



6th Biennial Conference

January 5th – 8th, 2005

**Wellington
New Zealand**

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON

Te Whare Wānanga o te Ūpoko o te Ika a Māui



January 5, 2005

Dear SARMAcsters,

Kia Ora, Gidday, and welcome to Wellington. SARMAc VI marks the first time we've met in the southern hemisphere. The response to our Call for Papers was enthusiastic, and this conference is twice as big as we ever expected it would be. We are grateful to the Royal Society of New Zealand, and to our School of Psychology for supporting our endeavours.

You'll find the program broad and varied, and wherever possible, we've arranged the schedule so that you'll be able to go to talks outside your specialty area without missing talks in your specialty area.

For many of you, this trip is also your first visit to New Zealand. I'm confident that it won't be your last: we are lucky to live in a small, isolated, relatively unpopulated, and beautiful land. If you travelled around before coming to SARMAc, you already know what I mean; if you're travelling around after SARMAc, you'll soon find out.

Wellington is a wonderfully quirky and lively city. Here you'll find that you can get nearly anywhere you want to go on foot, eat just about any kind of cuisine you want, pop into galleries and museums, walk along the waterfront, stroll through the fabulous botanic gardens, go on a hike through our vast native bird sanctuary, and end your day drinking some of the best wine you've ever had the good fortune to hold in your hand. I've lived here for nearly ten years now, and I love this place. The Los Angeles Times recently described Wellington as having all the charm of a big city without any of its drawbacks. I think you'll agree, and I think you'll be back.

Best wishes,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Maryanne Garry'.

Maryanne Garry

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Invited Addresses

We have seven invited addresses over the course of the conference. Their days, times and abstracts are below. For each of the evening addresses, we have recommended a "wine match" that perfectly complements the topic and the speaker. You can purchase the wine match by the glass at the bar in the Harbour Lounge.

Wednesday 5th January, 5.00-6.00pm

Mind Bugs

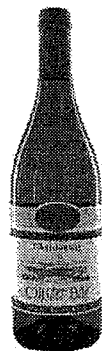
Mahzarin Banaji



How deep are the bounds on human thinking and feeling and how do they shape social judgment? To answer this question, I have chosen to investigate systems that operate in implicit or unconscious mode, with a focus on implicit assessments of self, other humans, and social groups. In this talk I will show evidence for the existence of implicit attitudes and knowledge, and what we have learned about their nature. In particular, I will focus on the disparity between conscious and nonconscious social cognition as revealed by techniques that measure behavior and brain activity, with participants who are college students, drop-in visitors to implicit.harvard.edu, and young children. I will also provide a brief demonstration of the biases in all of us (using the audience and myself as subjects). From such demonstrations and research, I will raise questions about what the mind sciences can say about the early mental threats to just and fair treatment.

Wine match: Oyster Bay Chardonnay

Chardonnay vines grown on dry stony old riverbeds in the Marlborough region send their roots deep to seek out moisture and nutrients. In the process they absorb tiny amounts of minerals. This wine is a beautiful golden color with citrus, pear and apple aromas featuring ripe and intense flavors on the palate with just a note of honey. An elegant and yet assertive wine with glorious fruit flavours underpinned by a layer of soft creamy oak. A New Zealand Chardonnay of the highest calibre.



Thursday 6th January, 9.00-10.00am

Aging and Metacognition in Lab and Life
Christopher Hertzog



Metacognition includes multiple aspects, including beliefs about cognition, knowledge about strategies, and on-line monitoring of internal states and performance. As such, metacognition is an important component of effective self-regulation in cognitively demanding situations. I review evidence regarding age-related changes in different aspects of metacognition. For example, processes involved in basic monitoring of encoding and learning seem to be largely unaffected by aging, whereas more complicated forms of monitoring requiring inferential reasoning about qualia, such as source monitoring, appear to be impaired. Practical implications of these findings will be discussed

Thursday 6th January, 5.00-6.00pm

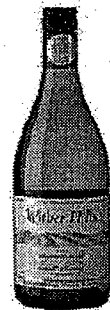
Society Does Not Do Factor Analysis: Limitations of the new WISC
Jim Flynn



Analysis of gains over time on the various WISC subtests shows that they respond to changing social priorities that have nothing to do with the 'latent traits' revealed by factor analysis. For example, social trends may spur gains in on-the-spot problem solving (Similarities) and maintain the status quo in mathematical reasoning (Arithmetic); and they do so without even a nod to the g-loading of the various subtests. It will be shown that the 'old' WISC subtests help us write the cognitive history of the 20th century. The new WISC-IV replaces five of the 10 mainstream subtests with the objective of maximizing measurement of four factors. Granted that this may help us in mapping brain physiology, it does so at the expense of measuring operational cognitive skills of great social import.

Wine match: Wither Hills Sauvignon Blanc

This vibrant, classic Marlborough Sauvignon Blanc presents a brilliant lemon-lime colour. Distinctive herbaceous and gooseberry aromas support a wonderfully balanced palate, presenting purity of ripe fruit, coupled with a lingering harmonious finish. The seamlessness of this wine is driven by the exceptional flavours, providing elegance rarely seen with this variety.



Friday 7th January, 9.00-10.00am

Crayons in the Courtroom: The Forensic Value of Children's Drawings
Harlene Hayne



For over a century now, psychologists have argued that there is more to children's drawings than mere scribbles on a page. In clinical contexts, some psychologists have argued that drawings provide a unique window to children's thoughts, feelings, and intellectual development. Others have argued that the act of drawing facilitates children's ability to talk about their emotions and their experiences. In legal contexts, children's drawings have been used to make decisions about custody and access and to enhance children's reports of physical and sexual abuse.

Unfortunately, psychologists' enthusiasm for children's drawings often occurs in the absence of empirical research; In this context, the goal of my presentation is two-fold: First, I will outline the claims that have been made about the forensic value of children's drawings. Second, I will review empirical research designed to evaluate the validity of these claims.

Friday 7th January, 5.00-6.00pm

The Power of Testing in Improving Educational Performance
Henry L. Roediger, III



Educators and psychologists tend to regard tests only as tools to assess learning. However, a large literature from basic memory research shows that testing not only assesses learning but greatly affects future retention. The testing effect refers to the fact that people who have been tested relatively shortly after learning material show large gains on tests given later, relative to conditions in which people studied the same material but do not receive intervening tests. Much of the testing effect literature uses picture and word materials.

In my talk, I will review testing experiments that use educationally relevant material and address issues of practical importance in the classroom. For example, does an initial cued recall test after study provide more benefit than an initial recognition (multiple choice) test on a delayed final test? Does this effect depend on the format of the final test? What is the best interval after study in which to give a test (immediate? delayed? what delay?)? What types of feedback are best on tests (feedback after each item? only after missed items? after the whole test?). If feedback is given after the whole test, should feedback be immediate or delayed? Also, is there a down side to testing? Are there conditions in which taking a prior test can harm later performance? These issues and others will be addressed during the talk and implications for educational practice will be suggested from the research.

