

## SOCIAL SCIENCES (HUMANITIES)

### Undergraduate

<b>Title:</b> Effects Of Music On Concentration		<b>Presentation ID:</b> A107 - AN
<b>Author:</b> Maricela Alaniz	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – San Antonio	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b> Edith Pantoja	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Cody Cox	
<p><b>Abstract</b>            Previous researches had indicated that background music has an effect in people's concentration, and the intent of this study is to find out if music is an effective tool to improve individuals' concentration. In this experiment, there were 62 participants adults including males and females (mean age= 32.44 years, SD= 11.60). In our study, we exposed participants to three different conditions lasting about six minutes each while they were answering a math quiz. The three conditions were: music with lyrics, music without lyrics and no music at all. The whole session took each individual approximately thirty minutes to complete, and it was conducted in a quiet room for better results. The participants randomly chose one out of six order and sequences' conditions. Results indicated there was not a statistically significant difference among the scores in the three conditions. Therefore, music did not have a considerable effect on concentration. The goal of this research was to demonstrate that the type of music individuals listen to, affects in a different manner their concentration depending on how they perceive the music.</p> <p>Keywords: Music with lyrics, music without lyrics, no music, quiz, concentration, perceive</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Advancing The Quality Of Life Within Rural Communities		<b>Presentation ID:</b> A108 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Kelly Annestrand	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Tarleton State University	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Ebony L. Hall	
<p><b>Abstract</b>            Rural communities have access to fewer resources compared to urban areas (Sharkey &amp; Dean, 2011), making it critical to ensure rural areas function adequately. This poster presentation is a quantitative study that examined physical and emotional aspects of health regarding quality of life in a rural community as defined by the World Health Organization (1991). The sample size included 365 participants within in a rural community as defined by the US Census Bureau (2010). Results indicated that 18% (n=65) of residents had difficulty accomplishing daily living activities, 27% (n=51) responded that medical treatment was needed to function in daily life, and 36% (n=129) did not feel they had enough money to meet basic needs. Questions pertaining to emotional health revealed that 22% (n=79) of residents experienced negative feelings frequently and 15% (n=52) reported they were not satisfied with personal relationships. The findings support the need for increased advocacy to obtain resources in rural communities, including funding for additional social services. The findings also support the need for increased communication among and within community organizations (Gainforth, et al., 2014) to form effective partnerships. Social work implications for future research include community development strategies, such as the use of the comparative advantage (Zdenek, 2013) and social justice approaches (Checkoway, 2013).</p>		

<b>Title:</b> The Effects Of Stress On Meditation		<b>Presentation ID:</b> A109 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Starla Blake	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – San Antonio	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b> James Swafford, Adam Gordon and Maria Ramon	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Cody Cox	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  Mindfulness meditation has been utilized for centuries in a religious capacity, however, in the last few years, it has also been used as an effective tool by mental health care. By teaching mindfulness meditation, people have learned to focus on the moment, letting emotions and thoughts go without guilt or judgment. Mindfulness meditation does not need to be a long ritualized process, but can be a short process that brings one back to the moment. It is believed that a short guided meditation can help refocus a person and help the person recover from a stressful situation quicker than not practicing mindfulness meditation.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> The Effects Of Mathematical Fluency On Multi-Digit Number Representations		<b>Presentation ID:</b> A110 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Kristen Bowman	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Tarleton State University	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b> Thomas J. Faulkenberry	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Thomas J. Faulkenberry	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  Though numerical cognition has had a rich history of research on how people process single digit numbers, little research has been done on representations of multi-digit numbers. The purpose of the present study was to investigate the relationship between mathematical fluency and representations of multi-digit numbers. Participants were given a series of tests to measure calculation fluency and mathematics ability. In addition, we gave participants a computerized task where they quickly determined whether presented two –digit numbers were greater than or less than a fixed standard (55). For each individual, we measured a unit-decade compatibility effect, which is an index of component-based processing (UDCE; Nuerk, Weger, &amp; Wilmes, 2001), as well as a numerical distance effect, which is an index of holistic processing (Moyer &amp; Landauer, 1967). In addition to exhibiting an overall unit-decade compatibility effect and numerical distance effect, we also found that the size of the compatibility effect was moderately negatively correlated with basic math achievement. Also, the size of the numerical distance effect was highly negatively correlated with basic math achievement. However, neither effect was correlated with calculation fluency. The present data help to shed light on the highly variable nature of people’s mental representations of numbers.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Natural Kinds, Science, And Conceptual Elimination		<b>Presentation ID:</b> A111 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Jaime Chapa Jr.	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Kingsville	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Jeff Glick and Dr. Emil Badici	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  Science, as an epistemic endeavor, has proven to be a powerful and reliable method in the acquisition of knowledge of the natural world. One of the most important accomplishments of science has been its ability to uncover natural laws, which allow us to make reliable inductive inferences about entities, which are in some sense similar to each other. It has been argued that this ability is due to the capacity of these entities to be categorized into what are called natural kinds. Paradigm examples of natural kinds are the elements that are discussed in chemistry. For example, gold is a natural kind because it is representative of a classification that does not, prima facie, seem to be arbitrary or of human convention, but truly found in nature. But what role do natural kinds (and the terms we use to refer to them) actually play in scientific theorizing and how does this aid in the respective theory’s explanatory power? The discussion of this question will be the basis of this paper. Through critical investigations of scientific research, which will include careful considerations of what type of entities that are</p>		

posited into a researcher's and their respective science's ontology, the conclusion of this paper will be that natural kinds do, in fact, have essences, which can be discussed in terms of higher-order taxonomic properties. I will also show, to what level, a given natural kind plays in expanding a theory's explanatory power.

<b>Title:</b> Student Attitudes On Social Media-Based Learning In Social Work Education		<b>Presentation ID:</b> A112 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Lauren Donnell	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Tarleton State University	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b> Aretha McJimson	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Nathalie Jones	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  As technology has become increasingly important in the global society (Colvin &amp; Bullock 2014) and within higher education; social work programs have an opportunity to employ innovative instructional methods through the use of social media platforms (Kilpeläinen, Pääkkönen, &amp; Sankala, 2011). This study examines the perceived attitudes of social work students toward the social media platform of Google applications through a means of collaboration, advocacy, and communication at the mezzo and macro levels. Taking into consideration the known limitations of social media (Williams, 2014) within higher education, the student researchers focus primarily on attitudinal differences between traditional and nontraditional students as well as the extent of effect of using social media as a primary component of the classroom learning experience. This study consists of a mixed methodology, using six pre-developed and three demographic questions; the sample size includes 75 participants that are currently enrolled in undergraduate social work courses. The study provides relevant information to social work educators and students that supports continuing to expand their knowledge of current innovative technological techniques within the classroom setting.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Perceptions Of A True Fan		<b>Presentation ID:</b> A113 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Natasha Eckelberry	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Commerce	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b> Gideon Mazambani, Jennifer Shaw and Stephen Reysen	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Stephen Reysen	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  In one study (N = 219), we examined the perception of the characteristics of a “true fan.” Participants rated a variety of items with respect to their perception of the extent that each characteristic was representative of a true fan (e.g., loyal, write fan mail, member of fan club, blog about fan interest). Exploratory principal components analysis showed that the characteristics a true fan loaded onto four factors: (1) participation in fan interest (e.g., member of fan club), (2) passionate commitment (e.g., committed, passionate), (3) knowledge and evangelism (e.g., know a great deal of information, try to get other friends to also like fan interest), and (4) willingness to sacrifice (e.g., give up work or relationships for fan interest, incur bodily harm). Factors two and three were rated higher in participants' perceptions of characteristics of a true fan. The results show that participation and sacrifice may be perceived as more extreme behaviors of a fan, and that a true fan is viewed as someone who is passionate and knowledgeable.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Cross Cultural Differences In Body Ideals		<b>Presentation ID:</b> A114 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Melissa Fix	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b> Maria L. Vela-Gude, Natalie Ceballos, and Reiko Graham	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Natalie Ceballos and Reiko Graham	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  This study examined body image in Non-Hispanic/Caucasian and Hispanic/Latina college-aged females. Self-</p>		

report measures of ideal and real body types were collected via the Figure Rating Scale (FRS), and restrained eating scores were obtained. Participants also rated color photos of women's torsos based on attractiveness, how ideal the body type was, and the degree to which they perceived the image as "overweight." Although FRS and REQ scores revealed similar levels of body dissatisfaction and dieting patterns between the two groups, differences emerged in ideal and real body FRS ratings. These results converged with those from the photo ratings and suggested that Non-Hispanic/Caucasian women preferred a thinner ideal and were less tolerant of heavier body types. Overall, results suggest equal levels of body dissatisfaction between the two populations yet different views of attractiveness, ideal body types, and the degree to which certain body types are overweight.

