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GR09 The Impact of Race, Gender, and Mental Health on Prayer Frequency

Olivia Alexander, Stephanie Winkeljohn Black, Benjamin D. Jeppsen, Patrick Possel, Dr. rer.soc. - University of Louisville

Prayer is a widely used personal activity in which both religious and non-religious individuals engage in. Many people rely on the act of prayer as a means of building a stronger connection with a higher power as well as a coping strategy to help guide them through difficult situations in life. Provided the extensive use of prayer in the United States, the purpose of this paper is to explore the impact that gender, race, and mental health have on prayer frequency, or how often a person prays. Deprivation-compensation theory is used to examine both gender and race-based differences in prayer frequency. The authors focus on anger expression, anxiety, and depression to illustrate the impact that mental health has on prayer frequency. While gender, race, and mental health each influence prayer frequency, the authors recommend that more experimental research is conducted to explore the overall impact of prayer.

GR05 Which Masculine Norms Predict Body Image in Men?

Nicholas Dawson, Joseph Hammer, Ph.D. - University of Kentucky

Conformity to masculine norms (CMN) has been linked to body dissatisfaction (BD) in men. It is hypothesized that this relationship occurs because masculinity and muscularity are paired together for men. Men may become dissatisfied with their physical bodies because they feel they are not measuring up to society's standards of masculinity and muscularity. However, there is a lack of research indicating which dimensions of CMN predict BD in men. The current study seeks to bridge this gap. We hypothesize that CMN dimensions are positively associated with and predict BD. Data was collected from 600 participants self-identified as men were recruited from online communities. The participants self-report their conformity to gender role norms (CMNI-46) and BD (MBAS) on an online survey. Bivariate correlation analyses and multiple regression will be used to determine the nature of these relationships. The results will be discussed in terms of prevention and intervention of BD in men.

GR12 Self-Efficacy for Work Tasks and Vocational Interest Domains as Predictors of Vocational Identity in Appalachian College Students

Chris J. Dewhurst, M.Ed., Brittany M. Zins, M.A., Sarah M. Flynn, Ph.D., Christen T. Logue, 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 study was to extend previous research that investigated 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 in college students. However, contrary to previous studies, this study added the variable of Appalachian identity to determine its role in these relationships. Multiple regression analyses will be run to determine variance in vocational identity based on SEWT, vocational interest domains, and Appalachian identity analyzed separately and all together. Results will be discussed in terms of intervention and policy implications.

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GR02 Making a Difference: Influences on Athletic Performance

Zipporah Foster, Alexandra Szarabajko, Jonathan Gore, Ph.D. - Eastern Kentucky University

The current study examined how the relational mechanisms noted in Gore et. al. (2018) can predict athletic effort and progress. The relational mechanisms were Coach Rapport, Shared Values, Accountability, Closeness, and Support. We hypothesized that all relational mechanisms would be positive predictors of athletic effort and progress. Participants (n = 156) in this study were student-athletes. Results indicated that Accountability, Shared Values, and Coach Rapport were significant predictors of athletic effort, but Support and Closeness were not. Support and Accountability were significant predictors of athletic progress, but Closeness, Shared Values, and Coach Rapport were not.

GR11 What Does Your Tinder Profile Say About You? Relationships between Tinder Profile Characteristics and Personality Traits

Hunter Gatewood, Lynn Haller, Ph.D. - Morehead State University

The use of Social Networking Sites (SNS) has become an increasingly common way for individuals to find potential dating partners (Finkel et al., 2012). A common app used for finding potential partners is Tinder, a phone application that lets you browse through people within a 100-mile radius and "like" prospective partners. Research has shown that use of picture filters and number of individuals in a photo correlate with an individual's level of extroversion (Kramer and Winter, 2008; Gosling et al., 2011). Characteristics of Tinder profile pictures and biographies are assessed and then analyzed for correlations with participant's personality scores on the Big Five Inventory (BFI; John, Naumann, & Soto, 2008). Preliminary analysis shows that characteristics such as "picture taken by someone else" and "use of two or more emoticons or "emojis"" correlate with extroversion. Continuing data collection will be run assessing participants' "swiping" tendencies on researcher-generated Tinder profiles (one extroverted and one introverted for each gender). The Tinder Motives Scale is also administered to assess whether an individual's reason for using the app relates to their creation of the profile (Timmermans and De Caluwe, 2017).