Wine match: Montana Pinot Noir

Marlborough's cool nights and warm summer days are ideal for growing Pinot Noir grapes. Montana Marlborough Pinot Noir is crafted in a rich, elegant style. It is Deep ruby red with blackberry and plum aromas overlaid with spicy toast aromas from oak maturation. It has a supple approach showing sweet, dark fruit flavours, and silky tannins balanced with spicy oak. A hint of dry herb, savoury complexity completes the palate.



Saturday 8th January, 9.00-10.00am

Working Memory Capacity: Cause and Effect

Randy Engle

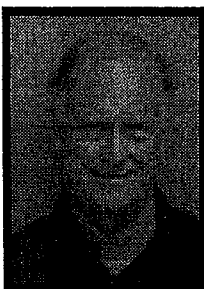


Earlier thinking about WM capacity (WMC) focused on abiding individual differences in cognitive control and their role in other complex cognitive tasks. It is becoming clearer that working memory capacity should be thought of as a variable that mediates or intervenes between many other variables and a wide range of cognitive tasks where control is required or useful. In a sense, WMC is both a trait and state variable. Individual differences are one important determinant of WMC but other variables will lead to temporary reduction in capability for cognitive control.

Saturday 8th January, 5.00-6.00pm

Cerebral Asymmetry: Theory and Application

Michael C. Corballis



The brains of vertebrates are for the most part bilaterally symmetrical, but symmetry is readily broken if there is an advantage to lateralization. The trade-off between symmetry and asymmetry can be understood in both evolutionary and genetic contexts. I will present a single-gene model of human laterality in which one allele codes for dextrality (D) while the other leaves handedness and cerebral asymmetry to chance (C). DD homozygotes are nearly all right-handed and left-cerebrally dominant for language, while in CC homozygotes these asymmetries are randomly distributed. DC heterozygotes lie in between. The balance of alleles is maintained by a heterozygotic advantage. I will discuss the implications of this model for the understanding of individual differences in human personality and achievement.

Wednesday 5th January

	Resolution Room	Discovery Room	Chart Room	Adventure Room
8.30 - 12.00	Registration			
12.00 - 1.00	Welcome & Powhiri Resolution Room			
1.30 - 3.00	Eyewitness Identification I (Chair: Memon)	Symposium - Cognition and Survey Measurement: Gender, & Retrieval Cues & Strategies (S1) (Chair: Belli)	Deception (Chair: Vrij)	Prospective Memory (Chair: Dohdla)
1.30	<i>Ferguson & Holliday</i> Children's eyewitness identifications: Decision processes, elimination lineups and confidence judgements (P3)	<i>Brown, Sinclair, & Moore</i> Sex and cognition: From the field to the lab and back again (S1.1)	<i>Vrij & Mann</i> An empirical test of the Behaviour Analysis Interview (P1)	<i>Dodhia & Dismukes</i> A task interrupted is a prospective memory task (P2)
1.50	<i>Memon, Joffe, Kennedy, & Laird</i> Can child witnesses produce reasonable facial composites of strangers? (P4)	<i>Belli & Moore</i> An experimental comparison of question formats used to reduce vote overreporting (S1.2)	<i>Mann & Vrij</i> Criteria-Based Content Analysis: Its underlying processes (P5)	<i>Einstein, McDaniel, Bink, & Finstad</i> Forget the break: Counterintuitive effects of short breaks on prospective memory (P6)
2.10	<i>Gibson, Bejarano, Maylin, & Solomon</i> Facial Composites: A Darwinian Approach (P7)	<i>Beatty</i> Assessing what we can learn from three cognitively based questionnaire evaluation tools (S1.3)	<i>Ennis, Vrij, & Chance</i> Lying in everyday life and individual differences in attachment and emotional intelligence (P8)	<i>Holbrook & Dismukes, & Nowinski</i> Identifying Sources of variance in everyday prospective memory performance (P9)
2.30	<i>Pike, Brace, Kynan, & Turner</i> Comparing two PCA compositing interfaces: Is it better to limit or encourage witness interaction? (P10)	<i>Belli, Lynch, Smith, Lee, & Stafford</i> Event history calendar interviewing improves the reporting of when events happened (S1.4)	<i>Lead, van Hooff, & Vrij</i> Cognitive demand, arousal and the compensatory blink: Implications for deception research (P11)	
3.00 - 3.30	Afternoon tea: <i>Harbour Lounge</i>			
3.30 - 5.00	Symposium - Plausibility & Autobiographical Belief in False Memories (S4) (Chair: Scoboria)	Symposium - Research on Ageing & Cognitions (S3) (Chair: Hertzog)	Symposium - Child Witnesses Under Cross-examination (S2) (Chair: Zajac)	
3.30	<i>Strange, Sutherland & Garry</i> False photos and plausibility: Children's perceptions of event plausibility determine false memories (S4.1)	<i>Light</i> Adult age differences in item and associative recognition (S3.1)	<i>Zajac</i> Cross examination in the laboratory: how do we mimic the court process? (S2.1)	
3.50	<i>Mazzoni & Casciano</i> Memories for confabulated events in children: The role of event plausibility and type of feedback (S4.2)	<i>Gilewski & Zelinski</i> Change in memory predicts change in memory self efficacy if you stay in the study (S3.2)	<i>Rightarts</i> Can pretrial warnings help to preserve children's accuracy during cross-examination? (S2.2)	
4.10	<i>Scoboria, Mazzoni, Kirsch, & Jimenez</i> Factors influencing plausibility and autobiographical belief ratings for unlikely childhood events (S4.3)	<i>Zelinski</i> Will baby boomers be better rememberers? (S3.3)	<i>O'Neill</i> Who is most at risk from the negative effects of cross-examination? Part I: Cognitive Factors (S2.3)	
4.30	<i>Bernstein, Soo, Godfrey, Morris, Lane, & Loftus</i> Keep that icecream away from me: Consequences of false food memories (S4.4)	<i>Blanchard-Fields</i> Everyday problem solving and emotion: An adult developmental perspective (S3.4)	<i>Jury</i> Who is most at risk from the negative effects of cross-examination? Part II: Noncognitive Factors (S2.4)	
5.00 - 6.00	Invited Address: Mahzarin Banaji Mind Bugs			
6.30 - 8.30	Cocktail Party & Kapahaka Harbour Lounge			

