

- Makayla Stepnows 

Super women: Damsels or something more?

Faculty Mentor: Michael Meindl

Session 2

Poster Presentations


5:15-6:30 – Heth 014

- Erin Arnold, Angela Causey, & Danielle Fleenor
Is pluralistic ignorance within attitudes of psychological abuse moderated by neuroticism?
Faculty Mentor: Jeffery Aspelmeier

- Hannah Benz, Saleena Lynch, & MaKayla Dulaney
Learning from closed-book writing.
Faculty Mentor: Kathleen Arnold

- Hannah Benz & Hailey Scherer
Guess my age - comparison of age estimation and attitudes toward older adults.
Faculty Mentor: Jenessa Steele

- Jonica C. Billings & Chantelle K. Linthicum
What does it mean to be a counseling psychologist?
Faculty Mentor: Ruth Riding-Malon

- Phoebe M Dubois 
How sexism and implicit relationship beliefs are related to preferences for different Disney princesses.
Faculty Mentor: Nicole Iannone

- Phoebe Dubois, Hailey Scherer, Mia Purcell, Tiange Dai, & Rhys Lafon
Pluralistic ignorance within attitudes toward atheists moderated by religiosity.

Faculty Mentor: Jeffery Aspelmeier

- MaKayla Dulaney, Felix Frost, & Ursula Turner

- Bailey Saville, Caroline Spenson, & Asley Tysinger

Abstracts

(Listed alphabetically by first author)

Erin Arnold, Angela Causey, & Danielle Fleenor

Is pluralistic ignorance within attitudes of psychological abuse moderated by neuroticism?

Faculty Mentor: Jeffery Aspelmeier

Poster Presentation- Session 2

The present study tested whether pluralistic ignorance exists with attitudes about psychological abuse in romantic relationships. Pluralistic ignorance was measured by comparing participants' ratings of comfort with varying types of psychological abuse in romantic relationships (DV; Assessed by using an author adapted version of the Psychological Abuse Behaviors scale, MPAB; Follingstad et al., 2015) made for themselves and for their friends (IV; Within-Subjects: Target of rating – ratings for self vs. ratings for friends). The study also investigated neuroticism as a potential moderator of pluralistic ignorance within attitudes toward psychological abuse in relationships (MV; Between-Subjects: Higher levels of neuroticism vs. lower levels of neuroticism; Assessed using the 15-item self-report measure of neuroticism from the International Personality Item Pool; Goldberg et al., 2006). Approximately 100 undergraduate Radford University students were recruited for the present online study. It was expected that individuals with lower neuroticism will also rate themselves as being less comfortable with instances of psychological abuse in relationships compared to ratings made for friends. It was also predicted that individuals with greater neuroticism will also rate themselves as being less comfortable than their friends, but the discrepancy was expected to be lower than the discrepancy observed among participants who were neurotic. It was anticipated that groups scoring lower in neuroticism will show a higher degree of pluralistic ignorance. None of these hypotheses were supported as pluralistic ignorance was not observed in attitudes of psychological abuse nor were the attitudes moderated by neuroticism.

concepts of vaccines either with or without an outline. A delayed test consisting of 4 short-answer and 8 multiple-choice questions (both fact and inference) was administered to address participants learning outcomes. Participants then completed a structure-building ability assessment (MMCB). Preliminary results revealed a strong, positive correlation between MNCB

Justin Dryer, Sheridan Dean, Gracie Hurd, Adrian Oliva, & Amber Schemehorn 

Stress, mood and affect in college students during the pandemic.

Faculty Mentor: Jeffrey Willner

Oral Presentation- Session 1

The pandemic has caused increased stress and raised the incidence of anxiety and depressive disorders in the general population, especially among young adults. The present study examined the relationship between stress and mental health in college students by analyzing measures of stress, mental health, and affect from a survey of 120 students at Radford University who were taking psychology courses in the spring semester of 2021. We found that many students showed symptoms of anxiety, depression, or functional impairment on the PHQ-4, a short screen for anxiety, depression, and impairment. We also found strong positive correlations between scores on the PHQ-4 and scores on the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS), a commonly used measure of stress. Scores on the PSS were also strongly related with a measure of negative affect and were negatively correlated with students' motivation for schoolwork. Other data from the survey indicate that relatively few students had sought mental health services on campus or online during the pandemic, and that almost a third of the students had a negative opinion of the adequacy of the university's support services during the pandemic. These results indicate many students continue to be stressed as the pandemic has continued, and that there continues to be an unmet need for mental health support services on college campuses.

