

Welcome to Angelo State University’s 10th Annual

Graduate Research Symposium and Award Ceremony

Monday, April 26, 2021

CJ Davidson Conference Room, Houston Harte University Center

Schedule of Events

Poster Session…………………………………………………………………4:00 – 5:15 pm

Awards Ceremony……………………………………………………………5:30 – 6:00 pm

The Graduate Research Symposium and Award Ceremony is coordinated by the Office of Research and Sponsored Projects and the College of Graduate Studies and Research:

Dr. Micheal Salisbury, Dean, College of Graduate Studies and Research

Elizabeth Randell, Director of Student Research

Chelsea Renteria, Director of Graduate Studies

Katie Plum, Director of Sponsored Projects

Amanda Martinez, Graduate Admissions Coordinator

Angela Allen, Thesis Coordinator and Graduate Admissions Assistant

Brittany Smith, Office Coordinator II, College of Graduate Studies and Research

Jan Heinen, Assistant Coordinator, Office of Research and Sponsored Projects

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# The Leadership Prototype: Does Race Affect Leadership Styles?

## Abby McVay and Rebbeca Salazar

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Cheryl Stenmark

Department: Psychology and Sociology

Sponsorship: Graduate Research Fellowship

This study examined race and leadership styles via fictional vignettes. 200 participants were collected via Amazon Mechanical Turk (MTurk), a survey response service. Subjects read two different managerial vignettes and answered questions about leader effectiveness. The vignettes described situations that managers in an organization might face, like improving work performance. Participants were presented with a leader of a randomized race (white, black, Hispanic, or Asian). Following each scenario, participants read about two different possible leader actions, which were rated as either ineffective or effective as a leader. Effectiveness was rated on 5 different dimensions: effective, confidence in leader, recommend leader, effectiveness for the organization, and typicality as a leader. Participants preferred transformational leadership styles over transactional leadership styles. However, the main effect for leadership style was significant. Participants significantly preferred the transformational leadership style response than the transactional leadership style response. Typicality was not influenced by leadership style, but other depended variables, like the effectiveness of the leader, the confidence in the leader, if the participant would recommend the leader in the scenario for other leadership positions, and organizational effectiveness, were all significant. This study displayed significant main effects for leadership style. Participants significantly preferred the transformational leadership behaviors over the transactional leadership behaviors. The nonsignificant interaction between race and leadership style suggest that participants do not consider race when evaluating a manager’s effectiveness. Future research should examine why transformational leadership is more effective and preferred over transactional leadership behaviors.

# Never Grow Weary of Doing Good: the Presence of Compassion Fatigue and Expressions of Emotional Labor in Child Welfare System Employees and Volunteers

## Giovanna Scott

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Erica Bailey, Dr. Benjamin Brojakowski, Dr. JongHwa Lee-Thesis Committee

Department: Communication and Mass Media

Sponsorship: Graduate Research Fellowship

Though previous literature has investigated Compassion Fatigue (CF) and Emotional Labor (EL) independently, further research is needed to examine the connection between the two concepts within the helping professions. The objective of this study is to explore the relationship between the presence of CF and the expression of EL by Child Welfare Service (CWS) employees/volunteers in organizational settings. Utilizing three scales, the Professional Quality of Life (Pro-QOL), the Dutch Questionnaire on Emotional Labor (D-QEL), and the GNM Emotional Labor Questionnaire, this study analyzes CWS employees'/volunteers’ (n= 65) levels of EL, burn-out, and CF. Results indicated a statistically significant positive correlation between EL and burn-out and between EL and CF. These findings reveal CWS employees/volunteers’ reliance on EL to execute role responsibilities places them at risk for experiencing the adverse effects of burn-out and CF, leading to dire consequences for themselves, their clients, and the organizations for which they are employed.

# Retention and Attrition Issues for Second-Degree Nursing Students: A Systematic Review of Qualitative Literature

## Gretchen S. Goldman, Sarah T. Santellano

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Robert Michael, Dr. Jennifer Braziel

Department: Nursing

**AIM**The aim of this systematic review was to explore all available qualitative literature on retention and attrition issues in students involved with Second-Degree/Accelerated/Fast-Track BSN Programs.

**BACKGROUND:** A shortage of 47,000 full-time RNs is predicted in Texas by 2032. Second-degree BSN programs could help with this shortage.

