Department of Psychology
Fall 2016
Fourth Annual
Research Symposium
Co-sponsors
Office of Undergraduate Research and Scholarship
O.U.R.S
RADFORD UNIVERSITY
The Center for Gender Studies
College of Humanities & Behavioral Sciences
December 6th
4:00 - 7:00 pm
Heth 014 & 043

Psychology Research Symposium Fall 2016 Program

All Center for Gender Studies presentations

Session I

Oral Presentations

4:00-5:30 – Heth 014

-Austin Bischoff
Behavioral problems and reading ability of students in first and fifth grade
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jayne E. Bucy

-Gina Borrelli
Single mother's involvement: Looking at predictors
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jayne Bucy

-Danielle Gesmondi
Teachers' sense of self-efficacy: The influence of training programs and teaching experience
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jayne Bucy

-Julianne A. Holmblad
Parenting styles: Predictor of children's self-esteem and locus of control?
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jayne Bucy

-Cierra D. Jackson
Brain gains: The impact of teacher attention on achievement scores in reading and math classes
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jayne Bucy

- Betsy Linkous
Nobody likes me: Only children and perceived social acceptance and the impact of extracurricular involvement
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jayne Bucy

-Megan Pittman
Effect of parental warmth on academic achievement of low birth weight infants
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jayne Bucy

-Rachel W. Rodseth, M.S.
Emerging bilingualism in kindergarten students: Detrimental or beneficial to elementary mathematic skills?
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jayne Bucy

-Karen Steffey
Young mothers: Impact of age on learning opportunities provided to children.
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jayne Bucy

-Emily G. Winters
The weekend is all bookend: Factors that influence Recreational reading habits
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jayne Bucy

Session II
Poster Presentations
5:00-6:00 – Heth 043

-Kortni Beeson
Examining stress and burnout in the workplace
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Nicole Petersen

-Hillary Bennington
Woman professionals in a predominately male field
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Anja Whittington

-Kimberly Bradley, Kenedy Bradley, & Katherine Vest
Knowledge on autism
Faculty Mentor: Dr. David Townsend

-Madeline Bullion & Stephanie Doggett
An investigation of optimism as a moderator of the relationship between job stress and burnout
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Nicole Petersen

-Randi Carter & Danielle Reed
Exploring the relationship between pessimism and aggression levels in early adulthood
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jenessa Steele

-Anthony Carty
Music preference and personality style: Understanding how and why music affects the listener
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Stirling Barfield

-Elizabeth Click & Katarina Alatis
Concurrent validity of ADHD assessment measures
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jennifer Mabry

-Brian Devine
An investigation of job stress as a moderator of the relationship between job satisfaction and intent to quit
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Benjamin Biermeier-Hanson

-Chelsea Gordon & Tonia Brooks
An investigation of self-efficacy as a moderator of the relationship between optimism and job satisfaction
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Nicole Petersen

-Jenna Hall, Brad Newman, & Ashley Rigdon
Adolescent cannabinoid exposure and novelty-seeking phenotype: Effects on body weight and memory in adulthood
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Pamela Jackson

-Kathryn Hegarty, TJ Thompson, Chrystian Uzzle, & Ashley Kirtner
Knowledge on autism spectrum disorder
Faculty Mentor: Dr. David Townsend

-Maddie Malueg
Social support and well-being: An analysis of social support patterns in college athletes
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jenessa Steele

-Sierra Naff & Caroline Hilburger
Negative impacts of jealousy on relationship satisfaction
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jenessa Steele

-Jessica Rivers
Quality time: Perceived organizational support on relationship between workaholism and work-family conflict
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Nicole Petersen

-Justin Skinner
An analysis of the relationship between income and job satisfaction as moderated by self-efficacy
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Benjamin Biermeier-Hanson

-Shaterra Walker, Kendra Walker, Parker Stinnett, & Laura Vaughn
Knowledge and ideals of autism spectrum disorder
Faculty Mentor: Dr. David Townsend

-Kelly Watson & Raven Thornton
Dispositional mindfulness: The effects of trait mindfulness on interpersonal relationships
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jenessa Steele

-Rebecca Wiegmann, Julianna Williams, Cassandra Homick, Karina Bevins, Lara Barbir, Celine Fadi, & Katherine Easter
A correlational study on adjustment predictors for first-year female college students
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jeff Aspelmeier

Session III
Poster Presentations
6:00-7:00 – Heth 043

-Kyle Benjamin
An investigation of trust in management as a mediator/moderator of the relationship between Machiavellianism and job satisfaction
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Nicole Petersen

-Shelby Blankenship & Heidi Warner
Job stress isn't funny: Humor as a mediator between modern workers' positive affect and potential job stress
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Nicole Petersen

-Ashley Brown & Claudia Perez-Caceres
Moderating effects of classroom settings on extroversion and subjective well-being
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jenessa Steele

-Stephani Dasai, Carolina Castedo, Nicole Trapeni, & Tonia Brooks
The knowledge of autism
Faculty Mentor: Dr. David Townsend

-Amber Daubenspeck
The personality trait of neuroticism and risk of DSM-5 major depressive disorder
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Stirling Barfield

-Thomas M. Easley
The effects of emotional intelligence on job satisfaction mediated by locus of control
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Benjamin Biermeier-Hanson

-Martha Epperly, Rylie Flynn, & Myriah Jenkins
An investigation of machiavellianism as a moderator of the relationship between emotional intelligence and counterproductive work behavior
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Benjamin Biermeier-Hanson