<b>Title:</b> Examining The Relationships Between Beginning Readers' Reading Habits And Performance On Multiple-Choice Questions Using Eye-Tracking Technology		<b>Presentation ID:</b> A115 – AN
<b>Author:</b> April Gonzalez	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Kingsville	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Brenda Hannon	
<p><b>Abstract</b>            Although recent advancements with eye tracking technology have led to an increase in the amount of eye tracking studies in adult readers, there are still few eye tracking studies with beginning readers. (Miller &amp; O'Donnell, 2013). This is a concern because 25% to 33% of beginning readers struggle to understand basic, age-appropriate material. In this study, we use eye tracking technology to analyze the eye movement patterns of beginning readers in grade 1 as they read short age-appropriate passages accompanied by titles and pictures. We then relate the varying reading patterns of beginning readers to their performance on accompanying multiple-choice questions in order to understand how their reading patterns influence their overall comprehension of the passages.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> GPA And Academic Performance Affected By Social Media, Devices, And Entertainment		<b>Presentation ID:</b> A116 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Jessica Guzman	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – San Antonio	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b> Nichelle Fuentes and Yadira Contreras	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Amy Bohmann	
<p><b>Abstract</b>            Being human is being social. We are constantly on our social media devices. We have access to the world in the palm of our hands. Due to the popularity of the social media and its easy access, economists and professors are questioning whether grades of students are being affected by how much time is being spent on certain social media sites (Stollak, Vandenberg, Burklund, &amp; Weiss, 2011).            We wanted to look at how GPA would be affected by time spent not only on devices but mostly through social media outlets, and taking into account personality traits. In this study we hypothesized that the greater the use of social media, the lower the students' GPA and academic performance, and the more social media use, the higher the extraversion and lower the emotional stability scores.            Participants were given a 30-minute online assessment. This survey included a Ten-Item Personality Inventory (TIPI), demographic questions, and self-created questions consisting of the time spent (in hours) on social media, on specified devices, and other types of entertainment. We also correlated the relationship between extraverted and neurotic personalities with GPA. In this analysis we also found no significant relationship for any of our hypotheses (i.e., Facebook use correlated with GPA: <math>r(65)=-.033</math>, <math>p&lt;.793</math>; Facebook use correlated with extraversion: <math>r(68)=-.062</math>, <math>p&lt;.616</math>.)            What we can conclude is that we shouldn't tell people to stop using social media due to bad grades, because according to our research there was no correlation found in reference to social media affecting grades</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Choosing To Enjoy: The Advantages Of Malleable Beliefs About Enjoyment		<b>Presentation ID:</b> A118 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Lauren Hernandez	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Steven Seidel	
<p><b>Abstract</b>          People who hold more malleable beliefs about various attributes such as intelligence (Dweck &amp; Leggett, 1988), relationships (Knee, 1998), emotion (Tamir, John, Srivastava, &amp; Gross, 2007), and even dieting (Burnette, 2010) benefit from an increase sense of self-control of such attributes. We reasoned that beliefs about enjoyment may range from fixed (something is either enjoyable or it is not) to malleable (anything can be enjoyed if you try hard enough). We further posited that people who hold malleable beliefs about enjoyment should feel more in control of their ability to enjoy life and relationships and therefore should experience greater happiness, self-esteem, and relationship satisfaction. Participants (n = 259) completed a measure of malleability of enjoyment (created for this study) along with measures of self-control, self-esteem, general happiness, and relationship satisfaction. Consistent with predictions, greater malleability of enjoyment was associated with reported self-control, self-esteem, happiness, and relationship satisfaction.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Malleable Beliefs About Enjoyment Predict Exercise Attitudes And Health Outcomes		<b>Presentation ID:</b> A117 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Maritza Hernandez	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Amy Houlihan	
<p><b>Abstract</b>          The goal of the current study was to expand the growing body of research on implicit beliefs (beliefs that specific attributes are either fixed or malleable) by examining the association between beliefs about enjoyment and physical health. 259 undergraduate students completed an online survey that assessed the malleability of their beliefs about enjoyment (e.g., beliefs about whether certain tasks are simply enjoyable or not vs. beliefs that anything can be made to be enjoyable), their exercise behavior (e.g., frequency and duration), and health outcomes (e.g., perceived fitness, frequency of symptoms). Correlational analyses revealed that participants with more malleable beliefs about enjoyment reported greater perceived fitness and perceived health. Furthermore, they were more likely to persist when exercise is difficult and more willing to try new forms of exercise; however, they did not report greater frequency or duration of their current exercise habits.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Using Eye-Tracking Technology To Examine Beginning Readers' Patterns On Multiple-Choice Questions		<b>Presentation ID:</b> A119 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Michelle Hernandez	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Kingsville	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Brenda Hannon	
<p><b>Abstract</b>          This research uses eye tracking technology to analyze the eye patterns of beginning readers as they complete multiple-choice questions about previously read age-appropriate passages. This research is important because it should provide insight about both the good and poor test-taking strategies that beginning readers use as they complete measures of reading. For example, do beginning readers read all the answer choices in each question? In this study, an eye tracker recorded beginning readers' eye movements as they read age-appropriate passages with accompanying titles and pictures and then answered three to five multiple-choice questions per passage. Subsequent analysis detailed the eye patterns of beginning readers as they answered the accompanying multiple-choice questions. These patterns were then related to beginning readers' performances on these multiple-choice questions.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> The Science Of Discourse: Recent Media Portrayals Of Race And Interactions With Police		<b>Presentation ID:</b> A120 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Sarah Malone	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Prairie View A&M University	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Camille Gibson	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  This study offers an examination of how the media attempt to influence public discourse on law enforcement in light of recent high profile news stories about law enforcement interactions in particular, with African American Youth. Media accounts available in the Houston, Texas area on television and in print are examined qualitatively to describe the perspectives and messages presented. The content of images and text data are coded for patterns and themes. The findings indicate possible directions to adjust media practices toward more objective news reporting.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Why Do We Believe? Locus Of Control As A Predictor Of Religious Belief		<b>Presentation ID:</b> B106 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Nathaniel Marino	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Kingsville	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Richard Miller	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  The purpose of this study was to examine individuals’ preferences for Bible verses that reflect either internal or external control as a function of religious affiliation and locus of control. Participants completed the Levenson IPC scale, indicated their religious affiliation, and rated the extent to which they agreed with 10 Bible verses (five internal and five external). The results found no relationship between measures of locus of control and preferences for internal vs. external Bible verses. However, preference for two external-control Bible verses was correlated with a belief in the impact of powerful others. Religious affiliation had no relationship with neither internal nor external Bible verses. However, those who affiliated with Protestantism scored lower on belief in powerful others compared to those affiliated with Catholicism and those with no religious affiliation.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> EEG And Behavioral Evidence Of Different Cognitive Processing Of Hedonic And Utilitarian Stimuli During Online Shopping		<b>Presentation ID:</b> B107 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Anthony Martinez	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Kingsville	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b> Dr. Dana Byrd	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Dana Byrd	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  With the increasing prevalence of online shopping, studies have found a behavioral distinction between the hedonic (enjoyable, experiential) and utilitarian (functional, practical) aspects of a product, but few have explored the brain processing behind this distinction. This study proposes to identify differences in brain wave and heart rate activity during an online shopping activity by looking at brainwave patterns through electroencephalography (EEG) and electrocardiography (EKG). Participants, college students aged 18-25 years, will be presented a series of images and reviews concerning various lamps high in hedonic or utilitarian value. Participants will be fitted with an EEG cap and EEG/EKG electrodes. They will engage in an online shopping simulation and asked to buy, not buy, or add a lamp to a wish list, based solely on the product image and solely on the product’s reviews. Their respective EEG/EKG data will be recorded via the psychology research software E-Prime and analyzed by researchers at a later time. This study hypothesizes that hedonic images and reviews will be processed more deeply, which is reflected in deeper EEG and EKG waveforms.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Campus Rape Prevention: Characteristics, Causes And Widespread Adoption		<b>Presentation ID:</b> B108 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Meghan Milecky	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Kingsville	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Daehoon Han	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  Over a decade of remarkable work has been established predominantly by the Division of Violence Prevention. Sexual violence astronomically represents a majority of the United States population infiltrating, 1 in 5 women and 1 in 71 men who have experienced rape in their lifetime. The Center for Disease Control solely defines sexual violence as any attempted or completed sexual act, sexual contact or non-contact sexual behavior in which the victim does not consent or is unable to consent or refuse. Grave consequences for these acts of violence provoke physical as well as mental health issues that potentially harm the well-being of the victim. The solitary course of action that DVP empowers is to prevent sexual violence, preceding its occurrence, while focusing primarily on the population holistically rather than individually. The public health approach to prevention stems from four interactive steps that include: (1) define the problem through surveillance (2) identify risk and protective factors (3) develop and evaluate prevention strategies, and (4) ensure widespread adoption of effective approaches. The inception of DVP’s widespread prevention aims to obstruct negative outcomes prior to occurrence to ensure reduced health consequences for the victims that acquire victimization. The magnitude of sexual violence can be understood completely by returning to the fundamental step of the public health approach: defining the problem at hand. DVP’s sole purpose remains to ameliorate sexual violence by strategically implementing the mantra of prevention. The desired ambition of spreading awareness entirely will remain the division’s highest priority.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Do Parents Pick More Than A Name? First Name Phonemes And Personality Traits		<b>Presentation ID:</b> B109 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Correy Miller	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Amy Houlihan	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  The purpose of this study was to explore possible connections between the phonemes in first names and personality characteristics. Participants (N = 50, 68% female, mean age = 23.4) completed an inventory assessing the Big Five personality traits. They were then video/audio recorded stating their first name. The phonemes comprising each name were identified using the International Phonetic Alphabet. T-tests were conducted to compare the personality traits of people whose names contained a certain phoneme vs. those whose names did not. People with the /n/ phoneme had lower scores on neuroticism (in particular, less depressive and immoderation traits) than people without this phoneme, and people with the /ə/ phoneme had higher scores on neuroticism (particularly higher anxiety and vulnerability traits) than people without that phoneme. Future studies should replicate the study with a larger sample size.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Insured Vs. Uninsured: Is There A Difference In Health Care Quality, Availability, And Health Outcomes?		<b>Presentation ID:</b> B110 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Bernardino Moreno	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b> Lauren Davila and Madyson Halford	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Professor Cathy Miller	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  A Patient’s health insurance status has been shown to have a significant impact on health care options and health outcomes. The impact of being uninsured has been associated with negative outcomes in availability, quality, and health status across ethnic and socioeconomic populations. Patients that are uninsured, either by choice or by lack</p>		

