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Paternal Age
and the Risks
of Mental Illness

**PBS study ties father’s age at childbearing to higher rates of psychiatric, academic problems in kids**

A study led by PBS associate professor Brian D’Onofrio in collaboration with medical researchers from Karolinska Institute in Stockholm has found that advancing paternal age at childbearing can lead to higher rates of psychiatric and academic problems in offspring than previously estimated.

Examining an immense data set—everyone born in Sweden from 1973 until 2001—the researchers documented a compelling association between advancing paternal age at childbearing and numerous psychiatric disorders and educational problems in their children, including autism, ADHD, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, suicide attempts and substance abuse problems. Academic problems included failing grades, low educational attainment and low IQ scores.

Among the numerous findings are the following, based on sibling comparisons: When compared to a child born to a 24-year-old father, a sibling born to the same father at the age of 45 is 3.5 times more likely to have autism, 13 times more likely to have ADHD, two times more likely to have a psychotic disorder, 25 times more likely to have bipolar disorder and 25 times more likely to have suicidal behavior or a substance abuse problem. For most of these problems, the likelihood of the disorder increased steadily with advancing paternal age, suggesting there is no particular paternal age at childbearing that suddenly becomes problematic.

“We were shocked by the findings,” said D’Onofrio. “The specific associations with paternal age were much, much larger than in previous studies. In fact, we found that advancing paternal age was associated with greater risk for several problems, such as ADHD, suicide attempts and substance use problems, whereas traditional research designs suggested advancing paternal age may have diminished the rate at which these problems occur.”

The study, “Parental Age at Childbearing and Offspring Psychiatric and Academic Morbidity,” was published on February 26 in JAMA Psychiatry.

Notably, the researchers found converging evidence for the associations with advancing paternal age at childbearing from multiple research designs for a broad range of problems in offspring. By comparing siblings, which accounts for all factors that make children living in the same house similar, researchers discovered that the associations with advancing paternal age were much greater than estimates in the general population. By comparing cousins, including first-born cousins, the researchers could examine whether birth order or the influences of one sibling on another could account for the findings.

The authors also statistically controlled for parents’ highest level of education and income, factors often thought to counteract the negative effects of advancing paternal age because older parents are more likely to be more mature and financially stable. The findings were remarkably consistent, however, as the specific associations with advancing paternal age remained.

In the past 40 years, the average age for childbearing has been increasing steadily for both men and women. Since 1970 for instance, the average age of first-time mothers in the U.S. has gone up four years from 21.5 to 25.4. For men the average is three years older. In the northeast, the ages are higher. Yet the implications of this fact—both socially and in terms of the long-term effects on the health and well-being of the population as a whole—are not yet fully understood.

Moreover, while maternal age has been under scrutiny for a number of years, a more recent body of research has begun to explore the possible effects of advancing paternal age on a variety of physical and mental health issues in offspring. Existing studies have pointed to increasing risks for some psychological disorders with advancing paternal age.

The working hypothesis for D’Onofrio and his colleagues who study this phenomenon is that unlike women, who are born with all their eggs, men continue to produce new sperm throughout their lives. Each time sperm replicate, there is a chance for a mutation in the DNA to occur. As men age, they are also exposed to numerous environmental toxins, which have been shown to cause mutations in the DNA found in sperm. Molecular genetic studies have, in fact, shown that sperm of older men have more genetic mutations.

“We while the findings do not indicate that every child born to an older father will have these problems,” D’Onofrio said, “they add to a growing body of research indicating that advancing paternal age is associated with increased risk for serious problems. As such, the entire body of research can help to inform individuals in their personal and medical decision-making.”

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**IN THE MEDIA:**

- National Public Radio
- The New York Times
- TIME
- BBC
- The Guardian
- NBC Nightly News
- CBS News
- The Globe and Mail
- The Boston Globe
- The Independent
- United Press International
- CNN
- Today Moms
- Huffington Post
- L.A. Times
PBS professor begins work on major project to develop a new science of cybersecurity

This January work began on a major new long-term project, which will lay the groundwork for a new, highly interdisciplinary science in which psychology plays a critical role. At stake are not only the personal and financial information of individuals everywhere, but the safety of nations, and the lives of individuals in combat and other state ventures across the globe. Not surprisingly, the White House has an interest and will have direct oversight of the project.