-Carly Farrell & Yenlinh Do
An investigation of supervisor support as a moderator of the relationship between job stress and intent to quit
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-Rachel Gattoni & Thuan Nguyen
Prior conceptions of autism spectrum disorder
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-Kayla Hall, Mark Brynda, Savannah Kane, & Stacia Mentzer
Knowledge of autism spectrum disorder
Faculty Mentor: Dr. David Townsend

-Tristen Huff, Olivia Sheetz, & Kaitlyn Lester
Music and neuroticism: How music effects anagram test scores
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jenessa Steele

-Mykole McCray
Children's animation and psychology: Perspectives on Pixar's Inside Out
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Stirling Barfield

-Quiana Mizell & Chasity McGhee
Does job satisfaction mediate a relationship between narcissism and intention to quit?
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Nicole Petersen

-Brielle Quinn & Catlin Humbles
An investigation of trust in management as a mediator of the relationship between positive affect and job satisfaction
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Nicole Petersen

-Niki Reynolds & Caitlin Godsey
Effects of neuroticism and relationship satisfaction activation on word recall
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jenessa Steele

-Shannon Riley, Will Ratliff, & Emily Winters
Narcissism and its effects on relationships and perceived relationship quality
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jenessa Steele

-Cate Weaver, Elizabeth Roy, & Kelly Michau
An investigation of work-family conflict as a moderator of the relationship between job satisfaction and burnout
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Benjamin Biermeier-Hanson

Abstracts

Kortni Beeson
Examining stress and burnout in the workplace
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Nicole Petersen
Poster – Session II
The current study investigated the relationship between several demographic variables (e.g., job tenure, job level, age) and stress and burnout. Specifically, this study was conducted to determine whether variables related to the amount of time a person has spent at their workplace and their current position have an impact on stress and burnout. In order to examine this, a snowball sample of 139 working adults employed in various occupations were surveyed using Qualtrics. Although the hypotheses were not supported, there were some interesting results. The results of the study suggested age was related to both stress and burnout, but in the opposite direction of what was expected. Additionally, people in non-managerial roles experienced more burnout than people in managerial roles. Implications of these findings, directions for future research, and study limitations are discussed.

Kyle Benjamin
An investigation of trust in management as a mediator/moderator of the relationship between machiavellianism and job satisfaction
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Nicole Petersen
Poster – Session III
The current study investigated the relationship between Machiavellianism**,** trust in management, and job satisfaction. Specifically, this study was conducted to investigate whether trust in management served as a mediator of the relationship between Machiavellianism and job satisfaction. In order to examine this relationship, a snowball sample of 139 working adults employed in various occupations were surveyed using Qualtrics. Results indicated that Machiavellianism was not related to job satisfaction. Results also indicated that trust in management did not mediate the relationship between Machiavellianism and job satisfaction; however, trust in management was found to be related to job satisfaction. These finding seem to refute common theory of Machiavellianism relating to lower job satisfaction, although these results may be in question due to the concise measures used for each of the variables. Future research studies may benefit with more precise measures that do not need a focus on brevity.

Hillary Bennington
Woman professionals in a predominately male field
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Anja Whittington
Poster – Session II
The purpose of this research is to identify inequalities and gender biases that female professionals in the outdoor recreation field suffer. The research included the gender inequalities

that females do suffer, as well as the way they believe they are perceived by mean and the general population. The research was done in various ways. Literary research was conducted, as well as phone interviews with current female professionals. The research was also solidified based on personal observations done by the researcher. The personal observations were done on the Radford University Wilderness Institute. The research concluded that woman are definitely the minority in the outdoor recreation field. However, while being the minority, there are growing numbers of women professionals. It was also determined that the majority of woman in the outdoor recreation field feel as though most males that do act as though women are weaker and less knowledgeable, are unaware that they do so.

Austin Bischoff
Behavioral problems and reading ability of students in first and fifth grade
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jayne Bucy
Oral – Session I
The relationship between behavior problems and reading ability is well documented, but few studies have explored externalizing and internalizing behaviors as predictors of reading ability in a longitudinal study comparing the same group of students in fall of kindergarten and spring of fifth grade. A multiple regression model was used to measure the predictability of internalizing and externalizing behavior on reading ability for 8,347 students consisting of 4,147 (49.7%) males and 4,200 (50.3%) females. The ECLS-K developed and implemented a direct cognitive assessment of reading to measure reading ability, and teachers answered the Social Rating Scale (SRS) to measure the internalizing and externalizing behaviors of children over time in the fall of kindergarten and the spring of fifth grade. Student externalizing and internalizing behaviors were both significant predictors of reading ability in kindergarten and fifth grade. There were no significant differences in predictability when the students completed the assessments in fall of kindergarten and spring of fifth grade.

Shelby Blankenship & Heidi Warner
Job stress isn't funny: Humor as a mediator between the modern workers' positive affect and potential job stress
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Nicole Petersen
Poster – Session III
The current study investigated the relationship between positive affect, humor, and job stress. Specifically, this study was conducted to investigate whether humor served as a mediator of the negative relationship between positive affect and job stress. In order to examine this relationship, a snowball sample of 149 working adults employed in various occupations were surveyed using Qualtrics. Results indicated that positive affect was negatively related to job stress. Results also indicated that humor did mediate the relationship between positive affect and job stress. Implications of these findings, directions for future research, and study limitations are discussed throughout.

Gina Borrelli
Single mother's involvement: Looking at predictors
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Bucy
Oral – Session I
The purpose of this study was to examine predictors of parental involvement among single mothers. The mother's education and number of hours worked per week were looked at as predictors. 218 single mothers of eighth grade students were examined. A multiple regression was performed to measure variance in involvement accounted for by education and number of hours worked. Significant results found that 7.8% of the variance in school involvement can be explained by education and hours worked.