**METHOD:** We followed the PRISMA Statement on systematic reviews. The databases CINAHL Plus with Full Text, Medline, and Sage Journals Online were searched using the MESH terms qualitative research AND nursing AND fast track or second-degree or accelerated AND retention or attrition rates or turnover from years 2010-2021. We used Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) appraisal instruments to evaluate studies.

**RESULTS:** Sixteen articles met the strict guidelines imposed in this systematic review. Quality Scores for articles ranged from 70% to 95% when employing the JBI Critical Appraisal Checklist for Qualitative Research. Nine common themes were identified regarding second-degree BSN students: (1) they are highly motivated; (2) want to help others; (3) are satisfied with nursing; (4) are strong critical thinkers; (5) previous work and life experience is advantageous; (6) experience stress with accelerated pace of the programs; (7) experience stress with lack of experience in nursing; (8) believe faculty should be specialized to work with this complex group of students; (9) believe faculty should ask for students’ feedback.

**CONCLUSION**: Although minimal literature exists, findings suggest ideas that faculty and administrators might leverage to better support students. Further studies are needed to determine why some programs are successful and others are not.

# The Impact of Fatigue on Shoulder Proprioception and Upper Limb Kinematics in Collegiate Baseball Pitchers

## Samantha Charles, Theodora Dombkowski, Andrew Fannie

Faculty Mentor: Dr. You-jou Hung

Department: Physical Therapy

Sponsorship: Graduate Research Fellowship

Shoulder position sense, movement sense, and upper limb kinematics can be altered and lead to injuries due to repetitive loading and high velocity demand in baseball pitchers. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of fatigue on 1) shoulder position sense, 2) shoulder movement sense, and 3) upper-limb kinematics at the late cocking phase in collegiate baseball pitchers. Seven collegiate baseball pitchers from a local university participated in the study. Active shoulder position sense was examined in 90° abduction and 90° external rotation. Movement sense was examined by the threshold to detect passive motion technique at the same shoulder position. Upper limb kinematics was examined at the late cocking phase. The subjects then went through a throwing fatigue protocol and got retested once they reached a 16/20 fatigue level on the Borg Scale. Results of this preliminary investigation show throwing fatigue did not have a significant impact on shoulder position sense (p=.162), movement sense (p= .792) and upper limb kinematics (p=.892 for shoulder abduction, p=.699 for shoulder rotation, p=.575 for elbow flexion, and p=.225 for wrist extension) comparing to the pre-fatigue measurements.Although fatigue is known to have a negative impact on proprioception, well trained athletes could be “copers” who had a greater fatigue tolerance and/or had the capacity to compensate for their deficits. Unfortunately, this study was cut short due to Covid-19 lock down. Future study with a larger sample size will be beneficial to continue investigating the impact of fatigue on collegiate baseball pitchers.

# College Student Knowledge and Awareness of Human Trafficking

## Mya Rodriguez

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Crystal Kreitler

Department: Psychology and Sociology

It is estimated that approximately 800,000 victims are trafficked annually in the United States alone (Byrne, et al., 2019). With the increasing danger of human trafficking, it is important to determine if the undergraduate demographic is aware and knowledgeable of what the crime consists of. The following study assessed college students’ knowledge and perceptions of human trafficking in relation to personality traits and demographic variables. There were 193 undergraduate participants (aged 18-25). Participants completed demographics, the Trafficking Awareness Survey, U.S. Human Trafficking Survey Instrument, and the Big Five Inventory. Based on the demographic information 84% were female and 16% were male. Moreover, 51% were Caucasian, 39% were Hispanic, 6% were African American, 2% were other, 1.6% were Asian, and less than 1% were Native American. Results presented that 97.4% were unaware of the fact that Trafficking in persons can involve abuse of power or a position of vulnerability. In addition, there was a positive correlation between Openness and awareness, r (191) = .142, p = .049, as well as positive correlation between perception and Openness, r (191) = .148, p = .040. The data revealed a main effect for training and Extraversion, F (1, 191) = 4.74, p = .031. Those who reported high on Extraversion (M = 4.04) indicating more training knowledge than those in the low Extraversion counterparts (M =4.31). Results from assessing a west Texas population allows for more insight on younger individuals’ perception of human trafficking, and identifies gaps that can aid in future awareness training.

