

## **GR01 Examining the Relation Between Discrimination, the Cognitive Triad, and Depressive Symptoms in Youth**

*Kate Berghuis, Caroline Pittard, and Patrick Pössel, Dr. rer. soc. - University of Louisville*

This study examines whether the negative cognitive triad moderates the relation between discrimination and depressive symptoms in urban youth. Eighty-five ninth grade students completed measures examining discrimination, the cognitive triad, and depressive symptoms. Hierarchical linear regression found discrimination, the cognitive triad, and the interaction between discrimination and the cognitive triad to be significantly associated with depressive symptoms. Calculating predicted values for students one standard deviation above and below the mean for each variable indicates that youth who experience a greater amount of discrimination and have a more negative cognitive triad report higher levels of depressive symptoms, compared to students who experience lower levels of discrimination. Based on this, psychologists should work to reduce discrimination experienced by youth and intervene to address the cognitive triad. More specifically, alleviating depressive symptoms in vulnerable adolescent clients through improving the cognitive triad is deemed imperative.

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## **GR02 Examining the Relationship between Inattention, Impulsivity, and Externalizing Behaviors in Children: Does Intelligence Play a Role?**

*Carrie Blackeye-Hall and Michael Bordieri, Ph.D. - Murray State University*

There is a well-established link between Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and conduct disorders (CD). Individuals that tend to be more inattentive and impulsive may begin to act out as they age, thus exhibiting more problematic externalizing behaviors. Intelligence may also be a factor in this relationship between inattentive and externalizing behaviors. While there has been research highlighting the role of IQ in the relationship between externalizing and inattentive behaviors in individuals with intellectual disabilities, the literature on the role of average intelligence in this relationship is lacking. This study gathered data using archival clinical files from the Murray State University Psychological Center, which provides counseling services to MSU students, faculty, staff, and community members. The participants for the sample consisted of mostly Caucasian (93%) males (60%) in the 4th grade ( $M=4.03$ ,  $SD=2.40$ ) seeking an assessment ( $N=76$ ). Measures of externalizing behaviors and attentional problems were gathered from the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), and a measure of general cognitive ability (GAI) was gathered from the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children- Fourth Edition (WISC-IV). A moderation analysis explored how the strength of the relationship between inattentive, impulsive, and externalizing behaviors changed as intelligence varies. It was hypothesized that the relationship between impulsivity and externalizing behaviors would be more pronounced when intelligence is lower. Results and implications for clinical practice will be discussed.

Keywords: Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Conduct Disorder (CD), Externalizing behaviors, Inattentive, Impulsive, Intelligence, Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children- Fourth Edition (WISC-IV)

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## **GR03 Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Co-Occurring Drug Abuse: Targeting Shared Risk Factors via Brief Interventions**

*C. Alex Brake, M.A. and Christal L. Badour, Ph.D. - University of Kentucky*

Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance use disorders (SUDs) often co-occur. However, little research has examined whether shared risk factors, such as emotion dysregulation and impulsivity, may be effectively targeted when treating these comorbid symptoms. The present study included 18 individuals with posttraumatic stress symptoms and co-occurring SUDs ( $M_{age} = 33.5$ ,  $SD = 13.42$ ), randomized to single-session interventions targeting emotion dysregulation (ED), impulsivity (IM), or healthy living (HL; control). Participants completed self-report measures of emotion dysregulation and impulsivity facets at baseline and one-month follow-up. The ED group demonstrated a large effect of change in emotion dysregulation from baseline to follow-up, compared to other groups. Additionally, the IM group showed a large effect of change in portions of impulsivity, compared to other groups. Results suggest emotion dysregulation and impulsivity may be effectively targeted in comorbid PTSD and SUD populations via only brief intervention, and gains may be maintained over time.

