



THE SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY, FAMILY, AND COMMUNITY AT
SEATTLE PACIFIC UNIVERSITY PRESENTS

The 14th Annual

RESEARCH CONFERENCE, AWARDS PRESENTATION, AND
**Lecture on the Integration of Faith
& Professional Practice**



Conference Guide 2016

1

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY) - Research in progress
Birch, R.M., Tuohy, Kelsey H., & Simonson, Emily K.

A meta-analysis of risk sensitive foraging theory.

Psychologists and biologists have published findings on risk-sensitive foraging in an array of species since the 1970's. From this literature, three theories were developed explaining risk-sensitivity: the daily energy budget rule, scalar utility theory and the sequential choice model. Despite extensive experimentation, no comprehensive literature review or meta-analysis has been conducted in this area. Therefore, the purpose of the current project was to conduct a thorough literature review of all risk-sensitive foraging studies, and using a meta-analysis, determine which theories best explains foraging behavior, how different methodologies (e.g., field versus laboratory) influence choice, and finally, how risk-sensitivity varies across species.

2

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY) - Research in progress
Burch, R.M., Rhoads, S.M., Prischak, C.M., & Craft, B.B.

Exploring the effects of effort on risk-sensitive foraging.

In risk-sensitive foraging procedures, reward amount and delay to reward are commonly manipulated. Although, in natural settings, foragers' encounter patches that differ in other ways such as the effort required to obtain prey. Therefore, the purpose of the current study was to manipulate the amount of effort required to obtain a food reward in a risk-sensitive foraging procedure. Using an ABA design (A = low effort, 10 g; B = high effort, 37 g), subjects received two pellets, but the delay to food was either a variable or constant delay with a mean of three seconds. Data collection is ongoing.

3

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY) - Research in progress
Shepard K.D., Allred, R., & Houk, B.

The effects of reward amount and delay to reward on risk-sensitive foraging.

Although no theory or model accurately predicts choice where risk or uncertainty is involved, recent studies using the sequential choice model have shown promise in accurately predicting choice. In addition, few studies have addressed how changes in reward quality might impact foraging or preference. Therefore, the purpose of the current experiment was to assess the accuracy of the sequential choice model when reward quality and delay to reward were manipulated in a risk-sensitive foraging procedure. Preference significantly differed depending on quality and delay manipulations, and the sequential choice model provided the most accurate prediction of subjects' preferences.

4

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY) - Research proposal

Daczko, K., Williams, J., Sallee, C., Isenberg, N., & Carpenter, T.P.

Gender and self-forgiveness: Evidence for different pathways.

Past research has found inconsistent support for gender differences in self-forgiveness. We tested gender differences using a large sample and assessed whether self-conscious emotional processes mediate this link. An MTurk sample ($n = 502$) completed trait measures of self-forgiveness and moral emotions. Women scored higher on guilt- and shame-proneness, and lower on detachment and externalization. These differences had opposing relationships with self-forgiveness, resulting in no net gender difference. However, the lack of an overall difference may be misleading as men and women appeared to score comparably on self-forgiveness measures for different reasons.

5

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY) - Completed quantitative research study

Allred, R., Bleth, A., Brown, B., Chart, S., Cooper, C., Keshtkaran, S., Kwon, J., Lovell, E., Moffett, C., Olson, N., Simmons, C., Taylor, C., Thornberry, J., Ubay, T., Wilson, B., Yeung, C., & Brown, M.A.

Examining and influencing attitudes toward Muslims.

We hypothesized that the evaluation of a person's words would be affected by the person's gender and their perceived affiliation with Islam (Cragun & Sumerau, 2015). Participants ($N = 241$) rated an author and their statement less favorably when the author was wearing traditional Muslim clothing. There was also an interaction of gender and Muslim affiliation for judgments of accuracy, such that people rated the man in Western clothing as most accurate, but clothing did not affect ratings of the woman's accuracy (perceived as inaccurate regardless of clothing). Study 2 tested an intervention to change attitudes toward Muslims.

6

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY) Clinical Psychology (CPY) - Completed quantitative research study

Geib, E., Hamilton, K., Wilson, B., Bassett, R., Camara, E., & Stamey, S.

Joint attention and language in children with ASD and typical development.

This study examined language ability profiles in relation to children's joint attention skills during a parent-child reading task. We hypothesized children with ASD who engaged in increased moments of joint attention would display receptive language abilities similar to TD peers. Our analysis included 85 three to six-year-old children and their parents. Language ability was assessed by the Differential Ability Scale-II and joint attention was assessed through a coded parent child reading task. We found that joint attention skills showed a trend towards being a significant predictor of receptive language, but not expressive language, in children with ASD.

7

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY) - Completed quantitative research study

Duskin, K., & Wilson, B.J.

Emotional intelligence and adaptive functioning in children with autism spectrum disorder.

Previous research on self-regulation and emotion perception abilities of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) has indicated that children with ASD have greater emotional impairment compared to their typically developing (TD) counterparts. While studies of emotion have been a primary focus in ASD research, little has been done to link the relationship between emotional intelligence and adaptive functioning. This poster proposes a research design that intends to explore the relationship between diagnostic status (TD or ASD) and adaptive functioning as mediated by the emotion perception and self-regulation subsets of emotional intelligence theory.

