

The Eighth Annual
RESEARCH CONFERENCE, AWARDS LUNCHEON, AND
LECTURE ON FAITH &
PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE



CONFERENCE GUIDE 2010

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Research Poster Session I
10:00 - 11:00 a.m.

10-1

Clinical Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study

Funasaki, K., Mezulis, A., Hyde, J. S., & King, D.

Predicting cognitive vulnerability in the transition to adolescence.

Latent growth mixture modeling identified developmental trajectories of negative cognitive style in youth. The Normative class had low negative cognitive style. The Increasing class displayed a cognitive style that increased over time. The Decreasing class displayed a high initial level of cognitive vulnerability that decreased over time, but showed elevated vulnerability relative to the Normative class. Girls, children with emotionally reactive temperaments, and children whose mothers displayed more frustration to child failure were significantly more likely to belong to the Increasing class. Boys and children with more emotionally reactive temperaments were more likely to belong to the Decreasing class.

10-2

Clinical Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study

Simonson, J., Mezulis, A., McCauley, E., & Vander Stoep, A.

Temperament, stress, and gender in the prediction of depression trajectories in the transition to adolescence.

In adolescence, depression symptoms typically rise and gender differences emerge. We hypothesized that stress would predict changes in depression symptoms from 6th to 8th grade and that gender and temperament would moderate that relationship in a sample of 450 youth. As hypothesized, stress predicted depression slopes and trends varied by gender such that girls reported more depression symptoms than boys by 8th grade. Although temperament predicted depression slopes, most hypotheses of the moderating effect were unsupported. This study provides further evidence for the role of stress in the emergence of a gender difference in depression.

10-3

Clinical Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study

Laney, T., Carpenter T., & Mezulis A.

Religious coping, stress, and cognitive vulnerability to depression in adolescents.

Vulnerability-stress models of depression have explained individual differences in depression by highlighting the importance of individual differences in stress responses that leave individuals more or less able to cope with stressors and thus moderate the stress-depression relationship. Studies on religious coping have identified positive and negative religious strategies that are hypothesized to protect against stress or exacerbate its harmful effects respectively. The current study examined religious coping among adolescents as a moderator of the stress-depression relationship prospectively. Sex, religious attendance, and overall religious importance were also investigated as potential moderators of the effects stress and religious coping on depression.

10-4

Clinical Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study

Rudolph, M.E., & Mezulis, A.

The predictive relationship between trait negative emotionality and cognitive vulnerabilities to depression: A prospective analysis among adolescents.

Negative emotionality (NE) has been hypothesized to contribute to the development of cognitive vulnerability to depression. The current study examined trait NE as a predictor of event-specific negative cognitive style (CS) and rumination. Effortful control (EC) was examined as a potential moderator. 111 adolescents reported trait NE, effortful control, CS, and rumination at baseline followed by weekly event-specific CS and rumination for eight weeks. Hierarchical linear modeling showed that trait NE significantly predicted event-specific rumination, even after controlling for trait rumination. Trait NE did not predict event-specific CS, and EC did not moderate the relationship between NE and cognitive vulnerabilities.

10-5

Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study

Wilson, B.J., Manangan, C., Risher, E., Sparrow, J., & Claassen, M.

Self-regulation mediates the relation between parental positive affect and child prosocial behavior.

Prosocial behavior is an important aspect of children's social competence. Both self-regulation and prosocial skills are fostered by positive parenting. The present study investigated additive and mediational models of the influence of child self-regulation and positive parenting on prosocial behavior. Participants were 89 first grade children and their families. Parent positive affect and scaffolding behavior was examined during collaborative homework sessions. Results showed that children's self-regulation skills partially mediated the relation between parent positive affect and children's prosocial behavior. These results support the development of prosocial behavior as an important aspect of children's social competence.

10-6

Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study
Stalie, C., St.John, B., Muljat, A., Lee, J., Wilson, B.J., & Garner, M.

Challenging parenting tasks and negative family expressiveness as predictors of child negative lability.

Negative emotionality in children is linked to negative child outcomes. Family experiences contributed to children's understanding of negative emotions. We hypothesized that the frequency and intensity of challenging parenting tasks would predict negative lability and expressiveness styles. Participants were 88 first grade children and their families. Results showed that challenging parenting tasks significantly predicted family negative expressiveness and negative-dominant expressiveness. These results suggest the importance of children's interpretation of family experiences and the importance of parenting interventions on buffering against negative family expressions, parenting hassles, and stress.

10-7

Clinical Psychology: Research in Progress
Schoenfield-McNeill, J., & Will, M.

The effect of parenting practices on inhibitory control in preschoolers with autism spectrum disorders.

Parenting practices influence the development of child self-regulation skills. However, little research has examined this effect in children with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD). Our study investigated the effects of positive and inconsistent parenting practices on the development of inhibitory control, an aspect of self-regulation, in three to six year-old children with and without ASD. Participants were 30 children and their families (ASD N=7). Results showed a statistical trend for the moderation of inhibitory control by inconsistent parenting practices. Specifically, higher levels of inconsistent parenting practices resulted in lower inhibitory control ability in children with ASD.

