

Seattle Pacific University
School of Psychology, Family, & Community

*Research Conference, Awards Luncheon &
Lecture on Faith & Professional Practice*

Wednesday, May 28, 2008
Upper Gwinn Commons
10:00 am - 4:00 pm

Schedule

10:00 - 11:00 Foyer	Research Poster Session I
11:00 - 11:30 Cascade Room	Paper Presentations
11:30 - 12:00 Queen Anne	Lunch Buffett
12:00 - 12:30 Queen Anne	Awards and Psi Chi Induction Ceremony
12:30 - 1:00 Cascade Room	Paper Presentations
1:00 - 2:00 Foyer	Research Poster Session II
2:00 - 2:30 Queen Anne	Lecture on Faith & Professional Practice with Dr. David McKenna "Faith at Work: A Lifetime of Learning"
2:45 - 4:00 Queen Anne	Round Table Discussion Dr. David McKenna; Douglas McKenna; Debra McKenna Blews; Suzanne McKenna Kinzer; Robert McKenna

**Welcome to the sixth annual SPFC Research Conference,
Awards Luncheon, and Lecture on Faith & Professional Practice**

Poster Presentations: 10 AM Session - Upper Gwinn Foyer

#10-1 Clinical Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study
Stevens, A. D., Wilson, B. J., Muljat, A. M., Montague, R. A., Goodwin, N. P.

Children's Physiological Responses to Emotional Films: Social and Emotional Outcomes.

We investigated the relations among children's physiological reactivity and recovery to emotional events, negative expression of emotion in the home, and children's emotion knowledge, and social outcomes. Forty first-grade children and their families from Seattle participated. Participants completed a variety of assessments and children watched a series of emotion-eliciting film clips while cardiac functioning data (cardiac interbeat interval) was collected. Correlational analyses were conducted. Results suggest that parenting behaviors are related to children's physiological functioning. Physiological recovery from emotional arousal was related to children's understanding of others' emotions. Physiological reactivity was associated with poor social outcomes in children.

#10-2 Marriage & Family Therapy: Research Proposal/Theoretical Paper
Knowles, K.

Why We Move: Relationship Satisfaction and Motivation For Physical Activity.

Research has shown motivation for physical activity to be driven by various components. Additionally, studies examining intimate relationships have highlighted variables associated with relationship satisfaction. The goal of the proposed study is to pursue a link between relationship satisfaction and motivation for physical activity. Coupled college students frequenting the school's athletic facility will be recruited to fill out surveys on the subject. It is hypothesized that relationship satisfaction can predict one's motivation for physical activity. Specifically, those individuals who are dissatisfied with their current relationship will score highest on motivational variables around physical appearance, and ego-related outcomes.

#10-3 Marriage & Family Therapy: Research Proposal/Theoretical Paper
Flores, K. L.

Effects of male therapists' emotional abuse upon female clients' confidence in their ability to perceive reality within the therapeutic relationship and life relationships in general: A qualitative inquiry.

Having confidence in one's perceptions is a benchmark of safe and effective therapeutic relationships and of life relationships in general. But what happens when a person willingly subjects herself to a relationship consisting of a power differential and the expectation to completely trust and the person in power emotionally abuses the client, insidiously reinterpreting the client's perceptions of the therapist's harmful words and actions? Through clients' self-report this study will explore their experience of this phenomenon, how it occurs and how it extrapolates to life relationships for those previously abused and those who are not.

#10-4 Clinical Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study

Petaja H. S., Stevens, A. D., Muljat, A. M., Baker, M., & Wilson, B.J.

Emotion Regulation and Child Outcomes: The Mediating Role of Empathy.

A study of 105 first-grade children from Seattle was conducted to explore the relationships between emotion-regulation, empathy, social preference, internalizing and externalizing symptoms, and social problems. It was predicated that emotion-regulation and empathy would predict social preference, externalizing and internalizing symptoms, and social problems. Further, we expected that empathy would partially mediate the relationship between emotion-regulation and child outcomes. Hierarchical regression analyses were conducted. Consistent with previous research, results indicated that children with better empathy and emotion-regulation had less social and externalizing problems. Further, children's ability to empathize partially accounted for the relationship between emotion-regulation, social preference, and problem behaviors.

#10-5 Marriage & Family Therapy: Research Proposal/Theoretical Paper

Isaacson, K. & Isaacson, L. J.

Missionary care: A qualitative investigation of the missions experience.

