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**UG1** Justyn Bigam Janet Dean, Ph.D. - Asbury University

*Predicting Personality Traits using Cell Phone Behavior and Attitudes*

This preliminary study attempted to see if an individual’s attitude toward or use of their cell phone could be used to predict one or more of the big five personality traits. Belk (1988) thought that items could serve as extensions of the self and reflect personality. Participants were given a survey to gather information about cell phone usage, cell phone attachment, and the participants’ personality traits. It was hypothesized that the personality trait scores of individuals for whom their cell phone is an extension of the self will be correlated positively with scores about cell phone use and attachment. Researchers hope that the field of psychology will be able to keep up with the advancement of technology through studies such as this.

**UG2** Mary Katelyn Soehnlen, Maryanne Nicole Lloyd & Joylily Gabriella Bogle Dr. Janet B. Dean - Asbury University

*A Correlational Study on Sexual Education, Virginity Pledges, and Sexual Anxiety*

There is evidence that higher sexual anxiety is correlated with less accurate information and perceptions about sexuality (Mendelsohn & Mosher, 1979). In addition, the effectiveness of virginity pledges, which typically occur within a religious context, has shown mixed outcomes (Landor & Simmons, 2014). Approximately 120 undergraduate students at a private religious university completed an online survey regarding their sexual behaviors, their early sexual education, their current sexual anxiety, and their virginity pledges. Their degree of sexual anxiety is expected to be related to the messages about sexuality and comprehensiveness of information received in their sexual education, not whether they took a virginity pledge. Additionally, results from this study may increase the understanding of the interplay of sexual education, sexual anxiety, and sexual behavior.

**UG3** Hannah B. Prassel Jennifer L. Price, PhD - Georgetown College

*How the socially anxious relate to others: The relationship between social anxiety and empathy.*

This study investigated the relationship between social anxiety and cognitive/affective empathy. Specifically, the study hypothesized that social anxiety would be positively correlated with higher levels of affective empathy (for those experiencing negative emotions) but negatively correlated with cognitive empathy. The study also hypothesized that social anxiety would be positively correlated with a negative interpretation bias when interpreting facial affect. 150 individuals completed a series of surveys concerning their levels of affective/cognitive empathy, their systematizing tendency, and their symptoms of social anxiety as well as the Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test online. Results will be analyzed and considered in light of past research on the relationship between social anxiety and empathy/facial interpretation. Additionally, implications of the results in terms of possible empathy-based treatment methods for social anxiety will be considered.

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**UG4** David Crittendon, Lisa Taylor, Qianqian Mou, Sarah Lee, Jordan Daniels, Raachel Thompson Maria Brown, Ph.D. - Murray State University

*Protect your rubber hand but not your rubber foot*

The capacity to integrate a rubber hand into one’s body plan has been well established (e.g. Botvinick & Cohen, 1998). Previous studies have demonstrated that ownership of a rubber hand can be induced by simultaneous stimulation of a participant’s hidden hand and a visible rubber hand. Once the effect is established, participants react to threatening stimuli on the rubber hand as they would with their own hand. The present study uses a between subjects design to explore the flexibility of the human body plan. We extend the rubber hand illusion to the foot and compare participant reactions to noxious stimuli approaching the rubber limb. Data collection is ongoing. Preliminary results suggest that while participants experience ownership of a rubber hand and foot similarly, they are more likely to react protectively for the rubber hand.

**UG5** Alfred Mattingly Janet Dean, Ph.D. - Asbury University

*The Influence of Negative Emotion on Musical Selection*

Considerable research has been done on the link between music and emotion. However, researchers have not exhausted studies on individuals’ tendency to choose music that counteracts, expresses, or soothes their negative emotions; such research could offer insight into clients’ affinity for musical therapy and self-expression. When negatively emotionally stimulated, clients will be more likely to choose music that expresses their emotion rather than music that counteracts or soothes it. Participants were administered self-reports of dispositional anger then instructed to complete a projective drawing assessment. The administrator harassed each participant with frustrated remarks and requested repetitions of the assignment. Afterward, each participant was assessed for anger and asked to select one song from a group of three happy, angry, and soothing songs.

**UG6** Abigail Shetterly, Hannah Parks Dr. Janet B. Dean, Ph.D. - Asbury University

*Exploring the Relationship between Personality and Theological Orientation*

Vande Kemp (1999) argued that the religious life may be better understood if approached through personality theory. Subsequently, many have explored personality characteristics and general religiosity traits, including doubt (Puffer, 2013) and forgiveness (Sandage & Williamson, 2010), but few have examined the relationship between personality characteristics and theological beliefs (e.g., Burgner, 2012). The current study explored the relationship between individuals’ locus of control and their theological orientation. Approximately 80 undergraduate students at a private religious university completed a survey designed to measure their locus of control, their preference for Wesleyan or Calvinistic theology, and their beliefs regarding meritocracy. Participants with an external locus of control were expected to score higher in Wesleyan values; whereas, those with an internal locus of control were expected to score higher in Calvinistic values. High meritocracy scores were projected to correlate with an external locus of control. These findings will increase understanding regarding the interplay of personality characteristics and theological beliefs.
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UG7 David Crittendon Jana Hackathorn Ph.D. - Murray State University

Accentuate the Positive: Positivity Influences the Nation Greater than Negativity

Feelings of patriotism and nationalism raise up as priming from news and traumatic events are commonly broadcasted and our elected political officials in times of war use phrases like, “you’re either with us or you’re with the terrorist.” The differential effects of positive and negative priming is important as feelings of patriotism and nationalism may be affected by political news and/or military related traumatic events are commonly broadcasted. The current study examined to what extent Pro-American and Anti-American quotes would influence national identity. It was hypothesized that Pro-American quotes would raise patriotism levels and military approval. In addition, Anti-American quotes would raise nationalism, xenophobia, and need for punishment scores. Results indicated that there was a significant difference in positively primed groups in terms of patriotism, nationalism, punishment and, military acceptance. Findings contradict Social Identity Theory, suggesting that an in-group mentality has a larger impact on attitudes that derogating an out-group.

UG8 Morgan Owens, Kendrick Settler, Marie Carrol Maria Vazquez Brown, Doctorate - Murray State University

Specific Bilingual Background and Risk of Cognitive Impairment

In the present study we predicted that people from multilingual countries would have a greater set of compensatory skills and thus a greater cognitive reserve as measured by the ADAS-Cog word recall task, which tests memory for word lists and is used as a measure of cognitive impairment. Data was originally obtained worldwide during clinical trials for Alzheimer’s Disease drug therapies (Clinical Path Institute Online Data Repository). The average number of languages spoken, life expectancy, educational attainment and health expenditures were determined for each country (Central Intelligence Agency World Fact Book). We found a significant effect of the number of languages spoken on the ADAS-Cog word recall score even after controlling for age, life expectancy, health expenditures, and educational attainment, $F (1, 2060) = 8.75, p = 0.003$. These findings suggest that multilingualism at the national level might lead to a greater cognitive reserve.