8

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY) Clinical Psychology (CPY) - Completed qualitative research study

Perez, A.L., Kuhn, M.A., & Mezulis, A.H.

The negative cognitive triad, stress, and depressive symptoms among adolescents.

Beck's (2009) cognitive theory identifies a negative triad consisting of negative thoughts about the self, world, and future, as a risk factor for depression. The current study examines the relationship between negative triad cognitions and depressive symptoms before and after a stressor task, in 125 adolescents. We hypothesized that individuals high in negative triad cognitions would experience greater concurrent depression symptoms, and that this relationship would be strongest after stress induction. Negative triad cognitions did predict depression symptoms, and this relationship was strongest post-stress induction.

9

Clinical Psychology (CPY) - Completed quantitative research study

Patton, K.P., & Bikos, L.H.

Project SAFE evaluation: Influences of program interventions on parental support and feelings of frustration.

One of the risk factors that may contribute to runaway adolescent behavior is parental conflict and, regardless for reason for running away, runaway behavior affects the entire family dynamic (Riley et. Al., 2004). Project SAFE utilizes a family systems approach to reduce youth running away by using a phone intervention with Master's level therapists. The intervention seeks to help parents understand adolescent development and to improve communication, while creating a solution-focused action plan. Our current analysis is a program evaluation of Project SAFE, analyzing both caller characteristics and interaction effects of demographics with Project SAFE's targeted, programmatic outcomes.

Clinical Psychology (CPY) - Completed quantitative research study

Roberts, C., O'Connell, C., Gebregiorgis, D., & Bikos, L.H.

KCSARC program evaluation: Changes in legal advocacy satisfaction, sexual assault coping self-efficacy, and perceived social support.

The King County Sexual Assault Resource Center's (KCSARC) legal advocacy program assists sexual assault victims through the process of legal prosecution. This research evaluates the effectiveness of the program on the basis of three client domains: (a) self-efficacy, (b) perceived social support from advocate, and (c) satisfaction with advocacy services. The participants complete three surveys at three separate time points. The correlations means of three time points for each measures were compared via t-test analysis using IBM SPSS. The results of our research support our hypothesis that working with legal advocate will lead to an increase in all domains measured.

Clinical Psychology (CPY) - Theoretical paper

Gowen, M.J., Bikos, L.H., & Coyer, C.

Searching leads to presence in calling...or does it? An exploration of calling dimensions.

Calling is an increasingly relevant notion in career decision-making. In fact, 40% of college students (Duffy & Sedlacek, 2010) and approximately one-third of working adults (Wrzesniewski's, 1997) endorse the presence of a career calling. The Calling and Vocational Questionnaire (Dik, Eldridge, Steger, & Duffy, 2012) is a multidimensional instrument that assesses presence of calling and search for calling, separately, in subscales of transcendent summons (TS), prosocial orientation (PO), and purposeful work (PW). Hierarchical linear modeling was used to examine the relationship between searching and presence for each of the subscales, and both linear and curvilinear models were compared.

Industrial/Organizational Psychology Ph.D. Program (I/O) - Completed quantitative research study

Campanario, S.C., Wymer, J.D., & Kendall, D.L.

Negative affect moderates the relationship between job design and turnover intentions.

Aspects of job design are thought to predict desired outcomes for organizations such as performance, satisfaction, and turnover, among others. However, there has yet to be systematic consideration of the moderating variables upon which this relationship is contingent. We tested a moderated relationship by considering job design characteristics, negative affectivity, and organizational outcomes, measuring employee turnover intentions as our dependent variable given potentially harmful costs of employee turnover. Results indicate that negative affect moderates the negative association between two job design elements (i.e., feedback and task identity) and turnover intentions. These relationships were weaker for individuals with high negative affect.

13

Marriage & Family Therapy (MFT) - Research proposal

Delavan, C., & Cheon, H.

Increasing creativity to foster openness to diversity in a Seattle Christian church.

The Christian Church in the US has been struggling with theological and practical implications of LGBTQ inclusion as well as how to create a safe space for dialogue as individual communities. Using a controlled experimental design to measure creativity and openness to diversity before and after the implementation of a group workshop using a convenience sample in a local Presbyterian church community in Seattle, WA, it is possible to explore how creativity can impact openness in this process. This project may help churches discover how to have open and safe dialogue around difficult issues.

14

Marriage & Family Therapy (MFT) - Research proposal

Arcieri, N., & Hennen, I.

The effects on heterosexual married couples after bringing first baby home.

The transition into parenthood is joyful and comes with challenges that may harm the couple's marriage. This study aims to quantify challenges among new heterosexual married parents of naturally conceived children. Participants will be recruited from Seattle doctors' offices at the six-week, post-partum checkup. Both partners will complete the self-report measure: Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS) at the six-week and six-month checkup. Data will be analyzed using a paired samples t-test. This study hypothesizes that both partners will indicate (a) Decrease in overall marital satisfaction (b) Increase in conflict, and (c) Decrease in quality time spent together as the relationship becomes child-centered.