Kimberly Bradley, Kennedy Bradley, & Katherine Vest
Knowledge on Autism
Faculty Mentors: Dr. David Townsend
Poster – Session II
Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a brain development disorder, that is characterized by various degrees of social, verbal, and nonverbal communication difficulties. There is a great deal of misinformation on ASD. We conducted a survey on Qualtrics to determine people's knowledge on ASD, where lower scores on the survey indicated a lack of knowledge. Our hypotheses were that Caucasians would score higher than other races, people of 22 years or older would score higher than people between the ages of 17-21, and seniors would score higher than freshmen, to determine if these hypotheses were true we used an independent samples t-test. Knowledge is necessary for people to understand ASD. If younger people scored lower than older people, this would indicate that there would need to be more education of ASD for younger people.

Ashley Brown & Claudia Perez-Caceres
Moderating effects of classroom settings on extroversion and subjective well-being
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jenessa Steele
Poster – Session III
The present study examined extroversion and subjective well-being in classroom participation. The researchers hypothesized that the higher the extroversion in two settings of classroom scenarios the higher the correlation will be with their subjective well-being. The participants were Radford University undergraduate students. The study was posted online on the SONA website through Qualtrics program. First, participants took the Revised NEO personality inventory to determine if the student's characteristics fall under Extraversion (Costa, McCrae, & Kay,1995), and participants were randomly assigned to either a control group or one of the two different classroom scenarios in where we manipulated to be low or high participation. Lastly, participants were measured by answering questions from the PANAS questionnaire that reflects on their emotions and subjective well-being measure by the satisfaction with life scale. (Watson, Clark, & Tellegen, 1988). Results will be discussed.

Madeline Bullion & Stephanie Doggett
An investigation of optimism as a moderator of the relationship between job stress and burnout
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Nicole Petersen
Poster – Session II
The current study was conducted to investigate whether optimism served as a moderator of the relationship between job stress and burnout. In order to examine this relationship, a snowball sample of 149 working adults employed in various occupations were surveyed using Qualtrics. The current study results indicated that the interaction between job stress, burnout, and optimism was not significant. Implications of these findings, directions for future research, and study limitations are discussed.

Randi Carter & Danielle Reed
Exploring the relationship between pessimism and aggression levels in early adulthood
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jenessa Steele
Poster – Session II
The current study investigated the relationship between personality disposition and aggression. The researchers hypothesized that there will be a positive correlation between pessimistic personality disposition and aggression. The participants were all Radford University undergraduate students currently enrolled in an introductory psychology course. The study was posted online on the SONA website through the Qualtrics program. First the participants took the Hopelessness Scale (Beck & Weissman,1974) survey and then were randomly assigned to a group who watched an aggressive video or a group that didn't watch the aggressive video. After the video participants were asked to take a second survey, the Buss-Perry aggression scale. The independent variables that the researchers outlined was personality disposition (Hopelessness scale) high-low pessimism and whether or not participants watched the aggressive video while the dependent variable was participants measuring in aggression. Results will be discussed.

Anthony Carty
Music preference and personality style: Understanding how and why music affects the listener
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Stirling Barfield
Poster – Session II
It is becoming increasingly apparent that music has the power to impact listeners on a psychological level. For some time now, researchers have been trying to figure out why that is. There have been studies completed that incorporate both the fields of music and psychology. This poster presents a review of the existing literature on styles of personality and music preferences and how they are related. For example, a study by Greasley & Lamont (2006) found that individual's music preferences were very important to that individual and heavily influenced by their personality. In addition, the published literature identified empirical studies that reported a positive correlation between music preference and personality style. One study in particular stated that individuals with a more intense and rebellious personality tend to prefer harder, more rhythmic music such as hard rock or heavy metal (Renfrow & Gosling, 2003). Also, there have been fields established solely for the purpose of recognizing the relationship between psychology and music; fields such as "the psychology of music" and "psychoacoustics". Understanding why

and in what ways music affects the listener can not only help in connecting fields such as music and psychology but it can also help to make the act of listening to music a much more enjoyable experience for all.

Elizabeth Click and Katarina Alatis
Concurrent validity of ADHD assessment measures
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jennifer Mabry
Poster – Session II
The purpose of this study was to examine the concurrent validity of two measures, the IVA+Plus (a computerized continuous performance test-CPT) and the Conner's Adult ADHD Rating Scale (CAARS; self-report version). Both measures purport to assess inattention and impulsivity symptoms associated with ADHD. This retrospective study examined college students at Radford University who completed comprehensive psychological evaluations through the Center for Assessment and Psychological Services (CAPS). The study included both males (44%) and females (56%) being referred, in part, to rule in or out a diagnosis of ADHD. The average age for the participants was 20.7. A correlational analysis was used to determine the level of concordance between Inattention and Impulsivity scores for both the IVA+Plus and the CAARS. Results revealed a few mild correlations across these two measures and two constructs. Importantly, no other study has examined the concurrent validity of these specific assessments of inattention and impulsivity in ADHD diagnostic groups or college-aged groups. Our findings were similar to previous studies with similar measures in pediatric populations. With our results, we have concluded that both measures are unique and can measure different aspects of both symptoms. To effectively diagnose ADHD, multiple types of assessments and measures should be utilized to correctly identify symptoms and assist with ADHD diagnostic issues related to sensitivity and specificity.