UG9 Molly E. Bramble, Bailey Lake, Amanda VanNoppen Janet Dean, PhD - Asbury University

Characteristics of Perceived Intelligence in Relation to Self-Concept and Self-Esteem

Different expressions and factors of intelligence, such as achievement, creativity, communication, gender, self-sufficiency, academic performance, social skills, emotional regulation, and physical characteristics, may contribute to the overall perception of intelligence in both others and oneself. The current study measured the likelihood of each of these characteristics being associated with the perceptions of intelligence by university students, with a secondary relation to self-concept and self-esteem. A four-stage study utilized five instruments to measure a spectrum of these perceptions. Academic achievement was expected to show the strongest correlation to perceived intelligence, and having more “intelligent” attributes was anticipated to be associated with more positive self-concept and self-esteem.

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**UG10** Tanja Berger Dr. Matisa Wilbon - Bellarmine University

**Socio-Economic Status & Coping Self-Efficacy: Assessing the Perceived Impacts of Motherhood among College Students**

More and more women are completing post-secondary education programs, including a substantial portion of females who are mothers in addition to their roles as students (Wilsey, 2013). While the causes and correlates of teenage pregnancy have been given much attention, considerably less research has been conducted on the impacts of motherhood, especially among college students. Based on a criterion sample, young mothers currently pursuing a college or university degree in a Midwestern metropolitan area will be recruited for this study to examine the perceived impacts of raising a child/children from the perspective of students mothers’ utilizing a mixed-method approach. The focus will be set on investigating the association between socio-economic status (parental/personal), coping self-efficacy skills, and a comparison of the participant’s subjective experiences before and after the birth of their first child. The participants will respond to a 28-item questionnaire and subsequently will be invited to participate in semi-structured follow-up interviews modeled after the exploratory case study method (Creswell, 2013). The aim of this qualitative component is to put special focus on the participants’ perspective on changes in their life situation due to being a parent, complementing the quantitative data collected through the questionnaire and informing its interpretation.

**UG11** Jennifer Wyatt, Leigh Bingham Jana Hackathorn - Murray State University

**Your Divorce Killed My GPA: Divorce and Academic Achievement**

Divorce is prevalent in today’s society and children are affected by it, as well as their parents. The current study attempted to find a difference between children of divorced and non-divorced parents when it comes to GPA and academic commitment. Participants at Murray State University completed a survey that measured GPA and commitment to academics. T-tests were conducted for each of the hypotheses. The results indicated there was a significant difference in GPA of students of divorced parents compared to students of non-divorced parents; t(40) = -1.98, p = .028. However, there was not a significant difference found between the two groups when it concerned academic commitment; t(41) = -.47, p = .32. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

**UG12** Jiwan Seo Paula J. Waddill - Murray State University

**Intercultural Openness and Language Learning Willingness**

This study examined the relationship of ethnocentrism, intercultural openness and language learning willingness. Participants were given the Diversity Scale, Ethnocentrism Scale, Language Opinion Scale and a Language and Demographics Survey. Ethnocentrism had a significant negative correlation with diversity and language openness. Also, there were significant positive correlations among diversity, language openness, and desire to learn other languages. Multiple linear regression analysis indicated that only diversity and language desire accounted for a significant proportion of unique variance in openness to other languages. Taken together, people were more positive in their attitude toward being able to speak other languages when they were open to other cultures than when they have beliefs in the intrinsic superiority of the nation, culture or group to which they belong.
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**UG13** Jeremy L. Gibson Jonathan S. Gore, Ph.D. - Eastern Kentucky University

*You’re OK until You Misbehave: How Norm Violations Magnify the Attractiveness Devil Effect*

This experiment sought to examine how male facial attractiveness interacted with norm violation to alter females’ perceptions of males. Two male faces (attractive and unattractive) bearing similar features were paired with two scenarios of norm violation (high violation and low violation) while being rated on perceived personality characteristics. It was expected that halo/devil effects would occur based on facial attractiveness, and that norm violation would produce a devil effect in the men. An interaction effect between the two was also expected. Participants were 170 female college students. Results were analyzed using a repeated ANOVA and independent t-tests. Findings show that a double devil effect occurred with the unattractive high violation condition. Norm violation also presented significant results, while facial attractiveness alone did not. Findings pose implications for online dating and jury deliberations.

**UG14** Heaven Perry Christy Wolfe, Ph.D. - Bellarmine University

*Parenting Style and Daughters' Adherence to Gender Roles*

The understanding that gender is a flexible, non-binary concept is by no means a profound discovery. People are far too abstract for such a central portion of their identity to be rated on a single sliding scale. However, although there is no solitary catalyst responsible for determining how feminine, masculine, or androgynous an individual may be, the impact that parents have upon the development of their children is vast. The relationship a child has with his or her parents communicates the extent to which they may be allowed to experiment with any number of roles—including gender-based deviations (Beyers & Goossens, 2008). The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between women’s adherence to gender roles, as measured by the Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI), and the perceived parenting styles of their mothers and fathers. Participants will include women currently enrolled in Bellarmine University as students. Each participant will be asked to complete the BSRI and two additional questionnaires that utilize reflective scenarios to determine the perceived parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian, or permissive) of her mother and father while she was growing up. It is hypothesized that perceived authoritarian parenting styles will positively correlate with adherence to feminine gender roles.

**UG15** Latasha Blake Dr. Paula Waddill - Murray State University

*Perceptions of Relationships and Self-Esteem*

This study investigated the how people view different types of couples and how they think those couples feel about themselves. Participants viewed photographs of heterosexual couples, gay couples, and lesbian couples. The participants responded to survey questions about how they thought the person on the left in the pictures felt about himself/herself. These questions were rating the perceived self-esteem of the person in the left of these pictures. They also filled out a self-esteem survey about themselves. Gay men were perceived as having significantly lower self-esteem than lesbian women but there was no significant difference in the perceived self-esteem of heterosexual men vs. heterosexual women. Gay men were perceived as having significantly lower self-esteem than straight men and lesbian women as having significantly lower self-esteem than straight women. Higher personal self-esteem was significantly correlated with higher perceived self-esteem for all relationship types.
ABSTRACTS