15

Marriage & Family Therapy (MFT) - Research proposal

Claussen, D., & Loser, J.K.

Improving emotionally focused therapy using narrative therapy principles.

Emotionally Focused Therapy (EFT) is an experiential therapy that creates new emotional experiences for couples to deepen their relational connection and safety. EFT has successful outcome research, however, it is possible that principles from Narrative therapy can improve EFT outcomes. By embodying the Narrative spirit of seeing the problem as the problem, not the couple as the problem, an EFT therapist will help the couple more effectively name their negative interaction cycle. This addition of Narrative questions after step two in EFT will result in greater outcomes for couples engaging in EFT as measured by the Dyadic Adjustment Scale.

Marriage & Family Therapy (MFT) - Research proposal

Ebadat, K.

Why physical activity or exercise provides earlier signs of functional capacity and better moods in therapy sessions than non-physical activity sessions in a therapeutic environment.

Most therapy involves sitting and consulting with a therapist. Research shows how physical activity or exercise results in better functional capacity and better mood states. Since physical activity is very important in everyone's life, then why is it not being incorporated in therapy sessions more often? We conducted 30 therapy sessions for 50 clients' who have been sober for 1 week or more. 25 clients exercised during our sessions, while the other 25 did not exercise during their sessions. We predict the clients who receive physical activity will receive quicker results of better functional capacity and state of moods.

Marriage & Family Therapy (MFT) - Research proposal

Ashburn, B.G., & Harper, J.H.

Locus of control and resiliency to adverse childhood experiences.

Growing research is demonstrating correlations between negative childhood experiences, detrimental outcomes, and high risks for the same later in life. This research is limited, however, in regards to the factors that correlate with resiliency in those at high risk. This research aims to focus on the protective variable of one's locus of control and to gauge the mediating effects of the same on childhood trauma and experiences that put one at risk. The proposed study would assess young adults for traumatic experiences and compare to the variable of locus of control as a protective factor for life outcomes.

Marriage & Family Therapy (MFT) - Research proposal

Johnston, I.V., & Pallay, L.

Narrative externalization with victims of sexual assault

Externalization in Narrative Therapy is to separate the person's identity from the problem. However, it is common for victims of sexual assault to blame themselves for their experience. This study proposes to explore externalization with sexual assault victims while focusing on therapist's techniques. An ethnographic study will be conducted with ten therapists from the Dulwich Center in New Zealand. Moderately scheduled interviews will be employed and two therapy sessions from each transcribed. Qualitative analysis of the data using open coding technique will be used. The projected hypothesis is that victims counseled by Narrative therapists utilizing externalization experience more self empowerment.

Marriage & Family Therapy (MFT) - Research proposal

Simon Fox, L.B. & Rich, E.J.

Co-therapy in emotionally focused couples therapy: Improving therapeutic effectiveness by exploring a gap in the research .

Existing research on co-therapy looks at training and sex therapy, and suggests co-therapy is as effective as individual therapy. Emotionally Focused Couple Therapy (EFCT) has linked successful outcomes with therapeutic relationship and therapist's emotional presence. This study explores the benefits of co-therapy in EFCT by evaluating effects on therapeutic alliance, therapist emotional presence, and relationship outcomes. Subjects (24 couples enrolled in 12 sessions of EFCT) and clinicians will complete various rating scales pre-treatment and post-treatment. Authors expect co-therapists will build stronger therapeutic alliances and be more emotionally present, leading to better relationship outcomes. Findings may

Marriage & Family Therapy (MFT) - Completed quantitative research study

Sobotka, L.M., & Gaffney, S.E.

Is solution-focused brief therapy or cognitive behavioral therapy more beneficial for children in foster care?

Studies show effectiveness of Solution-Focused Brief Therapy (SFBT) and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) for individuals. Additionally, children in foster care receiving therapy have better placement outcomes. This study addresses the lack of research comparing the efficacy of SFBT and CBT for foster children. 150 foster children will be evenly and randomly assigned to receive weekly SFBT, CBT, or be waitlisted. The Behavioral and Emotional Rating Scale (BERS-2) will be administered after 12 weeks to measure functioning in 5 subscales. This study hypothesizes significantly higher functioning in SFBT participants than CBT participants and more improvement in both groups than waitlisted participants.

Marriage & Family Therapy (MFT) -

Stapleton, M.J., & Westerman, S.M.

Solution-focused couples therapy: A comparison of contexts.

Solution-Focused Therapy (SFT) conceptualizes problems based in the unique realities of each client. SFT interventions have been implemented with couples, there is little empirical research on the process of change occurring through this lens. This study aims to explore how location of therapy can influence the effectiveness of SFT for couples experiencing marital dissatisfaction. Couples are randomly assigned to marathon sessions in a local or retreat office. Participants will complete the Dyadic Adjustment Scale post treatment. The study hypothesizes that higher satisfaction will be correlated with retreat treatment as couples escape problem-saturated contexts.

Clinical Psychology (CPY) - Research proposal
 Kramarevsky, O.L., Tingey, J.L., & Erickson, T.M.