This study seeks to identify, by means of a qualitative analysis, the emotional and relational needs of Missionaries and how such needs shift throughout the missions experience. Face to face and telephone interviews with current and retired Missionaries will form a body of data from which directions for therapeutic interventions will be drawn. Furthermore, this investigation seeks to highlight crucial periods of emotional and relational need in the missionary process for the purpose of developing ideas regarding the timing and follow through of care services. Implications for future research, including empirical investigations, will also be discussed.

#10-6 Marriage & Family Therapy: Research Proposal/Theoretical Paper

Blancarte, B., & Butterfield, S.

The effects of the family system on adolescent depression.

The family unit has been shown to have a major effect on the well being of each member, both positive and negative (Cole & McPherson, 1993). Extensive research has been done examining the effects families have on the depressive symptoms of their adolescent members (Crane & Wang, 2001). A surprising number of studies have found differences in paternal versus maternal effects on adolescent depression. In this study, we are aiming to identify correlations between maternal vs. paternal perception of romantic relationship health, paternal vs. maternal involvement with adolescents, and adolescent depression.

#10-7 Marriage & Family Therapy: Research Proposal/Theoretical Paper

Orpen, S., Victor, J. (2008)

The Mind-Body Connection in Predicting Sexual Abuse Expressions in Later Life.

This study looks at the physiological and psychological expressions of early childhood sexual abuse in later life. The focus of this study is to identify a possible co-occurrence of psychological and physiological symptoms of past abuse, and if so what is the nature and predictability of this relationship. Furthermore, we seek to measure how the level of awareness contributes to the

#10-7 Cont.

expressions of past abuse. Results from this study would be useful in tailoring treatment for sexual abuse survivors in clinical settings, as well as clarifying the link between mind and body for sexual education and health among non-traumatized populations.

#10-8 Marriage & Family Therapy: Research Proposal/Theoretical Paper

Chen, Y. C., & Wanjihia, E.

The Effectiveness of PREPARE and Communication Program on Marital Intimacy of Intercultural Couple.

The road to marital intimacy of intercultural couples may be challenging at times, involving numerous systemic levels. The purpose of this study is to identify whether the effect of communication and conflict resolution skills for intercultural married couples can override the influence of cultural differences. This study examines 25 Chinese married couples (intramarried) and 25 married couples with 1 Chinese partner (intermarried) in relation to levels of intimacy and couple communication. Assessments used will be the PREPARE and the Personal Assessment of Intimacy Relationships.

#10-9 Marriage & Family Therapy: Research Proposal/Theoretical Paper

Sampson, J. M., & Leith, J. M.

Effect of mother/son adult attachment relationships on unpartnered middle-aged adult males' intimate relationship quality.

A child's secure attachment with his or her primary caregiver has been found to lead to higher relationship satisfaction later in life. The mother/son attachment relationship is especially influential in contributing to her adult son's ability to maintain intimate relationships, and unhealthy mother/son attachments can have detrimental effects on an adult male's sense of self and his ability to partner. This research proposal looks to investigate the quality of the intimate relationships of unpartnered males in middle adulthood in relation to the adult male's current attachment relationship with his mother. Future research, clinical, and theoretical implications will be discussed.

#10-10 Marriage & Family Therapy: Research Proposal/Theoretical Paper

Krell, Nicole

The Relationship Between a Women's Marital Satisfaction and the Birth of a Child. Meeting Clinical Goals: Similar faiths of client and clinician

The purpose of this qualitative research proposal is to explore the experiences of women introducing her first biological child as it relates to self reported marital satisfaction before and after childbirth. Data will be collected through 30 in-depth interviews with married women between the ages of 22 and 35 and who have one child between the ages of 2-5 years old. As this is a phenomenological interview, the same grand-tour question will be used in each interview. Data will be qualitatively analyzed allowing for comparison between younger and older mothers. The potential findings will offer a wider perspective on the impact of the birth mother's age and marital satisfaction when counseling women about birth planning.

#10-11 Marriage & Family Therapy: Research Proposal/Theoretical Paper
Kan, T. K., & Misenar, T.

Effects of physical touch on the mental health.

Past research has shown that physical touch is essential to children surviving and thriving in infancy. This study aims to explore the effects of physical touch on the mental health. A quantitative survey will be conducted to determine the amount of touch participants receive on a daily basis, which forms of touch they find most calming or soothing, if they perceive touch to be important to their daily lives, and how they rate their mental health. Implications for clinical application will be discussed.

#10-12 Marriage & Family Therapy: Research Proposal/Theoretical Paper
Boyle, A.

The effect of marriage mentoring on marital longevity and satisfaction.