Stephanie Dasai, Carolina Castedo, Nicole Trapeni, & Tonia Brooks
The knowledge of autism
Faculty Mentor: Dr. David Townsend
Poster – Session III
The disorder we are studying is Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) by looking at public knowledge through an online survey using Qualtrics. Higher scores meant greater knowledge on ASD. Our first hypothesis is Caucasians will score higher than all other races like African American, Hispanic and Asian. To test our first hypothesis, we will use an independent t-test. Our second hypothesis is that ages 20 to 22 will score the highest compared to lower age range. For our third hypothesis we predicted that Radford University (RU) students would score higher than non-university participants. To test our second and third hypothesis, we will use a one-way ANOVA. If there is a significant difference between 20-22 year old and younger Radford students than that would mean that older people have more knowledge than those who are younger.

Amber Daubenspeck
Personality trait of neuroticism and risk of DSM-5 major depressive disorder
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Stirling Barfield
Poster – Session III
Neuroticism is one of the five traits in the Five Factor model of personality (Costa & McCrae, 1995) that can be used to assess the differences in personality types among individuals. The trait of neuroticism is described as having a higher rate of emotional instability and is associated with negative affects including anger, sadness, and distress (Larsen & Buss, 2014). Studies have shown that individuals with a high amount of neuroticism are known to be more pessimistic, anxious, irritable, and can take a longer time to return to a normal state after negative events (Larsen & Buss, 2014). Individuals with higher levels of neuroticism may be at greater risk of developing psychopathology and more specifically, depression. The Diagnostic Statistical Manual-5 (DSM-5) criteria for Major Depressive Disorder states that five or more symptoms must be present during the same 2-week period and represent a change from previous functioning; at least one of the symptoms must be (1) depressed mood or (2) loss of interest/pleasure. Other key symptoms included in the DSM-5 criteria are feelings of worthlessness, recurrent suicidal ideation, insomnia, and significant change in appetite. Studies have shown that the trait of neuroticism is positively correlated with psychopathology and symptoms of depression. The numerous studies and information found in a review of the literature using PsycNet present a recurring theme of neuroticism as the most influential personality trait in relation to depression. The characteristics associated with neuroticism may have the ability to put individuals at risk of developing psychopathology.

Brian Devine
An investigation of job stress as a moderator of the relationship between job satisfaction and intent to quit
Faculty Mentor: Benjamin Biermeier-Hanson
Poster – Session II
This study was conducted to investigate the relationship between job satisfaction and intent to quit with job stress as a moderator. Data was gathered from random participants that chose to take an online survey (N=80). The survey included questions regarding job satisfaction, job stress, and intent to quit. A moderation analysis was then conducted using PROCESS. Job stress was positively related to intention to quit ($B = 1.06$, $p < .05$). Job satisfaction was also negatively related to intention to quit ($B = -1.1053$, $p < .05$). Finally, job stress did moderate the relation between job satisfaction and intention to quit ($B = .2155$, $p < .05$) which is consistent with current research findings.

Thomas Easley
The effects of emotional intelligence on job satisfaction mediated by locus of control
Faculty Mentor: Benjamin Biermeier-Hanson
Poster – Session III
The purpose of this study was to examine whether or not there is a relationship between high levels of emotional intelligence and job satisfaction with a mediation of high levels of locus of

control. To accomplish this, a survey was conducted using measures for the 3 constructs in Qualtrics. Using a process macro, this data was tested in SPSS to determine if there was significant data to support the hypothesis. Results indicated that there was no significant mediation effect.

Martha Epperly, Rylie Flynn, & Myriah Jenkins
An investigation of machiavellianism as a moderator of the relationship between emotional intelligence and counterproductive work behavior
Faculty Mentor: Benjamin Biermeier-Hanson
Poster – Session III
The present study investigates whether Machiavellianism is a moderator between emotional intelligence and counterproductive work behavior. To examine the moderation model, approximately 72 participants were recruited via Facebook and email and were surveyed via Qualtrics. The participants completed a 16-item emotional intelligence measure, a 10-item counterproductive work behavior measure, and a 20-item Machiavellianism measure. Results indicated that Machiavellianism does not moderate the relationship between emotional intelligence and counterproductive work behavior. The main effect of emotional intelligence on counterproductive work behavior was not significant (b=.05, p=.54). However, the main effect of Machiavellianism on counterproductive work behavior was significant (b=-.23, p=.01). The results suggest that Machiavellianism could be a predictor of counterproductive work behavior.

Carly Farrell & Yenlinh Do
An investigation of supervisor support as a moderator of the relationship between job stress and intent to quit
Faculty Mentor: Nicole Petersen
Poster – Session III
The current study was conducted to investigate whether supervisor support served as a moderator of the relationship between stress and intent to quit. In order to examine this relationship, a snowball sample of 149 working adults employed in various occupations were surveyed using Qualtrics. Results indicated that the interaction between stress and supervisor support accounted for 15.96% of the variance in intent to quit. Results indicated that the interaction between stress and supervisor support was not significant. Implications of these findings, directions for future research, and study limitations are discussed.

Rachel Gattoni & Thuan Nguyen
Prior conceptions of autism spectrum disorder
Faculty Mentors: Dr. David Townsend
Poster – Session III
Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a developmental disorder characterized by deficits in social interaction and communication (Falkowitz & Townsend, 2016). An abundance of misinformation permeates the public regarding ASD. This poster presents the findings of a survey assessing participants' prior conceptions of ASD. Utilizing Qualtrics, the researchers designed a survey which participants accessed through social media and Radford University's

Research participation Scheduling System online. Lower scores were indicative of less knowledge of ASD. Researchers tested their prediction that Caucasians would score higher than other races utilizing a one-way ANOVA. The prediction that age would be correlated with knowledge of ASD was assessed by calculating a Pearson's *r*. The prediction that seniors would score higher than freshman was tested using an independent samples *t*-test. Seniors with higher scores would have more knowledge of ASD than freshman. Awareness is important in order to properly treat and understand those with ASD.