Moral elevation's impact on stress and growth in the face of trauma: Mediational effects of interpersonal processes.

Individuals' responses to trauma might include posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms and possibly, posttraumatic growth (PTG). Victims of trauma may benefit from receiving and giving social support. Additionally, witnessing a community's response to a traumatic event (e.g. school shooting) may elicit elevation, inspiring provision of social support. This study examined the impact of elevation on post-traumatic outcomes, mediated by receiving and giving support. Participants (n=360) completed self-report measures following a campus shooting. Results indicated elevation directly predicted PTG and indirectly predicted decreased PTSD symptoms. Thus, elevation and interpersonal processes may play an

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY) - Completed qualitative research study
 Uhler, A.J., & Erickson, T.

Compassionate and self-image goals predict anxiety and depression in a clinical sample.

This study examined whether weekly compassionate and self-image goals predicted weekly depression and anxiety symptoms during a 12-week group treatment for individuals diagnosed with anxiety and depressive disorders (n=9). Multilevel modeling was used to assess for between and within person differences. Findings indicate individuals reported significantly lower weekly anxiety when they endorsed higher weekly compassionate goals than the group and person average. Lower weekly depression was associated with higher self-image goals than the person average, and higher compassionate goals than the group average. These results suggest compassionate goals may be a useful tool in the treatment of anxiety and depression.

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY) - Completed quantitative research study
 Welch, R.N., Erickson, T.M.

The importance of interpersonal processes in a homeless population.

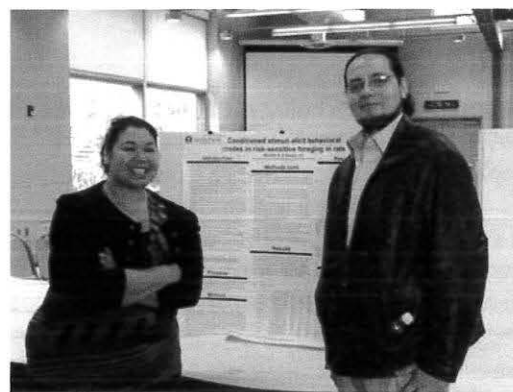
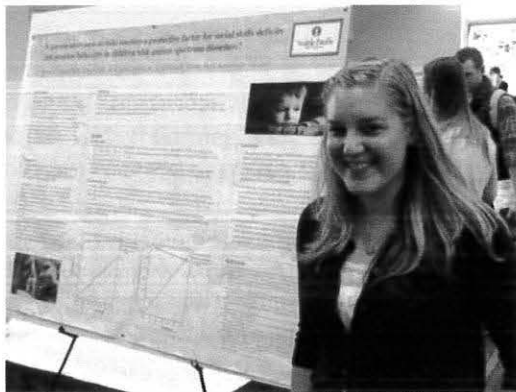
Homeless individuals have few resources, including social resources, such as agency (autonomy) and communion (connection; Gurtman, 2009). The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between agency and communion in a homeless population at Union Gospel Mission in Seattle. Participants rated the extent they felt communal during various social behaviors that differ in agency (self towards others, others towards self, others towards others, self towards self). Results indicated generic socializing and pro-social behavior are most associated with feeling connected to other people. These results suggest homeless individuals could possibly expand their social resources through prosocial behaviors.

Clinical Psychology (CPY) - Research proposal

Olson, S.M., Carlile, J.A., Hamann, R., Rennebohm, S., & Thoburn, J.W.

Therapeutic relationship conceptualized through incarnational psychology.

The integration of psychology and Christianity is often ill conceived as an abstract, theoretical comparison of biblical and psychological concepts. While psychological and biblical data provide context, the content of integration is the unfolding process of the therapeutic relationship. The authors propose Incarnational Relational Enactment as a lens for viewing the therapeutic process, where the life, sacrificial death, and resurrection are made manifest in the midst of the therapist/client relationship. In this expression of incarnational community, the therapist allows the client to encounter God through a caring relationship, thereby extending Christ's healing words and touch to the afflicted and bound.



Paper Sessions 11:30-12:30

1

Clinical Psychology (CPY) - Completed quantitative research study

Estoup, A.C., Lehinger, E., Moore, L.S., & Stewart, D. G.

The effects of impulsivity and affective dysregulation on adolescent substance use and consequences mediated by outcome expectancies.

This study examined the joint effect of trait impulsivity and affective dysregulation on adolescent substance use and related consequences, mediated by substance use expectancies. Participants were 91 high school students in the greater Seattle area participating in a substance use intervention. The results of our moderated mediation analysis indicated that impulsivity was significantly related to expectancies, which in turn was significantly related to substance use and consequences. Expectancies did not mediate the relationship between impulsivity and our outcomes, and affective dysregulation was not a significant moderator. Future studies should replicate this design with greater participants and a control group.

2

Industrial/Organizational Psychology Ph.D. Program (I/O) - Completed quantitative research study
Magill, M.S., Kirchgasser, M., Jourdan, J., Terrill, J., & Yost, P.R.

Validation of the Christian work-faith-economics integration measure.

