

ABSTRACTS

SECTION V. SOCIAL SCIENCE

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Paper Session
Thursday Morning 10:00 AM – 12:00 Noon
KCC Room E
Susan D. Herring, Presiding

1. 10:00 AM ADDICTION'S PERSONAL AND SOCIETAL COSTS. *Susan Herring* and Bryan Kennedy, Athens State University. It is difficult for many people to understand the hold that addiction has on the alcohol or drug user. A Jungian analysis demonstrates that the ego of an addict is overcome and the individual becomes completely subjugated to the addiction. This paper focuses on current research on the effects of addiction on society and the individual. The results of a short survey are discussed, illustrating the depth of public awareness of addiction and the prevalence of personal knowledge of individuals who died due to substance abuse. Suggestions to help those dealing with addicts in the workplace are provided.
2. 10:20 AM LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF HARSH CHILDHOOD ENVIRONMENT ON THE MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS. *Thomas Pieplow*, Bryan Kennedy, and Susan Herring, Athens State University. Members of the mental health profession have long recognized and researched the devastating effect of stress on humans and well as members of the animal kingdom. This research has provided a large body of worthwhile information that has been utilized in stress management efforts. This paper explores some of this research and focuses primary attention on the impact of a harsh early social and familial environment on the mental and physical health of children, and its continuation into adulthood and throughout the individual's life span.
3. 10:40 AM MULTIGENERATIONAL WORKPLACES. *Beverly J. Myers*, Stillman College. Many workplaces have employees from multiple generations. The primary aim of this presentation is to identify some significant differences in the five generations currently in the workforce. A secondary aim is to explore new ways for educators and employers to modify teaching approaches to improve collaboration and communication among the five generations of workers. Studies have shown each generation has varying ideas, values and experiences that impact collaboration and communication at work. Each generation has its own style of communicating; therefore, all workers must learn these differences to work effectively with their colleagues. Every worker in an organization must recognize the different characteristics of each generation, especially how each generation perceives and performs work, in order to collaborate and communicate effectively at work. Collaboration and open sharing of information create work cultures that encourage innovation, provide unrestricted access to work information, and support workers feeling their ideas and skills are

valued, which in turn leads to improved commitment and loyalty to coworkers and the organization as a whole.

4. 11:00 AM HIKING FEARS SCALE: SCALE VALIDATION STUDY. *Richard Hudiburg, Evelyn Swinney, Claire Martin, Sierra Hill, Madelyne Barnard, Micaela Rabl, and Larry Bates, University of North Alabama.* The purpose of this study was to establish preliminary construct validity for the Hiking Fears Scale that Hudiburg et al. (2015) developed to measure fears that hikers might experience while hiking in nature. The content of the scale's items was expanded from those investigated by Cobel et al. (2003) concerning fears of hiking alone for females. The scale's preliminary internal consistency reliability (Cronbach's alpha = .94) and factorial structure (two factors were identified: natural elements fears and performance issues fears) were reported by Schiavone et al. (2016). The accepted procedures for developing a measurement instrument is to establish construct validity through evidence of convergence and discriminant validity. For this purpose, the questionnaire used in the study included demographic information of participants, the Hiking Fears Scale and the Fear Schedule II (Greer, 1965) a potential convergent measure of general fear. Additionally, the questionnaire included two domain subscales from the Big Five 2 personality scale (Soto & John, 2017). One domain subscale used for discriminant validation was Openness to experience and the second domain subscale used for convergent validation was Negative emotionality. A sample of 290 hiker/backpackers participants responded to the questionnaire at either of two field research locations where hikers/backpackers gather. One location was in northern Georgia and the second one was in southern Virginia. There was preliminary evidence of construct validity for the Hiking Fears Scale based on correlation analyses. There was discussion of the use of the Hiking Fears Scale and proposals for future research.
5. 11:20 AM PRICE/COST ANALYSIS AND NEGOTIATION STRATEGY: WHAT ROLE DOES THIS PLAY IN THE ACQUISITION AND CONTRACT MANAGEMENT FIELD? *Charles Roberts, Bryan Kennedy, and Susan Herring, Athens State University.* The intent of this research is to briefly describe issues within the field of contract management associated with price and cost analysis as well as negotiation strategy. This case study was designed to explore potential issues associated with price and cost analysis as well as negotiation strategy, and to produce potential recommendations for solutions to the potential issues within the field of contract management. The results and recommendations for the specified issues will be contained within this case study. Issues pertaining to training, technology, regulations, and education will be seen, and these issues will factor into the efficiency of price and cost analysis as well as negotiation strategy.

SECTION V. SOCIAL SCIENCE
Poster Session
Thursday Afternoon
KCC Atrium and Ballroom Foyer
Authors Set-up: Begins at 7:30 AM
Authors Present: 1:00-3:00 PM; Viewing and Judging
Susan D. Herring, Presiding

