School of Psychological Science—Research Supervision Interests

To discuss potential projects, please contact researchers by email (firstname.lastname@uwa.edu.au).

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Dr Ari Antonovsky

Human Factors is a branch of Psychology that studies how humans interact with systems in their workplace, particularly the complex technologies that we often find in industrial organisations. My current research interests involve studying service functions, such as maintenance and health care. These are essentially cognitive problem-solving tasks, involving human & organisational factors that include situation awareness, decision-making, task planning and organisational learning. In addition, the team processes of communication, shared expertise and supervision often determine the efficiency and effectiveness of organisational performance.
The Accelerated Learning Lab research team is currently exploring how these factors operate on the current RAN submarines, with a view to improving the future submarine now being designed. We are conducting surveys and interviews with submariners, as well as with high-reliability maintenance organisations, to understand which facets of human/systems integration are most critical to improving the functioning of this highly-unusual workplace.

Prof David Badcock

The way we see determines how we are able to interact with the environment. The focus of my research is on human visual performance. My current research examines both the contribution of early visual pathways to individual tasks and the extent to which common neural and perceptual processes are involved in motion, pattern and position coding. The processes are investigated using both normal and clinical groups of observers. Currently the laboratory group is running long term projects examining how humans perceive both the speed and direction of the type of motion produced by moving through the environment, the processes that allow us to determine the location of objects within the environment, the processes that help us to detect and group large scale structure in the visual world and also one aiming to determine the nature of the long-lasting changes that arise as a consequence of migraine headaches. I also have a collaborative project with Murray Maybery on visual processing in Autism.

Dr Donna Bayliss

My research interests include the cognitive, social, and emotional development of children. I have specific interests in working memory, which is closely linked with educational achievement in children and also a range of cognitive abilities in adults including reasoning ability and fluid intelligence. I am also interested in examining the outcomes associated with being socially vulnerable in childhood. I am looking to recruit students to work on the following projects:

- **Memory consolidation**. Being able to consolidate information in memory is important for memory performance and may underlie learning. In my recent work, I have provided evidence of the importance of consolidation for working memory in adults, however, evidence for a similar process in children is more elusive. This project will explore

whether consolidation is important for working memory in children, if it develops across childhood, and whether it is related to educational achievement. There is also the opportunity to conduct a related project in adults.

- **Social vulnerability in children**. Social vulnerability refers to a child's vulnerability to being tricked or misled by their peers. A recent PhD project (under my supervision) has linked social vulnerability to negative social outcomes such as victimisation. I am interested in examining the causes and consequences of social vulnerability, particularly in relation to clinical populations that we suspect may be more socially vulnerable and, therefore, at risk of negative social outcomes.

Dr Jason Bell

My research areas include:

- **Psychophysical research**
  My psychophysical research considers how the human visual system processes shapes and objects for recognition. Recognition is accomplished through the coordinated activation of distinct brain regions. My recent published work and my current research is advancing our understanding of how visual perception is achieved.
  More recently, I have also become interested in hemispheric specialization. Current students are examining how attributes such as symmetry are processed differently by the left and right hemispheres
- **Clinical research**
  I am interested in studying abnormalities of perception within particular groups. Together with Associate Professor Elizabeth Rieger (ANU) I am undertaking research to understand the attentional biases associated with eating disorders, including obesity. Current projects with Neurologists involve the study of perceptual abnormalities following head injury, or stroke. Visual task provide a highly sensitive measure to further understand these disorders. Collaborations with other clinical members of staff in the Research School of Psychological Science are being developed.
- **Sensory neuroscience**
  Understanding functional specialization in the brain is a fundamental goal of Neuroscience and Psychology. My lab currently offers opportunities to study the effects of non-invasive cortical stimulation on perception, and behaviour. Current research projects and collaborations are utilising neuroscience techniques such as: transcranial direct current stimulation, or tDCS; transcranial magnetic stimulation, or TMS to make significant advances in our understanding of perception and behaviour.

Dr Vanessa Bowden

My research interests lie in the field of applied psychology and in using psychological principles to improve our understanding of how people complete a range of important everyday tasks. One topic I am particularly interested in is improving driver safety on the road and I am currently involved in projects aimed at training both new and experienced drivers in a simulator environment. Working in collaboration with Associate Professor Shayne Loft and Associate Professor Troy Visser I am also involved in projects on prospective memory, situation awareness in complex tasks, and using eye-tracking technology to improve our understanding of how attention is allocated.

