's mentioned an indication of surprise they will commit less hindsight bias.

**9. In Science We Trust: Science as an External Source of Control**

Neal G. Pollock, University of Northern Iowa & Nicholas Schwab, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Nicholas Schwab)

In order to maintain a view of the world that is ordered and not random, individuals rely on perceptions of personal control. When perceptions of personal control are low, people rely on external sources of control to maintain this perception of a structured and orderly world (Kay et al., 2008). Previous research on compensatory control has found that government and God (Kay et al., 2008), as well as progress (Rutjens, van Harreveld, & van der Pligt, 2010), can be used as external sources of control to maintain perceptions of a nonrandom world. The current study examined whether science might also provide an external source of control, and thus a nonrandom view of the world. Participants recruited online will write about a time in which they either did or did not have control over a positive experience, in order to manipulate feelings of personal control. Participants will then respond to statements evaluating science. We expect that individuals who perceive low control will rate science as more valuable, and that these effects will be moderated by education level and religious beliefs. The results may provide evidence for science as an external source of control.

**10. The Impact of Parental Status and Gender on Workplace Decisions**

Cameron White D, Coe College & Diana Shrestha S, Coe College & Abby Burger A, Coe College (Faculty Advisor: Dr. Sara Farrel)

Does parental status impact how employers view applicants? A motherhood penalty in the workplace has been shown in prior research (Cuddy, Fiske, & Glick, 2004). Research done at Coe in fall of 2011 by Farrell, Beatty, Pohl, & Sebring failed to detect a motherhood bias and found some evidence for a fatherhood penalty. We investigated whether these contradictory findings were the result of a subtle difference in the research materials (the order of applicant profiles presented) used in the two studies. Results again showed some evidence for a fatherhood penalty. Overall, our results do not provide evidence that the order of applicant profiles has a major impact on results.

## 11. **I Am Rubber and You Are Glue: Sensitivity to Criticism and Smoking Behavior**

Sara K. Richardson, University of Northern Iowa & Helen C. Harton, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Helen C. Harton)

Smokers tend to be more neurotic and less agreeable than non-smokers who have never smoked, and moderately so compared to non-smokers who used to smoke (Terracciano & Costa, 2004). However, personality traits are not entirely predictive of smoking behavior. One possible factor in determining which individuals are more likely to smoke could be sensitivity to criticism. Because smoking is a stigmatized behavior, then individuals should feel criticized because of their choice to smoke. I hypothesized that individuals who identify as smokers will be less sensitive to criticism than individuals who identify as non-smokers. Participants were recruited through an online system operated by Amazon.com. Participants self-selected their smoking preference by choosing to complete the survey for smokers or non-smokers (designated in the title of the study that participants read before choosing to participate in the study). Smokers tended to be less conscientious and emotionally stable than non-smokers (in both United States and non-United States citizens) and less agreeable (in non-United States citizens). Smokers who perceived higher levels of stigmatization than other smokers also tended to report higher levels of sensitivity to criticism. Smokers tended to report higher levels of sensitivity to criticism than non-smokers, although this relationship was not significant.

## 12. **Mindfulness and Empathy in Social Work**

Bethanie B. Langloss, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Cynthia Juby, Ph.D. )

The purpose of this study was to examine the associations between mindfulness, empathy, and social justice attitudes in a sample of social work students. One hundred students completed measures of mindfulness, mindful attention, empathy, and empathic (social justice) attitudes, and reported on meditation practices and other relaxation techniques and social work experience. Participants who reported higher levels of mindfulness reported higher levels of attention and empathy. Higher levels of empathy were associated with greater social justice attitudes. Associations between mindfulness, attention, and empathy were stronger for students who used meditation than for those who did not. Results of this study have potential implications for understanding the relationship between mindfulness and empathy, particularly how mindfulness-based practices can contribute to the cultivation of empathy, which is an essential component of social work.



13. **Pay expectations: How do they Influence Selection of College Degrees and Motivational Effort towards College?**

Ben J McCarty, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Dr. Michael Gasser)

The purpose of the study is to examine the effects of expected monetary compensation on selection of degree type and motivation to succeed in college. These pay expectations are created based on factors such as educational background required for position and knowledge of personal capabilities and competence. 57 college students, ages 18 and over, took a survey including questions about their major, their salary expectation for a career after graduation, and motivation towards college. Levels of extrinsic and intrinsic motivation are measured and compared with pay expectations to determine the motivational influence towards selecting a college major. College students in the College of Business Administration and the former College of Natural Sciences are predicted to have higher pay expectations as well as higher levels of extrinsic motivation whereas students in the College of Education and College of Social and Behavioral Sciences are predicted to have lower pay expectations and higher levels of intrinsic motivation. Gender differences are also expected to be found in pay expectations, intrinsic motivation, and extrinsic motivation.

14. **Personality, Emotional Intelligence, Emotion Regulation, Metacognitive Self-Regulation, and Test Anxiety: A Correlational Analysis**

Megan Vogel, Mount Mercy University & Kyla Lindley, Mount Mercy University & Allison Roe, Mount Mercy University (Faculty Advisor: Ronald Feldt)

We examined predictors of test anxiety based on self-report measures of emotional intelligence (attending to emotions, emotion-based decision making), metacognitive self-regulation, self-efficacy for learning and performance, perceived stress, and facets of emotion regulation in relation to testing (cognitive-appraising processes, emotion-focusing processes, and regaining task-focusing processes). The study was conducted immediately after completion of an exam ( $N = 82$ ). Hierarchical regression analysis was used with predictors added in a series of steps: gender and age, self-efficacy and metacognitive self-regulation, emotional intelligence and perceived stress, and facets of emotion regulation in relation to testing. Significant increases in  $R^2$  were observed when self-efficacy, and emotion-focusing processing were added to the model (final model,  $R^2 = .56$ ). Age, gender, metacognitive self-regulation, perceived stress, and emotional intelligence did not make significant contributions to the prediction. The results are informative for considering emotion-based interventions for reducing test anxiety in college students.