GR04 "I Think I Can, I Think I Can.." Seeking Safety and its Effect on Self-Efficacy in Addicted and Trauma-Exposed Individuals

Amber Gorzynski, M.A., Daniella Jones, M.A., John Penezic, Lauren Peterson, Sarah Denen, Norah Chapman, Ph.D. - Spalding University

Introduction

Addiction to substances not only negatively affects the individual who suffers, but also all of society. The cost to the national economy was estimated at approximately \$223.5 billion in 2006 from excessive drinking (Bouchery et al., 2011) and \$193 billion in 2007 from illicit drug use (U.S. Department of Justice & National Drug Intelligence Center, 2011). When an addicted individual also experiences trauma, substance use can become even more difficult to treat (Najavits, 2002). Although challenges exist, there are several evidence-based treatment models, such as Seeking Safety, that support increased positive coping skills and improve self-efficacy (Ramo et al., 2005). The purpose of this study was to examine the

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effect of Seeking Safety on perceived self-efficacy within an inpatient, homeless, and addicted population.

Methods

The sample consisted of 62 women from a substance use rehabilitation center, all of whom were homeless, endorsed experiencing at least one traumatic incident in their lifetime, met DSM-5 criteria for Substance Use Disorder within the past year, and completed at least the 4th step of Narcotics/Alcoholics Anonymous. Only participants who completed a minimum of 75% of the treatment (six out of eight sessions) were included in the analysis.

Participants were administered the Trauma Symptom Inventory -2 (TSI-2; Briere, 2011), Generalized Self Efficacy Scale (GSE; Schwarzer & Jerusalem, 1995), Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test: Interview Version (AUDIT; Babor et al., 2001), and the Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST-10) at the beginning and end of treatment. Treatment consisted of a four-week abbreviated version of Seeking Safety treatment that met twice weekly for 2 hours per session.

Results

Individuals demonstrated an increase in generalized self-efficacy from pre- ($M = 29.96$, $SD = 4.98$) to post-SS ($M = 34.51$, $SD = 3.85$) treatment, $t(44) = -7.319$, $p < .01$. Further, there was a statistically significant decrease, with large effect size, in drug and alcohol use disorders symptoms from pre- to post-treatment, as measured with the AUDIT, $t(43) = 7.374$, $p < .01$ ($d = 1.54$), and the DAST-10, $t(42) = 11.319$, $p < .01$ ($d = 1.744$). This study adds to the plethora of data supporting the use of an abbreviated form of Seeking Safety within a residential treatment setting. Furthermore, due to the previously established connection between self-efficacy and abstinence in the literature (Illegem, Mckellar, & Tiet, 2005), results add support that Seeking Safety is helpful in increasing the length of abstinence for participants.

GR08 Perceived Everyday Discrimination and Depressive Symptoms: Does Cognitive Style Mediate this Association?

Lauren Hayes, Sarah Roane, Patrick Possel, Dr. rer.soc.. - University of Louisville

The Hopelessness Theory of Depression delineates a causal chain from stressors through five negative cognitive styles to depressive symptoms. Perceived everyday discrimination (PED) is a stressful event proven to be predictive of depressive symptoms. In accordance with current research, we hypothesized that 1) PED predicts all five negative cognitive styles; 2) PED and all negative cognitive styles except internal attribution are positively associated with depressive symptoms; 3) these same four negative cognitive styles partially mediate the association between PED and depressive symptoms. Ordinary Least Squares regression analyses with 243 community college students confirmed the first hypothesis. However, only global attribution and negative inferences about the self were positively and significantly associated with depressive symptoms and partial mediators in the association between PED and depressive symptoms. Our findings highlight the need to consider the complex associations between PED, negative cognitive styles, and depressive symptoms when working with individuals who experience PED.

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GR03 Mood Influences Listeners' Ratings of Foreign Accents

Tazeen Ishmam, Jessica Baker, Sara Incera, Ph.D. - Eastern Kentucky University

The context in which you process words influences how you perceive foreign accents. In the present investigation 180 participants were randomly assigned to watch a happy or a sad video (the control group did not watch a video), and then asked to rate the accent of different words. Half the words were spoken by native- and the other half by foreign-accented speakers. Overall, participants took longer to rate the foreign-accented speakers, which supports the idea that additional effort is necessary to rate the accent of foreign speakers. Interestingly, participants exposed to the sad video rated the level of accentedness of the foreign speakers as more neutral than participants exposed to the happy video. In line with the cognitive load theory, participants in the sad condition had less cognitive resources available to rate the stimuli. Listener's mood affected their ratings of foreign accents.