Phoebe M Dubois 

How sexism and implicit relationship beliefs are related to preferences for different Disney princesses.

Faculty Mentor: Nicole Iannone

Poster Presentation- Session 2

The present study examines how attitudes towards sexism and implicit relationship beliefs differ based on which Disney princesses' people like or relate to more. The older Disney princesses (e.g., Snow White) have more dependent, destiny beliefs (i.e., meant to be) whereas the newer princesses (e.g., Elsa) have more of an independent personality with their focus on a goal that they fulfill on their own. Participants ($n = 100$) answered questions about how much they like and identify with a variety of Disney princesses (newer and older) and completed measures of benevolent and hostile sexism as well as a measure of implicit relationship beliefs (destiny vs. growth). Results showed that liking for/identifying with older princesses is associated with more benevolent sexism and destiny beliefs ($r = .22, ps < .04$), while liking for/identifying with newer, more independent princesses is associated with less hostile sexism and marginally less destiny beliefs ($r = -.18, ps < .08$). These findings suggest that people who like and identify more with more traditional Disney princesses also hold more traditional views towards women and views

Phoebe Dubois, Hailey Scherer, Mia Purcell, Tiange Dai, & Rhys Lafon

Pluralistic ignorance within attitudes toward atheists moderated by religiosity.

Faculty Mentor: Jeffery Aspelmeier

Poster Presentation- Session 2

The present study investigates pluralistic ignorance (PI) within attitudes toward atheists and whether religiosity moderates PI within atheist attitudes. The current study replicates and extends a previous study by Strosser et al. (2016). PI occurs when many or most members of a collective

mistakenly assume their own attitudes differ from those of other members of the group. This discrepancy creates pressure to conform to the imagined standard (Miller & McFarland, 1987), which reinforces the group's perception of the false norm. As part of a larger study, 138 participants reported their own attitudes and estimated the attitudes of their peers concerning positive behavioral intentions toward atheists (Strosser et al., 2016) and negative attitudes toward atheists (Serafeim, 2011). Participants also completed a brief measure of religiosity (Koenig & Büssing, 2010). As expected, participants reported being significantly more willing to interact with atheists and being less prejudiced toward atheists than participants expected their peers to be, providing some evidence for the existence of PI within atheist attitudes. Highly religious participants reported being less likely to interact with atheists and holding more negative attitudes about atheists than less religious participants. Religiosity moderated PI within attitudes about atheists. Highly religious participants expected their peers to be more likely to interact with atheists than themselves and expected their peers to be less prejudiced toward atheists than themselves. Less religious participants expected their peers to be less likely to interact with atheists than themselves and expected their peers to be more prejudiced toward atheists than themselves.

MaKayla Dulaney, Felix Frost, & Ursula Turner

Power of the mind: How pluralistic ignorance is moderated by experience.

Faculty Mentor: Jeffery Aspelmeier

Poster Presentation- Session 2

This study investigates pluralistic ignorance (PI) within attitudes about the

existence, and control (Williams, 2009). The current study examined whether virtual social events (VSEs) may be a solution to this issue. Participants (46) completed an online survey that asked them about their frequency of participation in various VSEs (e.g., playing video games, video chats) since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and measures of need satisfaction, FOMO, need to belong, and extroversion. Individuals higher in FOMO, need to belong, and extroversion engaged in more VSEs ($r > .25$, $ps < .01$). Need satisfaction was not correlated with engagement in VSEs overall ($r = .001$, $p = .989$). However, for individuals higher in FOMO, more frequent engagement in VSEs was related to higher need satisfaction ($r = .047$). For those lower in FOMO, there was no significant relationship between need satisfaction and frequency of engagement ($r = .594$). These findings indicate that engagement in virtual social events may be particularly helpful for individuals higher in FOMO.

Samantha Felts & Queen-Ayanna Sullivan

Therapeutic alliance in counseling psychology: What the therapeutic alliance consist of and how it can differ between clinicians.

Faculty Mentor: Ruth Riding-Malon

Poster Presentation- Session 2

people. Significant pluralistic ignorance existed within prejudice toward people with mental illness, with the average student believing that their peers are much less tolerant than they actually are. It was also found that highly religious people harbored more prejudice toward the mentally ill, than less religious participants. Contrary to the hypotheses, religiosity did not moderate pluralistic ignorance within attitudes about the mentally ill.