Dr Nichola Burton

My research is in the area of facial expression perception. Reading information from faces is an important social skill, and for most people this process feels automatic and effortless. However, this is actually a very complex task, and the cues that we read can be very subtle. I am interested in the neural mechanisms that make this task possible. In particular, I am interested in supervising projects on the perception of facial expressions: how expression perception is affected by recent experience, how the perception of expressions relates to the perception of facial identity, and how we represent the similarities and differences between expressions in the brain so that we can recognize and distinguish between them.

Dr Sue Byrne

My research interests lie in the field of clinical psychology. I have a particular interest in eating and weight disorders and I have a strong background in both research and clinical work in this area. My current research includes major projects which aim to identify causal pathways to eating disorders and obesity, and to test new treatments for these disorders.My research team provides evidence-based psychological treatment for eating and weight disorders in children, adolescents and adults. Honours projects I have supervised in the past have included those focusing on psychosocial consequences of obesity in children and adolescents, binge eating and other eating disorder psychopathology in children and adolescents, testing various causal models of bulimia nervosa, outcomes of group cognitive-behavioural therapy for obesity in adults, the role of the media in the development of disordered eating, the relationship between fast food consumption and mental health, body image in males, predictors of drop out from treatment for eating disorders and the relationship between obesity and depression in children, adolescents and adults.

Prof Sasha Chernyshenko

I am an industrial/organizational psychologist. My research interests are

- personality and work-attitudes assessment
- personnel selection and person-organisation fit
- vocational interests and career motivations
- measurement invariance
- group decision making

Dr Kate Crookes

I research face recognition in the FaceLab, which is part of the Australian Research Council's Centre of Excellence in the Study of Cognition and its Disorders. People are generally very good at recognising faces. We are able to quickly and effortlessly determine if a newly encountered face is someone we know or a stranger despite the extraordinary similarity of faces as visual stimuli. I am particularly interested in the perceptual processes that underlie this ability and how they are affected by experience.

I am interested in:

- how face recognition ability develops across childhood. Are we born face experts or is it a skill that takes many years of experience to develop?

- how face processing differs for own-race versus other-race faces. What causes us to be better at recognising people from our own-race than people from other-races?

Dr Patrick Dunlop

My research interests centre on personality, its measurement, and its role in explaining behaviour in multiple contexts, especially the workplace. Specific projects I have in mind for aspiring Honours and Masters students to consider include

- Understanding the causes of impression management on personality assessments in high-stakes settings,
- Identifying and trialling means to detect instances of impression management on personality assessments,
- Volunteer recruitment.

Research projects conducted under my supervision can be based on online surveys and traditional psychology experiments; or some combination of these methods.

A/Prof Ullrich Ecker

My research interests lie in the field misinformation processing, in particular the question why people continue to rely on outdated or invalidated information in their reasoning and decision making. I am currently investigating a number of factors that influence reliance on misinformation, including pre-existing attitudes, source credibility and other socio-cognitive factors.

Prof Simon Farrell

I am interested in memory and how it is used to support planning and decision-making. Specific questions we aim to answer with our research are:

- How are our decisions shaped by the decisions we've made in the past, and the decisions we might have the opportunity to make in the future?
- How do people sample from memory to support judgement and choice? How do memory search strategies change in response to task demands, and concerns with risk and reward?
- How do people's preferences and choices change depending on the preferences and choices of others?
- How do people make decisions together, and give weighting to the relative ability or expertise of individuals in a group?

Dr Nicolas Fay

I am interested in collective behavior. My research extends traditional psychology, and its focus on individual cognition and behaviour, to the study of joint action (i.e., how people do things together). Three key research questions are listed below:

- **Creating Communication Systems from Scratch -** In the absence of a shared language, how might people create a communication system? Is one communication modality (gesture, vocal) better suited to language creation than the other?
- **Group Decision-Making -** Groups, from management to military, are frequently used to solve complex problems. Yet, group decision-making is often inferior to individual decision-making. How should groups be organized to optimize decision-making?

- **Social Learning -** People can learn from others instead of relying on individual trial-and-error learning (e.g., learning from someone that a fruit is poisonous rather than experiencing this firsthand). When do people choose to learn socially, and when do they choose to learn individually?