# Population Genetics of Mississippi Kites (*Ictinia mississippiensis*) in the Southern Great Plains

## Brittanie L. Loftin

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Ben Skipper

Department: Biology

Sponsorship: Graduate Research Fellowship; $1000 Head of the River Ranch Grant, $1500 Texas Acedamy of Science Graduate Research Grant, $1000 Raptor Research Foundation Stephen R. Tully Memorial Grant

During the mid-1900’s, Mississippi kites (*Ictinia mississippiensis*; hereafter, kites) expanded their breeding range from the southeastern coastal plains and Mississippi Valley into the Great Plains. At the landscape scale, kites appear to breed abundantly throughout the southern Great Plains; however, at a finer scale, the breeding range is disjunct with kites breeding only in cities and exurban patches of trees with expanses of unsuitable landcover stretching between. As such, the breeding landscape for this species is essentially a series of islands, each with its own breeding population. Given that site-fidelity is high, founder populations are small, and the evidence of short natal dispersal, kites may exhibit a localized genetic population structure across this landscape. Kites were captured throughout late June to late July 2020 in Texas using a dho- gaza net and a model great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*) as a lure. From this trapping effort, salvaging feathers, loans from natural history collections, and donations from wildlife rehabbers 78 samples have been collected and have had DNA extracted. This field season (late June to early August 2021), trapping will occur throughout Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma as well as continuing to reach out to wildlife rehabbers and natural history collections to ensure good geographic representation. After DNA is extracted from all samples, a subset of samples will be sent to Genomics Core Lab at Texas A&M University Corpus Christi to identify single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which will be used to determine the genetic structure of kites across the landscape.

# Directive vs. Servant Leadership: Utilizing Motivation Types to Illustrate a Prescriptive Approach to Leadership

## Zachary Clark

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Kyle van Ittersum

Department: Psychology and Sociology

Sponsorship: Graduate Research Fellowship

The current study intends to investigate the relationship between two styles of leadership—Servant and Directive—and how they affect the motivation in subordinates of each style. The current research predicts the Servant Leadership condition will produce higher total motivation scores than the Directive Leadership Condition. Additionally, servant leadership is expected to relate more strongly to intrinsic motivation scores while directive leadership will have a stronger relationship with extrinsic motivation. To assess these hypotheses, participants were randomly assigned between four conditions based on leadership type and gender of the leader. Participants were then asked to complete a pre-test survey to identify their motivation scores and determine their motivation type as intrinsically or extrinsically driven. Next, participants read a scenario depicting either a servant or a directive leadership style by either a male or female leader. Once participants had read the leadership scenario, they completed a post-test survey identifying their motivation scores and type of motivation. Data for the study have been collected for 180 working adult participants and are currently being analyzed. These analyses compare pre-test and post-test scores within each condition as well as between conditions. Analyses will be completed and summarized for presentation at the Graduate Research Symposium on April 26, 2021.

# Prevalence and Antimicrobial Susceptibility of *Salmonella* spp. and *E. coli* in Market Show Swine and Cattle after the Implementation of the Veterinary Feed Directive

## Kalynn Hardegree

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Loree Branham

Department: Agriculture

Sponsorship: Graduate Research Fellowship

To combat antimicrobial resistance, the FDA implemented the Veterinary Feed Directive that mandated removal of antimicrobials from feed sold over the counter in 2017. The objective of the current project was to evaluate antimicrobial susceptibility profiles of *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella* spp. isolates obtained from show animals potentially not exposed to the selective pressures of in-feed antimicrobials (Post-VFD), and compare them to similar isolates collected in 2015 (Pre-VFD). Fecal samples were analyzed for susceptibility of 14 antimicrobials utilizing a microbroth dilution technique. Samples were collected from swine (n=40) and cattle (n=40) at a statewide show in 2020. Of the 309 total Post-VFD *E. coli* isolates, 71.84% were resistant to at least one antimicrobial, while 80.30% of Pre-VFD isolates (n=662) were resistance to at least one. Of the 159 Post-VFD swine isolates, 80.50% were resistant to Tetracycline and 43.40% to Streptomycin; similarly, of the 330 Pre-VFD swine isolates, 96.67% exhibited resistance to Tetracycline followed by 69.90% to Sulfisoxazole. Of the 159 Post-VFD cattle isolates, 48.00% exhibited resistance to Tetracycline and 26.67% to Streptomycin; similarly of the 332 Pre-VFD isolates, 55.12% exhibited resistance to Tetracycline and 32.53% to Streptomycin. Of the 5 PostVFD swine *Salmonella* isolates, 60.00% were resistant to Tetracycline. The one steer *Salmonella* isolate was pansusceptible. Tetracycline is minimally used in human medicine; however, it is still important in animal health. While resistance to Streptomycin was observed less often, the antimicrobial is critically important in treating human infections. Overall, this study saw varying degrees of susceptibility across the antimicrobials tested.