Thursday 6th January

	Resolution Room	Discovery Room	Chart Room	Adventure Room
	Invited Address: Christopher Hertzog Ageing & Metacognition in Lab & Life			
	<i>Morning tea: Harbour Lounge</i>			
9.00 – 10.00				
10.00 – 10.30	<i>Poster session</i>			
10.30 – 12.00	Eyewitness Identification II (Chair: Brace)	Schemas & Stereotypes I (Chair: Reinitz)	Symposium - Beyond CBCA: Theory-based Research on Differences Between Reports of Experienced and Nonexperienced Events (S9) (Chair: Sporer)	Interviews (Chair: Gabbert)
10.30	<i>Flowe, Ebbesen, & Fecht</i> The effects of lineup member similarity and presentation procedure on eyewitness identification accuracy (P30)	<i>Reinitz & Wells</i> Vivid visual false memories for crimes produced by stereotyping (P28)	<i>Sporer</i> How and why do reports of experienced events differ from reports of nonexperienced events: A theoretical foundation (S9.1)	<i>Cherryman & Martin</i> Suggestibility in adults with learning disabilities: The impact of familiar or unfamiliar interviewer (P29)
10.50	<i>Levi</i> On selecting foils for police lineups in simultaneous and sequential lineups (P31)	<i>Gerrig, Garry, & Pittenger</i> Expertise does not always matter when (falsely) remembering environments (P33)	<i>Sharnan & Barnier</i> Interpersonal source monitoring of genuine and fabricated autobiographical memories (S9.2)	<i>Barrett & Alison</i> The impact of task characteristics on detectives' hypotheses in criminal investigations (P32)
11.10	<i>McAllister & Michel</i> Testing simultaneous and sequential procedures in lineups and mug books (P36)	<i>Peters, Jelicic, & Merkelbach</i> Stereotypes on the rebound: trying to suppress stereotypes produces false memories for a crime (P34)	<i>Bradford & Goodman-Delahunty</i> Text-based analysis of genuine and deceptive confessions (S9.3)	<i>Newlands & Skalsis</i> Eyewitness interviewing: Can interview technique moderate the effects of misleading post-event information? (P35)
11.30		<i>Brewer, Sampaio, & Gonzalez</i> The role of attention in schema memory effects (P37)	<i>Sporer</i> Psychometric properties of the Aberdeen Report Judgement Scales: Implications for training raters (S9.4)	<i>Hill, Memon, & McGeorge</i> Interviewing suspects: The effect of investigator bias on questioning style (P38)
12.00 – 1.30	<i>Lunch: Harbour Lounge</i>			
1.30 – 3.00	Symposium: Eyewitness Identification: Decision Processes and Evidence (S5) (Chair: Weber)	Schemas & Stereotypes II (Chair: Reinitz)	Autobiographical Memory I (Chair: French)	Symposium - Processing Biases in Cognition (S6) (Chair: Perfect & Schooler)
1.30	<i>Brewer, Caon, Todd, & Weber</i> Moving the optimum time boundary for accurate identifications (S5.1)	<i>Walther & Kliefeld</i> Priming and social interaction effects on eyewitness reports: A Brunswikian approach (P12)	<i>van den Hoven & Eggen</i> A quantitative method for counting recollections in written free-recall accounts (P13)	<i>Perfect</i> Global processing bias: A tool for improving eyewitness identifications? (S6.1)
1.50	<i>Lindsay, Lindsay, Bertrand, & Beaudry</i> Two less radical, but highly promising, lineup techniques (S5.2)	<i>Yabar & Johnson</i> Mimicry and stigmatization (P15)	<i>Skov-Treabak, Henriksen, Lundhus, Funderup, Vallenin & Hansen</i> Perceived functions of naturally occurring autobiographical memories (P14)	<i>Weston & Perfect</i> The effects of processing bias on the ability to recognise facial composite halves (S6.2)
2.10	<i>Lindsay, Dahl & Brimacombe</i> I can't believe your eyes! (but I do) (S5.3)	<i>Takarangi, Garry, Polaschek & Hignett</i> The hostile attribution bias affects memory for ambiguous words (P17)	<i>Wright, Anderson, & Hayne</i> Childhood memories reported by adults: Does it matter how we ask the question? (P16)	<i>Forster, Friedman, & Liberman</i> How temporal construal affects elements of creative and analytic thinking (S6.3)
2.30	<i>Kemp & Murphy</i> Police surveillance: individual differences in a range of face matching tasks (S5.4)	<i>Hoppe, Memon, & McGeorge</i> "Wanted Criminal": the effect of minimal criminal information on trait ratings associated with criminal appearance. (P96)	<i>Habermas & de Silveira</i> The development of the ability to create a coherent life story (P18)	<i>Schooler</i> Transfer inappropriate processing shifts may be associated with changes in activation of right and hemisphere processes (S6.4)
3.00 – 3.30	<i>Poster session</i>			
3.30 – 5.00	Symposium - The Effect of Social Influence & Discussion on Memory (S7) (Chair: Roediger)	Symposium - Confidence & Eyewitness Judgements (S8) (Chair: N Brewer)	Health Psychology (Chair: Kemps)	Elderly (Chair: Moore)
3.30	<i>Peterson & Kemp</i> Can a witness report hearsay unintentionally? A theoretical investigation on confidence discussion and eyewitness memory (S7.1)	<i>Zweck, Brewer, Weber, & Wells</i> Metacognitive variables as determinants of eyewitness choosing behaviour (S8.1)	<i>Denyer & Metzger</i> Possible cognitive predictors of health changes (P21)	<i>Moore, Spark, & Valentine</i> There's hope for the oldies yet: Order not age determines enhanced processing (P20)
3.50	<i>Wright & Klump</i> Measuring collaborative inhibition in collaborative memory (S7.2)	<i>Weber & Brewer</i> Confidence/accuracy calibration in positive and negative face recognition judgements (S8.2)	<i>Newton & Kemps</i> The relationship between aerobic fitness and successful cognitive ageing (P22)	<i>Ross, Benion, Shelton et al.</i> Unconscious transference and bystander misidentification across the lifespan (P23)
4.10	<i>Gabbert & Allan</i> Neural signs of social influence on memory (S7.3)	<i>Sauer, Brewer, & Wells</i> Diagnosing eyewitness identification accuracy in sequential lineups (S8.3)	<i>Kemps & Tiggemann</i> Concurrent visuo-spatial processing reduces food cravings (P24)	<i>Siegenthaler & Utzl</i> Age-differences in semantic memory (P25)
4.30	<i>Ost, Hogbin, & Granhag</i> False reports of a highly charged public event: Dissociation and confederate influence (S7.4)	<i>Williamson & Weber</i> Judgements of confidence for guessing (S8.4)	<i>Clydes, Soetens, de Volder & van Gassel</i> The effects of sleep disturbance on an explicit and implicit learning task (P26)	
5.00 – 6.00	Invited Address: Jim Flynn Society Does Not Do Factor Analysis: Limitations of the New WISC			