10-8

Undergraduate Psychology: Research Proposal
St.Marie, J. J.

Effects of parenting styles on school performance.

Many different aspects of parenting can influence children's performance. The idea that we, as parents, can be contributing to our kids ability to succeed in school is one that hits home for most families. What we would like to do is figure out the different aspects of parenting that can help us to determine what will improve our children's academic performance. We decided to construct questionnaires that would place parents into three categories, permissive, authoritarian and authoritative. These will evaluate the different aspects of each parenting style. We will then cross reference these scores with the corresponding child's GPA. The results show higher GPA in kids with authoritative parenting, and lower in kids with permissive or authoritarian parents. This shows us that by analyzing these parents, we can potentially give them the tools to change how their kids perform in school. Keywords: parenting influence on performance, parenting and GPA

10-9

Clinical Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study

Effinger, J., Oliver, T., & Serafini, K.

Concerned significant others of alcohol users: Trait mindfulness and behavioral responses.

Previous research has not determined what factors lead some concerned significant others (CSOs) to take steps to help their alcohol using partners achieve sobriety. We investigated the role that trait mindfulness and coping strategies play in this decision making process. Participants completed a series of assessments measuring: motivation to change (SOCRATES-7A-SO), trait mindfulness (FFMQ), and coping style (SBQ). Findings from this study will increase our understanding of what motivates CSOs to become involved in helping their loved ones take steps towards sobriety, and may be beneficial in tailoring treatment involving CSOs.

10-10

Clinical Psychology: Theoretical Paper

Boutinen, M., Dal Maso, M., Thoburn, J., Ahmad, Z., Bentley, J., Jones, K., & Sanchez, O.

International disaster psychology ethics: A social justice model imbedded in a family systems paradigm.

This paper explores a systemic and ecological approach to international disaster psychology ethics utilizing a social justice framework. No current codes speak directly to ethical conduct and guidance within a disaster situation. Social justice norms—human rights, economic justice, procedural and political justice—make sense when organized into nested systems. In this model, systems theory provides a heuristic for conceptualizing the impact of embedded sociopolitical factors specific to the disastrous event. An international code of ethics utilizes transcultural ideals of collectivism and community support while attending to personal, interpersonal, community, and regional issues related to the event.

10-11

Clinical Psychology: Theoretical Paper

Cecchet, S., & Calabrese, D.

A call to action: The need for culturally responsive mental health services for refugees.

Although there are an estimated 22 million refugees globally, little research has addressed the effectiveness of interpreter-mediated therapy with a refugee population despite the fact that up to 86% of refugees display PTSD symptomology. It is our goal to address the need for culturally responsive mental health services for working with refugees. In doing so, we identify (a) the qualitative difference of PTSD experiences of refugees from non-refugees, (b) review the limited research on CBT with refugees, (c) and address the complex reality of interpreter-mediated CBT before, (d) providing suggestions for future research.

10-12

Clinical Psychology: Completed Qualitative Research Study

Cecchet, S., Jones, K., Oliver, T., Sanchez, O., Thoburn, J.

Re-envisioning family psychology.

This project attempts to explicate a vision and chart a course for the future of Family Psychology. Using a narrative research approach, a dozen leaders in the field of family psychology were interviewed regarding the future of the field. All of our interviewees have held office in Division 43, have been published in major family journals and identify themselves primarily as family psychologists. Themes began to emerge that highlight a route for the continuing growth of the field. These include changes in practice, education, managed care, research and policy.

10-13

Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study

Olden, K., Dockter, J., Douglas, H., & Lustyk, M. K.

Does the relationship between mindfulness and premenstrual symptom reporting vary with hormonal contraception use?

Research in our lab shows that mindfulness is inversely related to premenstrual symptomatology (PS). Although the most common treatment for PS is hormonal contraception (HC), HC treatment efficacy is subject to inter- and intra- individual effects. Therefore, the purpose of these analyses was to investigate the relationship between mindfulness, PS, and HC use. Women (N = 127) indicated PS, mindfulness disposition, and HC use. Moderation analyses with contrast coding for HC use on the relationship between mindfulness and PS revealed non-significant effects of HC use. Thus, mindfulness may be effective at reducing PS equally among HC users and non-users.

10-14

Clinical Psychology: Research in Progress

Myr, N., Forman, R., Kocheleva, J., & Bikos, L.

Globetrekking: Preliminary results from a longitudinal, mixed methods investigation.

