Members of the Section of Counselling Psychology are invited to attend this Annual General Meeting.

This meeting is the formal annual business meeting for the Section.

Discussion of Section Activities

This is the Annual Business meeting of the Clinical Section.
Welcome to the 70th Annual Convention of the Canadian Psychological Association! Our partners, l’Ordre des psychologues du Québec, will bring greetings as we open the convention with a session in which we honour the best of the discipline and the profession by bestowing the following awards on our friends and colleagues:

Bienvenue au 70e congrès annuel de la Société canadienne de psychologie! Nos partenaires, l’Ordre des psychologues du Québec, présenteront un mot de bienvenue à cette cérémonie où seront honorés les grands de la discipline et de la profession. Les prix suivants seront décernés :

► CPA Gold Medal Award for Distinguished Lifetime Contributions to Canadian Psychology /Prix de la médaille d’or pour contributions remarquables à la psychologie canadienne au cours de l’ensemble de la carrière : Robert O Pihl

► CPA Award for Distinguished Contributions to Education and Training in Psychology in Canada/ Prix de l’éducation et de la formation pour contributions remarquables à l’éducation et la formation de la psychologie au Canada : Meredith M. Kimball

► CPA Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology as a Profession/ Prix professionnel pour contributions remarquables à la psychologie en tant que profession : Ian G. Manion

► CPA Donald O. Hebb Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology as a Science/ Prix Donald O. Hebb pour contributions remarquables à la psychologie en tant que science : Charles Morin

► CPA Distinguished Practitioner Award/Prix pour contributions remarquables à la pratique de la psychologie : Terry D. Pez-zot-Pearce

► CPA Award for Distinguished Contributions to Public or Community Service/ Prix pour contributions remarquables au service public ou communautaire : Adam S. Radomsky

► CPA Award for Distinguished Contributions to the International Advancement of Psychology/Prix pour contributions remarquables à l’avancement international de la psychologie : Robert Hare

► CPA Humanitarian Award/Prix pour réalisations humanitaires : André Picard, Reporter for the Globe and Mail

► New CPA Fellows and President’s New Researchers Awards : Simon Grondin, Laurence R. Harris, Wendy L. Josephson, Joel Katz, Thomas Teo.

► President’s New Researcher Awards/Prix du nouveau chercheur décerné par le président : Andrew G. Ryder, Simon B. Sherry, Brett D. Thomsbs.

Psychology of the family is at the interface of basic and applied science and lays a solid foundation for family-based interventions. Families are diverse and constantly changing. In the 2009 Presidential Address I will examine issues that are fundamental to an understanding of families including: balancing multiple roles, working together in caring for those who are vulnerable, understanding reciprocal relationships, dealing with diversity and differences, adapting in response to developmental transitions as well as external stressors, and the importance of warmth, cohesion and effective communication. These concepts apply equally to the family of psychology, the vast science and practice that span the spectrum of approaches to understanding and changing human behaviour. I will conclude by exploring ways that these concepts, when applied to organized psychology, can help the family of psychology grow and develop.
Culture plays a critical role in shaping psychopathology and mental health, in domains ranging from beliefs about normal and abnormal behaviour, to the presentation of specific symptoms, to the effectiveness of mental health interventions. The following four papers present empirical studies of cultural influences relevant to clinical psychologists. Ban and colleagues propose that culturally-specific patterns of cognition help to explain cultural variation in beliefs about what constitutes psychopathology, and explore this issue in Euro- and Asian-Australian samples. Dere and colleagues argue that beliefs can impact on symptom presentation, presenting data on a new instrument designed to assess beliefs about depression in China and Canada. Persson and colleagues demonstrate that culture shapes the presentation of specific psychological symptoms in Chinese and Canadian depressed samples. Finally, Joseph and colleagues present data from an ongoing study of mental health promotion efforts designed in a culturally-sensitive way to specifically address the needs of Black Canadians. All four studies illustrate the need to integrate cultural psychology perspectives into mainstream clinical psychology.

A

DOES UNDERSTANDING BEHAVIOR MAKE IT SEEM NORMAL?
A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY
Lauren Ban, McGill University; Yoshi Kashima, University of Melbourne; Nick Haslam, University of Melbourne

Does understanding behavior make it seem normal? According to recent research, abnormal behaviour appears common (Ahn, Novick & Kim, 2003) and morally acceptable (Meehl, 1973) to the extent it is understood. Cultural differences in cognitive style suggest there may be variations in this “reasoning fallacy”. If East Asians think holistically and Western Europeans think analytically (Nisbett, 2005) the effect of understanding on perceptions of abnormality may differ according to culture. Moreover, Haslam’s (2005) theory of ‘folk psychiatry’ suggests there may be multiple criteria by which people judge abnormality (or pathologize) the importance of which might also differ across cultures. The current study examined the differential bases for pathologization of behaviour in East Asian (N = 49) and Euro-Australian (N = 51) students. Results indicate that for Westerners, understanding does make behaviour seem common and morally acceptable, consistent with the reasoning fallacy. For East Asians, however, understanding did not influence the extent to which behaviour was normalized. In somewhat of a reversal of the reasoning fallacy, understanding, in this context, made abnormal behaviour seem more worthy of stigma. Attributions of moral responsibility were partially explainable through cultural differences in traditional social values.

B

A CROSS-CULTURAL EXAMINATION OF BELIEFS ABOUT DEPRESSION AMONG STUDENTS OF CHINESE AND EURO-CANADIAN/AMERICAN HERITAGE
Jessica Dere, Concordia University; Tonje J Persson, Concordia University; Andrew G Ryder, Concordia University

Recent studies suggest important cultural variations in the experience and understanding of depression among individuals of Chinese heritage compared with the dominant ‘Western’ psychiatric model (Lee et al., 2007; Yeung et al., 2004). We developed a questionnaire on beliefs about the causes and consequences of depression, for use among these groups. A pilot version of the questionnaire was completed by a diverse sample of undergraduate students. Six causal beliefs subscales and three consequences subscales were created based on theoretical expectations and exploratory factor analysis among 196 students. Cultural differences in beliefs were examined in a sub-sample of these students – 40 students of Chinese heritage born outside Canada and 143 students born in North America of European heritage. All subscales showed adequate to good reliability in both samples. Euro-Canadian/American students showed greater endorsement of two causal beliefs subscales – life stressors and psychiatric causes – than Chinese students (ps <.05). A trend was found for the Chinese group to score higher on a traditional/spiritual causal beliefs subscale (p = .07). The Euro-Canadian/American group showed higher scores on a personal consequences subscale than the Chinese group (p <.05). A follow-up study, in progress, seeks to replicate and extend these findings among Euro- and Chinese-Canadian students.

C

PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION IN CHINESE AND EURO-CANADIAN CLINICAL OUTPATIENTS
Tonje J Persson, Concordia University; Jessica Dere, Concordia University; Andrew G Ryder, Concordia University

A long-held belief in cultural psychiatry is the idea that Chinese individuals tend to emphasize somatic symptoms of depression to the relative exclusion of psychological symptoms. This Chinese “somatization” has been implicitly contrasted with a Western norm of “psychologization.” The current study compared individual psychological depression symptoms in comparable samples of Chinese (n = 175) and Euro-Canadian (n = 107) psychiatric outpatients. Data consisted of responses to a structured clinical interview, which combined items from the ICD-10 and the Chinese Classification of Mental Disorders (CCMD-2-R) with the depression module of the Structured Clinical Interview (SCI) for DSM–IV. No cross-cultural difference was found in the endorsement of depressed mood, suggesting that Chinese individuals are not reluctant to report this core affective symptom of depression. The Euro-Canadians reported more cognitive and ruminative symptoms than the Chinese (p<.001), implying that non-affective symptoms of depression, such as feelings of guilt, may be specific to Western culture. These results question a simple somatization versus psychologization dichotomy, and suggest that symptoms associated with the cognitive elaboration of emotional distress may drive the greater level of reported overall psychological symptoms in Euro-Canadian as compared to Chinese outpatients.
Canadian Psychology, 50:2a, 2009

D

ACHIEVING CULTURAL APPROPRIATENESS IN MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY: TEST OF AN AFRICENTRIC PARADIGM IN A BLACK CANADIAN CONTEXT
Justine Joseph, University of Windsor; Michael Bagby, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; Ben C Kuo, University of Windsor

Mental health promotion programs guided by the principles of Africentricity have become an increasingly popular forum to bridge the gap between primary prevention and service utilization in Black Canadian communities. However, Africentric models of mental health, originally developed for and applied to African American populations, have undergone limited empirical testing in Black Canadian populations. This study evaluates an Africentric model of mental health in a sample of Black Canadians experiencing race-related stress, an identified precursor for mental illness within communities of African descent. The validity of the Africentrism construct among Black Canadians is assessed by conducting exploratory factor analysis to test the structural integrity of an Africentric measure of racial identity. Using structural equation modeling, the study further examines robust dimensions of racial identity for their role in moderating the relationship between race-related stress and psychological distress. Findings from this study promise to improve understanding of how racial identity influences mental health outcomes associated with race-related stress and inform best practices in extending Africentric paradigms of mental health to service delivery, promotion, and prevention outreach to Canadian communities of African descent.

2009-06-11 – 11:00 AM to 12:25 PM – 11 h 00 à 12 h 25 – CHAUDIÈRE

Symposium
Psychoanalytic and Psychodynamic Psychology/Psychologie psychoanalytique et psychodynamique

PSYCHODYNAMIC PSYCHOTHERAPY: A THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL EXAMINATION OF PROCESS AND OUTCOME
Trevor R Olson, Jewish General Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University

This panel will discuss multiple aspects of psychodynamic psychotherapy. We will begin with a discussion of a general theoretical model of psychodynamic therapy, highlighting specific treatment principles, process variables, and indicators of change. The second and third presentations will focus on pilot data from psychotherapy process research. In the second presentation, we will discuss research investigating two components of the therapeutic relationship: the alliance and the transference configuration. Specifically, this presentation will address convergence of patient and therapist reports of the transference relationship as well as the extent to which transference and alliance relate to symptom reduction. In the third presentation, we examine defense interpretation in psychodynamic therapy and the effect that it has on patient outcomes. In the final presentation we will address outcome research in an 18 month pilot study of psychotherapy for recurrent depression. Specifically, we will examine the extent to which final outcome scores can be predicted based on data obtained from various measures at the 12 month mark of psychotherapy. Together, the panel will provide an overview of a theoretical model of psychodynamic psychotherapy, along with empirical results from pilot studies examining process variables and outcome in psychodynamic psychotherapy.

A

A DISCUSSION OF THERAPEUTIC PRINCIPLES, THERAPY PROCESS AND OUTCOME IN PSYCHODYNAMIC PSYCHOTHERAPY
Michelle D Presniak, University of Saskatchewan; Trevor R Olson, Jewish General Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University

Studies of psychotherapy have predominately focused on assessing treatment change (i.e., outcome). Many factors contribute to change in psychotherapy, and in psychodynamic psychotherapy specifically, these include such variables as alliance, transference, therapist interpretations, etc. By assessing these process variables, we can clarify and explain the factors within psychotherapy which contribute to good therapy outcomes. The current presentation will discuss a model of psychodynamic psychotherapy and the associated therapeutic principles and treatment components. In addition, the role of assessing process as well as the types of process variables that can be assessed will be explored. Finally, the relation between therapy process and outcome will be discussed.

B

DO YOU SEE WHAT I SEE? THE CONTRIBUTION OF TWO COMPONENTS OF THE THERAPEUTIC RELATIONSHIP FROM MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES AND CONTRIBUTION TO OUTCOME
Jennifer I Janzen, Jewish General Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University; J. Christopher Perry, Jewish General Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University

Research shows that therapeutic alliance contributes to outcome. However, other aspects of the therapeutic relationship may contribute as well. In this study, two components of the therapeutic relationship were examined: the alliance and the transference configuration. The first goal of the study was to examine the convergence of therapist and patient perspectives of the transference relationship. The second goal was to examine the extent to which transference and alliance relate to symptom reduction. This study examined 30 patients being treated for Recurrent Major Depressive Disorder with either CBT, dynamic, or supportive psychotherapy. Transference was assessed with two observer measures: CCRT of patient reports of the transference, and the therapist (PRQ) report of aspects of the transference. Alliance was measured by the CALPAS-P from five early sessions. Outcome was assessed by calculating changes on monthly administration of the HRSD-17. Results suggest that therapist perception of patient transference related to client wishes for distance or closeness. A combination of high alliance and high Hostile-Distant transference related to better outcomes, while high Anxious-Preoccupied transference and a low alliance related to poorer outcomes. Discussion of the results will focus on the interpersonal factors operating during the therapeutic process that may impact therapy outcome.
C

ADJUSTING THERAPIST INTERPRETATIONS TO PATIENT DEFENSIVE FUNCTIONING IN OPEN-ENDED PSYCHODYNAMIC PSYCHOTHERAPY: A PILOT STUDY

Jonathan Petraglia, McGill University; Martin Drapeau, McGill University; Jennifer I Janzen, Jewish General Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University; J. Christopher Perry, Jewish General Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University

While outcome and treatment modality (e.g., CBT, Psychodynamic) have traditionally been given a great deal of attention in psychotherapy, much less effort has gone into studying technique in psychodynamic psychotherapy. This is surprising given that most training programs invest a great deal more effort into teaching technique in graduate school and residency programs than any other activity. The present study aims to address this gap by examining a fundamental aspect of psychodynamic practice: defense interpretations. The Psychodynamic Interventions Rating Scale (PIRS: Cooper & Bond, 1992) and Defense Mechanisms Rating Scales (DMRS: Perry, 1990) were used to rate therapist interventions and patient defensive functioning respectively. A subsample of eleven psychotherapy sessions (n = 11) were chosen from a long-term naturalistic study of patients seen in open-ended psychodynamic psychotherapy. The therapist’s ability to adjust their interpretations with respect to patient defenses was examined in order to determine whether variables that assess timing and effectiveness of therapist interventions influence the moment-to-moment expression of defenses in psychotherapy sessions. The results will be discussed in terms of the relation between effective psychodynamic technique and positive change in defensive functioning.

D

PREDICTING OUTCOME IN A PILOT STUDY OF PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR RECURRENT MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

Trevor R Olson, Jewish General Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University; J. Christopher Perry, Jewish General Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University; Jennifer I Janzen, Jewish General Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University; Elisabeth Banon, Jewish General Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University

Studies of Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) indicate that partial remission and recurrence are common outcomes for patients. Psychotherapy is intended to minimize these outcomes and improve psychological functioning. This study examined whether final outcome symptomatology could be predicted using scores from various depression-related measures obtained during the treatment. 30 adults with acute, moderate to severe recurrent MDD participated. All patients had a Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression-17 (HRSD-17) score > 17 at admission. Each patient received antidepressive medication according to a protocol and was randomized to up to 18 months of either CBT, psychodynamic, or supportive psychotherapy. Outcome was assessed, blind to treatment assignment, using the HRSD-17, which was administered monthly during treatment and bimonthly over a 3-year follow-up. A structured interview was administered every 6 months to delineate episode characteristics and social role functioning. Using a partial meditational analysis, we examined the degree to which change on these measures in the first year of treatment predicts final change in depressive symptomatology at 18 months after controlling for change in depression at 1 year. By comparing across measures, we can elucidate the significance of change on each measure and offer support for corresponding theoretical models.

Invited Speaker (CPA)/Conférencière invitée (SCP)

Lisa A Serbin, Concordia University

DE LA SECTION

Psychologie canadienne, 50:2a, 2009

DE LA SECTION

Psychologie canadienne, 50:2a, 2009

DE LA SECTION
Female offenders are no longer theoretical or correctional afterthoughts. Scholarly and practical interest in female offenders has increased exponentially during the last decade. Nonetheless, the female offender knowledge base remains small relative to male offenders. Consequently, this symposium explores risk/need assessment issues germane to both youthful and adult women offenders. First, Andrews presents meta-analytic evidence indicating that while gender-informed indicators (e.g., poverty, abuse history) do predict reoffending among females they provide no incremental predictive validity above and beyond traditional gender neutral risk/need factors. Second, Gorbeil and Blanchette discuss the development and preliminary validation of a gender-informed dynamic risk assessment tool developed specifically for use with federally sentenced women offenders. Third, Callaghan, Rowe and Brown explore the predictive dynamic re-assessment validity of the YLSI/CMI in a mixed gender sample of 100 young offenders. Lastly, Rowe examines the re-assessment predictive validity of a gender-informed proximal dynamic risk assessment tool in a sample of 120 youth. Implications for the future of gender-informed risk assessment are discussed.

A THE RELATIVE AND INCREMENTAL VALIDITY OF GENDER-NEUTRAL AND GENDER-INFORMED RISK/NEED IN THE PREDICTION OF CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM
Donald A Andrews, Carleton University

Level of Service (LS) risk/need assessments focus on factors that are supportive of crime within a general personality and cognitive social learning perspectives on human behavior. Gender-informed (GI) explanations emphasize age, gender and ethnicity along with poverty, accommodation problems, victimization and emotional distress. All of the GI factors surveyed were at least mild predictors of reoffending with poverty and accommodation approaching the modest level. The mean validity of LS risk/need was gender-neutral and large (at .34). The only evidence of gender specificity was being younger with males and abuse history with females. The incremental predictive validity of all GI risk/need factors was non-significant with female offenders. The only non-LS factors with incremental validity were male-specific (being young and being white). At a minimum, the mild-to-moderate validity of GI risk/need factors has been demonstrated but their incremental validity is null-to-mild relative to gender-neutral LS risk/need.

B DEVELOPMENT OF A GENDER-INFORMED DYNAMIC SCALE TO PREDICT RISK OF RE-OFFENCE FOR WOMEN: PROGRESS TO-DATE
Renée Gorbeil, Correctional Service of Canada; Kelley D Blanchette, Correctional Service of Canada

Interest in gender-informed risk assessment has grown substantially in recent years. Research has demonstrated that women and men often have different pathways into and out of crime, and it has been recognized that assessment instruments developed and validated with men are therefore not necessarily appropriate for women offenders. This conclusion has been further reinforced by studies demonstrating that when traditional tools are applied to women, override rates can reach 70%. Studies have identified which traditional risk assessments are most appropriate for use with women offenders, but researchers have also begun to develop gender-informed risk assessment instruments specific to women. By including variables particularly pertinent to women, this approach holds the potential to increase predictive accuracy. It is with this rationale in mind that the Correctional Service of Canada undertook the development of a gender-informed dynamic tool to predict risk of re-offending in women. This presentation reviews the steps completed to date as part of this project, including an up-to-date evaluation of rates of recidivism among women offenders, the identification of a pool of more than 300 candidate static and dynamic predictor variables, examination of the bivariate relationships of the candidate predictors with re-offence, and development of a scale prototype.

C GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE RE-ASSESSMENT OF RISK AND NEEDS IN A YOUNG OFFENDER SAMPLE
Andrea Callaghan, Carleton University; Shelley L Brown, Carleton University; Rob C Rowe, St. Lawrence Youth Association

The predictive validity of the YLSI/CMI with young offender populations has been well established. However, there are few empirical validations of its functional validity. Even more scarce are studies involving gender comparisons of changes in YLS/CMI scores across time. The current paper examines the utility of changes in YLS/CMI risk scores to improve upon the prediction of criminal outcomes in a mixed gender sample of 100 young offenders. The research employed a multi-wave design. Each youth was assessed for risk with the YLS/CMI at intake and subsequently re-assessed six months later. Criminal outcomes were recorded for a six month period post reassessment. It was hypothesized that the reassessment of risk and needs would be incrementally predictive of negative outcomes and that changes in risk scores would be associated with the probability of future recidivism. Gender differences in risk and need score fluctuations were explored to determine whether gender is a moderating factor in the functional validity of the YLS/CMI. The findings have implications for the assessment of changes in risk across time for both male and female adolescent offenders.

D GENDER INFORMED PROXIMAL ANTECEDENTS TO CRIMINAL OFFENDING IN A YOUNG OFFENDER SAMPLE
Rob C Rowe, St. Lawrence Youth Association

Proximal antecedents to criminal offending are dynamic risk predictors that have the capacity to change from moment to moment due to changes in environment or circumstances. They are rarely utilized in risk assessment measures due to their volatility and the lack of research substantiating their validity. However, criminal justice decisions makers are consistently asked to re-evaluate risk in offender populations whenever circumstances change. The current paper examines the utility of assessing proximal antecedents in a community sample of 120 “high risk” adolescent offenders using a multi-wave design. Each client was assessed
using both gender neutral and gender informed proximal antecedents every month, for a minimum of six months. It was hypoth-
esized that gender informed proximal antecedents would contribute unique variance to the prediction of negative events even after risk/needs measures had been accounted for. The ability of proximal antecedents to be combined to improve the prediction of recidivism was also explored. The findings have direct implications for the assessment of male and female adolescent offenders as well as prevention and intervention practices.

**2009-06-11 – 11:00 AM to 12:55 PM – 11 h 00 à 12 h 55 – BERSIMIS**

**Workshop/Atelier**

**Community Psychology/ Psychologie communautaire**

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A POPULATION-WIDE MEDIA CAMPAIGN AS PART OF THE MANITOBA TRIPLE P - POSITIVE PARENTING PROGRAM: EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED**

Jo Ann Unger, University of Manitoba; Deb Campbell, Healthy Child Manitoba Office; Steven Feldgair, Healthy Child Manitoba Office/University of Manitoba

Triple P is a world-renowned, extensively researched parenting support program aimed at preventing behavioural and emotional problems in children. In order to tailor the program to parents’ differing needs, five levels of Triple P were developed. Level 1: Universal Triple P is designed to reach the general population through a media-based parent information campaign. The aims of this level of Triple P are to provide parents with basic parenting tips, normalize parenting issues, reduce the stigma of receiving parenting support, and provide information about Triple P. The use of the media allows parenting support programs to reach parents not currently receiving parenting services and is an efficient way to provide parent information to a wide range of families (Sanders & Prinz, 2008). This workshop will describe how the Healthy Child Manitoba Office implemented Universal Triple P as part of their population-level roll-out of all five Triple P levels. This implementation will be within the context of the research supportive of a media-based approach to parent education. Phase one of the media campaign included a press conference, print and radio advertisements, brochures, posters, a newsletter, and a website. Phase two of the media campaign continued to provide information about Triple P resources and also provided parenting tips for common parenting issues.

**2009-06-11 – 11:00 AM to 12:25 PM – 11 h 00 à 12 h 25 – GATINEAU**

**Symposium**

**Counselling Psychology/ Psychologie du counseling**

**THE CHALLENGES AND REWARDS OF LEARNING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION IN AN APPLIED COURSE**

Sharon Cairns, University of Calgary

Doctoral-level education in program development and evaluation is required by CPA accreditation standards for counselling and clinical psychologists (Canadian Psychological Association, 2002). While experiential learning opportunities enhance the meaningfulness and investment in such a course, a half course creates extremely tight timelines for students to cover adequate theoretical background, nurture relationships with community agencies, develop a meaningful evaluation plan, obtain ethical approval, and carry out the evaluation. Therefore we have experimented with offering this course as two quarter courses spanning an academic year. This symposium will focus on the projects and experiences of students participating in this course. The first paper will describe an in depth evaluation of a group treatment for depression that was achieving less than the desired results. The second paper will describe a process evaluation of a residential treatment program for children. The third paper will address obstacles that program evaluators may encounter and strategies to overcome these barriers. The fourth paper will discuss students’ experience of the course and how well course objectives were met.

**A**

**AN EVALUATION OF THE CHANGEWAYS CORE PROGRAM IN A COMMUNITY SETTING**

Carmen Thompson, University of Calgary; Nora MacQuarrie, University of Calgary; Lenka Zdrazilova, University of Calgary; Caroline Buzanko, University of Calgary; Aaron Smelski, Calgary Catholic Family Service; Jennifer Sawa, Calgary Catholic Family Service

Depression is the most common and disabling psychological disorder, affecting 121 million worldwide (World Health Organization, 2008). In Canada, annual prevalence of major depression is 4.8%, affecting approximately 1.6 million individuals yearly (Patten, 2008). Depression is increasingly treated in the community (Public Health Agency of Canada, 2002) resulting in a need for empirically based approaches to treatment therein. Literature supports both cognitive behavioural and group therapies as empirically sound approaches. The Changeways Core Program is a group therapy protocol for depression which uses adult education and cognitive behavioural therapy to instruct participants in a range of self-care skills. The program is offered at a Calgary based family services agency as a cost effective alternative to individual therapy. Recent assessments of the program have demonstrated high rates of attrition and a potential trend toward increased depressive symptoms after participation, pointing to the need for a comprehensive evaluation. Using a mixed methods approach, this research explored group process, participant, therapist, and environmental variables likely to be affecting participants’ experiences and outcomes, as assessed by scores on the Outcome Rating Scale (Miller & Duncan, 2004), and the Burns Depression and Anxiety Inventory. Implications of the findings are discussed.

**B**

**RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM STAFF: WHAT HELPS AND HINDERS THE PROVISION OF CLINICALLY APPROPRIATE SERVICES?**

Jennifer McCormick, University of Calgary; Melissa Gray, University of Calgary; Geri Shklanka, University of Calgary
Residential treatment programs are designed to provide a safe environment for children who are behaviourally or emotionally at-risk and who can not be treated in less intrusive settings. As residential treatment programs provide direct care to a number of children with varied areas of concern, it is crucial for staff to be able to apply the designated theoretical approach, as outlined in the program’s clinical model, to each child while being flexible enough to facilitate the meeting of personal goals for treatment consistency to occur. This presentation will discuss a process evaluation of a residential program serving male and female children (six to 11 years of age) with Children’s Services status who have behavioural, emotional, and family-related concerns as well as diverse medical and mental health needs. The evaluation focused on the frontline staff, their knowledge of the program’s clinical model, and how this knowledge was transferred into their everyday interactions with the children. Self-response questionnaires were created for the frontline staff to complete in order to explore the factors that facilitate and/or hinder the staff in providing service consistent with the clinical model. The results were analyzed using Grounded Theory technique. The presenters will discuss both the process and the results of this program evaluation.

C

OVERCOMING ROADBLOCKS TO PROGRAM EVALUATION
Caroline Buzanko, University of Calgary

Program evaluations provide important information to the organization, stakeholders, and clients about the quality and effectiveness of a specific program, while highlighting ways in which the program can further strive towards achieving its goals. Unfortunately, there are several roadblocks that can get in the way of carrying out effective evaluations. Therefore, it is important for program evaluators to be prepared and identify potential roadblocks early in the evaluation process. By anticipating potential barriers, evaluators will be better equipped in managing roadblocks and carrying out their proposed evaluation. The purpose of this presentation is to identify potential roadblocks evaluators may face when engaging in a program evaluation, in addition to strategies to overcome those roadblocks. Further resources will be provided to help individuals conduct comprehensive, invaluable program evaluations.

D

AN EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING COURSE IN PROGRAM EVALUATION: A DISCUSSION ON STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
Caroline Buzanko, University of Calgary; Melissa Gray, University of Calgary; Nora MacQuarrie, University of Calgary; Jennifer McCormick, University of Calgary; Geri Shklanka, University of Calgary; Carmen Thompson, University of Calgary; Lenka Zdrazilova, University of Calgary

Program evaluation is considered by some as one of the most valuable forms of research in human services due to the potential for empirical validation of the effectiveness of programs, deeper understanding of population needs, and knowledge of the mechanisms which result in effective programming. A course in program development and evaluation was offered as a part of the Applied Psychology graduate program at the University of Calgary. The learning objectives were: students will gain an understanding and appreciation of the main concepts, current approaches, and ethical concerns related to program planning, design, and evaluation; students will develop the knowledge and skills necessary to critically analyze counselling or psycho-educational program development; students will gain experience planning a real world program evaluation and will successfully complete an ethics review application; carry out the evaluation; and, students will consider and apply ethical standards in program development and evaluation. Students engaged in dialogue with community agencies, considered ethical and practical challenges as they arose, and made ongoing refinements to the evaluation plan. Presenters will discuss their experience of the class, with emphasis on: achieving course goals and objectives, strengths and challenges of this model of applied learning, and challenges encountered.

2009-06-11 – 11:00 AM to 12:25 PM – 11 h 00 à 12 h 25 – SAINT-LAURENT

Symposium
Psychologues en éducation
Psychologists in Education

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION: INTERVENTIONS FOR STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS
Donald H Saklofske, University of Calgary

In recent years, schools have become increasingly involved in the promotion of positive well-being in both students and school personnel, and therefore have the potential to play a critical role in the growth of this area. The development of personal qualities such as emotional intelligence (EI) and leadership has been shown to impact one’s self-efficacy and response to stress and to challenging situations, which in turn affect success in the social, emotional, academic, and vocational domains of life. As the current literature remains limited regarding the development of school staff and students’ EI, there is a need to clarify the current understanding of the methods critical to enhancing success of these initiatives in the schools. This symposium will focus on EI and its relationship to leadership, positive outcomes, and personal and professional success in students, teachers, and administrators. Evaluations of EI and leadership training programs for students, teachers, and educational administrators will be discussed. Additionally, the benefits and intervention implications of EI and leadership training programs will be examined.

A

PROMOTING EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN CANADIAN YOUTH: A PILOT STUDY
Keoma J Thorne, University of Calgary; Yvonne L Hindes, University of Calgary; Vicki L Schwean, University of Calgary

There is substantial evidence indicating that youth with positive intrapersonal qualities such as self-esteem, self-confidence, and emotional intelligence (EI) will experience more successful academic, social, and vocational outcomes. Leadership training programs are one way to promote the development and maintenance of these adaptive skills. The Teen Leadership Breakthrough (TLB) offered by Rapport Leadership International is a group youth leadership intervention that claims to create sustainable
changes in EI, self-esteem, self-awareness, and self-confidence, using hands-on processes, experiential activities, direct instruction, and feedback. The purpose of this pilot study was to conduct an evaluation of the TLB program to measure its efficacy in developing intrapersonal skills in 77 grade 10 and 11 students. Participants were randomly assigned to a control or treatment group. Assessment of emotional intelligence and self-concept occurred prior to the intervention, immediately after the intervention, six weeks following the intervention, and six months following the intervention. Results indicated that the TLB program created significant changes in intrapersonal, interpersonal, and adaptability EI, and competence and affective self-concept. The results of this pilot study have informed subsequent research.

B
PROMOTION OF LEADERSHIP SKILLS IN CANADIAN YOUTH: EVALUATION OF A TEEN LEADERSHIP PROGRAM
Yvonne L Hindes, University of Calgary; Vicki L Schwean, University of Calgary

Leadership programs can promote the development and maintenance of qualities that accrue positive outcomes in youth (Conner & Strobel, 2007). Several youth leadership and emotional intelligence (EI) programs exist, but most are not empirically validated (Allio, 2005). In a previous pilot study, participation in a leadership program was found to improve youth’s EI and self-concept (Hindes, Thorne, Schwean, & McKeough, in press). Given the negative influences on youth and the resultant potential for negative outcomes, it is important to support their positive development. In addition, empirically validated programs are scarce and therefore, their efficacy needs to be examined. As an expansion to the previous pilot study, a leadership measure will be administered to 1600 Calgary youth in grades 10, 11, and 12. Participants will be randomly assigned to either a treatment or control group. The treatment group will participate in a leadership training program thought to support social, emotional and personal development. Assessment of leadership qualities will occur prior to, immediately after, six weeks and six months following the program. Results will be discussed in terms of the effectiveness of the program in the short and long term, particularly in its ability to increase EI, as well possible intervention strategies.

C
INCREASING TEACHER EFFICACY AND COPING RESPONSES: AN EMOTIONALLY INTELLIGENT APPROACH
Jennifer M Poole, University of Calgary; Donald H Saklofske, University of Calgary

Teaching is a profession full of everyday challenges and stress. The problem of teacher burnout and attrition has been described in a number of studies. However, the way in which someone copes with stressful situations can determine how much stress they report feeling and the impact on their self-efficacy. The degree to which people feel they can affect change when faced with a difficult situation reflects their perception of self-efficacy. Emotional intelligence (EI) can also influence the way a stressful event makes us feel and how we will react to and manage the situation. People with higher self-efficacy and EI should therefore be better at coping with stressful situations. This research study investigated the effects of an EI program for teachers, focusing on assisting them to more effectively identify and manage their emotions and stress, and enhance their sense of self-efficacy. The Swinburne University “Managing Occupational Stress through the Development of Emotional Intelligence: Professional Development Program for Teachers” (Gardner, Stough, and Hansen, 2007) was used. Evaluations of program effectiveness were carried out at the start, end, and one month follow-up phases. Results of the study will be cast in a discussion of the relevance of EI in stress prevention programs for teachers.

D
ENHANCING THE EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS
Laura M Wood, Trent University; Howard Stone, Learning Ways, Inc; James D A Parker, Trent University

In a previous study (Parker, Stone, & Wood, 2005), emotional intelligence (EI) was shown to be an important predictor of the effective leadership abilities of a diverse sample of principals and vice-principals from across Ontario. Based on the results of this work, an EI training program was developed to assist principals and vice-principals in becoming more effective school leaders by targeting key emotional and social competencies. Principals and vice-principals from 4 school boards have participated in the training program. The participants completed a measure of EI prior to commencing the program and again following completion of the program. Results show that principals and vice principals who participated in the program had significantly higher levels of EI at the end of the program. The specific benefits of the program for enhancing emotional and social competencies will be discussed.
Although rape has no gender, clearly women and children are more vulnerable to sexual violence and this independently of counties or continents. In time of conflicts and in war zones those vulnerable ones are even more the target of abusers/rapists. This presentation wants to review the concept of rape, sexual abuse and exploitation in various societies with a special angle to rape in war zones. It wants also to analyse the impact of rape that goes far beyond the immediate effects of the physical attack with long-lasting consequences.

#2 A CANADIAN CBT ORGANIZATION: THE TIME IS NOW  
_Clinical Psychology_/
_Psychologie clinique_  
Michel J Dugas, Concordia University; Adam S Radomsky, Concordia University; David A Clark, University of New Brunswick; Keith S Dobson, University of Calgary

Cognitive-behaviour therapy (CBT) is widely recognized as an empirically supported treatment approach, and a large number of national organizations foster the promotion, training and/or credentialing of CBT. These exist in places known for their strengths in CBT, as well as places where the influence of the science and practice of CBT is emerging. There are 30 CBT organizations in Europe alone, as well as those based in Australia, Latin America, South Africa and Japan. Despite Canada’s impressive strengths in the science and practice of CBT, this country has no such organization. The panellists of this conversation session, all of whom have been recognized for national and international influence on the science and practice of CBT, will make the case for a Canadian CBT organization. Benefits of such an organization for students, practitioners and scientists will be discussed regarding the potential impact on credentialing, training, research and advocacy. Challenges that such an endeavour presents will be reviewed. It is hoped that the discussion will help to identify the potential prospects, opportunities and problems associated with the formation of a Canadian CBT organization.