Katelynn A. LaCombe, Haley R. Cashwell, & Abby M. Rutigliano

Attachment security and resilience related assets moderate the effects of childhood polyvictimization on psychological function.

Faculty Mentor: Jeffery Aspelmeier

Poster Presentation- Session 2

The present study tests whether attachment security and resilience related dispositions moderate the effects of childhood polyvictimization on psychological well-being (Hamby et al., 2007). Child/adolescent Polyvictimization is classified as the number of types of victimization experienced prior to age 18 (Finkelhor et al., 2005), and is associated with negative outcomes in childhood (e.g., Cyr et al., 2017; Finkelhor et al., 2007) and adulthood (e.g., Elliott et al., 2019; Miller-Graff et al., 2016). No published studies have investigated the combined effects of polyvictimization, attachment, and resilience related factors on psychological outcomes in adulthood. As part of a larger study, a sample of 168 first semester college women completed online measures of victimization history (Hamby et al., 2007), attachment security (Brennan et al., 1998), resilience (Prince-Embry, 2007), and psychological symptomatology (Derogatis, 1994). Attachment Avoidance and Resilience related Emotional Reactivity moderated the negative effects of polyvictimization. The high severity of symptomatology was reported by participants who were polyvictims with greater avoidance or emotional reactivity. In contrast, participants who experienced greater victimization, also had more secure attachment styles or more resilience related assets, experienced fewer negative outcomes (less symptomatology).

Quentin “Rhys” LaFon, Apollo Penman, & Yasmeena Makki

Prejudice against disabled people: Ableism, political identity, and pluralistic ignorance.

Faculty Mentor: Jeffery Aspelmeier

Poster Presentation- Session 2

This study examines pluralistic ignorance within ableist attitudes (DV; assessed using the Symbolic Ableism Scale, Friedman & Asmundson, 2019) by comparing the ratings of participants' reports of their own ableist attitudes with estimates of participants' peers' attitudes (IV; Target of ratings: self vs. others; Within-Subjects). This study also tested whether pluralistic ignorance within ableist attitudes is moderated by political attitudes (MV; Between Subjects: conservatism vs. liberalism, measured using the Conservatism Scale, Sidanius, 1991, as cited in Knight, 1999). Approximately 68 undergraduate Radford University students were recruited for this online study. For conservative participants, it was expected that ratings made for one's own and one's peers' ableist attitudes would be high and not significantly different, reflecting a low degree of pluralistic ignorance. For liberal participants, it was expected that self-ratings made for one's own ableist attitudes would be significantly lower than ratings of peers' ableist attitudes, reflecting a high degree of pluralistic ignorance. A small and marginally significant pluralistic ignorance effect was found. Participants felt their peers were more ableist than the participants were themselves. Political attitudes did not moderate pluralistic ignorance within ableist attitudes.

Talia Neal, Kaylyn Wertz, & Hannah Benz

Relationship between reaction time and EEG beta power.

Faculty Mentor: Thomas Pierce

Poster Presentation- Session 2

The electroencephalogram (EEG) detects change electrical activity of the brain using electrodes placed on the surface of the scalp. EEG analyze brain wave patterns of individuals in different attention-related task conditions. With these patterns, researchers can then analyze concepts, such as the level of attentional focus task, the degree to which certain areas of the brain are active, and cycles of greater or lesser

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Covid-19 and stress in college students: Demographic variables.

Faculty Mentor: Jeffrey Willner

Oral Presentation- Session 1

moderate the retrieval practice effect, when feedback is not given. To test this, we used a 2 (test, retest) X 2 (feedback, no feedback) factorial design, with test/retest manipulated within-participants and feedback manipulated between participants. Participants read a passage and were then tested on four passage facting, cue-recall questions and restudied four different facts by reading factual statements (counterbalanced across participants). Half of the participants received correct answer feedback after each question. After a two-day delay, participants completed the Multimedia Comprehension Battery (MMCB) to assess structure-building ability and answered eight questions about the facts they previously reviewed. Four of these were the same as the initial questions, the other four were new inference-based questions. If those with greater structure-building ability always benefit more from retrieval practice, the results should show an increase in the effect of testing as structure-building ability increases, regardless of feedback. In contrast, if feedback disproportionately enhances the benefit