The Faith at Work Scale (FWS; Lynn, Naughton, & VanderVeen, 2009) measures a narrow conceptualization of work-faith integration, focusing on personal and behavioral dimensions. The current study promotes expanding beyond the FWS with the Christian Work-Faith-Economics Integration (CWFE) measure, developed by Terrill and Yost (2015), to assess work-faith integration across affective, behavioral, cognitive, and economic dimensions. Specifically, this study focuses establishing convergent and discriminant validity for the CWFE. Significant correlations were found between FWS and all CWFE subscales, supporting a convergent validity hypothesis. The CWFE also accounted for unique variance in meaning in life, supporting a discriminant validity hypothesis.

3

Clinical Psychology (CPY) - Completed quantitative research study
Rennebohm, S.B., Seebeck, J.D., & Thoburn, J.W.

Attachment and dyadic adjustment mediated by social interest.

This study examined the relationship between three measures of relational functioning, including the intrapersonal level (adult attachment), the interpersonal level (dyadic adjustment), and the communal level (social interest). Participants ($n = 246$) in monogamous relationships completed measures of attachment (ECR-R), social interest (SII), and dyadic adjustment (RDAS). Results indicated both attachment dimensions and social interest significantly predict dyadic adjustment, and a significant indirect effect of attachment anxiety on dyadic adjustment through social interest ($-.242$, CI95: $-.566$ to $-.033$). Results provide support for an ecosystemic view of relational functioning, new biopsychosocial interventions, and new directions for further research regarding interpersonal relationships.



Special Presentation

"The Development of a Mental Health Response to the Great Japan Earthquake"
Special Presentation by Michiko Ikuta, PhD

Dr. Ikuta will discuss the overall disaster response and mental health response to the disaster cascade (earthquake, tsunami, Fukushima disaster), the response by local universities, and mental health challenges faced by survivors. From her experience, she will offer tips to the Seattle community and the University on disaster preparedness. Invite your students to come and hear how they can best serve others when faced with a large-scale tragedy like this.

1

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY) - Completed quantitative research study
Asare-Konadu, A., Crouch, J., & Franz, K

Downshift in reward quality causes changes in risk-sensitive foraging.

Downshifts in reward quality cause changes in instrumental and operant responding. Although, few studies have determined how sudden downshifts alter choice behavior. Therefore, the current experiment was designed to explore the effects of a sudden downshift in reward quality on risk-sensitive foraging. Subjects chose between a variable and fixed option that returned the same mean amount, but one group (i.e., contrast group) were downshifted from 100% to 20% sugar pellets, whereas a control group received 20% sugar. Consistent with past risk-sensitive foraging research and theory, subjects in the contrast group displayed more risk-prone choices when reward quality was downshifted.

2

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY) - Completed qualitative research study
Bassett R.N., Franz, K.R., Petrowski, M.S., Shepard, K.D., & Sukhavong, D.

The effects of yoga on working memory.

In past research, working memory increased due to aerobic exercise and mindfulness practices. Although, no study has explored the benefits of yoga on working memory. Therefore, the purpose of the current study was to determine if yoga caused changes in working memory. We expected that yoga would cause increased working memory as measured by the Paced Auditory Serial Addition Test (PASAT). Using a within-subjects design, college students ($n = 38$) completed the PASAT, a yoga video, and another PASAT. Yoga caused a statistically significant increase in working memory, and findings were consistent across participants despite previous mindfulness or exercise experience.

3

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY) - Completed quantitative research study
Craft, B.B., Burch, R.M., & Asure Konadu, A.

Risk-sensitive foraging: Changes in choice due to reward quality and delay.

Although no theory or model accurately predicts choice where risk or uncertainty is involved, recent studies using the sequential choice model have shown promise in accurately predicting choice. In addition, few studies have addressed how changes in reward quality might impact foraging or preference. Therefore, the purpose of the current experiment was to assess the accuracy of the sequential choice model when reward quality and delay to reward were manipulated in a risk-sensitive foraging procedure. Preference significantly differed depending on quality and delay manipulations, and the sequential choice model provided the most accurate prediction of subjects' preferences.

4

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY) - Research proposal

Moh, S.P., Taylor, C.C. & Paul, P.Y.

Racial microaggressions in faith-based contexts: Creation and validation of a measure.

The literature on racial microaggressions is rapidly burgeoning. A missing piece is the examination of racial microaggressions likely to occur in faith-based contexts (i.e., faith-based racial microaggressions, or FBRM), but to date, no instruments assessing FBRM have been developed. This poster describes our ongoing project to create and validate a measure of FBRM for use with Christian students. Our research team read widely on the topic of racial microaggressions and Christian faith, and we drafted several items reflecting microaggressions that may occur in Christian settings. This poster presentation will feature these initial items. It will also outline the next steps.

5

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY) - Completed quantitative research study

Sallee, C., & Carpenter, T.P.

Open-minded religiosity: Investigating the link between religion and cognitive style.

This research examined the link between religious commitment and an open-minded cognitive style. An online survey ($n = 195$) examined religious commitment, cognitive style, contextualism, and authoritarianism/conservatism/traditionalism (ACT). Consistent with predictions, strength of religious commitment was associated weakly with less open-minded cognition. However, this link appeared to be more direct than indirect, with ACT explaining the majority of this relationship. No link between religion and closed-mindedness was found after controlling for ACT. Contrary to predictions, contextualism was not linked to open-mindedness. Implications for theory and research are discussed.