15. **Post Hoc Approaches to Addressing Occurrences of Method Bias in Research**

Chris Koch, Mount Mercy University (Faculty Advisor: Ronald Feldt)

A broad definition of method bias includes response tendencies on the part of raters that could influence the validity of self reports (Podsakoff, MacKenzie, & Podsakoff, 2012). The purpose of this research was to investigate potential effects of social desirability and neuroticism on self-reported measures of perceived stress and self-efficacy for learning. The analysis involved use of confirmatory factor analysis to assess possible influences of these variables on measurement of specific items, in addition to a possible influence on relationships between latent variables. Results showed that social desirability and neuroticism had weak relationships with items of the College Student Stress Scale and the Self-Efficacy for Learning and Performance subscale of the Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire. Also, there was no evidence that social desirability or neuroticism played any significant role in the relationship between perceived stress and self-efficacy for learning.

16. **How Personality Characteristics Influence Driving Behavior**

Beth Siegel, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Sunde Nesbit)

There is limited published research available that has focused on the role of cognitions in perpetuating aggressive driving behavior. Nesbit and Conger (2011) found that participants high in trait driving "anger" were more likely to magnify and distort problematic driving situations. Lennon, Watson, Arlidge and Fraine (2010) found that 'victims' of road rage were more likely to attribute inadequacies to a 'perpetrators' driving ability. Conversely, 'perpetrators' were more likely to attribute poor driving to a lapse in judgment or other temporary causes. We hypothesized narcissism would be related to driver aggression and locus of control, such that individuals with higher narcissism scores would report more aggressive driving habits, and be more likely to attribute bad driving to factors other than their driving capabilities (i.e., an external locus of control). Participants self-reported on measures evaluating narcissism, the Big Five personality traits, and history of driver aggression. They also imagined scenarios in which they were either the 'victim' of driving aggression, or the 'perpetrator', and reported on their feelings within that situation as well as perceived locus of intentionality for the provocation. Surprisingly, results showed that narcissism scores were associated with an internal locus of control and did not predict aggressive driving.

**17. Sex-Dependent Effects of Prenatal Methamphetamine on Habituation and Strength of Social Bonds in Domestic Fowl Chicks.**

Jennifer Gull, Coe College & Brittany Hines, Coe College & James Locke, Coe College & Molly Schlichenmayer, Coe College & Courtney Stenerson , Coe College & Chris Yossi, Coe College (Faculty Advisor: Michael Baker)

This study investigated sex-dependent effects of prenatal methamphetamine on habituation and strength of social bonding. On days E7-E9, methamphetamine (0.0 or 16.0 mg/kg) was injected into the air space of the egg. Activity was recorded on posthatch days (PHD) 4-6, during a 5-minute habituation trial. On PHD 7, each chick was placed at one end of the apparatus and two target chicks at the opposite. The latency to reinstate social contact and activity were recorded. Chicks exhibited typical habituation effects. On PHD 7, chicks received a single reinstatement of social contact trial; activity and latency was recorded. MA chicks had longer latencies, but there were no differences for activity.

**18. Sex differences for Effects Prenatal Methamphetamine on a Massed-Trials Spatial Learning Task and Open Field Activity in Domestic Fowl Chicks.**

MacKenzie Donnelly, Coe College & Nichole Gevock, Coe College & Sara Heizer, Coe College & Erinn Hoel, Coe College & Amber Mundt , Coe College (Faculty Advisor: Michael Baker)

This study evaluated sex-dependent effects of prenatal methamphetamine (MA) on spatial learning and activity. On days E7-E9 of the incubation, methamphetamine (0.0 or 16.0 mg/kg) was injected into the air space of the egg. On posthatch day (PHD) 3, male and female chicks were given 4 back-to-back detour learning (DLT) trials with a 1-minute timeout between trials and latencies were recorded. Latencies for all groups decreased across trials. However, latencies for females that received 16.0 mg/kg MA, were significantly longer than other groups. On PHD 3-5, male chicks received three 5-minute habituation trials and activity was recorded. Analysis indicated no significant differences in activity between groups.

19. **Building Heat Loss Identification and Surface Temperature Mapping for the City of Cedar Falls using Aerial Thermal Images/**

Atma Bharathi Mani, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Ramanathan Sugumaran)

Thermal remote sensing measures emitted radiant energy and have traditionally been constrained in spatial resolution. This had limited its applications to regional or global scale. However, lately with advancement in sensor technology and aerial imaging, high spatial resolution aerial thermal imaging has become available. Such high spatial resolution thermal images have tremendous application in infrastructure maintenance such as detecting building insulation leaks and underground heating pipe leaks. In this study, we collected aerial thermal images (12 inch spatial resolution) using FLIR Phoenix imager in long-wave and mid-wave infrared regions for the city of Cedar Falls, Iowa to estimate building roof temperature loss. Simultaneous ground temperature measurements were made at pre-selected ground targets and roofs using 9 Fluke 561r infrared thermometers. Atmospheric correction of aerial images was performed by Empirical Line Calibration (ELC) method. The resulting ground leaving radiances were corrected for emissivity of different roof types and true kinetic temperature of the building roofs was calculated. The ELC model was observed to perform better when only impervious surfaces were used for the regression. It was found that asphalt roofs were easier to model when compared to metal roofs. Further, we observed that the microclimate plays a significant role while synchronizing aerial and ground measurements.