Danielle Gesmondi
Teachers' sense of efficacy: The influence of training programs and teaching experience
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jayne Bucy
Oral – Session I
The proposed study examined the influence of training, and years of experience, on self-efficacy for teachers' instruction with general education students, students with disabilities and English language learners. Researchers' hypothesized teachers with more experience had higher self-efficacy for instruction than teachers with more training and less experience. Data was collected for 2,126 fifth grade reading teachers using survey methods. A two-way multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was used to analyze data. Although no significant interaction effects were found (Wilks' $\lambda = .990$, $F\ (18, 5974) = 1.23$, $p = .230$) a significant main effect for years of experience on self-efficacy was indicated (Wilks' $\lambda = .979$, $F\ (9, 5140) = 4.90$, $p < .001$). Post hoc analyses revealed expert teachers (21-35 years of teaching) had significantly higher self-efficacy for reading instruction compared to teachers with 20 or less years of experience.

Chelsea Gordon & Tonia Brooks
An investigation of self-efficacy as a moderator of the relationship between optimism and job satisfaction
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Nicole Petersen
Poster – Session II
The current study was conducted to investigate whether self-efficacy served as a moderator of the relationship between optimism and job satisfaction. In order to examine this relationship, a snowball sample of 138 working adults employed in various occupations were surveyed using Qualtrics. Results indicated that the interaction between optimism and self-efficacy was not significant. Implications of these findings, directions for future research, and study limitations are discussed.

Jenna Hall, Brad Newman, & Ashley Rigdon
Adolescent cannabinoid exposure and novelty-seeking phenotype: Effects on body weight and memory in adulthood
Faculty Member: Dr. Pamela Jackson
Poster – Session II
Marijuana use in adolescents has steadily increased between 2007 and 2013 (SAMSHA). It is important to note that cannabinoid exposure during adolescence in rats causes long-term changes

as opposed to adult administration (e.g., Schneider et al., 2008). Although it is clear that adolescent exposure has lasting effects, those effects vary and the cause is not known.

One explanation includes innate differences. Galanopoulos et al. (2011) showed that the effects of THC vary depending on individual differences in the novelty-seeking phenotype in rats: high-responder (HR) rats exhibited increased activity after marijuana exposure whereas low-responders (LR) showed no change. Another potential explanation stems from data that shows that cannabinoids decrease food intake and body weight in young rats (Miller & Drew, 1974). Because malnutrition during development can negatively affect cognitive capacities, it is important to create a distinction between adolescent malnutrition and effects from the drug exposure. In the current study, rats were assessed for novelty-seeking phenotype before injections began on postnatal day (PND) 28. They were administered a cannabinoid or the vehicle substance for 14 days during puberty. Due to the effects on food intake, a second control group received the same amount of food that drug animals consumed to account for nutritional changes during injections (Yoked). All animals were tested as adults in an object placement recognition task in order to analyze the long term effects of adolescent cannabinoid exposure on spatial memory. Subjects were female Long-Evans rats.

Kayla Hall, Mark Brynda, Savannah Kane, & Stacia Mentzer
Knowledge of autism spectrum disorder
Faculty Mentor: Dr. David Townsend
Poster – Session III

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a cerebral development disorder. Misleading information on ASD is found on the Internet. Our poster is about the knowledge of autism. We created a survey using Qualtrics and distributed it by Radford University's Research Participation Scheduling System and social media. Participants were students from Radford University (RU) and social media acquaintances. Higher scores represent more knowledge of autism. We hypothesized that Caucasian and African American students will score higher than Hispanic and Asian students, and RU students will score higher than non-RU students and if someone did/did not graduate, both were tested using a one-way ANOVA. Ages 20-22 will score higher than ages 17-19, tested by an independent samples *t*-test. Correct knowledge is essential for awareness of people in the community. If there is a significant difference between scores of college graduates and non-graduates it would indicate higher knowledge of autism.

Kathryn Hegarty, TJ Thompson, Chrystian Uzzle, & Ashley Kirtner
Knowledge on autism spectrum disorder
Faculty Mentor: Dr. David Townsend
Poster – Session II

The researchers looked at knowledge on Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) because there are many misconceptions from the general public. Age, race, level of education, and personality type were researched. A survey was conducted on Qualtrics through SONA and on social media to collect the data. The higher the participant scored on the survey, the higher the participants' knowledge on ASD. An independent samples t-test was performed to test the hypotheses that Caucasians will score higher than Hispanics, seniors will score higher than freshman, and personality traits would have no effect on scores. The purpose was to increase awareness of ASD

to the public. A significant difference in scores between seniors and freshman would indicate seniors had more knowledge on ASD than freshman.

Julianne A. Holmblad
Parenting styles: Predictor of child's self-esteem and locus of control?
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jayne Bucy
Oral – Session I
Children can be greatly affected by their parent's style of discipline, attentiveness, and level of warmth. Parents influence a great deal of their child's life and play a large role in their development as a person. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there was a relationship between parenting style and their child's self-esteem or locus of control or parenting warmth and their child's self-esteem or locus of control. The current study examined the following hypotheses: (1) Lower self-esteem was expected to be associated with coercive parenting practices, (2) Higher self-esteem was expected to be associated with authoritative parenting practices, (3) Locus of control was expected to be negatively related to coercive parenting. Coercive Parenting can be described as using the discipline practices of hitting or slapping their child, making fun of their child, or yelling at their child. Authoritative Parenting can be described as using the discipline practices of grounding or restricting their child, discussing what their child did wrong, making the child do some chores, or taking away a privilege. Overall results indicate that parenting styles are related to locus of control but not self-esteem. Coercive parenting was found to relate to lower locus of control, this indicates a negative relationship. There was no significant relationship found between the other variables of the study.