**UG16** Sara Wallace Dr. Jana Hackathorn - Murray State University

*I Just Can't Help Myself: Hoarding Tendencies & Personality Traits*

Although many studies have been conducted regarding the subject of hoarding, treatments and obsessive compulsive disorders, there is little known research regarding how various personality traits not commonly associated with obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) are related to hoarding. Hoarding is associated with substantial functional impairment, as clutter prevents the normal use of space for basic activities such as cooking, cleaning, moving through the house, and even sleeping. The current correlational study examined the relationship between hoarding tendencies and other personality traits including anxiety, sociability, impulse control, orderliness, reclusiveness, neuroticism, cautiousness. A total of 175 participants (males = 81, females = 93, gender-queer = 1), with ages varying from 18-79 (M = 25, SD = 10.98), were recruited from both undergraduate psychology courses and MTURK. The results indicated that difficulty discarding objects was significantly correlated (all ps < .001) with anxiety (r = .34), impulse control (r = -.36), orderliness (r = -.40), neuroticism (r = .35), and cautiousness (r = -.27). Also, the amount of clutter in the home was significantly correlated (all ps < .001) with anxiety (r = .26), impulse control (r = -.43), orderliness (r = -.38), neuroticism (r = .31), and cautiousness (r = -.35). Finally, over acquisition of objects was also significantly correlated (all ps < .001) with anxiety (r = .35), impulse control (r = -.45), orderliness (r = -.29), neuroticism (r = .37), and cautiousness (r = -.45). Sociability and reclusiveness were not significantly correlated with any of the hoarding tendencies (all ps > .05). These results can serve as valuable information for further research and development of hoarding treatments. By understanding which personality traits are significantly correlated with hoarding behaviors, treatment methods can be altered in the presence of these specific traits to be most beneficial to each hoarder’s individual treatment.

**UG17** Raven Hester Jonathan S. Gore PhD. - Eastern Kentucky University

*Mechanisms that Foster Relational Motivation*

In our study, we attempt to explain reasons why people would adopt relationally-autonomous reasons (RARs) for their goals, which are based on the needs, desires, and commitments of the self within a close relationship. The purpose of this study is to examine if closeness, support, accountability, shared values and direct involvement from others serve as mechanisms that drive RARs. We hypothesize that these relationship components are all uniquely associated with RARs during goal pursuit. Participants (n = 150) were college students who completed an online questionnaire. Accountability, shared values, and direct involvement all uniquely predicted relational motivation, whereas closeness and support did not. Implications for motivation theory are discussed.

**UG18** Ethan Campbell, Mason McClay, Kayla Morris, Amber Ustinovich Aaron Godlaski - Centre College

*Physiology of Emotion: Preliminary Results*

Emotion regulation is an important part of optimal psychological functioning, whereas dysregulation of emotion is associated with psychopathologies. Individuals use different emotion regulation strategies that have varying effects on pathological functioning, general well being, and physical and mental health. The present study investigated affective and physiological differences between two emotion regulation strategies: suppression and reappraisal. While suppression is characterized by attempting to
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subdue an emotional response, reappraisal involves adopting an objective or detached perspective concerning a stimulus before an emotional state is underway. After participants were presented with an emotionally inducing stimulus, those instructed to suppress reported feeling exceptionally more negative than those instructed to reappraise. Moreover, post-hoc analyses suggest that trait affective empathy amplified negative affect in both conditions, but in a more pronounced way in the suppression condition. This interaction suggests that affective empathy is an especially influential moderator of affective experience during the suppression of emotions.

UG19  Kristen Lee Paula Waddill - Murray State University

Music Preference and Music Genre Derogation

This study examined the relationship between identification as a fan of a music genre and positive and negative perceptions of fans of that and other music genres. Participants chose a favorite music genre from a list of six provided (Country, Rap/R&B, Rock, Pop, Classical, and Indie), rated the strength of their identification as a fan of that genre and then rated positive and negative characteristics of fans of all six music genres. Among country fans, there was a significant positive correlation between identification and perceived positive characteristics of country music fans; R&B fans also tended to have a positive correlation between identification and perceived positive characteristics of R&B fans. On the other hand, the more strongly individuals identified with Rock music the more strongly they endorsed negative characteristics of rock music fans.

UG20  Allison E. Goderwis, Kyndl X. Woodlee, Zac T. Whitt, and Laura M. Smart, M.S. Ruth A. Baer, Ph.D. - University of Kentucky

Does Self-Compassion Mediate the Relationship Between Borderline Personality Disorder and Non-Suicidal Self-Injury?

Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) is a disorder defined by the inability to regulate emotions, impulses, and relationships (American Psychological Association, 2013). Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) is a symptom of BPD and involves the destruction of one’s own body without suicidal intention (Nock, 2010). Self-compassion is generally defined as being kind and understanding toward oneself (Neff, 2003). The current study sought to determine if self-compassion mediates the relationship between BPD and NSSI. A sample of undergraduates (n = 240; 70.8% female) completed the Personality Assessment Inventory for Borderline Personality Disorder features (PAI-BOR; Morey, 1991), the Self-Compassion Scale (SCS; Neff, 2003), and the Inventory of Statements about Self-Injury (ISAS; Klonsky & Olino, 2008; Klonsky & Glenn, 2009) online for course credit. Self-compassion fully mediated the relationship between BPD features and a history of NSSI. These findings indicate the possible importance of targeting self-compassion in NSSI interventions and should be replicated in clinical samples.

UG21  Kimberley Kavanaugh Dr. Jonathon Gore - Eastern Kentucky University

Gender Differences in Work Motivation

This study examined gender differences in work motivation. The participants for this study were 172 undergraduates from Eastern Kentucky University, who specified a major goal they wanted to accomplish. From this sample, we examined the participants who named a specific work goal as their
major goal. The participants also indicated their reasons for pursuing that goal. In addition to examining the work goals specifically, we explored the gender differences and how men and women uniquely approached goal pursuit. The results of the present study showed that men utilized more relationally controlled reasons in their goal pursuit and in contrast women used more relationally autonomous reasons.

**UG22** Katie Jerome Dr. Todd Smith - St. Catharine College

**The Effects of Label of Clinical Depression: The Perception of Student Competency**

Abstract Does a diagnosis of mental illness affect others ratings of competency in the college life of an individual? The purpose of this study is to examine whether having a diagnosis of mental illness, or more specifically depression will have an impact on how competent the person will be viewed in terms of the college life. This study will also examine if college professors will have a higher view of competency than the college student. It is believed that the study will show that students will rate a person diagnosed with depression lower in competency than a person not diagnosed with depression, professors will rate higher in competency the undiagnosed case than the diagnosed case and the students will rate a person will a diagnosis of depression lower than the professors will. Ideally there would 30 participants but due to size of the college and the small student population the goal is to get twenty, with ten being students and ten being college professors. Each participant will get a scenario, also known as a vignette. Each participant will get a vignette that includes a diagnosis of depression or one that does not include the diagnosis because both vignettes are the same except that one includes a diagnosis and the other does not. After reading the vignette the participant will read a series of questions and rate each of the sixteen statements on a scale of 1 to 7. This makes this a between subjects independent factorial design. Assuming the hypothesis is supported the person described that includes the mental illness will have a lower competency rating than the person in the vignette that did not include a mental illness diagnosis. Implications would be that labeling a person mentally ill will affect how they are perceived by other individuals.