In order to address the gaps in our understanding of how international experience affects students, a longitudinal, mixed-methods investigation into the global learning outcomes and pertinent psycho-social-spiritual variables of undergraduate students who travel internationally for study abroad (SA) or short-term missions (SPRINT) trips. Utilizing the Consensual Qualitative Research approach (CQR; Hill et al., 2005), we conducted surveys (n = 42) and in-depth interviews (n = 11) before the trip, 2 weeks and then 6 weeks after. Results demonstrate a further understanding of how international experiences contribute to student's development and how sponsoring organizations could improve student's learning and adjustment process.

10-15

Clinical Psychology: Research in Progress

Forman, R., Chism, N., Stinar, L., & Bikos, L.

Undergraduate worldview development as a function of sociocultural adaptation during study abroad.

To address gaps in our understanding of how international experience affects students, we are conducting a longitudinal investigation into the sociocultural adaptation success and global learning outcomes of undergraduate students who participate in study abroad or short-term mission trips. The participants (N = 42) completed surveys before the trip, and 2 weeks and 6 weeks following their reentry. Results suggest changes in select global-learning outcomes as a function of time and students level of socio-cultural adaptation, as well as cultural distance between home and host country. We also present suggestions for enhancing the structure of future international experiences.

10-16

Industrial/Organizational Doctoral: Research in Progress

Pavese, E., Winberg, Y., & Daryani, R.

Participation in developmental activities as a function of building a developmental network.

Our study examined the relationship between extraversion, building a developmental network, and employee participation in developmental activities. We proposed that extraversion would moderate the relationship between building a developmental network and participation in developmental activities. Additionally, we hypothesized that building a developmental network would predict participation in developmental activities, above and beyond extraversion. Our findings suggest that building a developmental network is a key determinant in participation in developmental activities beyond extraversion. By engaging in self-directed behaviors such as networking, employees can control their developmental process; it is not predetermined by genetic factors.

10-17

Marriage and Family Therapy: Research Proposal

McAleese, K.

Effectiveness of family therapy in the treatment of Northern Irish adolescents with bulimia nervosa.

This study will examine the effectiveness of family therapy in treating Northern Irish adolescents with bulimia nervosa. Subjects and families will be assessed using EDI-2, BDI and FACES prior, during and post-treatment. Control group will be offered treatment after a 6 week waiting period. Data will be analyzed using various ANOVAs. Expected results will inform development of disordered eating treatment programs in Northern Ireland as well as inform directions for treatment of other adolescent and family diagnoses.

10-18

Marriage and Family Therapy: Research Proposal

Lawson, L. & Weins, L.

Away from me: The experience of elderly married couples in residential transition.

The purpose of this study is to explore the experience of elderly married couples who are in the process of residential transition. A growing percentage of the general population is faced with relocation of one or both partners during their lifetime. A moderate amount of research has been conducted on individuals in this process, however little study has focused on what, if any, effects this transition has on the marital relationship itself. The information gathered through our qualitative interviews may reveal significant themes and implications for future research, including understanding factors within the residential care setting that influence relationship satisfaction.

10-19

Marriage and Family Therapy: Research Proposal

Weed, J.

The lazy syndrome: An exploration of the inattentive subtype of ADHD as it relates to Meyers Briggs Personality Type.

Diagnosis of ADHD can be broken down into two basic subtypes: hyperactive and inattentive. Some research argues that these subtypes are, in fact, two distinct disorders. This proposed study will administer the Myers Briggs Type Indicator to a sample of college students who have been diagnosed with either ADHD-I (inattentive) or ADHD-H (hyperactive). It will examine correlations between Myers Briggs types and ADHD subtypes, specifically examining whether correlation exists between ADHD-I (as opposed to ADHD-H) and the "NP" Myers Briggs classification. Implications to assessment, diagnosis and treatment of the disorder will be discussed.

10-20

Marriage and Family Therapy: Research Proposal

Beckmann, J., & Morina, P.

Coming out is not always a party: The negative and positive effects of adolescents coming out to their parents.

In recent years it has become more common for lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) adolescents to come out to their parents. Due to this increase, more research material has become available which has allowed for more comprehensive studies to be conducted. This paper will explore the negative and positive effects in order to gain an understanding of what can happen in the process of when LGB adolescents come out to their parents.

10-21

Marriage and Family Therapy: Research Proposal

Venier, A. & Watkins, D.

The saving grace of partnership: How childhood sexual abuse survivors are impacted by positive adult relationships.

The purpose of this study is to explore how childhood sexual abuse survivors are impacted by partnership support when coping with negative emotions associated with CSA experiences. Current research has shown that a secure bond with a partner helps CSA survivors regulate their emotions in a positive-self-and-relationship enhancing way. We will be interviewing married women on strategies used to cope with CSA. Implications of this research may include healthy relationships being a protective factor against negative emotions associated with CSA.

10-22

Marriage and Family Therapy: Research Proposal

Butler, D. & Davis, A.

Treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in combat war veterans: A study of the effectiveness of eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) therapy, in conjunction with other cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) models.