This study seeks to examine the effects of marriage mentoring on the mentored couples in terms of marital longevity and satisfaction. It is a longitudinal study with a study group consisting of 50 heterosexual couples married less than one year who will receive psychoeducation and participate a marriage mentoring program, and a control group of 50 heterosexual couples married less than one year who will not participate in the mentoring program, but will receive psychoeducation. Initial marital satisfaction survey will be given at the beginning of the study, and at 3, 8, 12, and 22 year intervals.

#10-13 Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study
Locke, S., Coupe, C., Land, G., & Langer, R.

The influence of parental depression on offspring's emotional response to visual stimuli.

Past research has shown offspring of depressed parents are at a significantly higher risk than offspring of non-depressed parents for early-onset depression as well as influences offspring's emotion regulation. This study seeks to investigate the influence of parental depression on emotional responses to visual stimuli. We hypothesize participants with depressed parents will have more depressed responses to the visual stimuli than those whose parents are not depressed. Preliminary results indicate that all participants had a more depressed response to the negative emotion-eliciting stimuli, but students with depressed parents do not rate visual stimuli more negatively than participants without depressed parents.

#10-14 Marriage & Family Therapy: Research Proposal/Theoretical Paper
Ambrust, A., & Hentschell, L.

Effects of stress on sexual satisfaction.

Previous studies examining the impact of stress on sexual satisfaction found that relationship satisfaction and sexual activity are governed by problems experienced within the dyad that were related to stress arising outside the dyad. It was also found that higher levels of daily stress predicted less sexual activity for relationally dissatisfied women and more for relationally dissatisfied men. The present study examines sexual satisfaction in committed, cohabitating or married, heterosexual relationships and explores the relationship between sexual satisfaction

#10-14 Cont.

ratings and external stressors. This proposal seeks to determine the impact of stress on levels of sexual satisfaction in interpersonal relationships.

#10-15 Marriage & Family Therapy
Latorre, D.

Effectiveness of Bowen Family Systems Therapy: What Works for Individual Clients.

This project will take the first step in effectiveness research on Bowen family systems therapy. Individual clients who have received therapy with a therapist who intentionally used Bowen family systems theory as his or her main theoretical orientation during therapy sessions will be administered a qualitative interview to find out what aspects of the sessions were most helpful. Findings will be discussed, and implications for treatment and future research will be discussed

#10-16 Marriage & Family Therapy: Research Proposal/Theoretical Paper
Kan, T. K., & Misenar, T.

Effects of physical touch on the mental health.

Past research has shown that physical touch is essential to children surviving and thriving in infancy. This study aims to explore the effects of physical touch on the mental health. A quantitative survey will be conducted to determine the amount of touch participants receive on a daily basis, which forms of touch they find most calming or soothing, if they perceive touch to be important to their daily lives, and how they rate their mental health. Implications for clinical application will be discussed.

#10-17 Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study
Kinyon, S., Knoth, J., & Weisman, H.

Body-weight as a Measure of Hunger in Rats.

The purpose of this study was to determine if body-weight represents a valid measure of hunger in rats. The present study evaluated the effect of deprivation, as measured by body-weight percentage, on impulsive choice behavior, as measured by response frequency. Subjects were reinforced on a 15-second fixed-interval schedule. A mixed analysis of variance revealed that deprivation had a significant effect on responding such that response frequency increased following an experience of relative deprivation. These findings suggest that body-weight percentage does not represent a valid measure of hunger. However, the experience of relative deprivation may represent an alternative measure.

#10-18 Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study
Schaeffer, C., Bauerle, T., Schmidt, J., Warnock, A., Zarcula, F., Herges, A., & Craft, B.B.

The Effects of Deprivation on Choice in Humans.

Self control has been defined as choosing a larger, more delayed reinforcer over a smaller, more immediate reinforcer and impulsivity as the opposite. In research involving self control, variations in energy budget (e.g., individuals' food consumption) were shown to affect such

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choices. The current study examined the role of food consumption among 19 college-aged psychology students in a Pacific Northwest private university. Three groups of food consumption were examined: positive (no fasting plus a granola bar), negative (12 hours fasting) and neutral (3 hours fasting). As previous research suggested, students in the negative energy group were expected to make significantly more impulsive choices than the other two groups. Though data is in the process of being analyzed as of early May 2008, we expect to find statistically significant correlates between data gathered during choice trials, condition groups, and self-control questionnaires.

#10-19 Clinical Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study
Smith, L.

An examination of the cognitive-vulnerability stress model of depression in an adolescent sample: Does it generalize across ethnicities/races?