Bennett Bertenthal, the James H. Rudy Professor of Psychological and Brain Sciences, is one of 17 principal investigators from five major universities to receive a grant, awarded in October, from the Army Research Lab to collaborate in a ten-year study of cybersecurity. The group, brought together by Penn State researcher Patrick McDaniel, a professor of computer science and engineering, was chosen from a competitive field to launch a research program on cybersecurity with an initial five-year grant of $24 million. An opportunity to renew in another five years makes this a nearly $50 million project.

Bertenthal is one of three principal investigators at IU, who together have received $3.5 million of these funds. The others at IU include School of Informatics and Computing professor L. Jean Camp and School of Public and Environmental Affairs professor Diane Henshel.

As Bertenthal explains, “The army has become increasingly concerned about the vulnerability of its defense networks and wants to have a comprehensive research agenda to ensure they are doing everything possible to detect, prevent, and assess the risk of attack.”

As a cognitive scientist, his work addresses the human dimension of a problem that ranges widely across heterogeneous systems of computer networks and can involve the entire army command around the world.

Many instances of cyber-warfare, he says, “are attacks on actual physical systems or on software itself. But a huge component remains the human dimension and the degree to which individuals can be deceived into providing secure information or just because of their own lack of knowledge provide information that will reduce the security of the computer system.”

“The weak links,” he says, “are often people—people not knowing that they are being deceived into providing credentials or secure information.”

The initial task in the study will be to identify and create models of different kinds of computer users, from attackers to defenders. They will conduct surveys of various groups, both computer experts and novices, from students and ordinary citizens, to army personnel of all ranks, as well as computer hackers. (They will attend a hackers’ conference this summer for this purpose.)

In a second phase of research he and his research staff, he says, “will look at real-time behavior in a computer environment to see how variables such as fatigue, cognitive load, depletion of cognitive resources, or multitasking might lead someone to become less guarded about warnings or signs of an attack. Experimental research on individuals will then be compared to the different models that people in the group are developing.”

“Ultimately,” he explains, “a lot of what we’re doing is trying to understand scenarios where there is risk, figure out how to identify real attacks and how to mitigate against them. You want to develop models that will help to detect and diagnose if a computer is being attacked.”

And whether we are talking about military secrets, personal banking information, or a database full of social security numbers, the problem, he adds, “does not stop with the military. It affects all of us now.”

“That is why it is a ten-year project.”

Bennett Bertenthal

“Psychology and Cybersecurity”
Cognitive scientist Robert Goldstone and his former graduate student, Thomas Wisdom, have found that copying others can be key to problem-solving success. In a study published in Psychological Science, they demonstrated that imitation can lead to improved solutions and better performance. The researchers created a game called “Creature League” to study the use of imitation in problem-solving.

The game involves players choosing creatures to compete in a series of rounds. The creatures have certain abilities and points associated with them. Players must choose their creatures carefully to maximize their scores. They can either choose creatures from a gallery below or copy creatures directly from other players. This type of imitation is referred to as “reciprocal imitation.”

The study revealed that players who imitated other choices performed better than those who created their own solutions. Players who imitated the choices of others were more likely to achieve high scores. This suggests that imitation can be a valuable strategy for problem-solving.

Goldstone explains that this kind of dynamic is found in many real-world scenarios. For example, in business, technology, and science, copying others’ innovations can lead to improved solutions and better performance. The study’s findings suggest that imitation can be a valuable strategy for problem-solving.

The researchers also found that copying can lead to improved solutions and better performance. They suggest that copying can be a valuable strategy for problem-solving.

This study is an example of how imitation can lead to improved solutions and better performance. It highlights the importance of copying others in problem-solving and suggests that imitation can be a valuable strategy for problem-solving.

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Gaze Patterns in Autism—and an Episode of ‘The Office’

Use of sitcom to study adults with autism was one of IU’s top stories for 2013 and a “hot topic” at Neuroscience 2013

How might awkward moments on the NBC TV show ‘The Office’ provide a window into social attention?

In a study singled out as a “hot topic” for media attention at the 2013 Society for Neuroscience annual convention, PBS assistant professor Dan Kennedy used one such episode to examine the viewing patterns of adults with autism and compared them to neurotypical controls without autism. The study found that gaze patterns among those with autism were surprisingly similar to one another and different from the control group.

Using eye-tracking devices that measure the location of each participant’s gaze 300 times per second, the researchers recorded eye movement and gaze patterns of 20 individuals with autism and 34 control participants without autism as they watched a 22-minute episode of ‘The Office.’

“One of the most striking features of autism is abnormal attention toward social stimuli,” said Dan Kennedy, a social cognitive neuroscientist in the Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences. “We know that people with autism attend to the world differently than neurotypical controls, by not responding to their name, for example, or not looking at others’ eyes.”