Twenty percent of Iraq and Afghanistan veterans are diagnosed with either acute stress disorder (ASD) or PTSD after being exposed to death, or the threat of death during their tour of duty. This impacts family relationships as domestic violence rates among veterans with PTSD are higher than those of the general population. Recent studies also show an increased risk for suicide among soldiers diagnosed with PTSD after returning from combat. This proposed study would examine the effectiveness of EMDR therapy, as a precursor to other therapy models, in reducing the symptoms of ASD and PTSD in combat veterans.

10-23

Marriage and Family Therapy: Research Proposal

Millet, K., & Thacker, C.

Influence of mothers' weight, body image, and relationship with food and weight on their daughters.

This study examines the influence of mothers' weight, body image, and relationship with food and weight on their daughters' body image and weight. Participants were randomly selected through approved advertisements sent home with high school age girls within the Seattle Public Schools. Questionnaires will assess both mothers' and daughters' eating attitudes, eating disordered behavior, weight concerns, and body image. Body Mass Index will also be calculated for both mothers and daughters. The first hypothesis is that daughters' body image will be dependent on mothers' weight, body image, and relationship with food and weight. The second hypothesis is that daughters' weight will be dependent on mothers' weight, body image, and relationship with food and weight.

10-24

Marriage and Family Therapy: Research Proposal
Ayers, K.C.

Mindfulness training to reduce domestic violence recidivism.

The purpose of this study is to determine if mindfulness training and the gained cognitive understanding of its impact will reduce a domestic violence perpetrator's tendency to reoffend. The specific group studied will be first time offenders charged with 4th degree (misdemeanor) domestic assault.

10-25

Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study
Muresan, T., Cheung, R., & Erickson, T.

Glimpsing moral beauty: Individual differences in the moral emotion of elevation.

Perceiving acts of virtue or "moral beauty" triggers the moral emotion of elevation, which is characterized by chest warmth, feeling inspired, and prosocial motivation (Haidt, 2002). However, little is known regarding individual differences in elevation. The present study examines personality predictors of proneness to experience elevation over seven days. As hypothesized, on days people feel most elevated, they exhibit higher compassionate goals and feel nearer to God and others. In addition to this general pattern, individuals high in sensitivity to moral beauty and moral identity experienced higher levels of elevation ($p < .05$), as expected. Implications are discussed.

10-26

Undergraduate Psychology: Theoretical Paper
Locke, K., Reaves, D., Spurlock-Cohen, C., & Krentz, U.

What is "level of impairment" in infants and toddlers and how do you measure it? Towards a better understanding of emotional and functional health in young children.

Despite evidence of serious and persistent emotional problems in infants and toddlers, surprisingly little is known about the appropriate diagnostic approaches or the developmental course of mental health problems in this population. In particular, there is significant need for research on understanding the construct of level of impairment as a step toward supporting reliable systematic clinical decision-making and determination of treatment needs for young children. To date, there is no validated level of impairment measure for this population. The goal of this project is to evaluate and propose changes to existing measures of child social and emotional functioning.

10-27

Undergraduate Psychology: Research Proposal

Kuyper, A.

The relationship between religiosity, communal prayer/worship and psychological well-being.

Post-modern thought is constantly discounting the validity of religion. However, there is significant evidence that religion, and all that it entails, can be very beneficial in the realm of counseling. This is not solely based on religion per se, but more so what happens when someone is actively religious. In this study, I have examined how religiosity and communal prayer/worship interact with one's psychological well-being. In doing so, I have found that there is a positive correlation between religiosity and psychological well-being. In addition, communal prayer and worship have a beneficial affect upon quality of life.

10-28

Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study

Kincade, R. & Krentz, U.

Beauty and the baby: Infant preference for original and altered artistic masterworks.

The perception of beauty is universal within human cultures, yet its development in infancy remains elusive. Our research helps illuminate the beginnings of sensitivity to beauty by measuring aesthetic preference in 6-8 month old infants. Using a preferential looking paradigm, we tracked visual fixation to sets of paired contrasting images: classical art "masterpieces" paired with duplicates that varied from the originals in the use of stylistic elements such as symmetry, color contrast, and luminance. We found that the infants preferred the color inverted version, suggesting that color may play a significant role in visual preferences early in life.

10-29

Industrial/Organizational Psychology Doctoral: Research proposal

Kobayashi, R.

Looking for a sign: Making complaining easy and satisfying for customers.

The purpose of my proposed study will be to examine whether customer perceptions and customer complaint behavior can be influenced by a relatively simple and inexpensive compliment to a business's current complaint handling procedures. Specifically, this proposed study will investigate whether visibly posting a sign that clearly shows a restaurant's complaint handling procedures makes complaining easier for customers, influences customer expectations of benefiting from complaining, makes the complaint handling procedure more satisfying for customers, and influences customers to complain sooner rather than later when compared to the restaurant's current method of handling complaints, which does not include the sign.

10-30

Industrial/Organizational Psychology Master: Research in Progress

Bullock, R.