# The Effect of Priming on Judging Personality Based on Outward Appearances

## Kateri Oakley, Maria Del Carmen Muniz, Hali Johns

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Crystal Kreitler

Department: Psychology and Sociology

This study aimed to assess how participants judge individuals based on physical appearances. One group of participants were exposed to a body positivity TED talk while the other group of participants was not exposed to the talk. Participants were evaluated on their judgments of seemingly unfit individuals vs fit individuals. The participants were given two Big Five Inventory questionnaires to fill out based on the images shown. The only BFI personality trait that had a significant effect on unfit and fit persons was within the BFI questions regarding Neurotic personalities. There was no significant effect between Extroversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Openness in regards to judging unfit and fit persons. The study highlighted that there was a significant difference in priming exposure when individuals were judging personalities, specifically neuroticism. The study’s findings concur with previous literature on first impressions unprompted are solely based on an individual’s facial and physical features (Over & Cook, 2017). The research aims to help participants become more knowledgeable on biases and aid in eliminating first impression biases. Body positivity and first impression biases should be investigated further to help provide more awareness to individuals who may not be aware of their own personal biases.

# Measuring Student Responses to COVID-19

## Mya Rodriguez and Abishag Porras

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Crystal Kreitler, Dr. Steven Brewer, Dr. Stephen Lippi

Department: Psychology and Sociology

Statement of Problem: According to Son and colleagues (2020), 71% of Texas college students indicated increased levels of stress and anxiety due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This study aims to understand the impact of COVID-19 college students in west Texas. We will assess the following factors: motivation, anxiety, and depression. The primary research questions include: Are students experiencing changes in academic motivation levels because of COVID-19? Are students experiencing changes in self-care motivation levels because of COVID-19? Are students more anxious as a result of COVID-19? Are students more depressed because of COVID-19? The results of the study will serve to advance our understanding of mental health, motivation in academia, and motivation for self-care in the student population. At the time of preliminary analysis, 104 undergraduate students at Angelo State University have participated in this research. Each participant completed a demographics questionnaire, the COVID-19 Anxiety Syndrome Scale (C-19ASS), the Generalized Anxiety Scale (GAD-7), the COVID-19 & Weight Management Survey, the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale (CAS), and the Student Motivation During COVID-19 Pandemic Survey. Of the 104 participants, 72 were female, 30 were male, and 2 were non-binary. Forty-two percent were Hispanic, 42% were White, 10% were Asian or Black, and 6% were multiethnic. All participants were 18 to 25 years old. Eighty-nine of these participants were primarily between the ages of 18 - 20. Preliminary results support a significant correlation between gender and CAS, along with a significant correlation between gender and C19ASS.

# The Protocol for Brain Extractions in a Mouse Model

## Amy Howard

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Crystal Kreitler

Department: Psychology and Sociology

Brain extraction protocol in mice is done as a predecessor to acquire multiple items of information. Examples include determining/comparing structural changes, RNA extraction, and cell and/or protein detections. The following poster is used to describe a standard of procedure for a protocol that may be used in future rodent research projects. Humans and mice have corresponding cell types and relatively similar brain structure ratios. Therefore, it is beneficial to use mice in studies needed to measure physical components in the brain. The components needed for the procedure include euthanasia materials, basic dissection tools, and cleaning supplies. When dissecting a mouse, researchers must ensure completion of euthanasia of the animal by Co2 protocol and guillotine to certify death. Using dissection tools, the researcher cuts through the skin and skull to expose the brain. The brain is then scooped out and immediately placed into dry ice for short-term preservation for following desired procedures. The most common way to prepare the brain for testing involves obtaining different sections of the brain. This is executed by slicing the brain in preferred directions. Cleaning all apparatuses and tools used with ethanol solution finalizes the protocol for brain extractions. This standard of procedure will be used in my personal future thesis as well as other students’ work. My upcoming research involves measuring how maternal ethanol consumption in rodents affects maternal behavior and offspring depressive-related symptoms. Using brain extraction on both the dams and offspring may help determine structural changes from the ethanol and maternal neglect.