Tristen Huff, Olivia Sheetz, & Kaitlyn Lester
Music and neuroticism: How music effects anagram test scores
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jenessa Steele
Poster – Session III
This study focused on the effects of music on a cognitive task. The study examined neuroticism's effect on cognitive tasks. The type of music a participant listened to moderated the relationship between neuroticism and how many anagrams they could solve. One group was given an electronic dance music song to listen to which was the excitatory song. Another group was given a classical song featuring piano which was the calming song. The third group group was a part of the control group and received no song. After listening to the song they were assigned, they were instructed to solve ten anagrams. Part of the NEO-PI R was used to assess neuroticism scores. Only questions regarding neuroticism were used since the NEO-PI R assesses all Big Five traits. School related anagrams were used as the cognitive task. The participants for this study were Radford students aged 18-27, and there were 234 participants in total. The music featured in this study was Raven by John Dahlback and Spring Waltz by Chopin. Results will be discussed.

Cierra D. Jackson
Brain gains: The impact of teacher attention on achievement scores in reading and math classes
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jayne Bucy
Oral – Session I
The study examined the impact of teacher attention on achievement scores for students placed in reading and math classes. A group of 5th grade students (N= 515) were examined in two class settings: math and reading. The students were instructed by the same teacher for reading and math and received attention from the teacher in two different instructional settings: whole class and small group. The study predicted that students in math and reading classes who receive teacher attention in small groups would have higher achievement scores than students who receive teacher attention during whole class instruction during math and reading classes. An independent sample T-test was ran to determine if the two hypotheses were significantly different from each other. Results suggest significantly higher achievement scores with students who received teacher attention in small groups than those who received attention during whole class instruction.

Betsy Linkous
Nobody likes me: Only children and perceived social acceptance and the impact of extracurricular activity involvement
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jayne Bucy
Oral – Session I
The effect on perceived social acceptance of only children was examined in context to the amount of participation in school sponsored extracurricular activities. The study included 7,214 8th graders, 48.9% of which were male and 51.1% female. Only children and children who participated in a low amount of school sponsored extracurricular activities were found to have lower perceived social acceptance. However, only children and children with siblings who participated in a high amount of extracurricular activities had similar perceived social acceptance scores. These findings suggest the difference in perceived social acceptance between only children and children with siblings can be lessened with greater participation in extracurricular activities.

Maddie Malueg
Social support and well-being: An analysis of social support patterns in collegiate athletes
Faculty Mentor: Jenessa Steele
Poster – Session II
The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of mental toughness and various sources of social support on collegiate level athletes. NCAA Division I athletes from Radford University (N=57) were measured in mental toughness, and positive and negative affect based on how much support they perceived they would receive in a particular situation. Participants were first asked to complete the Sports Mental Toughness Questionnaire (SMTQ) to evaluate their overall mental toughness and individual resilience within their sport. They were then given a situation regarding a season ending injury, and assigned to one of the three conditions of social support (coach, team, or university). Based on this form of support, they then filled out the Athletes Received Support Questionnaire (ARSQ) and the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) to

determine their perceived amount of support and the effect of this support on their overall affect. It was predicted that the perceived amount of support and the athlete's mental toughness would mediate the relationship between source of support and positive and negative affect. Results will be discussed.

Mykole McCray
Children's animation and psychology: Perspectives on Pixar's Inside Out
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Stirling Barfield
Poster – Session III
In the past, animated movies were designed for the entertainment and amusement of an audience of children. Children would observe a story plot that displayed the protagonist (main character) as one surrounded by external conflicts amongst other characters while in pursuit of a journey between good versus evil. Some examples of this pursuit found in early childhood animation include the movies of *Cinderella, Shrek, Shark Tales, and Finding Nemo*. Rarely has it been the case in which the main character of a children's animation was portrayed as having an internal conflict between emotions; a conflict that occurred inside the brain. Recently, Pixar Animations Studios released the movie Inside Out (2015). Inside Out is an animated movie that focuses on the five basic emotions of Riley including joy, anger, sadness, fear, disgust. In the movie 11-year old Riley struggles with a life altering move across the United States. The movie gives insight in to how the basic emotions inside of her work together to develop her personality traits, and how they provide Riley with coping skills in order to handle the transition of moving. A review of literature indicate that children use adult-like emotion labels to describe their subjective feelings, remember past feelings and anticipate future feelings (Thompson & Lagattuta, 2006). Research shows that this story line is supportive of many theories and findings that we know in psychology today. Inside Out (2015) exemplifies the basic emotions (joy, sadness, anger, fear, and disgust) and how they manifest differently in children and adults.

Quiana Mizell & Chasity McGhee
Does job satisfaction mediate a relationship between narcissism and intention to quit?
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Nicole Petersen
Poster – Session III
The current study investigated the relationship between narcissism, job satisfaction and intention to quit. Specifically, this study was conducted to investigate whether job satisfaction served as a mediator of the relationship between narcissism and intention to quit. In order to examine this relationship, a snowball sample of 139 working adults employed in various occupations were surveyed using Qualtrics. Results indicated that narcissism was not related to intention to quit**.** Results also indicated that job satisfaction mediates the relationship between narcissism and intention to quit. Implications of these findings, directions for future research, and study limitations are discussed.