Too good for their own good: The effects of moral self-worth on organizational citizenship behaviors.

This study seeks to examine the effects that moral self-worth, empathy-induced altruism and moral identity on organizational citizenship behaviors (OCBs). Specifically we are examining whether priming moral self-worth will lead to differences in OCBs. Based on past research, we hypothesize that when people have a "surplus" of moral self-worth, they feel licensed to behave less morally afterwards. However we expect that empathy-induced altruism can overcome this negative licensing effect. Finally, we hypothesize that people with higher moral identity will be less swayed by the effects of the induced moral self-worth prime.

10-31

Clinical Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study

Harris J., Effinger, J., Shipley, L., & Stewart, D.

Dysregulation feedback in a motivational enhancement based substance abuse intervention.

This study investigated the utility of providing personalized feedback (PF) on psychological dysregulation to substance using youth using Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET). We hypothesized that by providing clients with PF on their psychological dysregulation, clients' understanding of their substance use would be facilitated and subsequently, substance use treatment outcomes would be more sustainable. We present the feedback content from a pilot of nine adolescents in the project as well as responses of six interventionists as to their experience with PF feedback. Participants' responses to PF were positive or neutral; none reported negative reactions to receiving feedback on dysregulation.



Paper Presentations I

11:00-11:30 a. m.

P11-1

Clinical Psychology: Research in Progress

Sánchez, O, Simonson, J, Arger, C, & Mezulis, A.

Negative emotionality and cognition processing of stressful events: Examining the proximal process by which cognitive vulnerabilities to depression develop.

Evidence supports cognitive style and rumination as cognitive vulnerabilities to depression; however, less is known about how these develop. We hypothesized that greater trait/state negative emotionality (NE) would predict more negative event-specific cognitive responses following a stressor task in undergraduates (N = 79). Additionally, we hypothesized that trait effortful control (EC) would moderate the relationship between NE and event-specific cognitive responses. Results indicated that greater state NE predicted event-specific cognitive responses following the stressor task while controlling for trait cognitive vulnerabilities. Trait NE did not predict event-specific cognitive responses, nor did EC moderate the relationship between NE and cognitive responses.

P11-2

Industrial/Organizational Doctoral: Research in Progress

Chahil, S., Brown, T., & Campbell, T.

The effects of impression management in technology mediated communication.

Our study examined a proposed model where communication medium influences trust, which in turn influences impression management, ultimately influencing group performance. The participants were 72 students from a Pacific Northwest university. We used an experimental research design in which participants were assigned to a face-to-face or text-based communication condition. Participants completed measures on trust and impression management and then worked on a collaborative group paper assignment. Group communication was rated for impression management levels. Results indicated a significant difference between the two communication conditions on quality of writing, with non-significant differences on strength of argument and number of words.

11:45-12:15

Lunch Buffet (by reservation only)

12:15-12:45

School of Psychology, Family, & Community
Awards Ceremony & Psi Chi Induction

Paper Presentations II

1:00-1:30 p.m.



P1-1

Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study
Stalie, C., Simmons, M., Guelich, C., Daveport, N., & Cole, J.

Real-ideal self-discrepancy and performance at interactive video games.

This study explores the relationship between self-esteem, real- and ideal-self congruence, and performance at the Nintendo Wii. We hypothesized individuals would perform better at the Wii game as their ideal self character, and that this effect would be moderated by self-esteem. Forty-seven SPU students completed measures of global self-esteem and real-ideal self-congruence. Participants played Wii Bowling, once with a "real" character and once with a self-created "ideal" character. Results indicated no significant difference between participants' performance as their real or ideal self. However, the greater the discrepancy between real and ideal characters, the worse participants performed as their ideal character.

P1-2

Marriage and Family Therapy: Research Proposal
Green, S., & Kim, V.

Faith-story revisions: a qualitative study of the effects of narrative re-authoring conversations on self-differentiation in Christian believers.

Through a narrative lens, faith satisfaction in church members may be seen as constrained by members' "thin," limiting faith-stories. Could narrative re-authoring conversations play a significant role in altering such stories? Using the Differentiation of Self Inventory, we examined "before and after therapy" levels of reactivity, I position, cutoff, and fusion in 30 randomly selected church members. We hypothesize: (1) satisfaction is reciprocally related to a member's level of differentiation; (2) thin faith stories constrain greater differentiation; and (3) narrative re-authoring can increase one's level of differentiation, enhancing one's level of faith satisfaction.

Research Poster Session II

1:30-2:30 p.m.

1-1

PSY: Research Proposal

Spurlock-Cohen, C.

A comparison of interventions in the promotion of maternal-infant attachment: psycho-educational and reflective functioning workshops.