6. **u A SUMMARY OF AVAILABLE DATA ON CHILD ABUSE FOR THE NATION, ALABAMA, AND PIKE COUNTY. *Courtney Batchelor* and Christopher Bradley, Troy University. This poster presents information concerning national data on child abuse as reported in 2016 by the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System, or NCANDS. The poster also includes a summary of data for the state of Alabama for 2016 and data collected for Pike County from the years 2012 to 2017. Trends in child abuse and neglect are discussed, with specific focus on trends in the state of Alabama and Pike County in Alabama.
7. **g COMPLEX RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN HEART RATE VARIABILITY, ANXIETY, AND COGNITIVE INTRA-INDIVIDUAL VARIABILITY. *Claire Demming*, Melissa Myers, Benjamin Hill, and John Shelley-Tremblay, University of South Alabama. Heart Rate Variability (HRV) can be defined as the difference between consecutive instantaneous beat intervals (RR) (Dimitriev, et al., 2016). Hansen et al., noted that subjects with high HRV performed better on tasks involving executive function and working memory. In experiments using milder psychological stressors there is an increase in HR and decreases in HRV (Cohen, H., et al., 2000). This study looks to expand on previous findings that HRV is related to cognitive demand (Luft, et al., 2009) by looking at an experimental condition that incorporates social stress. Participants consisted of 62 adults, ranging from 18-40. Participants completed the CNS Vital Signs (CNSVS) first. They were then attached to the BIOPAC MP30 system which measured their continuous HR. Participants relaxed for 5 minutes as a baseline. They were then asked to plan a speech to perform. The speech planning, used to induce short-term stress, lasted 10 minutes. Using the BIOPAC Student Software 4.1, a spectral band power analysis was performed on both conditions. Three power bands were examined: low frequency (LF), high frequency (HF), and very high frequency (VHF) as indexes of HRV. Those power bands were correlated, using Pearson's *r*, to the cognitive measures of Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status and CNSVS. Results indicate a significant, negative correlation between the HF, and VHF Components of the HRV and the reaction time for correct trials on the CNSVS POET task. Anxiety, as indexed by the STAI, correlated positively with errors on CNSVS RT tasks as well. These analyses could potentially have neuropsychological and cardiac health implications.
8. **g THE BRAIN IN LOVE: SELF-DIFFERENTIATION IN ASSOCIATION WITH RELATIONSHIP QUALITY. *Reagan Thomas*, Jack Shelley-Tremblay, and Harvey Joanning, University of South Alabama. Bowenian Theory states that behavior in families is like one "emotional unit" & one member's emotions affect the whole group.

Evolutionary theory suggests that due to this emotional connection, families were better able to support one another. However, when anxiety increases, emotional interactions become more stressful (Kerr, 2000). Bowen's theory has demonstrated a verifiable change in marital and family therapy, yet some couples are unresponsive to treatment regardless of using Bowen's approach. These couples have become habituated to conflict and thus are conditioned to a hyper-aroused state (Joanning). The long-term effects of this causes couple's to use maladaptive communication, creating less satisfaction in the relationship. This version of the Brain in Love study is an online survey only format. Individual participants are USA undergraduate students enrolled in a psychology course. Individuals qualify to participate if they have been in a relationship for at least 6 months. Participants are recruited and sign-up using USA SONA online. They'll be redirected to Qualtrics to complete all self-report measures. Data will be analyzed using SPSS and Microsoft Excel. Participants are given course credit for participation. Currently, there are n=96 respondents, researchers hope to reach n=150 before the data is analyzed. This study seeks to determine how qualities of differentiation impact anxiety levels and relationship adjustment. Investigators would also like to examine the effect of personality and self-esteem on differentiation. Results can help practitioners determine how to prevent conflict habituation so that couples will respond to treatment.

9. **NONDIRECTIVE PLAY THERAPY FOR CHILDREN WHO EXPERIENCE ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES.** *Beverly Myers* and Sandra Jemison, Stillman College. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are early traumatic events that lead to negative mental and physical health outcomes. In 2016, one in four American children suffered from emotional, physical, or sexual abuse and/or emotional and physical neglect. Many of these children experienced household dysfunction, including exposure to divorce, substance use, mental illness, domestic violence, and the incarceration of relatives. Studies show children who experience early trauma are at increased risk for being arrested as juveniles, becoming teen parents, and dropping-out of high school. They are at increased risk of smoking, alcoholism, drug abuse, and engaging in high-risk sexual behaviors as teenagers and young adults (CDC, 2018). Nondirective play therapy can offer children who experience abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction a safe way to express and work through unconscious conflict, which in turn, may lead to improved mental and physical health outcomes and an improved quality of life. Nondirective play therapy is based on the belief that children have the internal drive to achieve wellness and they are capable of directing their own process of healing.
10. **COMMUNICATION AND COLLABORATION IN A MULTIGENERATIONAL WORKFORCE.** *Beverly Myers*, Stillman College. The primary aim of this presentation is to identify some significant differences in the five generations that currently make-up the modern workplace. A secondary aim is to explore ways to improve oral communication and collaboration among the five generations. According to the American Hospital Association (2014), the five generations that make-up the current workplace are the Traditionalists or Silent Generation born in 1945 or earlier, Baby Boomers born between 1946 and 1964, Generation X born between 1965 and 1976, Generation Y or Millennials born between 1977 and 1995, and Generation Z or Centennials born in 1996 or later. Studies show each generation has varying ideas, values and experiences that impact oral communication and collaboration in the workplace. Each generation has its own preferred style of communicating, therefore, all workers must learn these differences

to work effectively with their colleagues. Workers must recognize the different characteristics of each generation, especially how each generation perceives and performs work, in order to communicate effectively and work in teams to get the job done. Effective oral communication, collaboration and open sharing of information create work cultures that encourage innovation and support workers feeling their ideas and skills are valued, which in turn, leads to increased commitment and loyalty to one's coworkers and to the organization as a whole.

****u or **g** Denotes presentation entered in student competition as an undergraduate or graduate student, respectively.