#3 USING THE INTERNET TO DELIVER INTERVENTIONS: STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES  
_Clinical Psychology_/
_Psychologie clinique_  
Stephanie Leclair, University of Ottawa; Andrea M Byrne, University of Ottawa; Gary Goldfield, Children’s Hospital of Eastern Ontario

Given that 81% of Canadian families use the internet in the home (Statistics Canada, 2006), the internet may represent a viable and cost-effective means to deliver behavioural interventions to large segments of the population, especially where accessibility is an issue. However, internet-based interventions pose their own special challenges. This conversation session is designed to stimulate discussion regarding the strengths and challenges associated with internet-based behavioural interventions. Areas of interest will include (but will not be limited to) issues surrounding web design, recruitment, participant retention, outcome measures, knowledge transfer, and implications for future programs. We will present our own experiences with the development and implementation of an internet-based behavioural program for overweight/obese children and their families at the Children’s Hospital of Eastern Ontario (CHEO).

#4 PUBLISHING IN THE POPULAR PRESS: EXPERIENCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
_Clinical Psychology_/
_Psychologie clinique_  
Randy J Paterson, Changeways Clinic; Martin M Antony, Ryerson University; Peter J Bieling, St. Joseph’s Hospital

Books on psychological topics are among the best selling titles in the popular press, and writing for the general public embodies the idea of “giving psychology away” (or at least making it available for a very reasonable price). In this conversation session three psychologists who have published outside the traditional research press present their experiences and make recommendations for those wishing to enter this interesting and potentially rewarding area of practice. Presenters will discuss how and why they got involved in this type of work, how they integrate the demands of writing into a professional life, the marketing and financial side of publishing, the complications and opportunities involved in becoming your own publisher, and recommendations for those wishing to pursue this type of work. In addition, the Chair of the CPA Publications Committee will discuss the role of the new Canadian Psychological Association Press and the types of titles they will be publishing.

#5 THE CANADIAN EARLY INTERVENTION RESEARCH TEAM: A NATIONAL LOOK AT POLICY AND PRACTICE  
_Developmental Psychology_/
_Psychologie du développement_  
Jennifer Saracino, McGill University; Ingrid E Sladeczek, McGill University; Kelly Walsh, McGill University; Anne Ritzema, McGill University

As the federal government does not mandate Early Intervention (EI), decisions are left to provincial jurisdiction, resulting in discrepancies across Canada. The Canadian Early Intervention Team is working to develop a national blueprint for effective EI services. The progress of the team’s ongoing projects will be discussed. First, a compilation of assessment tools agreed upon as best practice through expert teleconferences will be presented. The assessment protocol includes tools to assess social, cognitive, neuropsychological, motor, language, and adaptive functioning. Secondly, interim findings of a longitudinal study comparing children at research sites in Ontario, Quebec, and Alberta will be presented. To date, differences in parent stress, family coping, externalizing behaviours, and social competence have been analyzed. Thirdly, a national inventory, comparing EI services and parent experiences across Canada, will be presented. Preliminary findings from the inventory show that program comprehensiveness varies as a function of province or territory and that service providers receiving private funding are more satisfied with child outcomes than those in public programs. Finally, the goals and progress of the Policy Action Group, a committee of political advocates and ministerial representatives from across Canada, will be explored.
#6  
**Environmental Psychology**/  
**Psychologie de l'environnement**  
**THINKING GREEN: HOW CAN PSYCHOLOGISTS FROM ALL AREAS COLLABORATE TO IMPROVE HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH?**  
Elizabeth K Nisbet, Carleton University; Mary L Gick, Carleton University

Environmental problems influence human physical and psychological health, but potential solutions are not limited to environmental psychologists. Helping people adapt to changing environmental conditions and motivating sustainable behaviour are challenges all psychologists can address. This session is an opportunity for researchers and practitioners from all areas of psychology to discuss potential theory, research, and practice related to environmental issues.

#7  
**History and Philosophy of Psychology/Histoire et philosophie de la psychologie**  
**A CONVERSATION ON LIBERATORY, ANTI-OPPRESSIVE PSYCHOLOGY**  
Lianne Fisher, Brock University; Dawn Shickluna, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto

Modernist notions of universal knowledge and truth and of generalized human experiences continue to underlie much contemporary research and practice of psychology. Drawing on the work of theorists such as Chandra Talpade Mohanty, bell hooks and Michel Foucault, we are interested in examining the potential impact of feminist poststructural and postcolonial theory on such academic and practical pursuits. Our questions for consideration include: How does our institution of a discipline reproduce and maintain modernist practises? Why do anti-oppressive therapeutic principles continue to be marginalized in this discipline? Which theories and knowledges are being privileged and what effect does this have on both privileged and marginalized subjects and clients? How would a liberatory, anti-oppressive, psychology look and what are the barriers to its achievement?

#8  
**Psychologists in Education**/  
**Psychologues en éducation**  
**THE PHILOSOPHICAL BASIS FOR APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY IN THE SCHOOLS: THE EXAMPLE OF EXISTENTIAL GROUP COUNSELLING FOR CHILDREN WITH HIGH ANXIETY**  
Laurie Petch, University of Sheffield, U.K.; Paul Naylor, University of Sheffield, U.K.

Anxiety is the most common form of internalizing psychological distress in children. Yet, applied psychologists in schools receive few referrals for such students. At the same time, studies have suggested that school-based prevention and intervention for anxiety in children are empirically well-founded. Empirically-supported school-based approaches to anxiety, such as the World Health Organization-recommended FRIENDS for Life, have typically elided neurotic or pathological anxiety and existential anxiety. These cognitive-behavioural interventions have also tended to take a reduction in anxious symptoms as sufficient warranty of efficacy, with few studies employing an instrument to assess positive psychological well-being. This session will introduce a school-based approach to group counselling for anxious children based on existential psychotherapy. Preliminary qualitative and quantitative results from a controlled pilot study to evaluate such an approach in comparison with FRIENDS will be shared. This study included a measure to assess the impact of both FRIENDS and existential group counselling on participants’ Life Satisfaction. In presenting these results, the hope is to open a space to discuss the theoretical basis for practice in the schools, an issue that can often be lost in the movement towards empirically-supported intervention-based approaches.

#9  
**Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Issues**/  
**Orientation sexuelle et identité sexuelle**  
**HIV/AIDS ENVY?: PROSTATE CANCER AND GAY MEN**  
Linette Lawlor-Savage, University of Calgary; Robert Roughley, University of Calgary

Prostate cancer (PC) is diagnosed in one in seven Canadian men (CCS, 2008). Physiological and psychological changes occur due to treatment and may include loss of sexual functioning and desire, and a compromised sexual identity. Most research is conducted on heterosexual male populations. The few studies that exist in gay male populations are limited to small samples even though PC profoundly impacts patients and their intimate partners of all sexual orientations. Lack of research on the specialized concerns of gay men diagnosed with PC serves to promote heterosexual privilege and may limit multiculturally sensitive interventions for gay male patients. However, researchers interested in studying the psychosocial impact of PC in gay men are unable to recruit participants. One suggested explanation is that gay men may be reluctant to admit that they have PC. The term HIV/AIDS envy is used to describe the phenomenon of gay men who would rather have HIV/AIDS than PC (Mitteldorf, 2005). In a discussion format, participants will explore how HIV/AIDS envy or other such roadblocks to research participation can be diffused in gay PC patients. Ultimately, participants will brainstorm ideas about how researchers can engage gay men and their partners to share their experiences and contribute to research intended to ease the psychosocial distress experienced by this population.

#10  
**Teaching of Psychology**/  
**Enseignement de la psychologie**  
**A DISCUSSION ON THE ROLE OF DISTRIBUTED LEARNING IN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PSYCHOLOGY**  
Michelle Drefs, University of Calgary; Vivian LaLande, University of Calgary

Distributed learning (DL), in which students complete academic courses and programs fully or partially online, has become widely practiced in Canadian and American universities (Garrison & Vaughan, 2008). Despite the abundance of such programs within the fields of education and business, there is a paucity of graduate programs in psychology currently offered within the online en-
environment. The American Psychological Association’s Task Force on Distance Education and Training in Professional Psychology (APA, 2002) has identified the increased use of technology in both psychological service and training as inevitable. A key point made by the APA Taskforce (2002) is that all training programs, regardless of their mode of delivery, must be subject to standards that are linked to generally recognized outcomes in terms of professional preparation. The purpose of this conversation session is to: (1) provide attendees with a brief description of some of the ways new communication technologies are being used to deliver high quality interactive professional training in both counselling and school psychology and (2) dialogue regarding the feasibility and validity of such approaches to meet professional preparation standards. It is expected that the discussion will focus on a number of areas of concern with DL education identified by both professionals and professional bodies.

**#12**
**A DISCURSIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF ‘ABUSE’ AMBIGUITY AMONG VICTIMIZED MEN**

Michaela Zverina, University of Calgary; Henderikus Stam, University of Calgary; Robbie Babins-Wagner, Calgary Counselling Centre

The premise that men can be victims of abuse in intimate relationships has created heated debates in the family violence literature. The notion of “abuse” provides a practical problem in therapy as both the male victim and the therapist must come to a consensual understanding of what abuse is and how it applies to men in order to make therapeutic progress. A discursive theoretical framework provides an opportunity to explore the conceptualizations of “abuse” among male victims themselves within natural conversational contexts. Thus, this paper will report on an investigation of male victims of intimate partner abuse and their management of the ambiguity of abuse in a group psychotherapy context. This includes whether or not they were truly abused and their status as possible perpetrators. Men’s constructions and renegotiations of the abuse category in service of various rhetorical purposes will be discussed. The men in this study were videotaped as part of their participation in the Calgary Counselling Centre 14-week group program for male victims of violence in an intimate, heterosexual relationship (titled “A turn for the Better”). Their sessions were recorded and transcriptions were analyzed using discourse analysis. The results of this analysis will inform a discussion of the conceptualization of abuse, and the nature of intimate partner abuse, and counselling men.

**#13**
**STUDENT ISSUES IN PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY TRAINING: POSITIVE EVOLUTION THROUGH DIALOGUE**

Please note that the full abstract is described on page 58 as Conversation Session B #10 but has rescheduled as Conversation Session A #13.

**#11**
**INFUSING THE HISTORY OF WOMEN IN PSYCHOLOGY: ADVENTURES IN COURSE CREATION**

Kelli Vaughn-Blount, York University; Laura Ball, York University; Alexandra Rutherford, York University

“Missing: The History of Women in Psychology!” That was the header of a petition that began circulating in the fall of 2004 at a small Midwestern American university. It seemed only appropriate to develop the petition in the form of a wanted poster since after searching several textbooks and many course syllabi, the histories of women in the field could not be found. The petition proposed the creation of an undergraduate course on the history of women in the discipline. The creation of the course became a learning experience for the creator and instructor as much as for the students who would attend it. The goals of this session are (1) to discuss the trials, tribulations, and triumphs of creating a course on the history of women in psychology; (2) to encourage discussion/planning for creating similar courses in Canadian universities, including the development of Canadian resources; and (3) to explore how to infuse women/feminist approaches throughout the psychology curriculum.

Aboriginal Psychology/ Psychologie autochtone; Environmental Psychology/ Psychologie de l’environnement; Family Psychology/ Psychologie de la famille; Industrial/Organizational Psychology/ Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle; International and Cross Cultural Psychology/ Psychologie internationale et interculturelle; Psychology and Religion/Psychologie et religion; Sexual Orientation Psychology/ Orientation sexuelle et identité sexuelle; Women and Psychology/ Femmes et psychologie; Students in Psychology/ Étudiants en psychologie

From the 1800s until 1996, Aboriginal children in Canada were forced to attend Indian Residential Schools, where many suffered abuse, neglect, and were taught to be ashamed of their families and culture. In 2008, the Prime Minister apologized for the Residential School system, asked for forgiveness, and spoke of forging a new relationship between Canada and Aboriginal peoples. However, due to on-going disputes over Aboriginal rights, it is unclear whether Aboriginal peoples deemed this apology to be meaningful. Based on responses collected in the month following the apology, Aboriginal peoples from across Canada (N = 164) generally felt that the apology would result in negligible changes in their lives. Those who had a loved one attend Residential School, and who perceived high levels of discrimination, were less optimistic about the potential impacts of the apology. The lower expectations among these individuals were mediated by decreased levels of trust towards the government and non-Aboriginal Canadians. Furthermore, expectations regarding the impact of the apology mediated the relation between trust and forgiveness. These findings suggest that although an apology was necessary, it ought to be followed by concrete actions by the government, and reduced discrimination is needed in order for trust to be regained and for forgiveness, healing, and reconciliation to occur.
CANCER IN AN ABORIGINAL POPULATION: WHAT DO WE KNOW?

Aboriginal Psychology/
Psychologie autochtone

Liane S Kandler, Lakehead University; Scott M Sellick, Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre

There has been little examination of the unmet needs and concerns of Aboriginal People living with cancer. Research has been sparse due to factors including language, distance, government policy, and difficulties inherent in researching small populations. However, understanding the challenges faced by Aboriginal People is necessary to improve medical, psychosocial, and spiritual services. At the Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre, all new patients referred to Cancer Care are asked to complete a “Consent of Release of Information Form”, that data will be gathered from patients and patient records, and asked to complete a Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (Zigmond & Snaith, 1983). The goal is to examine health variables (type of cancer, stage of disease, co-morbid conditions), demographic variables (age, distance to travel, language, gender), and a distress measure, to determine similarities and differences as compared to other patients of the Cancer Center. Similarities between aboriginal patients and the larger sample include number of appointments with supportive care and gender, among others. Aboriginal patients differ in a number of ways including their distance from the Centre, smoking status, and age at time of death. Results will be discussed for policy building and program perspectives for supportive care, and future directions for research.
Aboriginal peoples in Canada currently struggle with a unique set of social and environmental challenges that threaten health, well-being, and cultural tradition. Among the most concerning of issues are high rates of poverty, suicide, substance abuse, and violence. In order for research among these populations to be useful, these complexities must be understood and considered by researchers. In addition, publication of such research must convey enough information about the population to allow readers to interpret its meaning and generalizability. It has been suggested that combining both qualitative and quantitative methods in community research can provide a more holistic and adaptable approach, that addresses some of the complexities involved in this type of study. However, it has not been discussed whether this approach would work within the unique circumstances posed by research involving First Nations communities. Advantages and disadvantages to mixed methods approaches in First Nations community research are discussed, using a recent multidisciplinary project as a case example.

**#7**

**EARLY ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES ON TRENDS IN SCHOOL READINESS**

Lyon Babchishin, University of Ottawa; Elisa Romano, University of Ottawa; Dafna Kohen, Statistics Canada

School readiness is comprised of a variety of different skill sets and is heavily influenced by contextual factors, such as early environment. Although school readiness is often assessed upon school entry, early detection of children exhibiting difficulties in this area may allow for preventative interventions. The purpose of this study is to identify factors found in children’s (ages 2-3 1/2) early environment that are associated with different trends in school readiness. The Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development III was administered to assess several domains of development, such as language and cognition. To assess factors related to children’s early environment (e.g., socio-demographic variables, home environment factors, child care factors) as well as children’s and parents’ behaviours, mothers completed a number of questionnaires (e.g., Parental Stress Index, ASEBA Adult-Self Report and Child Behavior Checklist, McMaster Family Assessment Device). Finally, observational data were collected to assess mothers’ parenting behaviours. Data collection is still in progress and it is estimated that the participant pool will include 100 families by winter 2009. Presently, data have been collected from 62 families. Multiple regression analyses will be conducted to identify factors in the early environment that are associated with different trends in school readiness.

**#8**

**OUT OF LINE: A SURVEY, SCENARIO, AND FIELD EXPERIMENT ON WAITING LINE INTRUSIONS**

Fabio Iglesias, University of Victoria; Hartmut Gunther, University of Brasilia, Brazil; Lude Marieta Neves, University of Brasilia, Brazil

With the ever increasing concentration of people in urban environments, the dispute for resources, such as space, time, services or products becomes a problem when demand exceeds supply. Waiting lines (queues) assume various functions in the allocation of resources, allowing fair access on a first-come first-served basis. Intrusions (queue jumping) can be seen not just as a cost/benefit problem, but also as a moral outrage that breaks norms, values, and roles shared by most users. Examining queues as social systems, three empirical studies were undertaken, each using a different research strategy to investigate intrusions in real or simulated situations: (1) Interviews with 301 users, indicated misperceptions of social norms about how to react to intruders; (2) Evaluations by 218 respondents of scenarios indicated strong reactions toward intruders; (3) In a field experiment, 206 intrusions provoked low levels of user reactions at an urban bus station. A comparison of results of the three studies indicated stronger reported reaction in hypothetical situations than observed behaviour, while overall, a high degree of pluralistic ignorance was identified. We conclude by indicating how queues may serve both as a topic of research, as well as an environmental scenario for research in urban psychology.

**#9**

**RELIGIOSITY AND ANTHROPOCENTRISM: MODERATORS AND MEDIATORS**

Lynne Jackson, University of Western Ontario; Juli McGrenere, University of Western Ontario

The present research tests the relations between three distinct measures of religious orientation – religious orthodoxy, fundamentalism, and quest – and anthropocentrism, an ideology that elevates humans above other animals and nature and predicts a willingness to exploit non-human animals and nature for human gain. Further, both cognitive and affective mediators of these relations are tested (zero-sum beliefs about the relation between humans, non-human animals, and the environment, beliefs about the justifiability of humans’ use of animals and natural resources, and empathy for non-human animals). A religiously diverse group of male and female undergraduate university students enrolled in introduction to psychology are presently being surveyed with questionnaire measures of these constructs, which are presented in counterbalanced order. Validated scales of anthropocentrism, religious orientation, and justifiability of humans’ use of animals and natural resources are used. Measures of zero-sum beliefs and empathy for non-human animals were created by the researchers. At present 60 cases have been collected; this sample will be increased to approximately 100. Mediation analyses using multiple regression following the procedures described by Baron and Kenny (1986) along with Sobel tests for significance of mediators will be presented.

**#10**

**ENVIRONMENTAL MESSAGES IN WOMEN’S MAGAZINES: COMMUNICATING THE NEED FOR BEHAVIORAL CHANGE**

Marnie Rogers, University of Saskatchewan; Linda M McMullen, University of Saskatchewan
Human behavior has been implicated as the cause of significant environmental damage, and the need for behavioral change has been recognized if further damage is to be avoided. Past research has examined the determinants of environmental behavior, as well as the ways in which positive behavioral change can be encouraged. A key aspect of promoting behavioral change involves the effective communication of environmental issues to the public. As many North Americans are exposed to numerous popular media on a daily basis, media play an important role in this communication. We examined how three popular magazines with high female readership, “People,” “Glamour,” and “Good Housekeeping,” communicated environmental issues and discussed behaviors with both positive and negative environmental impacts. Magazines read primarily by women were the focus of this study, as past research has indicated that women tend to be more environmentally concerned than men. We conducted a discursive analysis of four recently published issues of each magazine, and focused on the rhetorical strategies that were used to persuade readers to live a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle. These strategies included emphasizing the role of the individual in protecting the environment and suggesting that people who are environmentally-friendly will be viewed more positively by others.

#11 THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN FAMILIES OF CHILDREN WITH PHELAN MCDERMID SYNDROME: A RARE GENETIC DISORDER
Jennifer E Bruce, McGill University; Steven Shaw, McGill University; Elizabeth Eaton, McGill University; Simone Lindenbaum-Grosbard, McGill University

Phelan McDermid Syndrome (PMS) only has 400 known cases worldwide (Shaw et al., 2007). Characteristics of this genetic disorder include a lack of speech, moderate to severe intellectual disabilities and characteristics of autism (Phelan et al., 2001). Families of children with rare disorders may require different levels of support systems and resources relevant to their needs. Previous studies have indicated that disruptive behaviours between families of children tend to predict a lower quality of life. However, these studies have not investigated rare disorders, nor have they considered positive or resilience factors. This study assessed factors contributing to the quality of life in families of children with PMS using a multi-method approach. Data was collected from a sample of 28 families. An adaptive behaviour assessment, a quality of life assessment and a semi-structured interview was conducted. The interviews were coded for themes present within each narrative and a hierarchical multiple regression was used to determine the variables that best predict quality of life. From these results a model describing protective factors in families of children with PMS will be discussed. This research provides the basis of a program that can be developed to improve the quality of life for parents and siblings of children affected by PMS.

#12 THE ADULT SIBLING RELATIONSHIP SCALE (ASRS): PRELIMINARY VALIDATION OF A NEW MEASURE USING RASCH ANALYSIS
Jacqueline Bush, University of Victoria; Marion F Ehrenberg, University of Victoria

Thirty-nine young adults participated in a study to assess a new measure of the quality of adult sibling relationships. The ASRS builds upon current measures of adult sibling relationships by incorporating items that address companionship, perceived support, and opportunities to reminisce, areas salient to sibling relationships as adults progress through the life span. Rasch analysis was performed to examine the psychometric properties of the scale. The final 35-item scale demonstrated moderately good psychometric characteristics. Items that failed to fit the Rasch model tended to be related to the developmental stage of the sample. Directions for improving the measure are explored.

#13 PARENTAL SEPARATION: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POSITIVE PARENTAL PRACTICES AND BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS IN CHILDREN
Gessica Di Stefano, Université de Montréal; Francine Cyr, Université de Montréal

Previous research has found children of separation to be more vulnerable to behavioral and emotional difficulties than children of intact families (Amato, 2001). This study compares children from intact and separated families on measures of aggressive and disruptive behavior, and explores positive parental practices as an associated factor to the vulnerabilities of children of separation. Participants were children from the Québec Longitudinal Study of Child Development (LSCDQ,1998-2010) who experienced parental separation (N = 102) and children who did not (N = 1097). Post-separation results revealed that children of separation had significantly higher levels of aggression F(1,1166) = 4.46, p < .05 and disruptive behavior F(1,1197) = 8.20, p < .01 than children of intact families. However, disruptive behavior for children of separation was already significantly higher than children of intact families before the separation even occurred, F(1,1187) = 4.77, p < .05. In addition, disruptive behavior prior to separation was negatively associated to positive parental practices prior to separation, R (100) = -.22, p<.05. Results imply that the quality of parental practices prior to separation may very well act as a protective factor against the development of problematic behaviors in children of separation.

#14 CROSS-SECTIONAL AND LONGITUDINAL MEDIATION BETWEEN SES, MATERNAL DEPRESSION, PARENTAL TEACHING AND CHILDREN’S MOTIVATION TO LEARN
Marie-Eve Dubois, Concordia University; Punita Chandok, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto; David R Forman, University of Connecticut; Concordia University

Maternal depression and socioeconomic status (SES) have both been linked to a range of cognitive and socioemotional outcomes in children. This study examines parental teaching strategies (amount of task information and quality of motivational support provided) as potential mediators of the link SES and maternal depressive symptoms share with children’s motivation to learn. Parent-child dyads attended two lab visits approximately one year apart (mean child age at T1 = 26 months; T2 = 41 months).
Cross-sectional and longitudinal mediation were examined. Although no longitudinal effect was found, two distinct patterns of results emerged for the two cross-sectional sets of data. At T1, the amount of information and quality of motivational support provided by mothers in a learning task mediated the link between SES and children’s motivation to learn. However, maternal depression had no effect on teaching or children’s motivation to learn. At T2, an opposite pattern of results emerged: SES only predicted the amount of task information provided by mothers, whereas motivation support mediated the relation between maternal depression and child motivation to learn. This suggests a shift in the influence of SES and maternal depression on parenting and child outcomes. More extended longitudinal work is needed to determine the developmental trajectories of the link between these factors.

#15
Family Psychology/
Psychologie de la famille

YOUNG MEN’S AND WOMEN’S OPINIONS OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN THE CONTEXT OF FAMILY OF ORIGIN EXPERIENCES
Marion F Ehrenberg, University of Victoria; Marei B Perrin, University of Victoria; Jackie Bush, University of Victoria

Using attachment theory and integration of quantitative and qualitative methods, this study investigated perspectives on marriage and divorce of 400 young adults raised in intact and divorced families. Individuals with insecure attachment styles were less favourable and more cynical and pessimistic in views of marriage than young adults with secure attachment styles (p<.05), especially if they had also experienced their parents’ divorce (p<.05). Secure and insecure young adults’ views on marriage did not differ in their views of what are the key elements of a successful marriage and that timing of marriages was critical. Overall, those who had experienced their parents’ divorce during childhood tended to hold a more cautious/hesitant view than those whose with married parents. Concerning views on divorce, secure and insecure individuals shared a negative view on divorce and reflected that divorce risk may be heightened by poor preparation for marriage. Having experienced parental divorce tended to heighten these negative views on divorce. Secure young adults differed in that they tended to view divorce as a necessary outlet for poor marriages more so than did those with insecure attachments. Gender differences in views on marriage and divorce were explored taking into account the overall heightened risk of insecure attachment styles among young women with divorced parents.

#16
Family Psychology/
Psychologie de la famille

SELF-REFLECTIONS OF YOUNG ADULTS WHO EXPERIENCED PARENTAL DIVORCE: HOW ARE VIEWS OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE AFFECTED?
Marion F Ehrenberg, University of Victoria; Rotem Regev, University of Victoria; Laura Young, University of Victoria

Using attachment theory framework and integration of quantitative and qualitative methods, 200 young adults with divorced parents were interviewed regarding their outlook on marriage and divorce. Participants were also asked to offer their perceptions of how early family experiences had influenced their perspectives. Individuals whose parents’ divorce were high in conflict held more cautious/hesitant views of marriage and focused more on key elements of successful marriages, than did participants whose parents’ divorce was cooperative (p<.05). Counter to expectation, level of conflict did not influence overall perceptions of divorce. Concerning their views on how parental divorce influenced perceptions of close relationships, young adults (especially women) with insecure attachment styles perceived a negative influence in the form of “trust issues,” whereas securely attached young adults (especially men) viewed parents’ divorce to have had positive effects on close relationships (p<.05). Similarly, securely attached young adults reported feelings of “acceptance that ending a marriage is ok,” whereas insecure participants offered a more skeptical view of marriage (p<.05). Overall young men with divorced parents held more pragmatic, non-idealized views of marriage and divorce than young women.

#17
Family Psychology/
Psychologie de la famille

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ANIMAL CRUELTY AND DIFFERENT FORMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE: A SURVEY OF CHILD PROTECTION WORKERS
Alberta Girardi, Carleton University; Joanna D Pozzullo, Carleton University

Child protection workers (n = 78) in Ontario responded to an online survey about their experiences with animal cruelty during child protection investigations within the previous 12 months. Respondents were asked to consider families in which five different forms of child maltreatment had been substantiated or remained suspected after the investigation. For each category of maltreatment, they estimated the frequency with which they were aware that a child and/or caregiver had been cruel to animals using a six-point scale: “never” (0% of families investigated), “rarely” (1-15%), “sometimes” (16-40%), “often” (41-60%), “usually” (61-85%), or “almost always” (86-100%). The following percentages of respondents had observed the coexistence of animal cruelty and child maltreatment at least sometimes: physical abuse (27%), sexual abuse (7%), emotional abuse (28%), neglect (46%), and exposure to domestic violence (53%). A few participants indicated that they “usually” or “almost always” were aware of animal cruelty in families in which emotional abuse (3%), neglect (4%), or exposure to domestic violence (3%) were substantiated or suspected. Results are consistent with a growing body of research suggesting that animal cruelty may be a useful indicator that children are at risk of maltreatment.

#18
Family Psychology/
Psychologie de la famille

COMMUNICATION IN STEPFAMILIES WITH TEENAGERS: DIFFERENTIAL ADJUSTMENT WITHIN AND ACROSS STEPFAMILIES
Julie Gosselin, University of Ottawa

The stepfamily is the fastest growing family structure of our time. In Canada, the number of stepfamilies has increased by 17% between 1995 and 2001 (StatCan, 2002), and is likely to represent a fifth of all family structures by 2020. During the last decade, nested data analysis or linear mixed modeling, has become more prominent in social sciences research as a whole, and specifically in the area of psychology. This statistical paradigm provides researchers with a design that can account for both individual and
family component variance, as well as take non-independence of observations into consideration. That is why it is surprising that it hasn’t been used more consistently by stepfamily researchers. Using data from three members (biological parent, stepparent and teenager) of a total of 80 Canadian stepfamilies, we explored how this type of data analysis can clarify and enrich our understanding of variance within and across stepfamilies. Specifically, we were interested in exploring differences in quality of stepfamily communication and stepfamily adjustment. Results show that both individual level and family level variables contribute to variance, indicating further support for the use of this statistical paradigm in future research.

#19
Family Psychology/ 
Psychologie de la famille

VALIDATION DE L’ADAPTATION EN FRANÇAIS DU FAMILY ASSESSMENT DEVICE, UN INSTRUMENT DE MESURE DU FONCTIONNEMENT FAMILIAL

Valérie Lafrance, Université du Québec à Montréal; Sylvie Jutras, Université du Québec à Montréal; Odile Sévigny, Centre de réadaptation Lucie-Bruneau

L’étude a pour objet de valider une adaptation du Family Assessment Device lié au modèle de McMaster (Epstein et al., 1983). Composée de sept échelles, l’instrument permet de mesurer le degré d’efficacité du fonctionnement familial dans son ensemble, ainsi que pour chaque dimension du modèle : résolution de problèmes, communication, rôles, sensibilité affective, engagement affectif et contrôle comportemental. Diverses versions du FAD étaient disponibles en français, sans être totalement satisfaisantes (p. ex. traduction trop littérale, expressions désuètes). Les caractéristiques métrologiques de notre version ont été établies par deux études avec des adultes (n1 = 151, n2 = 51), étudiants universitaires et leurs proches. Suite aux résultats de la première étude, des expressions ont été modifiées, rendant vraisemblablement les énoncés plus conformes à leur sens original. De fait, les résultats de la seconde étude montre une amélioration de l’indépendance des échelles. Plus de 83 % des corrélations énoncé-total corrigées dépassent le seuil minimal de .30, tandis que les indices de cohérence interne établis atteignent ou dépassent le seuil minimal de .70 (Nunnally & Bernstein, 1994). Comparativement aux autres traductions en français, cette version actualisée semble correspondre davantage à l’esprit de la version originale.

#20
Family Psychology/ 
Psychologie de la famille

OBSTACLES TO PARALLEL PARENTING IN HIGH CONFLICT DIVORCE

Lindsay Robertson, University of Saskatchewan; Gerry Farthing, University of Saskatchewan

While the majority of divorces are resolved amicably, parental conflict persists in a number of cases (Pullkingham, 1994). Within Canada, parallel parenting plans have been introduced in an attempt to manage parental conflict in cases of high conflict divorce. Parallel parenting plans are highly structured and detailed in an attempt to manage and prevent further parental conflict (Epstein & Madsen, 2004). Since parallel parenting custody arrangements assume that high-conflict parents can be forced to cooperate with each other and that maximizing contact with both parents can negate the impact of conflict on children, considerable controversy surrounds their use. Unfortunately, little research has evaluated their effectiveness (Birnbaum, & Fidler, 2005; Epstein & Madsen, 2004; Freeman, 1998). This research intends to gain a better understanding of the circumstances under which parallel parenting plans work. Through a series of in-depth, open-ended interviews, data was collected from four parents with direct knowledge and/or experience with parallel parenting. In order to identify the essence of the parallel parenting experience, the data were analyzed using interpretative phenomenological analysis. Results revealed a number of barriers to the successful implementation of parallel parenting plans. The theoretical and practical implications of these findings will be discussed.

#21
Family Psychology/ 
Psychologie de la famille

IT’S OK TO CRY: THE ROLE OF FAMILY COHESION IN PAIN REACTIVITY

Virginia Russell, University Of Northern British Columbia; Kenneth M Prkachin, University of Northern British Columbia; Elizabeth Rocha, University of Northern British Columbia

The purpose of this study was to determine whether heightened stress reactivity in young children may be an indicator of vulnerability to health problems. The presence, quality, and duration of children’s cries in anticipatory and contingent responses to inoculations were examined. It has been a matter of controversy as to whether there are acoustically distinct cry types in infants; our findings indicate no significant difference between the anticipatory and pain cries in pre-kindergarten aged children. Crying is a means by which children can communicate their needs to caregivers. Contingency and promptness of the caregivers’ responses to infant crying has been associated with favourable outcomes for children such as assisting in regulating the infants’ level of distress. Our preliminary findings indicate that a positive relationship exists between crying in reaction (anticipatory/contingent) to inoculations and family cohesion. Further to this, our findings demonstrate a positive relationship between family cohesion, self esteem, positive mental health, and global health. A negative relationship to health vulnerability, and health care utilization was also found. Temperamental rhythmicity of a child was found to be positively associated with family cohesion and the likelihood to cry in reaction to the inoculation. In other words, “It’s OK to cry.”

#22
Family Psychology/ 
Psychologie de la famille

SUPPORTING VULNERABLE PARENTS THROUGH GROUP PARENT EDUCATION PROGRAMS: IMPACTING PARENTAL CONFIDENCE, STRESS, PROBLEM-SOLVING, AND PARENTING BEHAVIOR

Berma J Skrypnek, University of Alberta

Lack of formal education, lack of knowledge about child development, poverty, single parenthood, and isolation (social, geographic, and/or cultural) are factors linked with child abuse and neglect. Nobody’s Perfect is a popular Canadian learner-centered, community-based parenting program that was developed to meet the needs of parents of children (0 to 5 years) with one or more of these risk factors. To evaluate the program, 135 parents from across the country completed self-report measures pre and post program. Analyses revealed that participation in the program resulted in significant increases from pre to post assessment on measures of parenting sense of competence, problem-solving, and perceptions of coping with stress. Forty parents participated in a
Canadian Psychology, 50:2a, 2009

six month follow-up. Analyses revealed that the increases from pre to post were maintained or had increased by the six month follow-up. By contrast, the program appeared to have minimal effect on self-reported nurturing and punitive parenting behaviors. The exception was a significant increase in parents’ reports of use of positive discipline strategies from pre to post. The use of positive discipline strategies had increased further by the six month follow-up. Recommendations for improving the program are offered.

#23 PERSONAL RESOURCES AND CONTEXTUAL SOURCES OF SUPPORT AS PREDICTORS OF PARENTING PRACTICES
Family Psychology/ Psychologie de la famille
Joanne L. Sue, Queen’s University; Wendy M Craig, Queen’s University

Understanding the factors that predict parenting practices is important because parents play a critical role in contributing to the healthy development of children. The goal of the current study is to examine the relationship between personal resources, contextual sources of support, and parenting practices. This analysis was based on data from the 2006 Invest in Kids Community Vitality National Survey. Participants were 907 fathers and 1856 mothers of young children from across Canada. Hierarchical regressions were conducted to examine the relationship between personal resources and parenting practices. The overall model for negative parenting R2 (.10) was statistically significant, F (6, 2756) = 52.14, p < .001. Having more work and life stress, less knowledge about children’s development, and placing a lower value on the parenting role significantly predicted increased negative parenting. Partner, intergenerational, community, and national support significantly mediated the relationship between value of the parenting role and negative discipline (Sobel Tests, ps = <.01, .02, .02, and <.01, respectively.) In conclusion, a parent’s amount of stress, knowledge of child development, value of the parenting role, and sources of support are important factors to consider in predicting parenting practices.