This study will compare the outcomes of two group interventions on maternal-infant attachment during pregnancy and the postpartum period. The psycho-educational intervention is a 12-week workshop on issues related to marriage, communication and parenting. The Reflective Functioning intervention is also a workshop format that focuses more specifically on the development of empathy and feelings of attachment in the parents. It is hypothesized that a reflective functioning intervention during pregnancy will improve maternal-infant attachment as measured by the Attachment Q-Sort. Subjects will be first time mothers and their infants.

1-2

Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study

Bennett, J., Craft, B., Douglas, H., & Myr, N.

The effect of cognitive depletion on risky behavior.

Research on the effects of deprivation on self-controlled and self-regulated behaviors in humans reveals equivocal findings due to inconsistent measures of self-control and self-regulation. To objectively measure the effects of cognitive deprivation in humans, the current experiment investigated the relationship between cognitive energy and the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT), a standardized cognitive task. Participants ($n = 40$) were randomly assigned into Cognitive Negative (NEG) or Cognitive Neutral (NEU) groups. NEG completed the Paced Auditory Serial Addition Task and NEU completed a line bisection task. All participants completed the IGT. Results revealed no statistically significant differences between groups on IGT performance.

1-3

Undergraduate Psychology: Research Proposal

Bennett, J., Church, A., Craft, B., Fullerton, A., Pulido, C., & Shilling, E.

The effect of internet use on self regulation.

The ego depletion model states that one's ability to self-regulate decreases with stress. While decreases in self-regulation due to stress have been well documented, few studies have revealed methods to minimize the effects of stress on self-regulation. The purpose of the current experiment is to determine if internet use could increase self-regulation. Three cognitive tasks will be used as stressors. Following the stressful tasks, participants will be randomly assigned to a control group, a directed internet-use group or non-directed internet-use group. Researchers will observe self-regulation by measuring participants' persistence in a cold-presser task. ANOVA will determine differences between groups.

1-4

Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study

Johnston, M., Craft, B., & Long, E.

Competition and social foraging as it relates to choice behavior: a study of self-control and impulsivity.

Choice behavior and foraging strategies have been measured within group dynamics and in the roles of individuals. These show the costs and benefits of social foraging as well as provide us with questions about why they would make either a controlled decision or choose impulsively. While a self-controlled decision would be more energy efficient, the addition of competition should increase impulsivity. This study looks at the comparison made between impulsive and self-control choices when an individual is introduced to perceived competition while in a foraging situation.

1-5

Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study

Shilling, E., Muresan, T., Hutson, B., & Medrano, L.

Turn it off: The effects of sound on learning.

Given that individuals commonly work and study in environments laden with irrelevant sounds, such as coffee shops and common areas on college campuses, the current study investigated the possibility that such sounds could hinder learning. Trials consisted of an animal model (*Rattus rattus*, $n = 4$) completing a radial arm maze, under two alternating sound and non-sound conditions. Researchers hypothesized that more learning would occur between non-sound trials than between sound trials. An analysis of variance revealed statistical significance between treatment groups, confirming this hypothesis. The current study has implications for humans seeking optimal learning.

1-6

Undergraduate Psychology: Research in Progress

Myr, N., Johnsen, M., Frankian, J., Ukosakul, M., Ellickson, D., & Craft, B.

Incentive contrast of risk-sensitive behavior: the effects of past experience.

While previous research has studied choice behavior of varying reinforcement amounts, the present study evaluated how past experiences with differing reinforcement amounts and types affect risk-prone choice behavior. Sprague Dawley, *Rattus rattus*, ($n = 10$) experienced one of the two treatment sequences: Group 1, Sugar Group, experienced sugar, grain, then sugar pellets and Group 2, Grain Group, experienced grain, sugar, then grain pellets. The variable option delivered either one or five food pellets, and the constant option delivered three pellets. It is predicted subjects will make riskier choices when exposed to sugar and less risky choices when exposed to grain.

1-7

Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study

Myr, N., Frankian, J., Craft, B.

The effects of deprivation on baseline responding.

Although numerous studies have examined the effects of reinforcement type and amount, no studies have addressed how deprivation affects responding. The present study evaluated how past experiences with deprivation affect future responding for sugar reinforcement. Sprague-Dawley, *Rattus rattus*, ($n = 10$) were divided into deprived or sated groups. Deprived group, ($n=5$) experienced three conditions: 90% (D1), 80% (D2), and 90% (D3). Sated group, ($n=5$) experienced three conditions levels: 90% (S1), 100% (S2), and 90% (S3) conditions. Operant responses were recorded during condition. The results revealed subjects responded relative to their initial condition, which served as a baseline for responding.

1-8

Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study

Myr, N., Douglas, H., & Craft, B.

Shortened version of the Metacognitive Awareness Inventory.