Friday 7th January

Resolution Room		Discovery Room	Chart Room	Adventure Room
9.00 – 10.00	Invited Address: Harlene Hayne Crayons in the Courtroom: The Forensic Value of Children's Drawings			
10.00 – 10.30		Morning tea: <i>Harbour Lounge</i>		
10.30 – 12.00	Symposium - Co-witnesses' effects on eyewitness memory: The misinformation effect (S11) (Chair: Mori)	DRM (Chair: Read)	Individual Differences (Chair: Sobel)	Symposium - Learning Improvements From Retrieval Practice in 4 Domains (S13) (Chair: Morris)
10.30	<i>Mori</i> A new experimental paradigm for collaborative eyewitness testimony using a presentation trick (S11.1)	<i>Weekes, Holliday, Onochi-Quintanilla, Lumisalo & Sayers</i> Bilingual speakers show false memory effects in their non-native language (P64)	<i>McLeod, Burgess, Nelson, & Barnes</i> Autobiographical memory retrieval specificity and delusional thinking (P65)	<i>Fritz & Morris</i> Learning from text with retrieval practice (S13.1)
10.50	<i>Itoh, Umeda, & Kawaguchi</i> The effect of warming against conformity on memory accuracy after cooperative remembering (S11.2)	<i>Read, Richards, & Arnold</i> Unexpected consequences of feedback in frequency judgments in the thematic word list paradigm (P67)	<i>Giesbrecht, Jongen, Smuiders, & Merckelbach</i> Individual differences in dissociation are related to differences in resting state EEG (P66)	<i>Toglia, Neuschatz, Neuschatz, Preston, & Noble</i> Expanding rehearsal vs name/face imagery: A comparison of two name learning techniques (S13.2)
11.10	<i>Gabbert, Memon, & Wright</i> Manipulating witnesses' confidence in memory: implications for memory conformity (S11.3)	<i>Vannucci & Mazzoni</i> Are There Reliable Individual Differences in DRM Errors? (P69)	<i>Peters, Jelicic, & Merckelbach</i> Remembering words never presented: False memories are related to a lack of cognitive inhibition (P68)	<i>Morris & Fritz</i> Comparing and combining recollective practice and the keyword mnemonic for foreign vocabulary learning (S13.3)
11.30	<i>Lofftus</i> Discussion on the new findings and future innovations (S11.4)	<i>Sigrue & Hayne</i> The effect of age, list length, and list content on susceptibility to the DRM false memory illusion (P71)	<i>Sobel, Garry, & Gerrit</i> Working memory and the misinformation effect (P70)	<i>Fritz, Camp, & Bourgeois</i> Spaced retrieval and cueing hierarchy as strategies to enhance the use of external cues (S13.4)
12.00 – 1.30	Lunch: <i>Harbour Lounge</i>			
1.30 – 3.00	Conformity (Chair: D Wright)	Symposium - The Role of Working Memory Capacity in Regulation of Cognition, Emotion, & Behaviour (S10) (Chair: Engle)	Face Recognition (Chair: Jones)	Child Development (Chair: Strange)
1.30	<i>Kawaguchi</i> Social influence on creating false memories (P39)	<i>Cowan</i> Working memory and adjustable attention (S10.1)	<i>Ito</i> The facial expressions and the encoding strategies on recognition memory (P40)	<i>Melinder, Endestad, & Magnussen</i> Executive functions and their relations to the forensic context (P42)
1.50	<i>Hirst & Muller</i> Effort and source monitoring of a model of resistance in the formation of collective memories (P41)	<i>Hasher</i> Attentional regulation of working memory (S10.2)	<i>Perfess & Moon</i> Exploring the own-age effect in face recognition (P43)	<i>Burkitt, Young, & Orr</i> The effect of colour on children's recall of everyday items (P44)
2.10	<i>Takahashi</i> The effects of conformity on false recognition in the DRM paradigm (P45)	<i>Hitch & Towse</i> Individual differences in working memory: A developmental perspective (S10.3)	<i>Jones, Bartlett, & Wade</i> Conjunction errors for face photographs: Support for a familiarity hypothesis (P46)	<i>Morgan & Hayne</i> Developmental changes in memory retrieval during infancy and early childhood (P47)
2.30		<i>Engle</i> The nature of individual differences in working memory capacity (S10.4)	<i>Uhl</i> Gender differences in eyewitness perception and memory for people and faces (P48)	
3.00 – 3.30	Afternoon tea: <i>Harbour Lounge</i>			
3.30 – 5.00	Autobiographical Memory II (Chair: Warren)	Interviewing Children (Chair: Gross)	Illusory Memory (Chair: Cliffasef)	Applied Cognition: Attention & Memory (Chair: Knowles)
3.30	<i>Meksin & Hirst</i> Generation Distinctions in Memories for 9/11 (P52)	<i>Melout, Willcock, Westgate, Morgan, & Hayne</i> Can children use body maps to indicate where they were touched? (P50)	<i>Kronlund & Bernstein</i> Illusions of remembering and preference of brand names (P51)	<i>Vanags & Carroll</i> Verbal Overshadowing: a sound theory in voice recognition? (P49)
3.50	<i>Tustin, Wright, & Hayne</i> Childhood amnesia in children, adolescents, and adults (P55)	<i>Brown, Lamb, Pipe, Orbach, & Lewis</i> "Show me on the drawing where she touched you": Exploring children's use of human-figure drawings to report touch (P56)	<i>Cliffasef, Takarangi, & Bergman</i> Blind Drunk: The effects of alcohol on inattention blindness (P53)	<i>Kemp, Harle, & Leocata</i> Colour memory: The recognition and recall of colour information (P54)
4.10	<i>Schiageman</i> Effects of cues in eliciting involuntary autobiographical memories in the laboratory: Developing a new method of investigation (P59)	<i>Gross, Segesser, & Hayne</i> "Albatross don't flap—they glide": The effect of drawing on children's recall and comprehension (P57)	<i>Davies & Hine</i> Change blindness and eyewitness testimony (P58)	<i>Stark, Baldwin, Bliss, & Constock</i> Pilot visual attention in a commercial aircraft cockpit equipped with synthetic vision displays (P60)
4.30	<i>Denver, Warren, & Mathis</i> Bumps and declines in flashbulb memories (P63)	<i>Darvish, Hershkovitz, Lamb & Orbach</i> The production of investigative leads in child sexual abuse interviews: Using the NICHD Protocol (P61)		<i>Knowles & Kambouropoulos</i> Assessing attentional processing using an Online Emotional Stroop Task (P62)
5.00 – 6.00	Invited Address: Henry Roediger The Power of Testing in Improving Educational Performance			