**UG23** Ashley Roberts Paula J. Waddill - Murray State University

**The Relationships between Cultural Perceptions and Gender Stereotypes**

Social issues such as gender roles and overall sexism are a heavily debated topic in contemporary American culture. This study examined the relationship between individuals’ ethnocentrism, negative attitudes towards women, and gender role identification and the characteristics of their parents’ parenting style. Female gender role identification and parenting style were not significantly related, but stronger identification with a masculine gender role was significantly related to more authoritarian and less permissive parenting characteristics. Stronger identification with an androgynous gender role was significantly correlated with more authoritarian and fewer authoritative parenting characteristics. Negative attitudes toward women was not correlated with parenting style but was significantly correlated with ethnocentrism. Those who held more ethnocentric beliefs tended to have a more negative attitude towards women, indicating a more conservative viewpoint.
ABSTRACTS

**UG24** Hannah Gardner Dr. Benjamin Mast - University of Louisville

*The Effects of Frequency and Enjoyment of Activities on Cognition*

Many different areas of cognition decline in late life. A significant amount of research has examined the relationship between different types of daily activity and cognitive ability, as well as the relationship between mood and cognition in later life. The purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between participation in and enjoyment of pleasant activities and their link to cognition in later life, which is a topic with little published research. In order to test my hypothesis, I am using a battery that consists of tests that assess different cognitive domains that have been shown to decline with age and levels of social involvement.

**UG25** Jessica Alford Paula J. Waddill - Murray State University

*Love They Neighbor: Christian Affiliation and Perception of Religious Groups*

This study examined the relationship between the strength of religious affiliation and the expression of both positive and negative attitudes towards members of the same and other religious affiliations, specifically for Christians. Highly affiliated Christians were more likely to express positive attitudes and less likely to express negative attitudes towards other members of the Christian affiliation. There was no significant relationship between religious affiliation and the endorsement of negative attitudes, but those with higher religious affiliation scores endorsed less positive attitudes. In all of these cases, these perceptions were all directly related to the strength of religious affiliation. Highly affiliated Christians endorsed significantly more negative attitudes than positive attitudes for Jews, but endorsed significantly more positive than negative attitudes for Buddhists and Christians. Overall, this study indicates that among highly identified Christians, there are high levels of in-group favoritism and very small levels out out-group bias.

**UG26** Stevy Jones, Jessica Smith, Lauren Mahoney Dr. Jonathon Gore - Eastern Kentucky University

*Social Factors that Predict Fear of Academic Success*

Fear of academic success is ultimately a fear of social exclusion. Therefore, various forms of social inclusion may alleviate this fear. Three studies tested the hypothesis that social inclusion variables negatively predict fear of success. In Study 1, middle and high school students from Kentucky (n = 129) completed surveys of parental involvement, parental support, and fear of success. Only parental support negatively predicted fear of success. In Study 2, college students from Kentucky (n = 184) completed surveys of school connectedness, social isolation, and fear of success. Only school connectedness negatively predicted fear of success. In Study 3, college students from Kentucky and Georgia (n = 605) completed surveys of family support, school connectedness, and fear of success. Both family support and school connectedness negatively predicted fear of success. To solve the problems of fear of success, school resources should focus on enhancing family support and school connectedness.

**UG27** Kyle Tackett Dr. Richard Osbaldiston - Eastern Kentucky University

*How Does Mindfulness-Based Therapy Methods Influence Well-Being?*

Depression, anxiety, and stress affect the lives of millions of individuals worldwide. Mindfulness-based therapy methods are a relatively new way of treating individuals with these symptoms. In this study, we
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conducted a meta-analysis to study the effectiveness of mindfulness-based therapy on depression, anxiety and stress. We utilized PsycInfo to find 15 articles that measured the effectiveness of mindfulness-based methods. We hypothesized that mindfulness-based therapy methods would have a moderate to large effect on depression and stress but a small to moderate effect on anxiety. The overall average weighted effect size for depression was \( d = 0.41 \), for anxiety was \( d = 0.45 \), and for stress was \( d = 0.65 \). Keywords: Mindfulness; Depression; Anxiety; Stress

UG28 Joscelin Rocha-Hidalgo Dave Porter - Berea College

Effects of Rehearsal Style on Learning Words in a Foreign Language Joscelin Rocha-Hidalgo, Berea College

This study examined the influence of rehearsal styles, test latency, and school grade in the recognition and translation of 15 Spanish words by 47 children (18 Elementary School and 29 Middle School) from Berea Community School with no Hispanic background and no knowledge of Spanish. The subjects were presented with 20 words in Spanish with their English translations. For about half the students in each group, a visual image was presented instead of repeated cycles of verbal rote rehearsal. Subjects were asked to recognize then translate words they studied previously the same day and also one day later. Visual presentation was found to increase the scores for both recognition and translation tasks. Elementary school children benefitted from the visual presentation to a much greater extent than Middle School children on both tests. The test latency was only significant in the recognition test but not for translation.

UG29 Hannah Scott, Rena Harp Dr. Richard Osbaldiston, PhD - Eastern Kentucky University

Does Psychopathy Influence Criminal Behavior?

Globally, there are over one million violent crimes committed every day. Criminality has been linked with, or is the result of, mental disorders in many cases, and psychopathy is thought to be related to criminal behavior. We sought out to answer the research question “Does psychopathy influence criminal behavior?” We meta-analyzed a total of 20 empirical articles to examine the relationships between psychopathy and criminal behavior. The overall effect size was \( r = 0.24 \). This relationship was moderated disease comorbidity. Individuals who were disease comorbid \( r = 0.32 \) showed a stronger effect than individuals who were not comorbid \( r = 0.22 \). Counter to our hypotheses, age of participants did not affect the relationship between criminal behavior and psychopathy. Adolescent participants effect size was \( r = 0.24 \) and adult participants effect size was \( r = 0.25 \). Key words: Psychopathy, Criminal Behavior, Comorbidity

UG30 Allexa Koeninger Laurie Couch - Morehead State University

Feelings about infidelity: Comparing the victim and perpetrator perspectives

Most studies investigating the aftermath of infidelity suggest that victims and perpetrators both experience negative emotions after cheating. Our study compared infidelity-related emotion reports of both perspectives simultaneously. Based on previous work, we hypothesized that victims and perpetrators would report similar emotions when thinking back on infidelity. A survey about eleven post-infidelity emotions [via the Differential Emotions Scales (Izard, 1977) and the State Anxiety Scale

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(Spielberger, et al., 1983)] was completed by 74 who reported being infidelity victims and 108 who reported being perpetrators. A MANOVA, using participant type as the IV and the eleven post-infidelity emotions as the DVs, was conducted to test the hypothesis. Results partially supported our hypothesis. Victims' and perpetrators' feelings of anxiety, interest, enjoyment, anger, disgust, or contempt, were very similar; however, perpetrators reported greater surprise, fear, distress, shame, and guilt than victims when thinking back on the infidelity.