#24 MATERNAL SOCIALIZATION OF ADOLESCENT HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIOUR
Family Psychology/ Psychologie de la famille
Joanne Vallely, University of New Brunswick; Heather A Sears, University of New Brunswick

According to Kliewer et al. (1994), parents shape their children’s use of coping strategies, including help seeking, by modeling how they handle stress, coaching use of coping, and providing a parent-child relationship that supports adaptive coping. However, it is not clear if a poorer quality parent-adolescent relationship reduces adaptive coping directly or interacts with parental modeling or coaching. We examined whether negative mother-adolescent relationship qualities moderate the links between mothers’ use of modeling or coaching of help seeking and youth help seeking from mothers for a family problem. Participants were 115 mother-adolescent dyads from two rural Canadian communities. Youths (66 girls, 49 boys) were attending Grade 10 or 11. Hierarchical regression results showed that youths’, but not mothers’, perceptions of maternal modeling and coaching of help seeking significantly predicted youths’ help seeking from mothers for a family problem. Youths’, but not mothers’, perceptions of rejection was also a significant predictor. The two-way interaction between mother-reported coaching and rejection was also significant. These findings suggest that mothers’ socialization of help seeking is primarily indirect, through their youths’ observations and impressions of them. A poorer mother-adolescent relationship may also affect mothers’ coaching of help seeking.

#25 THE IMPACT OF PARENT-CHILD SEPARATION ON CHINESE CANADIAN IMMIGRANT MOTHERS: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS
Family Psychology/ Psychologie de la famille
Natasha Whitfield, York University; Yvonne Bohr, York University

In what is becoming an increasingly interconnected and globalized world, transnational practices of parenting have become commonplace in many international families. Such practices are evident in Chinese Canadian families, where parents often elect to send their young children to China, with the expectation that extended family members act as caregivers for their children for several years. During the time of the separation, these parents endeavour to establish themselves as active and successful members of Canadian society. These children then return to their parents in Canada, to mothers who are faced with the challenge of developing parenting skills and a relationship with a child who is a relative stranger to them. The present study presents qualitative interview thematic data representing the experiences of these mothers in their decision-making process of choosing to separate, their parenting and their relationship with their child.

#26 BETTER TOGETHER: MODERATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB INSECURITY, MENTAL HEALTH, AND ENGAGEMENT
Industrial and Organizational Psychology/Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle
Nicole M Aitken, Carleton University; Frank J Elgar, Carleton University; Janet Mantler, Carleton University; Bernadette Campbell, Carleton University

Threat of imminent job loss can have negative effects on employees’ mental well-being, physical health, and organizational outcomes. We tested a transactional stress model in an insecure work environment and explored the possible moderating effect of workplace social capital. We also investigated whether perceived stress accounted for the links between job insecurity and mental health and engagement outcomes. Participants were employed adults collected from two communities in Eastern Ontario. Due to an economic downturn there has been significant job loss in the area, producing an insecure work environment for many workers. Interim analyses of the data indicated that the relation between perceived job insecurity and mental health was partially mediated by perceived stress. Perceived stress also partially accounted for the relation between job insecurity and employee engagement. Increasing perceptions of social capital in the workplace moderated the association between perceived job insecurity and perceived stress. In the current economic climate, job losses and job insecurity will become more widespread, thus threatening the health
and productivity of workers. This study indicated that increased feelings of community within the workplace may enhance health and productivity.

#27
Industrial and Organizational Psychology/Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle

THE COMBINED INFLUENCE OF LEADERSHIP AND WORK DESIGN ON WORK MOTIVATION
Jenny Bellerose, Concordia University; Marylene Gagne, Concordia University/John Molson School of Business

Separate research streams have shown that leadership and work design promote autonomous motivation (working out of interest and meaning). We tested whether leadership and work design have independent effects on work motivation or if they can compensate for each other (an interactional effect). To answer this question, undergraduate business students with a part time job completed an online questionnaire containing the Work Design Questionnaire (Morgeson & Humphrey, 2006), the Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire (Bass & Avolio, 1991), and the Motivation at Work Scale (Gagné et al., 2008). We hypothesized an interaction in which: 1) Transformational leadership would compensate for poor work design and 2) Good work design would compensate for poor leadership but the effect would be smaller than when transformational leadership compensates for poor work design. Instead, we found only two strong main effects, where work design accounted for 35% of the variance in autonomous motivation, and leadership accounted for another 18%. The implications of these findings is that leadership cannot compensate for poor work design or vice-versa. Instead, organizations need to ensure that work design is motivational and that managers act as transformational leaders in order for subordinates to have high autonomous motivation.

#28
Industrial and Organizational Psychology/Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle

DETACHMENT FROM THE EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP: EXPLAINING WHY YOUNGER WORKERS ARE LESS SATISFIED WITH THEIR JOBS
Nicole Bérubé, Concordia University

Why are younger workers generally less satisfied with their jobs? A survey of middle managers investigated potential mediators of the age-satisfaction relationship. Respondents (N = 458) ranged in age from 21 to 64 years and 55.7% were women. Predictors included chronological and subjective age. Positive, zero-order correlations were found between overall job satisfaction and both chronological age (p < .01) and subjective age (p < .01), and between satisfaction with work on the present job and both chronological age (p < .01) and subjective age (p < .01). The proposed mediator was feelings of detachment from the employment relationship. Significant, negative, zero-order correlations were found between these feelings of detachment and both chronological age (p < .01) and subjective age (p < .01). Feelings of detachment fully mediated the link between chronological age and overall job satisfaction and partially mediated the relationship between chronological age and satisfaction with the work in the present job. Feelings of detachment partially mediated the relationship between subjective age and both overall job satisfaction (p = .002) and satisfaction with the work in the present job (p ≤ .001). These findings generally suggest that in this sample, younger workers were less satisfied with their job because they felt less connected to their employer than older workers.

#29
Industrial and Organizational Psychology/Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle

LIKE SALT IN THE SAUCE? ASSERTIVENESS AND LEADERSHIP EFFECTIVENESS REVISITED
Cheryl Boglarsky, Human Synergistics; Catherine T Kwantes, University of Windsor

Assertiveness has been conceptualized as unidimensional, with the high end being detrimental to social but necessary for instrumental outcomes; and the low end being detrimental to instrumental but necessary for social outcomes. The present research showed that the concept is multidimensional and an optimal level of each exists.

#30
Industrial and Organizational Psychology/Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle

HOW TO COMBINE INFLUENCE TACTICS: USING THE ELABORATION LIKELIHOOD MODEL TO GUIDE SEQUENCING OF TACTICS
Tony Bongiorno, Concordia University/John Molson School of Business; Kathleen Boies, Concordia University/John Molson School of Business

This scenario study used a 2(influence tactic) x 3(strength of rational persuasion) experimental design to investigate what combination of proactive influence tactics was most effective in gaining commitment. It was the second study after Barry and Shapiro (1992) to examine experimentally combinations of proactive influence tactics. It used the Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM) to derive hypotheses. It tested 90 individuals (45 men and 55 women) who were on average 20.8 years old. Participants read a hypothetical e-mail by a co-manager and rated the extent to which they would commit to the co-manager’s request. The results showed that: 1) Rational persuasion gained the same amount of commitment as it would when combined with ingratiation or apprising; 2) Ingratiation and apprising did not affect how deeply participants elaborated on the issue; 3) Commitment was not related to participant’s level of elaboration; and 4) The number of influence tactics did not change the level of commitment. One
The hypothesis was supported: that stronger rational persuasion gains more commitment than weaker forms of rational persuasion. These results are consistent with some of the literature, which states that not all tactics can be effectively combined. Future lines of research using ELM are also discussed.

#31
**WORKER’S BEHAVIOURAL EMPOWERMENT QUESTIONNAIRE: FACTORIAL STRUCTURE AND CONVERGENT/DISCRIMINANT VALIDITY**

Jean-Sébastien Boudrias, Université de Montréal; Caroline Aubé, HEC Montréal; Vincent Rousseau, Université de Montréal; Estelle M Morin, HEC Montréal

A questionnaire has been recently developed to measure empowerment at work with behavioural indicators (Boudrias & Savoie, 2006). This measure was proposed to complement Spreitzer’s (1995) psychological empowerment measure. This questionnaire enables the assessment of five dimensions indicating to which extent an individual is empowered at work (efficacy in performing job tasks, improvement efforts in job tasks, effective collaboration, improvement efforts in the work group, involvement at an organizational level). This study aims at 1) confirming the factorial structure of this instrument and 2) establishing its convergent/discriminant validity with the psychological empowerment measure. Factorial structure of the instrument was established with confirmative factorial analyses on data collected from a first sample of 547 workers in the health services sector. This structure was subsequently reconfirmed with a heterogeneous sample of 215 workers. This second sample provides indications that the Behavioural Empowerment questionnaire (BE) shows satisfactory convergent validity with a Psychological Empowerment questionnaire (PE) (r = .51, p<.01). Regression analyses also revealed that some antecedents of BE are similar to antecedents of PE (e.g., type of supervision, need for achievement) while showing some differences (e.g. colleagues’ support being related to BE but not to PE).

#32
**SIMULATOR ADAPTATION SYNDROME IN A COMPUTERIZED DRIVING SIMULATOR**

John Brand, University of Regina; Jamie Partyka, Royal Canadian Mounted Police Academy; Richard MacLennan, University of Regina

A common phenomenon that occurs in simulators faking movement (such as flight and driving simulators) is called: Simulation Adaptation Syndrome (SAS). This is a type of motion sickness that occurs in simulators due to incompatibility of signals sent to the brain between the vision and vestibular systems. The effect of SAS on 118 RCMP cadets exposed to a driving simulator was assessed with the Simulator Sickness Questionnaire (SSQ; Kennedy et al., 1993). The SSQ was highly reliable in this sample (.93), and the three subscales of nausea, oculomotor, and disorientation were also highly correlated (all above .80), providing support for a general factor. Sixty-six percent of the cadets reported at least one symptom of SAS, but all were still able to cope and drive the simulator. Females did report significantly more symptoms on the SSQ, but this may be due to an under-reporting bias for males.

#33
**THE LINK BETWEEN AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP AND SUBORDINATES WORK MOTIVATION**

Melanie Briand, Concordia University; Marylène Gagné, John Molson School of Business, Concordia University

This research proposes that authentic leadership (a combination of leader’s self-awareness, ability to process information objectively, self-regulation of behaviour and transparent relationship) would lead to subordinate basic need satisfaction, which in turn lead to increased autonomous motivation (doing something out of importance or interest). Studies have shown that authentic leaders have employees with greater job satisfaction, job performance, organizational citizenship behaviour, commitment and satisfaction with supervisor (Walumbwa et al., 2008). Moreover, self-determination theory studies found the satisfaction of needs for autonomy, competence and relatedness contribute to higher autonomous motivation (Deci & Ryan, 2000; Gagné & Deci, 2005). 27 male leaders and 105 of subordinates responded to an online survey. We found that there were significant negative correlations between the leader’s self-awareness, his processing of information and overall authentic leadership with controlled motivation. Alternatively, the leader’s self-regulation correlated positively with employees’ autonomous motivation. HLM analyses also showed that the awareness component of authentic leadership led to higher relatedness satisfaction. Implications for including awareness training in leadership programs are discussed.

#34
**AFFECTIVE COMMITMENT AND MOTIVATION TO REGULATE NEGATIVE AFFECTS AS ANTECEDENTS OF EMOTION REGULATION STRATEGIES AND JOB BURNOUT**

Michel Cossette, Université du Québec à Montréal; Ursula Hess, Université du Québec à Montréal

This research proposes that authentic leadership (a combination of leader’s self-awareness, ability to process information objectively, self-regulation of behaviour and transparent relationship) would lead to subordinate basic need satisfaction, which in turn lead to increased autonomous motivation (doing something out of importance or interest). Studies have shown that authentic leaders have employees with greater job satisfaction, job performance, organizational citizenship behaviour, commitment and satisfaction with supervisor (Walumbwa et al., 2008). Moreover, self-determination theory studies found the satisfaction of needs for autonomy, competence and relatedness contribute to higher autonomous motivation (Deci & Ryan, 2000; Gagné & Deci, 2005). 27 male leaders and 105 of subordinates responded to an online survey. We found that there were significant negative correlations between the leader’s self-awareness, his processing of information and overall authentic leadership with controlled motivation. Alternatively, the leader’s self-regulation correlated positively with employees’ autonomous motivation. HLM analyses also showed that the awareness component of authentic leadership led to higher relatedness satisfaction. Implications for including awareness training in leadership programs are discussed.
Emotional Labor consists of a set of requirements to express and/or to suppress emotions. More specifically, in customer service jobs the requirements are to express positive emotions and to regulate negative emotions. An employee may use different strategies to comply with these organizational demands, such as suppressing “bad emotions” or reappraising the situation. Although past research investigated extensively the consequence of emotional labor, the antecedents have not yet received the same attention. The present study investigated how affective commitment and self-determined motivation to regulate negative affect toward customers are related to emotional regulation strategies and burnout. A questionnaire was distributed in two different organizations. A total of 195 questionnaires were completed. Results indicated that employees who are more affectively committed to their organization and who are more motivated to regulate negative affect are more likely to adopt reappraisal rather than emotion suppression to regulate their emotions. In turn, reappraisal acted as a protective factor against emotional exhaustion, whereas emotion suppression had no effect. Affective commitment and motivation impacted also directly on emotional exhaustion.

#35
Industrial and Organizational Psychology/Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle

PASSION FOR WORK: THE ROLE OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE AFFECT IN BURNOUT
Laurence Crevier-Braud, Université du Québec à Montréal; Geneviève L. Lavigne, Université du Québec à Montréal; Jacques Forest, Université du Québec à Montréal; Marylène Gagné, John Molson School of Business

Vallerand and colleagues (2003) proposed a Dualistic Model of Passion wherein two types of passion are proposed: harmonious passion (HP) and obsessive passion (OP), which predict adaptive and less adaptive outcomes respectively. Previous research (Vallerand & Houlefort, 2003) has shown that the Dualistic Model of Passion also applies to the realm of work. To further extend previous results, the present study investigates the role of passion on psychological adjustment and the different dimensions of burnout (emotional exhaustion, cynicism, and inefficacy). Participants were 201 workers from the government of Québec. Results from structural equation modeling indicated individuals who report higher level of HP also report higher level of positive affect which completely mediates the relationship between HP and burnout (negative relation). On the opposite, individuals who reported higher level of OP also report higher level of negative affect which partially mediates the relationship between OP and the dimensions of burnout (positive relation); fit indices supported our model. Overall, these results suggest that it would be valuable to promote the development of HP in the realm of work and to prevent OP in order to attain and maintain psychological health at work. Directions for future research are proposed.

#36
Industrial and Organizational Psychology/Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle

WHEN YOUR SUPERVISOR CAN INFLUENCE YOUR PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH: AN EMPIRICAL VERIFICATION OF AUTONOMY SUPPORT’S DOMINO EFFECT
Véronique Dagenais-Desmarais, Université de Montréal; Jacques Forest, Université du Québec à Montréal; Marylène Gagné, John Molson School of Business, Concordia University

Self-Determination Theory (SDT) suggests that managers may have a significant impact on employees’ need satisfaction, work motivation and psychological health (e.g. Baard, Deci & Ryan, 2004; Deci et al., 2001; Gagné & Deci, 2005). Following SDT theoretical assumptions, we hypothesized that supervisor’s autonomy support and control predict the need satisfaction of employees, which in turn influences autonomous and controlled work motivation, which have an impact on psychological well-being and distress. To test this model, a study was conducted among 279 Quebec health professionals. Participants filled measures of perceived autonomy support (Moreau, Forest, & Mageau, 2007), intrinsic need satisfaction (Van den Broeck et al., 2007), motivation at work (Gagné et al., submitted) and psychological well-being and distress (Massé et al., 1998a; 1998b). Results using structural equation modeling (SEM) revealed that the model presenting the best fit is one where the autonomy support and control predicted the need satisfaction, which in return influenced the psychological well-being and distress, but not autonomous or controlled motivation. These results underline the importance of adopting autonomy supportive managerial practices, as well as avoiding controlling ones in order to favor employees’ optimal functioning and psychological health.

#37
Industrial and Organizational Psychology/Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle

TRUST, COMMITMENT, AND EMPLOYEE SUPPORT FOR ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE: EXAMINING THE LINKS
Amanda R Feiler, University of Guelph; John P Meyer, University of Western Ontario

The present study was conducted to determine how trust in management relates to employees’ commitment to, and willingness to support, an organizational change initiative. Employees (N = 150) from various organizations completed an on-line survey that included measures of trust in management, affective, normative, and continuance commitment to a change, and behavioural support for the change. As expected, trust related positively to affective and normative commitment, but was unrelated to continuance commitment. Contrary to expectation, commitment did not mediate the effects of trust on behavioural support – rather, trust and commitment contributed independently to the prediction of support. Employees who trusted management and had a strong affective and/or normative commitment to the change reported higher levels of discretionary support for the change than those who did not. In contrast, employees with strong continuance commitment were more likely to restrict their support to what was required. Implications for theory, future research, and the management of change are discussed.
AN EXAMINATION OF THE THREE-COMPONENT MODEL OF COMMITMENT AS IT RELATES TO COLLECTIVISM IN AN EDUCATIONAL CONTEXT

Jessica Fife, University of Western Ontario; David Stanley, University of Guelph

Emotional labour occurs when employees regulate their emotional displays in order to comply with organizational display rules (Brotheridge & Lee, 2003; Glomb & Tews, 2004). Employees can regulate their emotional displays by either a) altering their emotional displays (i.e., surface acting), or b) genuinely feeling the emotions displayed (i.e., deep acting; Ashforth & Humphrey, 1993; Brotheridge & Lee; Morris & Feldman, 1996). While there is evidence to suggest that surface and deep acting are weakly related, research has shown that surface- (but not deep-) acting is associated with negative outcomes such as burnout and negative affectivity (Brotheridge & Lee). These results raise the possibility that deep acting is not a critical part of emotional labour. To test this proposition, in the current study we drew on the work of Brotheridge and Lee and Glomb and Tews in order to further refine and validate a new measure of emotional labour. Our new measure of surface acting, which includes frequency and difficulty ratings for faking and hiding specific emotions, was administered along with Brotheridge and Lee’s more general measure of emotional labour. These results provide further evidence of the generalizability of Meyer and Allen’s three-component model of commitment and have implications for the ways in which universities recruit and treat students.

ESTABLISHING CONTENT VALIDITY FOR SELECTION TOOLS: A NEW APPROACH

Peter A Hausdorf, University Of Guelph; Sandeep Aujla, University of Guelph; Christine Yip, University of Guelph; Amanda R Feiler, University of Guelph

The principles for validating selection procedures (SIOP, 2003) and the standards for educational and psychological testing (APA, 1999) identify content validity as a key component in determining the job relatedness of selection tools and their subsequent legal defensibility. Despite this importance, little guidance has been provided in either document with respect to the assessment and confirmation of content validity for a selection tool. Moreover, there is a paucity of research addressing the development of methods to establish content validity (other than Lawshe in 1975). This poster will review a general approach to establishing the content validity of tests based on job analysis information and then apply this approach to three different types of tests (general mental ability, personality, and psychopathology) using an O*NET-based job description of a retail manager. Implications for practice and research will be discussed.

ANTECEDENTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF INJURED WORKERS’ PERCEPTIONS OF THE FAIRNESS OF THEIR RETURN-TO-WORK EXPERIENCE: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

C. Gail Hepburn, University of Lethbridge; E Kevin Kelloway, Saint Mary’s University; Renée-Louise Franche, Occupational Health and Safety Agency for Healthcare

Receiving workplace-based return-to-work (RTW) interventions is proposed to influence injured workers’ perceptions of the fairness of their return-to-work experience. Additionally, these fairness perceptions, in turn, are proposed to be related to both injured workers’ reports of organizational commitment and their personal well-being. This is one of the first quantitative studies to investigate fairness perceptions in the return-to-work context. Injured workers experiencing a lost-time workplace injury in the province of Ontario completed telephone interviews at 1-month, 6-months, and 12-months post-injury (N = 214). Preliminary regression analyses provide support for our hypotheses. Workplace-based RTW interventions measured at 1-month (i.e., presence
of a designated RTW coordinator, early workplace contact, offer of work accommodation, ergonomic assessment, contact between healthcare provider and employer) were significantly associated with increased perceptions of fairness at 6-months. Further, injured workers’ perceptions of fairness at 6-months were significantly and positively associated with organizational commitment at 6-months and significantly and negatively associated with reports of depressive symptoms at both 6-months and 12-months post-injury. The implications of these findings for successful return-to-work will be discussed.

#42
Industrial and Organizational Psychology/Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle

PHYSIOLOGICAL RECORDING OF RCMP CADETS’ RESPONSES TO STRESS IN SIMULATOR TRAINING
Selena Hodsman, University of Windsor; Richard MacLennan, University of Regina

The purpose of this study was to record RCMP cadets’ physiological responses to stress during training in simulators (either firearms or driving). Since these simulators are intended to train cadets how to respond to high stress situations, there is interest in providing cadets with feedback on their physiological arousal. Portable physiological recorders were employed during simulator exercises for this purpose. These recorders monitored physiological responses with the following sensors: a) a Respiration Band b) EKG electrodes to measure heart rate, c) a GSR sensor, d) a skin temperature sensor, e) EEG electrodes to measure frontal lobe activity, and f) EMG electrodes to measure tension in the back neck muscle. Since physiological responses are known to be idiosyncratic, individual cadet data was analyzed using an interrupted time-series analysis to compare baseline physiological responses to responses under stress.

#43
Industrial and Organizational Psychology/Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle

TIT FOR TAT: JUSTIFIED INCIVILITY?
Meaghan Hollett, Saint Mary’s University; Lori Francis, Saint Mary’s University; Camilla M Holmval, Saint Mary’s University

Incivility reflects rude and inconsiderate treatment, with an ambiguous intent to cause harm (Andersson & Pearson, 1999). Incivility can have negative repercussions for employees and for their organizations (e.g., Cortina, Magley, Williams, & Langhout, 2001) and may contribute to workplace aggression. It is possible that incivility ‘spirals’ arise because individuals feel justified responding to uncivil treatment in a ‘tit for tat’ fashion. We examined the notion of justified ‘tit for tat’ responding in a vignette study. We described student-professor interactions in four scenarios. In two of these scenarios the student initiated the interaction and the professor reacted. In the two remaining vignettes the opposite was true. In each vignette we manipulated the action of an instigator (civil versus uncivil) and described a constant, uncivil response on the part of the target. In each case, 145 student participants were asked to rate the appropriateness and rudeness of the instigators’ and targets’ actions. We hypothesized that participants will be more likely to view a target’s response as appropriate and justified when it follows uncivil (vs. civil) treatment from the instigator. This hypothesis was supported across scenarios, thus supporting the notion that individuals feel that uncivil actions are sometimes perceived as justified behavior.

#44
Industrial and Organizational Psychology/Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle

UNDERSTANDING THE BENEFITS OF PEER APPRAISAL SYSTEMS IN TEAMS WITH MIXED GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL REWARDS: THE ROLE OF PERCEPTIONS OF RELATIVE PERFORMANCE AND IMPORTANCE OF INDIVIDUAL RECOGNITION
Elizabeth C Kelly, King’s University College; Nancy K Innis, University of Western Ontario

Previous research has demonstrated that the use of peer appraisals for evaluative purposes increases member performance and satisfaction, reduces perceptions of loafing, and does not influence assessments of procedural and distributive justice. For the most part these findings have only been reported for teams who are rewarded on the basis of group performance and have failed to generalize to conditions in which members are rewarded on the basis of both group and individual performance. The present study extends prior work by examining the role of perceptions of individual performance in the unanticipated lesser benefits of peer appraisals in teams with mixed individual and group rewards. Reward structure (group or mixed) is predicted to moderate the effect individuals’ ratings of their relative performance on satisfaction, perceived loafing, and assessments of justice. Moreover, when groups receive mixed group and individual rewards the degree to which individuals rate themselves higher than their other group members is hypothesized to be negatively related to satisfaction and assessments of justice, and positively related to perceptions of loafing. These relations are not expected to be significant when teams receive group rewards. Hypotheses regarding rating leniency and differentiation are also explored. Implications for team performance appraisal systems are discussed.

#45
Industrial and Organizational Psychology/Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle

AUTHOR ROLE AND PERCEPTIONS OF RESEARCH CREDIBILITY IN THREE DOMAINS OF STUDY
Elizabeth C Kelly, King’s University College; Sandra Gotovac, University of Windsor; Nick Bertelsen, King’s University College
In many disciplines authors of research articles occupy a diverse set of roles. It has been suggested that an author’s role vis-à-vis the product or service investigated might have an impact on the published work. This issue has received the greatest amount of attention in medical contexts, wherein authors of research articles are frequently employed by the pharmaceutical companies whose medications they test. The present studies examine the effects of author role on reader’s perceptions of credibility (trustworthiness and expertise) and behavioural intentions regarding the research findings reported. In all three studies participants read a research article abstract and short author description, and then completed measures of dependent variables. Author role was manipulated by varying whether the author was described as being employed by a university or by the company whose product or service was discussed in the abstract. In Study 1 effects were examined within the traditional medical research context of drug testing. Studies 2 and 3 extended the line of inquiry by investigating effects within domains of study in industrial-organizational psychology; honesty/integrity testing for personnel selection (Study 2) and teambuilding in the workplace (Study 3). Differences in findings across the three studies are reviewed and directions for future research discussed.

In the current study, we sought to examine the proposition that transformational leaders “move those influenced to transcend their own self-interest for the good of the group, organization, or country” (Bass, 1985) by testing the relative activation of self-transcendent values in participants following exposure to a description of a transformational or transactional leader. Values, which operate as goals or ideals for appropriate behaviour, help to direct individuals’ attention and assist them in judging the behaviour of others. Thus, we expected those participants who read about a transformational leader to judge others who engaged in behaviour consistent with self-transcendent values (i.e., teamwork) more positively. Results from a simulated job promotion activity suggest that mere exposure to a transformational leader is sufficient to encourage participants to judge employees rated high in teamwork more positively compared to those participants exposed to a transactional leader description.

Psychological contracts are the beliefs an individual holds concerning terms of an agreement—which are implicit in nature—between the individual and the organization (Rousseau, 2000). O’Donohue, Sheehan, Becker and Holland (2007) discuss how a bipolar framework (i.e., transactional and relational) is used to operationalize the psychological contract. Furthermore, in addition to the psychological contract, individual differences in commitment to the organization also play a role in workplace attitudes. The current study examined how group differences in contract type (i.e., transactional versus relational) and organizational commitment (i.e., low versus high, as evidenced by commitment profiles) influenced job satisfaction and intention to stay. Two-way ANOVAs were conducted for each dependent variable (i.e., job satisfaction and intention to stay) and results indicate significant main effects and interaction effects. Findings indicate that as commitment increases, job satisfaction and intention to stay also increase, however, only for employees with a relational contract type. Job satisfaction and intention to stay remain constant across levels of commitment for employees who endorse a transactional contract type. Implications for employers are discussed including the benefits of having highly committed employees who also endorse a relational psychological contract type.

We examined the contribution of employee’s commitment to the supervisor to turnover intentions (TI) as a function of perceived supervisor’s commitment to the employee. We focused on two dimensions of perceived supervisor’s commitment: his/her affective commitment (AC) or emotional attachment to the employee and his/her commitment based on a lack of alternative options (LA) or the feeling that s/he is constrained to keep the employee. We hypothesized that perceived supervisor’s commitment would moderate the employee commitment–TI relationship. Data were collected from a sample of hospital employees (N = 686) and analyzed using moderated multiple regressions. Analyses revealed that under conditions of high perceived supervisor’s AC, the relationships between (a) employees’ AC and TI and (b) employees’ LA and TI were non-significant while under conditions of low perceived supervisor’s AC, the former was negative and the latter positive. In contrast, under conditions of low perceived supervisor’s LA, the relationships between (a) employees’ AC and TI and (b) employees’ LA and TI were non-significant while under conditions of high perceived supervisor’s LA, the former was negative and the latter positive. Overall, these findings indicate that perceived supervisor’s commitment to the employee combined to employee’s commitment to the supervisor contribute to predict turnover cognitions.
#49
**Industrial and Organizational Psychology/Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle**

**SIMILARITÉS ET DISTINCTIONS ENTRE LES FORMES DE MOTIVATION EN CONTEXTE D’APPRENTISSAGE : UNE EXPLORATION DES PATRONS DISTINCTIFS DE DEUX REGISTRES MOTIVATIONNELS**

**Martin Lauzier**, Université de Montréal

Depuis plusieurs années déjà les organisations investissent dans le développement de leur effectif. Cet investissement s’appuie sur l’idée voulant que la formation permet d’accroître les compétences des apprenants. Les études présentent la motivation comme l’un des principaux leviers au développement des compétences (Colquitt et al., 2000). Ces études semblent toutefois confondre deux formes distinctes de motivation (i.e. apprendre et transférer). Cela s’explique par la complexité inhérente à la mesure de la motivation. Cette étude vise à distinguer deux registres de motivation par l’établissement de cadres nomologiques distincts. Plusieurs variables sont utilisées afin d’explorer chaque type de motivation : a) styles d’orientation des buts, b) sentiment d’auto-efficacité, c) styles d’orientation envers les erreurs, d) réactions des apprenants, e) connaissances déclaratives et f) soutien (anticipé et perçu). 254 apprenants ont participé à cette étude. Des analyses corrélationnelles furent conduites afin d’identifier les patrons relationnels distinctifs de chacun des registres de motivation. Des analyses par régressions multiples furent conduites afin d’évaluer les validités incrémentielle et prédicitive propres à chacun des registres de motivation. Les résultats sont discutés en fonction de leurs implications dans un modèle intégré de la motivation.

#50
**Industrial and Organizational Psychology/Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle**

**PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL WORK ADJUSTMENT: THE ROLE OF PASSION**

**Geneviève L Lavigne**, Université du Québec à Montréal; **Robert J Vallerand**, Université du Québec à Montréal; **Valérie Reine-Marcil**, Université du Québec à Montréal

Vallerand et al. (2003) developed a Dualistic Model of Passion wherein passion is defined as a strong inclination toward a self-defining activity that one likes, values, and in which one invests time and energy. Furthermore, the model proposes two distinct types of passion: harmonious (HP) and obsessive (OP) passion that predict adaptive and less adaptive outcomes, respectively. In the present research, we were interested in the role of passion for work. Because work represents an activity in which we invest significant amounts of time and energy, we hypothesized that the type of passion one holds toward his/her work should greatly influence one’s physical and psychological adjustment. Specifically, we hypothesized that an HP for work would lead to a positive adjustment while an OP would not. Furthermore, we hypothesized that the relationships between Passion and workers’ adjustment would be mediated by their stress levels, their coping strategies, and the amount of conflict existing between their work and their personal life. A series of 3 studies (Study 1: cross sectional design with French nurses; Study 2: cross sectional design with Canadian managers; Study 3: prospective design with management university students) were conducted in order to test these hypotheses. Results of structural equation modeling analyses appropriately supported our hypotheses.

#51
**Industrial and Organizational Psychology/Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle**

**MEASUREMENT INVARiance OF THE WORKPLACE OSTRACISM SCALE ACROSS EASTERN AND WESTERN CULTURES**

**Huiwen Lian**, University of Waterloo; **Lance Ferris**, Singapore Management University; **Joe Berry**, University of Waterloo; **Douglas J Brown**, University of Waterloo

Ostracism in the workplace has been shown to be associated with numerous negative outcomes for organizations and employees (Ferris, Brown, Berry, & Lian, in press). To date, however, research on ostracism has been conducted in Western cultures. Given the focus and priority accorded to relationships in Eastern cultures, it stands to reason that the effects of workplace ostracism would be as devastating, if not more so, in Eastern cultures. However, a necessary precursor to conducting cross-cultural research involves establishing measurement invariance of scales across different cultures. The present study tested the measurement invariance of the Workplace Ostracism Scale (Ferris et al., in press) by examining configural, metric, and scalar invariance (Vandenbergh & Lance, 2000) between Canadian and Singaporean samples. Specifically, the present study address such issues as whether or not individuals from both Eastern and Western cultures respond to measures in equivalent fashion and whether factor loadings of items on scales are equivalent across cultures.

#52
**Industrial and Organizational Psychology/Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle**

**INITIAL VALIDATION FOR THE ACTIVE TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP ASSESSMENT SCALE (ATLAS)**

**Matthew McDowell**, University of New Brunswick

The purpose of the present study was to provide initial psychometric information for the Active Transformational Leadership Assessment Scale (ATLAS), designed as a measure of Transformational Leadership. As an initial step towards providing validation support for the scale, two narratives were constructed that displayed a leadership figure in a business context. The narratives were identical except for key words and phrases selected to distinguish the seven individual subscales measured by the Atlas and which in sum comprise the key characteristics of a transformational leader (Bass, 1995). Participants were 353 (84 males, 269 females)
undergraduate students who were randomly assigned to read one of the narratives and who then responded to the Atlas with respect to the leader-character with which they were presented. The results provide initial support for the reliability and validity of the subscales that make up the ATLAS.

#53

**A COMPARISON OF COMMITMENT PROFILES ACROSS PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTRACT PERCEPTIONS**

Kate J McInnis, University of Western Ontario; Susan Feldman, University of Western Ontario; John P Meyer, University of Western Ontario

We examined how perceptions of the psychological contract with an employer differ for employees with varying “commitment profiles.” Previous contracts research has typically focused on relations with individual components of commitment (i.e., affective, normative, and continuance). However, recent research suggests that these components can be experienced differently depending on the strength of other components within a profile. We measured commitment and perceptions of psychological contract fulfillment, type (i.e., transactional, relational, balanced) and features (e.g., time-frame; scope) in a diverse sample of employees (N = 147). Cluster analyses revealed six distinguishable commitment profile types. As expected, we found the most positive contract perceptions among employees with strong affective and normative commitment. Importantly, however, we found that relations between individual components of commitment and contract perceptions varied depending on the context created by the other components. Most notably, normative commitment was associated with more positive perceptions when it was combined with strong affective commitment than when it was not. Continuance commitment was associated with more positive perceptions when it was operationalized as high sacrifice rather than lack of alternatives. Implications for theory, research, and management are discussed.