6

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY) - Completed quantitative research study

Isenberg, N., Daczko, K., Williams, J., & Carpenter, T.P.

Mature self-forgiveness: Age, self-forgiveness, and the mediating roles of guilt and shame.

We explored links between age and self-forgiveness. Consistent with the positivity principle, which alleges that individuals become more positive and mature with age, we expected older individuals to be more self-forgiving than younger individuals. An MTurk sample ($n = 502$) completed trait measures of self-forgiveness and moral emotions. Age was positively associated with dispositional self-forgiveness. Further, this link was mediated by age-related changes on more basic affective tendencies (both guilt-proneness and shame-proneness). Results are consistent with the positivity principle and suggest that age-related differences in guilt and shame may facilitate self-forgiveness during the lifespan.

7

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY)Clinical Psychology (CPY) - Research in progress

Geib, E., Mason, W., Dauterman, H., Bowler, R., & Wilson, B.

Externalizing behaviors, attention shifting, and ADHD symptoms in young children affected with ASD.

Children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) often have comorbid and clinically significant attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) symptoms, which results in higher rates of externalizing problems in this population. Thus, we hypothesized that children with ASD exhibit higher levels of externalizing behaviors than typically developing (TD) children, and that this relation would be partially explained by attention-shifting ability. Participants ($n = 162$) included 69 children with ASD and 93 TD children (3 to 6 years) in addition to their parents and teachers. Our findings revealed ADHD symptoms moderate the relation between diagnostic status and externalizing behaviors through attention shifting skills.

8

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY)Clinical Psychology (CPY) - Research proposal

Estrada, T., Bowler, R., Lovell, E., Duskin, K., Leong, C., & Wilson, B.J.

The role of theory of mind in the daily living skills of children with and without ASD.

Children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) exhibit deficits in activities of daily living (ADL) compared to typically developing peers (TD). We hypothesized that ADL deficits would be related to Theory of Mind (ToM) skills. Participants included 72 children who completed a ToM battery. Parents completed the BASC-2 to evaluate children's ADL skills. A moderation analysis found children with ASD who had low and mean ToM abilities had lower ADL skills than TD children. When children with ASD had greater ToM abilities, their ADL scores were not significantly different. These results suggest that higher ToM skills may buffer against potential ADL deficits.

9

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY)Clinical Psychology (CPY) - Completed quantitative research study

Eleah, L., Wickersham, M., Kramer, R., Ward, T., Estrada, T., & Wilson, B.

Parent and teacher reported child characteristics related to parenting stress in ASD.

The high externalizing problems and low adaptive functioning of children with ASD may help explain the higher levels of stress experienced by their parents. We examined whether both parent and teacher ratings of child externalizing and adaptive behavior helped to explain parent stress. Results indicated parent but not teacher reported child externalizing problems and adaptive skills mediated the relation between status and parental stress. Children with ASD had greater externalizing problems, which predicted lower adaptive skills and higher parental stress. Future research should investigate if behavioral interventions targeting adaptive skills and challenging behaviors mitigate the effects of parental stress.

Clinical Psychology (CPY) - Theoretical paper

Lee, A.J. & Kramer, R.

Language ability and autism: The role of parent attention cuing and reading style.

We investigated the moderating roles of parent attention cueing and reading style on the relation between developmental status, typically developing (TD) or autism spectrum disorder (ASD), and language abilities in preschool aged children. It is crucial to investigate the buffering roles of parent attention cueing and reading style because children with ASD often have lower language abilities compared to their TD peers. Children's language abilities were assessed using a standardized measure. Parent attentional cueing and reading style were assessed through video analysis of parent child reading samples. Hierarchical linear regression analysis was used to examine the proposed relation.

Industrial/Organizational Psychology Ph.D. Program (I/O) - Completed quantitative research study

Roberts, K.E., Logan, K.M., & McKenna, R.B.

Character as paradox: A validation study.

Built on the assumption that leadership is more than a skill, we examined character as a set of tensions, as compared to a list of strengths or ethics. We proposed a model with items loading onto two factors: permeability and structural integrity. Data was collected from 1,543 participants. Results suggested the best fitting model was one where one item was dropped ($\chi^2 = 78.129$, $p < .001$ $df = 8$ CFI = .985 RMSEA = .034, 90% CI [.027, .041]) and four sets of items covaried. We believe that our results yield valid, useful scales for individual development and coaching.

Marriage & Family Therapy (MFT) - Research proposal

Bath, L., & Konismo, A.

The effects of birth order on marital satisfaction.

Birth order plays a role in personality development and may impact marital satisfaction. Researchers plan to explore marital satisfaction where spouses have the same birth order position versus spouses that have differing birth order positions. They will utilize the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS). Statistical testing will compare scores of the DAS to see if a significant difference exists between both groups. Researchers hypothesize partners with differing birth order positions have higher marital satisfaction compared to couples with the same birth order position. It is important clinicians are aware of various influences that can impact marriage to better serve these populations.