UG31 Bailey DeSpain - Berea College

*Talk Therapy vs. Medication: An Explicit Look at Implicit Attitudes*

In the media, we often see more commercials advertising medication than we do for talk therapy, in relation to mental health. Thus, the public is missing valuable information possibly concerning their family's mental well-being. It is important to learn how this lack of education may be impacting our society. This study looked at two aspects of this issue: the effect of animation and also the inclusion of explicit information about the value of talk therapy. The Harvard Implicit Associations Test measured subjects' implicit attitudes towards talk therapy and medication as it relates to mental health. The counter-balanced presentation of Pro-Therapy and Anti-Medication (animated and non-animated) presentations and neutral messages, showed very little overall effect on attitudes. However, further analysis showed that there were small positive additive effects of the Pro-Therapy message and animated anti-medication videos in shifting attitudes. In contrast, when neither Pro-Therapy nor animated anti-medication messages were viewed, attitudes toward medication became more positive.

UG32 Bryan Lusby, Elizabeth Johnson, Miranda Dobbs Richard Osbaldiston - Eastern Kentucky University

*Drugs and Depression: A meta-analysis of the relationship*

Depression affects the lives of millions of people. One of depression's many negative side effects is substance abuse. We sought to answer the question “Does depression influence substance abuse?” We meta-analyzed 17 empirical studies that measured the relationship between depression and substance abuse. The overall weighted effect size was $d = 0.32$. For studies that used clinical samples (people with either major depressive disorder or substance abuse disorder), the effect size was much larger ($d = 0.73$) than non-clinical samples ($d = 0.31$). Further, the relationship between depression and substance abuse depended heavily on which substances were used. Street drugs showed much stronger relationships with depression (LSD $d = 4.32$, inhalants $d = 2.26$, cocaine $d = 1.11$) than more readily-available drugs (marijuana $d = 0.90$, alcohol $d = 0.66$, nicotine $d = 0.43$, pain killers $d = 0.38$).

UG33 Macy T Kootz Dr. Laurie L Couch - Morehead State University

*On the mend: Attachment’s role in getting over romantic breakups*

Links between attachment style and recovery from romantic breakups were assessed through an online survey of 198 college women. Based on previous literature, it was hypothesized that, independent of the time since breakup, those with secure attachment would experience fewer signs of unresolved breakups than others. To test the hypothesis, a MANCOVA was conducted using time since the breakup as the covariate, attachment style as the independent variable, and four measures of post-breakup resolution as the dependent variables. Results revealed that those with secure attachment reported
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less breakup distress, post-breakup negative adjustment, and psychological “unfinished business” than those with preoccupied or fearful (i.e., insecure) attachment styles. Attachment style did not predict post-breakup relationship preoccupation. These results will be discussed in terms of implications for relationship counseling.

UG34 Charla Hamilton - Berea College

**Taken At Face Value: An inquiry into the effects of subliminal priming on facial ratings**

Within seconds of interacting with another person, we begin to form an impression of them, even if we are not consciously aware of it. Many factors influence impression formation, such as the person’s affect, our environment, or previous experiences. This study involved the manipulation of various factors to create either positive or negative impressions of target stimuli. Using both tactile and subliminal visual priming, the researcher sought to influence participants’ ratings of a series of target faces. The tactile prime had no significant effects; however, the subliminal facial prime did have an effect in the predicted direction. When subjects were exposed to a positive visual prime, they rated faces significantly higher than when the prime was neutral or negative. The primes, presented for mere milliseconds, were not registered consciously by participants, yet their answers reflected influence; which begs the question—how susceptible are we to the stimuli we fail to perceive?

UG35 Alisha Shaffer, Emma Harris, Rachel Ormsbee Dr. Richard Osbaldiston - Eastern Kentucky University

**Social Withdrawl effects Aggression**

Socially withdrawn children are at a risk of having many behavior issues throughout childhood, and perhaps the most concerning of these is aggressive behavior. In this study, a meta-analysis was conducted to answer the question, “Does being socially withdrawn effect a child’s aggression?” From 11 empirical studies, we computed the effect size of the relationship between social withdrawal and aggressive behavior. The overall weighted average effect size was $d = 0.35$. This shows that aggression is moderately affected by a child being socially withdrawn. It was also found that age moderated this effect. Younger grades (PreK-6th) had an effect size of $d = 0.88$ whereas older grades had an effect size of $d = 0.02$. Gender also had a moderating effect, (boys $d = 0.45$, girls $d = 0.00$). Method of assessing social withdraw also was a moderating variable (peer acceptance rating scales $d = 0.68$, scenario assessments $d = 0.38$).

UG36 Alexander Pruitt, Andrew Preston, Daniel Elmlinger Tim Thornberry - Morehead State University

**Religious satisfaction as a predictor of mental health**

Research suggests that religion has an impact on mental and social health. Some work implies that individuals who experience doubt within their religion reported greater distress. This proposes the notion that religious affiliation may not be the sole contributor to psychological health, but also aspects of social identification and belief satisfaction. Our study will attempt to establish a relationship between belief satisfaction and mental health with a rural college sample. Participants (N=381) were recruited in order to receive introductory psychology course credit and took an internet survey that gathered information about various aspects of health and religion. Participants were asked about their religious attitudes and health behaviors. Analyses revealed significant Pearson correlations between religious
satisfaction, religiosity, and average scores of depression, anxiety, self-image, and social well-being. The results will be discussed in terms of the interaction between social identification with a religion, satisfaction, and mental distress.

**UG37 Matthew Cape Dr. Dave Porter - Berea College**

**Homophobia phobia: the influence of sexual orientation on perceived sexual harassment**

Many factors influence the perception of sexual harassment. These include: gender dynamics, age and marital status of the victim, physical attractiveness of the harasser, and the harasser's sexual orientation. This study examined the effects of gender and sexual orientation on the perception of sexual harassment. A 2 (harasser's gender) X 2 (harasser's sexual orientation) between-subjects factorial ANOVA was calculated to analyze 64 subjects' ratings of sexual harassment in one of four scenarios. Scenarios featuring heterosexuals were more likely to be interpreted as involving sexual harassment than scenarios featuring gay and lesbian professors. This study suggests some forms of sexual harassment may be more likely to be noticed than others.

