



SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Student Research Event

FEBRUARY 11, 2022

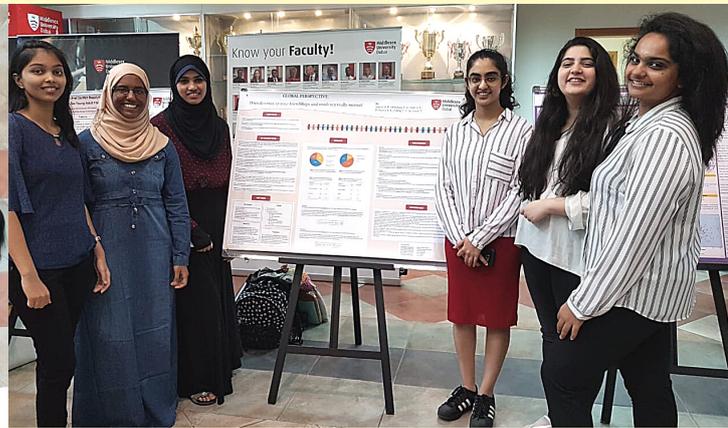
Presenting Research Capsules

The Social Psychology Student Research Event brings students from the Psychology Department presenting their group research projects in the form of an academic poster. After a keynote presentation from Dr Adam P. Natoli, we will run four parallel sessions where each group will present their research for 8 minutes. Attendees are encouraged to write their questions in the chat. The session chair will ask one of these questions, to which the group members will have to answer in 2-3 minutes.

Friday, February 11, 2021,

10 AM - 12:30 PM

via MS Teams



ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Members: Social Psychology Research Lab

Dr Nishtha Lamba
Dr Anita Kashi
Ms Olga Khokhlova
Ms Archana Raghavan
Ms Hafseena Bint Ashraf

COLLABORATORS

Academics at:

University of Oxford, Ethics, and Society
Sam Houston State University
Monk Prayogshala Research Institute
Anglia Ruskin University

Overview

106 Presenters
18 Research Projects
4 Tracks
4 Sessions



TRACKS

1. Body Image and Nature
2. Faulty Memory for Other-Ethnicity Faces
3. Associations between Personality and Eating Behaviors and Motivations
4. Mechanisms of prosociality in the dark triad

SESSION 1

1. Group 01. Track 01.
2. Group 04. Track 02.
3. Group 05. Track 04.
4. Group 08. Track 03.
5. Group 10. Track 01.

SESSION 2

1. Group 02. Track 01.
2. Group 06. Track 02.
3. Group 11. Track 03.
4. Group 12. Track 04.
5. Group 14. Track 03.

SESSION 3

1. Group 03. Track 01.
2. Group 07. Track 02.
3. Group 15. Track 03.
4. Group 16. Track 04.

SESSION 4

1. Group 09. Track 02.
2. Group 13. Track 01.
3. Group 17. Track 04.
4. Group 18. Track 03.

PROJECT SUPERVISORS

Dr Nishtha Lamba
Ms Olga Khokhlova
Ms Aditi Bhatia

Programme

OPENING ADDRESS & KEYNOTE

10:00 – 10:40

[Web Link](#)

MOVE INTO YOUR RESPECTIVE SESSIONS

10:40 – 10:50

The web links provided below will take you to your allotted sessions.

PARALLEL SESSIONS

10:50 – 12:10

Session 1: [Web Link](#)

Session 2: [Web Link](#)

Session 3: [Web Link](#)

Session 4: [Web Link](#)

CLOSING CEREMONY

12:10 – 12:30

[Web Link](#)



Keynote Presentation



Presented by

Adam P. Natoli, Ph.D., Ronald E. McNair Scholar,
Department of Psychology & Philosophy,
Sam Houston State University

A Multi-National Evaluation of the Measurement Invariance of the Level of Personality Functioning Scale – Brief Form 2.0: Comparison Across Seven Countries