of resources, have increased reports of inadequate care or no access to care compared to populations that possess health insurance. A variety of research methods have been utilized to determine that insurance status affects many aspects of care including availability, quality of care, satisfaction with health care received, and health outcomes. Results support that being uninsured affects not only where the patients receive their care but also the quality of that care, satisfaction with the health care and providers, and health outcomes. As a result, patients with health insurance tend to have better health care resources, receive a higher quality of care, and have better health outcomes than those without health insurance.

<b>Title:</b> Does Hair Matter?		<b>Presentation ID:</b> B111 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Stacey Ogunrinade	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Steven Seidel	
<p><b>Abstract</b>            Long hair has been found to be an indicator of human health (Etcoff, 1999) and female attractiveness (Grammer, Fink, Juette, Ronzall, &amp; Thornhill, 2002). Evolutionary psychologists suggest that men favor female mates that possess greater reproductive capacity (Buss, 1989). We predicted that dominant men in society would prefer mates with longer hair. To explore this, we sampled 118 married professional male athletes in a variety of sports and assessed the length of their spouse’s hair. Consistent with our hypotheses, only 2 out of the 118 women had short hair. By comparison, Robbins and Robbins (2003) estimated that only 33% of women in the United States between 25-34 years of age have long hair. The results of this study suggest that dominant men prefer female mates with long hair.</p> <p>Grammer, K., Fink, B., Juette, A., Ronzal, G., &amp; Thornhill, R. (2002). Female faces and bodies: N-dimensional feature space and attractiveness. <i>Advances in visual cognition</i>, 1, 91-125.            Etcoff, N. (1999). <i>Survival of the prettiest. The Science of Beauty</i>. London: Little, Brown And Company.            Buss, D. M. (1989). Sex differences in human mate preferences: Evolutionary hypotheses tested in 37 cultures. <i>Behavioral and brain sciences</i>, 12(01), 1-14.            Robbins, C., &amp; Robbins, M. G. (2003). Scalp hair length. II. Estimating the percentages of adults in the USA and larger populations by hair length. <i>Journal of cosmetic science</i>, 54(4), 367-378.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> The Effects Of Excessive Work On Job Satisfaction In Academia		<b>Presentation ID:</b> B112 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Bailey Phillips	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Commerce	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Raymond Green	
<p><b>Abstract</b>            There are various theories concerning job satisfaction and one common theme between them is that job satisfaction is a multifaceted measure. Workload and work hours are both potential factors that would reasonably effect job satisfaction. In recent years, these factors of the job seem to be increasing for the average worker. The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of excessive work on job satisfaction for university employees. The hypothesis of this paper is that those who take part in the work domination lifestyle will be less satisfied with their jobs compared to those who maintain a good balance of work and personal life. An online survey was used to assess the amount of work done outside the workplace, perceptions of workload, and other factors that could influence job satisfaction. The study showed that for the university employees of TAMU-C, there was no significant relationship between workload and satisfaction. This result could be related to the finding that most participants reported going into their job that they were aware of the expectation of working beyond traditional working hours. The importance of this study is that it could influence management decisions on workload and hiring practices.</p>		



<b>Title:</b> The Effect Of Musical Complexity On The Perception Of Music		<b>Presentation ID:</b> B113 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Hector Ramirez	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Kingsville	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Greg Sanders	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  It has been established that music has deep psychological and perceptual effects on individuals. However, few studies have examined how different levels of musical complexity affect an individual’s perception of what is being heard. Results are currently being analyzed. The test population for this study consisted of 80 adults 18 years of age or older. Participants were randomly sampled. To test the effects of musical complexity on perception, participants listened to 1 of 8 versions of an original musical example. Each musical example was assigned to 10 out of the 80 participants at random by having participants draw a number from a jar. Each participant was assigned only 1 musical example. The musical examples directly relate to each other in harmonic and melodic content and differ from one another only in level of musical complexity. The participants were asked to complete a survey after hearing the assigned musical example. The survey asked the participants to rate certain descriptive qualities of the musical example heard by means of a Likert Scale. Due to the fact that there is little research in this area, there are 3 expected outcomes rather than 1. Answers will either show that A) participants perceived the musical examples similarly to those who heard the same example, and perceived it differently from those who heard a different example, B) everyone perceived the musical examples similarly, regardless of the example heard, or C) everyone perceived every musical example completely differently.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Respiratory Sinus Arrhythmia (RSA) Usage To Determine Differences In Mental Effort Between Overt And Covert Modes Of The Tower Of London Problem Solving Task		<b>Presentation ID:</b> B114 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Iris Rivera	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Kingsville	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Dana Byrd and Nadia Sherman	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  The Tower of London (TOL) task has been used to measure both pre-planning and problem solving abilities, both of which are key to cognitive processes needed to effectively perform on a daily basis. In this study we want to investigate whether or not an individual’s amplitude of physical fitness has an impact on both their cognitive effort as well as their Respiratory Sinus Arrhythmia (RSA), which is the variation of the heart rate while an individual performs a task that requires a higher level of cognitive processes. Our target population is college-aged students from Texas A&amp;M Kingsville University (TAMUK), participants will have their RSA recorded and analyzed while solving two different computerized interpretations of the TOL, and the first interpretation will involve the physical drag and drop motion of a computer mouse with three colored balls presented in the TOL. In particular, this interpretation is referred to as “covert”. Alternatively, the second interpretation of the TOL will be the individual’s optimal mental movement of the three colored balls that are presented in the TOL. Regarding this interpretation of the TOL, it is referred to as “overt”. These two interpretations of the TOL will be implicated with multiple difficulties that will require different forms of Executive Functions. The results are still in the stages of pilot testing, therefore results are still pending</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Measuring Millennial Purchases Of Immediate Consumables Through The Mobile Platform		<b>Presentation ID:</b> B115 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Zebulon Rollins	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> West Texas A&M University	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> L. Westermann and Dr. N. Gerlich	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  This study was constructed to understand the basic experiences consumers desire while accessing their mobile</p>		

applications, and what they expect while placing an order. Using Amazon’s Mechanical Turk, over 1,300 participants were recruited and asked questions regarding why they use mobile applications and what they seek from their mobile interactions. The research findings discovered what Millennials expect in mobile application experiences