This study examined whether the cognitive-vulnerability/stress model (CV-Stress) of depression could be generalized beyond white youth to include those of other ethnicities/races. Participants included 514 youth (204 White, 119 Asian, 125 Black, and 52 Hispanic) who were followed longitudinally from 6th – 8th grade. Youth reported depression, attribution style and recent stressors at each assessment. White youth had significantly fewer depressive symptoms, less negative attribution style and fewer stressors than other ethnicities. Regression analyzes indicate that stress predicts depression for all ethnicities and ages. The CV-Stress model only predicts depression from the end of 7th grade and only for white youth.

#10-20 Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study
Herges, A., Richards, M., Carroll, H., Kirk, K., & Craft, B.B.

The Effects of Cue Salience on Operant Responding in Rats.

Ten male Sprague-Dawley rats were exposed to 36, 15 second, fixed-interval trials in which a small reinforcement (2 pellets) or a large reinforcement (6 pellets) were chosen by the subject for each trial. An inhibitory conditioned-stimulus is presented to the subjects by a light associated with the smaller choice (Group 1), or an excitatory conditioned stimulus is presented to the subjects (Group 2) with a light associated with the larger choice. To investigate the effects of the conditioned-stimulus on learning, the mean number of choices for the large reinforcement were compared between the two groups.

#10-21 Marriage & Family Therapy: Research Proposal/Theoretical Paper
Studley, T. S.

Effectiveness outcomes with Northwest Native American Children: Efficacy in attending The Alesek Institute After-School and Summer Culture Program.

This paper and subsequent survey explored (through parent-self report), the effectiveness of culturally competent family treatment for urban Native American children who attended The Alesek Institute After-School and Summer culture programs located in Fife, WA. A survey was given to the parents / guardians of children who have attended an Alesek program in hopes to

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assess client improvement or lack of, from the first week of attendance. It was the researchers' hope that through cultural sensitivity, traditional Northwest Native American activities, and emphasis on family, that there would be a positive correlation between program attendance and improved functioning.

Paper Presentations: 11 AM Session - Cascade Room

11:00

Presenter #1 Clinical Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study
Charbonneau, A. M., Hagen, A. J., Herges, A. M., & Shelly, L. J.

The effects of sex and body shame on the relationship between self-objectification and depression.

Previous research suggests there is a strong relationship between self-objectification and depression. We examined the effects of body shame and sex on this relationship using multiple regression and CNLR bootstrapping in a sample of 94 participants. We hypothesized a moderated mediated relationship such that body shame would mediate the relationship between self-objectification and depression, with sex moderating this relationship. We found that body shame mediated the relationship between self-objectification and depression and that this relationship was particularly strong for women. Examining a moderator within a mediated relationship yielded particularly salient and novel information regarding the relationship between self-objectification and depression.

11:15

Presenter #2 Clinical Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study
Cox, S., Mezulis, A., & Hyde, J.

Are girls socialized to ruminate more? Gender role identity and maternal response to failure as predictors of the gender difference in rumination in adolescence.

Previous research demonstrates a gender difference in rumination in early adolescence. This study examined mother-child gender role and maternal responses to failure as predictors of rumination in adolescence. Participants were 366 youth in a longitudinal study. Results indicated that girls reported significantly more rumination and feminine gender role identity. Mothers of girls were more likely to encourage emotional expression and use emotion-focused coping. Mothers of boys were more likely to minimize emotion and use distraction. These differences in child sex role, emotional encouragement, emotion focused coping, and minimization significantly mediated the gender difference in rumination.

THE SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY
Is pleased to announce the

2007-2008 SPFC Student Award Winners

DICKINSON FELLOWS

Clinical Psychology

Alyson Barry
Kristin D. Byington
Amelia J. A. Holder

Psychology

Kelly Ginney
Megan Leatherman

Marriage & Family Therapy

Esther Wanjihia

SCOTTISH RITE SCHOLARSHIP

Industrial/Organization Psychology

Glenna Chang

PHILIP ASHTON AWARD

Psychology

Thomas Carpenter

HAMMERSLA INTEGRATION AWARD

Psychology

Thomas Carpenter

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY FACULTY AWARDS

Tim Bauerle
Javier Almendarez-Bautista

Megan Leatherman
Susan Locke

 PSI CHI INDUCTION CEREMONY

12:30

Presenter #3 Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study
Carpenter, T. C., & Marshall, M. A.

Putting your faith where your mouth is: Intrinsic religious motivation, cognitive priming, and attitude-action congruence.