Personality disorder classification systems have refined their diagnostic frameworks to introduce a dimensional perspective, a shift that can be seen in the chapter on personality disorders and related traits in ICD-11 and in the DSM-5's Alternative Model for Personality Disorders. The DSM-5's Level of Personality Functioning Scale (LPFS) was introduced as a dimensional rating of impairments in self-and interpersonal functioning (collectively, personality functioning), and the LPFS – Brief Form (LPFS-BF) was the first corresponding self-report. The updated LPFS-BF 2.0 has been translated into several languages and international research supports many of the instrument's psychometric properties; however, its measurement invariance has only been evaluated across a few countries. This study expands previous research as an introductory step toward the global evaluation of the LPFS-BF 2.0's measurement invariance. Archival data (N = 5,618, 57% female) from seven countries (Canada, Chile, Denmark, Germany, Italy, the United Arab Emirates, and the United States of America) were used for this study. Participants were recruited from both community and student populations. After confirming adequate model fit separately in our community and student samples, we evaluated a series of increasingly stringent model comparisons to test three aspects of measurement invariance (configural, metric, scalar) and then examined latent mean differences across countries. Full scalar invariance was supported in the community sample and partial scalar invariance was supported in the student sample. Evaluation of latent mean differences revealed multiple significant differences. Overall, the LPFS-BF 2.0 appears to assess self- and interpersonal functioning impairment similarly in each of the included countries.

After briefly reviewing the literature, Dr Natoli will explain the research method and statistical analyses used in this study in simple terms. He will then discuss the findings through the lenses of the cultures from which participants were recruited, as well as in the context of alternative explanations. Limitations, plans for future research, and implications for both research and clinical practice will also be offered.

Abstracts

SESSION 1

GROUP 1. TRACK 01

Session Chair: *Session Time:*
Dr Nishtha Lamba 10:40-10:50 AM

Is Nature Exposure Connected to Self-compassion?

Hannah D. White, Haarini S., Rima H., Sofia S.,
Safiya M., Zaeemah K.

ABSTRACT

Nature and self-compassion have been two distinct terms that have been found to have a relation in recent studies. Self-compassion can be viewed as a process where one develops positive views about oneself. This study aims to find if there is a link between self-compassion and nature exposure (the measure of how much time one is exposed to the natural environment) and between self-compassion and Nature connectedness (the degree to which people consider nature to be a part of their identity).

The research was carried out by a correlational analysis with 260 participants (N = 260) above the age of 18 through voluntary participation. The comparison between the variables was researched using cross-sectional and experimental design.

The first hypothesis predicted a link between self-compassion and nature exposure, the second hypothesis expected a link between self-compassion and nature connectedness, and the third hypothesis assumed that with an increase in age there is increased self-compassion.

There was no significant difference between self-compassion and nature exposure, also no significant difference was found between self-compassion and nature connectedness however the results agreed with the third hypothesis.

Finding Dory... or Patel? How ORE in Memory Relates to Interracial Contact and Other-Race TV Exposure

Bisht, A., Sadath, F., Warren, N., Prikhodko, Y., Ratnayake, P.
R. S. J. R. Abu-Ali, R.

ABSTRACT

Objectives: To explore the relationships between Other-Race Effect in facial memory recall and other race TV exposure and other race contact.

Design: Experimental correlational study investigating Other Race TV hours consumption per day (IV1), Racial Contact Index (IV2), and Other-Race Effect (DV).

Methods: South Asians living in the UAE (n = 49) completed an online questionnaire that tested recall of both Caucasian and South Asian ethnicity faces, measured other race contact using the RCI scale, and asked participants to report how many hours of ORTV they consume on average per day. An independent samples t-test was conducted to observe the difference between same race (SR) and other race (OR) facial recall, and a correlational analysis was conducted to observe the relationships between variables.

Results: SR face recall was significantly superior to OR face recall, confirming the prevalence ORE in our sample. However, no significant relationship was observed between ORE and RCI or ORTV.

Conclusions: Results contrasted with current research which suggests that OR contact levels and OR media exposure may play a role in reducing the effects of ORE. Future research may seek to explore other factors which influence ORE in facial recall among more ethnically diverse samples.

What's the catch? The Dark Triad & Perception of Help in Socioeconomic context

Kapoor, A., Khadeeja, M., Pradeep, N., Siddique, S., Syed, W. & Waseem, Z

ABSTRACT

Objective: The aim was to investigate if dark triad scores predict the perception of help in the context of socioeconomic status (SES). The study hypothesised that dark triad scores would predict the perception of help in high SES condition but not in low SES condition

Design: In a quasi-experimental design with dark triad scores and SES as independent variables, perception of help was measured as the dependent variable. There were two conditions, lower SES (1-6) and higher SES (7-10).

Methods: Participants aged between 18-68 were recruited through volunteer sampling (N = 262), with 168 in high SES and 94 in low SES. They filled out Short Dark Triad (SD3), answered vignette questions and disclosed their demographic information online.

Results: Using sample linear regression analysis, it was found that dark triad scores were non-significant predictors of perception of help in high SES condition ($p = .066$), as well as low SES condition ($p = .171$).