Dr Yong Foo

Social perceptions of faces, such as attractiveness, dominance, and trustworthiness, play important roles in human interactions. They influence a wide range of social outcomes, from mate choice to hiring decisions and election outcomes. I am interested in the evolutionary basis of such perceptions. Some research questions that I am interested in include:

1. What are the facial cues that signal attractiveness and how are they related to qualities such as physical health?
2. How do individuals make judgments of physical strength and fighting ability from faces using cues such as face shape and facial expressions?
3. How do individuals perceive sexual faithfulness and how do they make use of this information during mate choice and mate guarding?

Dr Allison Fox

My research interests include examination of the timing and neural substrates of psychological processes with neuroimaging techniques, such as the event-related potential (ERP). These techniques are used to further understanding of both normal and impaired functioning.
ERPs can provide valuable additional information about how people process stimuli, particularly in cases where overt behavioural responses cannot be reliably obtained.
Projects currently underway include investigation of the long-term effects of development, and substance abuse on cognitive functioning, as well as delineation of the nature of the processes contributing to error-monitoring, inhibition, memory, and perception using ERPs.
Research topics might include performance monitoring and maturation of auditory temporal processing.

Dr Gilles Gignac

My research is focused on the area of intelligence: the capacity to adapt to the environment using cognitive abilities. To measure intelligence, we usually use intelligence tests. I'm interested in understanding how performance on these tests arises. Theoretically, performance arises through cognitive ability, which is a source of much interesting research. However, there are other (additional) candidates, such as test-taking motivation and self-belief, for example. I'm also interested in perceptions of intelligence among the general public, the sexual attractiveness of intelligence, the impacts of intelligent behaviour on society, and the distinction between intelligence and expertise.

Dr Djurre Holtrop

Organisations and their workers thrive when they select the right people to join the organisation. However, it is not an easy job to select employees who perform well and stay engaged. As an organisational psychology researcher and former selection consultant, I am keen on identifying employees who will perform well. This brings me to the two main questions that I'm interested

in: 1) How can we identify the best applicants and 2) what does it mean to be a high performer in the workplace?
In my opinion, employee selection should be engaging and maximise performance prediction. Currently, I'm interested in experimenting with new methods that go beyond regular questionnaire scales and tap into the wealth of information that is available in human interaction. This could be achieved by employing computer programs to automatically measure individual differences (such as personality, competencies and motivation) in a structured way.
To give you an example of my research: This year we worked on an exciting project that may change the measurement of individual differences. We investigated how we can establish applicants' personality ratings (such as conscientiousness) from spoken text via fully automated text recognition. We used mock employment interviews to study this technology and compared the automated personality ratings to interviewer ratings and self-rated personality.
I would like to work together with students who are interested in I/O Psychology and its applications. We could work on the text-analysis program I briefly described above, or on a multitude of other I/O related projects.

Dr Linda Jeffery
Person perception expertise is critical to guiding everyday social interactions and is highly developed in adults. Subtle cues to identity, gender, ethnicity, age, attractiveness, emotional state and focus of attention are effortlessly read from the face in particular. Yet all faces are remarkably similar as visual patterns, so we rely on very subtle differences and variations between them to make all these judgements. My research focuses on how we process faces and bodies.
Trying to understand the mechanisms underlying an ability we usually take for granted is fascinating in its own right and may also provide insights how such processes break down, as in autism. I have a particular interest in determining how the mechanisms of face perception mature in children but I also supervise projects working with adult participants.
Research topics include:

- Do children, like adults, code faces relative to norms derived from important social categories e.g., gender and race?
- Do pre-school aged-children have immature mechanisms for recognizing faces across changes in viewpoint?
- Faces and bodies convey similar social cues (e.g. identity) but with different visual information. Do we use the same processes for both and do they develop together?
- The study of face perception is heavily based on use of static images (photos) but in the real world faces are often moving. How does facial motion (e.g., muscle movement, head turning) affect identification processing?
- Are individual differences in face perception skills related to other underlying abilities, such as shyness, autism-like traits and general cognitive ability (possible co-supervision with Dr Romina Palermo)?

Dr Darja Kragt
The study of leader and leadership development remains of high interest among academics and practitioners. Taking a cognitive perspective, identity has become an interesting foci to consider why some individuals might be better in leadership than others. The results of longitudinal

empirical studies suggest that identity develops in a curvilinear fashion among both novice and experienced leaders; and leader identity is related to leadership skills, competencies, and effectiveness. Latest trend in leader identity studies is application of multi-domain thinking: in terms of other identities individuals have (e.g., parent, partner, and professional) or non-work domains in which leader identity is enacted (e.g., being a parent). To complicate things further, leader identity can develop at different levels (i.e. individual, relational, and collective). However, measurement of leader identity remains a significant barrier in advancing empirical studies. Students interested in this topic can investigate any research question that broadly involves leader identity.