## **POSTER SESSION II**

**12:00-1:15 PM**

### **1. Do Political Ideologies Predict Voting Behavior of College Students?**

Claire Johannesen, University of Northern Iowa & Jon Pedersen, University of Northern Iowa & Paige Mckillip, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Helen C. Harton)

**Purpose:** The age demographic of those who voted for the winning candidate in the 2008 Presidential election demonstrates the importance of younger voters in an election (Keeter, Horowitz & Tyson, 2008). In this study, we examined whether political orientation or political attitudes best predict candidate preference in order to understand how young voters pick a political candidate. **Procedure:** As part of a larger study of college student attitudes (Cullum & Harton, 2007), residents at a Midwestern university completed a survey assessing political attitudes, political orientation and candidate preference in a governor's race in October 2002. **Results:** We ran multiple regression analyses predicting candidate preference using attitudes and orientation. Orientation was found to be a significant predictor of candidate preference along with two of the six political attitudes analyzed. **Implications:** With this knowledge about how young voters pick a candidate, universities should create programs educating students on the differences between the political parties on political issues in order to encourage students to make educated voting decisions based on the political attitudes they hold.

## 2. **Discrimination and Anxiety as Factors in Poor Performance**

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

Steele and Aronson (1995)'s theory of stereotype threat suggests that stigmatized individuals may worry about proving a negative stereotype about their in-group true, leading to decreases in performance. Stereotype threat may have an effect on women's ability to perform on a quantitative measure, if it is presented as diagnostic (e.g., examining why women are worse at math) (e.g. Mendoza-Denton, Shaw-Taylor, Chen & Chang, 2009). Research also shows a potential relationship between discrimination experiences and Generalized Anxiety Disorder (Ployhart, Ziegert, & McFarland, 2003; Soto, Dawson-Andoh, & BeLue, 2011). Anxiety has been linked to stereotype threat, but the results have been mixed (Delgado, Prieto, 2008; Major, Kaiser, McCoy, 2003; Osborn, 2001). This study examines whether discrimination experiences may also lead to decreases in performance. Female college students either read a scenario in which a woman is being discriminated against (and be asked to imagine themselves in that situation) or an unrelated scenario. Then completed a quantitative test (GRE questions) and a measure of anxiety as well as demographic measures (including experience with math). Following collection we will analyze the results using ANOVAs with scenario as the independent variable and scores on the quantitative tests and anxiety as dependent variables. We expect that women who read the discrimination scenario would be more anxious and have lower scores on the quantitative test than women in the control condition. This research could further knowledge on anxiety as one of the potential mediators of stereotype threat as well as provide insight into women's responses to discrimination and its effect on their ability to demonstrate knowledge.

## 3. **Disadvantages of Single-item Likert Scales: An Examination of Validity and Skewness**

Kalli A. Hannam, University of Northern Iowa & Nic B. Stewart, University of Northern Iowa & Dr. Andrew Gilpin, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Dr. Andrew Gilpin)

Single-item Likert scales are widely used by researchers to assess opinions, attitudes, and interests, but multiple-item scales are often more reliable. Responses to single item scales are often markedly skewed, which would be expected to attenuate correlations with other variables. Using Monte Carlo computer simulations of data based on IRT models, we examined the empirical validity of 30 single item scales (with 5 response categories) vs. corresponding multiple item scales that differed in terms of response skewness, with validity correlation coefficients computed for each scale and study. Ten thousand simulated studies were conducted for each combination of group sizes {20, 60, 400} and population correlations at 11 levels ranging from 0.0 to 0.99. The principle findings were that (a) single item scales showed significantly lower validity coefficients than multiple item scales, and (b) nonskewed scales showed higher validity coefficients than either positively or negatively skewed scales of the same length.

#### **4. The Relationship Between Cognitive Mapping and Eyewitness Accuracy**

Michael A. Flattery, University of Northern Iowa & Hannah A. Paul, University of Northern Iowa & Dr. Otto H. MacLin, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Otto MacLin)

Cognitive maps are mental representations of the relative locations and attributes of phenomena in spatial environments. Learning about the active process by which these models are formed is essential to understanding how people navigate within their surroundings. Nevertheless, the ways in which cognitive maps are measured often prove to be difficult, and the accuracy of interpreting the results of such methods can be suspect. One of the more reliable methods for assessing topological information stored in a cognitive map is by having participants create sketch maps to illustrate their mental models. In order to determine the accuracy of these drawings, we compare the quality of each sketch map to the accuracy of its creator on an eyewitness lineup test. Based on our results, we propose a refinement of this methodology that will allow for more accurate testing of this relationship in our future research.

#### **5. College Student Drinking**

Jennifer Lacewell L, (Faculty Advisor: Adam Butler)

Heavy drinking among college students is a problem in the United States. It can have a negative effect on a student's performance in and outside the classroom. Approximately 25% of all college students report negative academic consequences as a result of their drinking activities. In 1998, more than half a million college students were assaulted while drinking or by a person who had been drinking. A specific pattern of alcohol consumption known as "binge drinking" has gained significant attention from university administrators, counselors, and researchers in the behavioral sciences. Binge drinking is defined as the episodic excessive drinking (5 or more drinks for a male; 4 or more drinks for a female). Binge drinking is a serious public health threat for college students. Participants were asked online through the internet and in-class announcements to take a survey. Individuals who gave their contact information and informed consent were then emailed the web address to the survey. The survey included questions regarding work and school experiences. The number of participants is 100. According to the results, school difficulty is related to frequency of drinking behaviors, but not the number of drinks consumed.