Much of the research studying social attention of those with autism has used highly artificial stimuli and artificial contexts that often fail to capture more dynamic and complex qualities of real-world situations. Using a “semi-naturalistic” approach, Kennedy attempted to use stimuli that better approximate real-world conditions. And the results among those with autism were unexpectedly coherent. “It wasn’t just that people with autism all viewed the video idiosyncratically, but rather, that there were shared features of the video that people with autism attended to,” Kennedy said.

The findings, however, imply that individuals with autism selectively attend to particular visual phenomena and have a degree of commonality in what captures their attention. Kennedy said additional analyses are underway to further elucidate the mechanisms underlying the similarities in gaze patterns among those with autism and differences between the two groups.

Co-authors of the study, “Adults with autism show atypical, but consistent, patterns of gaze to dynamic social stimuli,” include Neil Gandhi, a student in the Department of Bioengineering at the University of California San Diego, and Ralph Adolphs, Bren Professor of Psychology and Neuroscience and Professor of Biology in the Division of Biology and Biological Engineering at the California Institute of Technology.

The study was funded by grants from the NIH and the Simons Foundation, as well as a Young Investigator Award from the Brain and Behavior Research Foundation.
Hands rather than gaze may be most critical to parent–toddler communication

Using innovative, Google Glass-like technology, PBS cognitive scientists Chen Yu and Linda Smith provide compelling evidence for a new and possibly dominant way for toddlers and parents to coordinate the process of joint attention, a key component of parent-child communication and early language learning.

Previous research involving joint visual attention between parents and toddlers has focused exclusively on the ability of each partner to follow the gaze of the other. In “Joint Attention Without Gaze Following: Human Infants and Their Parents Coordinate Visual Attention to Objects Through Eye-Hand Coordination,” published in the online journal PLOS ONE, Yu and Smith demonstrate how hand-eye coordination is much more common.

The findings open up new questions about language learning and the teaching of language. They could also have major implications for the treatment of children with early social-communication impairments, such as autism, where joint caregiver-child attention with respect to objects and events is a key issue.

“The daily lives of toddlers are filled with social contexts in which objects are handled ... it appears we need to look more at another’s hands to follow the other’s lead, not just gaze.”

Yu is director of the Computational Cognition and Learning Lab. Smith, Chancellor’s Professor, is director of the Cognitive Development Lab.

Watch Videos Related to the Research
- Dual eye-tracking in parent-child free-flowing play
- Researcher puts head-mounted eye-tracker on infant
- Infant’s eye-tracker is calibrated
Compass for the Future

The Capital Campaign’s success offers a roadmap for future fundraising

The celebration of our 125th Anniversary and the 125th Capital Campaign was an outright success and brought us into close contact with new and familiar members of the PBS community. It also gave us great momentum, furthering our ability to conduct world-class psychological and brain science in the classroom and groundbreaking research in our laboratories.

“2013 was a banner year,” declared PBS chair Bill Hetrick. “The campaign exceeded its $125,000 goal by nearly $45,000 and had the largest number of donors we’ve ever had. Moreover, between campaign and other gifts, PBS received nearly one million dollars in cash gifts during our 125th year.”

Two extraordinary gifts stood out: a campaign kick-off gift from David T. and Suzanne B. Penninger and a gift from the Harlan family—Hal, Hugh, and Doug—to underwrite the landmark limestone brain sculpture. The Harlan family also established the Harlan Family Behavioral Neuroscience Research Innovation Fund for fellowships with a pledge of $500,000. This will allow us to create an innovative research training program beginning summer of 2014.

“Our future is very bright,” said Hetrick, whose goal this year will be to at least match the gifts given for the 125th and the number of donors. “Thanks to each of you for your efforts and the support.”