#54

**STRESSORS, STRAINS AND SOCIAL SUPPORT: OCCUPATIONAL EXPERIENCES OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS**

Christin Moeller, University of Windsor; Greg A Chung-Yan, University of Windsor

An abundance of recent research investigations indicate that academic work stress has become a significant and growing problem for university professors with numerous ill effects such as diminished productivity, higher turnover rates, and various health problems. A number of work stress studies have found beneficial effects of social support on worker health and well-being, in that it appears to buffer the negative effect of occupational stressors. However, research examining the role of social support on faculty stress is lacking. The purpose of this investigation was to examine the effects of social support at work on the stressor-strain relationship of university professors. In addition, this study examined how specific types of social support at work from various sources (i.e., colleagues, department head and university administration) differently affected the stress experience of university faculty. A range of online questionnaires assessing stressors, strains and social support at work were administered to professors of various ranks and specialties at a mid-sized Ontario University. These questionnaires were supplemented with open-ended questions to ensure a comprehensive account of professors’ stress experience. Limitations, implications and future research directions are discussed.

#55

**VISIONARY COMMUNICATION ABOUT EMPLOYMENT EQUITY FOR WOMEN: A STUDY INVESTIGATING THE ROLE OF A VISIONARY ORGANIZATIONAL POLICY PRESENTATION ON INDIVIDUALS’ ATTITUDES, AFFECT AND MOTIVATION TO SUPPORT THE POLICY**

Beatrice Moos, University of Waterloo; John L. Michela, University of Waterloo

An organizational presentation about a proposed employment equity (EE) policy for women may be more effective if it is visionary — aligned with individuals’ self-interest and values. This notion was tested by presenting a proposed EE program for women to small groups of male and female undergraduate students (N = 221). Self-interest was captured in the design as the interaction of participant gender with extent of employment change (small vs. large) due to the implementation of the EE program. Value orientation was captured by participants’ importance ranking of social justice on a pre-study measure. Hierarchical linear modeling (HLM) analyses show that the three-way interaction between gender, social justice orientation and the extent of employment change condition impact participants’ affect, evaluation of the program and the extent to which participants are willing to exert effort and contribute money to promote the program. Mediation analyses further suggest that positive affect and evaluation of the program impact a person’s decision to support the proposed EE program only when asked to invest time and exert effort and not if the support only entails a passive act of giving money. These findings enhance our knowledge of how individual level characteristics influence the extent to which a visionary policy presentation will be effective in serving as a medium for change.

#56

**PREDICTING WORKPLACE DEVIANCE USING BIG FIVE AND NON-BIG FIVE PERSONALITY VARIABLES**

Thomas A O’Neill, University of Western Ontario; Stephanie E Hastings, University of Western Ontario
There is an ongoing debate regarding the comprehensiveness of the Big Five framework for analyzing the impact of personality in organizations (see Hough & Oswald, 2008). Paunonen (2002) developed the Supernumerary Personality Inventory (SPI), which measures 10 personality traits that are relatively independent of the Big Five. In the present study, the predictive validity of the Big Five was compared to that of SPI traits in relation to self-reported workplace deviance. Using the forward-entry of variables in multiple regression analyses (see Tabachnick & Fidell, 2004), the SPI traits Integrity and Risk Taking predicted overall workplace deviance beyond the prediction afforded by significant Big Five factors. Furthermore, Integrity and Humorousness accounted for variance that was incremental to that of the Big Five in the prediction of organizational deviance. Finally, Risk Taking and Seductiveness accounted for variance that was incremental to that of the Big Five in the prediction of interpersonal deviance. These results suggest that the prediction of workplace deviance, and possibly other criteria relevant to organizational effectiveness, can be increased by considering personality variables not well represented by the Big Five factors.

#57 QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE EVALUATION OF A COMPUTERIZED FIREARMS SIMULATOR
Jamie Partyka, Royal Canadian Mounted Police Academy; Richard MacLennan, University of Regina

Two studies evaluated a computerized simulator for basic firearms training. Study 1 conducted a quantitative comparison between cadets who had no exposure to the simulator and cadets who were exposed to the simulator. Comparisons were made between scores for three evaluation sessions on a live-fire range. Cadets who were exposed to additional training on the firearms simulator had significantly higher mean scores (about 5%) on the second live-fire evaluation sessions, immediately following their exposure to the simulator. This improvement, however, did not carry-over to their final qualifications performance. Study 2 examined problems experienced in implementing the firearms simulator into training and proposed potential solutions, employing qualitative research methodology with focus groups of cadets.

#58 THE TEMPORAL ASPECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL NORMATIVE COMMITMENT
Neli Remo, University of Windsor; Catherine T Kwantes, University of Windsor

The concept of organizational commitment has interested researchers studying behavior in workplaces for many years. The three components of Meyer and Allen’s organizational commitment model are: (1) affective commitment, (2) continuance commitment, and (3) normative commitment. This study examined the temporal aspect of organizational normative commitment. Ordinal and multinominal regression analyses were performed to examine the temporal aspect of normative commitment. Descriptive statistics showed that the highest percentage of participants selected “as long as the employee is able to take advantage of the HR practice” as their answer to the length of time an employee should remain with an organization in exchange for certain HR practices. The findings show that the participants viewed the reciprocity exchange between the organization and the employee as a psychological contract which is formed at the on-start of employment. Once the HR practice is taken away from the employee, the psychological contract is viewed as violated and thus the employee can leave the organization at any point.

#59 EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND TEAM TASK PERFORMANCE: DOES EI MAKE A DIFFERENCE?
Troy Rieck, University of Guelph; Peter Hausdorf, University of Guelph

This study examined the relationships among follower EI, leader EI, process behaviours, process satisfaction, and team performance using a sample of 81 two-person teams. While controlling for personality factors and cognitive ability, using an ability-based measure of EI, the aims of this study were to (1) identify the link between overall EI and team performance outcomes, (2) test the hypothesis that process behaviours would mediate the EI-performance/satisfaction relationship, and (3) assess the hypothesis that some specific EI abilities (e.g., the ability to manage emotions) are more relevant than others. The relationship between EI and team performance was found to be more complex than previous literature has suggested. The results suggest that an emphasis should be placed on the ability to manage emotions and that the influence of follower EI on performance is fully mediated by the follower’s perceptions of the leader’s task behaviours. Implications for both research and practice are discussed.

#60 SOCIAL RANK STRATEGIES IN THE ORGANIZATION
Sigalit Ronen, McGill University; David C Zuroff, McGill University
Given the assumption that securing social rank represents an evolved fundamental human motivation, the current study attempts to answer three questions: (a) what strategies are used by employees for pursuing and defending social rank? (b) what personality variables predict individual differences in the use of social rank strategies; and (c) how these strategies are related to work outcomes? Data were collected from 131 high-tech engineers at 3 time points, and from 41 of their managers. Utilizing a prospective-longitudinal design, our analyses (a) established the robustness of three factors of social rank strategies: dominant leadership (DL), coalition-building (CB), and ruthless self-advancement (RSA), (b) revealed that personality and psychological needs predicted individual differences in social rank strategies longitudinally and in expected ways, and (c) revealed associations between rank styles and stress, social acceptance, performance and future job promotion. The implication of the results and future research direction are discussed.

#61 PERSONALITY, ENTREPRENEURIAL TENDENCIES AND WORK OUTCOMES AMONG HIGH-TECH ENGINEERS – A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS
Sagit Romen, McGill University

Practicing entrepreneurial skills and approaches while being an engineer working for a high-tech company that is not your own is the practice of intrapreneurship. In the present study a measure of entrepreneurial tendencies was developed. The 7-items intrapreneurship tendencies questionnaire (ITQ) was tested among 131 high-tech engineers. Findings revealed that entrepreneurial tendencies: 1) were predicted 14 months earlier by higher extroversion, higher openness, higher consciousness, lower neuroticism, higher agentic tendencies, higher attachment security, higher self-esteem, and higher internal locus of control; 2) were related to higher perceived and appraised (by the supervisor) performance, lower burnout, more autonomy, vigor and dedication. The theoretical as well as practical implications of these findings are discussed.

#62 NONPROFIT CHIEF EXECUTIVES AND THEIR BOARDS OF DIRECTORS: AN EXPLORATION OF INDIVIDUAL AND JOB CHARACTERISTICS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE QUALITY OF THE EXECUTIVE-BOARD RELATIONSHIP
Jessica G Sherin, University of Guelph

This research examined the quality of the relationship between nonprofit chief executives and their boards of directors, with particular emphasis on the psychological aspects of the relationship. In Study 1, nonprofit executives in the social services and mental health fields participated in exploratory, semi-structured interviews. The qualitative analysis provided a rich description of the executives’ perceptions and experiences with their boards, and the roles effective governance, clear role boundaries, self-efficacy and political skill have in the determination of the quality of the executive-board relationship. Study 2 tested the model proposed in Study 1, using an online survey. As hypothesised, the job characteristics of role clarity and effective governance predicted executive relationship satisfaction, and the relationship between effective governance and relationship satisfaction was partially mediated by the executives’ perceived organizational support. The individual characteristics of self-efficacy and political skills, while significantly correlated with relationship satisfaction, did not moderate the relationship between role clarity and relationship satisfaction as predicted. Implications for our understanding of the psychological dimensions of the executive-board relationship and the practical contributions of the results are discussed.

#63 THE EFFECTS OF MEMORY STRENGTH ON JOB SATISFACTION
Brenden Sommerhalder, University of Winnipeg; Wendy L Josephson, University of Winnipeg; James M Clark, University of Winnipeg

The use of personal attributes as predictors of job satisfaction (JS) has been widely studied. From an applied perspective, it would be most beneficial to predict JS from an attribute that is both easily measureable (for purposes of job selection and person-organization fit) and has some prospect for improvement through learning (for purposes of training and performance development). It is suggested here that memory strength may be such an attribute. This study will examine the relationship between memory strength and JS. It is hypothesized that there will be an overall positive relationship between memory strength and JS. More specifically, it is hypothesized that (a) JS among participants working in the hospitality sector will be most strongly predicted by strength of prospective memory, short-term memory and verbal working memory; (b) JS among participants working in skilled and non-skilled labour jobs will be most strongly predicted by strength of spatial working memory and short-term memory; and (c) JS among participants working in the retail sales industry will be most strongly predicted by verbal working memory. Further, it is predicted that memory strength will account for variance in JS unique from general intelligence. Results and implications will be discussed.

#64 OBSERVING WORKPLACE AGGRESSION: SHOULD I INTERVENE OR SHOULD I NOT?
Olusore Taylor, University of Western Ontario; Joerg Dietz, University of Western Ontario; Bernd Marcus, University of Hagen
Workplace aggression refers to behaviors with the intent to harm others at work (Neuman & Baron, 1998). Unfortunately, these behaviors are often not reported by victims, perpetrators or observers. The current research is concerned with the role observers play in reducing workplace aggression. Specifically, we focused on the effects of observers’ genders, their assumptions about aggressor-victim relationships, the perceived cost of helping and the perceived harm to victims on observer intervention. Using a vignette study, we collected data from 155 participants from the Study Response project. We found a marginally significant interaction effect between participants’ genders and the cost of helping on intervention such that women were less likely to intervene if the cost of helping was high. We found no such difference in intervention with men. In addition, perceived harm positively influenced intervention. Furthermore, perceived harm interacted with the aggressor-victim relationship to influence intervention such that when harm was low, participants were less likely to intervene if they did not perceive a close aggressor-victim relation.

In this presentation, we introduce the concept of collective emotion regulation (CER) and consider its effects on employee reactions to aggressive customer behaviour in service settings. The notion of collective emotion regulation was introduced by Hochschild (1983) in her landmark work on emotional labour. In this presentation, we build on Hochschild’s (1983) pioneering work and more recent work on emotion regulation (e.g., Grandey, Dickter, & Sin, 2004; Korczynski, 2003) to more fully conceptualize and define the construct of CER. We then present a model in which CER is proposed as a moderator of the relations between exposure to customer aggression and individual employee well-being (i.e., stress, burnout) and work behaviours (e.g., job performance, citizenship behaviour). We suggest that engaging in CER (e.g., discussing, complaining, or joking about incidents) will reduce the degree to which exposure to customer aggression leads to decrements in employee well-being and job performance in the short term. However, we also propose that engaging in CER will cause employees to develop negative attitudes toward customers and negative expectations of future customer behaviour. We will also give preliminary consideration to the potential theoretical and practical implications of research that tests the relations proposed in our model.

Emergency personnel are increasingly exposed to high levels of work stress. Such exposure, in turn, is associated with increased risk for a variety of physical and psychological health problems. Research conducted by Blais and colleagues (e.g., 1992; 1993; 1995), based on Self-Determination Theory (SDT), has supported the validity of the Motivational Leadership Model (MLM). The MLM posits that leadership styles which satisfy the fundamental needs for autonomy, competence, and relatedness have a positive impact on employee adaptation, health, well-being, and performance. Within the literature, social support has also been identified as an important buffer against stress. The research, however, has also indicated that social support does not always have the desired effect. In fact, despite a person’s good intentions, social support can be inadequate and sometimes even harmful. We propose, in line with SDT, that support behaviours which satisfy the fundamental needs should facilitate resiliency to job stress and burnout. The purpose of this research is to extend the MLM to include social support and to validate it within the context of emergency personnel. Emergency service workers across Canada (n = 400) were invited to complete a questionnaire on health and well-being at work. Details of the model will be presented.

A survey examining workplace stress in a healthcare organization was created to direct the development and implementation of programs which would contribute to a healthy work environment. This initiative focused on personal health practices and physical and supportive work environments. An unhealthy organization is plagued by high absenteeism and turnover, low productivity and decreased efficiency. Today, healthcare fields are short staffed requiring organizations to focus on the recruitment and retention of employees. Many Alberta employees feel job uncertainty as a result of the recent changes in the provincial healthcare system. Also, retiring baby boomers are creating increased work pressures for remaining employees. This survey is the first step in an initiative to promote a healthier workplace. Ten main areas of concern surfaced as a result of the survey. These areas included: communication, compensation, education, employee-managerial relations, interpersonal relationships, recognition, recruitment, retention, work-life balance and workload factors. As a result of these concerns, many employees stated that their job satisfaction declined and their workplace stress increased. Furthermore, the demographic results illustrated how stress is perceived differently amongst all employees.
CONTRIBUTE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CULTURE OF EBP. FUTURE TRAINING PROGRAMS SHOULD CONSIDER THESE CHALLENGES THAT HEALTH PRACTITIONERS MAY ENCOUNTER WHEN SEEKING EBP KNOWLEDGE.

There is currently a 10 to 20 year gap in transferring evidence to health practice (Canadian Health Services Research Foundation, 2005). Health care services delivered without consideration of current evidence may lead to detrimental health outcomes (Culham, 1998; Venturini, Romero & Tognoni, 1999). Evidence-based practice (EBP) has been recognized as a key competency of health practitioners in the 21st century (Health Canada, 2004). The current project examined an on-the-job learning program designed to develop evidence literacy (EL) skills (i.e. the ability to find, choose, and critically appraise evidence) in health practitioners. Respiratory therapists (RTs; n = 24) completed an eight-month online EL curriculum. Dependent measures collected before and after training included: knowledge, attitudes, use, and confidence in EBP. Open-ended questions were included with the dependent measures. The benefits of the program included a significant increase in participants’ reported knowledge of EBP and attitudes toward EBP. Challenges were time at work to complete the training and the practicality of the training. The EL training provided me with the EBP knowledge to provide better patient care and contribute to the establishment of a culture of EBP. Future training programs should consider these challenges that health practitioners may encounter when seeking EBP knowledge.

This study, using Hierarchical Linear Modelling (HLM) and the 2006 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) data, sought to investigate the impact of student attitudes, engagement, and motivation in science on the science achievement of 2091 immigrant students nested within 77 schools and 3270 non-immigrant students nested within 79 schools in Qatar. While general interest in learning science, enjoyment of science, science self-concept, science self-efficacy, and future-oriented science motivation were the statistically significant predictors of science achievement of immigrant students, general value of science, personal value of science, enjoyment of science, science self-concept, and instrumental motivation in science were the statistically significant predictors of science achievement of non-immigrant students. Furthermore, the majority of the variability for immigrant students’ science achievement was between schools rather than between students and the majority of the variability for non-immigrant students’ science achievement was between students rather than between schools.

Many studies have found that people of East Asian origin have lower sexual function compared to those of European origin. Attempts to explain this difference have tended to focus on general sexual attitudes, rather than specific constructs such as sex guilt. The goals of the current study were to: (1) compare levels of sex guilt in East Asian Canadian and Euro-Canadian women, and to study the relation between sex guilt and acculturation in East Asian Canadian women; and (2) explore the role of sex guilt in the link between culture and sexual function. Euro-Canadian (n = 112) and East Asian Canadian (n = 155) female university students completed online self-report measures of sexual function, sex guilt and acculturation. Euro-Canadian women had higher levels
of sexual function and less sex guilt. Sex guilt mediated the relationship between ethnicity and sexual function, in that women with more sex guilt had lower sexual function. Among East Asian Canadian women, sex guilt mediated the relation between Mainstream acculturation and sexual function such that women with more sex guilt had lower sexual function. As expected, levels of sex guilt East Asian Canadian women were negatively associated with increasing mainstream acculturation. These findings highlight specific mechanisms underlying well-documented ethnic differences in sexual function.

#72
International and Cross-Cultural Psychology/Psychologie internationale et interculturelle

NEGOTIATIONS OF CULTURAL IDENTITIES AND ADJUSTMENT PORTRAYED BY CHINESE CANADIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: AN INTERVIEW STUDY
Ai-Lan Chia, University of Victoria; Roger Graves, University of Victoria

Existing cultural models of psychopathology for ethnic minority individuals are generic primarily concerning ethnic and host cultural orientations. An interview schedule was designed to explore specific mechanisms linking individuals’ cultural experiences to psychological adjustments. Interview questions included those querying the processes of negotiating Chinese and Canadian cultural identities and practices, individuals’ relationship with others within and outside their cultures of origin, unique cultural experiences or critical incidents contributing to change in cultural orientations overtime, individuals’ reflections on the factors relating to and the meanings given to their psychological adjustment, and individuals’ help-seeking beliefs and behaviours. Seven Chinese university students (2 males & 5 females) with different country of origin were interviewed, with 1 interview conducted in Mandarin, 5 in English, and 1 in both languages. The interviewer recoded detailed notes during the 2-hour interview which were audio-taped and later transcribed. Several cultural themes of adjustments were identified, including “additive”, “contextual-personal interactional”, “developmentally sensitive”, and “ethnic salient.” Findings were discussed in terms of clinical and research implications for Chinese Canadian immigrant community.

#73
International and Cross-Cultural Psychology/Psychologie internationale et interculturelle

ACCULTURATION OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS STUDYING BUSINESS PROGRAMS IN CANADA AND THE BALTIC REGIONS
Kim Chuong, University of Guelph; Saba Safdar, University of Guelph; Brent McKenzie, University of Guelph; Brenda Uhm, University of Guelph

As local businesses transcend the borders and economic globalization becomes more apparent nowadays, the adjustment and academic success of international students studying business programs become important research issues. Business schools around the globe are taking on the challenges of integrating an international perspective into their curriculum in hopes of providing a better preparation for their graduates as international managers and leaders of business and commerce. In the present study, we conducted focus groups (N = 45) with international students studying business programs at two post-secondary institutions in Canada (University of Guelph and University of Western Ontario), and three institutions in the Baltic (Stockholm School of Economics in Latvia, ISM University of Management and Economics in Lithuania, and Tartu University in Estonia). Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) was used to analyze the data. The results of the study are discussed in terms of the international students’ perceptions of their acculturation experience, and social, cultural and academic factors that influenced their adjustment and academic success across institution and across region.

#74
International and Cross-Cultural Psychology/Psychologie internationale et interculturelle

TERROR MANAGEMENT AND ACCULTURATION: THE EFFECTS OF MORTALITY SALIENCE ON CANADIANS’ ACCULTURATION ATTITUDES TOWARD IMMIGRANTS WITHIN THE DOMAIN OF FAMILY RELATIONS
Darcy Dupuis, University of Guelph; Saba Safdar, University of Guelph

With hypotheses rooted in Terror Management Theory (TMT), the present experimental study involves an observation of the effects of mortality salience (MS) on Canadian individuals’ desire for culturally distant immigrants (Arab-Muslim) and culturally close immigrants (British) to acculturate within the life domain of family relations. Research has found that thoughts of death can lead individuals to distance from and to derogate others who are perceived as maintaining a culturally-distant worldview. 186 participants were given either a MS or a control prime and were then asked to complete the receiving society measure for the Relative Acculturation Extended Model. It was hypothesized that MS would result in an enhancement of Canadians’ desire for Arab-Muslim immigrants to embrace a Canadian family upbringing and abandon that of their heritage culture (assimilation) and that MS would result in an enhancement of Canadians’ desire for British immigrants to maintain their heritage culture in the absence of adoption of Canadian culture (separation). Both hypotheses were supported. Support was provided for the idea that symbolic terror management processes may be one route through which divergent expectations for distinct immigrant groups can develop. Implications of perceived cultural threat within the realm of family relations will be discussed.

#75
International and Cross-Cultural Psychology/Psychologie internationale et interculturelle

PROMOTING RESILIENCE THROUGH FAITH DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN OF WAR IN SRI LANKA
Chandimaa Fernando, Toronto Catholic District School Board
For over 20 years, Sri Lanka has been in a civil war. Our study shows how some children can overcome personal suffering caused by war by drawing on faith traditions. Building on earlier research (Fernando, 2000), this mixed method study involved 77 participants (62 children and 15 caregivers): Children ranged between 5 to 18 years of age; caregivers were between 25 to 80 years of age. Participants included war orphans and non-war orphans from Buddhist and Christian orphanages, and a comparison group of children from intact families. Children’s measures included: Goodenough Harris Drawings, Risk and Resilience Indices, Sandtray Analysis (constructions and narrative), Stages of Faith Interview (adapted from Fowler, 1981) and a Sentence Completion task. Adult measures included the adapted Stages of Faith Interview and a Sentence Completion task. Scoring was completed by two raters, with inter-rater reliability over 90%. ANOVA and qualitative analyses found indicators of general risk and resilience. However, contrary to previous studies elsewhere, most orphans demonstrated inner peace and resilience after exposure to war. Resilient orphans identified Buddhist and Christian religious practices used to promote their faith, personal well-being, and sense of belonging. Nevertheless, lack of contact with biological parents after being placed in orphanages posed a unique idiom of risk.

A framework is offered for understanding the notion of cultural conflict that can be experienced by second generation Canadians within their families. It is argued that cultural conflict arises when the norms of the heritage culture and the dominant culture are simultaneously salient and at odds with each other and that different cultural groups will experience cultural conflicts in different domains. This study focuses on the experience of intergenerational conflict that can occur in Chinese families around the issue of academic achievement. A sample of Chinese Canadians was compared to a sample of European Canadians in their responses to a family conflict either around the issue household chores (control condition) or academic achievement (cultural conflict condition). It was expected, and found, that an intergenerational conflict around the issues of academic achievement was more likely to elicit negative affect (shame & guilt) in Chinese Canadians than in European Canadians. The discussion will focus on different triggering events for cultural conflicts in different cultural groups, and why the issue of academic pursuits is an important trigger for many immigrant families.

Despite the large, primarily North American body of work on sexuality in young adults, there are remarkably few studies exploring the impact of culture and family on sexuality among ethnocultural groups. Several recent studies, however, have shown that for some young immigrants there may be a conflict between the sexual attitudes and behaviours of their parents’ culture of origin and the mainstream culture. Brotto (2004) found, for example, that Chinese Canadians face the challenge of reconciling potential discrepancies between their parents’ and their own views of sexuality. The main goal of this study is to examine the role of culture and family in predicting sexual attitudes, behaviours, and knowledge in second generation Hong Kong Chinese Canadians. One hundred second generation Chinese Canadians between the ages of 18 and 25 completed the following measures: ethnicity (both Canadian and Chinese), individualism and collectivism, gender roles, sexual attitudes, sexual knowledge (HIV & STDs), sexual behaviours, parental permissiveness and comfort, and comfort with one’s own sexuality. Comparisons will be explored between young Hong Kong Chinese and a control group of young Canadians of British descent. The obtained results and implications of the study will be discussed in the context of current findings in the sexuality literatures.
Cultural Frame Switching (CFS) refers to changes in cognition, affect, and behavior as a function of the specific cultural meaning system being activated among bicultural individuals. In the present study, CFS was investigated in the domain of personality traits to explore whether intra-individual personality differences could be observed when responding to different cultural contextual cues. Specifically of interest were theoretically predicted changes in personality trait scores among Chinese-Canadian bicultural undergraduate students under Canadian and Chinese priming conditions. A within-subjects design with two assessment sessions (two weeks apart) was employed, where each participant’s personality trait levels (e.g., the Big Five) were assessed after exposure to one of the two cultural primes during each session. Results revealed that completion of Canadian and Chinese cultural tasks (primes) did not influence changes in biculturals’ self-reported personality profiles as indicated by two distinct measures (verbal and nonverbal). This suggests that personality trait scores do not change under the CFS effect, and that previous results supporting the CFS hypothesis in this domain may have occurred due to translation differences in the verbal testing materials.

This study is a first attempt to measure acculturation orientations implicitly, using the Go/No-go association task (Nosek & Banaji, 2001). On the explicit level, studies conducted with host communities around the world have shown an overwhelming preference for the most welcoming acculturation orientations of individualism and integrationism as compared to assimilationism, segregationism, and exclusionism. However, social desirability may affect answers to explicit measures. We therefore hypothesized that implicit measures would reveal less welcoming acculturation orientations of individualism and integrationism as compared to assimilationism, segregationism, and exclusionism. Furthermore, explicit and implicit measures of acculturation orientations are not correlated, which suggests that they reflect two different constructs that may relate to different attitudes and behaviors.

By the year of 2020, depression will be the second most important cause of disability worldwide. Despite the fact that research in Western cultures is facilitated by the availability of depressive diagnostic instruments, research on depression in non-Western cultures depends upon translations of Western instruments. The purpose of this research is to validate a culturally sensitive measure of depression for use in the Karen population. Participants for this research are Karen refugees. The participants are asked to complete the Karen Depression Scale. The KDS was developed using terms and descriptions of mood disorder derived from focus groups comprised of Karennai individuals; complete the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale; and to participate in a clinical interview. Cut-off scores for the KDS will be developed using two separate strategies: responses to all items will be summed and divided by the number of answered items to generate a depression score ranging from 1 to 4; sensitivity and specificity will be assessed by exploring the relationship between the interview and KDS scores using ROC analysis. KDS demonstrates more sensitivity in the detection of depression due to the fact that the KDS is based on words and idioms specific to the Karen culture.

Depression remains a major public health problem, but little is known about the views and understandings of depression held by many ethnic groups. With this in mind, we sought to develop a measure of depression specific to Karen immigrants, as given the long-standing unrest in Burma many Karennai are immigrating to Canada. Thus it is important to develop a culturally sensitive measure of depression in order to provide more thorough assessment and if needed appropriate treatment. Focus group discussions were conducted with Karen refugees to identify culturally relevant conceptions of depression. Participants were recruited from Regina Open Door Society. A total of 30 individuals participated in focus group discussions. Participants were presented with a vignette describing individual’s emotional and somatic symptoms of depression. Depressive symptoms that Karennai presented
seemed to be conceptualised as a problem related to cognition (thinking too much) rather than emotion. The resulting condition is referred to as heart disease that may or may not require medication depending on severity of heart disease. The results of this study are used to develop a culturally sensitive depression screening tool. Furthermore this study will inform health care professionals on cultural syndromes and terms that will allow them to accurately detect depression in this unique cultural group.

#83

**DOES IDENTITY PREDICT CITIZENSHIP?: PSYCHOLOGICAL ACCULTURATION AND ASIAN IMMIGRANTS’ INTENTIONS TO ACQUIRE CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP**

Shevaun Nadin, Carleton University; Peter R Grant, University of Saskatchewan

Citizenship acquisition is often viewed as an indicator of immigrants’ integration into their new society. While many behavioural indicators of integration have been shown to predict citizenship acquisition, psychological indicators have not been explored. This questionnaire study examined the citizenship acquisition intentions of immigrants to Canada from Asia (N = 114). Using social identity theory, the formation of a Canadian identity was viewed as an indicator of psychological integration into Canada. It was hypothesized that the stronger immigrants identify with Canada, the more likely they will intend to acquire Canadian citizenship. Whether Canadian identification accounts for variance in citizenship acquisition over and above behavioural indicators of integration was also explored. The results showed that respondents’ strength of Canadian identification was positively related to their intentions to apply for Canadian citizenship. A hierarchical regression model combining behavioural (English ability, years lived in Canada, and participation in Canadian society) and psychological (Canadian identification) indicators of integration accounted for 32% of the variance in citizenship intentions. Canadian identification was the only variable that had a significant regression weight at the final step of the analysis. The contributions of these novel findings are discussed.

#84

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS AND POPULARITY**

Maryam Nemati, Carleton University

The present study examines the relationship between physical attractiveness and popularity in two different cultures. 40 Iranian and 40 Canadian university students participated in the study. They were asked to rate physical attractiveness of 10 Iranian males, 10 Iranian females, 10 Canadian males and 10 Canadian females portrayed in photos taken from a social networking web site: Yahoo 360. Their ratings were compared to the number of friends listed in the relevant Yahoo 360 blog pages. The correlation between rated physical attractiveness of the bloggers and the number of friends was +0.41. The correlations were significantly higher among males rating females (+0.67) than among females rating males (+0.23) in both cultures. These correlations were not significantly different between the two cultures confirming that physical attractiveness does influence popularity both in Iran and Canada.

#85

**THE ROLE OF RELIGION, CULTURE AND FAMILY IN PREDICTING HAITIAN-CANADIANS SEXUAL ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOURS**

Marcela Olavarria Turner, University of Ottawa; Marta Young, University of Ottawa; Andrea M S Lee, University of Ottawa

Researchers have noted that young immigrants are often confronted with differing sexual attitudes and behaviours compared to those of their culture of origin or to those of their parents. Although a large body of literature has accumulated on the acculturative challenges of second generation youth, there are few studies that explore the relationships between cultural influences and sexuality. The main objective of the present study is to explore the relationships between religion, culture and family on participants’ reported sexual experiences and sexual attitudes. Eighty Canadian born Haitians between the ages of 18 and 25 completed measures related to their cultural identities, individualism-collectivism, religiosity, parental attitudes toward sexuality, personal attitudes toward sexual matters and their sexual experiences. Correlational analyses suggest that Canadian acculturation and individualism were positively related to greater sexual experience. Similarly, being more individualistic and less collectivistic, and perceiving one’s parents as being more sexually permissive were associated with greater reported sexually permissiveness in this sample. The obtained results will be discussed within the context of current findings in the sexuality and acculturation literatures. Furthermore, comparisons will be made between this group and Francophone and Anglophone Canadians.

#86

**PHENOMENAL YOUNG WOMEN: POSITIVE IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT IN FEMALE BERMUDIAN ADOLESCENTS**

Jonéa Paynter, Trinity Western University; Marvin J McDonald, Trinity Western University
Identity formation is an essential aspect of development that impacts later social development (e.g., in Spender’s model of Phenomenological Variant of Eco-Systems Theory, PVVEST). Research on identity formation has encouraged research in various areas of identity development, including gender, ethnicity, and sexuality. In this study, the topic of identity is examined for young women growing up in Bermuda, a small island community in the midst of a cultural transition. This project was an exploratory study into the aspects of identity that were important in the lives of nine Bermudian women between the ages of 14 and 17. A semi-structured interview employed laddering strategies was conducted with participants. A narrative analysis of these interviews revealed nine thematic dimensions that were important in the lives of the participants. Implications of the findings for Spencer’s PVVEST model are presented and further research areas are discussed.

THE RELATION BETWEEN ACCULTURATION AND ADJUSTMENT AS A FUNCTION OF PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION IN VISIBLE MINORITIES

Natacha P Pennycooke, Concordia University; Zhe Ni Wang, Concordia University; Andrew G Ryder, Concordia University; Terri R Lituchy, John Molson School of Business, Concordia University

In 2001, 13% of Canada’s population identified themselves as a visible minority. One of the challenges visible minorities face when adjusting to a new cultural context is the extent to which the majority culture will positively accept them. Development of a mainstream identity has previously been linked with better adjustment; we predicted that this relation would be moderated by perceived discrimination. Specifically, we anticipated that high mainstream acculturation combined with high levels of perceived discrimination would lead to particularly negative outcomes. One hundred and twelve visible minority university students completed the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale (CES-D; Radloff, 1977), the Vancouver Index of Acculturation (VIA; Ryder et al., 2000) and the Perceived Ethnic and Racial Discrimination Scale (PERDS; Noh & Kaspar, 2003). The moderation hypothesis was confirmed: mainstream acculturation predicted better outcomes in cases of low perceived discrimination, and worse outcomes in cases of high perceived discrimination, (ps < .05). Results suggest that acculturation to the mainstream identity may act as a buffer against negative adjustment only if low amounts of discrimination are perceived. Furthermore, perceptions of discrimination can be particularly harmful to the adaptive process.

SELF-CONSTRUAL IN DIFFERENT CULTURAL GROUPS: THE CASE OF EUROPEAN CANADIANS, ARAB CANADIANS, AND ARABS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Sarah Rasmi, University of Guelph; Saba Safdar, University of Guelph

Markus and Kitayama’s (1991) view of the self in relation to the cultural group is well-established and prominent within the cross-cultural literature. At the centre of their argument is that individuals coming from individualistic cultures are likely to endorse an independent self-construal, whereas individuals from collectivistic cultures are likely to endorse an interdependent self-construal. As such, the present study hypothesized that European Canadians (n = 147) would be most likely to endorse an independent self-construal, Arabs in the Middle East (Egypt and Lebanon, n = 129) would be most likely to endorse an interdependent self-construal, and Arab Canadians (n = 131) would fall somewhere in between the other two groups. Contrary to expectations, Arabs in the Middle East were most likely and European Canadians were least likely to endorse an independent self-construal, with Arab Canadians falling in between. In terms of interdependent self-construal, however, Arab Canadians were more likely than European Canadians and Arabs in the Middle East to endorse an interdependent self-construal. Explanations of these surprising findings are discussed in terms of: the reference group effect, response style, and the structure of Singelis’ (1994) Self-Construal Scale.