Conclusion: The findings demonstrated that irrespective of SES, variance in perception of help is not significantly accounted for by dark triad scores. However, future research can derive conclusive results based on equal sample sizes.

Associations between Personality and Eating Behaviors and Motivations

Shah, U., Balegroune, L. F., Otahbashi, N., Ramkumar, A., & Kishan, K.

ABSTRACT

Various taste qualities have been connected to several personality traits (gustation, trigeminal, and olfactory perception). Taste/flavor perception and food behavior differ according to personality, and these differences are associated with blood neurotransmitter and hormone levels.

The present study used quantitative methods to firstly, examine the correlation between stress/trauma with regards to eating behavior. Secondly, to understand if females have a higher relationship between personality traits and eating behaviours when compared to men, and lastly to explore the relationship between social media use and eating disorders.

Results indicated that the first and the third hypothesis were significant while the second one was non-significant. Physique dissatisfaction and eating disorders are connected to internalizing a thin-ideal body. Male impulsiveness was associated with excessive activity, while female impulsiveness was linked to fasting.

Additionally, openness, conscientiousness, and emotional stability were enhanced by eating fish and plant-based diets. Extraversion and conscientiousness were adversely correlated with dietary protein and carbohydrate consumption.

Future suggestions and implications are discussed in the context of individuals residing in United Arab Emirates.

The Impact of Connectedness to Nature and Subjective Spirituality on Body Appreciation

M. Ahmed, N. Faisal, A. Krishnan, L. Meere, N. Rajapaksa, V. Rupchandani

ABSTRACT

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to evaluate if higher connectedness to nature and higher spirituality will have a direct influence on body appreciation. From previous findings and research, two hypotheses were hypothesized: that higher spirituality will be significantly associated with higher levels of body appreciation and higher connectedness to nature will be significantly associated with higher levels of body appreciation.

Design: The study employed an independent group design. The DV was body appreciation, and the IV's were connectedness to nature and spirituality.

Methods: The recruitment process adopted snowball sampling, a form of convenience sampling, to gather 136 participants residing in the UAE. However, data of only 128 individuals were taken after post-clean-up. Participants were sent a link electronically to the online 3-part questionnaire.

Results: Two linear regressions lines were conducted. The first linear regression analysis found connectedness to nature and body appreciation to be statistically significant. Similarly, results in the second linear regression analysis of subjective spirituality and body appreciation found it to be statistically significant.

Conclusions: The study opens up more potential towards research in this area specifically in the demographic of the UAE, allowing the study to be used as a base or groundwork for any and all future research.

SESSION 2

GROUP 2. TRACK 01

Session Chair:

Dr Lynda Hyland

Session Time:

10:40- 10:50 AM

Are you missing out nature in your life?

Khan, A., Bunu, A., Salih, A., Pangras, J., Moiz, J., Makoni, M.

ABSTRACT

The goal of this research was to investigate the relationship between nature exposure and body image. This study aimed at understanding the effects of interaction with nature on a variety of mental health benefits.

The majority of the participants are from the Middle East. The study had a target number of participants which was 100. However, only 54 participants took part in this study. The method employed in the study was a convenient sampling method, with the variables being the nature exposure and life satisfaction. The nature exposure is the independent variable, whereas the life satisfaction is the dependent variable.

During the study, the participants were requested to complete a survey through a link that was sent to them. This survey provided the information needed for the overall results of the study.

The findings are presented in the form of a table and a figure. They showed that when nature exposure increases, well being increases. Therefore, there is a positive correlation between nature exposure and wellbeing.

They All Look the Same: A Correlational Study Assessing the Relationship between Intergroup Contact, Western Media Consumption and Facial Recognition Sensitivity of Other Ethnicities

Banu, A., Firoz, S., Madhusudhanan, D., Nair, A. A., Nair, A. J.,
& Shireen, R

ABSTRACT

Other Race Effect is people's reduced ability to recognize faces belonging to other ethnicities as well as they recognize faces of their own ethnicity.

An experimental, correlational study was conducted with 80 South Asian (SA) participants, who were exposed to a set of 60 images of SAs and Caucasians.

Results showed no significant correlation between Intergroup contact (IGC) and Recognition Scores (RS) or between Media Consumption (MC) and RS, implying that variables like the age of initiation of IGC and social motivation can affect RS despite high levels of IGC or western MC.

Limitations of small sample size and potential respondent fatigue have been stated. Suggestions have been made for future research and implications.