<b>Title:</b> The Lived Experiences Of Hispanic Stroke Survivors And Stroke Caregivers		<b>Presentation ID:</b> B116 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Rosemary Sada	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University International	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b> Ilse A. Perez	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Marivic Torregosa	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  Background: Stroke is the leading cause of disability in the United States. Because of the abruptness of a stroke event, stroke survivors and caregivers struggle both physically and mentally on how cope with the impairments post stroke. Little is known about the lived experiences among stroke survivors and caregivers residing in underserved communities. Obtaining a greater understanding about their lived experiences could provide information towards to the development of evidence based interventions.  Aim: To explore the lived experiences of stroke survivors and caregivers.  Methods: Using an IRB approved interview guide, semi-structured interviews were conducted among a group of n = 13 stroke survivors and n = 10 caregivers. The interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim.  Results: Stroke survivors struggled with accepting the sudden memory and physical impairments, unwanted dependency on others, role change, financial difficulties, and grief. Having an optimistic outlook in life, willpower, support from caregivers and peers, and faith are some of the coping mechanisms utilized by stroke survivors. Caregivers experienced role strain/burden, difficulties in role transition, financial hardships, loneliness, and fear.  Conclusions: Our findings revealed the varying long term needs of stroke survivors and caregivers.  Recommendations to address these needs will be presented.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Detection Of Inaccurate Information In Semantic Illusions Using Eye-Tracking Technology		<b>Presentation ID:</b> B117 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Joseph Soza	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Kingsville	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b> Dylan Dimock	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Brenda Hannon	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  The acquisition of information is a crucial component of everyday life. The information that we receive from a multitude of sources is, however, often riddled with errors and inaccuracies. Past studies on learning and knowledge acquisition have ignored encounters with problematic information (Rapp &amp; Braasch, 2013). In response, this study provides insight into the detection of inaccurate information using state-of-the-art eye-tracking technology, a method that is rarely used in this form of research. With eye-tracking technology, we identified (a) specific text manipulations that cause readers to detect, or fail to detect, inaccurate information and (b) dissimilarities in reading behavior following the detection or non-detection of inaccurate information.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Cross System And Community Collaboration To Address Disproportionality And Disparities		<b>Presentation ID:</b> B118 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Jennifer Turney	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Tarleton State University	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Ebony L. Hall	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  In many states across the United States, children are disproportionately represented (National Council of Juvenile</p>		

and Family Court Judges, 2011) in child welfare, juvenile justice, and within educational institutions. Given the increased racial disproportionality, as children penetrate deeper into these systems, analyses also need to address racial/ethnic differences (Shaw, Kolivoski, & Farrell; 2015). This qualitative study examines secondary data from community and agency leadership working with children and families in a metropolitan area. The researcher examined and reviewed answers from four questions addressed to community leaders during a systems leader round table discussion. The questions focused on how to address disparities within systems and between communities. Discussions centered primarily on education, disparate influences, policy shifts, and expected obstacles may be presented in this shift and change for the future. Several statements from a four hour format were provided by leadership participants. The researcher was able to identify 204 codes and then placed the codes into 54 categories, which were collapsed into 3 themes. The results revealed three themes of how to address disparities within systems and between communities: emotional responses (37%; n=20), community support (30%) n=16), and change management (33%; n=18). The information provided from leadership participants is important because it involves both the community and systems working together. As social workers, the goal is human progress and the knowledge of disparity within agencies and communities informs early intervention to meet needs and prevent further systemic involvement for children and families.

<b>Title:</b> Little Red Riding Hood: Adolescence To Adulthood		<b>Presentation ID:</b> B119 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Michaela Wegman	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> West Texas A&M University	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Valerie Dennis	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  The Little Red Riding Hood is a story that has withstood time and many societal changes. The little girl in a red hood with whom many have fallen in love has changed over and over, reflecting the time period in which she was and is cultivated in. The danger that she faces in the dark woods, particularly the wolf not only threatens Little Red Riding Hood's way of life but is a reflection on the dangers of her womanhood. The wolf represents a new and impeding change in her life as an innocent child. In the traditional versions he threatens to forcibly take away her innocence as well as her virginity, while in the contemporary versions she uses her sexuality and manipulates him. From the traditional versions to the contemporary versions Little Red Riding Hood morphs from a little unprotected girl to an independent woman. This presentation will look at the time period's expectations of women as it reflects on the personality and description of Little Red Riding Hood's character as well as the wolf's role in her changes from girlhood to womanhood and how both of these characters are affected by the path they are set on.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Mcdonaldization In Texas Households		<b>Presentation ID:</b> B120 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Jacob Woolridge	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Tarleton State University	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Leslie Stanley-Stevens	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  Using data collected through a class project spanning three years and mimicking the methodology of Arnold et al. (2012) in Los Angeles, a study in Texas was conducted in which 66 families opened their homes and allowed video, survey data, and pictorial evidence to be collected. These data are used to determine if McDonaldization has spread from the public sphere into the private sphere by determining if the four factors of McDonaldization: predictability, calculability, efficiency, and control are present, and if so, in what ways they are represented. Ultimately, nearly half of the cases show every single factor that has been predicted to indicate McDonaldization, 12% of the cases show three of the four factors indicative of McDonaldization, and none of the households studied show no sign at all of McDonaldization, thus heavily supporting the hypothesis that McDonaldization has encroached into the private sphere. This phenomenon will be explained by using McDonaldization either as a rational means to pursue individualistic self-actualization as described through Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs or as a means by corporations to extend their own factor of control into the private sphere and thus influence</p>		

consumers. Finally, the fifth factor of McDonaldization, irrationality emerging from rationality, was examined with examples provided.

<b>Title:</b> Baby Boomers And Gender Role Trends		<b>Presentation ID:</b> C98 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Ashley Youngblood	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – San Antonio	<b>Student Level:</b> Undergraduate	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Vicky L. Elias	
<b>Abstract</b> Baby Boomers are the catalyst between a generation of traditional gender roles and a generation focused on gender equity. Boomers maintained the tradition of men marrying women a few years younger but embraced the idea of a dual-career marriage. This age difference grants women more time to further their careers after their husbands retire. Because these roles are reversed and we live in a highly gendered society, researching this unique family structure gives us valuable insight into how gender roles affect our identities, family relations, decision making, and everyday reality.  The preliminary data was obtained through a series of qualitative, unstructured interviews. Subjects were gathered using a snow ball methodology focused on Boomer couples in which the wife’s career is peaking as the husband reaches retirement. They were asked questions pertaining to relationship dynamics; decision making (e.g. financial and time decisions); nurturing and emotion work with spouse, parents, children and grandchildren; life, career and marital satisfaction; gender role attitudes; and perceived relationship changes.		