A/Prof Shayne Loft

There are several honours projects available in the Human Factors and Applied Cognition (HFAC) Laboratory under the supervision of Shayne Loft.
Topics include but are not limited to:

- **Remembering to perform actions in the future**
  Failure to perform intended actions is a common everyday human error. For example, we may make a mental note to attend a meeting, or phone friends about weekend activities, yet fail to remember to do so. Usually such failures are merely annoying. However, in workplace settings such as healthcare and air traffic control they can be fatal. Research is conducted in the HFAC lab to build an understanding of the cognitive processes that support prospective memory in both basic and applied experimental tasks.
- **Measuring Operator Situation Awareness**
  The HFAC lab has ongoing research agreements with Australian and U.S Defence departments to develop situation awareness measurement tools and to test their reliability and validity in simulations of submarine control rooms and air traffic control. How do individuals maintain adequate awareness of their task environment, and how can display technology be designed to facilitate this awareness?
- **Task Automation**
  With the explosion of automated technology, the need for humans as supervisors of complex automatic control systems has replaced the need for humans in direct manual control. The HFAC lab conducts experiments designed to compare different mechanisms of delivering automation that are optimal for the human operator (using simulations of real-word work contexts).
- Further details of Shayne's research can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/uwashayneloft
- Email or call Shayne anytime (08) 6488 4610 to discuss further.

Prof Colin MacLeod

Clinical theorists have attributed emotional disorders to cognitive idiosyncrasies, while cognitive theorists have developed models which suggest that emotional states will be associated with pervasive information processing biases throughout the cognitive system. Both clinical and cognitive models predict the existence of processing biases favouring emotionally congruent information in attention and interpretation. Current research carried out by our Cognition and Emotion Research group, within the School of Psychological Science's Centre for the Advancement of Research on Emotion, uses cognitive-experimental paradigms to test such

hypotheses, and focuses on several related questions including: Which particular attentional and interpretive biases govern the expression of these biases? How do the biases associated with emotional vulnerability change across the lifespan? Which particular forms of processing selectivity characterise heightened, rather than compromised, levels of emotional resilience? To what extent can these biased patterns of processing selectivity be intentionally controlled, and does restricted cognitive control capability elevate emotional vulnerability. An overarching issue that pervades much of this work concerns identifying which cognitive biases causally contribute to which facets of emotional vulnerability. To address this issue we seek to determine how various manifestations of emotional vulnerability are influenced by directly manipulating differing aspects of selective information processing. Much of our work involves collaborations with research colleagues at other international universities, which at present include Harvard, Oxford, and the Universities of London, Ghent, Amsterdam, Exeter, Virginia & California.

A/Prof Murray Maybery

Most of the research conducted in my group is on autism. As well as investigating children with autism and their families, we also investigate toddlers at risk of developing the condition and individuals on the broader autism spectrum. Particular topics include: (i) identifying the cognitive and perceptual characteristics of autism, including strengths (e.g. superior visual skills) and weaknesses (e.g. limited use of inner speech); (ii) investigating whether biological or cognitive markers (e.g. masculinity of the face or "sticky" attention) can predict whether toddlers will later develop autism; (iii) establishing whether atypical brain lateralisation (e.g., for spatial attention or auditory processing) is common in individuals with high levels of autistic traits; and (iv) investigating the different dimensions of autistic traits (e.g., social difficulties and repetitive/stereotypic behaviours) and their relationships to other psychological traits (e.g., anxiety or schizotypy). Our group has also been investigating hallucinations in different modalities and their cognitive and affective characteristics.

Mr Neil McLean

My research interests span a range of areas within clinical psychology and human performance. Particular areas of interest include insomnia and the factors that influence sleep; attitudes towards psychological disorders such as depression and the impact of attitudes on help seeking; the impact of perfectionism on performance in sport and performing arts; the nature of ADHD and the validity of ADHD diagnosis; and the cognitive processes and social/cultural factors underlying disorders of appetite.

I am also interested in the factors the inhibit people from adopting and maintaining exercise and the psychological and cognitive benefits of exercise.

