At the Kent School of Social Work, faculty and staff are engaged in producing impactful research related to the health and mental health of a wide variety of groups. In this issue, we highlight suicide attempt survivors, older adults, parents experiencing loss of a child, and adults living with HIV.

**MESSAGE FROM THE ASSOCIATE DEAN FOR RESEARCH**

Incarcerated Adults


This study explored the relationships among cognitive and structural facets of social capital, chronic health conditions and depressive symptoms, and identified the role of social capital alongside chronic health conditions as a determinant of depressive symptoms. Higher trust was related to depressive symptoms when included alongside additional measures of social capital, indicating that a darker side of this facet may exist within correctional settings.

**SUICIDE-RELATED DISCLOSURE**


This study examined the relationship between disclosure, posttraumatic growth (PTG), and posttraumatic depreciation among suicide attempt survivors. Increases in disclosure to family and friends but not healthcare providers predicted changes in PTG. Disclosure to health care providers demonstrated effects on PTG, yet in the opposite direction and only after controlling for quality of support. Time since attempt and quality of support were the only variables that predicted change in posttraumatic depreciation.

**INCARCERATED ADULTS**


This study of older adults in KY prisons explored the relationships among cognitive and structural facets of social capital, chronic health conditions and depressive symptoms, and identified the role of social capital alongside chronic health conditions as a determinant of depressive symptoms. Higher trust was related to depressive symptoms when included alongside additional measures of social capital, indicating that a darker side of this facet may exist within correctional settings.
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE RESPONSE


Interviews with parents grieving from the death of children examined views of the ways emergency medical services (EMS) interacted during the intervention. Family reactions to crisis and the first responder responses were critical to family coping. Critical competencies that help the family cope included first responder provide excellent and expeditious care with seamless coordination, allowing family to witness the resuscitation including the attempts to save the child’s life, and providing ongoing communication.

DEMENTIA IN OLDER ADULTS


This study examined differences in prevalence and risk factors of dementia by race/ethnicity and immigrant status using a nationally representative sample of Medicare beneficiaries. U.S.-born non-Hispanic Blacks have a higher prevalence than U.S.-born Whites, Hispanics and others. Non-Hispanic Whites, Hispanics and other immigrants had a higher prevalence of dementia compared with their U.S.-born counterparts.

HIV CARE


This study examined the experiences of stress, HIV-related stigma, and engagement in care among African American older people living with HIV. Engagement in care was moderately correlated with overall stigma and perceived stress. Qualitative interviews revealed that stigma was not the most significant stressor in the elders’ lives, but instead a present and underlying force that was overshadowed by everyday life stressors that affected care engagement.