Master's

<b>Title:</b> Latinos Spirituality, Wellbeing And Meaning In Life		<b>Presentation ID:</b> D44 – LS
<b>Author:</b> Andrea Almaguer	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University International	<b>Student Level:</b> Master's	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Sara Castro-Olivo	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  Moreno and Johnston (2014) mention how, “Between 2000 and 2010, the fastest growing group in the United States was the Latino population”. Ethnic identity, cultural practices and familismo, are factors that need to be considered when considering Latinos. According to (Chavez, Korell 2013), these factors have indicated to have an effect in Latinos general wellbeing. A study by Campesino (2009), found that spirituality is an empirical factor to consider in the lives of young adults, as it may be a factor for high risky behaviors. A study conducted among Latino and non-Latino college students found that Latino college students tended to be more spiritually and religiously involved compared to Non-Latino College students. The purpose of this proposed study (thesis) is to examine the relationship between ethnic identity, cultural practices, familismo and the levels of spirituality in a sample of Latino college students. The second purpose of the study is to examine the extent to which spirituality influences wellbeing and meaning of life among Latino college students.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Bilingual Emotional Processing		<b>Presentation ID:</b> C99 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Wualú Altamira	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University International	<b>Student Level:</b> Master's	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Roberto R. Heredia and Dr. Anna B. Cieslicka	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  This presentation will discuss two studies addressing how bilinguals process different types of emotional/emotional-laden English-Spanish words (positive [kiss-beso] vs. neutral [tool-herramienta] vs. negative [rotten-podrido]) from a Dimensional approach by looking at the two major emotional dimensions of valence (unpleasant to pleasant) and arousal (calm to excited). Study 1 extends Redondo et al. (2007) Spanish norms to a bilingual population. A Rating task for valence and arousal was used in which participants rated how the different word types made them feel on a 1-9 scale (Unhappy: Calm= 1 to Happy: Excited= 9). The results obtained were correlated with the original study suggesting valence is a better predictor of emotion than arousal. In study 2, bilinguals participated in a Lexical decision task involving reaction time (RT) as an index of word processing, while completing Personality (NEO-FFI 3), Depression (BDI-II), and Anxiety (STAI ) measurements. A preliminary analysis revealed positive correlations between Neuroticism and the BDI-II (<math>r = .63, p &lt; .05</math>), and the STAI (<math>r = .64, p &lt; .05</math>), while the opposite pattern was true with Extraversion (<math>r = -.41, p &lt; .05</math>; <math>r = -.33, p &lt; .05</math>). Results are discussed in terms of cognitive psychology and applications for bilingual counseling.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Criminal Justice Graduate Student Experience In An Online Setting		<b>Presentation ID:</b> C100 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Carlos Alvarez	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University International	<b>Student Level:</b> Master's	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Kelly Frailing	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  This paper develops an understanding of the criminal justice graduate student experience in the online setting. We begin with an overview of the factors that have caused institutions to develop online graduate programs in criminal justice and continue by describing our own experiences with online education at the graduate level. We</p>		

conclude with findings from a survey of online criminal justice graduate students at our own university and what these findings, together with our experiences, indicate are useful implications for faculty and course developers to improve student engagement and ultimately, our learning.

<b>Title:</b> The Effects Of Grip Strength On Batted Ball Velocity In NCAA Division I Baseball & Softball Athletes		<b>Presentation ID:</b> C101 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Jillian Austin	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi	<b>Student Level:</b> Master’s	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Heather Webb and Dr. Mikaela Boham	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  PURPOSE: The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of grip strength on batted ball velocity in collegiate baseball and softball athletes. METHODS: Both baseball and softball players from the varsity teams at Texas A&amp;M University- Corpus Christi will be included in this study (ages 18 to 24). During the off-season the participants will be pre-tested to obtain the grip strength of both hands using a hand dynamometer; in the same week participants batted ball velocity will be obtained using a radar gun during batting practice with live coach pitching. At the end of the off-season, approximately two months of strength and conditioning training to improve overall strength including grip strength, both assessments will be repeated. Baseball and softball data will be compared separately. RESULTS: Pending data collection. CONCLUSIONS: Pending data collection. PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS: If positive results are found, this research may be used by coaches and strength trainers for both softball and baseball teams to modify training protocol. If grip strength is augmented hitting performance may improve, which may transfer to more hits and ultimately better team successes.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Factors Contributing To The Adjustment Of Southeast Asian International Students Attending A Predominantly Bicultural Border University		<b>Presentation ID:</b> C102 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Jonathan Briseno	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University International	<b>Student Level:</b> Master’s	
<b>Co-Authors:</b> Kristine Gonzalez and Dr. Elizabeth Terrazas-Carrillo	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Elizabeth Terrazas-Carrillo	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  The purpose of this study is to explore the impact of personality, acculturation, adaptation, and social support in Asian Indian international graduate students studying in a South Texas university. International students bring with them a vast range of knowledge and skills that adhere to many disciplines, which then contribute to the intellectual capital of their host country and add to the work force (Smith &amp; Khawaja, 2011). Oztorgut (2013) further states that while international students are sought after because of their diversity and financial contributions, not enough thought is given to factors impacting their persistence in graduate programs. There is limited research on the impact of these factors amongst Asian Indian students studying abroad, which may facilitate or inhibit this population of interest from adapting to their new environment while abroad. This study will include approximately 80 Asian Indian graduate students from Texas A&amp;M International University which will include the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K-10) (Kessler et al., 2002), Sociocultural Acculturation Scale (SCAS) (Ward &amp; Kennedy, 1999), Index of Sojourner Social Support (ISSS) (Ong &amp; Ward, 2005), Language Experience and Proficiency Questionnaire (LEAP-Q) (Marian, Blumenfeld, &amp; Kaushanskaya, 2007), and the Big Five Inventory (BFI) (John, 1991).</p>		

<b>Title:</b> The Feminine Quest For Unified Selfhood In John Webster's The Duchess Of Malfi		<b>Presentation ID:</b> C103 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Alexis Cisneros	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University International	<b>Student Level:</b> Master's	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Robert Haynes	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  John Webster artfully and poignantly explores the tensions that autonomous widows create in patriarchal society in what many consider to be his masterpiece, The Duchess of Malfi. For Webster's Duchess, self-determination inexorably leads to self-destruction, despite her emancipated status as a widow. Webster clearly situates her within the bounds of acceptable feminine behavior, coloring her as more of a tragic heroine and even a martyr than as a possibly monstrous woman. What leads to her violent demise is not her own flouting of social norms and mores, but her brothers' manipulation of the same for their own malicious purposes. This paper will explore how autonomous widows exposed patriarchal authority as inherently unstable, how violence was used as a means to restore women's bodies and property under patriarchal control, and how, in a society that sought to circumscribe their movements and their speech, even to regulate their thoughts, women faced the choice to either disassemble or to hazard their lives in the quest for unified selfhood.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Parental Divorce And Adjustment In College Students		<b>Presentation ID:</b> C104 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Breanna Connel	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University - Commerce	<b>Student Level:</b> Master's	
<b>Co-Authors:</b> Dr. DeMarquis Hayes and Dr. Maria Carlson	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. DeMarquis Hayes	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  Parental divorce can often have a negative impact on the children, adolescents, and emerging adults in the family unit. With the addition of changing transitions, such as college, parental divorce begins to create difficulties for those who do not have the social support they need to adapt. The purpose of this study was to examine the relation between parental divorce and adjustment in college students with the goal of identifying differences in students who come from intact and divorced families, differences in gender and differences based on the age the emerging adult was when their parents divorced. Overall, results indicated no significant differences as whole and specifically for gender on college adjustment for divorced or intact families. However, correlation analysis did indicate self-esteem was related to many of the variables of interest, including age of divorce. Specifically, students whose parents divorced later in life had higher levels of self-esteem compared to those who divorced when they were younger. Implications of the study will be discussed.  Keywords: parental divorce, emerging adults, adjustment, college students</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Supersition In Sports: Free Throw Success Rates After Pre-Performance Routines In Basketball		<b>Presentation ID:</b> C105 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Victoria Elia	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi	<b>Student Level:</b> Master's	
<b>Co-Authors:</b> Victoria Elia	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Don Melrose	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  PURPOSE: The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of consistent pre-performance routines on the free throw success rates in competitive basketball players. METHODS: An estimated thirty TAMUCC students (15 male, 15 female) including 14 varsity women's basketball players will participate in this study to discover how important pre-performance routines affect shot performance. The participants will perform free throws under a normal shooting conditions and restricted conditions. Normal conditions allow the participants to perform a free throw how they would in a game. Restricted conditions require the participants to perform free throws without moving the ball in their hands prior to the shot. Post-test SAI surveys will be taken by all participants to evaluate feelings of comfort, security, anxiety, and tension. Evaluation of shots made during each condition compared to</p>		

SAI survey responses will determine how pre-performance routines affect free throw success rates in basketball. RESULTS: Pending CONCLUSION: Pending results of data collection. PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS: Practical applications will depend on the results.