Associations between Personality Traits and Eating Behaviors and Motivations

Researchers: Syed, M.R., Pickard, S.L., Philip, C.A., Peter, C.J., & Khatri, K.

ABSTRACT

Objectives: This study investigates if the personality traits neuroticism and conscientiousness are significantly correlated to eating behavior (EB), eating motivation (EM), and consequently eating disorder (ED) symptoms.

Design: This study used a Pearson correlation and has a cross-sectional design. The first independent variable (IV) is personality trait neuroticism, and the second IV is personality trait conscientiousness. The dependent variable (DV) is EB, EM, and ED symptoms.

Methods: A sample N = 43 of residents of the United Arab Emirates filled out self-monitored questionnaires to report their Big Five personality traits (Short forms of the Big Five Inventory-2), EB, EM (The Eating Motivation Survey) and ED symptom severity (Eating Disorder Examination Questionnaire). Therefore, a Pearson correlation was conducted.

Result: The study confirms a significant positive correlation between neuroticism and ED symptom severity ($p = .002$). Neuroticism was also significantly correlated to EM level Affect Regulation ($p < .001$). The negative correlation between conscientiousness and ED symptom severity was not significant. However, there was a positive correlation between conscientiousness and positive EM levels.

Conclusion: Neuroticism is correlated with more severe ED symptoms and emotional eating due to adverse emotions. Conscientiousness was not correlated to less-severe ED symptoms but more favorable EB and EM.

How does the Dark see the Light?: Narcissism vs. Machiavellianism on Perception of Prosociality

Shefi, A., Lakshmanan, A., Kiran, D.S., Alex, N. S., Rasheed, S. A., & Fathima, S.

ABSTRACT

Objective: Though the dark triad traits are generally associated with lower prosocial behaviour, it is uncertain how individuals high in these traits perceive prosocial behaviour from others. This study aims to understand two of the dark triad traits narcissism and Machiavellianism on the perception of prosociality and hypothesises that higher levels of both these traits will be predictive of a lower perception of help respectively.

Design: The study used a within groups quantitative design. The independent variables were the scores of Narcissism and Machiavellianism respectively. The dependent variable was the level of perception of help.

Methods: The analyses used for this study were two simple linear regressions. A total of 192 participants, with an age range of 18-57 (M = 21.05, SD = 6.41), recruited using convenience sampling, took part. The participants were asked to complete an online vignette/ 47-item survey that took around 10-15 minutes to complete.

Results: The results were in contrast with the hypotheses. The current study generated non-significant results and found that Narcissism and Machiavellianism are not predictors of perception of help.

Conclusion: No significant influence of narcissism and Machiavellianism was seen on the perception of help of individuals high in these traits.

A Problem of the Sexes or Personality? A Comparative Study on Neuroticism and Gender Differences on Binge Eating

Annadurai, S., Bhanji, N., Imran, S., Mirza, T., Rajeev, D., Saju, T

ABSTRACT

Binge-eating disorder (BED) is the most common clinical eating disorder, with increasing prevalence rates worldwide. The past literature has indicated some link between neuroticism and gender differences as common factors in BED with inconsistencies in findings and a lack of research in the Middle East.

Hence this study aimed to investigate the effect of gender differences, neuroticism levels and their interaction in binge eating disorders amongst UAE populations.

This study used a 2 (gender; male and female) x 2 (levels of neuroticism; high and low levels) independent groups factorial ANOVA and followed an experimental design. The final sample (n = 197) was aged between 18 to 46 (M =20.34, SD =4.50). The Big Five Inventory 2 - Short Form (BFI-2-S) was used to assess the participant's level of neuroticism, and the Eating Disorder Examination Questionnaire Short Form (EDE-QS) to measure their binge eating behaviours.

Participants completed an online survey that recorded their levels of neuroticism, necessary demographic information and binge eating behaviours. Gender and Neuroticism were found to have a significant effect, wherein highly neurotic male participants reported a higher tendency to binge eat.

Future directions, practical implications, and strengths and weaknesses are discussed.

SESSION 3

GROUP 03. TRACK 01

Session Chair:

Ms Hafseena Bint
Ashraf

Session Time:

10:40-10:50 AM

A Natural Remedy - The Effect Of Connectedness to Nature on Body Appreciation and Self-Compassion

Al Bulushi. N., Eghtedari. D., Fayad. J., Imran. M., Ramju. A.,
Raza. S.