Metacognition is the ability to think about and regulate one's own thought processes. The Metacognitive Awareness Inventory (MAI; Schraw & Dennison, 1994) is a 52-item measure used to assess metacognition using two factors (knowledge about cognition, and regulation of cognition) and eight subscales. Exploratory Factor Analyses revealed poor factor loadings of the eight subscales. Using the previous factor loadings, a shortened 22-item MAI was compiled. Undergraduate students ($n = 80$) completed the shortened MAI. Confirmatory Factor Analysis will be used to assess factor loadings for the MAI. A shorter questionnaire will result in a more parsimonious measure of metacognition.

1-9

Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study

Schoenfield-McNeill, J., Wilson, B.J., Montague, R., Cuffee, C., & Peter, B.

The influence of parent positive affect and scaffolding on child self-regulation skills.

This study examined the effects of parent positive affect and scaffolding on child self-regulation skills. We hypothesized that children who experience higher levels of parent positive affect and scaffolding would have higher self-regulation skills, measured as attentional control and behavior regulation. Participants were 54 families and their 6-8 year old children, categorized as aggressive/rejected or nonaggressive/popular from peer sociometric ratings. Results showed that child status predicted child self-regulation. Specifically, maternal positive affect predicted child attentional control while paternal scaffolding predicted child behavior regulation. The results of this study suggest that parents may differentially support distinct components of child self-regulation development.

1-10

Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study

Wilson, B. J., Montague, R., McNeil, J., Managan, C., Huxtable, L., & Yates, S.

Family emotional climate influences children's attention to angry cues.

Emotional climate of the home is related to children's ability to understand and process emotions. Children consistently exposed to negative displays of emotion may show decreased emotional competency. We hypothesized that children exposed to more negative parent affect and behavior would be less accurate when moving attention between emotional cues. Our study included 54 kindergarten and first grade children and their parents. Parent behavior and affect were coded during a laboratory session. Children completed a novel computer task. Results from regression analysis suggest that the emotional climate of the home influences a child's ability to process emotional cues.

1-11

Industrial/Organizational Doctoral: Research Proposal

Jenkins, J., Edwards, R. W., & Waltz, P.

Workplace bullying: The role of perpetrator perceptions of personal risk and target trustworthiness.

Workplace bullying decreases job satisfaction and organizational commitment, while increasing turnover rates, terminations, and perceptions of injustice. Despite widespread interest in perpetrators, bullying research has focused primarily characteristics of the target, organization, or situation. We propose integrating Schoorman, Mayer, and Davis's model of organizational trust with Baillen, Neyens, DeWitte, and DeCuyper's three-way model of bullying to explain bullying behavior. In our proposed study, we will use a confederate to establish a trusted relationship with a lab participant and then increase the perceived level of personal risk to induce for completion of a task to induce workplace bullying characteristics.

1-12

Marriage and Family Therapy: Research Proposal

Green, S., & Kim, V.

Faith-story revisions: a qualitative study of the effects of narrative re-authoring conversations on self-differentiation in Christian believers.

Through a narrative lens, faith satisfaction in church members may be seen as constrained by members' "thin," limiting faith-stories. Could narrative re-authoring conversations play a significant role in altering such stories? Using the Differentiation of Self Inventory, we examined "before and after therapy" levels of reactivity, I position, cutoff, and fusion in 30 randomly selected church members. We hypothesize: (1) satisfaction is reciprocally related to a member's level of differentiation; (2) thin faith stories constrain greater differentiation; and (3) narrative re-authoring can increase one's level of differentiation, enhancing one's level of faith satisfaction.

1-13

Marriage and Family Therapy: Research Proposal

Norgaard, T.

Journeying out of fundamentalism: Narrative therapy for women processing alternative Christian faith perspectives

The purpose of this study is to explore the use of narrative therapy in working with women who have a story of growing up with Christian fundamentalist teachings and practices. This research proposal will focus on women who wish to process their experience in a group setting and explore alternative/preferred ways of being female and Christian in relation to their view of self, being in relationship with God and others, and living out their purpose/calling within their lives. Clinical and theoretical implications will be discussed.

1-14

Marriage and Family Therapy: Research Proposal

Gossell, K., & Long, S.

Who has better sex?: An exploration of sexual satisfaction in Christian and non-Christian newlywed couples.

This proposal explores the sexual satisfaction in Christian and Non-Christian newlywed couples. A subscale of the Derogatis Sexual Functioning Inventory that addresses sexual satisfaction will be used to assess the satisfaction of couples up to one year previous to their marriage, and one year into the marriage. The authors hypothesize that Non-Christian couples have higher rates of sexual satisfaction due to a higher level of openness around this taboo subject. This study contributes to a body of research that explores the connection between openness and sexual satisfaction in marriage.

1-15

Marriage and Family Therapy: Research Proposal

Bae, V. & Kim, H.

The prevalence of spiritual theme in Asian American SPMI (serious & persistent mental illness) clients.

Some researches have revealed positive role of spirituality in serious and persistent mental illness (SPMI) population on the road to recovery. However, there are lack of knowledge and clarity in regards to the boundary between spiritual experiences and psychosis episodes. Especially for Asian Americans, who most of them regard spirituality as central experiences of life, better understanding of the role of spirituality in psychosis of SPMI clients can be a tremendous aid to clinicians that work with them. In this study, the prevalence of spiritual themes in Asian American SPMI clients will be explored.