## **6. Cyberbullying and Internet Addiction Among College Students**

Alexandra A. Bradley, The University of Northern Iowa & Darrina S. Bledsoe, The University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Dr. Carolyn Hildebrandt )

The aim of this study is to investigate cyberbullying and Internet addiction among college students. Students from the University of Northern Iowa (UNI) between 18 and 23 years old were sent an online invitation via their UNI email accounts to complete a 52-item questionnaire. The questionnaire included items about general demographics; online activities and experiences; types of sites visited (social and/or academic); and moods and behaviors when using or not using the Internet. This study is ongoing. It is expected that underclassmen are more likely to use the Internet for social reasons than upperclassmen. Students who use the Internet primarily for social reasons are more likely to have experience with cyberbullying than students who use it primarily for academic reasons. Students who share personal information online for social reasons are also more likely to have experience with cyberbullying. Males and females will experience cyberbullying in different ways. In general, the more a student shows signs of Internet addiction (inability to disengage from the Internet, and Internet withdrawal), the more likely he or she will have had experience with cyberbullying. By adding to this body of research we are helping students, parents, and faculty by raising awareness about this serious issue.

## **7. Circulating and Organizational Testosterone and the Perception of Dominance**

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

This project focused on the relationship between both circulating levels and prenatal exposure to testosterone (T) and perception of emotions in others. Based on past research, T was hypothesized to be related to the Theory of Mind (ToM) abilities, which concern reading emotions and intentions of others. More specifically, T was hypothesized to be more strongly and reliably related to the perception of dominant emotions compared to the perception of non-dominant emotions. To assess this idea, the Test of the Eyes was used, which measures the ability to correctly perceive emotions in pictures of faces (specifically, eyes). This research was conducted in an attempt to clarify the relationship between the mentioned variables and the personality trait of dominance. To date, this research was the first study to examine both circulating T and an indicator of prenatal T in relation to the perception of dominance. The data show that neither organizational nor circulating T were related to scores on the ToM test. Consistent with past research, women scored better on the test, seeing emotions better than men. Findings, limitations, and future directions will be discussed.



## **8. Mechanisms Behind Driving Behaviors**

John Scott, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Sunde Nesbit)

Between 2003 and 2007 119,479 people have died from potentially aggressive driving. These aggressive behaviors may be due to individuals' inability to regulate self-control (e.g. being unable to cope with stress leading to more aggressive behaviors on the road). It was hypothesized that those with higher levels of perceived stress would report more aggressive driving behavior after the emotional manipulation. This study involved having participants watch an emotion provoking video clip and then view a provoking driving situation. Half of participants were asked to openly express their emotions during the first video; the other half were asked to suppress their emotions. We measured participants' responses on multiple scales, and content coded their reported thoughts, with the goal of examining the relationship between driver aggression and regulation of emotion during the driving task. Regression analyses were run on the following variables (perceived stress, trait anger, driving aggression, mood, and cognition's to determine if our task moderated the relationship between these variables and responses to the driving imagery. However, we were unable to find support for our hypotheses, suggesting that the task did not effectively influence participants' intended aggressive thoughts or behavior. Suggestions for why the manipulation was not effective will be discussed.

## **9. Changes in National Identity over Time for Caucasian and Ethnic Minority Students**

Paige N McKillip, University of Northern Iowa & Jon Pedersen, University of Northern Iowa & Claire Johannesen, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Helen C. Harton)

African American individuals living in a community that is predominantly African American identify more with being Black than individuals living who do not live in a predominantly African American community (Stevenson & Arrington, 2009). Stevenson and Arrington (2009) theorized that this occurs because same-race communities accept overt practices of the culture and allow for racial attitudes to be adopted by each member of the community. According to Yip, Seaton, and Sellers (2010), it is not the environment that creates racial identity, but the individuals with whom one chooses to associate through friendship and other interactions. The main purpose of this study was to examine whether individuals identify less with their nationality over time when living in a predominantly White area similar to the results of racial identity. Participants indicated how much they identified with their nationality in October and December as part of a larger study (Cullum & Harton, 2007). The researchers obtained the ethnicities of the participants through the campus Registrar's Office. There were no differences in national identity over time for Caucasians or non-Caucasians. Cullum, J., & Harton, H. C. (2007). Cultural evolution: Interpersonal influence, issue importance, and the development of shared attitudes in college residence halls.

## **10. Driving Competency and Locus of Control**

Emerald Coder J, UNI (Faculty Advisor: Sunde Nesbit)

The overall goal of this research is to evaluate the influence of locus of control on driving behavior and experiences. In this study, participants completed a history of aggressive driving measure, a traffic-based locus of control measure, and a newly created measure of knowledge of driving rules (driving competency). It was expected that more externally-controlled perceptions of negative outcomes would be positively associated with both driving competency and history of aggressive driving, whereas more internally-controlled perceptions would be negatively associated with driving competency and aggressive driving. Results showed that history of aggressive driving was positively correlated with placing blame on other drivers and locus of control. This may be because participants perceived that blame should be targeted toward the driver at fault in a provoking situation, whether it be them or another driver. Further, driving competency was negatively associated with blaming driving concerns on both one's vehicle and the driving environment, and fate. The reasoning for this could be that competency generates confidence in one's own driving skills. As a person gains confidence as a driver, they are less likely to believe that they are at fault in a driving situation and place the blame on external factors.