Sierra Naff & Caroline Hilburger
Negative impacts of jealousy on relationship satisfaction
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jenessa Steele
Poster – Session II
The current study examined relationship satisfaction and willingness to forgive in situations involving romantic jealousy. The study included 257 females and males attending Radford University, with age ranging from 18 to 24 and older. The participants were randomly assigned to writing either about a situation in which they were jealous regarding a romantic partner, or a control of the last meal they ate. Then, they rated 19 situations on a Likert scale from a revised scale measuring jealousy in romantic relationships. They were then given Rye's Forgiveness Scale and lastly Hendrick's Relationship Assessment. The participants' answers were used to measure their relationship satisfaction levels and willingness to forgive in romantic relationships. Results, conclusions and future directions will be discussed.

Megan Pittman
Effect of parental warmth on academic achievement of low birth weight infants
Faculty Mentor- Dr. Jayne Bucy
Oral – Session I
This study investigated the impact of parental warmth on the academic achievement of infants born low birth weight, premature, and full-term. It was hypothesized that low birth weight infants who had positive early relationships with their mothers would score higher on a standardized reading measure in kindergarten. Data was collected through questionnaires created by the researchers of the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Kindergarten Class of 1998-1999 (ECLS-K). A two-way ANOVA revealed that infants in all three groups who had positive early relationships with their mothers scored higher on the reading measure in kindergarten, but more so in the full-term and low birth weight groups.

Brielle Quinn & Caitlin Humbles
An investigation of trust in management as a mediator of the relationship between positive affect and job satisfaction
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Nicole Petersen
Poster – Session III
The current study investigated the relationship between positive affect, trust in management, and job satisfaction. Specifically, this study was conducted to investigate whether trust in management served as a mediator of the relationship between positive affect and job satisfaction. In order to examine this relationship, a snowball sample of 138 working adults employed in various occupations were surveyed using Qualtrics. Results indicated that positive affect was related to job satisfaction. Results also indicated that trust in management did not mediate the relationship between positive affect and job satisfaction. Implications of these findings, directions for future research, and study limitations are discussed.

Niki Reynolds & Caitlin Godsey
Effects of neuroticism and relationship satisfaction activation on word recall
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jenessa Steele
Poster – Session III
Previous research indicates that neuroticism has shown to decrease cognitive abilities concerning memory. The current study examined how neuroticism affects memory under a trait-activating writing prompt concerning relationships. Participants were randomized in two different scenarios, one of which concerning the last argument the individual had just had with a loved one and the other being the control group. The study included 161 females and 20 males from Radford University with an age range of 18-27. Individuals completed inventories of neuroticism and relationship satisfaction before being exposed to 15 words for a memory test. They were then given one of two writing prompts and afterwards were asked to identify as many words at they could remember from the previous list. Results will be discussed.

Shannon Riley, Will Ratliff, & Emily Walters
Narcissism and its effects on relationships and perceived relationship quality
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jenessa Steele
Poster – Session III
The current study investigated the effect on narcissism on three types of relationships: romantic, work, and friendship. Subjects were given the Narcissism Personality Inventory (NPI), followed by a random selection of three vignettes used in order to illicit a reaction, and finally followed up with a Social Support Questionnaire (SSQ) to test how strong their relationship quality was. It was hypothesized that narcissism will mediate the effect of relationship quality in romantic relationships, work relationships, and friend relationships. The study consisted of 282 participants from Radford University after culling out 30 responses that were deemed insufficient time (under four minutes). Of these participants 244 (86.5%) female and 38 (13.5%) male. Age ranges of the participants included 216 (76.6%) 18-19, 45 (16%) aged 20-21, 14 (5%) aged 22-23, and 7 (2.5%) aged 24 or older. Race and ethnicity were 199 (70.65%) white, 65 (23%) were black or African American, and 18 (6.4%) identified as other. Results to be discussed.

Jessica Rivers
Quality time: Perceived organizational support on relationship between workaholism and work-family conflict
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Nicole Petersen
Poster – Session II
The current study was conducted to investigate whether perceived organizational support served as a moderator of the relationship between workaholism and work-family conflict. Previous research has shown that workaholism and work-family conflict have a positive relationship. In order to examine the effect of perceived organizational support on this relationship, a snowball sample of 146 working adults employed in various occupations were surveyed using Qualtrics. Results indicated that, while workaholism and work-family conflict do have a significantly positive relationship, the interaction between workaholism and perceived organizational support was not significant. Implications of these findings, directions for future research, and study limitations are discussed.

Rachael W. Rodseth, M.S.
Emerging bilingualism in kindergarten students: Detrimental or beneficial to elementary mathematic skills?
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jayne Bucy
Oral – Session I
The purpose of this study is to determine whether or not benefits of bilingualism are evident in elementary school years via the measurement of necessary math skills. The sample (N=477) consisted of 203 male and 244 female elementary students from across the United States who had attended Head Start. Data was obtained via ECLS. Participants were divided into three language groups based on their parents' indication of primary and secondary languages spoken in the home. A one-way ANOVA and post hoc analysis indicated that monolingual students performed better than their bilingual peers who spoke primarily Spanish $F(2,444)=6.45$, $p>.05$ ($r=.03$).

Justin Skinner
An analysis of the relationship between income and job satisfaction as moderated by self-efficacy
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Benjamin Biermeier-Hanson
Poster – Session II
The purpose of this study was to examine self-efficacy as a moderator in the relationship between one's income level and their job satisfaction. Participants consisted of 60 adult females and 12 adult males (N = 72), all of which were selected through the use of social media and email. Participants answered survey questions on Qualtrics related to each of the three constructs examined. Although results showed that income and job satisfaction were not significantly related, there was significant relationship between job satisfaction and self-efficacy.