Intrinsic religiosity, according to Allport and Ross (1967), motivates people to live out their religious values. Recent research, however, suggests that it may have more self-serving functions. This laboratory study tested Allport's original claim. 191 Christian college students completed a measure of intrinsic religiosity and the moral-hypocrisy paradigm (Batson et al., 2002), which allows one to reap the rewards of morality without behaving morally. Some participants also received religious priming. Intrinsic religiosity predicted higher congruence between participants' values and behavior, but only when religiosity was primed. Findings support Allport's view of intrinsic religiosity, but with a greater emphasis on cognition.

12:45

Presenter #4 Clinical Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study
Byington, K.

The efficacy of a marriage mentoring program.

This study investigated the efficacy of a marriage mentoring program based on the Parrotts' 2005 program. Results indicated that mentee and mentor couples did not significantly increase their marital satisfaction over time spent in a marriage mentoring program (pre- versus post-test) compared to a waitlist control group of mentee and mentor couples. Also, mentor couples' marital satisfaction did not significantly increase linearly from pre-test to post-training and again at post-test. Results suggest a crucial gap in the marriage mentoring program that may contribute to a problem of perseverance identified through this study. Implications and directions for future research are discussed.

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#1-1 Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Qualitative Research Study
Bair, S., & Fitch, C.

To be or not to be: A comparative study of factors that influence commitment to career choice among pre-health students.

Choosing a career is a complex process. The current study is an attempt to translate previous findings regarding career development among undergraduates in general to students interested specifically in healthcare professions. Participants completed questionnaires that assessed factors of hypothesized importance in the career development process. We assessed differences between students who changed their career path and those that persisted and found that the latter have a wider breadth of previous career-related experience and are more confident of their future success. Other significant findings also emerged. These results will facilitate future research and have implications for both career and academic advisors.

#1-2 Marriage & Family Therapy: Completed Qualitative Research Study
Moore, R & Thompson, L.

Common Factors in positive experiences of twins and their parents.

Stress on families caused by multiple births is well documented, but the positive experiences in rearing multiples that could lend therapeutic direction have been overlooked. Multiples are traditionally used as subjects in research regarding nature versus nurture and assessed using the same constructs applied to singles. Research into the unique interpersonal aspects of the twin relationship is scarce. We propose an exploratory study of twins and their caregivers to determine the common factors contributing to a positive rearing experience. Using a mixed-method approach we anticipate contributing to future studies in the area of attachment, sibling relationships, and parenting.

#1-3 Marriage & Family Therapy: Completed Qualitative Research Study
Barthelow, M. & McOwen, B.

The relationship between meditative interventions in psychotherapy and the increase of functional activity of the brain.

Research supports the ability of longtime practitioners of meditation, such as Tibetan monks, to experience an increase in activation in the prefrontal cortex of the brain, a site associated with happiness, positive thought and emotion. The purpose of this study is to examine changes in the prefrontal cortex of client receiving psychotherapy containing meditative interventions. Quantitative methods will be used to examine clients diagnosed with Generalized Anxiety Disorder receiving 10 weeks of Internal Family Systems (IFS) therapy emphasizing guided meditations for Self. Activity levels in their prefrontal cortex will be examined prior to and after IFS treatment.

#1-4 Clinical Psychology: Completed Qualitative Research Study
King, D., Funasaki, K., Mezulis, A., & Hyde, J.

Cognitive vulnerability to depression in the transition to adolescence: Description & prediction of individual trajectories from age 11 to 15.

The increase of depression in adolescence has been conceptually explained by the cognitive vulnerability-stress model. In the current project, we examined how child temperament, sex, stress, and maternal feedback to failure predict changes in cognitive vulnerability from age 11 to 15. Results indicated sex differences in cognitive vulnerability over time, with girls becoming more vulnerable and boys becoming less vulnerable. Children with more negative temperaments and who experienced more stress in the transition to adolescence showed significant increases in cognitive vulnerability over time.

#1-5 Clinical Psychology: Completed Qualitative Research Study
Hoffman-Robinson, G., Shelly, L. J., Sayre, G., & Thoburn, J.,

Collaborative treatment for the psychosomatic couple.

This presentation discusses conceptualization and treatment strategies associated with a systems perspective of the psychosomatic couple. We suggest resistance to change, nurturance of the psychosomatic patient by one's partner, and rigid role taking promote relationship stability and individual pseudo-power at the cost of patient health. Psychotherapists can aid primary care physicians in more effective treatment for somatizing patients by educating physicians about the role of the couple relationship in the maintenance of psychosomatic disorder, how the somatizing patient can triangulate healthcare in the service of dysfunctional dyad homeostasis, and the utility of a multi-disciplinary, contextual approach to treatment of psychosomatization.