**UG38 Alexandra Szarabajko Jonathan S. Gore, Ph.D - Eastern Kentucky University**

**Relational Motivation and Exercise in Athletes**

Previous research has found that people who exercise with a partner have more relationally-autonomous reasons than others and therefore exercise more. No research has examined these effects on people who exercise daily, such as student-athletes. This current study tested the relationship between relationally-autonomous reasons (RARs) and exercise in student-athletes. Participants were 44 student athletes from Eastern Kentucky University that completed a questionnaire on their health lifestyle. The results indicate that athletes with higher levels of relationally-autonomous reasons exercise more than athletes with lower RARs.

**UG39 Amanda R. Clark, Caleb Hinds, Melissa Craft, Wesley Wattenberger, Kristina M. Deem, Martina Wagoner, Richard Thomas, Pamela M. Lacy David A. Butz - Morehead State University**

**Diversity Threat: Reminders of Increasing Diversity Encourage Interracial Anxiety and Avoidance**

Despite increasing opportunities for interracial contact, many individuals find the prospect of interracial contact anxiety-provoking. In the current experiment we examined the hypothesis that awareness of increasing diversity evokes threat responses and precipitates interracial anxiety and avoidance. White/Caucasian participants (N = 181) were randomly assigned to either consider the topic of increasing racial diversity, general diversity, or physical activity by writing a brief analytical essay. Participants then reported their interracial anxiety and avoidance and described an imagined interracial interaction. Results indicated that the concept of general diversity evoked similar levels of interracial anxiety and avoidance as racial diversity and greater anxiety and avoidance than physical activity. Imagined interactions were coded on a number of dimensions related to comfort in interracial interaction, however descriptions of interactions did not reliably differ across experimental conditions. Findings will be discussed in terms of their implications for understanding sources of interracial anxiety and avoidance.

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**ABSTRACTS**

**G01** Christine A. Lee, Jaye A. Odom, Elizabeth Lorch PhD, Steven W. Evans PhD, Kate Flory PhD, Julie Sarno Owens PhD, & Lee Van Horn PhD Richard Milich, PhD - University of Kentucky

*Moderation of ADHD Symptoms and Peer Relations by Anxiety*

Children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) struggle with peer rejection whereas children with anxiety are more ignored. What is the social outcome of a child diagnosed with both disorders? Elementary age children, their parents, and their teachers completed rating scales of ADHD and anxiety symptoms. Children then participated in three-hour playgroups comprised of structured and unstructured activities. At the conclusion of the group, two staff members rated children on their peer relations. Parent and teacher report of hyperactive/impulsive and inattentive symptoms predicted poor relations during the playgroup. Children’s report of anxiety significantly moderated the relationship between parent report of inattentive symptoms and peer relations as well as parent report of hyperactive/impulsive symptoms and peer relations (p<0.05). Higher levels of anxiety appeared to negate the effect of ADHD symptoms on peer relations. Therefore, anxiety may have a protective effect against poor peer relations for those with a large number of ADHD symptoms.

**G02** Gabriela L. Alshafie, Darrin R. Greene B.A., Evan S. Rollins B.A. Shari L. Kidwell Ph.D - Morehead State University

*Is depression anger turned inwards?: Children's angry responses are associated with unhappiness*

Irritability is a common feature of depression, particularly among children (APA, 2014). Self-reported anger in response to threat has been associated with depression symptoms for both clinical and normative children (Nelson & Finch, 2000). This study examines the relationship of these constructs among a sample of moderate-risk, rural early adolescents. Nineteen children participated (approximately 50 percent male, average age=12 years). Subjects completed the Piers-Harris 2 (Piers, Harris, & Herzberg, 2002), which includes subscales for perceived happiness and behavior. They also completed the Children’s Inventory of Anger (Nelson & Finch, 2000), particularly subscales reflecting the degree of anger that would be experienced in physically threatening and peer rejection-related scenarios. Children’s anger regarding both peers and physical threat was negatively related to their happiness scores. These findings held for peer situations even with Piers-Harris inconsistency scores controlled. These results have important implications for clinicians working with “angry”youth.

**G03** Hayley Cole, Peggy Keller, Ph.D. Charles R. Carlson, Ph.D. - University of Kentucky

*Factors Influencing the Association between Religiosity and Drinking Behavior in Underage College Students*

Research consistently reports a negative association between religiosity and alcohol consumption. However, few studies have explored the unique roles religious beliefs and religious behaviors might play in this relationship. Using 283 underage college students, we investigated the influence of internal and external factors on drinking behaviors for students with differing combinations of religious beliefs and behaviors. Regression analyses indicated that religious beliefs only functioned as a protective-factor against underage drinking when accompanied by religious behaviors; students with higher religious beliefs but lower religious behaviors exhibited the highest rates of alcohol consumption. Tests of mediated moderation indicated that both positive and negative affect experienced during alcohol...
consumption partially mediated the relationship between the interaction of religious beliefs and behaviors and alcohol consumption. Drinking norms and social availability of alcohol partially mediated the association between religious behaviors and alcohol consumption. Findings may aid in the formulation of a more comprehensive model for the relationship between religiosity and underage drinking in college students.

**G04** Gabriela Alshafie, Sarah Sweeney Tara Holaday, M.A. - Morehead State University

**Examining the Effectiveness of a Promotional Campaign for Online Mental Health Screenings**

Increasing access to mental health screenings is a key component of Morehead State University’s suicide prevention campaign. The implementation of mental health screening provides a gateway for a larger number of students to enter mental health treatment (Kim et al., 2011). In addition, screening provides a detailed mental health profile of the student body, enhancing outreach efforts. The purpose of the current study was to evaluate the effectiveness of campus promotion of online mental health screenings. Demographic and help-seeking behavior data was obtained from the College Response administrative site. Over a 30 day period, there were 75 screenings visits (completion rate of 88%). A striking 67% of students reported they would not seek help if they received clinically significant results. Non-traditional and regional campus students were less likely to access and complete surveys. These results indicate a need for strategies that reduce stigma surrounding help-seeking behaviors and targeted advertising toward regional campuses.

**G05** Natasha E. Garcia, Edward J. Kasarskis, M.D. Suzanne C. Segerstrom, Ph. D. - University of Kentucky

**Purpose in Life and Quality of Life in ALS Patient-Caregiver Dyads: Effects of Disease Progression**

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) is a fatal disease. Research suggests patients maintain quality of life (QOL) despite debilitation. In contrast, caregivers experience decreased QOL. Existential aspects may be stable sources of well-being for patients and caregivers. Purpose in life (PIL) is an existential construct associated with well-being. The present study examined the stability and trajectory of PIL and QOL in 143 patients and 122 caregivers. The proportion of variance in PIL attributed to stable individual differences was 75% for patients and 78% for caregivers. Stability in QOL was lower than that for PIL: 59% for patients and 57% for caregivers. Disease progression significantly predicted decreases in QOL (caregivers: p=.03; patients: p=.0009). Disease progression significantly predicted decreases in PIL (caregivers: p<.0001; patients: p<.001). Results suggest that disease progression is more deleterious to QOL in caregivers and to PIL in patients. PIL is more stable than QOL and a potential psychological resource.