THE CULTURAL SHAPING OF SOCIAL ANXIETY: FEAR OF CAUSING DISTRESS TO OTHERS IN CHINA AND NORTH AMERICA

Jenny Teng, Concordia University; Jessica Dere, Concordia University; Andrew G Ryder, Concordia University

Although social anxiety has been recognized as universal, culture can have a significant impact on symptom presentation. Research suggests that many socially anxious patients in East Asia are particularly distressed about causing discomfort to others, in contrast to the standard Western model in which social anxiety is based on one’s own embarrassment. Very few cross-cultural studies have examined this phenomenon. To this end, the Social Anxiety - Discomfort to Others Scale (SA-DOS; Rector et al., 2006), and the Social Interaction Anxiety Scale (SIAS; Mattick & Clarke, 1998) were administered to comparable samples of clinical outpatient in Changsha, China (n = 175) and Toronto, Canada (n = 104). The two measures were much more highly correlated in China than in Canada, suggesting that fear of causing discomfort to others is more central to the Chinese experience of social anxiety. Furthermore, MANOVA revealed a significant interaction between cultural group and social phobia diagnosis, with Chinese social phobia patients showing the highest SA-DOS scores. These findings suggest that this cultural difference in the fear of causing distress to others emerges only in Chinese patients suffering from clinically significant social anxiety.
CULTURE, EVOLUTION, AND HUMAN MATING PATTERNS: VALUES PREDICT MAGNITUDE OF THE UNIVERSE SEX DIFFERENCE IN SOCIOSEXUALITY
Zhe Ni Wang, Concordia University; Andrew G Ryder, Concordia University; Jessica Dere, Concordia University

Research in evolutionary psychology has established a universal sex difference in human sociosexuality. Compared to men, women reported higher levels of restricted sociosexuality — defined as a preference for fewer sexual partners with a higher commitment of resources — across 48 countries (Schmitt, 2006). At the same time, there are cross-country differences in the magnitude of this sex difference. We propose that cultural values act to increase or decrease sex differences in sociosexuality. Specifically, this project examines the relations between cultural values and sociosexuality using Schmitt’s (2006) data and four country-level archival datasets assessing cultural values, namely: Hofstede’s (1980) study of values; the Schwartz Values Survey; the World Values Study; and the GLOBE study (N = 24 to 48 countries, depending on the analysis). Restricted sociosexuality, especially in women, was associated with two broad sets of values: (1) collectivism, traditionalism, and conservatism; and (2) uncertainty avoidance, future orientation, and focus on survival. These two sets of values were also associated with a larger sex difference. The cultural impact on this difference is driven primarily, although not exclusively, by effects on female sociosexuality. Evolutionary pressures and cultural values work in tandem to influence human mating patterns.

THE IMPACT OF CULTURE, FAMILY AND RELIGION ON SEXUALITY: A COMPARISON BETWEEN ANGLO-CANADIANS AND FRANCO-CANADIANS
Marta Young, University of Ottawa; Marcela Olavarria Turner, Université d’Ottawa; Andrea M S Lee, University of Ottawa; Émilie Gravel, University of Ottawa; Mélanie Cloutier, University of Ottawa

According to Statistic Canada’s 2006 census, Anglo-Canadians and Franco-Canadians are the two dominant groups in Canada. Because of this, there is a tendency to combine them in research on Canadian sexuality. This is surprising considering there is evidence showing that these groups are indeed different in their sexual attitudes and behaviours. Hence, the main objective of the present study is to compare the impact of culture, family and religion on the sexuality of Anglo-Canadians and Franco-Canadians. For this purpose, one hundred Anglo-Canadians and one hundred Franco-Canadians between the ages of 18 and 25 participated in this study by completing a questionnaire. Measures within the questionnaire included: individualism/collectivism, cultural identity, parental permissiveness toward sexuality, parental comfort toward sexuality, family conflict, family connectedness, religiosity, sexual knowledge, sexual experience, and sexual comfort and guilt. The two groups will be compared and the obtained results will be discussed in the light of current findings on sexuality, culture, family and religion literatures.

DOES CULTURE INFLUENCE HOW WE THINK?
Lenka Zdrazilova, University of Calgary; Mariko Nakayama, University of Calgary; Penny M Pexman, University of Calgary

Kitayama et al. (2003) suggested that culture influences perception. In a perceptual task, their participants reproduced a straight line, either taking into account (relative condition) or disregarding (absolute condition) the surrounding square frame. Japanese participants were more accurate in the relative condition and American participants were more accurate in the absolute condition. In the present research we addressed two issues related to the Kitayama et al. study: 1) does experience with square frames in the Japanese writing system play a role in cultural effects on perception, and 2) do cultural effects in perception result from individual differences in individualism/collectivism I/C)? In Experiment 1 we included a triangle frame condition in the line drawing task (LDT). Results showed that both Japanese (n = 41) and Canadian (n = 51) participants performed more accurately in the relative condition of the LDT, regardless of shape frame. In addition, we were unable to replicate Kitayama et al.’s cultural differences for square frames. In Experiment 2, 100 participants completed the LDT, the embedded figures task, and two tests of I/C. None of the I/C measures were related to accuracy on the LDT. These results suggest that the cultural differences reported by Kitayama et al. cannot be replicated, and that cultural effects on perception may be limited.

CULTURAL VALUES AND SOCIOSEXUALITY AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY IN FEMALE STUDENTS
Yue Zhao, McGill University; Jessica Dere, Concordia University; James G Pfaus, Concordia University; Andrew G Ryder, Concordia University

Evolutionary approaches to human sexuality have described cross-cultural similarities in mating strategies, but underestimate cultural variation. This project examines the relation of cultural values to sociosexuality, defined as willingness to engage in casual, low-investment, sexual contacts. Previous work conducted at the country level has demonstrated that cultural values influence the magnitude of the sex difference in sociosexuality, primarily by influencing levels of sociosexuality in women. We sought to follow up this work at the individual level, in a heterogeneous sample of 150 female students. Participants completed online self-
report measures of cultural values (Schwartz Values Survey and Individualism-Collectivism), sociosexuality, sexual attitudes, and sexual behaviours. Openness to change values and horizontal individualism were positively associated with sociosexuality, permissive sexual attitudes, and high level of sexual activity, all ps<.001; self-enhancement values and vertical individualism were positively associated with instrumental sexual attitudes, both ps<.001. Results suggest that the evolutionary model of sociosexuality should be complemented by a cultural perspective, in which values moderate the effects of evolutionary universals on mating strategies.

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Psychology and Religion/Psychologie et religion

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL IDENTITY & MORAL IDENTITY: THEIR SELF-IMPORTANCE AND LINK TO HOST COMMUNITY ACCULTURATION PROFILES

Mona Abbondanza, Université du Québec à Montréal; Julie Charest, Université du Québec à Montréal

Migrations towards North America and Europe have resulted in a growing interface between the majority Christian population and people of other faiths. This Christian majority is still, according to recent national surveys, attached to its faith, although not regularly participating in organized religion. How does this identification as a Christian influence the interface between individuals of the majority Christian population and the people of other cultures and of other faiths? In this research, we examine the link between Christian Social Identity (Abbondanza, 2008) and at Moral Identity (Aquino and Reed, 2002) on the one hand, and how members of the host community endorse certain acculturation orientations toward immigrants settled in their community using the Interactive Acculturation Model of (Bourhis, Moise, Perrault & Sénécal, 1997) on the other hand. Participants were 288 university students. The results indicate that the more participants considered self-important their Christian Social Identity, the more they endorsed the Integrationism of Transformation acculturation profile, a profile that leads to harmonious intergroup relations. Similar results were obtained for the self-importance of Moral Identity. The important role of faith based and moral social identities as antecedents to harmonious intercultural and inter religious interactions is discussed.

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Psychology and Religion/Psychologie et religion

TEACHING FOR WISDOM AND JEWISH IDENTITY

Marcus Benayon, University of Toronto; Michel Ferrari, University of Toronto

This study examines efforts to foster Jewish wisdom within the Jewish Day School System in Toronto, Canada. Twenty adults (community leaders and teachers) and 40 students (grades 9 and 12) answered questions about wisdom in their lives and historically, as well as questionnaires about their own attitudes and behavior, well-being and satisfaction with life. Participants were interviewed in a single session lasting about 1½ hours. The interview was adapted from a study by Bluck and Glück (2004), consisted of 6 questions addressing the nature of wisdom and its presence in the participant’s life and school experience; three survey questionnaires dealt with Attitudes and Behavior (Ardelt, 2003), General Well-Being (Fazio, 1977) Satisfaction with Life (Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985; Pavot & Diener, 1993), and Foundational Values (Jason et al., 2001). All interviews were digitally recorded and transcribed. Leaders and teachers both spoke of wisdom as involving interpreting sacred texts and applying them to living a Jewish life. Students, too, had a lot to say about wisdom, but most did not discuss wisdom in terms of any particular Jewish wisdom text and/or historical character. Still, a careful analysis of their responses does reveal some elements of Jewish wisdom and values, especially when they talk about wisdom in personal acquaintances (usually close family members).

#96
Psychology and Religion/ Psychologie et religion

THE BELIEVABILITY OF ANTHROPOMORPHIC EXPLANATIONS

Heather A Burch, Carleton University; Jim Davies, Carleton University; Jordan R Schoenherr, Carleton University

Anthropomorphism is the tendency to attribute human characteristics to nonhuman or inanimate objects. Although the concept is used in all manners of discipline, experimental studies on anthropomorphism have received little attention in recent literature. Recent interdisciplinary research (e.g., Boyer, 2001) has begun to provide overarching cognitive frameworks for these phenomena which appear great plausibility. However, whether there is an explanatory force behind anthropomorphic accounts of natural phenomena has yet to be examined in an experimental setting. It is expected that anthropomorphic explanations will be shown to be more believable than mechanistic explanations for a variety of descriptions of situations. In a series of experiments, participants (university students in first year psychology courses) were presented with several scenarios and explanations, which was either anthropomorphic or mechanistic, using the computer program E-Prime. The nature of the actors in these scenarios was also varied from abstract (e.g., an X moves a Y) to concrete (e.g., a brog moves a retler). They then rate each explanation for how “plausible” it seems from 1 to 5. These outcomes of this experiment will indicate whether anthropomorphism can be used as an effective means to impart causal knowledge to participants and show evidence of a bias in perception towards human-like motives.

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Psychology and Religion/ Psychologie et religion

WISDOM AND RELIGIOUS IDENTITY IN PAKISTAN

Aftab Khan, University of Toronto; Michel Ferrari, University of Toronto

This research investigates wisdom and cultural identity in Pakistan. Implicit theories of wisdom in Pakistan may differ from Western and Asian theories, since beliefs, thoughts and experiences vary between these cultures. Interviews were conducted that asked people about wisdom in their own lives, in acquaintances’ lives, and in historical figures. Also, the Foundational Value Scale (FVS) and the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) were administered. Fifty people participated in five different age groups (n = 10 per group, half female): children, adolescents, young adults, middle-aged adults, and elderly. Results showed that 43 participants believed religious figures are the wisest people in history. Participants used many Islamic-related terms in answering interview
questions. No substantial age related differences were found in naming the wisest people in history, but ages differed in naming their wisest acquaintances. Chi-square analyses show that most people, but especially younger participants, believe that teachers they know can teach wisdom. Significant positive correlations exist between the components of the FVS and the SWLS. Adolescents were least satisfied with their lives, whereas the elderly were most satisfied. Methodological recommendations will be presented for comparing the results to research on other cultural traditions and for future research on this topic.

#98

LOSING FAITH IN FUNDAMENTALIST CHRISTIANITY: AN INTERPRETATIVE PHENOMENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Psychology and Religion/
Psychologie et religion

Karen H Ross, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto

Many religious faiths supply believers with a clear purpose and identity, as well as the opportunity for a relationship (with the deity) that perfectly fulfills the hallmark characteristics of an attachment bond. Losing faith in one’s deeply-held religious beliefs can leave an ex-believer feeling deeply alone, worthless, and overwhelmed (e.g. Moyers, 1994). Although evidence suggests that religious ‘de-conversion’ is common in Canada (Altemeyer, 2004), very little psychological research has examined this transition. This qualitative study investigated the psychological experience of losing faith in fundamentalist Christianity. It also explored the consequences of loss of faith for participants’ lives, and identified ways in which participants sought psychological support during this transition. Participants were former fundamentalist Christians, recruited through Toronto humanist or atheist groups and interviewed about their experience of losing faith. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (Smith, 2003) was used to identify themes within the interview data and to generate a description of the ‘essence’ of the experience. The results are discussed within the context of attachment, loss, and identity theories, and used to generate recommendations for counselling practice with individuals who have undergone a loss of religious faith.

#99

A COMPARISON OF MALES & FEMALES ON SIX INDICES OF RELIGIOSITY AND SPIRITUALITY

Psychology and Religion/
Psychologie et religion

Kevin Rounding, Queen’s University; Kenneth E Hart, University of Windsor; Stephen Hibbard, University of Windsor; Michelle Carroll, McMaster University; Tobi Wilson, University of Windsor; Aleks Milosevic, University of Windsor

Numerous studies have found that women are more religious than men, reporting higher levels of private prayer, worship attendance, and global ratings of spirituality (Bryant, 2007). Although religiosity/spirituality (R/S) is acknowledged as being heterogeneous in nature (Pargament, 2002), few empirical studies have attempted to compare the sexes using a multidimensional index that taps a broad array of R/S factors. The current study administered the Brief Multidimensional Measure of R/S (Idler et al., 2003) to a sample of 563 university students (93 males). After controlling for several potential confounds in our MANCOVA, we found that women were significantly higher on collaborative religious coping and the subjective sense of gratitude but only marginally higher on daily spiritual experiences. Comparisons of the 93 men to a random sample of 93 women showed only one effect: women were more grateful than men. These findings extend and refine prior research that has suggested women are more religious and spiritual than their male counterparts. In a Canadian cultural context, we found evidence that spiritual differences between men and women may be localized to the dimension of gratitude. Future research may wish to explore gender specific subjective experiences that carry sacred significance, and coping with life stress events by cooperating with the God of their understanding.

#100

“LETTING GO” IS HEALTHY: THE ROLES OF FORGIVENESS AND REDUCED VENGEFULNESS IN THE RELIGION-MENTAL HEALTH LINK

Psychology and Religion/
Psychologie et religion

Miki Talebi, Carleton University; Renate Ysseldyck, Carleton University; Kimberly Matheson, Carleton University; Hymie Anisman, Carleton University

In an age where ideological conflict and crises have been profound, religion has become an important (coping) resource to depend on and to preserve psychological health. Many religions place high value on forgiveness, which is also thought to be related to well-being. Despite the intuitive link, several studies have failed to support a relation between religion and forgiveness, termed the religion-forgiveness discrepancy (Tsang, McCullough, & Hoyt, 2005). However, the positive religion-mental health link may instead be due to religious individuals’ reduced inclinations to be vengeful, rather than forgiving. Participants (N = 91) from various religious groups completed measures assessing forgiveness, vengefulness, extrinsic and intrinsic religiousness, self-esteem, and autonomy (i.e. self-actualization, in-line with the tripartite model of mental health; Compton, 2001). Regression analyses revealed that although forgiveness and vengefulness were related to both self-esteem and autonomy, as expected, intrinsically and extrinsically religious individuals were less vengeful, but not more forgiving. Moreover, vengefulness mediated the relation between autonomy and intrinsic religiosity. Thus, it may be that reduced revengefulness accounts for the positive psychological health of religious individuals.

#101

A DISCURSIVE LOOK AT THE FRIEND / PARTNER DISTINCTION: IMPLICATION FOR ASEXUAL PEOPLE

Sexual Orientation and
Gender Identity
Issues/Orientation
sexuelle et identité
sexuelle

Courtney J Chasin, University of Windsor

Academics have recently begun investigating asexual people, with some arguing that asexuality should be considered a sexual orientation. One of the central questions within the asexual community is how to distinguish romantic relationships from friendship
This study examines the relationship between body-related goals (physical health and image) and well-being and the role of gender and identity in refugee asylum claims. A critical qualitative inquiry conducted in partnership with a community organization that supports Queer, Gay, Bisexual, Lesbian, and Trans (QLGBT) refugees began with the question “How do QLGBT refugees engage in settlement?” Collaborative narrative interviews with claimants (Arvay, 2003), and interviews with service providers, community organizers, and lawyers were used. QLGBT refugees have lived in defiance of social erasure, stigma, and violence in their home countries. Leaving, applying, and settling brings them into engagement with multiple, interacting, oppressors. In Canada, while QLGBT asylum seekers work to rebuild their lives, they simultaneously live with the uncertainty of their application, loss related to their displacement, the psychological effects of past traumas, and the impacts of stigmatization. 

A significant positive association was found between health (vs. image) orientation and well-being. Biological and psychological gender was also a mediator for this relationship. These results and the role of gender in goal pursuit are discussed. Findings highlight sources of resilience in the face of sexual/gender identity based stigma, trauma, and displacement.

Currently 70 countries criminalize homosexual acts or gender “deviant” behavior. Another 16 use public morality laws to penalize same-sex sexualities and gender variance (IGLHRC, 2008). Since 1993, Canada has recognized persecution due to sexual orientation or gender identity in refugee asylum claims. A critical qualitative inquiry conducted in partnership with a community organization that supports Queer, Gay, Bisexual, Lesbian, and Trans (QLGBT) refugees began with the question “How do QLGBT refugees engage in settlement?” Collaborative narrative interviews with claimants (Arvay, 2003), and interviews with service providers, community organizers, and lawyers were used. QLGBT refugees have lived in defiance of social erasure, stigma, and violence in their home countries. Leaving, applying, and settling brings them into engagement with multiple, interacting, oppressors. In Canada, while QLGBT asylum seekers work to rebuild their lives, they simultaneously live with the uncertainty of their application, loss related to their displacement, the psychological effects of past traumas, and the impacts of stigmatization. 

This study examines the relationship between body-related goals (physical health and image) and well-being and the role of gender as a moderator or mediator of this association. According to Self-Determination Theory (Deci & Ryan, 2000), when physical health (intrinsic goal) is more important than image (extrinsic goal), individuals’ well-being is higher. However, health and image are two goal types that are related to the body. Therefore we can predict that gender may moderate or mediate the relationship between body-related goals and well-being. A total of 164 university students completed a questionnaire about goals, well-being, and gender at three different levels: physical (biological), psychological (subjective), and social (Bem sex roles). A significant positive association was found between health (vs. image) orientation and well-being. Biological and psychological gender did not significantly moderate or mediate this association. However, social gender, and more specifically hyper masculinility, moderated the association between goal orientation and well-being. Individuals high on hyper-masculinity did not benefit from having a health orientation, whereas individuals low on hyper-masculinity showed higher well-being when pursuing health goals. Social gender was also a mediator for this relationship. These results and the role of gender in goal pursuit are discussed.

When one is confronted with a definition of ‘family’, the majority of the population invokes a nuclear definition of a mother, father and children. Society rarely considers a lesbian couple with children as a family. There are noticeable and hidden differences when looking at heterosexual and homosexual families. Previous research has shown that these differences may lie not only in the legality of marriage but in the social acceptance that the institution of marriage brings. Lack of legal recognition from society is said to put same-sex couples at a disadvantage as compared to their heterosexual counterparts (i.e. custody, ownership of property, discrimination) which in turn may create higher levels of psychological stress. Until recently the center of attention for most research has been on the children involved and how they fare developmentally in comparison to their heterosexual equivalent. The current study examines some of the key areas (e.g., parental stress, stigmatization and lack of social support) that lesbian mothers potentially experience, and how this differs in areas where same-sex marriage is legal (Canada and some parts of the United States) versus not legal (the majority of the United States).
The Traumatic Event Scale (TES; Wijma, Söderquist, & Wijma, 1997) measures symptoms of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Söderquist, Wijma and Wijma (2004) were the first researchers to suggest that those symptoms can even occur before the occurrence of purported traumatic events, when those events are sure to happen. In these cases, PTSD symptoms closely parallel those of specific phobias. It is with this observation in mind that Wijma et al. (1997) adapted the TES to evaluate the fear of child birth (i.e. tocophobia) in pregnant women. Fear of child birth is important because it can greatly affect the experience of delivery and the possibility of post partum depression and PTSD. The objective of the present research is to validate the French version of the TES, as adapted to tocophobia by Wijma et al. (1997). In a first study (pre test), the French TES was administered to a sample of 65 multiparous women, having given birth recently. The results from this study confirm the convergent validity of the TES and the quality of translated items. An exploratory factor analysis revealed a five factor solution. In the second study, the French TES was administered to a sample of 200 primiparous pregnant women. The results from this study provided additional support to the psychometric properties of the TES and confirmed (with CFA) the factor structure previously identified.

#106

**GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE PROCESSING OF MULTISENSORY EXPRESSIONS OF EMOTIONS**

Simon Girard, Université de Montréal; Olivier Collignon, Université de Montréal; Frédéric Gosselin, Université de Montréal; Dave Saint-Amour, Université de Montréal; Maryse Lassonde, Université de Montréal; Franco Lepore, Université de Montréal

Gender differences in the processing of emotion expressions is a popular assumption but experimental evidences are still scarce. In the present study, 23 men and 23 women were asked to categorise fear and disgust expressions displayed auditorily, visually, or audio-visually. Results revealed an overall overperformance of women in all the conditions of stimuli presentation. Interestingly, we observed better performance in both groups when the emotion was expressed by an actress rather than an actor. The results also showed better performance with bimodal stimuli compared to visual or auditory stimuli alone. To further investigate the presence of gender differences in multisensory gain, we submitted the reaction times to the RACE model of inequality. This model explores if improved reaction times observed in the bimodal conditions are simply explained by probability summation (indicating that auditory and visual channels are independent) or are related to nonlinear summation (indicating neural integration of different sensory information). We observed nonlinear summation, meaning true integration, for both emotion expressions in both groups. However, this integrative effect was found to be stronger in women than in men, supporting the overall sex effect. Altogether, these findings indicate robust differences between genders in the multisensory perception of emotional expressions.

#107

**RESPECT IN 500 MILLISECONDS: RAPID JUDGMENTS RELATED TO SOCIAL STATUS**

Raquel Horlick, Concordia University; Michael Conway, Concordia University

The study concerned young adults’ judgments of the amount of respect others receive, based on the others’ physical appearance. The hypotheses were a) that respect judgments made in 500 ms correspond highly to those made without time constraint, and b) respect judgments made in 500ms rely on a subset of the perceptions of physical attractiveness, competence, and leadership abilities that are used in the absence of time constraint. Participants were presented with 104 facial photographs of similar age individuals for either 500ms (N = 43) or without time constraints (N = 39). Participants gave a respect rating for each target. As expected, a high positive correlation was found between the respect judgments across conditions (r = .90, p < .001). As well, regression analyses indicated that judgments of respect made in the rapid condition relied on physical attractiveness and competence. In contrast, self-paced respect judgments relied on physical attractiveness, competence, and leadership abilities. The present findings suggest that judgments of respect are highly related to status, given that the respect judgments rely on the status-related characteristics of physical attractiveness, competence, and leadership abilities. In sum judgments of respect based on others’ appearance can be made very rapidly (within 500 ms) and rest on status related characteristics.

#108

**ANALYSE RASCH DE L’ÉCHELLE DE TRAIT D’ANXIÉTÉ DE L’Iasta-y**

Céline LeBlanc, Université de Moncton; François Vigneau, Université de Moncton; Stéphanie Cormier, Université de Montréal; Guy LeBoeuf, Université de Moncton

Lorsqu’un modèle de Rasch s’ajuste adéquatement aux données d’un instrument de mesure, le score total correspond alors à une « statistique suffisante », c’est-à-dire que le score total permet à lui seul de prédire adéquatement non seulement la quantité de trait mesuré, mais également les patrons de réponses des sujets. La présente étude rapporte une analyse Rasch de l’échelle de trait d’anxiété de l’IASTA-Y, version canadienne française du STAI (Spielberger et al., 1983) à partir des données de 887 étudiants universitaires. Après que la dimensionnalité des données ait été vérifiée à l’aide de l’analyse factorielle confirmatoire, l’analyse de trois modèles de Rasch pour données polytomiques et de niveau de contrainte croissant (modèle du crédit partiel de Masters (1982), modèle d’équidistance, rating scale model of Andrich (1978)) a été réalisée séparément pour les items à polarité positive et à polarité négative. Les résultats montrent que si aucun des modèles ne s’ajuste correctement, le modèle du crédit partiel fournit quand même une solution potentielle adéquate pour les items à polarité positive. Les problèmes d’ajustement rencontrés pour les items à polarité négative conduisent pour leur part à repenser leur rôle dans la mesure de l’anxiété.

#109

**ATTITUDES AND ANXIETIES WHEN WORKING WITH DISABLED CLIENTS: A SURVEY OF STUDENTS IN A GRADUATE COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY PROGRAM**

Isaac Stein, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto
This study focuses on the attitudes, images and stereotypes of student counsellors-in-training towards clients with disabilities, as well as the extent to which current counsellors-in-training are being made aware of disability-related issues, concepts and models as part of their graduate education. Sixty-four graduate counselling psychology students from a large Canadian university psychology department completed a four-part questionnaire which explored their attitudes and beliefs about disabled people, their levels of knowledge and confidence around working with disabled clients, and the extent to which they felt their graduate education had prepared them to address issues particular to disabled clients in therapy. Results indicate that respondents feel: (a) not fully aware of the ablist stereotypes they possess that may be negatively impacting therapy they do with disabled clients; (b) very anxious and apprehensive about the idea of initiating conversations with disabled clients about their disabilities; and (c) deeply unprepared by their graduate-level courses to work effectively as psychologists with disabled clients. Suggestions are made by respondents as to elements they would like to see present in a graduate-level course exploring Disability Issues and Counselling.

#110 Students in Psychology/Étudiants en psychologie

RISK OF MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS AMONG NON-HETEROSEXUAL IDENTIFIED ADOLESCENTS: WHAT ABOUT ADOLESCENTS WHO ARE UNSURE OF THEIR SEXUAL IDENTITY?

Yue Zhao, McGill University; Brett D Thombs, McGill University and SMBD-Jewish General Hospital; Karine Igaryu, McGill University and McGill University Sexual Identity Centre; Richard Montoro, McGill University and McGill University Sexual Identity Centre

Background: Non-heterosexual youth are at substantially elevated risk of health risk behaviours (e.g., substance abuse), depression, suicide ideation and attempt. Studies typically assess non-heterosexual identity, but do not consider “unsure” sexual identity, even though adolescence is a transitional period for identity development. The objective of this study was to assess mental health outcomes among youth with “unsure” sexual identity compared to heterosexual and gay, lesbian and bisexual (GLB) youth. Methods: A large sample of students (N = 1951) aged 14 and older from 14 public and private high schools in Montreal, Quebec was surveyed anonymously. The survey included items assessing sexual identity, health risk behaviours, and mental health outcomes. Results: There were 64 (3.4%) adolescents who identified as GLB and 65 (3.4%) as “unsure.” Compared to heterosexual youth, 12-month suicidal ideation and attempts were elevated for both GLB (odds ratio [OR] = 4.3, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 2.6 to 7.2; OR = 5.1, 95% CI = 2.9 to 8.8) and “unsure” youth (OR = 3.8, 95% CI 2.2 to 6.4; OR = 3.3, 95% CI = 1.8 to 5.9). Unlike GLB youth, “unsure” youth did not have elevated rates of health risk behaviours, but had poorer sexual self-esteem than either heterosexual or GLB youth. Conclusion: Youth with “unsure” sexual identity present a unique clinical profile to consider.

#111 Women and Psychology/Femmes et psychologie

DEVELOPING WOMEN-CENTRED PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES: INTEGRATING CLIENT PERSPECTIVES

Donna Akman, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; Cheryl Rolin-Gilman, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

The Women’s Program of the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health serves women with complex mood and/or anxiety problems who often present with trauma histories. A majority of women admitted to the Women’s Program also present with significant psychosocial stressors, including unstable housing, underemployment, relationship difficulties, and social isolation. This “women-only” program offers both residential and outpatient services with the aim of providing a validating and safe therapeutic context for women. The program is client-centred and feminist-informed, and emphasizes personal growth and empowerment rather than an exclusive focus on symptom reduction. In order to develop the Women’s Program so that it meets women’s needs, clients are invited to share their perspectives of the services they have received. Feedback collected from focus groups and satisfaction surveys indicates that clients value several key features of the Women’s Program, including the “women-only” environment, the opportunity to learn from and about other women, and the emphasis on women’s strengths. Clients also gave feedback regarding ways to improve services, such as by offering a wider variety of therapy groups, and by providing more opportunity for individual support. These client perspectives will be described, and implications for program development will be discussed.

#112 Women and Psychology/Femmes et psychologie

GENDER SOCIALIZATION THROUGH WOMEN’S FOOD AND EATING EXPERIENCES

Maria Antoniou, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto; Niva Piran, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto

This study aimed to explore the lived experience and broader contextual variables associated with women’s food and eating experiences. Specifically, this study examined gender socialization through food and eating experiences and how these experiences subsequently contributed to girls’ connection and/or disconnection to their bodily appetites and desires in childhood and adolescence. Twelve women of diverse backgrounds, aged 25-44, from an urban centre in Ontario, participated in the current study. Following the principles of a life history qualitative methodology all participants engaged in an interview regarding their food and eating experiences in childhood, adolescence and adulthood. Women’s narratives revealed multiple messages from parents, other family, and peers aimed at socializing girls to ‘practice’ femininity, such as containing their appetites and desires, and minding their body shape and weight when eating. During childhood girls were often able to maintain a connection to their bodily needs, wants, and desires. However, with the intensification of socialization pressures during adolescence, girls’ compliance with social ideals led to a disruption in the way they lived in and fed their bodies. This socialization process needs to be described, articulated, and problematized towards the goal of enhancing girls’ and women’s connection with bodily needs and desires.
‘Serial monogamy’ was coined within sexuality literature to describe individuals who accumulate sexual partners by transitioning from one relationship to the next (Britton, Levine, Jackson, Hobfoll, & Shepherd, 1998). College students are at a higher risk for contracting sexually transmitted infections despite using condoms regularly for ‘casual sex’. It is suspected that ‘serial monogamy’ and decreased condom use within relationships may be factoring into the rates of transmission (Umphrey & Sherblom, 2007). This study qualitatively examined ‘serial monogamy’ and relational influences on condom use among young women in relationships. Females (18 to 24 years of age) were recruited (n = 15) and engaged in semi-structured interviews regarding sexuality. Preliminary analyses were conducted using ‘grounded theory’. This study is in progress. Preliminary analyses revealed that the majority of participants transitioned from condom use to oral contraceptives within their relationships. The reasons cited included: trust, monogamy, intimacy and practicality. Reportedly, by having sex without condoms, individuals were implicitly endorsing a level of sexual risk and relay ing trust that their partner is faithful. These results suggest that relational influences impact condom use. This study provides insight into the sexual health decision-making process for young women.

During adolescence, young girls are faced with many changes that influence how they feel and act within their bodies. Girls’ ethnocultural and socioeconomic backgrounds influence embodiment as a girl must negotiate her identity as a female as well as her identity as a member of her ethnocultural group and socioeconomic category. Data from a qualitative study with 27 young girls was analyzed for themes examining the roles of ethnocultural identity and socioeconomic status on embodied experiences. Results from these girls’ narratives indicate that all girls are held to the same rigid definitions of what makes up an ideal girl. Girls have to negotiate within the discourses of their ethnocultural heritage and their socioeconomic status as they try to meet the demands of this restrictive idealized image. Girls’ narratives indicate that they navigate pressures for idealized femininity effects whether girls feel a sense of connection or disconnection to their bodies. A girl’s ethnocultural heritage and socioeconomic status impacts this process in that it either privileges or limits her ability to meet socially defined ideal images. Incorporating multiple dimensions of identity in the study of embodiment captures and enriches the complexities of how race, culture and class intersect to influence girls’ positive connections with their changing bodies.

Health Canada Guidelines for sexual health education emphasize positive outcomes (e.g., rewarding relationships and pleasurable sexual experiences) as key aspects of adolescent sexual health. The predominant focus in research and education on sexuality and youth, however, is on risk prevention. Risk-focused analyses ignore enhancement dimensions of sexuality, including sexual self-concept, navigating sexual decision-making, and self-determination in enacting desire. To explore these issues, pilot semi-structured interviews were conducted with 18 female university students (ages 18-26). Thematic decomposition, an analytic technique that combines discursive approaches with thematic analysis, revealed a gendered discourse of conflicted desires/competing expectations. Sexuality was constructed as a set of contradictory imperatives in relation to agency and desire, which center on: pleasure as a legitimate but contested entitlement; aspirations for self-determination juxtaposed against discomfort with initiating sexual activity and conversations; struggles about being perceived as sufficiently and appropriately sexual without risking allegations of hypersexuality and promiscuity. The women position agency and desire as a precarious proposition that entails navigating gendered sexual matrices that can jeopardize the social script of proper femininity.

A series of studies have been conducted to construct a scale designed to measure negative attitudes towards academic mothers. Qualitative research has suggested that career mothers often perceive negative attitudes and subtle forms of discrimination at work; what is not known is the nature or content of these attitudes. Items for the Career Mothers Inventory (CMI) were generated via interviews with individuals within academia and a review of the existing literature in this area. The generated item list was subsequently distributed via an Internet questionnaire. Two Prairie province universities (faculty) were sampled. Respondents (N = 287) indicated their endorsement of negative attitudes toward career mothers. The items were then analyzed and reduced via factor analysis. The results of this research highlights the iterative nature of scale construction efforts, the difficulty in measuring subtle forms of prejudice, and the nature of current attitudes towards academic mothers.

A series of studies have been conducted to construct a scale designed to measure negative attitudes towards academic mothers. Qualitative research has suggested that career mothers often perceive negative attitudes and subtle forms of discrimination at work; what is not known is the nature or content of these attitudes. Items for the Career Mothers Inventory (CMI) were generated via interviews with individuals within academia and a review of the existing literature in this area. The generated item list was subsequently distributed via an Internet questionnaire. Two Prairie province universities (faculty) were sampled. Respondents (N = 287) indicated their endorsement of negative attitudes toward career mothers. The items were then analyzed and reduced via factor analysis. The results of this research highlights the iterative nature of scale construction efforts, the difficulty in measuring subtle forms of prejudice, and the nature of current attitudes towards academic mothers.
The journey from childhood to adolescence is marked with many rules and norms for how to appropriately and ideally embody being a girl. This presentation will explore socially constructed labels associated with discourses of femininity and its shift over time. Using girls’ stories collected over a period of four years in a qualitative, life history study, there is a unique prospective opportunity to explore girls’ embodied experiences through changing discourses of femininity. This presentation will examine labels of femininity defined by gender norms and expectations such as ‘tomboy’ and ‘girlie girl’ as well as labels that emerge as sexuality becomes a more central experience for adolescents, such as ‘slut’ and ‘bitch’. In both childhood and adolescence, the labels used are clearly about enforcing gender role expectations and controlling the activities engaged in by girls. In childhood, use of these labels acts to limit physical freedom, while in adolescence new labels are added to control sexual freedom. Socially constructed labels serve to control and discipline the way girls live in their bodies and the behavioural practices of girls and women. Through analyzing the impact of labels, we can begin to work to transcend and transform this restrictive discourse of femininity and open up new possibilities and freedoms in how girls and women live in their bodies.