14

Marriage & Family Therapy (MFT) - Research proposal

Brunner, A. & Caldwell, L.M.

Enriching PREPARE through EFT practices.

This study explores the enrichment of the PREPARE inventory with exploring couples' interactional cycle, primary emotions, and attachment needs as seen in Emotionally Focused Therapy to foster more authentic and bonding interactions early in the relationship. 50 heterosexual couples, recruited through premarital counseling services, will be assigned to a PREPARE-only vs. combined approach and complete the Dyadic Adjustment Scale and the Relationship Trust Scale, before, directly after completion, and 3 years later. It is expected that the combined group will show significantly higher awareness and responsiveness, evidenced by higher satisfaction and trust in an ANOVA of both groups' inventory results.

15

Marriage & Family Therapy (MFT) - Research proposal

Watson, A., & Fisher, H.

Pain management interventions: Evaluating the impact on the patient and the couple relationship.

This study examines a natural approach in treating patients with Fibromyalgia. Three treatment methods will be tested with patients from area pain management clinics who are in a committed relationship: opioids only, opioids and touch, or touch only. In a quantitative study pain management and relationship satisfaction will be tested using the Pain Regulation Questionnaire and the Dyadic Adjustment Scale. A MANOVA will determine if there is any effect. This study hypothesizes that the group of opioid users with touch will see the highest pain management while the non-opioid users with touch will have the highest level of relationship satisfaction.

13

Marriage & Family Therapy (MFT) - Research proposal

Bath, L., & Konsmo, A.

The effects of birth order on marital satisfaction.

Birth order plays a vital role in personality development and may impact marital satisfaction. We propose exploring marital satisfaction in couples where both spouses are in the same birth order position versus couples that are in differing birth order positions. Utilizing the Dyadic Adjustment Scale, we will examine dyadic consensus, dyadic satisfaction, affectional expression, and dyadic cohesion. We hypothesize that partners with the opposite birth order position have higher marital satisfaction compared to couples in the same birth order position. It is important for clinicians to be aware of the various influences that can impact a marriage.

Marriage & Family Therapy (MFT) -

Moir, H., & Mutschler, A.

The effects of family dynamics on the identity formation of adoptees.

There are significant obstacles for adoptees in developing their identity formation which encourages the development of a sense of self and belonging. The purpose of this quantitative study is to examine the effects of an adoptive family's dynamics on the identity formation of the adoptee by studying how adoptive families encourage identity formation in adoptees through positive conversation. The results of this study will inform therapists using various theoretical approaches on how to increase adoptees' cognitive, emotional, and physical development during developmental stages by helping them to integrate their adoptive status into a secure sense of identity and attachment.

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY) Marriage & Family Therapy (MFT) - Completed quantitative research study

Fox, S.J.

A proposed study into the effectiveness of emotion focused family therapy

Emotion Focused Family Therapy (EFFT) is an emerging theory of family therapy. This proposal seeks to establish the efficacy of EFFT to treat parent/child relationships, as no such research yet exists. A mixed methods study, outcomes will be measured by the Quality of Relationship Instrument (QRI) and a qualitative survey, comparing to a waitlist control group. The author expects that 12 weeks of EFFT will significantly improve scores on the QRI and participants will report a positive experience and improvement in relationships. If so, this will help make a case for EFFT as an evidence based practice.

Marriage & Family Therapy (MFT) - Completed quantitative research study

Wallis, S.J.

Application of sensate focus techniques to couples with highly sensitive persons.

This study examines whether Masters and Johnson's Sensate Focus model is effective for improving sexual satisfaction in couples with one member who identifies as highly sensitive (HS). Two groups of couples, one with couples containing one HS member, and one group with both members of typical sensitivity (TS), will take the New Sexual Satisfaction Scale before and after either a 10-week course of Sensate Focus (SF), or a control condition with no intervention. Expected findings are: a) HS-SF couples will report lower growth in sexual satisfaction than TS-SF couples, and b) HS-SF couples will report lower growth than HS-control couples.

Clinical Psychology (CPY) - Completed quantitative research study

Aldrich, J.T., Wielgus, M.D., & Mezulis, A.H.

Physiological arousal and regulatory capacity as predictors of self-injurious thoughts and behaviors among adolescents.

Self-injurious thoughts and behaviors (SITBs) may be attempts to regulate aversive emotional or physiological states. Little is understood about the relation between physiological arousal and SITBs among early adolescents. This study examined physiological arousal and regulatory capacity among a sample of adolescents. Participants and their parent completed two laboratory visits 6 months apart. SITB engagement during the study period was related to history of SITBs, higher depressive symptoms, and higher difficulties in emotion regulation. Analyses indicated that arousal and regulatory capacity did not predict SITB engagement. More research is needed to understand the relation between arousal and SITBs.

Undergraduate Psychology (PSY) Clinical Psychology (CPY) - Completed quantitative research study

Wicks, K., Arlt, V.K., & Stewart, D.G.

Clinician mindfulness, motivational interviewing and treatment outcomes for substance-using adolescents.