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Michael Shahmanian
Daniel Shapiro
Andrew Shawber & Gloria Shawber
James Sherman & Robert Sherman
Richard Shiffrin & Judith Malby
Hyun Jung Shin
Rick Shurt
Lauren Silversky
Robert Silverman
Elid Smith & Pamela Smith
Maurice E. Smith, Jr. & Linda Smith
Robert Smolen & Mary Smolen
Olaf Sporns & Anne Prieto
Robert Sprague & Bonnie Sprague
Adam Steinmetz & Lauren Steinmetz
Brenda Stidham
Bethany Susman
Daniel Syantek
Michael Taitel
Terrin Tamati
George Taple & Ann Ghory
Robert Taylor
John Teppe & Ruth Teppe
Eddy Thels
Lisa Thomassen & Todd Thomassen
Anita Todd
Peter Todd
Richard Veen
Joseph Vissali & Marie Flowers
Mary Waldron
Charles Watson & Betty Watson
Marilyn Webb
Thomas Weiz
Beverly Wigenbush
Corvan Willems
Robert Wolkos & Myrna Wolosin
Lynelle Wood
Courtney Wooton
Charlotte Wozniak & Mark Wozniak
Mike Yisrael
Jane Yurkow
Julia Zasada
Timothy Zisoff & Danette Zisoff

Mental Illness and VIOLENCE?

A recent profile in the College magazine describes the work of alumnus John Monahan, demystifying the false links between violence and mental illness. Here is an excerpt.

The idea is commonplace: People with mental illness are a major source of violence in our culture. The only problem is that this popular notion is simply not true.

For a clear picture of the true relationship between mental illness and violence, there is possibly no better source than PBS alumnus John Monahan, PhD ’72.

At the University of Virginia, Monahan holds the John S. Shannon Distinguished Professorship in Law and is professor of psychology and psychiatric medicine. He is a member of the Institute of Medicine and the National Academy of Sciences, a Guggenheim fellow, and a fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences.

Monahan has established a reputation as one of the country’s leading thinkers on the connection between mental illness and the risk of violence. His expertise is frequently cited by journalists and the courts, including the U.S. Supreme Court. He holds the distinction of being the first non-lawyer psychologist ever to hold a full-time position in an American law school, and this unique career path began while earning his doctorate in psychology at IU.

“I was the first person at IU to minor in law for my psychology PhD,” Monahan says. “Ken Heller (PBS professor emeritus) allowed me to do this. That was certainly one of the most fateful decisions in my career.”

At the 125th anniversary celebration, Monahan gave a public talk on the connection between violence and mental illness. His message was loud and clear.

“According to the best research estimates, approximately 4 percent of the violence in American society is attributable to people with serious mental illness,” Monahan said. “That means if we could somehow cure all mental illness overnight, we would be left in the morning with a rate of violence that is 96 percent of what it is now.”

Unfortunately, this fact often gets drowned out in the sensationalized media response to tragic mass violence. Some public figures are even arguing for the creation of a national database for the mentally ill. “It is not surprising, given the amount of attention the topic generates, that in the mind of the public, there is a connection between violence and mental illness,” Monahan said.

He pointed to a Gallup poll taken shortly after the shootings at the Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Connecticut. When asked which factors were to blame for the shootings, 80 percent of respondents chose the “failure of the mental health system to identify individuals who are a danger to others.”

Statistics such as these illustrate a prejudice that arises from a serious misunderstanding of the role that mental illness plays in violent behavior. Drawing on data from two major studies, Monahan has shown that the relationship between substance abuse and violence was two to three times as strong as the relationship between mental illness and violence.

Call for Alumni Recognition Award Nominations

Do you have friends and former PBS classmates who would be especially deserving of a Psychological and Brain Sciences Alumni Recognition Award?

We are currently accepting nominations for the 2014 Alumni Recognition Awards.

Last year marked the beginning of a tradition to recognize outstanding alumni and sustain connections between members of our extended PBS community: an annual banquet and a series of alumni awards.

We will hold our 2014 Alumni Recognition Banquet on October 17 and plan to announce the following awards:

• Young Alumni Awards to recognize promising alumni under 40
• A Distinguished Alumni Award to recognize alumni 40 and older
• The Richard C. Atkinson Lifetime Achievement Award for a lifetime of visionary leadership and major social and intellectual contributions

The nomination process is simple. Email names and a short statement about why each nominee deserves recognition to pbschair@indiana.edu. Nominations will be accepted through April 14, 2014.

Save the Date!

Our 2014 Alumni Recognition Awards Banquet will be held on Friday, October 17.

Watch for more details this summer!
Olaf Sporns Receives Two Top Honors

PBS professor is recognized as an AAAS fellow and IU Distinguished Professor

Within a single month this fall Provost Professor Olaf Sporns received two of the highest honors for scientists and IU faculty alike. On November 25, he was among five IU professors named as fellows by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. On December 17 he was one of five professors from the College of Arts and Sciences to be named a Distinguished Professor.

IU President Michael McRobbie congratulated the five scholars on being recognized by an organization of peers that represents the largest general scientific society in the world, with 261 affiliated societies and academies of science that serve 10 million individuals.