## **11. Perception of peer's attitudes on sexual activity in freshmen undergraduates**

Brooke, Ammerman, A., UNI & Helen, Harton, C., UNI & Nicholas, Schwab, UNI (Faculty Advisor: Helen Harton)

College students have been found to privately reject a behavior, but publically engage in that behavior because they assume others accept it, known as pluralistic ignorance (Kelman, 1954). This theory has been applied to many different behaviors and attitudes, such as drinking and sexual behaviors. Past research has also shown college student perceived their peers to be more in favor of casual sexual activities than their peers actually report (Lambert, Kahn, & Apple, 2003). Incoming undergraduate freshmen were surveyed about their sexual attitudes, sexual behaviors, and perceptions of friend's sexual attitudes at the beginning and end of their first semester. Undergraduates reported changes in attitudes regarding the acceptance of casual sexual intercourse; over time they became more accepting of this behavior. Previous sexual activity, but not perceptions of friend's attitudes, was significantly related to how freshmen felt about casual sex at the beginning and end of the semester. These findings are inconsistent with previous research on college student's perceptions of their peer's behaviors and have important implications for the prevention of risks associated with casual sex.

## **12. Why Don't You Like Me? Predicting Reactions to Rejection**

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

Belonging is a fundamental human motivation that can be seen across culture, time, and place. While humans tend to resist the dissolution of pre-existing bonds, the majority of humans have experienced some form of rejection from another person. When rejection occurs, immediate feelings of anger, sadness, and hurt feelings are accompanied by impaired self-esteem and cognitive functioning. Once those immediate feelings dissipate, humans should behave in ways that help re-establish bonds, but this is not always the case. Some rejection scenarios elicit pro-social, or pro-group, behaviors, some elicit anti-social, or anti-group, behaviors, and some elicit avoidant behaviors. The multimodal model of rejection outlines six relational construals theorized to predict when these behaviors may occur. The purpose of this study is to test the predictive ability of one construal, value of the relationship. It is hypothesized that rejection from a valuable relationship will elicit more pro-social behaviors and rejection from a non-valuable relationship will elicit more anti-social behaviors. It is also hypothesized that participant's baseline level of need to belong will moderate behavior following rejection. If the hypotheses are confirmed, it will provide support for the multimodal model and prevent future violent or aggressive outbursts following rejection, such as school shootings.

## **13. Excuses, Excuses: Application of Dovidio and Gaertner's (1986) Integrated Model to Male Sexual Orientation and Stereotypical Roles**

Danielle B. Stuck, University of Northern Iowa & Abigail L. Harris, University of Northern Iowa & Neal G. Pollock, University of Northern Iowa & Rakhi Patel, University of Northern Iowa & Helen C. Harton, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Helen C. Harton)

According to Dovidio and Gaertner's (1986) integrated model of racism, political conservatives are more likely to show modern or symbolic racism, whereas political liberals are more likely to exhibit aversive racism. Several studies have supported this model for racial prejudice (Harton & Nail, 2008); in this study, we examined whether the model would also apply to sexual prejudice. College students and community members read one of four articles describing a 17-year-old male arrested on a drug charge. Information within the articles indicated the adolescent's sexual orientation and whether or not he was stereotypical of that group. Participants then indicated what they believe the most appropriate punishment would be, and completed demographic measures including political orientation and manipulation checks. The college sample was more punitive towards the non-masculine heterosexual target (compared to masculine heterosexual target) and the masculine homosexual target (compared to non-masculine homosexual target). Within the community sample, participants were more punitive towards the masculine heterosexual target (compared to the non-masculine heterosexual target) and the non-masculine homosexual target (compared to the masculine homosexual target). Thus, college students, compared to community participants, were harsher when the stereotype was broken, but this was not related to political orientation.

#### 14. **Tolerance for Uncertainty and Meaning in Life**

Zachary R. Paige, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Helen Harton)

The ability to find and maintain meaning in one's life has both intuitive and practical significance. Intuitively the prospect of leading a 'meaningful' life is, either directly or indirectly, one of, if not the most, fundamental goal of human life and in this regard is synonymous with the concept of happiness. 'Meaning' as a psychological construct has been associated with the practical benefits of increased psychological functioning and a tendency to foster success in multiple life-domains (e.g., at work and in both social and romantic relationships; Lyubomirsky, King, & Diener, 2005). However, modern research distinguishing between the 'presence of meaning' and the 'search for meaning' suggests that whereas the former is associated with positive psychological functioning the latter is associated with negative psychological functioning (Steger et al., 2008). Although mood states may fluctuate dramatically across time and context, the psychological variable of subjective well-being has demonstrated remarkable consistency throughout the lifespan, implicating the role of dispositional variables in the overall impact of meaning in life judgments (Diener, 2000). This research challenges the notion that the 'search for meaning' invariably leads to depression. Instead, search scores lead to the development of time-perspectives that are themselves moderated by the need for closure.

#### 15. **New Research in the Long-term Implications of the "Ethanol Boom" for American Agriculture: Iowa Case Study**

Hannah J Overton, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Andrey Petrov)

The past decade has seen a marked increase in corn production in Iowa due to the high demand for ethanol. Using agricultural statistics and land cover datasets for 2009-2011, combined with previous research from 2001 to 2008, analysis was conducted to assess potential long-term consequences of the 'ethanol boom' for sustainability of Iowa agricultural systems. The project investigated whether increased corn production has displaced soybeans or other crops out of quality soil into deficient soil. Soils with the Corn Suitability Rating (CSR) less than 65 are considered inferior for farming. Total acres of corn in high CSR soil has risen, and total acres of corn has had a growing trend since 2001, while soy planted in high CSR soil has been decreasing. This suggests that the increase in corn production is "crowding out" other crops necessary for the health of Iowa soil. In addition, the research found that corn has been planted in the same fields for three years in a row more than ever before. These results indicate that the recent increase in corn acreage may have long lasting negative effects on the quality Iowa soil that will ultimately hinder Iowa's crop production for future years.

## **16. Gender as a Contributor to Mental Illness Stigma**

Julia M Bower, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Seth Brown)

Mental illness stigma is a negative societal problem that directly influences those with mental disorders. Many studies have been done to learn about stigma and why it exists. The current study looks at gender as an a contributor to stigma. Participants (N = 254) filled out the Social Distance Scale, the Affect Scale, and the Dangerousness Scale. The results showed no significant difference between males and females. This suggests that gender does not contribute to mental illness stigma.