<b>Title:</b> Exploring Predictors Of Cultural Frame Switching On English-Spanish Bilingual's Personality		<b>Presentation ID:</b> C106 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Rebecka English	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University International	<b>Student Level:</b> Master's	
<b>Co-Authors:</b> Dr. Elizabeth Terrazas-Carrillo	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Elizabeth Terrazas-Carrillo	
<p><b>Abstract</b>            Given the current immigration trends, it has been estimated that by the year 2025, one in five Americans will be of Hispanic background (Santiago-Rivera, 2003; U.S. Census Bureau, 2001a). According to data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the Hispanic population grew from 22 million to 35 million from 1990 to 2000 (Santiago-Rivera, 2003; U.S. Census Bureau, 2001b). The percentage of immigrants of Hispanic background is growing at a fast pace. Moreover, about 13 million Hispanics are foreign-born (Santiago-Rivera, 2003). These immigrants have shown a strong pattern of loyalty to their language. In fact, about 28 million, or 80 percent of Latinos/Hispanics aged 5 and over and currently residing in the United States have reported speaking Spanish at home (U.S. Census Bureau, 2002). Recent studies have shown the context-dependent nature of cultural identity among immigrants, proposing that biculturals switch between their identities depending on the situational context (Hong &amp; Chiu, 2001; Hong et al., 2000; Markus &amp; Kitayama, 1998). The purpose of this study is to examine of the influence of culture on cognitive processes on personality expression. Research in this area may raise awareness among professionals working directly with bilingual populations in clinical assessment settings. Moreover, those in the counseling professions must be aware of cognitive processes potentially impacting assessment results and treatment plans for bilingual clients (Santiago-Rivera &amp; Altarriba, 2002).</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Media Representation Of The Deaf Community And Its Effect On Deaf Individuals		<b>Presentation ID:</b> C107 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Christa Glasgow	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> West Texas A&M University	<b>Student Level:</b> Master's	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Emily Kinsky	
<p><b>Abstract</b>            In-depth interviews and focus groups were used to see how members of the Deaf community feel about their community's portrayal in current media. The research revealed that Deaf individuals are at no more at risk than hearing individuals for self-esteem issues stemming from how they are portrayed on television. What they have to do, much like other minorities, is break through stereotypes that are reinforced by television. This sets up another issue of them being frustrated with the hearing world and having to prove what they are capable of doing.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Remarks The Game		<b>Presentation ID:</b> C108 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Isi Gonzalez	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Commerce	<b>Student Level:</b> Master's	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Virgil Scott	
<p><b>Abstract</b>            The Visual Communications class was challenged to identify a problem within the creative industry, while providing a design-centric solution. Following four weeks of brainstorming and ethnographic insights revealed an opportunity to assist clients and creative professionals in defining and articulating perceptions when working together.</p>		



Providing creative services in a commercial setting intensifies expectations from both parties. Aligning these expectations, as well as any biases, is a challenging task many creative professionals face. The impetus for the card game is an attempt to align expectations. By using metaphors with multiple-choice answers. The game provides guidance by creating open conversations.

The visually-oriented card game is enhanced by a printed user manual and website containing answer interpretations and modes of play. Game play beta-testing was found to benefit a wide range of users by promoting an environment of shared information that established a baseline for communication.

This innovative approach enhances the experience between clients and creative professionals, utilizes commonplace metaphors as a tool to address expectations by comparing the remarks in a non-threatening exchange. This process has potential to be applied to other fields or any situation where critical communication of values is essential.

<b>Title:</b> A Critique Of Speech Act Theory		<b>Presentation ID:</b> C109 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Elizabeth Grant	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi	<b>Student Level:</b> Master’s	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. David Gurney	
<b>Abstract</b> This research primarily examines critiques Speech Act Theory in regards to its application within computer mediated communication contexts. This research examines each level of action that Speech Act Theory proposes (locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary) and then applies and critiques each by examining the communication and lexicon of users of social media platforms. This research is an attempt to demonstrate the explanatory limits of Speech Act Theory in regards to actual communication behavior.		

<b>Title:</b> Social Inequality Between Maori And Pacific Islanders And Europeans In New Zealand		<b>Presentation ID:</b> C110 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Aaron Hawley	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Kingsville	<b>Student Level:</b> Master’s	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Nirmal Goswami	
<b>Abstract</b> Among the world's richest countries, New Zealand has one of the fastest growing rates of social inequality. With this widening gap in social inequality, ethnic inequality is also increasing between the Pākehā (European) majority and the minority that includes Māori and Pacific Islanders. This paper examines the social inequality that exists between Māori and Pacific people and people of European descent in New Zealand by analyzing indicators of inequality in six areas. The indicators examined measure outcomes in the areas of income, education, employment, health, housing, and the justice system. To analyze these issues, New Zealand national census data is examined, as well as scholarly and research journal literature.		

<b>Title:</b> Impact Of Global Competence And Its Effect On Students		<b>Presentation ID:</b> C111 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Sam Ijeh Jr	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Commerce	<b>Student Level:</b> Master’s	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Shonda Gibson	
<b>Abstract</b> Research on study abroad has reported a wide variety of positive outcomes. it has been reported that students who study abroad not only have higher levels of gloobal compitense but they are also much more marketable in the work place. In the current study (N=98) completed the Global Competence Aptitude Assessment (pre and post) studying abroad. Supporting the literature, results illustrate an increase in overall awareness (internal and		

external) after a study abroad experience

<b>Title:</b> Life Experience As A Moderator For The Weapons Priming Effect		<b>Presentation ID:</b> C112 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Alora Korb	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi	<b>Student Level:</b> Master’s	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Mark Hartlaub, Ph.D.	
<b>Abstract</b> The issue of gun control is a salient and current topic in the United States. The weapons priming effect proposes that guns act as priming agents, or situational cues, that correlate with increased aggression. However, recent literature demonstrated that the gun user’s life experience (e.g., knowledge or years of gun use) moderates the weapons effect; thus, gun owners with increased gun experience may not experience the previously universal gun-aggression link. An important limitation of previous research is the lack of focus on handguns specifically, and that is what this current study intends to address. Further, neither gun purpose nor target shapes have been studied in relation to the weapons effect. Participants in this study will be weapons-primed and tested for aggression levels through a word completion task. It is hypothesized that individuals with more handgun experience will show decreased levels of aggression. In addition, relationships between guns, target shapes, gun purpose and aggression will be explored. The results of this study can better inform gun owners, the general public, gun-affiliated organizations, and government officials about either the multifaceted dangers of handgun ownership or the great benefits of increasing gun knowledge, experience, and types of usage on decreasing aggressive acts.		

<b>Title:</b> Subjectivity In A.S. Byatt's Possession		<b>Presentation ID:</b> C113 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Cristina Meza	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University International	<b>Student Level:</b> Master’s	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Robert Haynes	
<b>Abstract</b> In Possession by A.S. Byatt, there are several forms of writing: letters, long extracts of poetry, journal entries, biographies and essays. Within the novel, each writer has the authority to use a form of writing to tell their part of the story from their own perspective and for their own motives. Readers are at the writers’ mercy and can only hope that writers will prove themselves reliable narrators. In her work, Byatt continually plays with the idea that everything is fiction: narrative, biography, history, and identity. Thus Byatt draws the reader’s attention to the status of each form of writing as a work of fiction in order to pose questions about the nature of historical investigation, the subjectivity of narrative, and the relationship between fiction and reality, and the possibility of objective truth. I am using Fredric Jameson's argument that there is always a political and social "subtext" underlying every work that reflects the writer's ideology as well as the ideology of the time period in which it was written; thus, nothing can be completely objective, because everything is influenced by its "political unconscious". For Jameson, literature provides a means to explore the Political Unconscious and a way to examine the ideological coping mechanisms of culture. I propose that Byatt reinforces Jameson's idea and exhorts readers to look at writing in a new way: not as objective but subjective and as a means for writers to create "new histories" - new stories- of the past.		