Saturday 8th January

		Discovery Room		Chart Room		Adventure Room	
		Morning tea Harbour Lounge					
		Emotion & Memory (Chair: Hulse)		False Memories (Chair: Sutherland)		Applied Cognition (Chair: Bliss)	
9.00 – 10.00		Resolution Room		Chart Room		Adventure Room	
10.00 – 10.30		Invited Address: Randall Engle Working Memory Capacity: Cause and Effect					
10.30 – 12.00		Morning tea Harbour Lounge					
10.30		Symposium - Constructing Composites with Eyewitnesses: Getting the Most From Witnesses (S17) (Chair: Brace)		Brown, Williams, Barker, & Galambos The role of self-knowledge strategies & enumeration strategies in judging the frequency of recent feelings & activities (P87)		Uchikoshi & Naka The influence of post questioning and imagery in forced confabulation effect (P86)	
10.50		Brace, Pike, Turner, & Kynan Do PCA compositing systems make better use of witness cognition than traditional systems? (S17.1)		Hulse & Memon Police accounts of an emotional shooting incident – the effects of arousal on memory (P89)		Polage & Sanchez: True lies (P84)	
11.10		Tredoux & Schmidt Adding featural search, acceleration, and artificial starting points to an eigenface composite system (S17.2)		Sneets, Candel, & Merckelbach Accuracy, completeness, and consistency of emotional memory (P90)		French, Sutherland, & Garry Discussion affects siblings' memories of shared childhood experiences (P92)	
11.30		Turner, Pike, Kynan, & Brace Do array-based composite construction systems interfere with witness recognition memory? (S17.3)		Bremen, Dybdahl, Juki, & Kapitz: War-related false memories in Bosnian PTSD patients and controls (P94)		Hansen The almost unanimous false memory of the first World Trade Center impact (P95)	
12.00 – 1.30		Lunch Harbour Lounge					
1.30 – 3.00		Symposium: Innovations in Lineup Research: Data from Canada, Australia, South Africa, & the UK (S14) (Chair: Memon)		Source Monitoring (Chair: Wade)		Children's Suggestibility (Chair: Powell)	
1.30		Lindsay, Jahangier, Beauvoir, Boyce, Dupuis Are multiple independent lineups really independent? (S14.1)		Wade, Garry, & Harper Source monitoring factors and false childhood memories (P72)		Logan, Shelton, Warren & Metzger False memory development: When, how, and why? (P73)	
1.50		Sauer & Brewer Using multiple confidence assessments to discriminate studied from unstudied faces (S14.2)		Kaji & Naka Source monitoring of memory for actions (P75)		Powell, Miles, & Stokes Preschoolers' reporting of a nonexperienced event: How well can suggestibility be predicted by prior performance in an interview (P74)	
2.10		Valentine, Darling, Memon, Frausens Enhancing the effectiveness of video identification (S14.3)		Stark & Perfect When 50% of my ideas are yours: Repeated elaboration and unconscious plagiarism (P77)		Howie Repeated questions in children's event recall: The role of age, question format and perceived reason for repetition (P76)	
2.30		Tredoux, Meissner, & Schmidt Automated lineup construction: Calibrating the relationship between similarity, lineup fairness and identification accuracy (S14.4)		Polage & Skinner Making up history (P78)		Moriyama & Isukashima The post event information effect of the colour memory in school children (P79)	
3.00 – 3.30		Afternoon tea Harbour Lounge					
3.30 – 5.00		Symposium - Applying Cognitive Psychology to Education (S16) (Chair: Roediger)		Symposium - Modifying Emotional Processing Biases (S15) (Chair: Mackintosh)		Recovered Memories & Hypnosis (Chair: Scoboria)	
3.30		Schooler, Reichle, & Halpern Zoning out during reading (S16.1)		Amir, Beard, Klumpp, & Elias Training of attentional bias in social phobia (S15.1)		Geraerts, Jelicic, & Sneets The cognitive psychology of repressed and recovered memories of trauma (P80)	
3.50		Merafje & Butterfield Hypercorrection of high confidence errors (S16.2)		Mackintosh & Mathews The durability of experimentally induced biases in interpretation (S15.2)		Naka Belief and experience of memory recovery (P81)	
4.10		McDermott, Kang & Roediger Test format and its modulation of the testing effect (S16.3)		Bridle & MacLeod Assessing the causal role of attentional bias in anxiety using an online attentional training package (S15.3)		Scoboria, Mazzoni, & Kirsch Separate and combined effects of misinformation and hypnosis upon eyewitness memory (P82)	
4.30		McDaniel, Anderson & Morrisette Enhancing learning in a college course with testing: Recall or recognition? (S16.4)				Jelicic, Merckelbach, & Horselenberg Do you remember seeing the film in which Dutch politician Pim Fortuyn was assassinated? (P83)	
5.00 – 6.00		Invited Address: Michael Corballis Cerebral Asymmetry: Theory & Application					
End of Conference Dinner featuring the BeatGirls Resolution Room							

StartTime 1:30

Chair Belli

Title Cognition and Survey Measurement: Gender, Retrieval Cues, and Answering Strategies

Index number

S1

Overview

Survey interviewing involves an array of cognitive processes on the part of respondents, including linguistic understanding, retrieval strategies, and judgmental processes. The papers in this symposium explore several of these factors and their interactions with gender and question wording. Paper 1 demonstrates that the reporting of the number of sexual partners is mediated by different retrieval strategies that men and women prefer. Paper 2 illustrates that the misremembering of one's voting behavior can be reduced by questions that involve source monitoring cues that focus on the retrieval of episodic, in contrast to generic, memory. In Paper 3 the authors illustrate the use of several different cognitive questionnaire-design techniques, the thought processes that are revealed by each, and their impact on assessing the quality of respondents' answers. Finally, Paper 4 demonstrates that the implementation of calendar-based methods confirms theoretical expectations regarding the structure of autobiographical memory by optimizing the quality of reporting when events had happened. Altogether, these papers illustrate how the survey interviewing context serves as an applied laboratory that can explore the operation of cognitive processes in the natural environment, adding to overall theoretical understanding.

1:30

1

Sex and Cognition: From the Field to the Lab and Back Again

Norman R. Brown, Robert C. Sinclair, Sean E. Moore

1:50

2

An experimental comparison of question formats used to reduce vote overreporting

Robert F. Belli & Sean E. Moore

2:10

3

Assessing What We Can Learn from Three Cognitively-Based Questionnaire Evaluation Tools

Paul Beatty

2:30

4

Event History Calendar Interviewing Improves the Reporting of When Events Happened

Robert F. Belli, James Lynch, Lynette Smith, Eun Ha Lee, Frank P. Stafford

Individual abstracts for symposia are indexed in the next section

StartTime 3:30

Chair Zajac

Title Child Witnesses Under Cross-Examination

Index number

S2

Interview

Although many aspects of the adversarial legal system have been reformed for child witnesses, the cross-examination process, whereby the opposing lawyer attempts to discredit the witness's testimony, has received little attention. Recently, we analyzed court transcripts and found that 75% of child sexual abuse complainants make changes to their earlier testimony during cross-examination; some children retract their allegations altogether. Furthermore, our experimental analogue of cross-examination exerts a detrimental effect on children's accuracy. Subsequent experimental research has indicated that children's responses to cross-examination reflect compliance and not suggestibility. In other words, children's memories for the event remain intact. In the present symposium, we discuss the problem of cross-examination and present the most recent data from our research into this unique style of questioning. We consider two major questions: First, can we ameliorate the negative effect of cross-examination on accuracy by employing a forensically appropriate intervention prior to cross-examination? Second, can we predict children's responses to cross-examination using cognitive (e.g., IQ) and non-cognitive (e.g., self-esteem) measures?