#118
**AN EXAMINATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF GIRLS’ FRIENDSHIPS ON GIRLS’ DEVELOPING EMBODIED SELVES**
Nina Mafrici, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto; Niva Piran, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto; Robyn Legge, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto

Friendships represent an influential domain in young girls’ understanding of normative social behavior and appearances. Through using the stories of girls who participated in a qualitative study, this presentation will explore how increased vigilance in self and peer-monitoring impacts and interferes with girls’ embodied experiences. In adolescence, girls experience more objectification from their social world on their changing bodies. Girls begin to participate in this through detailed monitoring of each other’s body shape, weight, and appearance. Girls begin to engage in a policing of the ways one another are appropriately meeting or not meeting girl ideals. This rigid discourse creates subgroups of girls shaped by more strict requirements leading to tenuous and unsafe relational spaces for adolescent girls. Explored will be how the changes in the discourse of girl friendships impacts and interferes with the development of a positive embodied experience; and how friendship groups, in the current discourse of femininity, move from relational spaces for play and recreation to spaces filled with body comparison, judgment and criticism. Through examinations connecting embodiment with girls’ friendships, we can begin to explore possibilities for supporting girls in shifting their social world to one that is more safe, secure, and supportive of positive embodied development.

#119
**AN EXAMINATION OF RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INFLUENCE OF PEERS ON GIRLS’ BODY IMAGE DEVELOPMENT**
Nina Mafrici, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto; Niva Piran, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto; Robyn Legge, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto

Peer relationships encompass an important developmental context for young girls’ understanding of normative social behavior and appearances. In early adolescence, concern for peer approval and acceptance intensifies, as do the rigid standards peers regulate and command for physical appearance. Pressure to conform to group norms of attractiveness can leave girls vulnerable to reduced self-esteem and body dissatisfaction. The present inquiry examines risk and protective factors associated with the influence of peers on healthy body image development in young girls. Based on the life history narratives of 11 pre- and post-pubertal girls of diverse backgrounds, experiences with peers as they relate to pressures and resistances towards appearance conformity are documented through a prospective design. Results support the presence of a highly rigid appearance culture immersed in gender-based discourses that circulate the school environment, and dictate the ways girls are expected to look, dress, and behave. Girls’ ability to distance themselves from this culture is largely dependent on the composition of their close peer groups, including those holding a critical stance towards dominant discourses in their larger peer environment. The implications for prevention initiatives that build upon girls’ sense of agency and empowerment in resisting peer appearance pressure are discussed.

#120
**SPORTS AND SOLDIERING: EXAMINING SERVICEWOMEN’S EXPERIENCES WITH MILITARY SPORTS**
Jessica McCutcheon, University of New Brunswick; Lynne Gouliquer, McGill University; Carmen Poulin, University of New Brunswick

Historically, soldiering has been viewed ideologically as predominantly a male pursuit (Kaplan, 2003). It is socially constructed in very masculine and physical ways. Consequently, it is not surprising that in Canada, women comprise only 12.4% of the CF (Leuprecht, 2004) and are primarily in the lower echelons of the military (Tanner, 1999). The Canadian Forces (CF) requires soldiers to maintain good physical fitness and routinely tests their competency in this area. Soldiers are encouraged to engage in fitness training and team sports to promote physical fitness and to increase cohesion, two important goals of the CF (National Defence and Canadian Forces, 2007). In the male-dominated environment of the CF, participating in sports provides female soldiers a “reap” from the dominant presence of male soldiers. The present study examines the experience of this “reap” for female soldiers. Using the Psycho-Social Ethnography of the Commonplace methodology (P-SEC; Poulin & Gouliquer, 2005), we interviewed 39 servicewomen. While involvement in sports furthered the goals of the institution (i.e., the CF), the experience of sports was complicated differently for lesbians (n = 15) than heterosexuals (n = 24), and for mothers (n = 14) versus non-mothers (n = 25). Findings shed light on the behavioural and cognitive strategies used by servicewomen to cope with these complications.
#121
Women and Psychology/
Femmes et psychologie

INTERNALIZING THE DIETING DISCOURSE: THE CHANGE IN GIRLS’ WEIGHT-RELATED BELIEFS AND BEHAVIOURS FROM CHILDHOOD TO ADOLESCENCE

Jane Mizevich, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto; Niva Piran, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto; Robyn Legge, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto

While dieting and weight concerns have long been incorporated into women’s experiences with their bodies, a search continues for an understanding of the process girls undergo in incorporating weight concerns into their developmental embodied selves. This presentation will highlight stories from adolescent girls who participated in a large qualitative life history study examining girls’ experiences with their changing bodies. Themes that emerged from this analysis suggest a normalizing discourse on dieting practices enters girls’ understanding of how to care for their bodies. While in childhood girls express an externalization of and separation from the dieting discourse; in adolescence girls begin to display an internalization of the dieting discourse through their own vigilant engagement and rigid policing of bodily practices. Girls begin to participate in the social discourse suggesting that weight monitoring and body shape preoccupation become part of how to appropriately be a girl. It is in adolescence that lifelong practices are established in girls’ and women’s embodied experiences. A greater understanding of the process girls undergo in how weight-related concerns and dieting practices are woven into the ways they care for their bodies would create possibilities for interrupting this process and creating greater positive and connected embodied experiences.

#122
Women and Psychology/
Femmes et psychologie

RESTRICTED AGENCY: GIRLS’ SHIFT IN LEISURE ACTIVITIES AS THEY ARE SOCIALIZED INTO BEING YOUNG WOMEN

Jane Mizevich, University of Toronto; Niva Piran, University of Toronto

This presentation aims to examine the shift in girls’ engagement in leisure activities from childhood to adolescence. This prospective qualitative study on embodiment is based on the study of 27 girls, ages 9 to 14, from diverse backgrounds, who were interviewed four times over the period of three years. Narratives related to leisure activities were analyzed for this inquiry. The study revealed a marked increase in ‘gendered’ activities, including shopping and wearing make-up, which replaced such activities as creative games and carefree physical activity as the girls moved through puberty. The girls expressed a passive and disengaged way of being involved in the new activities, in stark contrast to the passionate involvement in their childhood activities. There was an increase in the girls’ responsibilities later in puberty, such as in household chores that were also inequitably distributed between the girls and their brothers. In addition, engagement in leisure activities with boys became more restricted at puberty as it took on a different meaning and became scrutinized and reprimanded by other girls. The shift into more restricted and disengaged involvement in leisure activities is seen as an aspect of the socialization of girls into their role as young women. The study emphasizes the importance of keeping girls’ free and passionate engagement with the world during adolescence.

#123
Women and Psychology/
Femmes et psychologie

HOW DISCOURSES OF FEMININITY INTERFERE WITH GIRLS’ CONTINUED PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Sachiko Nagasawa, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto; Robyn Legge, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto; Niva Piran, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto

Understanding girls’ reduced engagement with physical activities during adolescence continues to be a struggle for educators and researchers. This presentation will link changing discourses of femininity embodied in adolescence to reduced involvement in physical activities. Using the stories of three adolescent girls, who were interviewed as part of a qualitative life history study, the journey as girls enter and move through adolescence and their involvement in physical activity will be explored. First, there will be an exploration of various socio-cultural factors that have either supported, limited, or restricted these girls continued participation in sport. Secondly, this presentation will explore the shift from an experienced sense of freedom and resistance to restrictive discourses of femininity in childhood to an incorporation and internalization of the social discourses that aim to control women’s engagement in physical activity. In adolescence there is increased self-surveillance and compliance to the social discourses suggesting playing sports and being physically engaged interferes with how to appropriately fit in as a girl. Through clarifying the multiple social processes effecting girls’ engagement in physical activity we can create interventions empowering girls to maintain positive embodied experiences in sport throughout adolescence and into adulthood.

#124
Women and Psychology/
Femmes et psychologie

NEGOTIATING SERVICES FOR INTIMATE PARTNER ABUSE: EXPERIENCES OF NEW MOTHERS

Debbi O’Brien, University of New Brunswick; Carmen Poulin, University of New Brunswick

Few studies have focused on the abusive context for postpartum women. Service providers who tend to the needs of new mothers and their infants require additional empirical information for the development of supports and services these women need (Martin et al., 2001). The dearth of knowledge of the contextual and cognitive experiences of abused women in the postpartum period calls for research that identifies the unique challenges and needs of women who are mothering through abuse. The present study examined the context of new mothers’ experiences with abuse, and how they made sense of encounters with various services. Using the Psycho-Social Ethnography of the Commonplace (P-SEC) methodology (Poulin & Gouliquer, 2005), interviews with five women who were caring for infants while in an abusive relationship were analysed. P-SEC allows for the study of the effects of institutional policies, procedures, and practices that complicate the daily experiences of marginalized groups. Three services encountered by women who mothered through abuse were examined: health care, legal, and welfare services. Further, ways in
which women made sense of institutional practices, and coping strategies used to manage the resulting complications were revealed. Concluding discussion explicates how current services and supports may be improved to respond to abused mothers more effectively.

#125
Women and Psychology/Femmes et psychologie

WOMEN'S CONFLICT STYLES ACROSS FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS: SIMILARITIES & DIFFERENCES WITH PARTNERS, CHILDREN, PARENTS AND SIBLINGS
Caroline C. Piotrowski, University of Manitoba; Audrey Swift, University of Manitoba; Dada Adebayo, Kwantlen Polytechnic University; Christine Kreklewetz, University of Manitoba; Rachael Pettigrew, University of Manitoba

Conflict resolution styles are an important aspect of family interaction. To date, numerous studies have documented reliable linkages between hostile intimate partner conflict and a variety of negative health outcomes. Thus far, women appear to be at greater risk for these negative outcomes; however, little is known about how women manage conflict in other important family relationships, or if hostile styles are more pervasive across family dyads than other conflict styles. The goal of the present study was to explore similarities and differences in women’s conflict styles across four significant family relationships (partner, child, parent and sibling). Two hundred and eleven women, randomly selected from a provincial health registry, completed a mail survey measuring five distinct conflict styles. Correlational results indicated that conflict styles were significantly associated across family relationships; that is, women’s conflict style was stable across dyads. As predicted, the most hostile style (dominating) was the most strongly correlated across relationships. Repeated measures ANOVA findings showed women used both dominating and integrating styles most often with their child, while avoidance was used most often with siblings and parents. Results were discussed in terms of a family systems framework. Implications for prevention and health promotion were identified.

#126
Women and Psychology/Femmes et psychologie

FEMALE ONLY TREATMENT GROUPS FOR PROBLEM GAMBLING: VOICES FROM FEMALES IN TREATMENT
Noella A Piquette-Tomei, University of Lethbridge; Sonya L Corbin Dwyer, Sir Wilfred Grenfell College

There are important issues related to the prevention and treatment of women problem gamblers. Notable gambling differences between genders include: rationale for gambling, location of activities, competitiveness, desire for escape, stigma of identification, and treatment preferences. Many researchers advocate for female counselling groups for problem gambling as it has been found that male designed programs may be detrimental to women. Gender responsive treatments for women experiencing addictions are recognized as a critical component in their healing. This presentation will focus on our research, an examination of effective counselling practices for women problem through a grounded theory approach. Therapy notes, practitioner field notes, three individual interviews, and journal entries were collected and analyzed. This created a composite of perceived effectiveness, explanations related to continued group participation and their cultural context. Results present themes based on the effectiveness of the group treatment including: accessibility and acceptance. A uniquely female perspective was found in that the participants felt their own suffering would be warranted should it deter other females from gambling - this key finding will be highlighted and honored in this presentation. These themes may contribute to effective counselling practices for women problem gamblers.

#127
Women and Psychology/Femmes et psychologie

THE ‘IDEAL GIRL’ MOLD AND DIVERSE GIRLS’ EMBODIED SELF: GAPS AND OPPORTUNITIES
Niva Piran, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto

Social critical theorists have emphasized the social privilege within which the idealized image of a girl is couched: White, blond, blue-eyed, and thin. This study aimed to explore the impact of diverse girls’ constructions of the ‘ideal girl’ on experiences of the embodied self. The research used the life history and arts informed research methodologies. Twenty seven girls of diverse ethnocultural heritage, socioeconomic status, and family structures, and of pre and post pubertal status (ages of 10-14) participated in a 4-year prospective qualitative study. In this inquiry, each participant’s representational drawings of her ‘self’ and of the ‘ideal girl’, and the associated narratives, were examined for themes (Miles & Huberman, 1994). The findings revealed the complexity of the relationship between the representational constructs of the ‘self’ versus those of the ‘ideal girl’. Narratives reflected discourses of deficit and unattainable gap between the ‘self’ and the ‘ideal’, as well as critical discourses indicating awareness into the constricted construction of the ‘ideal girl’. This research suggests ways in which critical awareness regarding the oppressive representation of the ‘ideal girl’ can be nurtured in girls through the use of drawings, enhancing experiences of embodied power.

#128
Women and Psychology/Femmes et psychologie

GENDER SCHEMATICITY, GENDER ROLE IDENTITY AND ADOLESCENT GIRLS’ PARTICIPATION IN MATH AND ENGINEERING PROGRAMS
Inga Schowengerdt, University of Cambridge

Gender schematicity and gender-role identity have both been linked to behavior. People who prioritize information about gender during automatic processing and who see themselves as being congruently sex-typed are less likely to engage in gender-incongruent behavior. What is less clear is whether these variables are distinct or related processes and which is a better predictor of behavioral choices. This could prove important if there is an indirect negative relationship between them which needs to be addressed to overcome barriers to useful gender-incongruent behaviors, such as girls’ participation in math and the sciences. This research compares gender schematicity and gender role identity in two groups of American adolescents: Girls who participated in math and engineering summer programs and girls who did not. Differences between participants’ gender schematicity and gender role identities are explored with analysis focusing on whether these variables are related and which is more useful in distinguishing...
between these behaviorally distinct groups. Findings suggest that gender role identity and gender schematicity are distinct processes and that gender role identity is more useful in distinguishing between participants based on their behavioral differences. Implications for the design of initiatives to encourage girls to engage in math and engineering are discussed.

This session, moderated by the Globe and Mail’s public health reporter, André Picard will discuss the gaps, needs and opportunities of mental health care delivery in Canada. The Panelists will present their views from the perspectives of psychologist practitioners in public and private practice, the evidence base and cost offset of psychological services, and health and social policy particularly as these apply to vulnerable groups. Mr. Picard will respond to and discuss the views presented, field input from the audience and provide a synthesis of the issues discussed.

Two major goals of psychological research are to determine patterns in data over time and to predict the outcome of future events. Commensurate with these goals is the statistical method of time-series analysis, which allows examination of observations made repeatedly over time. Originally based in the Economics literature, time-series analysis is gaining favour as a useful statistical technique in psychological research. The purpose of this workshop is to introduce time-series analysis and its applications in Psychology. The workshop will begin with a general introduction to the purpose, assumptions, and applications of this method. With this foundation, the workshop will then present two applied and working examples to demonstrate how time-series analysis can be used to answer specific research questions.

Regret is a commonly felt negative emotion, and of interest to diverse fields in psychology. Regret may be defined in terms of its cognitive basis in counterfactual inference, meaning that regrets stems from the recognition that the past might have been better, had a different decision been made. Early research on regret emphasized its detrimental or biasing consequences for judgment and behavior. By contrast, a functional theoretical view places those drawbacks within the larger context of benefits for behavioral regulation and performance improvement. I will discuss recent research from my lab that illustrates the beneficial side of regret and counterfactual thinking.

Prescription medications are important for the treatment of various psychiatric illnesses and are used widely across Canada (CCENDU, 2003). However, recent research indicates that misuse of these medications, particularly analgesics (e.g. oxycodone), anxiolytics (e.g. lorazepam), sedatives (e.g. zopiclone) and stimulants (e.g. dextroamphetamine) are becoming increasingly prevalent (e.g. SAMHSA, 2004; Haydon et al., 2005). This symposium will cover recent research on the psychological correlates of the misuse of these major classes of prescription medications. The first paper examines the relationship between psychiatric symptomatology and current substance use by individuals enrolled in a methadone maintenance treatment program primarily due to prescription opioid use. The second paper investigates factors associated with the misuse and diversion of anxiolytic and sedative medications by individuals with current prescriptions for these drugs. The last two papers examine stimulant medication use.
Jardin and colleagues examine patterns and predictors of stimulant medication misuse. Harrison and colleagues examine how individuals are able to successfully feign the symptoms of ADHD, and how faking these symptoms could potentially be used by individuals to obtain a prescription for stimulant medication.

A

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMATOLOGY AND CURRENT SUBSTANCE USE IN A LOW-THRESHOLD METHADONE MAINTAINED POPULATION

Heather G Fulton, Dalhousie University; Sean P Barrett, Dalhousie University; Sherry H Stewart, Dalhousie University

Several studies have demonstrated high prevalence rates of psychiatric disorders in methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) programs. However, many studies to date have largely focused on heroin users (e.g., Callaly et al., 2001). Prescription opioid misuse is becoming increasingly prevalent (SAMHSA, 2004) and it is unclear how individuals entering treatment for problems related to prescription opioid use may differ from those entering treatment in relation to heroin use. Further, it is unclear how psychiatric problems in this population may be related to clients’ ability to abstain from other substances of abuse while in treatment. The present study examined Axis I psychiatric symptomatology (as measured by the Psychiatric Diagnostic Screening Questionnaire) and current substance use by 50 clients enrolled in a low-threshold MMT program in Atlantic Canada. Eighty six percent of clients used alcohol, illicit substances, or unprescribed prescription medications in the past 30 days and 90% of clients screened positive for at least one current psychiatric disorder. Likelihood of being a current user of a substance varied by psychiatric symptomatology. For example, screening positive for an anxiety disorder was associated with an increased likelihood of current unprescribed benzodiazepine use, p = .011, eta = .372. Implications for future research and treatment will be discussed.

B

PATTERNS OF MISUSE AND DIVERSION IN PRESCRIBED ANXIOLYTIC AND SEDATIVE USERS

Megan McLarnon, Dalhousie University; Jessica Meisner, Dalhousie University; Christine Darredeau, Dalhousie University; Sean P Barrett, Dalhousie University

Misuse and diversion of psychoactive prescription medications are issues of growing concern. Existing literature has frequently conceptualized prescription drug misuse as any non-prescribed use of a medication, an approach that fails to consider that individuals with prescriptions may use their own medication non-therapeutically. Medication diversion has generally been described without taking into account individuals’ motivations for diverting. The current study examines patterns of misuse and diversion in a sample of adults with prescriptions for anxiolytic and sedative medications. Participants completed a battery of interview and self-report measures. Forms of medication misuse included deliberately co-administering the medication with other substances, changing the normal route of administration and using recreationally. Medication misuse was associated with impulsivity and illicit drug use. Substantial heterogeneity was found within the group of medication diverters. Participants who diverted their prescription for non-therapeutic purposes were more likely to report problematic substance use and psychiatric symptoms as compared to those who diverted exclusively for therapeutic motives. The results of this investigation has important implications in terms of informing evidence-based approaches to prevention and treatment of anxiolytic and sedative misuse and diversion.

C

PATTERNS AND PREDICTORS OF STIMULANT MEDICATION MISUSE

Bianca F Jardin, SUNY Albany; Sean P Barrett, Dalhousie University; Mitch Earlywine, SUNY Albany

A growing body of evidence suggests that methylphenidate (MPH) and dextroamphetamine (Adderall) are frequently misused. Despite dramatic increases and documented negative consequences associated with their non-medical use, research on the topic remains sparse. Moreover, most of the research has focused on non-prescribed recreational users. Consequently, little is known about patterns of misuse among prescription users. This presentation will focus on two studies that empirically addressed this gap in the literature. In one study, Darredeau and colleagues (2007) examined patterns and predictors of medication compliance, diversion, and misuse among adults with MPH prescriptions. Results revealed that medication misuse, diversion, and level of compliance were interrelated and all associated with concurrent illicit substance use, and that each had other distinct associations. Similarly, Jardin and colleagues (in submission) examined correlates of MPH and Adderall misuse among prescription users. Compared to non-misusers, misusers reported using a greater number of illicit substances. Significant differences were also found in the literature. In one study, Darredeau and colleagues (2007) examined patterns and predictors of medication compliance, diversion, and misuse among adults with MPH prescriptions. Results revealed that medication misuse, diversion, and level of compliance were interrelated and all associated with concurrent illicit substance use, and that each had other distinct associations. Similarly, Jardin and colleagues (in submission) examined correlates of MPH and Adderall misuse among prescription users.

D

MY CHEMICAL ROMANCE: FAKING ADHD FOR EASY ACCESS TO RITALIN

Allyson Harrison, Regional Assessment & Resource Centre, Queen’s University

When conducting a psychological evaluation, clinicians typically assume that the subject being evaluated is putting forth maximal effort and is not exaggerating or magnifying symptom complaints. While the field of neuropsychology has identified that factors such as effort and motivation can significantly interfere with correct interpretation of self-reported symptoms and test scores, evaluation methods for other psychological conditions such as Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) have not addressed effort and motivation as potential factors influencing accurate diagnosis. Recent research indicates that symptoms of ADHD can be feigned easily, and that one major motivation to do so is access to stimulant medication. This paper discusses feigning of ADHD in general and secondary gain issues in particular.
For a class of problems that was seen to have ceased to exist more than a century ago, the self has remained a resilient and popular topic in psychology and its ancillary disciplines. While eluding any and all objectifications, it has nonetheless been continuously reformulated throughout psychology’s history as a necessary standpoint that connects the psychological subject to the popular and commonplace discourses of everyday life. Like the return of the repressed, it continues to move through the concerns of contemporary cognitivism and neuroscience just as it is an implied topos among the social, developmental and applied subdisciplines of psychology. Contemporary movements that re-articulate a dialogical, social self, narrative traditions of the self or an embodied self have in their recollection and revision of older intellectual traditions implicitly put the lie to contemporary functional accounts of self-like structures in psychology. In this paper I return to the question of why an account of a coherent subject of experience that was rejected by psychologists and philosophers alike continues to create conceptual obstacles. I then turn to dialogicality in its various forms as the preferred mode of articulation of the contemporary self while acknowledging the limitations of this view. For in the end the problem may well prove to be a moral and not a scientific one.
B IMMIGRANT WOMEN DOING WELL WITH CHANGE

Emily C Koert, University of British Columbia

Many studies have focused on the challenges faced by new immigrants: having to retrain, difficulties in finding work, learn a new language, and experiences of discrimination and prejudice. This study took a positive psychology approach in focusing on immigrant women who self-identified as ‘doing well’ with change affecting their work (in any realm of their life as long as it had an impact on their work). Ten participants were interviewed with a semi-structured, open-ended interview design. A qualitative methodology was used to develop commonalities across the participants’ stories. Participants illustrated what doing well meant to them and how it had impacted their work in a positive manner. These results will be of interest to counselors and service providers working with immigrants as they provide another dimension to the adjustment experience of new immigrants and the unique ways in which immigrant women experience this transition. These women’s stories can influence and inspire other immigrants who may be struggling with change.

C AFGHAN WOMEN IN CANADA: EXPERIENCE UNDER THE TALIBAN’S REGIME

Beheshta Jaghori, University of British Columbia

A plethora of research has depicted Afghan women during the Taliban regime in a variety of ways ranging from oppressed “victims of the burqa” to heroic “social actors”. This paper describes a research investigation that examined the lived experiences of Afghan women during the Taliban regime as articulated by ordinary women themselves. Employing qualitative methodology, a retrospective study of Afghan women in the Greater Toronto Area who resided in Afghanistan during the Taliban regime was conducted. Women’s narrative accounts will be discussed, elucidating the challenges and struggles of this group as well as their resiliency and coping. The analysis of the results will be examined in light of the cross-cultural counselling considerations of working with refugees and immigrants suffering from trauma as a result of war and conflict.

D IRAQI CHILDREN’S EXPERIENCES OF “OPERATION IRAQ FREEDOM” WAR

Kasim Al-Mashat, University of British Columbia

This study investigated Iraqi children’s experiences of “Operation Iraq Freedom” war and the meaning it had for them given their cultural context. Specifically, this study focused on the war experiences of the children from the town of Mosul who were exposed to the missile bombardments during the war and the fighting that ensued afterwards. To better understand the nature of war trauma in children, this study explores the children’s perceptions of their war experiences and how they made sense of it. Two focus groups were employed to interview a total of twelve children between the ages of 9 and 12. The children elaborated on either the drawings they made or letters they wrote about their experiences. The Child’s Reaction to Traumatic Events Scale (CRTES) was used to gather descriptive statistics on the children’s level of distress. Results from the CRTES indicate a high level of distress amongst the majority of the children, eight months after the official end of the war in Iraq. A number of themes emerged around the children’s experiences of the war, the meaning it had for them, how they coped, and their future hopes. This study demonstrates the importance of ideology, faith and culture in the meaning making of children’s traumatic war experiences. Implications for research and counselling psychology are provided, and future research is explored.

E CULTURAL CHALLENGES OF IRAQI IMMIGRANTS AND THE ROLE OF MEDIA

Hajera Rostam, University of British Columbia; Marie Morrison, University of British Columbia

Given the pervasive North American media coverage of the Iraq war since 2003 and a focus on terrorism in the Middle East, concerns have been raised about stereotyping, racism and discrimination of immigrants with Middle Eastern ancestry living in diaspora. Qualitative interviews embedded within an interpretive description method were conducted with 10 Iraqi adult immigrants residing in Vancouver, British Columbia. Themes emerged that described the Iraqi expatriates’ exposure to the North American media coverage of Iraq; their perception of media’s negative portrayal of Iraqi people, culture and religion; and various cultural challenges experienced (e.g., re-negotiating their cultural identity as Iraqi-Canadians). Implications for the role of counselling psychology in addressing diversity issues will be discussed.

2009-06-11 – 12:30 PM to 2:25 PM – 12 h 30 à 14 h 25 – GATINEAU

Workshop/Atelier
Psychoanalytic and Psychodynamic Psychology/Psychoanalyse et psychodynamique

DREAMWORK WITH MANDALAS: A PERSPECTIVE FROM ANALYTICAL PSYCHOLOGY
Kimberly van Walsum, Telka Smith Practice in Psychology

Dreams are the “royal road to the unconscious”. Alternatively, a Jungian or Analytical Psychology perspective on dreams considers them as dynamic symbolic representations of the unfolding of Self within the individual psyche. Integrating dreamwork with mandalas in analytically-oriented psychotherapy provides a powerful and effective container for individuals in psychotherapy to cultivate a mature witnessing perspective on their own psychological processes. This workshop will integrate theory from Analytical psychology (Fincher; Johnson; Hillman; Mellick), with visual examples of mandalas from the author’s teaching and clinical practice, along with explication of a sequential process for understanding and interpreting the ontology of dreams through the creation of mandalas. Attendees will participate in the creation of a mandala representing one of their own dreams, and work through the praxis of dream analysis following elements of both Hillman’s and Fincher’s methods.
For over 30 years I have been trying to understand how we can develop better, evidence-based services to offenders and encouraging correctional agencies to provide such services. If my efforts where plotted on a map the result would show a road with many twists, turns and detours. Improving services to offenders, and thereby enhancing community safety, requires research on many different topics and at different levels. We need better assessments of offender risk and more effective rehabilitation programs to be sure. We also need effective knowledge translation of our research in order to enhance organizational and government commitment to evidence based practice. My career has touched on all of these areas albeit not always in a planned manner. In my presentation I will summarize what I little I have learned, and the great deal that I have not learned, from following this crooked road.

L’acculturation fait référence au changement bidirectionnel qui se produit lorsque les individus de deux groupes ethnoculturels sont en contact soutenu l’un avec l’autre. Dans les sociétés d’établissements, les membres de la majorité d’accueil et les minorités immigrentes sont influencés et transformés par leurs contacts interculturels. Le Modèle d’Acculturation Interactif (MAI) tient compte à la fois des orientations d’acculturation des immigrants, des orientations d’acculturation des membres de la communauté d’accueil ainsi que des conséquences intergroupes qui résultent des interactions entre ces acteurs dans les sociétés multiculturelles. Le MAI propose que les membres de la communauté d’accueil sont en mesure d’entretenir les orientations d’acculturations suivantes envers les immigrants: l’intégrationnisme, l’individualisme, l’assimilationnisme, le ségrégationnisme et l’exclusionnisme. Nos études empiriques à Montréal, Paris, Los Angeles et Tel Aviv ont permis de mettre à jour les profils socio-psychologiques des membres des communautés d’accueils selon leurs orientations d’acculturations envers les immigrants ‘valorisés’ et ‘dévalorisés’. Les résultats démontrent que la dominance sociale, le sentiment de sécurité identitaire, le sentiment de menace en présence d’immigrants, les attitudes ethniques et l’adhésion aux partis politiques (gauche/droite) sont liés à l’adoption de chacune des orientations d’acculturation des communautés d’accueil. La discussion propose une analyse des politiques d’intégrations étatiques susceptibles d’entretenir des relations harmonieuses, problématiques ou conflictuelles entre la majorité d’accueil dominante et les minorités immigrantes.

“The Medium is the Message” was coined by Marshall McLuhan to stress that the medium used to convey a message is fundamental in influencing the impact of the message and how it is perceived. This notion has clear implications in psychology where we continuously strive to translate our research findings effectively. The goal of this workshop is to provide students with practical tips for presenting research findings across different modalities. The first part of the workshop will provide tips for effectively presenting results at conferences (e.g., posters, workshops, symposia) and for preparing research findings for publication in peer-reviewed journals. With regard to publication tips, we will address the stages of writing an empirical paper, offer tips for success, and answer common questions about the publication process. The second part of the workshop will provide tips for translating research findings to patients, families, and other professionals. It will include practical suggestions for preparing effective slides for presentation and teaching purposes. Lastly, we will provide helpful strategies for presenting results to the media, as this can be an intimidating area in which we rarely receive formal training. This workshop will be geared to both junior and senior students who are interested in improving their publication success and/or presentation skills.
In this symposium presenters discuss challenges in dissemination of evidence-based psychological services for children and youth. We address the application of results from randomized control trials conducted in university settings to services offered in real-world settings. Presenters explore ways that all those involved in the development, delivery and evaluation of prevention and intervention programs need to adapt to provide flexible services in a variety of formats. Examples from Australia, British Columbia and Ontario illustrate innovative programs that engage community service providers in the provision of evidence-based psychological services.

A

PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES: ARE WE NEARLY THERE?

Catherine M Lee, University of Ottawa

Only a very small proportion of children and youth who require psychological services, receives any help. Unfortunately, only half of those who begin services complete them. Making the picture even grimmer, there is very limited evidence that ‘treatment as usual’ is helpful. Fortunately, a burgeoning research literature demonstrates that there are efficacious treatments for many problems of childhood and adolescence (Silverman & Hinshaw, 2008). However, there is scepticism about the transportability of evidence-based treatments to real-world settings. A comparison of data from real-world settings to benchmarks derived from RCT provides encouraging data on both completion of services and clinically significant improvement. Research on clinicians’ decision-making highlights the weight given to data from real-world contexts in choosing treatment options.

B

“GOING TO SCALE”: THE CHALLENGES OF DISSEMINATING EVIDENCE BASED PARENTING AND FAMILY INTERVENTIONS

Matthew Sanders, University of Queensland

Although there is substantial evidence that parenting interventions when delivered competently by professionals can be extremely effective in both the treatment and prevention of child and youth mental health problems, the successful dissemination of programs on a wide scale has required major reorientation by clinical researchers, program developers, disseminators, program administrators and service providers. Many programs for parents that have been developed do not have a good “ecological fit” to the delivery and funding systems that serve children and youth and more importantly to the way modern parents as consumers wish to access parenting information and support. This has led to attempts to reduce barriers to participation including strategies such as flexible delivery, tailoring, adopting the “minimally sufficient” intervention, the use of self directed programs, web, and other technology assisted forms of intervention being used. Implications for practitioners and research of adopting a strong consumer perspective in the design, implementation and evaluation of new evidence based programs are discussed.

C

I HAVE BEEN DOING THINGS THIS WAY FOR 20 YEARS SO WHY SHOULD I CHANGE NOW? PROMOTING A CULTURAL SHIFT IN CHILD AND YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH

Ian G Manion, Children’s Hospital of Eastern Ontario

In spite of an ever-increasing body of empirical evidence supporting the use of effective interventions in child and youth mental health, uptake of such evidence-based practices remains slow. This gap between research and practice is significant in many instances even though our collective expertise at knowledge translation, exchange and mobilization is growing at a steady pace. Many factors have been proposed that contribute to this gap including: access to the relevant evidence, generalizability of evidence supported practices to specific clinical situations, lack of resources to adopt new and emerging practices as well as the fundamental cultural shift required by many individuals and organizations that are resistant to change altogether. In the presence of so many real and perceived barriers and disincentives, it is important to consider what actions can be taken to facilitate the shift to a culture of inquiry and the adoption of more evidence-based practices. The Provincial Centre of Excellence for Child and Youth Mental Health has taken on the challenge of promoting such a shift in the Province of Ontario and beyond. The Centre’s efforts in building capacity in program evaluation, supporting the establishment of communities of practice, facilitating training in evidence-based practices as well as in championing the formation of networks and partnerships in knowledge exchange in child and youth mental health will all be discussed.

D

THE FICKLE FATE OF PUSH AND PULL IN THE DISSEMINATION OF CHILD AND YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Bonnie J Leadbeater, University of Victoria

Best practices suggest that the prevention and treatment of mental health concerns in children and adolescents need to include prevention efforts as well as individual or family approaches to effectively change trajectories that lead to pathology. As the commitment to using evidenced-based programs has increased, considerable Canadian health research funding has gone into the development and testing of innovative and promising prevention and treatment programs. However, there is a wide-gap between the development and testing of these programs in research institutions and the providers of educational and mental health services who could use them. In contrast to the elaborate national system set up for monitoring and disseminating medications to children and adolescents; there is no national infrastructure for the evaluation and disseminations of prevention and treatment programs targeting children. As a result, programs are disseminated unsystematically by researchers who must “push” evidenced-based programs out to individual service providers and school principal who, in turn, depend on their own exposure and judgments to decide if they will “pull” a program into their services for children and youth. Moreover, hidden and real costs of implementing program are born directly by the individual service providers, schools, or families. This presentation will use my experiences as a researcher in a community-based research project that worked on the development and evaluation of the WITS® programs for
According to Hoza et al. (1993), the positive illusory bias (PIB) is defined as “the disparity between self-report of competence and actual competence, such that self-reported competence is higher than actual competence”. Researchers assess the PIB by comparing child self-reports with parent-reports. Seven to 12 year old children with ADHD and LD are more likely to have a PIB than normally functioning children. The studies described in this symposium examine the PIB in relation to children’s and adolescents’ understanding of their learning and behavioural problems and address the following questions: 1) Does the PIB found in children with ADHD and LD persist into adolescence? 2) Does the method used to assess adolescents’ self-reports enhance or minimize their PIB? 3) Do depressive symptoms affect the PIB in adolescents with LD? 4) Does parenting stress lead to parents’ inflated reports of their children’s problems leading to the possibly erroneous conclusion that the children experience a PIB? Gaining a better understanding of the PIB is important because individuals who have an accurate understanding of their difficulties are more likely to fully engage with treatment. Furthermore, measurement tools that minimize the PIB are necessary in order to assess the actual beliefs of children and adolescents with ADHD and LD about their learning and behavioural difficulties.