“These five individuals have dedicated their lives to taking on intellectual challenges the answers to which mean to address and resolve some of society’s most vexing issues,” McRobbie said. “We are indebted to each of them for their long and distinguished service to Indiana University and to mankind.”

The Distinguished Professorship typically recognizes faculty who have pioneered or substantially transformed their field, garnering international recognition for their work. Nominations are made each year by faculty, alumni and students, among others, identifying outstanding scholarship, artistic or literary distinction, or other achievements that have won significant recognition by peers.

Sporns has been described by his peers as a cognitive and computational neuroscientist whose theoretical advances have “played foundational roles in robotics and artificial life and who has defined the agenda for the next decade in neuroscience.” His theoretical advances in neuroscience are credited with making the Human Connectome Project possible.

The author of five books and over 150 research articles, Sporns has previously received IU’s Outstanding Junior Faculty Award, the Trustees Teaching Award and the Distinguished Faculty Award from the College of Arts and Sciences. One peer said his paper “Theoretical Neuroanatomy” “changed the field of neuroscience,” and another described his book, “Networks of the Brain,” as a “landmark synthesis of our knowledge of this field.”

Lana Fish Receives IUB Staff Award

PBS human resources coordinator is recognized in special ceremony for exceptional IUB staff

On Monday, December 16, IU Provost Lauren Robel led the annual ceremony to celebrate the “remarkable accomplishments” of six exceptional IUB staff members. Not surprisingly, beloved PBS Human Resources Coordinator Lana Fish was among them.

Now in its 34th year, the award ceremony is a unique occasion to recognize the immense contributions of IUB staff. Provost Robel set the tone by calling attention to these 5,400 individuals whose work each day literally makes the whole academic enterprise run.

To stand out in such a crowd is no small feat, but if anyone can, it is Lana, who has served the department since 1983, first as clinic coordinator, then as human resources coordinator for the whole department.

The nomination letters were passionate and persuasive.

“Hiring Lana Fish,” wrote Professor Emeritus Dick McFall, “proved to be one of the best decisions of my career. IU has been graced by her unsurpassed service.”

“In summary,” said former department chair Linda Smith, “this is an outstanding human being and professional who—every day—makes Psychological and Brain Sciences, and IU, work, and does this with a life wisdom that is truly inspirational.”

Lana, as department chair Bill Hetrick explained, has been the confidant of four successive chairs, senior faculty, as well as first-year faculty and graduate students. “Unmatched in her skill, professionalism, diplomacy, and character, her wisdom and unwavering commitment to the good of the whole has made her the bedrock of our department.”

As for Lana herself, she is overcome with emotion in describing the event, especially the response of PBS colleagues, who made up a disproportionately large part of the audience: “To see PBS standing up and cheering, all that support, it was overwhelming.”
**In Homage to a Remarkable Career**

_The diving world pays homage to the coaching career of former Olympic and IU coach and current PBS Professor of Practice Jeff Huber with two major awards_

At a special award ceremony on December 20 in Austin, Texas, at the USA Diving Winter National Championships, Huber received the 2013 National Diving Coach of the Year Award, which follows the success of his team at the 2013 National Diving Championship. This is the thirteenth time he has won the award since 1998.

On Friday January 31 PBS Professor of Practice Jeffrey Huber was honored once again by IU Swimming as the recipient of the Marge Counsilman Award. Appropriately named after the wife of the legendary swimming coach Doc Counsilman, the award recognizes individuals each year for their support of IU Swimming.

Huber was head diving coach at IU from 1989 to 2013. He received the highest national and international honors and awards for his coaching, including three-time US Olympic Coach, USOC National Coach of the Year, NCAA Diving Coach of the Year, Big Ten Diving Coach of the Year for the men’s and women’s teams almost every year between 1992 and 2013, and four-time winner of the US National Diving Championship Coach of Excellence Award.

This spring Huber is teaching a PBS course on the psychology of human performance, which will explore the application of psychological theories to elite-level athletic performance and other types of motor-learning and performance, such as dance, theatre, physical education, and physical therapy. Huber will also be teaching Introductory Psychology.

At the ceremony to receive the second award, head IU swimming coach, Ray Looze recounted the many highlights of Huber’s remarkable career. Huber himself was especially moved to receive an award named after Marge Counsilman, a longtime friend and inspiration to him along with legendary coaches Doc Counsilman and Hobie Billingsley.

“Doc and Marge were a team—an incredible team. To receive an award named after her is deeply, deeply gratifying.”