Karen Steffey
Young mothers: Impact of age on learning opportunities provided to children
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Bucy
Oral – Session I
Maternal age impacts learning opportunities provided to children. Data collected from The Early Childhood Longitudinal Study provided national data on children from birth to 8th grade. Maternal age 12 to 45 answers on questionnaires were examined. The information about pre-school activities provided prior to enrolling in school was evaluated (N = 6, 759). Analysis of co-variance (ANCOVA) research design was utilized with maternal age (IV) and pre-school academic readiness skills (DV) and socioeconomic status (covariant) as the variables studied. Results indicated differences existed in the number of opportunities provided; however, the differences were not significant when considering SES. Fewer learning readiness opportunities were provided by younger mothers when compared to older mothers; moreover, seventeen percent of the difference was due to SES status.

Shaterra Walker, Kendra Walker, Parker Stinnett, & Laura Vaughn
Knowledge and ideals of autism spectrum disorder
Faculty Mentor: Dr. David Townsend
Poster – Session II
Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a developmental disorder that is characterized by difficulties in social interaction and overall behavior. Many people have negative perceptions about individuals with autism. This poster compares the knowledge on autism between groups. To collect data, we created a survey on Qualtrics and distributed it through SONA and social media. Participants included Radford University students, family, and friends. Higher scores determined higher levels of knowledge. The hypotheses compared Caucasians and Hispanics; ages 22 and older versus 17 year olds; and education levels (college education at Radford and other colleges). To test these hypotheses, we used an independent samples t-test. Knowledge of ASD is important because it is becoming more common in our society. If there is a significant difference between variables, this would indicate misperception about autism

Kelly Watson & Raven Thornton
Dispositional mindfulness: The effects of trait mindfulness on interpersonal relationships
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jenessa Steele
Poster – Session II
The current study investigated the personality component of dispositional mindfulness and its role in developing, perceiving, and nurturing personal relationships. The researchers measured levels of dispositional mindfulness, attachment security, and forgiveness qualities for all 257 participants in the current study. Participants were Radford University students, and enrolled in at least one introductory psychology course. The researchers used Qualtrics to create their survey, and published the survey on Radford University's SONA website to make it accessible for students to participate. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software was used to interpret responses into data, and run analyses through statistical testing. The current study randomly assigned participants to either a controlled or manipulated version of the survey. A video clip depicting individuals having a heated argument exposed some participants to the manipulated condition of relationship conflict, which the researchers hypothesized would affect participants' scores on the forgiveness scale. These effects were measured by comparing forgiveness scores from the manipulated and controlled survey groups. These interactions were studied to gain additional insight regarding dispositional mindfulness and its influence on conflict-resolution ability and various aspects of personal relationships. Results will be discussed.

Cate Weaver, Elizabeth Roy, & Kelly Michau
An investigation of work-family conflict as a moderator of the relationship between job satisfaction and burnout
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Benjamin Biermeier-Hanson
Poster – Session III
The purpose of this study was to investigate if work-family conflict was a moderator between job satisfaction and burnout. Data was collected in a survey on Qualtrics and analyzed through SPSS. Snow-ball sampling was used to gather 81 participants for the study. The overall results

were significant but the interaction term was not significant. This means that work-family conflict did not moderate between job satisfaction and burnout, but work-family conflict does relate to burnout. Based on these findings, we concluded that organizations need to be more aware and have programs in place to assist with managing work-family conflict in order to prevent burnout whether or not job satisfaction is high.

Rebecca Wiegmann, Julianna Williams, Cassandra Homick, Karina Bevins, Lara Barbir, Celine Fadi, Katherine Easter

Adjusting to college: A correlational study on adjustment predictors for first-year female college students

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jeffrey Aspelmeier

Poster – Session II

The purpose of the study was to provide further validation for the Adolescent Girls' Resilience Scale (AGRS) through examining convergence with other related measures. The secondary goal was to identify risk factors for adjustment issues in the first semester of college for women aged 17 to 19. (M= 17.96 SD=.33). As part of a larger study, 123 first-year female students attending Radford University were surveyed. The measures used were the AGRS and measures of self-esteem (Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale), symptoms of psychological distress (Symptom Checklist-90-Revised), attachment (Experiences in Close Relationships), and social support (SSQSR). Results indicated that the AGRS positive peer relationships and confidence subscales were strongly positively correlated with self-esteem, network density, and satisfaction (SS), and negatively correlated with attachment anxiety and avoidance and the global symptoms index of the SCL-90-R. The strongest predictors of adjustment as measured by the SCL-90-R were as follows: self-esteem, positive peer relationships, attachment anxiety, and confidence. Social support and avoidance were found to be weaker predictors. The findings supported that the AGRS converges meaningfully with other related measures, and these selected measures showed strong correlational support as predictors for adjustment in first-year college women.

Emily G. Winters

Weekend is all booked: Factors that influence recreational reading habits

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jayne Bucy

Oral – Session I

The proposed study analyzes potential predictors of the recreational reading habits of eighth grade students. Attitude towards reading, amount of screen time per day, hour spent involved in school-related activities, and number of book required to read over the course of the school year were all explored as potential predictors. Participant data was gathered from 6791 surveys completed by eighth grade students involved in the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Kindergarten Class of 1998-99. The results were such that attitude towards reading, involvement in school activities, and screen time predict and account for 13% of the variability in recreational reading. Required readings did not contribute to the prediction of recreational reading.