A

PARENT AND CHILD PERCEPTIONS OF BEHAVIOURS ASSOCIATED WITH ATTENTION-DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER: AN INVESTIGATION OF THE POSITIVE ILLUSORY BIAS AND THE MEDIATING IMPACT OF PARENTAL STRESS
Daniella Biondic, University of Toronto; Clarisa Markel, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto; Judith Wiener, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto

This study investigates the concordance between parent and child perceptions of problem behaviour specific to Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). A positive illusory bias (PIB) occurs when children report fewer or less severe problem behaviours than their parents. Children with ADHD exhibit a PIB that inflates their self-perception of competence compared to parent reports (e.g., Hoza et al., 1993). Research suggests that awareness of one’s own deficits serves a motivating function in behavioural treatment while inaccurate estimations of one’s competence may interfere with treatment progress. Thus, a better understanding of the self-perceptions of children with ADHD may have important implications for the treatment of this population. Because parental stress has been shown to mediate the level of agreement between parent and teacher reports of ADHD symptoms, this study will also explore whether the discrepancy between parent and child reports is greater among parents who experience higher parenting stress. Nine to 15-year-old children with and without ADHD completed the Dominic-R (Valla et al., 1997) and their parents completed the Conners’ Parent Rating Scale. Preliminary analyses with N = 127 showed significant discrepancies between child and parent ratings in the ADHD group, suggesting that children with ADHD exhibit a PIB.

B

DO ADOLESCENT BOYS WITH ATTENTION-DEFICIT/HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD) HAVE A POSITIVE ILLUSORY BIAS?
Angela Varma, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto; Natalie Muradian, University of Toronto; Judith Wiener, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto

The goals of this research are to investigate whether adolescents with ADHD demonstrate a positive illusory bias (PIB) for their difficulties and to determine whether this bias can be reduced using alternative measurement strategies. Considerable data indicate that children with ADHD underestimate their behavioural, academic, and social difficulties relative to parents and teachers. The persistence of the PIB into adolescence has not been established. Gaining an understanding of adolescents’ appraisals of their difficulties is important in order to determine if youth with ADHD are likely to respond to treatment. This study compared the self-ratings of problem behaviours of 17 boys with ADHD and 17 without ADHD, aged 13 to 17 years, to parent and teacher ratings on standardized rating scales. Adolescents with ADHD demonstrated a PIB; compared to parent and teacher ratings they underestimated their inattention, hyperactivity, oppositionality, and anxiety. Adolescents also completed a structured picture-based questionnaire, hypothesized to normalize difficulties and reduce processing demands, as an alternative method of rating difficulties. Further analyses will examine whether their responses on this pictorial measure reduces the PIB compared to ratings on the standardized measures. Implications for clinical practice and future research are discussed.

C

POSITIVE ILLUSORY BIAS IN ADOLESCENTS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES: THE MODERATING IMPACT OF DEPRESSION
Jillian Haydicky, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto; Victoria K Timmermanis, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto; Trevor C Lee, University of Toronto; Judith Wiener, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto
Children with learning disabilities (LD) display a positive illusory bias (PIB) characterized by unrealistically positive self-perception of their academic competence. The self-ratings of depressed children with LD suggest they are more accurate in their perceptions (Heath, 1995). This study will examine whether the PIB found in children with LD continues into adolescence, whether the PIB is more pronounced in the domain of greatest deficit and whether depression moderates the relationship between LD and the PIB. Seventeen boys with LD (ages 13-17) were compared with 17 age-matched non-LD boys. The discrepancy between self-ratings and parent ratings on the Conner’s Rating Scales was larger for LD boys than controls. LD boys underestimated their cognitive, emotional and behaviour problems, indicating a PIB. LD boys completed a standardized achievement test, were then shown illustrations of an adolescent with academic difficulties and asked if they experienced similar difficulties. The boys and their parents completed the Youth Self Report and the Child Behaviour Checklist. Analyses will determine whether the discrepancy between the self-report and other measures will be largest in the academic (e.g. math) and behavioural (e.g. oppositionality) domain of greatest impairment. Linear regression analysis will be used to test the moderating effect of depressive symptoms on the PIB.

2009-06-11 – 1:30 PM to 2:25 PM – 13 h 30 à 14 h 25 – MATAPÉDIA

Oral Paper Session/Séance de présentation orale

History and Philosophy of Psychology/Histoire et philosophie de la psychologie

A PSYC 100 VS. PSYC 101 AND 102: PSYCHOLOGY’S TWO CULTURES REVISITED
Jason Goertzen, York University

In 1959, C. P. Snow famously discussed two cultures within academia: the sciences versus the humanities. Soon after, in 1961, psychologist Sigmund Koch briefly discussed the idea in relation to psychology. Two decades later, Kimble’s article entitled “psychology’s two cultures” was published in the American Psychologist. The idea of two cultures in psychology (and in academia more generally) has continued to the present day, with a variety of theorists discussing the topic. Specifically, in this talk, I revisit the idea of two cultures in psychology in light of a growing trend in Canadian university psychology departments toward dividing the introductory psychology course into two separate courses. Interestingly, the dividing line for the content of these courses tends to correspond to psychology’s two cultures. I discuss some potential strengths and weaknesses of this division of introductory psychology, including what impact this educational decision may have on the fragmentation of the discipline.

B ANIMAL ASSISTED THERAPY AND PSYCHOLOGY: HOW CAN PSYCHOLOGY’S HISTORY HELP US UNDERSTAND THE RIFT?
Keegan K Barker, University of Ottawa; Margaret Schneider, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto

There exists a conflicted relationship between the field of study of animal assisted therapy (AAT) and the discipline of psychology, despite centuries of therapeutic use of animals. For example, in Ancient Roman healing temples, dogs promoted the healing of visitors, and animals were used in treatment with patients in Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries. During the 1990s and 2000s, health care journals published several studies documenting the benefits of animal assisted therapy (AAT) in a variety of health care settings. However, in 2005 a proposed division of human-animal studies was rejected by the American Psychological Association (APA) after a charged application and review process. In this paper, I seek to understand this conflict through various means. First, I discuss our society’s conflicted relationship with animals. Second, I draw upon eight key informant interviews with those who both supported and rejected the integration of human-animal studies into the APA. Finally, I examine the discipline of psychology’s historical dualist discords, such as that between structuralism/functionalism and applied and pure science approaches. I aim to bring together these tensions at the individual, disciplinary and societal levels in order to understand the challenge surrounding the integration of human-animal studies into mainstream psychology.

C EMPATHY IN THE LAB AND EMPATHY IN THE CLINIC: ARE WE TALKING ABOUT APPLES AND ORANGES?
Marissa E Barnes, York University

From Einfühlung to mirror neurons, empathy has been conceptualized in a number of different ways based on the contexts in which it is used. In contemporary psychology, there are two strong and vibrant traditions for the study of empathy: the social-personality tradition and the psychotherapeutic tradition. The social-personality tradition focuses on whether empathy is an emotional or cognitive process or on how it differs from other concepts like sympathy. The psychotherapeutic tradition focuses on empathy as a form of communicative attunement necessary for the establishment of a therapeutic alliance. In the former empathy is studied and utilized as a fundamentally relational or interpersonal concept, whereas in the latter empathy is primarily conceived of as intrapersonal phenomenon. In the present paper, I will conduct a comparative historical analysis of laboratory based conceptions of empathy and applied-clinical conceptions of empathy from the mid-twentieth century to the present. I will highlight similarities and differences between the two traditions through the course of their development. I will also discuss the potential advantages of synthesizing these two traditions. I suggest that such a synthesis may lead to a broader ontological conception of empathy.
If psychology is to make a meaningful contribution to an understanding of people’s everyday lives, it will have to find ways to characterize human conduct in terms of its inherent normativity. In this paper I will argue that a psychology of normative conduct requires us to reconcile an account of personal agency with an account of historical practice. I will propose an approach to culturally situated personal agency suggested by Merleau-Ponty in his final and unfinished work. In this work Merleau-Ponty tries to work out an ‘indirect ontology’ of style, which helps us understand human expression as always a particular stylization of a norm passed on to us by tradition. Following Merleau-Ponty’s understanding of style as a ‘coherent deformation’ of a norm, I will raise fundamental questions both with regard to the normative nature of cultural practices and with regard to the practical mastery required in order to ‘deform’ this normativity coherently in personal expression. I will argue that only a psychology that centrally concerns itself with skillful and stylized expression –rather than behaviour—has the potential to understand human conduct as both historically and personally meaningful. Moreover, such a psychology would offer new opportunities for empirical practice that remains relevant to life as we live it.

Recent research in health psychology has highlighted the significance of “feeling like a burden to others” (self-perceived burden) as a common source of distress for various medical populations, including people with terminal illness. Self-perceived burden has been defined as “empathic concern engendered from the impact on others of one’s illness and care needs, resulting in guilt, distress, feelings of responsibility, and diminished sense of self”. In this session, several distinct questions about the topic of self-perceived burden will be reviewed, including: (1) in qualitative research, how does self-perceived burden factor into perceptions of quality of care, a “good death”, and the maintenance of dignity? (2) How is self-perceived burden measured? (3) How common is it for patients to feel that they have become a burden to others? (4) What are the correlates of self-perceived burden? (5) What are the practical consequences of self-perceived burden for decisions such as where to receive care, advance directives, and decisions to hasten one’s own death?

This symposium will summarize the final report of the Executive Committee for a Canadian Understanding of Counselling Psychology, formed in January 2007. The committee membership included members from different work settings, with various primary scopes of practice and different educational levels, and who resided in a range of provinces and territories (including both rural and urban settings). The committee membership also notably differed with respect to age, gender, socioeconomic status, sexual orientation, and ethnicity. The mandate of the Committee was to develop an understanding and definition of counselling psychology applicable to a Canadian context. The committee conducted an exhaustive review of both academic and professional literature on the discipline of counselling psychology in Canada and also examined relevant international literature. Through critical analysis and discussion, the committee was able to define Canadian counselling psychology, outline its training, regulation, and practices, and compare and contrast it with counselling psychology in other countries and with other related disciplines.

This paper will summarize the essence of counselling psychology in Canada by tracing its emergence as a distinct discipline in Canada within the broader field of Psychology, identifying underlying values and philosophical positions of the profession, defining the field, and examining the collective identity of those who refer to themselves as counselling psychologists.
This paper will identify three unresolved areas of debate amongst the committee members and summarize the current positions held. It is believed that the lack of Committee consensus reflects similar divergence in the perspectives of Canadian counselling psychologists. These three areas pertain to: (a) whether or not Canadian counselling psychologists can and/or should clinically diagnose, (b) the difference (if any) between the practices of psychotherapy and counselling, and (c) the similarities and differences amongst professional mental health counselling, counselling psychology, and clinical psychology.

Nick Gazzola, University of Ottawa

This paper will provide commentary on the report, particularly the areas of continued debate amongst the committee members, from the perspective of a counsellor educator. These areas include: (a) the difference (if any) between the practices of counselling and psychotherapy, (b) the role of clinical diagnosis in counselling psychology and mental health counselling, and (c) similarities and differences between the fields of mental health counselling and counselling psychology. Dr. Gazzola’s research interests include: the professional identity of counsellors, counsellor education and supervision, and psychotherapy process research. He is currently engaged in a SSHRC-funded research project entitled “Counselling in Canada: Setting the Stage for a 21st Century Service Delivery” focusing on counsellor identity in Canada.

Sarah E Francis, Memorial University

This paper will provide commentary on the report, particularly the areas of continued debate amongst the committee members, from the perspective of a clinical psychologist. These areas include: (a) the difference (if any) between the practices of counselling and psychotherapy, (b) the role of clinical diagnosis in counselling psychology, and (c) similarities and differences between the fields of clinical and counselling psychology. Dr. Francis is currently the co-director of the Memorial Institute for Research and Intervention in Anxiety and Mood and her research interests include child/adolescent mental health and anxiety.

Psychology and Interprofessional Education: Past, Present and Future

Olga Heath, Memorial University

Interprofessional Education (IPE) is defined as learning activities in which students from two or more health professions are engaged in learning with, from and about each other. Historically psychology departments have trained professional psychologists in silos rather than in joint programs with other disciplines. As pressure mounts from Governments and University administrations to increase IPE involvement, psychology departments will be deciding how to engage in IPE. This symposium highlights frameworks for interprofessional education, the current extent, value and importance of psychology involvement and models for future participation. The first paper reviews the structure of Memorial University’s IPE program, one of the most comprehensive implemented in Canada, and highlights the aspects of the curriculum to which psychology might contribute, as well as the potential advantages of psychology participation. The second paper presents findings from two surveys about the scope of interprofessional education in graduate psychology programs. The third presentation highlights a clinical psychology graduate student’s experience at the student run SWITCH interprofessional primary care clinic in Saskatoon. The final paper explores the history of IPE, the role of Psychology Faculty teaching in other professional schools on IPE, and models for future psychology involvement.

Olga Heath, Memorial University

Memorial University initiated a comprehensive Interprofessional Education (IPE) curriculum development project in 2005. Funded by Health Canada as one of 20 IPE projects supported across the country, the goal of this project was to expand and promote IPE activities in both education and practice settings, and thereby enhance the collaborative competencies of an increased number of health practitioners in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador. The University offers programs leading to professional degrees in medicine, nursing, pharmacy, human kinetics and recreation and social work and all of these professional schools and faculties are actively involved in IPE. Memorial’s IPE program has been identified as one of the most comprehensive and inclusive across the country and this presentation outlines the structure of Memorial’s curriculum framework. As plans for a clinical doctoral program in psychology at Memorial develop, the inclusion of IPE in the training of psychologists is being explored. The potential for and advantages of involvement of psychology students and faculty in Memorial’s IPE program are presented.
Interdisciplinary collaborative practice and research are increasingly part of the landscape for Canadian psychologists. We know little about how Canadian graduate psychology programs are responding to this new demand. In this presentation, we report results from two surveys, one of professional psychology programs and internships and the other of graduate students in psychology. Respondents identified the types and frequency of interdisciplinary opportunities, barriers to implementation, challenges, and successes. It appears that few psychology programs have developed interdisciplinary opportunities for their graduate students. The most intensive interprofessional experiences tend to be during internship when students participate in interdisciplinary teams. Interdisciplinary research does not appear to be a focus in most programs. Although the majority of psychology programs are housed in faculties of arts or sciences, interprofessional interaction seems to be primarily with health-related disciplines.

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The trend toward interprofessional education (IPE) is gaining momentum in health professional training programs across the country and Psychology departments are beginning to explore how to incorporate IPE into the training curriculum. One example of psychology’s participation in IPE is the Student Wellness Initiative Toward Community Health (SWITCH), a student-run interprofessional primary health-care clinic (involving Clinical Psychology, Medicine, Physiotherapy, Nursing, Kinesiology, Social Work, Pharmacy, Nutrition, and Dentistry) in one of Saskatoon’s core neighbourhoods. SWITCH is the leading clinic of its type in Canada and psychology has been involved in the planning, implementation, and ongoing operation of the clinic since its inception. SWITCH has challenged traditional notions of psychology as autonomous from other health professions and has provided Psychology students with the opportunity to learn about the challenges and rewards of providing interprofessional care. This presentation will address what makes SWITCH novel, exciting and successful for psychology students and mentors. In addition, I will outline my experiences as the psychology and mental health representative at the clinic, as a board member, and as an avid volunteer at SWITCH. I will conclude by offering a student perspective on future directions for psychology within IPE.

The concept of interprofessional education (IPE) and practice is rapidly becoming a keystone in the Canadian health arena. The World Health Organization defined health from an interdisciplinary perspective as early as 1948 and successive key documents and strategies in Canada have continued to build on this definition. Universities and government bodies increasingly recognize the centrality of this approach to health, but Canadian psychology is not yet actively engaged in a strategy for educating students in this new reality. Psychologists often teach outside of Psychology departments and may be uniquely positioned to help move Psychology education forward. Dalhousie University’s IPE program for the Health Professions is described, as well as the author’s role as a Psychologist working in a health Faculty at Dalhousie. Suggestions for developing a strategy for developing IPE capacity within Psychology Departments are offered.

The assessment and treatment of disorders such as Post-traumatic Stress Disorder, Panic Disorder, and Major Depressive Disorder is a challenging one at the best of times. Working with clients who are referred following a traumatic accident at the workplace by Workers’ Compensation introduces many additional layers of complexity. In assessment, this means being aware of the role that benefits can play in clients’ presentation and assessing for potential malingering. In treatment, goal development requires the delicate balancing of addressing clients’ presenting problems with facilitating their safe and sustainable return to work. Finally, there is the additional layer of working with nurse case managers and adjudicators from Workers’ Compensation. Despite the inherent challenges involved in working with this clientele, it is not without its own set of unique advantages and rewards, such as working with people from cultures who may have not otherwise sought psychological services. The Psychological Trauma Program (PTP) at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health is a multidisciplinary program that specializes in the treatment of those injured at the workplace. This session’s goal is to provide an overview of how the aforementioned issues are managed at the PTP and ideally to provide an opportunity for participants to share their experience of working with this clientele.
#2  
**Clinical Psychology/ Psychologie clinique**

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPUTER AUTOMATED TELEPHONE HELP AND INFORMATION SYSTEM (CATHI) FOR USE IN A PARENTING PROGRAM**

Patrick J McGrath, IWK Health Centre; Charles E Cunningham, McMaster University; Meredith Whitney, IWK Health Centre; Vanessa V Varalli, IWK Health Centre; Patricia Lingley-Pottie, IWK Health Centre

The effectiveness of parent-administered, self-paced, reading based interventions varies as a function of parental adherence. Electronic reminders prompting individuals to implement key components of a treatment plan can improve outcome. To strengthen the effectiveness and reduce the cost of delivering Family Help, a distance parenting program, we developed the Computer Automated Telephone Help and Information System (CATHI). CATHI was designed to increase parents’ self-management. The system provides tips for meeting goals, sound clips of parents’ experiences, and session reminders. It also reviews handbook material and helps parents track their progress. To develop CATHI we consulted with consumers, service providers, and researchers. Included in this process, were focus groups with parents and professionals. A pilot project indicated that parents were very satisfied with their treatment and perceived an improvement in their child’s behaviour. We estimate this model could yield a 50% reduction in program costs and a corresponding increase in the availability of an option for families. The conversation will focus on the development of CATHI, from the initial concept to the piloted model, including obstacles confronted. Perspectives will be offered from the principal investigators and staff involved in the development of CATHI and execution of the pilot project.

#3  
**Community Psychology/ Psychologie communautaire**

**AN EVALUATION FRAMEWORK FOR A POPULATION-LEVEL PUBLIC HEALTH INITIATIVE: PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES**

Jennifer Volk, Healthy Child Manitoba Office; Steven Feldgaier, Healthy Child Manitoba Office

This presentation details an evaluation framework for the Province of Manitoba’s implementation of the Triple P – Positive Parenting Program. The Healthy Child Manitoba Office, a unique cross-departmental structure within the provincial government, has implemented Triple P as a population-level public health initiative. In this distinctive government-led initiative, HCMO provides training to practitioners in the existing workforce from agencies across sectors (e.g. Health, Education, Social services, etc.) to deliver Triple P services. The framework presented here includes evaluation strategies for multiple stages including the training of practitioners, numerous aspects of program implementation including program reach and fidelity, and, lastly, outcomes of implementation. The design of the evaluation framework as well as the results of training evaluations and a comprehensive quantitative and qualitative implementation interview of all trained practitioners and their supervisors will be discussed. The challenges of evaluating a population-level roll-out, made more complex by the voluntary nature of the relationships between the organizing body and the over 200 agencies from across sectors will follow. Debate about the necessary and/or sufficient evaluation components required to produce meaningful results for all key stakeholders involved will be encouraged.

#4  
**Counselling Psychology/ Psychologie du counseling**

**SHOW ME SOME RESPECT: OVERCOMING WORKPLACE CONFLICT, BULLYING AND DISCRIMINATION**

Pavna Sodhi, Shepell-fgi

This conversation session has been designed to provide clinical insight and an overview of issues associated with workplace discrimination including adult bullying behavior. For the past half-century, the labour market and general work environment has been reshaped by factors including the influx of visible minority immigrant groups, restructured workplace hierarchies and increased female participation. Workplace conflict, discriminatory practices and adult bullying behavior, both overt and covert, at all levels of company hierarchy have become the focus of increasing attention and resulting distress. Employees are presenting at all levels of company hierarchy with their treatment and perceived an improvement in their child’s behaviour. We estimate this model could yield a 50% reduction in program costs and a corresponding increase in the availability of an option for families. The conversation will focus on the development of CATHI, from the initial concept to the piloted model, including obstacles confronted. Perspectives will be offered from the principal investigators and staff involved in the development of CATHI and execution of the pilot project.

#5  
**Health Psychology Psychologie de la santé**

**IN MATTERS OF HEALTH – PSYCHOLOGY MATTERS: AN UPDATE ON PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE IN CANADIAN TEACHING HOSPITALS**

Joyce L D’Eon, The Ottawa Hospital; Andrew J Starzomski, Capital District Mental Health Psychology Council; Nicola P Wright, Royal Ottawa Health Care Group; Robert McIlwraith, University of Manitoba; Kerry Mothersill, Chair, Psychology Professional Practice Committee, Calgary Health Region; Lorne Sexton, Chair, Professional Affairs Committee, CPA

In the past decade there have been many changes in the practice of psychology in Canadian health care settings, including the introduction of program management administrative structures, mergers, regionalization, and public/private partnerships. The objectives of this symposium are to review the current state of psychology professional practice and outline the challenges as well as the opportunities that have been experienced by teaching hospitals offering adult care in various regions of Canada.

#6  
**History and Philosophy of Psychology/Histoire et philosophie de la psychologie**

**ARTICULATING A DISCOURSE OF COLLABORATIVE PRACTICE**

Tom Strong, University of Calgary; Olga A Sutherland, University of Guelph; Ottar Ness, Trondheim Family Counseling Office
The word “collaborative” has frequently and recently been used to describe client-psychologist relations. Alongside the use of this word have been frequently expressed concerns (e.g., Rose’s ‘psy complex’) about psychologists’ abuse of power when ‘helping’ clients. In this presentation we unpack the term collaboration as it has been used in psychology’s treatment and therapeutic alliance literatures. We apply ideas from social constructionist (Bakhtin, Foucault, Wittgenstein), sociological (Parsons, Mechanic) and critical (Gramsci, Honneth, Butler) theorists in examining issues of power, dialogic communications, and conversational agency as these may feature in psychological consultations. We also turn to conversational data from psychological consultations to illustrate several features of collaborative practices: psychologists’ responsiveness to clients’ conversational initiatives, client-psychologist negotiations of the consultative process, and negotiations of meaning and action. We conclude by articulating some general assumptions we see as primary to articulating a discourse of collaborative psychological practice.

#7
International and Cross-Cultural Psychology/Psychologie internationale et interculturelle
INTERGENERATIONAL CULTURAL CONFLICT AND INDIVIDUALISM/COLLECTIVISM: SECOND-GENERATION IMMIGRANTS IN NORTH AMERICA
Ritu Gill, Defence Research and Development Canada - Toronto; Kimberly Matheson, Carleton University

To understand how intergenerational cultural conflict (ICC) may affect the well-being of second generation Eastern immigrants, the Individualist/Collectivist theoretical perspective was adopted. Well known domains of conflict involve differences in expectations of love and marriage, child rearing, and gender roles. The second generation are likely to experience the tension between traditions, resulting in intra-familial conflicts that may themselves foster depression, behavioural problems, or identity conflicts. One goal of integrating what we know about second generation immigrants was to provide points of intervention. Interventions can provide support to the second generation by clarifying their own understanding of ICC. This would involve concurrent alterations to social and/or familial contexts that are likely to provide the child with a basis for resolving conflicts. For instance, in a school setting, staff that are made aware of cultural differences and the collective norms the second generation are exposed to, along with the implications these have for their behaviours in the classroom and with their peers, may be in a better position to interpret the motives of the second generation immigrants without imposing their own individualistic assumptions. Schools may be able to develop opportunities that provide safe settings to bring these differences to the surface.

#8
Psychologists in Education/ Psychologues en éducation
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY IN SCHOOLS: STRENGTH-BASED INTERVENTIONS
G Amy Vanderhoof, University of Manitoba; Donald H Saklofske, University of Calgary; Jason J Jordan, University of Calgary; Yvonne L Hindes, University of Calgary; Juanita Mureika, School District 18 Education Center; Janine M Montgomery, University of Manitoba

Positive psychology is the scientific study of strengths, well-being, and optimal functioning (Duckworth, Steen, & Seligman, 2005). Psychologists increasingly recognize the essential role of positive psychology in assessment and interventions at the school-wide level. Strength-based interventions are central in this theoretical shift and lead school psychologists to consider student academic, behavioural, and emotional strengths in designing interventions. This conversation session will provide an overview of positive psychology and the existing evidence for its potential to improve individual outcomes. Applications in school settings and discussion of potential obstacles and enablers for implementation will be highlighted with reference to practical examples. Moderators will facilitate discussion around various concepts of positive psychology school settings such as emotional intelligence and resiliency.

#9
Sport and Exercise Psychology/Psychologie du Sport et de l’exercice
THE PRACTICE OF SPORT PSYCHOLOGY: THE CHALLENGES AND REWARDS OF CONSULTING WITH ATHLETES FROM A VARIETY OF PERSPECTIVES
Jill Tracey, Wilfrid Laurier University; Tricia Orzech, Kwantlen Polytechnic University; Gordon Bloom, McGill University

This session aims to discuss the education and training of sport psychology specialists who come from different backgrounds and how each of them operate their consulting or counseling practice with athletes. We will review the process of licensure through clinical/counselling psychology and the certification process for those trained in kinesiology. All of the speakers will discuss their education and training background, the licensing and certification process, and their consultation or counseling practices. Dr. Tracey will focus on her consultation work with intercollegiate student-athletes and discuss the issues surrounding balancing teaching, research, and consulting. Dr. Bloom will focus on consultation with various community competitive sport teams and will review the certification process through CSPA. Dr. Tracey has just completed the review process and will discuss the application process. Dr. Orzech maintains a private psychological practice, of which athletes are a part of her client base. Dr. Orzech will discuss the process to becoming a licensed psychologist with specific training in sport psychology. The intent of the session is also to generate discussion with the audience and to entertain questions regarding the different issues surrounding the practice, training, and education of sport psychology.

#10
Students in Psychology/ Étudiants en psychologie
STUDENT ISSUES IN PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY TRAINING: POSITIVE EVOLUTION THROUGH DIALOGUE
Robin Moszkowski, Concordia University; Nicola Wright, Royal Ottawa Mental Health Centre; Sandra L Clark, British Columbia Children’s Hospital; Nancy Link, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto; Rebecca Mills, River Valley Health; Saklofske Don, University of Calgary; Andrew J Starzomski, East Coast Forensic Psychiatric Hospital; Josephine Tan, Lakehead University

Please note that this abstract has been rescheduled to Conversation Session A #13 on page 12.
This conversation session led by the Canadian Council of Professional Psychology Programs (CCPPP) will focus on student issues in the professional psychology training process. The goal for the session is to bring together those involved in the training process for productive dialogue. By discussing student issues in the training process, the objective is to increase awareness of student training issues and to develop constructive ideas/solutions. Examples of important issues include: personal-professional balance and the ethics of self-care (workload issues), perceived requirements for practicum hours to be competitive for internship, internship supply and demand, development and evaluation of core competencies, the movement toward Canadian Psychological Association (CPA) only accreditation, the interview process for internship, and addressing individual needs. Results from a survey of students on the student CPA listerv will be presented and will provide direction for the discussion. All those involved in the training process (graduate students, directors of training and clinical supervisors) are invited to attend this collaboratively-focused conversation session.

#11 Integrated Service Delivery: Lessons Learned from Veterans Affairs Canada and Concurrent Disorders Treatment Facilities

John Goedike, National Center for Operational Stress Injuries; Brian Rush, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; Mel Vincent, Edgewood Centre; Linda Poirier, Centre CASA

Mental health conditions and addictive disorders co-occur at high rates in active military and veteran populations. Best practices for concurrent disorders highlight the importance of ensuring that integrated service delivery is made available. The current conversation session will focus on residential treatment of active military and veterans who suffer from concurrent addictive and mental health disorders. The focus will be on best practices for screening within the respective treatment populations and on lessons learned by Veterans Affairs’ National Center for Operational Stress Injuries and concurrent Addiction/PTSD treatment facilities. Lessons learned in the past two years include ensuring that comprehensive screening for both disorders occurs systematically, the importance of stakeholder collaboration in providing training, bolstering service utilization, and ensuring the development of effective treatment strategies specifically tailored to these individuals. Recovery management strategies with respect to post-intensive treatment services will also be discussed.

#12 Developmental Disability Training in CPA Psychology Internship and Graduate Programs

Jonathan Weiss, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health & York University; Yona Lunsky, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; Patricia Minnes, Queen’s University; Adrienne Perry, York University

There are vast inequities in the opportunity for psychological services (both in terms of assessment and intervention) for individuals with developmental disabilities (DD), which are provided by the regulated health professional. Although recent research has examined the training experiences of medical students (e.g., Burge, Ouellette-Kuntz, Isaacs, & Lunsky, 2008), no one has discussed the state of training for clinical psychologists in Canada, despite their involvement in the controlled act of diagnosis and their use of standardized instruments used regularly in the diagnosis of DD. The purpose of this conversation session is to discuss the current opportunities and challenges of obtaining DD training in CPA-Accredited internships and graduate programs, ranging from the current graduate student’s to the senior psychologist’s perspective. We will also present data from a survey of graduate students and Directors of Training from CPA-accredited graduate programs that aims to assess the current state of training opportunities in DD across the country. Discussion will involve university, community, and hospital sectors, and will explore the didactic and experiential components that could be employed to assist graduate students in developing the competence necessary to provide psychological services to people with DD across the lifespan.

#13 Increasing the Visibility of Canadian Feminist Narratives in Psychology: Teaching the Teachers

Laura C. Ball, York University; Kelli Vaughn-Blount, York University; Alexandra Rutherford, York University

“In history the quarrels of popes and kings, with wars and pestilences in every page... and hardly any women at all - it is very tiresome.” (Jane Austen, 1775-1817) The absence of the herstory of Feminist Psychology in Canada has also grown tiresome. Last year, an historic conversation began in Halifax: a multigenerational group of feminist psychologists came together to discuss the herstory of Canadian feminist psychology, and ways to preserve and disseminate it. Specifically, participants discussed how to bring this history into the mainstream, and the challenges of doing so. Several themes and possibilities emerged from the session. The purpose of this year’s session will be to delve further into the issues raised. The key discussion points will center on strategies for increasing the awareness of Canadian feminist psychologists and their work throughout the academic community. Specifically, we will address ways in which we may begin to teach the teachers of psychology, such as adding a history section in the SWAP newsletter, and forming an organizational unit to develop materials related to the teaching of feminist history, among other options. Those involved in the conversation session will have the opportunity to not only contribute to a greater awareness of Canadian feminism, but to continue lending their voice to creating the history we wish to convey.
Recently, there has been increased interest in understanding the impact of context on organizational behaviour. The value of such interest is illustrated by research concerning work attendance that highlights the impact of context in shaping absenteeism and presenteeism and reactions to these work behaviours. The reasons that absenteeism and presenteeism are susceptible to contextual influence will be discussed. Then, examples from several domains will be provided to illustrate how context affects attendance. These include justice climate, micro-social context, cultural context, nonwork context, and macro-social context. Overall, such research illustrates that absenteeism and presenteeism can serve various functions across contexts, a point not much appreciated by conventional notions of withdrawal from work.

Using case studies to demonstrate rights infringements and sexuality issues, this interactive workshop will discuss the sexuality of individuals with intellectual disabilities. Specifically, the presentation will address sexual rights, barriers to sexual expression, attitudes toward sexuality, and familial apprehension. The presentation will also highlight sexually related matters specific to different behavioural phenotypes, such as Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, Prader-Willi syndrome, and autism.

This symposium will present theory, research and interventions from positive psychology to develop and improve subjective well-being, health, adjustment and love relationships. The intention is to bring together CPA members from across Canada interested in positive psychology as well as introduce positive psychology principles and research to those who might be interested.

**A**

**STRENGTHS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO WELL-BEING AND OPTIMAL FUNCTIONING**

Patrice Karn, University of Ottawa

The twenty-four character strengths can be valued in their own right but are certain ones particularly important for adult development and adjustment? Heart versus mind, common versus rare, youth versus maturity, and self versus others are dimensions that can be used to evaluate patterns seen in various strengths. Recommendations for development and fulfillment will be discussed.

**B**

**CREATING LOVING RELATIONSHIPS**

Susan Johnson, University of Ottawa

The research on Emotionally Focused Couple Therapy (EFT), an approach based on an attachment view of adult love, tells us that it is possible to systematically move couples from frustration and distress to lasting satisfaction and connection. EFT focuses on the creation of positive bonding interactions that shape the relationship as a safe haven where individual partners can grow, heal and prosper.

**C**

**ATTACHMENT THEORY AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING**

Stan Sadava, Brock University; Becky Choma, York University; Michael Busseri, Brock University; Danielle Molnar, Brock University; Colin Perrier, Brock University
According to attachment theory, secure attachment is driven by evolutionary imperatives, because it provides a safe haven from threat and a secure base for engagement in the world. While originating in childhood, recent work extends this analysis to the mental models (relational schemas) of adults. We present theoretical arguments linking secure attachment to subjective wellbeing using Diener’s model (high positive affect, low negative affect, high life satisfaction). Data are presented from samples of students (longitudinal), individuals suffering from chronic illnesses and a community sample of couples, showing a robust link between secure attachment and SWB, in relation to physical and mental health. Results are discussed in terms of attachment theory as positive psychology.

**THE NATURE OF AFFECTIVE FORECASTING: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN PREDICTION ACCURACY FOR POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EMOTIONS DURING OUTDOOR EXPERIENCES**

Elizabeth K Nisbet, Carleton University; John Zelenski, Carleton University

Nature has positive effects on human physical and psychological health. Despite this, people may underestimate potential happiness benefits of nature contact and err in their ‘affective forecasting’ of experiences in the natural environment. We tested whether individuals who work as outdoor educators would be accurate in their estimates of positive and negative emotions during two outdoor workshops. Participants were asked to predict their anticipated emotions, using modified PANAS scales, before and after a forest ecology walk and canoe outing. Following the workshops, participants reported on their state emotions. As expected, participants predicted (t(42) = 20.76, p < .01) and experienced (t(42) = 22.46, p < .01) significantly more positive than negative emotions. However, positive emotions were underestimated, t(41) = 2.12, p < .05, and negative emotions were overestimated, t(41) = 2.65, p < .05. Results are discussed in terms of the potential for promoting human happiness and environmental concern by correcting underestimates of nature’s psychological benefits and developing interventions to promote connection with the natural environment.