## **17. Effects of prenatal methamphetamine on cocaine conditioned place preference in male chicks.**

Mackenzie Donnelly, Coe College & Nichole Gevock, Coe College & Sara Heizer, Coe College & Erinn Hoel, Coe College & Amber Mundt , Coe College (Faculty Advisor: Michael Baker)

This study evaluated effects prenatal methamphetamine on reward mechanisms. On days E7-E9, methamphetamine (0.0 or 16.0 mg/kg) was injected into the egg's air space. On PHD 6-11, chicks received a saline injection paired with either red triangles or blue squares. On the second trial, chicks received cocaine (0.0 or 4.0 mg/kg) paired with opposite color and activity was recorded. Chicks that received prenatal methamphetamine and postnatal cocaine exhibited significantly higher levels of activity compared to other groups. On PHD 12, each chick was placed in the middle of the apparatus which had red triangles in one half had blue squares in the other. Time spent in each half was recorded. Prenatal methamphetamine did not alter chick responses to cocaine in producing a conditioned place preference.

## **18. Personality Correlates of Mental Illness Stigma**

Kayla, Nalan R., University of Northern Iowa & Ashley Zellhoefer, University of Northern Iowa & Brooke Ammerman, University of Northern Iowa & Julia Bower, University of Northern Iowa & Anna Croghan, University of Northern Iowa & Seth Brown, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Seth Brown)

Although current literature suggests an association between particular personality traits (i.e., openness, agreeableness, neuroticism) and stigma toward some health related issues, research concerning these personality factors as they related to stigma toward mental illness stigma is limited. Based on previous research, the current study predicted that openness and agreeableness would be negatively correlated with mental illness stigma while neuroticism would be positively correlated with mental illness stigma. Participants were 254 college students who were recruited from introductory psychology courses. Results support hypotheses that openness and agreeableness were negatively correlated with mental illness stigma; however, unlike previous research, neuroticism was not found to be significantly correlated with mental illness stigma. Results provide insight into an under-researched area in the mental illness stigma literature and may have implications on developing strategies to reduce stigma.

## **19. Extraversion and predicted number of sexual partners**

Sabrina B. Roll, University of Northern Iowa & Brooke A. Ammerman, University of Northern Iowa & Helen C. Harton, University of Northern Iowa & Nicholas G. Terpstra-Schwab, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Helen C. Harton)

Previous research demonstrates a connection between an individual's extraversion and his/her sexual behaviors and attitudes. Highly extraverted individuals are more likely to have a large number of past sexual partners (Markey, 2007; Raynor, 2009) and be more sexually promiscuous (Markey), and they tend to be more optimistic (Sharpe, Martin, & Roth, 2011). Thus, part of the reason that extraverts report more sexual partners in some research may be that extraverts expect that they will be more sexually successful in terms of number of conquests, leading to a self-fulfilling prophecy. We tested whether extraverted individuals also have a more positive outlook on their future sexual behaviors by foreseeing having more sexual partners within the next five years than less extraverted individuals. College students completed an online survey assessing health behaviors and personality. Individuals scoring higher in extraversion foresaw themselves having more sexual partners within the next five years.

# **ORAL PRESENTATIONS**

**1:30- 2:30 PM**

**Sabin Hall, Room 15**

**Discussant: Marybeth Stalp, Sociology**

**1:30-1:45pm**

**First Ladies in the Media and Alignment with the three Waves of Feminism in the U.S.**

KaLeigh K White, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Dr. Marybeth Stalp)

The U.S. First Ladies (FL) are likely the most historically watched and analyzed group of females in America, if not the world. As prominent figures, FLs' gender performance is often highly scrutinized. In this study I examine how traditional gender role expectations placed upon FLs influences the media's treatment of them and further reveals if there has been any change in this treatment over time. Specifically, I performed a content analysis of New York Times articles of five select FLs to track media treatment across the feminist waves in the United States. Findings reveal that indeed gender influences media coverage, as fashion consistently plays a key role in the media's judgment of FLs. Additionally, findings indicate change in the level of importance the media places on FLs' agendas. In the end, abiding by traditional gender role expectations will result in FLs experiencing less media criticism.

**1:45-2:00pm**

**Is Michael Scott the New Archie Bunker?: Humor and Fratire in the Male Dominated Humor of The Office.**

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

Research on satirical television characters, most notably Archie Bunker and Steven Colbert, reveals that audience members receive these types of characters either as accurate portrayals of reality, or, as vehicles of disguised ridicule of prejudice. More recently, scholars have been investigating these portrayals as masculine demonstrations. Using Connell's (2005) four types of masculinity (hegemonic, subordinate, complicit, and marginalized), as a guide to facilitate observation, I analyze 14 randomly selected episodes of NBC's television series, The Office. Through the specific observation of masculinity and humor, I argue that when these two are paired, a distinct vehicle of norm and inequality reification emerges called "fratire".

**2:00-2:15pm**

**The Breadwinner/Homemaker Model and its Effect on College Students' Major Choices.**

Allie E. Koolbeck , University of Northern Iowa & Allie Koolbeck, (Faculty Advisor: Dr. Marybeth Stalp )

Previous research shows gender segregation exists in college majors and occupations. Using interviews with ten college students from a public university in the Midwest, I explore the influence of the breadwinner/homemaker model regarding this segregation. The data suggest that while students feel relative freedom in choosing their major, they feel pressure to mold their future career and family plans to somehow fulfill their role as breadwinner or homemaker. In addition, women seemed to justify their decision to work with the expectation their current major and future job will help them in raising kids. Men, on the other hand, justified their major choice with the expectation it would lead to a financially successful job, lots of job opportunities, or the ability to do a job well. This suggests the continuing prevalence of the heterosexual breadwinner/homemaker model in society.