ABSTRACT

Objective: The effect of nature exposure on body image has been studied extensively in the past. This study aims to investigate the role of connectedness to nature on self-compassion and body positivity. The hypotheses of the study are that there is a positive correlation between connectedness to nature and i) body positivity ii) self-compassion.

Design: A self-report questionnaire was filled out by the participants of the study.

Methods: The sample comprised of 218 participants from the United Arab Emirates (UAE). They completed a questionnaire measuring body appreciation, connectedness to nature and self-compassion.

Results: After running regression analyses indicated that the connectedness to nature scale explained a significant amount of the variance in both the body appreciation scale and self-compassion scale.

Conclusion: The study shed light on the negative effect that the UAE's environment may have on its residents and advocates for environmental changes throughout the country.

**They say all Asians look the same, but what about
Caucasians?
A study on ethnic facial memory between multiracial
and monoracial countries**

Harsath, S., Khaled, F., Manoj, M., Philip, N. S., Maryem, S.,
Suvarna, K.

ABSTRACT

Previous studies have shown that individuals tend to remember faces from their own-race over other races. However, there is limited evidence investigating this effect in multiracial countries. Therefore, this study investigates the difference in facial memory among members of monoracial and multiracial countries.

50 South Asian participants took part, 41 female and 9 males, between the age of 16 and 66. 76% of the sample lived in United Arab Emirates (multiracial) while 24% lived in South Asia the longest. Participants were provided with a Qualtrics link to the questionnaire. In the questionnaire, they were shown a series of generated faces, of which a certain amount was South Asian and another amount Caucasian. Participants were asked to estimate how many of the faces were South Asian and how many were Caucasian.

An independent sample result indicated no significant difference in facial memory between Multiracial and Mono-racial countries. A paired sample T-test revealed that participants had a significantly higher memory score for own-race faces than other-race.

This implies that participants were able to better discriminate ethnic faces than Caucasians' faces. Implications of the results in fields such as forensics are discussed.

Eating Behaviours Driven by Personality: The Influence of Neuroticism and Conscientiousness

Bahri, E., Devyani, K., Ephriam, U., Kherajani, B., Menezes, P.,
Nadeem, A.

ABSTRACT

Aim: To observe and understand the relationship between personality and unhealthy eating behaviors. There are two hypotheses being tested. Firstly, neuroticism and further conscientiousness as the independent variables. The dependent variable in both neuroticism and conscientiousness was unhealthy eating behaviors.

Methods: A snowball sampling methods was use to collect data. The number of participants was 61 individuals after clearing the data. The ages of the participants were from 18-28 years. Participants received online questionnaires along with the required criteria through social media platforms. An online questionnaire was formulated and given to both males and females that are currently living in the United Arab Emirates or citizens of the UAE.

Design: A correlation study design was used for analysis, and it was a non- experimental study. Quantitative data was collected through a questionnaire method.

Results: A Pearson product-moment correlation test was used to evaluate the relationship between conscientiousness and unhealthy eating behaviors. No correlation was found for the two variables $r(60) = -.037$, $p = .776$. Another Pearson correlation test was conducted for the assessment of neuroticism and unhealthy eating behaviors. A weak positive correlation was shown in the variables, $r(60) = .255$, $p = .048$

Conclusion: This study provides greater insight into the relationship between personality and unhealthy eating behaviors. This study also allowed an opportunity for further research and improvement into this topic.

Helpful or not? How does greater dark triad traits influence the perception of help

Mobin,F., Khan,K.S., Wali,M.K., Rasool,T.F., Mahmoud,M.A.I.A.,
& Baiju,B

ABSTRACT

While most studies have investigated the link between the dark triad traits and prosociality, the current research aimed to study how people high in each dark triad trait perceive help directed towards them.

It was hypothesized that higher levels of the dark triad traits would perceive help to be less genuine compared to lower levels of the traits.

Through an online qualtrics form, 106 participants completed 2 questionnaires, the SD3 and the BIDR-16, and also an online vignette presenting a help situation.

Analysis of the results showed a significant difference in the perception of help between high and low levels of Narcissism, and a non - significant difference in perception of help between the high and low levels of Machiavellianism and Psychopathy.

Limitations and implications of the current study are discussed.

SESSION 4

GROUP 9. TRACK 04

Session Chair:

Ms Archana
Raghavan

Session Time:

10:40 -10:50 AM

They All Look The Same: Examining the Relationship of Faulty Memory on Other-Ethnicity Faces

Battung, H. S., Idries, S., Kinattumkara, S. P., Parlan, C. G.,
Ramos, F. V. & Shashekumar, P.