#1-6 Marriage & Family Therapy: Research Proposal/Theoretical Paper
Martinez, A. (2008)

Multi-generational, Cross-Cultural, Parent-Adolescent Relationships: Clinical Implications.

Exploring the clinical implications for practice with multi-generational, cross-cultural, parent-adolescent relationships, this research emphasizes the need for cultural diversity acculturation awareness, assessment tools and implications for therapists working with diverse clients and families. Research suggests a cultural clash for individuals born outside the U.S. from a collectivist culture, raising families in the U.S., with more emphasis placed on the individual. In this qualitative study, adolescent clients and parents will be interviewed. This research takes a closer look at the family dynamics of the multi-generational, cross-cultural, parent-adolescent relationship, cultural double bind, and implications for therapists to be most effective with fami-

#1-7 Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study
Almendarez-Bautista, J., Barnett, T., Landfair, M., & Piillers, K.

Actual vs. self-report of weight and height in undergraduates at SPU.

This study seeks to determine if undergraduates at SPU will accurately self-report their weight

#1-7 Cont.

and height depending on whether they are aware that their true weight and height will be revealed. We tested two groups: in the first we asked self-report weight and height before the participants found out that we would measure them, and the second group was blindly measured first, then asked to self-report their weight and height. Preliminary results reveal that both men and women under-report their weight and over-report their height if they do not know that they will be measured.

#1-8 Clinical Psychology: Research Proposal/Theoretical Paper
Ahmad, Z. S., Bentley, J.A., Perry, K. L., McBrearty, M., & Thoburn, J.

Outcomes and interventions for children exposed to man-made disasters.

This presentation focuses on the research regarding outcomes of man-made disasters on children worldwide. The few existing studies examining the psychological effects of violence on children globally have generally failed to address the interrelationships between influential social processes such as war, political violence, terrorism, genocide, and displacement (see Joshi, 2006; Osofsky, 1995). As such, this presentation will outline these interrelationships as well as the implication of these events for children. An ecological, family systems, approach to treatment will be discussed as a holistic solution for ameliorating the psychological effects of disaster on children in a world increasingly defined by globalization.

#1-9 Clinical Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study
Lee, J., Wilson, B. J., & Muljat, A. M.

Meta-emotion Coaching Predicts Children's Self-regulation Skills.

Parents' understanding of their own emotion and their child's emotions, and their tendency to coach children about emotions are associated with various social and emotional outcomes. We investigated potential gender and status (aggressive/rejected vs. nonaggressive/popular) differences in parents' meta-emotion philosophies. Specifically, we investigated the degree to which parents' coaching of anger predicted children's self-regulation skills. Mothers' reported greater awareness and involvement in child anger than fathers, whereas fathers were more aware of their own anger. Fathers who reported more coaching of anger had children with better self-control. In addition, fathers' meta-emotion coaching did not differ between child status groups.

#1-10 Clinical Psychology: Research Proposal/Theoretical Paper
Gilmore, S.J.

A New Theoretical Framework For The Development Of Dissociative Identity Disorder.

Although the etiology of dissociation is murky at best, there are several key models of how dissociation contributes to the development of Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID). With DID, treatment is complicated due to the difficulty that the psychological community has had in establishing a dominant etiological paradigm. In this paper, I critique the iatrogenic, somnambulistic, and malingering models of DID to propose a new, comprehensive theoretical framework under which the disorder develops as a result of an underlying neurocognitive vulnerability combined with extreme, long-term child abuse.

#1-11 Clinical Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study

Stevens, A. D., Petaja Benson, H., & Bee, E.

Dispositional Optimism in First-Grade Children: Relations to Prosocial Behavior and Peer Status.

The interrelationships between dispositional optimism, prosocial behavior, and peer preference in first-grade children were investigated. Participants included 105 ethnically-diverse, first-graders. Children were assessed for level of optimism and participated in sociometric peer nominations. Teachers rated children's optimism and prosocial behavior. Overall, optimism predicts positive social outcomes, specifically prosocial behavior and peer preference. Further, prosocial behavior partially explained the relationship between optimism and peer preference. Prosocial behavior may be one way children communicate their optimistic outlook to peers. Peers and teachers rated girls as more optimistic than boys. Future research should examine behavioral manifestations of optimism, including effect on peer relationships.