**2:15-2:30**

**Ownership in the Sex Trafficking Industry**

Meghan R. Cox, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Ruth Chananie- Hill)

Thorstein Veblen was a social critic that studied the development of ownership and the barbarian status of women. The concepts that he acknowledged are directly relevant to today's sex trafficking industry. The transition from the peaceable to the predatory lifestyle created a social class system, concept of ownership, and institution of slavery. Many of the concepts such as dominance, inequality, hostility, abuse, and ownership have contributed to the inequality demonstrated to women in the sex trafficking industry. Since his research in the late 1800s, Veblen's concepts continue to be a valid explanation for the maltreatment of women, and the growing popularity of the sex trafficking industry.



**2:30-2:45**

**From Overt to Covert Sizism: The "Fat Girl" in Film**

Kendra L. Pospisil, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Marybeth C. Stalp)

From Overt to Covert Sizism: The Fat Girl in Film In our culture, movies reflect and have the power to influence how we view and perceive individuals in our society. The powerful medium film has become allows it to provide impressions of individuals for viewers and create stereotypes in both overt and covert ways. I will be looking to the emerging field of Fat Studies to provide a sociological framework of sizism, or weight/appearance discrimination. Viewing film through a Fat Studies lens can assist in understanding the presentation of the fat body in popular culture. In my study, I examine the "fat girl" through two feature films, noting the ways in which "fat" is depicted through a main and supporting character. Specifically, I enact an intensive qualitative content analysis of the films *Hairspray* (1988) and *Bridesmaids* (2011). By focusing on the two female fat characters, Tracy and Megan, I document how presentations of the fat female body have changed over time, and most importantly, that sizism exists in these films in both overt and covert ways.

# **ORAL PRESENTATIONS**

**1:30- 2:30 PM**

**Sabin Hall, Room 35**

**Discussant: Nicholas Schwab, Psychology**

**1:30-1:45pm**

**Stress and perceived social support in non suicidal self injurers with suicide ideation**

Ashley, Zellhoefer, S. , University of Northern Iowa & Dr. Brown, Seth, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Dr. Seth Brown)

College students that engage in non suicidal self injury (NSSI) report a high rate of making suicidal plans and attempts. Studies that examine this increased behavior propose that the increase may be due to a lack of perceived social support, which may increase the risk of adopting suicidal behaviors (Brausch & Gutierrez, 2010). Studies have found that individuals who engaged in NSSI perceived life as a burden and had higher rates of suicidal ideations (Arun & Chavan, 2009). This study aimed at evaluating differences between individuals who have a history of NSSI and do and do not attempt or plan suicidal behaviors. College students (N = 236) were asked to complete several questionnaires assessing different dimensions of suicidality, self harm behaviors, satisfaction of relationships and perceived stress. From the results we concluded that those with a history of NSSI and suicide attempts/plans reported higher levels of stress and lower levels of perceived social support. Implications for this research could be used to better treat those who engage in NSSI. By addressing the students' stress levels, teaching those about interpersonal relationships and understanding supportive qualities in relationships, we can be effective in protecting these individuals from engaging in suicidal behaviors.

**1:45-2:00pm****Unblocking in a Human Causal Judgment Task**

Bethany Otto, Coe College & Sierra Boley, Coe College (Faculty Advisor: Dr. Thomas Moye)

In Phase 1 of a blocking experiment, an animal receives presentations of a conditioned stimulus such as a tone (CSA), paired with an unconditioned stimulus (US) such as shock. In Phase 2, CSA is presented in compound with another CS (CSB), and the CSA+CSB compound is paired with the same US. Prior to conditioning to CSA "blocks" conditioning to CSB. However, it has been shown that if the intensity of the US is increased during Phase 2, significant learning ("unblocking") to CSB will occur. Our experiment applied the logic of the unblocking conditioning paradigm to a human causal judgment task. Participants were asked to play the role of a doctor who has a patient with food allergies. In a computer simulation, the participant observed the patient eat an apple paired with moderate illness in Phase 1. In Phase 2 the apple is eaten along with grapes, and is paired with extreme illness. The participant is then asked to report how sick the simulated patient will likely get after eating grapes alone. We predict that significant learning (unblocking) will occur to the grapes, due to the increased intensity of the outcome (illness). That is, the participant will predict that the grapes will cause significant illness in the patient.

**2:00-2:15pm****Identification With Deviant Characters in Violent Video Games and Effects on Self-Perception**

Kaitlin Carlson, Coe College & Erinn Hoel, Coe College (Faculty Advisor: Dan Lehn)

This project is a continuation of "The Effects of Violent Video Game Scenes of Tolerance For Deviant Behaviors." The primary purpose of this study is to examine how participants react to images of deviant behavior, as seen through still images taken from a violent video game. These effects may be seen in how quickly they respond to a positive or negative target word presented after a subliminal message. There were filler tasks between the presentations of targets and questionnaires so participant did not suspect what the goal of the project was. They then answer questionnaires about how they feel toward given deviant behaviors and whether or not they identified with the characters. The effects of these thoughts and feelings on their self-consciousness scale are then analyzed through an additional questionnaire to see to what extent they condone the behaviors they saw.