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## **GR04 The Examination of Bidirectional Relationships Between Parenting Behavior and Early Adolescent Well-being**

*Shelby M. Burton and Patrick Pössel, Dr. rer. soc. - University of Louisville*

A clear relationship between parenting behavior and children's mental health exists. Through a longitudinal design of 335 early adolescents, we used the Alabama Parenting Questionnaire and the Positive and Negative Affect Scale. Multiple linear regressions indicated that Inconsistent Discipline ( $p < .05$ ) and Corporal Punishment ( $p < .05$ ) at wave 1 were positively related to negative affect at wave 2. Parental Involvement ( $p < .05$ ) at wave 1 was positively associated with positive affect at wave 2. Further, negative affect at wave 1 was positively associated with Corporal Punishment ( $p < .01$ ), Inconsistent Discipline ( $p < .01$ ), and Poor Monitoring and Supervision ( $p < .05$ ), and negatively associated with Parental Involvement ( $p < .01$ ) and Positive Parenting ( $p < .01$ ). Lastly, positive affect at wave 1 was positively related to Parental Involvement ( $p < .001$ ) and Positive Parenting ( $p < .001$ ) at wave 2. Implications of these trends are discussed.

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## **GR05 Integrating Internalizing and Externalizing Pathways to Problem Drinking Across Adolescence**

*Leila Guller, M.S. and Gregory T. Smith, Ph.D. - University of Kentucky*

Separate externalizing and internalizing pathways to problem drinking have been described (Hussong, Jones, Stein, Baucom, & Boeding, 2011; Zucker, Donovan, Masten, Mattson, & Moss, 2008). However, there is good reason to believe that internalizing and externalizing behaviors do not operate independently. We tested an integrative developmental model of transactions among internalizing symptomatology, externalizing personality, and psychosocial learning in the prediction of both drinking problems and future internalizing symptoms. To do so, we studied a large sample ( $n = 1910$ , 49.9% female) of children over a critical developmental period, from the spring of 5th grade (last year

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elementary school) through the spring of 9th grade (first year of high school). Using a battery of self-report questionnaires, we assessed demographics, pubertal status, negative urgency, depressive symptoms, positive drinking expectancies, and drinking behavior. Structural equation modeling yielded significant findings for hypothesized direct and indirect pathways, with overall good model fit (CFI = .94; SRMR = .05; RMSEA = .05, 90% CI .04-.05): elementary school depressive symptomatology predicted middle school drinking problems (mediated by urgency and psychosocial learning) and middle school drinking problems predicted increased risk for depressive symptoms in high school, pointing to a reciprocal relationship between internalizing and externalizing dysfunction. These findings are particularly noteworthy when considered in a developmental framework, and highlight the need to integrate both internalizing and externalizing forms of dysfunction into models of substance use risk.

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### **GR06 Pilot Study: Effects of Mandala Coloring On Long-Term Stress Reduction**

*Hunter Gatewood, Isabella Gearhart, Vanessa Tirabassi, Brittney Monn, Mary Blanton, and Dr. Todd Smith - Morehead State University*

Mandala Coloring has become a mainstream source of stress reduction in the adult population. Very little empirical evidence has been collected to verify whether or not coloring causes a significant amount of stress reduction. Previous research has looked at the effects of mandala coloring used to reduce lab-created stress (Curry & Kasser, 2005); (Van der Venet & Serice, 2012). This research project looks at the long-term effects of mandala coloring stress reduction on college-aged students' normal day-to-day stress, accounting for both positive and negative stressors that will occur during the five week course. Our pilot study hypothesizes that the mandala coloring experimental group and a mindfulness-based experimental group will exhibit stress reduction, with the mandala coloring group displaying greater significance in stress reduction.

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### **GR07 “No! Stop! Quit!” Does Self-Enhancement Mediate the Relationship Between Parent Trauma and Observed Negative Talk?**

*Cara Naylor and Timothy Thornberry, Ph.D. - Morehead State Univeristy*

Research has shown that individuals tend to rate themselves more positively than others (Gupta, Bonanno, Gold, 2010). Specifically, those with trauma in their past tend to self-enhance in order to protect themselves and to restore their positive sense of self (Janoff-Bulman, 1992). The current study analyzes the relationship between trauma levels and the amount of negative talk from parents toward their children, while also investigating the mediational effect of self-enhancement on this relationship. Negative talk was coded using the Dyadic Parent-Child Interaction Coding System (DPICS), while self-enhancement and trauma were measured with questionnaire data. We hypothesize that parents with high trauma scores will have high rates of negative talk and that high self-enhancement scores will mediate this relationship. If this hypothesis is correct, clinicians may benefit by preventing parent self-enhancement during parent training interventions (e.g., Parent-Child Interaction Therapy) in order to decrease negative talk towards their children.