**G06** Ashley N. Morris, Kayla Nichelson Shari L. Kidwell, Ph. D. - Morehead State University

**Do parents with depression and trauma have a blind spot for child anger?**

Meta emotion is described as the reactions, thoughts, and feelings one has about emotions (Gottman et al., 1997). Meta emotion-related processes may explain why trauma and depression have pronounced effects on parenting. This study evaluates trauma and depression in association with parents’ coaching of their child’s negative emotions. This is part of a larger longitudinal study that initially consisted of 44
families from eastern Kentucky. Trauma was coded using the Traumatic Antecedents Interview Scale (Perry & Herman, 1992), applied to the Adult Attachment Interview (George, Kaplan, & Main, 1985). Parents’ depression was measured with the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (Radloff, 1977). Approach to child sadness and anger were rated from an interview based on Gottman et al.’s work. Higher levels of parental trauma and depression were associated with lower awareness of their child’s anger and coaching about anger. These results have significant implications for parent-child clinicians and researchers.

G07 Paul J. Geiger, Jennifer N. Morey Ph.D. Suzanne C. Segerstrom Ph.D. - University of Kentucky

**Present Moment Savoring Remains Constant Over Time and Predicts Future Perceived Health in a Sample of Older Adults**

Savoring is the ability to enhance positive emotions via reminiscing on past events, enjoying events in the present, and anticipating future events. Savoring positive affect in the present may be particularly salient when future time is perceived as limited, to bolster well-being in the limited time that remains. Older adults’ perception of time remaining in life naturally changes, particularly with declines in health. Changes in savoring and their relationship with perceived health were examined in older adults (NT1 = 132, NT2 = 101; ages 60-94). The Savoring Beliefs Scale and self-rated health (SRH) were completed at two time points, 2 ½ years apart. There were significant mean declines in Anticipating and Reminiscing, but not in Savoring. Cross-lagged path models tested associations between components of savoring and perceived health. Declines in anticipating and reminiscing over time and with poorer perceived health suggest the importance of perception of limited future time.

G08 Jordan Daniels, Qianqian Mou, B.A. Dr. Jana Hackathorn, Ph.D. - Murray State University

**Do You Think I’m Fat? Gender Differences In Predicting Weight Bias**

The current study attempted to predict the difference in the internalization of weight bias between males and females. Participants (N = 107) completed online measures regarding their attitudes toward weight, intimacy, and several relationship factors, such as commitment and satisfaction. A standard multiple regression was conducted to determine the accuracy of six independent variables in predicting weight bias. For males, the overall predicting model was significant. Interestingly, none of the predictors were significant by themselves. For females, the overall predicting model was significant. Anxious attachment, avoidant attachment, and perceptions of being overweight significantly contributed to the model for females. Results will be discussed in terms of sex differences and implications.

G09 Michael G. Mejia, B.A., Robert. J. Reese, Ph.D. Jamie L. Studts, Ph.D. Robert J. Reese, Ph.D. - University of Kentucky

**Attitudes Toward Telehealth Survivorship Services Among Rural Cancer Survivors**

Between 20-40% of cancer survivors experience depression, anxiety, or general distress. Compared to their urban counterparts, rural survivors experience higher mortality rates, lower quality of life, more unmet information needs, and poorer mental health (MH) outcomes. Moreover, nearly 70% of Kentucky’s rural counties are considered MH professional shortage areas. Telehealth (TH) involves the use of communication technology to provide health services and has been used to overcome geographic

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barriers. However, it remains unclear whether rural cancer survivors would be receptive to TH, and whether sociocultural factors might be associated with general MH service utilization. This cross-sectional study will examine attitudes and perceptions toward TH among early-stage lung cancer survivors (N=80). Participants will complete a mailed survey assessing attitudes regarding TH, sociocultural characteristics, and health behaviors. Analyses will be mainly descriptive. Identification of attitudes regarding TH can inform future efforts to develop culturally-sensitive TH services for survivorship care in rural Appalachia.

G10 Sarah Lee, Qianqian Mou Jana Hackathorn, Ph.D. - Murray State University

*Cheat Like a Lady: Attitudes toward Women Predict Types of Mate-Poaching Behaviors*

Gender rules, or the acceptance of gender-specific stereotypes, have a significant impact on sexual relationships. In the current study, the researchers found that one’s attitude toward women’s gender roles (M = 82.88, SD = 9.38) is significantly correlated with types of mate-poaching behaviors. Specifically, higher prescription to female gender norms was negatively related to deceptive (r = -.16, p = .047*) and explicit (r = -.19, p = .042) behaviors, but not correlated with ambiguous behaviors (r = -.005, p = .570), or their overall mate-poaching tendencies (r = -.13, p = .169). This indicates that people who highly prescribe to the female gender stereotype do not attempt to deceive or explicitly poach others’ mates. There were however, no significant correlations when it came to their acceptance of mate-poaching behaviors. This suggests that gender norms may be more applicable in behavior, than in attitudes.

G11 Ellen Stone, Jennifer Jewell, M.S. Christia Brown, Ph.D. - University of Kentucky

*The Sexualized Girl: A Within-Gender Stereotype Among Elementary School Children*

Two studies examined whether elementary-aged children endorse a within-gender stereotype about sexualized girls. In Study 1, children (N = 208) ages 6 to 11 rated sexualized girls as more popular, but less intelligent, athletic, and nice compared to non-sexualized girls. These distinctions were stronger for girls and older children, and in accordance with our developmental intergroup theoretical framework, were related to children’s cognitive development and media exposure. Study 2 (N = 155) replicated the previous findings using more ecologically valid and realistic images of girls and further explored individual differences in the endorsement of the sexualized girl stereotype. Additional results indicated that the belief that girls should be appearance-focused predicted their endorsement of the sexualized girl stereotype.

G12 Qianqian Mou, Jana Hackathorn - Murray State University

*To Get Lucky or œCatch a Man? Attachment, SO, and Perception of Poaching.*

Is it a mystery that why someone would pursue romance and yet not want it? In the present study, the researchers found that participants’attachment style was significantly correlated with several different factors. A Correlational analysis indicated that the avoidant attachment was significantly correlated with Sociosexual Orientation (r = .29, p = .002), and anxious attachment is significant correlated with liberal perceptions of Mate-poaching behaviors in males (r = .22, p = .025) and females (r = .19, p = .044). This finding may explain the mystery of love: people with avoidant attachment style may want to have sex,
but they do not want a committed relationship; in addition, people with anxious attachments styles find deception in cheating behaviors to be more acceptable.