# The Effects of Breed Heterozygosity On Kidding Performance, Twinning Rate, and Subsequent Reproductive Success in Goats

## Ashley McGinnis

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Chase Runyan

Department: Agriculture

Sponsorship: Graduate Research Fellowship

The focus of my thesis was to gain knowledge in the effects of heterozygosity in goats on kidding performance, twinning rate, and subsequent reproductive efficiency. The Boer and Spanish breeds are by far the most commonly used breeds in West Texas. Boer and Spanish cross breeding females were observed over a two year breeding season. These females were bred to Spanish billies to obtain F1, F2 and F3 offspring. The F1 generation is a true ½ Boer ½ Spanish, F2 is ¾ Spanish ¼ Boer and the F3 offspring are 5/8 Spanish 3/8 Boer. The study used a semi-intensive management strategy to mimic producers in West Texas that rely heavily on dams yielding kids on their own. Kids were weaned at approximately 90 days of age and placed in weaning pens. After weaning, replacement females were exposed so that they may kid as yearlings. These young females were managed alongside the mature breeding females. Differences in heterozygosity were not statistically significant, but numbers showed that Boer’s do not possess good maternal traits and don’t manage their kids to weaning though they do produce heavier kids per dam. ½ Spanish × ½ Boer are the optimum cross to keep.

# Plains Spotted Skunk Rest Site Selection in Response to Southern Dewberry and Macartney Rose Presence

## Kamren P. Jefferson, J. Clint Perkins, Matthew H. Hamilton

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Robert Dowler

Department: Biology

Sponsorship: Texas Comptroller’s Office

The proliferation of invasive plant species is a major threat to biodiversity via displacement of food resources and reduction of habitats important to native wildlife. The availability of preferred diurnal rest sites may be a potential limiting factor to the survival of the plains spotted skunk (*Spilogale putorius interrupta*), which has been petitioned for listing under the US Endangered Species Act. We investigated rest site selection of plains spotted skunks on a remnant portion of coastal prairie in southeastern Texas. From 2019-2021, we fitted 30 skunks (17 M:13 F) with GPS radio-collars, tracked them weekly to diurnal rest sites, and recorded local habitat characteristics of 426 rest sites and 426 random paired sites for comparison. We used discrete choice modelling and an AICc model selection framework to fit and evaluate support for our *a priori* models. Skunks were most frequently (75%) located in Macartney rose (*Rosa bracteata*), an invasive species historically introduced as a living fence. However, our analysis indicated that skunks had a greater preference for southern dewberry (*Rubus trivialis*), a native bramble and summer food resource to wildlife. Our top-ranking model (*wi* = 1.000) indicated that cover is important to rest site selection, a feature both plant species can provide. Our results suggest that plains spotted skunks may be limited in their rest site selection by the exclusion of native plants by more prolific, invasive species.

# Systematic Review of Quantitative Literature: Exploring Retention and Attrition Issues in Second Degree Nursing Programs

## Ashley Minor, Steven Payne

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Tammy Stafford, Dr. Robert Michael, Dr. Jennifer Price-Fierro

Department: Nursing

AIM:  This systematic review of quantitative literature aimed to explore the retention and attrition issues for students in Second Degree Nursing Programs.

BACKGROUND: Texas continues to face a shortage of RNs and is predicted to see a continued shortage of 47,000 RNs by 2032. To help alleviate the shortage, Second Degree BSN programs might help to alleviate the shortage.

METHOD: The PRISMA Statement on systematic reviews was used for guidance. Databases searched were CINAHL Plus with Full Text, Medline, and Sage Journals Online using the MESH terms nursing AND fast track or second-degree or accelerated AND retention or attrition rates or turnover from years 2010-2021. The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) appraisal instruments for quantitative studies were used for evaluation of studies.