GR13 The Effect of the Type of Mental Disorder on Mental Health Stigma

Kristina Peterson, Sally Kuhlenschmidt, Ph.D. and Rick Grieve, Ph.D - Western Kentucky University

Mental health stigma is an important topic as it has an influence on the care clients receive, as well as resources allocated by society. Previous research has primarily investigated the topic of stigma associated with schizophrenia and various factors that may influence the endorsement of stigmatizing beliefs. Few studies have investigated whether the type of mental disorder has an influence on the level of stigma. The current study evaluated the difference in the level of stereotypes endorsed across three conditions: schizophrenia, major depressive disorder, and a typical person. Additionally, this study evaluated the reliability of using a global stereotype score obtained from summing the responses of the Attribution Questionnaire (AQ-27). The results of this study showed that there is a significant difference in the level of global stereotype scores across the three conditions and that a global stereotype score from the AQ-27 is reliable.

GR07 Interpersonal Correlates of Narcissism

Kory Phelps, Vanessa Tirabassi, David R. Olson, Ph.D. - Morehead State University

In recent years, investigators have distinguished between two subtypes of narcissism - one reflecting grandiosity and the other representing vulnerability. These subtypes have been hypothesized to be related to different personality characteristics; grandiose narcissism is associated with an inflated self-image and entitlement; vulnerable narcissism is linked to low self-esteem and shame. The current study investigated various dimensions of interpersonal functioning and their relationship with grandiose and vulnerable narcissism. Sixty individuals completed measures of narcissism and relational behaviors, including attachment style, sensitivity to rejection, and relational entitlement. Discussion of findings centers upon the nature of the relational functioning of grandiose and vulnerable narcissists.

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GR10 The Relation Between Everyday Discrimination, Rumination, and Symptoms of Depression in Adolescents

Eric Smith, Patrick Possel, Dr. rer.soc. - University of Louisville

Our study explores the relation between everyday discrimination, rumination, and depressive symptoms among adolescents. A limited number of studies have indicated that rumination, defined as perseverative thinking about one's negative state, may mediate the association between experiences of everyday discrimination and depressive symptoms in adults. Our study addresses a gap in the existing literature by focusing on adolescents and distinguishing between two types of rumination: brooding (dwelling on negative feelings) and reflection (attempting to understand and ameliorate a negative state). A diverse sample of 232 adolescents (89 female) aged 13 to 16 ($M = 14.18$, $SD = .54$) completed self-report measures of everyday discrimination, brooding and reflection, and depressive symptomology. Mediation effects were examined with PROCESS, a statistical computational tool. Findings demonstrated that everyday discrimination predicted brooding, reflection, and depressive symptomology. Brooding, but not reflection, predicted depressive symptoms and partially mediated the association between everyday discrimination and depressive symptomology.

GR06 The Role of Personality in Rule-Breaking and Risky Behavior

Vanessa Tirabassi, David Olson, Ph.D. - Morehead State University

It is well known that individuals who possess psychopathic characteristics often engage in risky and rule-breaking behaviors. However, much less is known regarding the reasons or motivation underlying the actions of persons with high levels of psychopathy. The current study examined whether one feature of psychopathy, deficits in empathy, serve as motivational factors for rule-breaking behavior, risk-taking, and aggression. 60 participants completed questionnaires involving psychopathy, empathy, criminal and rule-breaking behavior, and motivation for delinquent actions. Discussion of results focuses upon empathy deficits and their role as reasons for rule-breaking behaviors in individuals with high levels of psychopathy.

GR01 A Meta-Analysis of Malingering Detection Measures for Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

Elizabeth R. Wallace, Natasha E. Garcia-Willingham, Brittany D. Walls, Chelsea M. Bosch, Kullen C. Balthrop, David T. R. Berry, Ph.D. - University of Kentucky

Malingered ADHD is a salient clinical issue on college campuses. This meta-analysis compares stand-alone and embedded performance and symptom validity tests (PVTs and SVTs) for ADHD malingering detection in college students. Simulation design studies utilizing college student samples were included ($k = 11$). Random effects models were constructed to provide aggregated weighted effect sizes (Hedges' g), indicating the difference between clinical ADHD and simulation groups. Overall, PVTs outperformed SVTs. Within the PVT classification, stand-alone outperformed embedded. The stand-alone SVT and embedded SVTs performed similarly. These results support the use of stand-alone PVTs, particularly those demonstrating high specificity for ADHD and large effect sizes (e.g., Test of Memory Malingering).

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Results also indicate that certain embedded PVTs not explicitly created for malingering detection (e.g., Woodcock- Johnson Processing Speed Index) may be useful for this purpose. Results suggest that performance-based measures should be included in ADHD evaluation batteries, which may consist solely of symptom self-report measures.