**2:15-2:30pm**

**The Effects of Humor Styles on Aggressive Driving Behavior**

Kayla R Nalan, University of Northern Iowa & Kayla R Nalan, (Faculty Advisor: Sunde Nesbit)

Aggressive driving behaviors have adverse consequences, primarily accidents and fatalities. Like driving, humor is an activity most individuals engage in daily and affects perceptions within a variety of situations. Researchers have identified key humor types that seem to function like traits; two of which will be targeted in this study. The current study evaluated the hypothesis that aggressive humor would be a better predictor of aggressive driving behavior when compared to self-enhancing humor. Additionally, gender was expected to moderate the relationship between humor styles and aggressive driving behavior. One hundred ninety-seven undergraduate students completed a demographic survey, a humor styles questionnaire, and a survey of driving experiences. Results indicated aggressive humor was a stronger predictor of aggressive driving behavior than self-enhancing humor; however, gender was not found to be a significant moderator. Results implicate additional dispositional coping strategies, such as humor, having an effect on subsequent aggressive driving behavior.

## **ORAL PRESENTATIONS**

**1:30- 2:30 PM**

**Sabin Hall, Room 23**

**Discussant: Steven Briggs, Criminology**

**1:30-1:45pm**

### **Advancing Rural Women's Land Rights in Kamuli District, Uganda**

Neo P. Mazur, Iowa State University (Faculty Advisor: Dr. Carmen Bain)

A key factor shown to increase family food security and improve nutrition is the involvement of women, namely mothers, and enhancing their capabilities through the improvement of access to and use of land. In rural Ugandan communities, women have traditionally obtained access to land through their husbands when married, but women typically have less control over what is done to the land and how income from the land is spent. To understand women's land access, research was conducted in Kamuli District, Uganda on land policies, women's rights and control over land. In-depth interviews (n=28) were conducted with Ugandan non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local government officials, and rural women farmers. Secondary analysis was used to obtain information about the household, land usage and in selecting interview participants. Data were analyzed through qualitative comparative analysis and categorized by demographic characteristics. Results show that most women in Kamuli face significant barriers at the community-level that may limit their control over and ownership of land. This indicates that NGOs working to improve women's land rights could benefit from shifting their focus from the national level to a local, community-based approach through promoting awareness of rights and incorporating gender sensitization into agricultural training and outreach.

**1:45-2:00pm**

**Negotiating with Terrorists: Examining the intricacies and viability of terrorist negotiation.**

Jorgen D. Rose, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Lindsay Cohn)

Most states throughout the world maintain a policy of non-negotiation with terrorist organizations, and with good cause. However, negotiations do take place, and oftentimes those negotiations can result in a better solution to a conflict than military force or police action. In these situations, it becomes necessary to ask the following question: what are the conditions within terrorist organizations that most often result in successful negotiations? By using the multiple case study method to examine the prevalence of four common theories of negotiation, this paper seeks to identify which of the theories, if any, were more precise or accurate than the others. Ultimately, based on existing literature and these case studies, it can be concluded that a combination of factors within a terrorist organization is best for the negotiatory process. The age, structure, and goals of the organization in question were all significant factors in determining whether or not that group was likely to successfully negotiate. Surprisingly, however, group size was not a real factor in the success of negotiations, which is contrary to one of the theories originating in the existing literature.

**2:00-2:15pm**

**State of Iowa Governors Office Powers and Legacies**

Andrew Miller, University of Northern Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Chris Larimer)

The state of Iowa has an extraordinarily powerful Governor. The Iowa Constitution has granted the Governor with more powers than almost every other state in the Union. According to the Beherle power index the Iowa Governor ranks eight in terms of overall power in the nation. The report went on to say that there was a tremendously negligible difference between the seven states ranked higher than Iowa. While there is enormous power granted to the Governor, several checks have been put in place on the Governor. The research question of this proposal is with all the power that the Governor has been vested what have Iowan's been receiving in return. The proposal shall examine significant events in Iowa history and the history of the Governor's office to determine what the impact of the Iowa Governor has been. The analysis of Iowa Gubernatorial history shall help to explain Iowa political culture and help to shed light on the future of the position. Additionally, the presentation shall examine what are some theoretical situations on which the Governor can exert influence and how powers have been used.

**2:15-2:30pm**

**Positional Tensegrity: A Framework for Examining Identity Construction and Representation in American Martial Arts**

Noah Johnson, University of Iowa (Faculty Advisor: Scott Schnell)

Identity has been a subject of interest in anthropology and allied fields for sometime, and has recently seen the advancement of theories regarding "positioning" or "positionings" to describe how groups and individuals identify and represent themselves. Though it has been remarked that these positionings are sometimes contrary in nature, no suitable framework has been advanced in anthropology to suitably deal with these contradictions. Incorporating the ideas of identity and positioning with the concept of tensegrity, wherein a structure is maintained against external as well as internal stress, this paper seeks to provide a conceptual framework for examining such issues. The introduction of the term "positional tensegrity" will prove useful to advancing studies of identity, positioning, and representation in anthropology as well as the other social sciences, where seemingly contradictory and competing positionings can be shown to exist in balance.

# **PANEL DISCUSSIONS**

**1:30-2:30 PM**

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

Panel Sunde Nesbit  
Department of Psychology  
Sabin Hall, Room 2

**Professor Cynthia Juby**, University of Northern Iowa  
Department of Social Work

**Heidi Gansen**, University of Northern Iowa  
Graduate Student in Sociology

**Lauren Holst**, University of Northern Iowa  
Graduate Student in Social Work

**Jon Pederson**, University of Northern Iowa  
Graduate Student in Psychology



# **PANEL DISCUSSIONS**

## **1:30-2:30 PM**

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

Sabin Hall, Room 25

**Isabela Varela**  
**Career Services**

# **COFFEE WITH CAROLINE**

## **1:30-2:30 PM**

Please join us for an informal discussion with our Invited Speaker, Dr.  
Caroline Tolbert.

Sabin Hall Lobby