1 Cross-examination in the laboratory: How do we mimic the court process?

Rachel Zajac

2 Can pre-trial warnings help to preserve children's accuracy during cross-examination?

Saskia Righarts

3 Who is most at risk from the negative effect of cross-examination? Part 1: Cognitive Factors

Sarah O'Neill

4 Who is most at risk from the negative effect of cross-examination? Part 2: Non-cognitive factors

Emma Jury

Individual abstracts for symposia are indexed in the next section

StartTime 3:30

Chair Hertzog

Title Research on Aging and Cognitions: Recent Advances

Index number

S3

overview

This symposium includes 4 leading researchers in the field of cognitive aging reviewing recent empirical findings. Light reviews work on age differences in recognition memory, showing that item recognition is often affected by aging. She links her research to work on memory illusions. Gilewski evaluates whether changes in subjective memory, as measured by a widely-used self-report questionnaire, track actual memory change, using latent growth curve models. He explores whether selective survival in a longitudinal study affects the validity of subjective memory change, and relates such changes to both changes in depression and change in episodic memory. Zelinski discusses evidence regarding whether more recently born cohorts of adults fare better in memory change than earlier born cohorts. Such issues are important scientifically, but are also critical for planning for future populations of memory-impaired elderly. Blanchard-Fields reviews her work on everyday problems solving and the role of emotion in shaping adults' problem solving strategies. She finds that age differences in strategies for interpersonal problem solving situations are indeed influenced by the emotional salience of the problem to the individual, and that these differences are not necessarily a function of age-related processing deficits.

1 Adult Age Differences in Item and Associative Recognition

Leah L. Light

2 Change in memory predicts change in memory self efficacy if you stay in the study

Michael J Gilewski & Elizabeth M. Zelinski

3 Will Baby Boomers Be Better Rememberers?

Elizabeth M. Zelinski

4 Everyday Problem Solving and Emotion: An Adult Developmental Perspective

Fredda Blanchard-Fields

Individual abstracts for symposia are indexed in the next section

StartTime 3:30

Chair Scoboria

Title Effects of plausibility and autobiographical belief in the creation of false memories

Index number

S4

Overview

A substantial body of research has demonstrated that false memories for childhood events can be suggested. More recent work has explored the extent to which additional variables, such as event plausibility and autobiographical belief, help create false memories. The papers presented in this symposium present recent developments in this area. The studies examine the extent to which children take plausibility into account when they create false memories for past or recent events, whether plausibility of unlikely events can be increased, whether autobiographical beliefs about past events can be manipulated, and whether such manipulation influence current behaviours.

Children's perceptions of event plausibility determine false memories.

1

Deryn Strange, Rachel Sutherland, & Maryanne Garry

Memories for confabulated events in children: the role of event plausibility and type of feedback.

2

Giuliana Mazzoni & Manuela Casciano

Factors influencing plausibility and autobiographical belief ratings for unlikely childhood events.

3

Alan Scoboria, Giuliana Mazzoni, Irving Kirsch, & Sherlyn Jimenez

Keep that ice cream away from me: Consequences of false food memories.

4

Daniel M. Bernstein, Soo C. O, Ryan Godfrey, Erin K. Morris, Cara Laney, & Elizabeth F. Loftus

Individual abstracts for symposia are indexed in the next section

StartTime 1:30

Chair Weber

Title Eyewitness identification: decision processes and evidence.

Index number

S5

overview

Various types of face recognition judgments play an important role in criminal investigations. These judgments can range from eyewitness identifications from controlled lineups to less formal recognition of a target in surveillance operations. Given their importance in the legal system, the accuracy of both the decisions themselves and of the inferences based upon them are important areas of investigation. We present an array of studies that explore facets of the accuracy of face recognition judgments and inferences about them. The first addresses the issue of face recognition accuracy through the search for a marker of the accuracy of identification decisions. It focuses on identification latency. The second paper tackles the issue of identification accuracy from a different angle, exploring the efficacy of a theoretically supported and practically simple lineup procedure designed to reduce the risk of false identifications. The third paper examines how investigators use eyewitness identification evidence. It probes the reasons for inaccurate inferences based on identification evidence. The final paper involves a less formal type of face recognition judgment than the eyewitness identification. It investigates the ability of police and students to perform face-matching tasks that mimic the types of decision required of surveillance police.

Moving the optimum time boundary for accurate identifications.

1

Neil Brewer, Alita Caon, Chelsea Todd, & Nathan Weber

Two less radical, but highly promising, lineup techniques.

2

Marilyn R. Lindsay, R. C. L. Lindsay, Michelle Bertrand, & Jennifer Beaudry

I can't believe your eyes! (But I do)

3

D. Stephen Lindsay, Leora C. Dahl, & C. A. Elizabeth Brimacombe

Police surveillance: Individual differences in a range of face matching tasks.

4

Richard Kemp & Kristy Murphy

Individual abstracts for symposia are indexed in the next section

StartTime 1:30 Chair Perfect & Schooler

Title Processing biases in cognition

Index number

S6

Overview

The verbal overshadowing phenomenon has shown that a verbal description can impair subsequent cognition in a number of domains, including memory for faces, voices, and taste, spatial cognition, insight problem solving. Recent research suggests that the mechanism is one of a processing bias shift towards featural processing, and away from configural or holistic processing. In this symposium, we explore how processing bias shifts, induced by cognitive tasks other than verbalisation, impact upon subsequent cognition in applied contexts. Perfect's paper demonstrates the positive impact of global processing on eyewitness lineup identification following real world identifications. Weston and Perfect further show that a face-recognition task in which holistic processing is detrimental (the composite effect) leads to superior performance following featural processing bias. Förster, Friedman, & Liberman, discuss the impact of processing bias on creative and analytical thinking. Schooler's paper offers a review of the literature on such "transfer inappropriate processing shifts". The intention is to bring together researchers exploring how processing bias induced by cognitive interventions can impact upon subsequent task performance, and to discuss the theoretical and applied consequences of such processing shifts.

1:30

1

Global processing bias: a tool for improving eyewitness identifications?

Timothy J. Perfect

1:50

2

The effects of processing bias on the ability to recognise facial composite halves.