1-16

Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study
Rickards, K., Malchodi, S., & Erickson, T.

You are what you watch: Viewing daily uplifting videos increases prosocial goals.

Witnessing videos of virtuous behavior triggers “moral elevation,” a sense of being uplifted and desire to help others. However, research has not tested the effects of regularly watching morally inspiring video clips over time. Participants were asked to watch either morally uplifting or neutral videos for seven days and rated daily experiences each evening. Consistent with our hypothesis, participants watching uplifting videos reported higher daily elevation and strivings to help others. Thus, regularly witnessing stories of virtuous behavior may contribute to personal and interpersonal well-being. Implications for social and mental health are discussed.

1-17

Undergraduate Psychology: Research Proposal
Dockter, J.

Effects of mindfulness meditation on symptoms of insomnia.

The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of Mindfulness Meditation (MM) on the symptoms of insomnia. It is hypothesized that MM interventions will lead to improved sleep quality. It is also predicted that longer interventions will produce significantly better results than shorter interventions. Participants would include adults who have been diagnosed with insomnia and randomly assigned to one of three groups (control, one-time intervention, or 6-week intervention). Scores on various measures would be taken at baseline, during, and post-intervention. If results are as predicted, MM could be used to improve sleep quality and reduce symptoms of insomnia.

1-18

Undergraduate Psychology: Research Proposal
Perkins, K.

HIV in South Africa: Using a gender-based violence intervention.

South Africa has one of the highest HIV rates in the world. Current interventions that are being implemented in the country have been considered ineffective. Observations are being made that culture could be a major influence on the spread of the virus. South African males participate in risky HIV behavior by complying with cultural norms. An intervention that focuses on males, and violence towards women, could help stop the spread of HIV. This intervention will be reviewed with male children. It will then be determined if this intervention will have an effect on the child's behavior as an adult.

1-19

Undergraduate Psychology: Research Proposal

Hardy, A.

Coping, resilience, and higher education: How resilience to trauma in childhood influences coping with educational stressors in emergent adulthood.

This study seeks to determine how resilience translates to coping with educational stressors in the western world's emerging adulthood stage. This stage is typified by personal and occupational exploration via the higher educational system, and marks the shift in focus to the choices the individual makes. 300 individuals between the ages of 17 and 23 will be selected from the California Department of Social Services Children and Family Services Division. They will be divided into three groups (Control, Resilient, and Non-resilient); half of each group will be assigned to an Anxious Condition, and the other half to the Non-anxious Condition.

1-20

Industrial/Organizational Psychology Doctoral: Research proposal

McKenzie, A.

Work interrupted: Exploring the effect of grief on meaning making at work.

Everyday someone goes to work with a heavy heart, trying to tend the pain and sadness of loss, and simultaneously trying to focusing on the work at hand. Best practices for managing grief at work have not been studied in light of contemporary grief theories which hold that grief is not a progression through stages to an ultimate "cure", but rather a weaving of the past and the present to reconstruct meaning that has been destroyed by the loss. This qualitative study aims to explore the process of meaning making, specific to the grieving worker.

1-21

Clinical Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study

Kocheleva, J. & Bikos, L.

Occupational, parent, and marital role commitments explain adaptation of female expatriate spouses.

The primary purpose of our study was to explore further the adaptation of the female expatriate spouse. Using the Life Role Salience Theory, which has its roots in Super's Life-Span, Life-Space approach (Super, 1980), as our framework, we examined the importance of life role salience in adjustment of 86 female expatriate spouses who followed their husbands on an international assignment to Turkey. Occupational role commitment, parent role commitment, and marital role commitment and reward value explained 5% of the variance in anxiety, 9% of the variance in well-being, and 21% of the variance in marital satisfaction.

THE SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY, FAMILY, AND COMMUNITY PRESENTS

Lecture on the Integration of Faith & Professional Practice

Wednesday, May 26, 2010

4:30 – 6 p.m.

Demaray Hall 150



What Are Bodies for?

An Integrative Examination of Embodiment

With invited lecturer

Elizabeth Lewis Hall, Ph.D.

About Our Speaker

Elizabeth Lewis Hall, Ph.D., is an associate professor of psychology at Rosemead School of Psychology where she teaches clinical and integration courses. In addition to teaching, she maintains a small clinical practice. Dr. Hall's research interests include women and work, mothering, missions and mental health, and embodiment. She is committed to the practice and teaching of the integration of psychology and theology, and most recently has been examining the meaning of having bodies. She has published in both evangelical and secular publications, including the *Journal of Psychology and Theology*, *Christian Scholars Review*, *Mental Health*, and *Religion and Culture*. She lives in California with her husband and two sons.