#1-12 Clinical Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study

Ahmad, Z. S., McBrearty, M. K., Montague, R. A., & Perry, K. L.

Pain self-efficacy as a mediator between depression and chronic low back pain outcomes.

Chronic low back pain (CLBP) is a common ailment that can be affected by pain self-efficacy, depression, and fitness levels. This study examines the mediating role of pain self-efficacy with depression in relation to fitness and pain levels. Multiple regression was used to analyze data from 82 patients with CLBP. Results indicate that at discharge, depression scores are related to pain self-efficacy, which in turn impact fitness and pain levels. These findings suggest that pain self-efficacy is a mediator between depression and fitness and pain levels, thus providing specific areas for future intervention.

#1-13 Marriage & Family Therapy: Research Proposal/Theoretical Paper
Gomez, E.J.

Positive and negative interactional patterns leading to cohabitation.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the positive and negative interactional patterns leading couples to cohabit. The basis of this study lies in the gap between current research which often describes the negative effects of cohabitation on marriages and the amount of data describing the types of interactional patterns leading couples to cohabit. As a result, this study will include the distribution of a survey to cohabitating couples assessing for their reasons for cohabitating, their patterns of interaction prior to cohabitation, their current level of relational quality and commitment, and future plans for their relationship.

#1-14 Clinical Psychology: Research in Progress

Harris, J., Mancil, L.E., & Campbell, G.V.

Positive Parental Practices as a mediator Between Parent-Adolescent Religious Participation Adolescent Alcohol and Substance Use.

Research suggests that adolescents who engage in religious activities are less likely to use drugs. Furthermore, certain parenting practices, such as closeness, monitoring and communica-

#1-14 Cont.

tion, have been shown to lead to lower levels of substance use. We predicted that families who attend religious service would rate higher on closeness, monitoring and communication and that these parenting practices partially mediate the effect of religious participation on drug use. Participants are three groups of adolescents from public, private and alternative schools who have answered questionnaires about current drug use, perceived parenting and religious attendance. Findings and conclusions will be discussed.

#1-15 Marriage & Family Therapy: Research Proposal/Theoretical Paper
BoHan, C.

Case Studies: The developing processes of older Chinese immigrations adapt to biculturalism.

The proposed project will explore how older Chinese immigrants adapt to immigration. Based on previous research, older Chinese immigrants experience difficulty in changing their authority figures in families and the reliance of becoming more independent. This research will use qualitative research methodology and conduct semi-structured, face-to-face, and in-depth interviews. Potential findings may have practice implications for professionals who work directly with immigrants and ethnic minority groups.

#1-16 Marriage & Family Therapy: Research Proposal/Theoretical Paper
Mays, J.

The relational preferences of men who are violent in domestic relationships.

A literature review shows an absence of research on the relational preferences of men who are violent in domestic relationships. Education model approaches to domestic violence assume men desire power and control in their relationships. Narrative Therapy model approaches assume men desire loving, caring relationships (without fear) but are restrained from accepting responsibility for the ways they impede such relationships from forming. A qualitative method will be used to explore men's preferences in domestic violence relationships. Potential implications of this exploration may inform therapeutic conversations and clinical interventions around the meanings of love, care, power, control, and responsibility in relationships.

#1-17 Clinical Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study
Herges, A. M., Shelly, L. J., Hagen, A. J., & Charbonneau, A. M.

Is the Relationship Between Self-Objectification and Disordered Eating Mediated by Body Shame and Reasons for Exercise?

Previous research suggests that body shame mediates the relationship between self-objectification and disordered eating and that reasons for exercise have been associated with body dissatisfaction and disordered eating. While past research has been focused on women, much less is known about how these relationships hold for men. We hypothesized that the relationship between self-objectification and disordered eating is partially mediated by both body shame and reasons for exercise. This double-mediated model was analyzed separately for both men and women using Structural Equation Modeling in 180 participants. Results indicate that the model is a better fit for women than for men.

#1-18 Clinical Psychology: Research in Progress
Bore, T.R., Helfer, M. & Lee, J.

Hitting homeruns after school with Jesus: The effects of church-related activities on adolescent substance use.

The high prevalence of substance use among adolescents and the potential risks involved is a cause for concern. This study examined contextual factors in adolescent activities that influenced the likelihood of substance use. Preliminary analyses indicate that first, church attendance is negatively correlated to substance use in adolescents. Additionally we found that church-based extracurricular activities significantly moderated church attendance and substance use. In contrast, school- and other-based activities were not statistically significant moderators. Finally, the hypothesis that church-based activities moderates the relationship between church attendance and substance use more than school- or other-based activities has not been fully investigated yet.