Nicola J. Weston & Timothy J. Perfect

2:10

3

How temporal construal affects elements of creative and analytic thinking

Jens Förster, Ron Friedman Nira Liberman

2:30

4

Transfer inappropriate processing shifts may be associated with changes in activation of right and hemisphere processes

Jonathan W. Schooler

Individual abstracts for symposia are indexed in the next section

StartTime 3:30

Chair Roediger

Title The effects of social influence and discussion on memory

Index number

S7

overview

Recent research shows that one person's memory for an event may impact another's, both at the time of discussion and when later tested individually. This symposium brings together researchers using a variety of methodologies to investigate social influences on memory. The first paper examines the effects of co-witness discussion on subsequent individual recall. This paper suggests that witnesses report misinformation they acquire during discussion, even when warned against doing so. The second paper examines why people often recall less when they remember in groups than when they are alone. This paper demonstrates that it is not the process of turn-taking, but rather the product of what the other members recall that results in collaborative inhibition. The third presentation uses electrophysiological neuroimaging to investigate the incorporation of co-witness misinformation into memory. The findings suggest that memory conformity is associated with a characteristic brain-state alteration during memory retrieval. The final paper suggests that people can be misled to report entire events that they have not witnessed. This paper examines the effects of individual differences and confederate influence on the likelihood that participants would claim to have witnessed non-existent CCTV footage of a highly charged public event.

1 Can a witness report hearsay unintentionally? A theoretical investigation of co-witness discussion and eyewitness memory

Helen Paterson & Richard Kemp

2 Measuring collaborative inhibition in memory

Dan Wright & Adriane Klumpp

3 Neural signs of a social influence on memory

Fiona Gabbert & Kevin Allan

4 False reports of a highly-charged public event: Dissociation and confederate influence.

James Ost, Ian Hogbin & Pär-Anders Granhag

Individual abstracts for symposia are indexed in the next section

StartTime 3:30

Chair Brewer

Title Confidence and eyewitness judgments

Index number

S8

overview

Given the known fallibility of eyewitnesses, a large amount of research has been directed at the search for markers of identification accuracy. Despite historically weak evidence, a marker that receives consistent support from those working in the legal field is witness confidence. Interestingly, a growing body of recent research suggests that confidence, as an indicator of identification accuracy, is worthy of further investigation. In addition to its potential utility as a marker of identification accuracy, confidence is a useful tool for the investigation of decision processes. In this symposium we present studies that explore the efficacy of confidence as a predictor of identification accuracy and, through analysis of confidence data, provide insight into the nature of the decision processes underlying eyewitness identifications. The first paper examines the determinants of pre-lineup confidence and its subsequent effects on identification behavior. Two alternative explanations of the difference between positive and negative recognition decisions are tested in the second paper. The third paper compares confidence-accuracy calibration from sequential and simultaneous lineups. The final paper investigates the extent to which confidence judgments are probabilistically reasonable, with a focus on confidence in guesses.

1 Meta-cognitive variables as determinants of eyewitness choosing behaviour

Tick Zweck, Neil Brewer, Nathan Weber, & Gary L. Wells

2 Confidence-accuracy calibration in positive and negative face recognition judgments

Nathan Weber & Neil Brewer

3 Diagnosing eyewitness identification accuracy in sequential lineups.

James Sauer, Neil Brewer, & Gary L. Wells

4 Judgments of confidence for guessing

Paul Williamson & Nathan Weber

Individual abstracts for symposia are indexed in the next section

StartTime 10:30 Chair Sporer

Title Beyond CBCA: Theory-based Research on Differences between Reports of Experienced and Non-Experienced Events

Index number

S9

overview

In different research domains investigators have asked how reports of experienced events differ from reports based on internally generated fictitious events. Researchers have studied (1) reports of memories distorted by misleading postevent information, (2) reports of memories of never experienced events created by imagination or suggestion, and (3) reports of intentionally freely created or intentionally falsified events (lies). While these three research domains have largely been studied in isolation, this symposium brings together studies from different backgrounds investigating different issues with content-based approaches. Sporer presents a theoretical rationale for merging criteria-based content analysis with the reality monitoring approach. Sharman and Barnier compare ARJS ratings of genuine and constructed (imagined or deceptive) accounts of positive, negative, or neutral autobiographical events and contrast these with evaluations by untrained raters. Bradford and Goodman-Delahunty present ARJS ratings of genuine confessional accounts and false confessions. Finally, Sporer summarizes the psychometric properties, in particular inter-coder reliability, of the ARJS in past studies and proposes a training package for the use of these scales.

1 How and Why Do Reports of Experienced Events Differ from Reports of Non-Experienced Events

Siegfried Ludwig Sporer

2 Interpersonal source monitoring of genuine and fabricated autobiographical memories

Stefanie J. Sharman & Amanda J. Barnier

3 Text-Based Analysis of Genuine and Deceptive Confessions

Deborah Bradford & Jane Goodman-Delahunty

4 Psychometric Properties of the Aberdeen Report Judgment Scales: Implications for Training Raters

Siegfried Ludwig Sporer

Individual abstracts for symposia are indexed in the next section

StartTime 1:30

Chair Engle

Title The role of working memory capacity in regulation of cognition, emotion and behavior

Index number

S10

Overview

In four papers, we present new research on working memory capacity. The first paper provides evidence suggesting that WM involves attentional focus that zooms in or out. The second paper discusses WM processes and their relationship to each other over the lifespan. The third talk and fourth talks are on individual differences in WM, with the third talk offering a developmental perspective.

1 Working Memory and Adjustable Attention

Nelson Cowan

2 Attentional Regulation of Working Memory

Lynn Hasher

3 Individual differences in working memory: A developmental perspective

Graham J Hitch & John N Towse

4 The nature of individual differences in working memory capacity

Randy Engle

Individual abstracts for symposia are indexed in the next section

StartTime 10:30 Chair Mori

Title Co-witnesses' effects on eyewitness memory: The Misinformation Paradigm

Index number S11

Overview

The Loftus paradigm has been the standard paradigm for investigating the fallibility of eyewitness memory. This research has shown that witnesses often confuse what they have observed with misleading post-event information provided by an experimenter. In real life, one of the most common sources of post-event information is from a co-witness. It is therefore important to investigate co-witness influences on memory as naturalistically as possible. New experimental methods are needed in which groups of witnesses are able to observe different versions of the same event. In this symposium, three researchers will present their experimental data. Despite differences in the experimental methods used, similar findings have been obtained. Specifically, eyewitnesses tended to conform to their co-witnesses and report what the co-witnesses had observed as if it had been observed by themselves. Following the presentations, Professor Loftus will discuss the main findings and implications of this research.

1

A New Experimental Paradigm for Collaborative Eyewitness Testimony Using a Presentation Trick.