<b>Title:</b> Religious Tolerance, Social Interaction, And Satisfaction With University Experience		<b>Presentation ID:</b> C114 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Ida Mohebpour	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University-Commerce	<b>Student Level:</b> Master’s	
<b>Co-Authors:</b> Shonda Gibson, LaVelle Hendricks and Stephen Reysen	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Stephen Reysen	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  In one study (N = 1515), we examined university students’ perception of the university’s environment and satisfaction with their university experience. Students in their last semester before graduation completed measures regarding perception of the university environment as tolerant of religious beliefs, own degree of religiosity, perception of quality of interactions with other students, and satisfaction with their university experiences. A mediated moderation model showed that the interaction between religiosity (independent variable) and perception of religious tolerance (moderator) affected satisfaction with one’s college experience (outcome) through the quality of social interactions with other students (mediator). Together the results highlight the match between students’ beliefs with university environment to predict satisfaction in college.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> The Effect Of Tennis Racquet String Tension On Ball Velocity And Accuracy Of Tennis Serves Of Ncas Division I Male And Female Tennis Athletes		<b>Presentation ID:</b> A34 – AN
<b>Author:</b> Woncheol Noh	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi	<b>Student Level:</b> Master’s	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Randy Bonnette	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  PURPOSE: The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of the string tension on serve accuracy and velocity of NCAA Division I Tennis Athletes. METHODS: Approximately 16 tennis athletes (8 female, 8 male) from the TAMUCC women’s and men’s tennis team (age 18 to 24) will participate in this study. During the offseason in the fall participants will be tested to obtain the velocity of their serve as well as determining their accuracy. In a random fashion participants will be evaluated on their serve using racquets of two different string tensions (1 high, one low). Twenty serves of each athlete will be evaluated at one string tension, then after a short rest, tested again at the other tension. The two racquets are exactly the same other than the tension of the strings and the participants will not be told the tension is different during the testing. RESULTS: A two-way MANOVA with repeated measures to determine if there is a significant difference in the results. Results are pending data collection. CONCLUSIONS: Pending results of data collection. PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS: Depending upon the results, coaches and players may utilize this research and possibly modify the string tension of their racquets dependent upon individual player needs in an effort to improve serving performance.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Personality Traits And Substance Use		<b>Presentation ID:</b> D51 – LS
<b>Author:</b> Sara Nunez	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University International	<b>Student Level:</b> Master’s	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Roberto Heredia	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  The risk of substance-abuse is not applicable to the general population. Several factors may influence the risk of developing either alcohol or drug problems. There is no single factor that contributes to the development of substance use/abuse. However, numerous factors have been identified to cause substance abuse. Some of the risk factors that predict substance abuse and alcoholism is family history of substance use. Research shows that personality traits and substance use disorders are familial risk factors associated with the development of substance abuse or dependency. There is a general association of personality traits such as control, harm, alienation, and traits of negative emotionality and constraint. Presented evidence shows that certain heritable dispositions are associated with substance use. The Big five factors of personality traits demonstrates a steady</p>		

pattern of substance abuse and alcohol consumption. The Big Five traits such as Extraversion, Neuroticism, and Openness to experience, Conscientiousness, and Agreeableness play a vital role for Substance abuse disorder. Furthermore, there is a correlation between personality disorders and substance use/abuse.

<b>Title:</b> Cuento Therapy Como Estrategia Multicultural: Bilinguals And Their Expression Of Emotions		<b>Presentation ID:</b> D45 – LS
<b>Author:</b> Maria Partida	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University International	<b>Student Level:</b> Master’s	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> DR. Elizabeth Terrazas-Carrillo	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  The remarkable growth of the Latino population in the United States has promoted changes in the style of providing counseling because of the huge demographic transition there is no way to avoid such changes. At the same time plenty of individuals suffer certain level of stress. Factors such as economy, politics, war, and social media may be associated with this current issue. Although many individuals suffer from stress, Latinos’ mental health has been of an interest to many researchers including psychologists. This can be attributed to the life experiences of the Latino population as they have been characterized by a variety of elements including language, socioeconomic status, and discrimination in employment and educational areas. These factors have placed this group, particularly, in a high level of stress. Even though other factors such as socioeconomic status have a strong influence in generating stress, the language barrier of communication has always played a major role. Therefore, the author discuss the important role of emotions and language in bilingual clients during therapy session. To better specify, the purpose of this study is to examine Cuento Therapy as a multicultural strategy in bilingual clients and their expression of emotions while focusing on factors such as language and brain structure association, language’s structure, language and emotions, and language effects on behavioral decisions.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Online Mate Guarding: Number Of Offspring Is Associated With Physical Signals Of Possession		<b>Presentation ID:</b> D46 – LS
<b>Author:</b> Jorje Ramos	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> West Texas A&M University	<b>Student Level:</b> Master’s	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Jovana Vukovic	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  Previous research has investigated individual differences in the use of Mate Retention Tactics (MRTs) in non-online settings. In the current study however, we investigated the link between number of offspring and the use of some of the established MRTs online. A modified version of the Mate Retention Inventory Short-Form (Buss et al., 2008) was administered to participants. Results show a significant negative correlation between number of offspring and the use of Physical Signals of Possession. There was also a sex difference in the use of Physical Appearance Enhancement. We discuss possible explanations for our findings.</p> <p>key words: human mating, mate guarding, mate retention tactics, online, social media</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Further Examination Of The Factor Structure And Validity Of The Identification With All Humanity Scale		<b>Presentation ID:</b> D47 – LS
<b>Author:</b> Adam Ray	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Commerce	<b>Student Level:</b> Master’s	
<b>Co-Authors:</b> Stephen Reysen and Justin Hackett	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Stephen Reysen	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  In three separate samples (N = 886), we examine the factor structure and validity of the identification with all humanity scale. Although the measure was originally proposed to contain a single factor, the results of the present studies showed two factors. The first factor contains items reflecting behaviors and feelings suggested by Adler</p>		

and Maslow (e.g., helping, responsibility, loyalty). The second factor contains items previously used to assess ingroup identification from a social identity perspective. Regression analyses showed that the first factor (Adler/Maslow) is strongly influencing the associations between the identification with all humanity scale and prosocial values. The results highlight the distinction between theoretical perspectives from which ingroup identification measures are conceptualized.

<b>Title:</b> The Relation Between Hispanic Cultural Factors And Attitudes Toward Drugs		<b>Presentation ID:</b> D48 – LS
<b>Author:</b> Diana Vaquera	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University International	<b>Student Level:</b> Master’s	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Sara Castro-Olivo	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  Texas is one of the states in the country with the highest percentage of Hispanics in its population, Laredo, a city located in the south border of Texas, is a city with a very homogeneous population, 95 percent of the population is categorized as Hispanic (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010). Studies suggest that in the United States exist several health disparities and evidence shows how cultural adjustment may interfere in those health disparities (Schwartz, Rosiers, Huang &amp; Unger, 2011). Bicultural Identity, Bicultural Stress, Cultural Practices, Religion, Familismo, and Discrimination will be examined in this population to find its relation with Substance (Drugs and Alcohol) Use Intentions and Substance Use. There is a lack of research on border cities but, according to previous research related to the Hispanic population the hypothesis for this study is that for Latino students in Laredo, high scores in Bicultural Identity, Cultural Practices, and Familismo will be negatively correlated with substance use and intentions.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> The Effect Of Foot Placement On The Jump Shot Accuracy Of Ncaa Division I Basketball Players		<b>Presentation ID:</b> D49 – LS
<b>Author:</b> Christopher Williams	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi	<b>Student Level:</b> Master’s	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> F. Spaniol, R. Bonnette and L. Webster	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  PURPOSE: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of foot placement on the jump shot accuracy of college basketball players. METHODS: Eleven female NCAA Division I basketball players (mean ± SD: age = 19.27 ± 1.35 years; height = 174.80 ± 11.79 cm; body mass = 69.85 ± 22.99 kg, body mass index = 22.86 ± 5.93 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) participated in the study to determine the influence foot placement prior to shooting has on jump shot accuracy. Players were separated into well matched groups in terms of playing position during observations. Three trails (totaling 30 shot attempts) of the two point shooting protocol (2 PTSP) were used to measure shooting accuracy. Cumulative shooting percentages of each of the three respective foot placements (forward – in a dominant staggered stance, even – in a neutral parallel stance, or behind – in a cross-dominant staggered stance) were calculated for all trials of the shooting test protocol.  RESULTS: Pending: A one-way analysis of variance (One-Way ANOVA) with significance determined at the .05 probability level (p &lt; .05) will compare the differences in results.  CONCLUSION: Pending analysis of results.  PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS: Practical applications will depend on the results.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> The Political Trajectory Of Simon Bolivar From Liberator To Tyrant		<b>Presentation ID:</b> D50 – LS
<b>Author:</b> Lorena Zapata	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University International	<b>Student Level:</b> Master’s	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Alia Paroo and Aaron Olivas	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  Simon Bolivar is an intriguing character in history. Bolivar's political trajectory takes the reader on a journey of liberation to one of mystery and downfalls. Bolivar's life has to be one of the most interesting lives someone could live. He was an elite child that hung out with poor children in the streets of Venezuela. He intermingled with individuals that he was not supposed to be around, and he grew up as a rebel child without discipline. Undoubtedly, scholars name Bolivar the liberator of Latin America; however, there are instances in which the power that was granted to Bolivar by the people was taken advantage of by him in a certain point on his political course. Bolivar may have started as a political idealist, which is reflected in his writings, with intentions to liberate Latin America, but as time progressed, he became self-interested, which his writings also suggest, which led to Latin Americans disliking his thirst for power. This thirst led to statutes such as naming himself president for life. Statements like the one above, reflected tyranny and disseminated an aura of dictatorship. The question is, however, was he really a tyrant?</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Criminalizing Immigration		<b>Presentation ID:</b> D52 – LS
<b>Author:</b> Elvia Zavala	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Central Texas	<b>Student Level:</b> Master’s	
<b>Co-Authors:</b> Elvia Zavala	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Judith Warner	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  Immigration policies seem to be constantly changing and they tend to be a controversial topic among society and government due to the fact that these changes have an impact not only on undocumented immigrants, although the U.S population in general. The implementation of immigration policies has lost its main goal because how these changes are affecting the legal and illegal population at the same time. The constant focus on decreasing immigration seems to be dividing families of U.S citizens, which affects individuals in the economic and social aspects because of their lack of support obtained by both parents due to deportation or denied documentation given to these individuals. A modification of the immigration system should be done before even trying to modify anti-immigration policies that seem to be separating and hurting families, rather than providing unity for the U.S population.</p>		