RESULTS: Eight articles met the strict guidelines for the systematic review. Using the JBI Critical Appraisal Checklist quality scores of the articles were 77.5% to 93.75%. Outcomes identified concerning second-degree BSN students: (1) student characteristics; (2) influence of prior education; (3) faculty influence; (4) assessments for success; (5) comparable positive outcomes; (6) student needs/support.

CONCLUSION: Studies show a correlation between student characteristics such as family and employment obligations and success in Second Degree Nursing programs. Previous education/degree obtainment also showed a correlation in students’ success in the program.

# Survey of Freshwater Turtle Parasites of the Concho Valley

## Makayla Easley

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Michael Dixon

Department: Biology

Sponsorship: Graduate Research Fellowship

Parasites are found in all vertebrate species, including turtles. Parasites could have significant pathology in freshwater turtles and studying this parasitic relationship could lead us to a better understanding of the behavioral and physiological changes these turtles face. In this study, we examined 11 freshwater turtles for internal and external parasites: six red-eared slider (*Trachemys scripta elegans*), three spiny softshell (*Apalone spinifera*), one texas river cooter (*Pseudemys texana*) and one common musk turtle (*Sternotherus odoratus*). The turtles used in this study were accidental captures donated from the Texas Parks and Wildlife during a freshwater fish survey. Internal organs including gastrointestinal tracts, the heart, lung, liver and bladder were examined. The internal parasites retrieved included trematodes (flatworms), nematodes (roundworms), acanthocephalans (spiny-headed worms), and cestodes (tapeworms).  No external parasites were recorded.  The parasite survey results display parasite prevalence, parasite intensity, and locality of parasite/host.

# Journalists: Once Valued, Now Vilified

## Senora Scott

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Erica Bailey

Department: Communication and Mass Media

Sponsorship: Graduate Research Fellowship

This study utilizes Cultivation Theory, the Need for Cognition Scale (NFC), and the Media Trust Scale, to understand the general public’s perception of journalists. It also attempts to gain insight on why there seems to be an increase in hostility towards journalists. Two surveys were conducted, one with the general public and one specifically for news industry employees. The survey for the general public yielded 195 participants while the second survey analyzed responses from 55 journalists. Major findings include: 1) the general public participants who scored higher on the NFC scale were more likely to have a negative perception of journalists, and 2) those who work in the news industry experience harassment, sexual harassment, and violence at an equal rate despite the number of years spent in the industry.

# Outstanding Student Awards

Animal Science…………………………………………………………………………………………………Kalynn Hardegree

Biology……………………………………………………………………………………………………………..Kamren Jefferson

Business Administration……………………………………………………………………………………….Tracie Watkins

Communication………………………………………………………………………………………….………..Giovanna Scott

Criminal Justice………………………………………………………………………………………………………Ricardo Rosas

Curriculum & Instruction-Advanced Instructor………………………………………………………………….Jill Fox

Curriculum & Instruction-Educational Administration……………………………………………Lee Snodgrass

Curriculum & Instruction-Educational Leadership Texas Principal Certification….Olga Angelo-Day

Curriculum & Instruction-Guidance & Counseling………………………………………………………..Lydia Irion

Curriculum & Instruction-Student Development & Leadership-Higher Education…Lauren Discher

Curriculum & Instruction-Professional School Counseling………………………………Nicholas Manuszak

English…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..Sydney Morris

Family Nurse Practitioner………………………………………………………………….…………………….Leslie Howell

Global Security Studies…………………………………………………………………………………………Amelia Daniels

Kinesiology – Coaching, Sport, Recreation and Fitness Administration………..……………Britt Cooper

Intelligence and Analysis…………………………………………………………………………………Jameson Crumpler

Nurse Educator………………………………………………………………………………………………Gretchen Goldman

Physical Therapy Doctorate……………………………………………………………………………………Taylor Dutton

Professional Accountancy………………………………………………………..Khanh Le Hoang (Hayley) Nguyen

Psychology-Counseling………………………………………………………………………………………Courtney Shields

Psychology-Experimental Psychology……………………………………………………………………..Kateri Oakley

Psychology-Applied……………………………………………………………………………………………………Jaimee Hall

# Superlative Awards

Academic Excellence………………………………………………………………………………………………Taylor Dutton

Community Service Excellence…………………………………………………………………………Kalynn Hardegree

Leadership Excellence……………………………………………………………………………………………Sydney Morris

Research Excellence……………………………………………………………………………………….Jameson Crumpler