Dr Lies Notebaert

Models of anxiety disorders consistently implicate the role of low-level information processing biases in the development and maintenance of psychological dysfunction. These models particularly emphasise the roles of selective attention for threatening information and negative resolutions of ambiguity. Current research carried out by our Cognition and Emotion Research group, within the School of Psychological Science's Centre for the Advancement of Research on Emotion, uses cognitive-experimental paradigms to examine the role of these information processing biases, and focuses on several related questions including: Which particular

attentional and interpretive biases govern the expression of these emotions? How do the biases associated with emotional vulnerability change across the lifespan? How and why does the readiness with which individuals acquire certain patterns if information processing biases serve to predict changes in their anxiety vulnerability across time? Which particular forms of processing selectivity characterise heightened, rather than compromised, levels of emotional resilience? To what extent can these biased patterns of processing selectivity be intentionally controlled, and does restricted cognitive control capability elevate emotional vulnerability. How can an understanding of selective attention and interpretation assist people to act in an adaptive way when faced with potential threat? An overarching issue that pervades much of this work concerns identifying which cognitive biases causally contribute to which facets of emotional vulnerability. To address this issue we seek to determine how various manifestations of emotional vulnerability are influenced by directly manipulating differing aspects of selective information processing. In collaboration with the Bushfire CRC, a particularly pertinent research question concerns how this relation between emotional vulnerability and selective information processing contributes to adaptive or maladaptive behaviour when facing a chronic threat.

Dr Jeneva Ohan

My expertise is in child clinical psychology.

My main focus of research has been on understanding reasons why some children with social or emotional problems receive treatment for their difficulties, whereas others do not. We have many effective therapy options for children with mental health problems; however, less than half of parents with children who need these services will access services on their behalf. If we can find out why so many children are not accessing services, then we can begin to work to address access barriers in meaningful, effective ways. Much of my current work is examining the role that stigma about children with mental health problems plays in deterring parents from seeking care for their child.

This has led to an interest in the role that stigma plays in understanding the experience of children with mental health problems and their families. Not only must children and their families learn to cope with the child's symptoms, but they also must deal with the social consequences (which may range from exclusion, ridicule, or derision to support and encouragement). I have become interested in what these experiences mean for the overall adjustment of affected children and parents.

Prof Andrew Page

My interests concern the efficient and effective delivery of mental health services, the prediction and prevention of suicide and self-harm, and anxiety and depression. My research aims to improve treatments by understanding how therapies bring about their effects and the nature of the clinical conditions.

Specific research questions suitable for honours students include:

- What increases suicide risk and how can this risk be reduced?
- What thought processes cause psychological problems and how can we change them?
- How does exposure to feared stimuli reduce anxiety?
- How can we encourage clinical psychologists to make science-informed decisions?

Specific research questions suitable for doctoral and other graduate students include:

- How can progress monitoring improve outcomes in mental health services?

- How can suicide and self-harm be predicted and reduced?
- How effective are treatments (such as CBT and ECT) for depression?

A/Prof Romina Palermo

My research aims to understand the perceptual, cognitive, and neural mechanisms underlying person perception. This often involves studying faces, as they provide information about the identity, age, sex, race, attractiveness and mood of other people, but also involves studying the perception of bodies and voices. In addition to our work with typically developing children and adults, my lab also investigates person perception in children and adults with atypical development, psychopathology, or brain injury. This includes studies of developmental disorders affecting face processing (congenital/developmental prosopagnosia and autism); neuropsychological studies of people with brain injuries affecting face identity recognition (acquired prosopagnosia) and expression recognition (amygdala/orbitofrontal cortex lesions and Parkinson's); and investigations into psychopathology affecting person perception (social anxiety, callous-unemotional traits).
For more information see the Person and Emotion Perception Lab (PEPLab) website (https://sites.google.com/site/drrominapalermo/).