## Doctoral

<b>Title:</b> Giving Effective Corrective Feedback In The L2 Classroom: The Duchenne Display		<b>Presentation ID:</b> D53 – LS
<b>Author:</b> Hilal Ergul	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Commerce	<b>Student Level:</b> Doctoral	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Lucy Pickering	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  This ongoing pilot study investigates the role of genuine smiling in corrective feedback by the teacher in the second or foreign language (L2) classroom. Psychological research has shown that felt smiles (i.e. Duchenne smiles, Ekman, 1989) are more likely to engender positive emotions in the interlocutors (Surakka &amp; Hietanen, 1998; Papa &amp; Bonanno, 2008) which can reduce the negativity associated with receiving corrective feedback, or having made a mistake. Data consist of video recordings of an English as a Foreign Language teacher teaching English to adult learners in a 3-hour class at a private language institution in Turkey. The data were transcribed and the instances of corrective feedback were highlighted. The teacher’s facial expressions while giving the feedback were coded using the Facial Action Coding System (FACS) and the effectiveness of the feedback was operationalized in terms of whether it results in immediate student repair of the mistake. Preliminary results have indicated that even though the teacher does not smile frequently while he is giving feedback, the uptake (i.e. student repair) is higher when he does smile with the Duchenne Display, which is the action units 6 and 12 combined according to FACS. Another interesting finding was that there was no instance of the teacher displaying an ungenue smile.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> An Investigation Of The Relationship Of Leadership And Managerial Styles With Job Satisfaction Of Higher Education Faculty		<b>Presentation ID:</b> D54 – LS
<b>Author:</b> Karley Goen	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Tarleton State University	<b>Student Level:</b> Doctoral	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Dr. Lesley Leach	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  The focus of this study was to identify which managerial style(s) and leadership style(s) are most effective in fostering collegiate faculty job satisfaction. This dissertation describes a study of 25 collegiate departments within a university that explored the relationship between department chairs’ leadership and managerial styles and faculty job satisfaction. The leadership and managerial styles of department chairs as perceived by faculty was measured using a five-point, Likert type questionnaire entitled “Faculty Questionnaire: Motivational Language Scale.” Research has suggested that strong department chair-faculty relationships promote trust and respect, which has been shown to contribute to universities’ success. With trust and respect in the department, a university’s culture and norms can become efficient, thriving, and competitive, and lead the ranks in today’s most admired colleges and universities. Results indicated that the Task Master managerial style variable shared the greatest relationship with faculty job satisfaction <math>r^2 = .83</math>. Results indicated that the Democratic leadership style variable shared the greatest relationship with faculty job satisfaction <math>r^2 = .83</math> owing to the complexity of managerial and leadership styles under various contexts and situations.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> The Pronunciation Of English By Southern Chinese Speakers		<b>Presentation ID:</b> D55 – LS
<b>Author:</b> Meichan Huang	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Commerce	<b>Student Level:</b> Doctoral	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Lucy Pickering	
<p><b>Abstract</b>  Pronunciation is a crucial component in achieving intelligibility and effective communication. A better</p>		

understanding of Chinese speakers' pronunciation will not only benefit speakers who are involved in the communication with Chinese speakers, but also help teachers in Chinese EFL classrooms make better pedagogical decisions in terms of pronunciation teaching. Previous studies on Chinese speakers' English pronunciation have been conducted mostly with Mandarin Chinese speakers from the North and Central China (Deterding, 2005, 2006; Qian, 2011) and Southern speakers were not included in these studies (Deterding, 2006). To gain an understanding of the pronunciation features of English by southern Chinese speakers, I collected audio data from three university students from a southern province – Guangxi, reading the passage “The boy who cried wolf” and participating in a 3-minute interview. The preliminary results revealed that, although these southern speakers' pronunciation features are largely similar to speakers from other parts of China, they have some features that are unique in their speech, namely: incorrect lexical stress, omission of final stops, absence of the distinction between long vowels and short vowels, [ʃ] as [s], [v] as [f], and [s] as [k]. This paper also discusses the pedagogical applications of the preliminary results to the EFL classrooms in Southern China.

<b>Title:</b> A Step In The Write Direction: A Persuasive Writing Intervention To Support Students With Emotional And Behavioral Disorders		<b>Presentation ID:</b> D56 – LS
<b>Author:</b> Nelly Shora	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University – Commerce	<b>Student Level:</b> Doctoral	
<b>Co-Authors:</b>	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Brittany Hott	
<p><b>Abstract</b>          Difficulty organizing thoughts and ideas is indicative of students with emotional and behavioral disorders (EBD), which makes writing a challenge. Self-Regulated Strategy Development (SRSD) strategies are a common, effective intervention to support students with EBD. This study evaluated the effects of an SRSD writing intervention, POW + TREE, on the academic and behavioral performance of three elementary school students with EBD. Results indicate that each participant improved the quality of their writing and total number of words and sentences written. This study adds to the evidence base suggesting that SRSD interventions are a viable option for students with emotional and behavioral disorders. Implications for practice and future research directions are reported.</p>		

<b>Title:</b> Interaction Of Socio-Structural Characteristics To Predict Roma's Desire To Challenge Low Status Position		<b>Presentation ID:</b> D57 – LS
<b>Author:</b> Andrea Slobodnikova	<b>Discipline:</b> Social Sciences (Humanities)	
<b>Campus:</b> Texas A&M University - Commerce	<b>Student Level:</b> Doctoral	
<b>Co-Authors:</b> Stephen Reysen Texas A&M University-Commerce and Iva Katzarska-Miller Transylvania University	<b>Mentor(s):</b> Stephen Reysen, Texas A&M University-Commerce	
<p><b>Abstract</b>          Social identity theory predicts that members of a low status group will challenge a high status group when group boundaries are impermeable and the status differential is perceived as unstable and illegitimate. We examined the interaction of socio-structural variables predicting Roma's endorsement for collective action to challenge discrimination. Roma (N = 151) from Slovakia rated their perception of the intergroup context and desire for Roma to join together to compete with the high status non-Roma majority. The results showed the socio-structural variables (permeability, stability, legitimacy) interacted such that Roma who perceived group boundaries as impermeable and status difference as unstable and illegitimate expressed the highest desire for Roma to come together and fight discrimination from non-Roma. The results highlight both the usefulness of a social identity perspective for understanding resistance to discrimination and perceived context for collective action.</p>		