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## **GR08 "You Won't Like it When I'm Angry!" The Effects of Parasocial Relationship on Aggression**

*David Crittendon, Asheley Roberts, Rachel Bernier, and Jana Hackathorn, Ph.D. - Murray State University*

Terror management theory (TMT) embraces the idea that humans use religion and cultural values to mediate the fear of their inevitable death (Lesko, 2006). Traditionally, this has been studied by having participants think about their own death (e.g., Pyszczynski, et al., 1999). However, TMT studies have not yet investigated whether the death of others can also create mortality salience (MS).

Past studies have shown that threats to close relationships result in awareness of one's own existential finiteness (Mikiluncer, et al., 2004). It is expected that these same results would occur for individuals who have a strong parasocial relationship with a favorite character. The purpose of this study was to examine whether mortality salience of a favorite media character would be more likely to prime aggressive thought than the collaboration of the favorite character or the thought of their own dental pain. It was hypothesized that Participants who are asked to specifically think about the death of a favorite media character (MS condition) will have more aggressive thoughts than participants in the collaboration condition. Additionally, participants who are asked to specifically think about the death of a favorite media character (MS condition) will have more aggressive thoughts than participants in the control (i.e., dental pain) condition.

Results from a factorial analysis of variance indicated that there was a main effect for media character fate,  $F(3, 150) = 2.92, p = .03$  (one-tailed) when controlling for religiosity. In that mean aggressive thought was significantly different for participants in the MS condition ( $M = 5.12, SD = 2.13$ ) than participants in the collaboration condition ( $M = 4.19, SD = 1.86$ ), and participants in the dental pain condition ( $M = 4.51, SD = 1.97$ ). Additionally, a planned pairwise comparison provided evidence that MS was significant from the two other conditions ( $p = .04$ , and  $p = .01$ ), while the control and comparison conditions did not significantly differ. This study suggests that when thinking about the death of our favorite characters we have a significant change in aggressive thought compared to when we think about our favorite characters working with others, and when we think about our own pain. Implication of this study provide more evidence that media violence may affect our attitudes, specifically how aggressive we are. Additionally, because this is the first study know to the researcher to investigate a link between Terror Management Theory and Parasocial relationships follow up studies should be made.

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## **GR09 Acceptance and Commitment Therapy and The Body Project: A New Combined Intervention for Body Image and Mindfulness**

*Sara Wallace, Kristin Spillman, Skyler Green, Merry Krueger, Hollie Coleman, Adelyn Reynoso and Rick Grieve, Psy.D. - Western Kentucky University*

The purpose of this study is to determine if a new intervention using techniques from Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT; Hayes et al., 1999) in combination with activities from The Body Project (Stice et al., 2009), will be able to reduce negative body image concerns and increase mindfulness skills in college females. Prior to receiving the intervention, participants will complete a pre-test measuring

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their current body image concerns as well as mindfulness abilities. The intervention will be administered in a large, group setting and will take approximately 25 minutes to administer. After receiving the intervention, participants will complete the same assessment measures as the pre-test, but in a post-test form. This research will contribute to a growing area of eating disorder treatment using ACT, and can help provide evidence for the benefits of using specific ACT and The Body Project activities in this treatment. Results and data analysis will be conducted when data collection has completed.

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### **GR10 Self-Efficacy, Vocational Identity, and Vocational Interests: Relationships and Moderators**

*Brittany Zins, M.A., Chris J. Dewhurst, M.Ed., Christen T. Logue, Ph.D., and Sarah Flynn, Ph.D - University of the Cumberlands*

Vocational identity is the awareness of stable career goals, interests, and abilities (Gupta, Chong, & Leong, 2015). The purpose of this exploratory study was to investigate the relative ability of the 6 Holland (1996) domains related to Self-Efficacy for Work Tasks (SEWT) along with the 6 Holland (1996) domains of vocational interest to predict vocational identity. Multiple regression analyses revealed small, yet significant variance in vocational identity based on artistic (negative) and social (positive) SEWT and vocational interest domains when each set of domains was analyzed separately. When entered all together, only social vocational interest (positive) accounted for small, yet significant variance in vocational identity. Post-hoc analyses regarding academic major decidedness revealed that those students who identified as decided displayed a significantly higher vocational identity score than those who identified as undecided. Multiple regression analysis revealed that when decidedness entered the model with SEWT and vocational interest domains, the new model accounted for a large, significant amount of variance in vocational identity. Results are discussed in terms of intervention and policy implications.

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