ABSTRACT

Objective: The present study aims to investigate the relationship between age and openness in recognising the faces of different ethnicities, with the following hypothesis:

There is a significant negative correlation between age and memory in recognising faces of different ethnicities.

There is a significant positive correlation between openness and memory in recognising faces of different ethnicities.

Design: A correlation design was used for the current research.

Methods: Participants were collected with the use of convenience sampling. The data was gathered from 66 South Asian participants in an online questionnaire distributed via a Qualtric link that was approved by The Middlesex University ethics committee. The online questionnaire took 30 minutes to complete.

Results: The main findings of the study revealed a weak positive correlation between age and memory. Regarding the relationship between Openness to experience and memory in recognising faces of different ethnicities, a moderate negative correlation was found.

Conclusion: The results of the study suggest individuals tend to have lower faulty memory in recognising other ethnicities faces as they age. Furthermore, individuals who scored higher in Openness to experience tend to have more in recognising faces of different ethnicities.

If I am one with nature, am I one with myself? A study on exposure and connectedness to nature and their impact on body positivity.

Binobo, Q., Capio, R., D'Costa, N., D'sa, E., Khatib, Z., and Pinto, E.

ABSTRACT

Objective: The sort of nature or the environment surrounding a living organism plays a vital role in their overall well-being. The present study focuses on substantiating a positive perspective on the body when engaged in a more natural and greener environment. This research study intends to contribute to the more extensive body of research that will encourage quality of life and psychological interest. The research body is set in the United Arab Emirates, providing a new point of view as most research on the mentioned topic is portrayed in the Western context.

Design: A non-experimental design was employed to observe the impact of Exposure and Connectedness to Nature on Body Positivity.

Methodology: There were a total of 250 participants: 78 males, 169 females and 3 others. The general target age group for the analysis was from 18 to 60 years of age. Residents and citizens of the UAE had been recruited for the study. The data was collected through questionnaires over various social media platforms. The participants had remained anonymous.

Results: A multiple regression analysis revealed a significant model where exposure and connectedness to nature were significantly associated with positive body image.

Conclusion: The findings present in the study support the hypothesis that higher levels of exposure and connectedness to nature leads to overall higher levels of body positivity, further adding the current work to a large body of evidence.

Investigating the Association Between The Dark Triad and the Perception and of Help Among Adults

Chandrasekaran, S. V., Fanda, F. A., Kallakandy, S. L., Prem, A., Razak, A, A., Sharif, M, A.

ABSTRACT

Previous research has studied the association between the Dark Triad and gratitude, which yielded a negative result. The current study subsequently aimed to analyse the relationship between the traits and help perception and hypothesised that higher levels of the Dark Triad would predict lower levels of perception of help.

520 participants from Asia and Europe took part in the study, which reduced to 145 participants after the data was cleaned. The participants were provided with a link to fill out an online questionnaire (the Short Dark Triad) and a vignette with a set of questions that assessed their dark traits and perception of help, respectively. The independent variable was the dark triad, categorised into Machiavellianism, Narcissism, and Psychopathy, and the dependent variable was the perception of help.

This study employed a non-experimental design, and linear regression was used to analyse the data. The research found a non-significant negative relationship between the Dark Triad and perception of help; that is, higher Dark Triad does not significantly predict lower help perception, which contradicts the study's hypothesis.

Correlation and Difference Between Eating Disorders and Personality

Nishad, A., Shibu, A., Abbas, A., Nazeen, N., Kongath, S., & Sajeev, S

ABSTRACT

In this study, it is hypothesized that there is a correlation between personality functioning impairment scores and eating disorder scores, and that there is a significant difference in conscientiousness scores between unhealthy people and healthy people.

Data were collected from questionnaires voluntarily completed by 81 participants online. A descriptive research study was conducted to explore the independent variable BMI and dependent variable conscientiousness scores between two samples. Pearson's correlation was conducted to identify if there is a positive correlation between the personality functioning impairment scores and eating disorder symptom scores.

The test displayed that there is a positive correlation between the two variables and the correlation is moderately strong. An independent sample t-test was conducted to evaluate a significant difference in conscientiousness scores in healthy and unhealthy people, accepting the first hypothesis. The test depicted that there is no significant difference between the two samples, rejecting the second hypothesis.

In addition, the current study holds up to the predecessors; more could be done to contribute to future research, such as a larger sample size, which would help the study immensely along with a lot more ethnic groups.