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**A Legacy to PBS, IU and the Field**

_Sharon Brehm honored with IUF President’s Medallion_

President Michael A. McRobbie and IU Foundation President Dan Smith awarded PBS Professor Emerita Sharon S. Brehm the IU Foundation President’s Medallion in recognition of her many contributions to IU, her leadership, scholarship, and generous financial support.

Brehm created an estate gift that will fund an endowed chair in the Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences at IU Bloomington.

Brehm, said McRobbie, “has been a great friend and extremely generous supporter of Indiana University, and we are honored to be able to recognize her accomplishments and commitment to IU in this way.”

The IU Foundation created the President’s Medallion to honor those rare individuals whose extraordinary commitment, character and counsel have advanced philanthropy and enabled Indiana University to excel in transforming lives, communities and society. In 2011, she was inducted into the Presidents Circle, IU’s most prestigious donor recognition society.

“Sharon is one of those exceptional individuals who has served Indiana University in ways that have changed it for the better and forever,” Smith said. “Her scholarship, her academic leadership and her incredible generosity are an inspiration for all of us.”

Brehm served as IU Bloomington chancellor and vice president for academic affairs from 2001 to 2003. She later worked as a professor in the IU College of Arts and Sciences’ Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences and served as president of the American Psychological Association.
Amusia at Bear’s Place

PBS rock band performs at the graduate recruitment party

How many psych departments have their own rock band? No doubt this was a great selling point for the many future grad students who joined us for the February 7 graduate student recruitment party. For band members Tom James (vocal/guitar), BJ Rydell (guitar), Dale Sengelaub (drums/backup vocals), Peter Finn (bass guitar) and Joel Stager (acoustic guitar) it was also a great delight.

No musical pretenses here. Only three of the five players are experienced players or performers. Both Finn and James confess to being novices on their instruments. In fact Finn is clear to say that he had no musical background at all before he took up the bass guitar two years ago. But the advantage of playing to a crowd you know so well, said James, is "you can tamp down the expectations beforehand.'

And with a name like Amusia, they were more than halfway there. ‘Amusia,’ explained Sengelaub, is a psychological condition marked by the inability to produce or recognize music. Yet, despite the subtly self-deprecating name, ‘Amusia’ was not only producing and recognizing music, they had current and future PBS members on their feet and singing with abandon.

PBS IN THE NEWS

Click on links for the stories!

- A complete list of coverage for Brian D’Onofrio’s study on advancing paternal age and mental illness in children is available on the IUB Big News blog.
- Rob Goldstone’s study of imitation vs. innovation is featured in the Chicago Tribune, Fast Company, World News Network, Mental Floss (Spring Issue), Inside Higher Ed’s Academic Minute Podcast, and R&D Magazine.
- Peter Todd and Ed Hirt discuss decision fatigue on WTIU and WFIU’s Noon Edition.
- Chen Yu and Linda Smith on joint attention without gaze following in Psychology Today, Herald-Times, WBNS-10-TV (Columbus, OH), and Courier Press (Evansville, IN).
- Ken Mackie is profiled in a story about diminishing funds for research that appeared in the Herald-Times, San Francisco Chronicle, Seattle Post Intelligencer, and other sources.
- Ben Motz’s P155 class experiment on skin conductance was featured in an Inside IUB video.
- Linda Hoke-Sinex’s “Psychology of Women” class is featured in the Herald-Times.
- Postdoctoral student Katie Boucher’s studies on schadenfreude are featured in the New York Times.
- Lynn Perry, a former PBS undergraduate major who completed her honors thesis with Linda Smith and Larissa Samuelson, former graduate student of Smith, are featured in the New York Times for their work on how children learn about non-solid objects. Perry is now a postdoctoral research associate at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Samuelson is an associate professor at the University of Iowa.
- Two PBS stories were among the top stories from IU in 2013: The 125th Anniversary of PBS and Dan Kennedy’s study using an episode of The Office to study viewing pattern of adults with autism.
- “The Science of Attraction,” a recent video in Inside IU Bloomington, features the work of Peter Todd on mate-choice decision-making and mate-choice copying.

LEARN MORE ABOUT HOW YOU CAN HELP SUPPORT PBS!

WE’D LOVE TO HEAR FROM YOU!

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO SUGGEST A STORY OR FEATURE FOR THIS NEWSLETTER, PLEASE LET US KNOW AT PBSCHAIR@INDIANA.EDU

psych.indiana.edu
connect with us:  

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