A/Prof Carmela Pestell

As a practicing Clinical Psychologist and Neuropsychologist I am very interested in clinical research, particularly related to the neuropsychology of neurodevelopmental disorders such as Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) and ADHD, and the relationship between cognitive impairment and poor sleep. I am also involved in research related to concussion, acquired brain injury and cognitive rehabilitation in children and adults. For example, the Acquired Brain Injury: Recovery, Engagement, and Community Outcomes Via Evidence-based Rehabilitation (ABI-Recover) project represents a collaboration between the Brightwater Care Group and the University of WA (School of Psychological Science). Our research team (which includes Dr Mike Weinborn and Professor Romola Bucks) is investigating how thinking such as memory influence our ability to make a simple cup of tea, or manage more complex tasks such as taking medications. This research will hopefully allow for a better understanding of prognosis following brain injury in adults, as well as provide information as to what skills are most important for everyday functioning and in what areas of a person's life. Examples of other current research projects I am co-supervising include investigating the role of age, gender and parenting factors on neuropsychological outcome and post-concussion symptoms (collaborative project with PMH); neuropsychological outcomes in adult concussion (collaborative project with RPH); emotional dysregulation in young adults with ADHD: Implications in timing deficits, poor working memory and impairments in attention; understanding the impact of metacognition on functional and rehabilitation outcome in patients with acquired brain injury; time perception in ADHD; does enhancing cerebrovascular function via exercise improve cognition in the aging brain; and neuropsychological outcomes in preterm neonates (collaborative project with Telethon Kids/KEMH)

Prof Gillian Rhodes

Faces convey a wealth of information that guides our social interactions. At a glance we can assess a person’s identity, gender, ethnicity, age, attractiveness, emotional state and focus of

attention. This fluency is remarkable given the difficulty of the discriminations required. We aim to understand the mechanisms (perceptual, cognitive, neural and evolutionary) of face and person perception, how these can vary between individuals, and how they may be impaired in disorders such as autism or schizophrenia. This work is conducted in the FaceLab, which is part of the Australian Research Council's Centre of Excellence in the Study of Cognition and its Disorders.

Dr Werner Stritzke

Current research focuses on the development of a model of craving applicable to a broad range of appetitive behaviours including addictions and eating disorders. Specifically, the role of ambivalence in understanding and treating excessive appetites is emphasised.
Projects may include:

- laboratory experiments examining reactivity to appetitive cues
- surveys investigating affective and motivational aspects of abstinence or restraint
- studies of the processes involved in children's evolving attitudes and decisions about substance use and non-use
- More recently, I am also interested in applying the ambivalence framework to the understanding of the suicidal mind using both explicit and implicit measures with the aim to improve assessment and intervention for suicide risk

Dr Clare Sutherland

I am interested in how people form first impressions from the faces of others. For example, what makes someone look trustworthy or intelligent? My research involves understanding which impressions are important, and how these are formed. My work is conducted in the FaceLab, which is part of the Australian Research Council's Centre of Excellence in the Study of Cognition and its Disorders. Specific questions I have in mind for Honours or Masters projects include:

- Are these impressions accurate?
- How easy or effortless are they?
- Are there individual and clinical differences in how people form facial impressions? (e.g. personality, autism quotient, schizophrenia)
- How do facial impressions affect behaviour (e.g., decisions to trust others)?

A/Prof Troy Visser

Most people have trouble multi-tasking: things like driving while talking on the phone, or studying while the television or radio is on. My research involves studying the mechanisms underlying multi-tasking, and how we can improve multi-tasking in the lab, in our everyday life, and on the job.
This is a broad field which crosses areas such as cognition, neuroscience, and human factors and there is scope to conduct research in many areas of interest within psychology. My goal is to work cooperatively with students to create an honours project that is of interest to both of us and executed in a supportive, goal-oriented, collegial environment.
Current research areas include:

- investigating whether cognitive training can make people less distractible, increase cognitive control, and boost performance in everyday tasks (e.g., driving) and on the job

- the mechanisms underlying multi-tasking
- the effects of group membership on task performance and co-operative behaviour.

Please see more at: www.atthublab.org

Dr Michael Weinborn

My current research interests are focused on prospective memory functions in healthy aging, as well as in a number of clinical groups (e.g., individuals with substance abuse and depression). A particular interest is the linkage of laboratory measures of prospective memory and other executive functions to aspects of day-to-day functions, including medication management. Additionally, assessment of symptom validity in neuropsychological assessment is an ongoing research interest.

Specific projects may include:

- Evaluation of aspects of prospective memory in healthy aging, depressed and high-risk alcohol using groups;
- Assessment of the effects of induced alcohol craving on laboratory measures of decision making and risk taking in individuals with high reward sensitivity; and evaluation of cognitive load manipulations in the assessment of neuropsychological symptom validity tests.

I can be contacted via e-mail or 6488 1739 to discuss potential research supervision.