*QuitAdvisorOB: Feasibility and Acceptability of an Evidence-based Decision Tool for Tobacco Cessation in Prenatal Settings*

Over 25% of Kentucky’s pregnant women smoke cigarettes compared to 12% nationally. While smoking increases risk for pregnancy complications, tobacco cessation can reduce or eliminate these adverse outcomes. This study examined the feasibility and acceptability of a web-based decision tool (QuitAdvisorOB) designed to assist delivery of patient-tailored tobacco treatment. Participants included eleven OB-GYN physicians and three nurse practitioners (N=14; female=86%). The final sample was reduced due to attrition (n=8). Providers used QuitAdvisorOB for two months and PRE and POST questionnaires assessed their experiences and behavior change. Paired t-tests revealed significant increases in provider attitudes and practices, particularly assistance with quit attempts (t(7)=2.50, p<.041), arranging follow-up (t(7)=4.78, p<.002), and self-efficacy (t(7)=2.50, p<.041). Notably, 75% of participants requested continued use of QuitAdvisorOB and would recommend it to a colleague. Despite the small sample, behavior changes regarding implementation of evidence-based interventions were evident, and results exceed a priori feasibility and acceptability criteria.

**G14** Brett Shather, Jana Hackathorn Ph.D - Murray State University

*Lying Alone on Your Deathbed: Terror Management, Sociometer Theory, and Lie Acceptability*

Sociometer and Terror Management are competing theories that offer many of the same predictions for a wide array of variables. For a clear winner to emerge, research must compare variables that would be predicted to behave differently between the tenets of these two theories. Using a priming paradigm to examine the variables of lie acceptability and socially desirable responding, the current study seeks to further establish precedence for Sociometer theory. Participants primed for rejection rated lying as significantly more acceptable than controls and showed marginally greater impression management than controls. There was no difference between participants primed for death and controls on either variable.

**G15** Tara Holaday, Erika Cordle, Sarah Sweeney - University of Kentucky & Morehead State University

*Developing a Social Media Campaign for a University Suicide Prevention Program*

In an average year, only 3% of Morehead State University’s student population utilizes counseling services. The academic and social success, as well as, the safety of MSU students is dependent on greater access to services that promote resiliency, teach coping skills, and provide crisis support. Websites and smart phone applications allow students to access vast amounts of information and utilize a diverse array of services at all times and at any on-campus location. No other platform has the capability of engaging a larger number or broader assortment of students. Therefore, the development of a social media campaign was a crucial component of campus wellness efforts. Strategic planning,
focus groups, and research isolated student engagement as the most vital component for program success. Student awareness of wellness efforts and knowledge of how to respond to emotional crises were increased. The visibility enhanced student perception that the MSU community is committed and prepared to provide assistance to those in emotional distress.

**G16** Regina Majestro, Elizabeth Fleagle, MA, Emily Roth, MA, Emily Stano, MA, Jenny Owens, MA & Kaitlyn Hoitomt, BAS DeDe Wohlfarth, PsyD - Spalding University

*Readiness to Change Among Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence*

Previous research has established that advanced stages within the Transtheoretical Model of Behavior Change (TTM) are associated with greater utilization of resources to decrease violence and better treatment outcomes (Levesque, 2007). The current study is investigating the extent to which time in a Safe Exchange and Visitation Program can predict readiness to change among perpetrators of intimate partner violence. Male individuals identified as perpetrators of intimate partner violence were recruited for participation. The University of Rhode Island Change Assessment, Domestic Violence, Revised (URICA-DV-R; Levesque, 2007) assessed participant’s stage of change. An accompanying questionnaire collected demographic information. It is anticipated that the longer participants utilized the Safe Exchange and Visitation Program, the more advanced their location within the TTM. This would indicate that participation in the Safe Exchange and Visitation Program is associated with an increase in readiness to change among male perpetrators of intimate partner violence.

**G17** Melissa Ellsworth, Ghazel Tellawi, M.A., Jessica Dowell, Paul Salmon, Ph.D. Monnica Williams, Ph.D. University of Louisville

*The Role of Self-Compassion in Mental Health Outcomes of Sexual Minorities*

Sexual minorities face disproportionate rates of poor mental health outcomes. Self-compassion provides an alternative way of relating to oneself with kindness, and has been demonstrated in intervention studies to be a powerful antidote to poor mental health outcomes including depression, anxiety and feelings of high shame. However, we do not yet how self-compassion works to combat mental health issues in the treatment of sexual minority populations. Study subjects included 59 lesbian, gay, bisexual and pansexual individuals who completed self-report measures assessing self-compassion and mental health outcomes. Correlational analyses found significant negative correlations between self-compassion and the outcome measures assessing shame, depression and anxiety. A significant regression model was demonstrated using gender, depression, internalized homophobia and self-compassion to predict shame, yet inspection of individual variables revealed that only self-compassion was significant. These findings suggest that self-compassion may be important to address in this population, particularly when considering future empirically supported treatments.

**G18** Rebecca Jones, Melinda Moore - Eastern Kentucky University

*Surviving with Compassion: The Utility of Mindfulness in Trauma Intervention*

This poster reviews the recent burgeoning body of empirical research examining the application of mindfulness in trauma interventions. There is a growing scientific realization that the effects of trauma are widespread, often reaching beyond the scope of what typically falls under the umbrella of PTSD, anxiety and depression. Some of these effects are also treatment interfering, making treatment difficult.
and often painful, and often leading to treatment avoidance or dropout. Mindfulness has demonstrated effectiveness in a number of studies of trauma survivors, particularly those with PTSD. The primary goal in Mindfulness is creating a calm, non-judging self-awareness, allowing thoughts and feelings to be internally examined without getting “stuck” in them. Mindfulness is an approach that breaks the behavioral loop of avoidance of feared events by providing an alternative strategy for coping with the painful memories of the trauma.

**G19** Heather L. Patterson, Janet Woodruff-Borden - University of Louisville

*Protective Factors in Pediatric Anxiety: The Role of Nurturing Parenting and Family Functioning*

A burgeoning area of research points to sensitivity in the early environment as a likely protective factor against the development of pediatric anxiety (Kertz, Smith, Chapman & Woodruff-Borden, 2008; Mount, Crockenberg & Wagar, 2010). We predicted that nurturing parenting would relate negatively with child anxiety and hypotheses regarding moderational interactions with several protective family variables were proposed. In the current sample, nurturing parenting indeed correlated negatively with child anxiety, r(138)=-.248, p=.003, and results indicated that a nurturing parenting style interacted with several family variables. Specifically, nurturing parenting correlated with decreased child anxiety only at lower levels of behavioral control, at higher levels of affective involvement, problem solving, and communication, and at intermediate levels of family roles. Lastly, similar to the result for roles, affective responsiveness showed a trend towards moderation at intermediate levels. Ultimately, it seems that an optimal environment exists for protection against the maintenance of anxiety in children.