Kazuo Mori

2

The effect of warning against conformity on memory accuracy after cooperative remembering

Yuji Itoh, Satoshi Umeda, & Jun Kawaguchi

3

Manipulating witness' confidence in memory: Implications for memory conformity

Fiona Gabbert, Amina Memon, & Daniel Wright

4

Discussion on the New findings and Future Innovation

Elizabeth F. Loftus

Individual abstracts for symposia are indexed in the next section

StartTime 10:30

Chair Morris

Title Learning improvements from retrieval practice in four domains

Index number

S13

Overview

The four papers in the symposium demonstrate the effectiveness of spaced retrieval practice as an aid to learning and memory in a wide range of different conditions. The first paper, by Fritz and Morris, reports two experiments on the learning of text with recall over a period of weeks. Retrieval practice not only led to better recall but also to the removal of boredom effects associated with self-directed study. The second paper by Toglia, Neuschatz, Neuschatz, Preston and Noble compares expanding retrieval with name-face imagery for learning names to faces, finding better performance with expanding rehearsal after a short delay and after 48 hours. The third paper, by Morris and Fritz, describes two experiments in which expanding retrieval practice is compared with and then combined with the keyword method for learning foreign language vocabulary. Retrieval practice proved to be at least as effective as the imagery based mnemonic and there was little benefit from combining the strategies. The final paper by Fritz and Camp reports the effectiveness of spaced retrieval in aiding clients with dementia in learning strategy goals involving an external memory aid and discusses the growing evidence for the effectiveness of retrieval practice for people suffering memory problems.

1 Learning from text with retrieval practice

Catherine O. Fritz and Peter E. Morris

2 Expanding rehearsal vs. name-face imagery: A comparison of two name learning techniques

Michael P. Toglia, Jeffrey S. Neuschatz, Joseph S. Neuschatz, Elizabeth Preston, Anne Noble

3 Comparing & combining recollective practice & the keyword mnemonic for foreign vocabulary learning.

Peter E. Morris and Catherine O. Fritz

4 Spaced retrieval and cueing hierarchy as strategies to enhance the use of external memory aids.

Catherine O. Fritz, Cameron J. Camp and Michelle Bourgeois

Individual abstracts for symposia are indexed in the next section

StartTime 1:30

Chair Memon

Title Innovations in lineup research: Data from Canada, Australia, South Africa and the UK.

Index number

S14

Overview

This is an international symposium with speakers from 4 different countries presenting their current data on the factors influencing eyewitness identification accuracy with both a theoretical and applied focus. The first paper from the Lindsay laboratory addresses the important question of presenting multiple lineups to eyewitnesses and asks if they are really independent. The second paper from Brewers Lab uses face recognition and eyewitness identification paradigms to examine the usefulness of multiple confidence judgements in discriminating a previously studied stimulus (the target) from previously unstudied stimuli (innocent suspect or foil). The third paper (Valentine et al.) examines video parades (versus still photos) as a medium for identification in England and Scotland and also looks at foil selection strategy. The final paper, collaboration between Tredoux and Meissner, describes a software tool for building lineups from mugshot collections.

1 Are Multiple Independent Lineups Really Independent?

R. C. L. Lindsay, Roshan Jahangeer, Jennifer Beaudry, Melissa Boyce, & Paul Dupuis

2 Using multiple confidence assessments to discriminate studied from unstudied faces.

James Sauer and Neil Brewer

3 Enhancing the effectiveness of video identification

Tim Valentine, Steve Darling, Amina Memon, Aberdeen, Dirk Franssens

4 Automated lineup construction: Calibrating the relationship between similarity, lineup fairness and identification accuracy

Colin Tredoux, Christian Meissner, Heike Schmidt

Individual abstracts for symposia are indexed in the next section

StartTime 3:30

Chair Mackintosh

Title Modifying emotional processing biases

Index number

S15

Overview

It is now well established that characteristic biases in cognitive processing occur in those with depression or clinical anxiety disorders. Recent research suggests that the experimental induction of similar biases is not only possible but can be reliably replicated. This work has shown that it is possible to induce processing biases that mimic those observed in clinical or sub-clinical populations as well as more emotionally positive biases. Such artificial manipulation of emotional processing biases enables the testing of predictions about the causal nature of the biases, and the possible development of procedures that could reduce vulnerability to anxiety or depression in high risk individuals. This symposium brings together researchers at the forefront of this development. They will report studies in which induced biases in attention, interpretation and self-focus are achieved. These procedures reliably influence subsequent emotional processing and can affect vulnerability to anxiety or to a laboratory stressor. All speakers are seeking to direct their research towards both understanding further the nature of cognitive biases in emotion and the degree to which they are modifiable particularly in the context of providing tools for the treatment of emotional disorders.

1 Training of attentional bias in social phobia

Nader Amir, Courtney Beard, Heide Klumpp & Jason Elias

2 The durability of experimentally induced biases in interpretation

Bundy Mackintosh and Andrew Mathews

3 Assessing the Causal Role of Attentional Bias in Anxiety Using an On-line Attentional Training Package

Russell Bridle and Colin MacLeod

4 (none)

(none)

Individual abstracts for symposia are indexed in the next section

StartTime 3:30

Chair Roediger

Title Applying cognitive psychology to education.

Index number

S16

Overview

Cognitive psychologists studying learning and memory have made many discoveries on methods to improve learning and memory, to assess comprehension and to study metacognition. Most of these recent discoveries have not yet found their way into educational practice, and in many cases it is not known whether the translation of laboratory findings to educational practice will prove possible. The current symposium provides presentations by researchers who hope to apply recent findings from cognitive psychology to educational practice.

1 Zoning-out during reading

Jonathan W. Schooler, Erik Reichle & David Halpern

2 Hypercorrection of High-Confidence Errors

Janet Metcalfe & Brady Butterfield

3 Test format and its modulation of the testing effect

Kathleen B. McDermott, Sean Kang, & Henry L. Roediger

4 Enhancing Learning in a College Course with Testing: Recall or Recognition?

Mark A. McDaniel Janis Anderson & Nova Morrisette

Individual abstracts for symposia are indexed in the next section

StartTime 10:30

Chair Brace

Title Constructing composites with eyewitnesses: Getting the most from witnesses

Index number

S17

Overview

Research on facial composite construction has typically revealed a low rate of identification and a range of factors have been identified that may impact upon the quality of the visual images produced. These factors include the system itself, the expertise of the operator, the reliance on recall and the requirement that the witness provides a verbal description of the face. The papers presented in this symposium focus on the demands placed upon the witness when working with the police to construct a composite and examine how witnesses interact with the system and what factors may impact upon their memory. The first two papers look at new array-based systems and examine firstly how witnesses could work with such a system and secondly how modifications to the way in which witnesses search such a system has improved the quality of the composites produced. The issue explored in the third paper concerns the possibility that exposure to many different images might contaminate witness memory, and whether the type of interaction matters. The final paper in this symposium explores the possibility of facilitating composite construction by using prompts to aid witness memory and shows how these can be used successfully with children.

1

Do PCA compositing systems make better use of witness cognition than traditional systems?

Brace, N.A., Pike, G.E., Turner, J. and Kynan, S.

2

Adding featural search, acceleration, and artificial starting points to an eigenface composite system.

Tredoux, C. and Schmidt, H.

3

Do array-based composite construction systems interfere with witness recognition memory?

Turner, J., Pike, G.E., Kynan, S., and Brace, N.A.

4

The effect of visual and verbal prompts on children's composites of unfamiliar faces

Paine, C.B., Brace, N.A., Pike, G.E. and Westcott, H.L.

Individual abstracts for symposia are indexed in the next section