Interventionists participating in a school-based Motivational Interviewing (MI) clinical research intervention for substance using adolescents were assigned to deliver the intervention as usual, or to augment their treatment delivery with a personal mindfulness practice. Individuals assigned to practice mindfulness reported significantly more mindfulness practice. Mindfulness practice was significantly correlated with a subscale of trait mindfulness (Act with Awareness) which captures the intentionality and deliberate attention to the task at hand pertinent to both practicing mindfulness and delivering proficient MI. Act with Awareness was found to predict both components of MI and treatment outcomes for clients.

Clinical Psychology (CPY) - Completed quantitative research study

Siebert, E.C., Stewart, D.G., Hu, E.S., Estoup, A.C., Underbrink, E.G., & Moore, L.S.

Posttraumatic stress and alcohol-related problems following a college shooting: Effect of help-seeking .

Our aim was to test relationships between trauma exposure and alcohol-related problems, mediated by PTS symptoms, moderated by prior trauma exposure and help-seeking. Online measures (i.e. the AUDIT, BTQ, PCL-5, and self-report measures on trauma exposure and counseling services) were distributed via email to members of the campus community. The moderated mediation model of exposure to trauma on alcohol-related problems through PTSD symptoms, moderated by prior trauma and help seeking was significant [$\beta(\text{SE}) = .310(.3554)$, $p = .0001$]. Exposure to the campus shooting and prior traumatic exposure predicted alcohol-related problems, mediated by PTS symptoms and moderated by help-seeking.

Clinical Psychology (CPY) - Research proposal

Stewart, D.G., Moise-Campbell, C., Chapman, M.K., Varma, M., & Lehinger, E.

The effectiveness of a school-based intervention for adolescents in reducing disparities in the negative consequences of substance use among ethnic groups.

The current longitudinal study examined the outcomes of a school-based motivational enhancement treatment intervention, Project READY, in reducing disparities in substance use consequences experienced by some ethnic minority groups. Participants included 122 students aged 13-19 years. Participants were grouped by ethnicity and likelihood of disparate negative consequences of substance use, forming two groups; African American/Hispanic/Multiethnic and White/Asian. Results indicated that African American/Hispanic/Multiethnic adolescents demonstrated statistically significant disparate consequences at baseline, except for physical dependency consequences. Significant reductions in consequences were

Clinical Psychology (CPY) - Completed quantitative research study

Seebeck, J.D., Rennebohm, S.B., Yao, P., & Thoburn, J.W.

Use of the sexual desire inventory in analyzing differences between married and single Christian females.

We evaluated the replicability of the factor structure of the Sexual Desire Inventory in a Christian sample. We further predicted that within the sample, married and single women would report different levels of sexual desire. Christian female adult participants ($n = 117$) completed the SDI. Results of a principle component analysis supported the proposed dimensions of dyadic and solitary sexual desire. One-way ANOVA's compared married and single participants across these two dimensions, indicating a significant difference in solitary sexual desire (Welch's $F[1, 75.61] = 8.33, p = .005, \eta^2 = .07$) and a non-significant difference in dyadic sexual interest.

Clinical Psychology (CPY) - Completed quantitative research study

Edwards-Stewart, A., Keller, C.J., Ahmad, Z.S., June, J., Hamann, R., & McBrearty, M.

Anger: Its impact on discrete emotions and posttraumatic stress.

Anger is presumed to be defensive, masking the ability to feel other discrete emotions. College students ($N = 176$) were randomly assigned to anger priming via feigned extra credit revocation, autobiographical recall, or no priming. Students then watched the Discrete Emotion Video Clips and reported how much they felt a range of emotions on the Post-Film Questionnaire. Those assigned to either of the anger priming conditions reported significantly greater amusement intensity following the associated movie clip viewing than those not anger primed ($p < .05$). Amusement negatively predicted Posttraumatic Stress Disorder symptom intensity ($r = .22; p < .05$).

Clinical Psychology (CPY) - Completed quantitative research study

Rennebohm, S.B. & Thoburn, J.W.

Psychotherapy and the spirit-in-process: An integration of process theology, pneumatology, and systems psychology.

The authors conceptualize the therapeutic process through an integration of process theology, pneumatology, and systems psychology. Process theology, articulating God's perpetual invitation to concreteness, and pneumatology, emphasizing the indwelling presence of the Holy Spirit, provide a theological basis for viewing the work of the Spirit in the therapeutic process. The authors propose three systemic levels for the Spirit's involvement. The Spirit invites a kenotic meeting of client and clinician to form the working alliance, foments an emotionally rich environment in which corrective emotional experiences occur, and serves as midwife to the genesis of new synapses and neurons in the brain.

2015-2016 was a busy academic year for SPFC student scholars:

Forty-one SPFC undergraduate and ninety graduate students participated in research projects alongside their faculty mentors.

Seventeen doctoral students successfully presented dissertation proposals, and fourteen successfully defended their completed dissertation research.

One hundred six SPFC undergraduate and graduate students and alumni co-authored with faculty seventy-one research papers or posters presented at state, regional, national, or international professional conferences.

Seventy SPFC undergraduate and graduate students and alumni co-authored with faculty twenty-eight scholarly publications.