#1-19 Clinical Psychology: Research Proposal/Theoretical Paper
Gunn, G.

Attachment, Shame, and Childhood Sexual Abuse on the Acquisition of Sexual Addiction.

The current study will investigate the mediating relationship of shame and moderating relationship of childhood sexual abuse between the presence of insecure attachment dimension and the development of sexual addiction. One hundred men and women will be invited from local 12 step sexual anonymous groups. A regression analysis will be done to investigate this relationship.

#1-20 Undergraduate Psychology: Research in Progress
Grimland, M.G. & Krentz, U.

The relationship between attachment style, relationship with God, and coping.

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between attachment style, relationship with God, and coping in undergraduates at a Christian University. Three surveys will be given to evaluate the students in each of the topics to measure potential correlations. We predict that those who are securely attached will have a secure relationship with God and use a collaborative approach to coping; those anxiously attached may also have a secure relationship with God but will use more of a deferring approach to dealing with stress; and those insecurely attached will use a self-directing approach to cope with stressors.

#1-21 Undergraduate Psychology: Completed Quantitative Research Study
Chase, S., Froelich, S., Sieg, R., Jeffery, M., Apostolou, C., & Krentz, U.

Do perfectionists do better in school? An investigation of the relationship between behavioral measures of perfectionism and conscientiousness with academic achievement.

Past research has shown that perfectionism is strongly related to both conscientiousness and academic achievement (Chang, 2006). However, more research needs to be done on linking academic performance to the behavioral manifestations of these personality traits. Therefore,

#1-21 Cont.

this study seeks to investigate whether behavioral measures, such as coloring and frustration on a puzzle, are indicators of perfectionism and conscientiousness, and thus of academic achievement. Preliminary results show that the behavioral measures used in this study are not correlated with GPA or results from the Frost Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale.

#1-22 Undergraduate Psychology: Research in Progress
Herges, A., Schaafsma, T., Dehnert, K., Landfair, M., & Craft, B.B.
The Effects of Deprivation on Self-control in Rats.

Ten male Sprague-Dawley were faded to choose large reinforcements (6 pellets) administered with a delay (6 sec), over small reinforcements (2 pellets) administered with no delay during fixed-interval trials. The purpose of the study was to examine the effects of deprivation on choice behavior. Conditioned-stimulus lights were used to indicate the size of reinforcement which the subject received. All subjects experienced deprivation and satiety, counterbalanced for order effects, and the subject's response choices were recorded. A 5 X 4 (deprivation level X conditioned effects, and the subject's response choices were recorded. A 5 X 4 (deprivation level X conditioned stimulus) mixed ANOVA was conducted to examine choice as a function of deprivation level.

#1-23 Undergraduate Psychology: Research in Progress
Lewis, A. & Haslam, D.

The effects of caffeine on motivation to complete a puzzle task.

This study seeks to investigate the effects of caffeine on motivation to do a simple puzzle task in an undergraduate population. Forty undergraduates at SPU were given either a caffeinated or decaffeinated drink and asked to perform a computerized puzzle task. The task was impossible to complete in the time given. Neither group knew whether they had consumed caffeine or not. Along with measuring the percentage of the puzzle completed, we also asked the participants two questions regarding motivation designed to tap their initial motivation before attempting the task, and their motivation to finish once they had a chance to work on the puzzle. The first question was asked before taking the test and the second was given after the task was attempted. We are in the process of running participants and plan to have results analyzed in time for the research festival.

Lecture on Faith & Professional Practice 2:00-2:30 Queen Anne Room

PROGRAM

WELCOME

Micheal Roe
Professor of Psychology
Dean, School of Psychology, Family, and Community

INTRODUCTION AND OPENING PRAYER

Robert McKenna
Chair & Associate Professor
Industrial/Organizational Psychology

LECTURE ON FAITH & PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE *"Faith at Work: A Lifetime of Learning"*

Dr. David McKenna

Round-table Discussion 2:45-4:00 Queen Anne Room

A SPECIAL ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION

The lecture will be followed by a forum with Dr. McKenna and his four children, all alumni of SPU: Douglas McKenna '74, retired Microsoft manager, executive coach, and consultant; Debra McKenna Blews '76, attorney and Cooley Law School professor; Suzanne McKenna Kinzer '82, Microsoft human resources generalist; and Robert McKenna '90, chair of SPU's Industrial/Organizational Psychology department. In this special forum, the family will explore the challenges of bringing their faith into their work in business and higher education.