**2009-06-11 – 2:00 PM to 2:55 PM – 14 h 00 à 14 h 55 – RICHELIEU**

Invited Speaker (CPA)/Conférencier invité (SCP)

PSYCHOPATHY, BEHAVIORAL GENETICS, NEUROSCIENCE, AND CULPABILITY

Robert D Hare, CPA Invited Speaker

Criminal Justice Psychology/Psychologie et justice pénale

SECTION PROGRAM/PROGRAMME DE LA SECTION

Psychopathy has been described as “what may be the most important forensic concept of the early 21st century” (Monahan, 2006). The term refers to a clinical construct defined by a constellation of interpersonal, affective, lifestyle, and antisocial traits and behaviors that have serious implications for society. Recent advances in behavioral genetics, developmental psychopathology, and cognitive/affective neuroscience have provided compelling evidence that psychopathy and its dimensions have high heritability, are reasonably stable across much of the lifespan, and are associated with a variety of anomalies in brain structure and function. These findings, coupled with the extensive literature on the key role of psychopathy in the criminal justice system, have led to suggestions that its presence may serve to reduce the criminal culpability of an offender. This issue will be discussed and evaluated, with reference to the MacArthur Foundation Law and Neuroscience Project, which includes psychopathy as a topic for scientific and judicial debate.

**2009-06-11 – 2:30 PM to 4:25 PM – 14 h 30 à 16 h 25 – MATAPÉDIA**

Oral Paper Session/Séance de présentation orale

REVISITING PSYCHOLOGISTS OF THE PAST

Cor Baerveldt, University of Alberta

History and Philosophy of Psychology/Histoire et philosophie de la psychologie

A OBJECTIVITY AND OTHER IDEALS OF SCIENCE: THE CASE OF KURT FREUND

Laura C Ball, York University

As a broadly conceived discipline, science has developed within it a set of moralized ideals, or moral economies, that its practitioners should embody. One of the moral economies most dearly held by scientists is that of objectivity (Daston, 1995; Daston & Galison, 2007). In asking the question - why objectivity? - Lorraine Daston and Peter Galison (2007) endeavored to understand the history of the concept, and its impact on the sciences. This paper will aim to look at objectivity in psychology through the use of an exemplar - Kurt Freund (1914-1996). Freund, the Czech-Canadian sexologist and ‘father of phallometry’ (Wilson & Freund Mathon, 2006), was known and admired among his peers for his strong belief in and adherence to an objective stance in research and clinical practice. This paper will outline Freund’s work on homosexuality, and will show how his dedication to the scientific ideal of objectivity influenced his work. The outcome of adopting this moral economy will be show to be at once both progressive and conservative in a socio-political sense, as it was simultaneously a source of emancipation and epistemological violence - in a very real sense - for the persons he theorized about.
In recent English-language accounts of the history of twin research the contributions and political entanglements of German twin researchers are neglected. Von Verschuer (1896-1969), one of the leaders of twin research during his era, director of the Institute of Hereditary Biology and Racial Hygiene at the University of Frankfurt/Main, received his degree in genetics based on a study of twins, an interest he shared throughout his career. In 1942 he became director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Anthropology, Human Genetics, and Eugenics, succeeding Eugen Fischer (1874-1967), where he hired Josef Mengele (1911-1979). Verschuer was one of the most important proponents of anti-Jewish Nazi policies. Siemens (1891-1969) was a well-known dermatologist who published in 1924 a book on The Pathology of Twins. He argued that a comparison of correlations between monozygotic twins and dizygotic twins would allow for an assessment of the extent of inherited dispositions. Thus, Siemens is the most important figure in developing the classical twin method. Siemens was a high-caliber Nazi thinker who wrote a standard textbook on heredity, racial hygiene and population politics that went through many editions. After the war both Verschuer and Siemens continued their successful careers. The ideas and the ethical-political consequences of these twin researchers are discussed.

Sir Francis Galton, the distinguished Victorian scientist, was a polymath to whom much is owed by many disciplines. Galton first distinguished himself as a geographer and tropical explorer; however, with the publication of Darwin’s On the Origin of Species in 1859, he became almost exclusively concerned with heredity. Although Galton’s work in this area produced firm contributions to science, such as the discovery of correlation and regression and the debunking of Darwin’s theory of pangenesis, Galton often produced questionable science in which specious claims and spurious inferences trumped objectivity. These lapses in scientific judgment can be attributed to Galton’s near-religious zeal for his theory of eugenics, which was presented as a scientific panacea for the issues faced by Victorian society. However, rather than changing the fundamental class structure of Victorian society, Galton’s eugenics sought to improve the quality of individuals in the society, particularly those with what Galton deemed the greatest promise. While protecting and promoting the status and interests of the elite, eugenics also advocated removing supports from the lower classes. Galton’s eugenics, and relatedly, his Procrustean treatment of data, make sense only in the context of his own place in Victorian society.

This session will explore the concept of positive mental health, including how do we define and measure it; how it is linked to health; what factors are associated with high levels of positive mental health; and what strategies are effective at promoting mental health. Positive mental health involves many aspects, including: our ability to enjoy life; the way we deal with life’s challenges; the ways we experience and use emotions to function and interact with others; the connectedness, meaning, purpose and values by which we live; our interconnections; and feeling a sense of equity and respect for our differences. These aspects are related to various health outcomes. Analyses of CCHS data show that people 15 years and older reporting higher levels of positive mental health are less likely to report adverse health outcomes and more likely to report positive health outcomes than people reporting low and moderate levels. Mental health promotion emphasizes individual resilience, creating supportive environments and addressing the determinants of mental health. Goals include enhancing protective factors that help individuals, families and communities deal with events and increasing conditions that reduce risk factors for diminished mental health. Promoting positive mental health is an essential contribution to the health of children, youth and adults alike.
ever, some evidence that active sniffing may affect this ability and facilitate the localization of pure odorants. Therefore, we tested

For humans, the localization of an odorant seems only possible if the odorant also stimulates the trigeminal nerve. There is, how-

Cerveau et comportement

Brain and Behaviour/

#1 EMOPTION RECOGNITION, EMPATHY AND PRENATAL TESTOSTERONE
Geneviève Charbonneau, Université de Montréal; Johannes Frasnelli, Centre de Recherche en Neuropsychologie et Cognition, Université de Montréal; Olivier Collignon, Centre de Recherche en Neuropsychologie et Cognition, Université de Montréal; Franco Lepore, Centre de Recherche CHU Sainte-Justine

Women tend to score higher than men on measures assessing emotional abilities, such as visual recognition of facial expressions, auditory recognition of emotional prosody, and empathetic tendencies. This experiment addressed whether or not sex differences in emotional abilities (specifically emotion recognition and empathy) are related to differing levels of prenatal testosterone (T) exposure as estimated by 2D:4D ratios. Each sex was compared for levels of prenatal T exposure independently due to the expected sex difference in the 2D:4D ratio. The measures included three empathy questionnaires (BEES, EQ, and FQ) and two emotion recognition tasks (FEEL and EPT). ANOVAs and stepwise regression analyses were used to determine whether sex and prenatal T exposure were related to the measures. Results indicated that females scored higher than males on the empathy measures and responded faster than males on the FEEL task. Further, the left-hand 2D:4D ratio was negatively related to BEES scores and emotion recognition accuracy (for FEEL and EPT), indicating that low levels of prenatal T exposure were related to better performance on these tasks. However, the right-hand 2D:4D ratio was positively related to accuracy on the FEEL task. Thus, this study found partial support relating prenatal T exposure to emotional abilities.

#2 ODOR LOCALIZATION AND SNIFFING
Geneviève Charbonneau, Université de Montréal; Johannes Frasnelli, Centre de Recherche en Neuropsychologie et Cognition, Université de Montréal; Olivier Collignon, Centre de Recherche en Neuropsychologie et Cognition, Université de Montréal; Franco Lepore, Centre de Recherche CHU Sainte-Justine

For humans, the localization of an odorant seems only possible if the odorant also stimulates the trigeminal nerve. There is, how-

Cerveau et comportement

Brain and Behaviour/

#3 INTRACRANIAL EVIDENCE OF AUDITORY-MOTOR RESONANCE MECHANISMS
Jean-Francois Lepage, Université de Montréal; Sara Tremblay, Université de Montréal; Hugo Theoret, Université de Montréal

It is now well established that the human brain is endowed with a mechanism that pairs action perception with its execution. This

Cerveau et comportement

Brain and Behaviour/

#4 2D:ALL RATIO AS STANDARD OF HAND MEASUREMENT OF SEXUAL DIMORPHISM IN HUMANS
Josh Noble, King’s University College; Regina Yan, University of Alberta; Peter L Hurd, University of Alberta

The relative length of the index and ring fingers, the 2D:4D digit ratio, is sexually dimorphic in humans. Women tend to have higher 2D:4D than men. This ratio is widely-used in research as a measure for the organizational influences of hormones in fetal environment. Individual variation in this ratio is thought to be determined in large part by the fetal environment. Individual variation in this ratio is thought to be determined in large part by the fetal environment.
Canadian Psychology, 50:2a, 2009

Prenatal estrogen exposure, and shorter ring fingers than men because of less testosterone exposure. Other authors have suggested ratios other than 2D:4D (such as rel2, the ratio of the second digit to the sum of digits 2, 3, 4 and 5) provide a more sensitive measure of the 2D:4D effect. Here we examine the magnitude of sexual dimorphism in various digits ratios in a sample of X men and Y women. We find that rel2 and rel5 are just as strongly dimorphic as 2D:4D, but not more so. We further examine this data for evidence that variation in the different digit ratios all reflects one dimension of hand shape variation, contrary to the idea that one finger length reflects testosterone’s effects, and another estrogen’s. The evidence on this point is mixed, suggesting several sources of variation are involved in producing different finger length ratios within the same hand.

#5 Brain and Behaviour/ Cerveau et comportement
PRENATAL ANDROGEN EXPOSURE APPEARS TO AFFECT WOMEN'S EATING DISORDER SYMPTOMS
Kirsten A Oinonen, Lakehead University; Jessica L Bird, Lakehead University

Previous research suggests that high prenatal androgen exposure may protect against eating disorder symptoms. The present study examined the relationship between women’s digit ratio (2D:4D) and scores on the Eating Disorder Inventory II (EDI-II) as a function of oral contraceptive (OC) status (never, current, and previous users). In the full sample of women (N = 138 undergraduate students), positive small effect size relationships were found between eating disorder symptoms and 2D:4D. Within the three OC groups, relationships between 2D:4D and eating disorder symptoms were also significant. However, the direction and magnitude of the relationships differed. Both current (n = 49) and never (n = 52) users showed positive small to medium size correlations between 2D:4D and eating disorder symptoms. However, significant negative correlations were found for the previous user group (n = 37). These findings emphasize the need for researchers to examine hormonal contraceptive groups separately. The results support the hypothesis that higher levels of prenatal androgen exposure protect against eating disorder symptoms in most women (i.e., never users and current users). However, further research is needed to identify mechanisms underlying the hormonal contraceptive status moderated link between 2D:4D and eating disorder symptoms.

#6 Brain and Behaviour/ Cerveau et comportement
IMPACT DES FACTEURS BOTTOM-UP SUR LE COMPORTEMENT IMITATIF
Rosemarie Perrault, Université de Montréal

Les capacités imitatives et de distinction soi-autrui seraient sous-tendues, au niveau cortical, par un système de représentations partagées motrices entre soi et autrui, le système de neurones miroirs. L’objectif de la présente étude est d’évaluer l’impact, sur le comportement imitatif, de la distinction entre imitation du mouvement biologique et non-biologique, de la similité physique avec une main observée et de l’orientation de l’imitation. Pour ce faire, nous avons mesuré les temps de réaction de sept hommes et de sept femmes adultes caucasiens sains lors de l’imitation de mouvements du doigt montrés sur vidéo. Les résultats indiquent que le temps de réaction est significativement plus court lors de l’imitation du mouvement biologique, lors de l’imitation spéciale et, chez les hommes, lors de l’imitation de mouvement effectuées par une main de couleur similaire à la leur. Ceci suggère que des facteurs « bottom-up », notamment certaines caractéristiques visuelles du stimulus, peuvent moduler l’imitation.

#7 Brain and Behaviour/ Cerveau et comportement
EFFECTS OF METHYLPHENIDATE ON THE SPEED OF MOTOR AND COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE IN CHILDREN WITH ATTENTION DEFICIT/HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER
Anna Polotskaia, McGill University; Grizenko Natalie, Douglas Mental Health University Institute; Johanne Bellingham, Douglas Mental Health University Institute; Sandra Robinson, Douglas Mental Health University Institute; Marina Ter-Stepanian, McGill University; Ridha Joobear, Douglas Mental Health University Institute

Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is the most common psychopathology diagnosed in 5-10% of school age children. Methylphenidate (MPH) is the medication of choice for rapid and effective treatment of the major ADHD symptoms. With clinical dosage of MPH ranging from 0.3 to 1.5 mg/kg/day, the dose-effects on cognitive performance are controversial. The study examines the effect of three doses of MPH on the motor and cognitive performance in children diagnosed with ADHD. Three doses of MPH were used in a randomized three day trial (0.3; 0.5 mg/kg/day; 0.8 mg/kg/day bid). Purdue Pegboard and Stroop Color Word tests were administered to assess motor and cognitive performance. Thirty children diagnosed with AD/HD aged 6-12 years (Mean = 8.52) participated in the study. Improvement on simple motor and naming cognitive tasks was significant at 0.3 mg/kg/day dose, with no further improvement on these tasks with an increase of dose up to 0.8 mg/kg/day. There is a gradual improvement of overall behaviour as measured by Restricted Academic Situation Scale with an increase of dose from 0.3 to 0.8 mg/kg/day. There is no deterioration in association with higher doses of MPH.

#8 Brain and Behaviour/ Cerveau et comportement
INFLUENCE OF LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS ON SPIKE FREQUENCY IN A PATIENT WITH READING EPILEPSY
Dima Safi, Université de Montréal / Cernec; Renée Béland, Université de Montréal / Cernec; Dang Khoe Nguyen, Centre Hospitalier l’Universitaire de Montréal - Hôpital Notre Dame; Maryse Lassonde, CHU - Hôpital Sainte Justine / Cernec

Reading epilepsy is a rare reflex epilepsy in which seizures are provoked by reading. Several cases have been described in literature but the physiopathological processes are still unclear and vary widely. We report the case of a 40 year old male patient with reading epilepsy evaluated using clinical assessments and continuous video-EEG recordings. We administered reading, verbal and non-verbal tasks to determine which factors are responsible for precipitating seizures. The linguistic characteristics of the words (phonological complexity i.e. simple / complex, lexicality i.e. word / non-word, transparency orthography i.e. regular – ir-
regular, word type i.e. open / closed class, grammatical class i.e. nouns / adjectives / verbs, semantics i.e. abstract / concrete) were manipulated. Results indicated that the epileptic activity generated by reading tasks was significantly higher than that observed during verbal and non-verbal tasks and was significantly influenced by the linguistic characteristics of the stimuli. Spikes were predominantly recorded on left parasagittal regions. Ongoing cerebral imaging studies with near infrared spectroscopy will allow us to visualize the spatial localization and the temporal course of brain activity involved in reading. A better understanding of this pathology is crucial for rehabilitation of reading in these patients.

#9
Clinical Neuropsychology/Neuropsychologie clinique

COMPARATIVE DISCRIMINATIVE ABILITY OF NEUROCognitive ASSESSMENT VERSUS SYMPTOM REPORT IN THE DETECTION OF SPORT-RELATED CONCUSSION

Dennis P Alfano, University of Regina; Michael J Nicholls, Allied Health Centre

The application of neurocognitive assessment to the management of concussion is an important recent development in the field of sports medicine. An issue critical to the utility of this approach is whether neurocognitive assessment adds to the detection of sport-related concussion compared to symptom report alone. This study compared the discriminative ability of neurocognitive measures versus symptom report in the detection of sport-related concussion. Seventeen university athletes underwent pre-season baseline and post-concussion assessment within 5 days of sustaining a concussion using seven objective neurocognitive measures (Digit Span Forward and Backward, Hopkins Verbal Learning Test Total Learning and Delayed Recall, Trails B, Symbol Digit Substitution, Oral Symbol Digit Modalities) and the Neurobehavioural Symptom Inventory. Neurocognitive impairment and increased symptom report were defined as practice-corrected reliable change scores exceeding the 90% confidence interval in an impaired direction. All 17 athletes showed impairment on at least one neurocognitive measure compared to 12 athletes (70.6% of the sample) who reported an increase in symptoms post-concussion. These findings reflect a significant and almost 30% increase in the accuracy of objective neurocognitive measures over symptom report alone (chi-square = 3.8, p < .05) in the detection of concussion.

#10
Clinical Neuropsychology/Neuropsychologie clinique

FALSE RECOGNITION OF THE CRITICAL LURE'S HOMOPHONE: EVIDENCE FOR THE FUZZY TRACE THEORY

Karine Benoit, Université de Montréal; Nicole Caza, Centre de Recherche, Institut universitaire de gériatrie de Montréal

Many studies reported false recognition effects for critical lures or non-studied associates (e.g., coral) of the study lists (e.g., reef, pink, sea) using the Deese-Roediger-McDermott (DRM) paradigm. According to Fuzzy Trace Theory (Reynard & Brainard, 1995), false recognition of critical lures is based on gist memory reflecting commonalities across list items. Thus, only distractor items corresponding to the gist should be falsely recognized. Alternatively, associative activation theories (e.g., Collins & Loftus, 1955) suggest that activation spreads to all associates of the study words, including critical lures (e.g., coral) and, to a lesser degree, their homophones (e.g., chorale), though the later don’t share any commonalities with the study lists. Thus, critical lures and their homophones should be falsely recognized. We tested both accounts in a group of sixteen young participants using a novel version of the DRM paradigm including recognition memory for targets, critical lures, their homophones, and unrelated rime distracters. Results showed that false recognition of critical lures was greater than that of unrelated distracters, reflecting a typical false recognition effect. Also, false recognition of the lures’ homophones was similar to that of the unrelated distracters, suggesting that false memory relies on gist memory rather than commonalities across list items.

#11
Clinical Neuropsychology/Neuropsychologie clinique

LONG-TERM NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING FOLLOWING MILD TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

Nathalie C Berard, University of Regina; Dennis P Alfano, University of Regina

While the majority of individuals who sustain a mild traumatic brain injury (MTBI) recover relatively quickly, a minority report symptoms that persist over the long-term. Recent studies suggest an association between emotional factors and persistent symptoms following MTBI. This study examined long-term neuropsychological outcome following MTBI and the impact of emotional and demographic factors. Ninety-two individuals with medically diagnosed MTBI and 94 non-injured controls completed a test battery comprised of measures of neurocognitive functioning, depression, and neurobehavioural symptoms. Principal components analysis reduced the test battery to core neurocognitive and neurobehavioural domains. Multivariate analysis of covariance (age, education, level of intellectual functioning, and depression scores as covariates) revealed that the group with MTBI scored significantly lower in the domains of verbal learning and memory, speeded information processing, motor speed, and word fluency, and reported a significantly higher level of cognitive and somatic symptoms. Correlation analysis in the group with MTBI revealed a significant correlation between global neurocognitive impairment and cognitive symptom report. Results indicate a clear pattern of neuropsychological findings over the long-term in individuals with MTBI that is independent of demographic and emotional factors.

#12
Clinical Neuropsychology/Neuropsychologie clinique

SLEEP AND NEUROBEHAVIORAL FUNCTIONING IN CHILDREN WITH ADHD

Reut Gruver, McGill University; Eva Monson, ; Julie Carrier, University of Montreal

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) manifests as an unusually high and chronic level of inattention/or impulsivity/hyperactivity. While there is evidence which shows that children with ADHD suffer from sleep problems, its implications on their day-time functioning are not clear. The objective of this study was to examine whether sleep efficiency moderates neurobehavioral functioning (NBF) in children diagnosed with ADHD and controls. Methods: Nightly sleep recordings were conducted in 25 children diagnosed with ADHD and in 25 controls aged 7 to 11 years. Standard polysomnography (PSG) evaluation
was performed at each child’s home and NBF was assessed using subsets from The Test of Everyday Attention for Children (TEA-CH) Results. Subjects were divided into two groups based on the mean sleep efficiency score, with subjects above and below the Median placed in the Poor-Sleep Group (PS) and Good-Sleep Group (GS), respectively. A Sleep Efficiency by diagnostic group interaction was found for the TEA-CH’s sustained attention sub-component ($F(3,31) = 5.47, p < .05$.) Univariate analysis indicated that poor sleepers performed worse on measures of sustained attention compared to good sleepers in the ADHD group. Conclusions: Our findings suggest that performance on neurobehavioral measures associated with ADHD is moderated by sleep efficiency.

#13
**Clinical Neuropsychology**
**Neuropsychologie clinique**

**EXAMINING UNUSUAL DIGIT SPAN PERFORMANCE IN A POPULATION OF POST-SECONDARY STUDENTS ASSESSED FOR ACADEMIC DIFFICULTIES**

**Allyson Harrison**, Queen’s University; **Yoni Rosenblum**, Queen’s University

Recent methods of identifying poor test-related motivation are based on implausible patterns of performance on tests frequently included in neuropsychological assessments. No studies to date, however, have examined the specificity of such measures, particularly when evaluating persons with either known or suspected learning or attention disorders. This study investigated the performance of academically-challenged students on three measures embedded in the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-III, namely low Digit Span (DS), high Vocabulary-Digit span (VOC-DS) difference scores, and low Reliable Digit Span (RDS) scores. Malingered status was determined using the criteria outlined by Slick, Sherman & Iverson (1999). Contrary to previous studies using these indices, none of the measures was especially sensitive, although specificity for both DS and RDS was high. The VOC-DS was especially weak, with a false-positive rate of 28%. Implications are discussed.

#14
**Clinical Neuropsychology**
**Neuropsychologie clinique**

**SCREENING FOR NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT USING THE MOCA**

**Karen Kit**, Ottawa Hospital; **Francine F-A Sarazin**, Ottawa Hospital; **Nesrine Awad Shimoon**, Ottawa Hospital

The MoCA is a brief cognitive screening tool designed to assist physicians in detecting MCI before the onset of dementia. The MoCA is known for its sensitivity in identifying cognitive impairment in MCI, Alzheimer’s, and cerebrovascular diseases. We hypothesized that MoCa may over-diagnose cognitive dysfunction in general medical patients. A pilot chart review of in-patients at the Ottawa Hospital who had undergone MoCA testing; and subsequent neuropsychological (NP) assessment, yielded 23 cases (age 41-84). NP testing was conducted 1-2 weeks following MoCA administration. The population was heterogeneous in their underlying medical problems. Scores on the MoCA were evaluated in relation to NP test scores across a number of cognitive domains (i.e. executive, attention, language, visuo-perceptual, memory), as well as a global ‘cognition’ score. Analyses revealed that the overall score on the MoCA exhibited high sensitivity but low specificity and low positive predictive power. In this pilot sample, 43% of the cases impaired on the MoCA showed no significant deficits on more extensive NP testing. Consistent with the hypothesis, these results suggest that the MoCa should be used cautiously in identifying general medical patients with suspected cognitive impairment. A larger cohort study is underway.

#15
**Clinical Neuropsychology**
**Neuropsychologie clinique**

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED AND OBJECTIVE COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (MS) WITH THE MACFIMS BATTERY**

**Michelle Langill**, Washington State University; **Brett Parmenter**, Western State Hospital

Using the Minimal Assessment of Cognitive Function in Multiple Sclerosis (MACFIMS; Benedict et al., 2002), we examined the relationship between perceived cognitive functioning and objective cognitive performance in 51 patients with MS. Using a 0-100 scale (0 = much worse, 50 = average, 100 = much better), patients were asked to compare their performance to the general population and to other MS patients on the entire battery as well as on a subset of tests. Patients also rated their everyday cognitive symptoms using the Modified Fatigue Impact Scale [MFIS] cognition subscale as well as depression, fatigue, and anxiety. When comparing to the general population, patients’ perceptions of global cognitive functioning were unrelated to their objective performance on the full MACFIMS. However, when comparing to other MS patients, estimates of performance were correlated with objective cognitive performance on the full battery and on most of the specific tasks (all $p’s<0.05$ except the sorting task). The present study also found that self-reported depression and fatigue, but not anxiety, predicted cognitive complaints on the MFIS-cognition subscale, but not objective cognitive performance. These data further that when MS patients are asked to compare themselves to an MS population rather than the general population, their estimate of perceived cognitive functioning is more accurate.

#16
**Clinical Neuropsychology**
**Neuropsychologie clinique**

**DETECTING EFFORT OUTPUT WITH THE CVLT-II: A REPLICATION**

**Matias Mariani**, University of Windsor

Using Bayesian model averaging (BMA), Millis et al. (2007) generated a logistic regression equation composed of the CVLT-II variables that would best distinguish between patients with genuine traumatic brain injuries (TBI) and individuals supplying inadequate effort during evaluations. The present study sought to replicate Millis et al.’s research using more stringent selection criteria. The sample was made up of 82 patients with unequivocal moderate-severe TBI and 31 litigants with questionable TBI who had claimed pervasive deficits and who had failed at least two effort tests. The CVLT-II variables analyzed in this study were long-delay free recall, recall discriminability standard score, and recognition discriminability. A test of the full model against the constant-only model was statistically significant, $\chi^2 (3, N = 113) = 23.56, p < .001$. Using a .49 classification cut-off, the model correctly classified 81.4% of the participants, with 51.6% sensitivity and 92.7% specificity. With a cut-off of .45, the model correctly classified 78.8% of the participants, with 54.8% sensitivity and 87.8% specificity. These classification values were better than those values reported by Millis et al., perhaps because the inclusion criteria for their litigant group consisted of having failed one effort measure, whereas this study required each litigant to fail at least two tests.
Social Cognition is a complex domain of neurocognition, which embodies numerous specific processes. Clinical outcome from psychotic disorders has been shown to be associated with poorer outcomes once the pathology has attained a level of chronicity. Researchers have shown that specific cognitive domains could identify poor short-term outcome among individuals with first-episode psychosis. Similarly, many studies have yielded results, which would support the notion that individuals with schizophrenia alike first-episode psychosis would have impaired cognition. The main objective of the current study was to identify whether impairments in the social cognition domain could identify short-term clinical outcome discrepancies among individuals with first-episode psychosis. Based on the clinical data collected at 12 month, 114 individuals with first-episode psychosis were divided into two treatment groups where 66 formed the poor outcome group and 48 were part of the good outcome in addition to 30 healthy controls. Significant group differences were found for all subtasks between the poor outcome group and the healthy controls. On the Missing Cartoon task, discrepancies were observed between the healthy controls and both outcome group. Social cognition deficits appear to be a valid predictor of clinical outcome in first-episode psychosis individuals.

Determining the hemisphere that is dominant for language as well as the localization of this function is imperative in the planning of neurosurgical procedures for epileptic patients. New noninvasive diagnostic techniques are under development because of the risks associated with more invasive techniques. The goal of the present study was to determine the lateralization of language using magnetoencephalography (MEG), a non-invasive technique. Neurologically-intact individuals (n = 6) had to complete three tasks. A verbal fluency task was used to assess language production, a story listening task allowed to evaluate language comprehension, and a word recognition task was used to examine verbal memory. The verbal fluency task elicited a left frontal dipole whereas story listening and word recognition both activated larger regions of the left hemisphere. Together, these three tasks allowed to determine the lateralization of language functions. This non-invasive technique can therefore be used to safely assess language in epileptic patients as part of the presurgical investigation.
Survivors of brain injury commonly experience a host of sequelae. Deficits in physical functioning, cognitive and executive functioning and even social functioning are common, but individual survivors experience individual symptom constellations. For most, the sequelae progress; some areas may show recovery due to acute neurological improvements, while others problems may not be expressed until the survivor returns to the community. Because of the breadth of deficits possible, adequately measuring long-term outcome in community-living survivors is difficult. As an effort to provide clinicians and researchers with a tool to measure everyday functioning following brain injury the Functional Outcome Profile (FOP) has been developed; a structured interview that collects information on problem frequency and impact as well as the importance of, and satisfaction with over 60 areas of functioning. This preliminary psychometric investigation revealed that: 1) the FOP has good test-retest reliability, equivalent to that of existing brain injury outcome measures; and 2) the FOP is able to detect change, even over a relatively short (3 month) interval in a small sample of survivors (N = 18, for this analysis). These results demonstrate that the FOP is a reliable measure of functional outcome after brain injury that is suitable for use in both clinical and research settings.

Despite the astounding prevalence rate of mild head injuries (MHI) in Canada, the majority of research focuses on moderate to severe traumatic brain injury. In addition, the research that has been conducted to examine the cognitive and emotional sequelae following MHI especially with high-functioning individuals such as university students, is limited at best, and otherwise silent, with respect to arousal levels. Our previous research has shown that university students who have a history of MHI are under-aroused (i.e. report less stress than non-MHI counterparts) and may be less responsive to stressors in their environment and benefit from being activated to a higher level of arousal. In the current study, students (N = 100), with MHI history or not, completed standardized cognitive tests (memory processing, anticipation or planning skills, selective attention) as a function of induced arousal (i.e. stress or relaxation) while physiological recordings were gathered. Preliminary results confirm that competent persons with a history of MHI are physiologically less responsive to both stressor manipulations, in terms of both intensity and duration of their reactions. Results are addressed in terms of cognitive competence as a function of (under)arousal. Implications of under-arousal associated with ventromedial prefrontal cortex disruption for persons with MHI will be discussed.

In a epidemiological study, Guskiewicz et al. (2003) showed that athletes who previously sustained a concussion increase their risk of sustaining subsequent concussions. Many studies report cumulative effects of concussions associated with persistent post concussion symptoms and a lowered concussion threshold (Lovell et al., 2004). Event-related potential (ERP) study conducted with well-functioning University students who sustained a mild head injury more than 6.4 years prior to testing showed a reduced auditory P3 amplitude (Segalowitz et al., 2001). The present study contrasted the performance of two groups of well-functioning athletes who sustained multiple concussions: 1) a group who sustained a concussion recently (mean = 9 months, n = 10) and 2) a group who sustained their concussion more than a year ago (mean = 33 months, n = 10). These two groups were compared to control athletes (n = 10) on an auditory three-tone Oddball paradigm. Results indicated that the recently concussed athletes showed reduced P3a and P3b compared to control athletes. These findings suggest that despite functioning normally in their daily lives, concussed athletes still show subtle abnormalities that persist despite normal overt functioning. These ERP changes may reflect residual attentional deficits and could account in part for the reported increased risk of sustaining subsequent concussions.

Environ 300 000 commotions cérébrales surviennent chaque année aux États-Unis. Toutefois, notre compréhension des événements physiologiques qui sous-tendent les symptômes post-commotionnels est incomplète. Cette étude propose l’investigation des déséquilibres chimiques consécutifs aux commotions cérébrales et de leurs liens avec les déficits fonctionnels observables en phase aiguë. Six athlètes commotionnés (M = 62,5 h post-trauma) et six athlètes contrôle ont été évalués à l’aide de la spectroscopie par résonance magnétique (H-MRS) et d’une batterie de tests neuropsychologiques. Les concentrations des neuromédiateurs d’intérêt (i.e. N-acétylaspartate (NAA)) ont été mesurées dans le cortex dorsolatéral préfrontal sous forme de ratio relatif à la concentration de créatine (Cre). Les athlètes commotionnés ont présenté un ratio de NAA/Cr significativement inférieur aux athlètes du groupe contrôle dans le cortex dorsolatéral préfrontal (t(10) = 2,73, p < .05). Ces ratios sont par ailleurs fortement corrélés avec la performance aux tests neuropsychologiques de mémoire de travail. Bien que préliminaires, ces résultats suggèrent la présence d’un dommage axonal diffus qui pourrait sous-tendre certains symptômes cognitifs chez les commotionnés.
#25
Clinical Neuropsychology / Neuropsychologie clinique
Stefan van Noordt, Brock University; Dawn E Good, Brock University

The primary objective of this research was to examine whether university students’ performance on standardized neuropsychological tests assessing cognitive abilities, social awareness, and affect recognition, varies as a function of mild head injury (MHI). Participants (15 males and 25 females), 16 reporting history of MHI and 24 non-MHI, completed tests assessing cognitive flexibility, abstract reasoning, affect recognition, and social awareness. Significant correlations were found demonstrating improved competence on cognitive tasks corresponding with increased ability to be socially aware, with or without a history of MHI. Similarly, while cognitive abilities in general did not predict affect recognition, cognitive flexibility in the MHI group significantly predicted one’s ability to discriminate and categorize emotional expressions. Further, head injury in itself predicted affect recognition, such that the MHI group was significantly less proficient in their ability to interpret anger. Overall, a history of MHI interferes with one’s ability to recognize emotional states in others, particularly of a negative valence, and this capacity is independent of abstract and social reasoning.

#26
Counselling Psychology / Psychologie du counseling
Sara M Alves, University of Ottawa; Nick Gazzola, University of Ottawa

While the counselling profession is rapidly gaining significance in the treatment of mental health concerns, professionals’ sense of collective identity remains unclear. Some of the major challenges to counsellors’ sense of collective identity include differences in training, specialization, professional affiliations, and credentialing, as well as a shared identity with allied mental health professionals. Differentiating counsellors from allied professionals is a challenge, both for the public and counselling professionals themselves. The present qualitative study addressed how Canadian master’s-level counsellors perceive themselves in terms of their status, reputation, and expertise. Eight experienced counsellors were given semi-structured interviews including open-ended questions about their professional identity and individual experiences. The resulting transcripts were analyzed with procedures based on grounded theory methodology (Strauss & Corbin, 1994). A number of themes emerged from the data as contributions to the development of professional identity: (a) membership in counselling professional organizations, (b) counsellor training and education, (c) licensure, (d) advocacy for the profession, and (e) perception of counselling among allied mental health professionals and the public. Implications for the counselling profession in Canada are discussed.

#27
Counselling Psychology / Psychologie du counseling
Amanda Baldwin, University of Calgary

This project utilizes transition theory to describe a university program administrative structure change in a Master of Counselling program. Students’ perceptions of the program changes and their individual coping strategies are illuminated. The literature review covers adult development and transition, phases of the transition process, and the 4S model of coping (Goodman, Schlossberg, & Anderson, 2006). A qualitative description of student experiences and coping strategies is collected by a short survey based on the strategy element of the 4S model (Goodman et al., 2006). Suggestions for how to assist students through a transition of this nature are offered to the program administrators. Results will be available in February, 2009.

#28
Counselling Psychology / Psychologie du counseling
Kendall Banack, University of Alberta; William J Whelton, University of Alberta

This study investigates the relationship between attachment styles, self-criticism, dependency, and social supports on the working alliance and therapy outcome for 90 participants seeking counselling services at a community clinic. Participants completed the Relationship Styles Questionnaire, the Levels of Self-Criticism Scale, the Depressive Experiences Questionnaire (29 items), the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, the California Psychotherapy Alliance Scale, and the General Health Questionnaire which measure attachment styles, self-criticism, dependency, social supports, the working alliance, and outcome respectively. Measures were taken at session one, five, and termination. As dependency and self-criticism are now viewed as multidimensional constructs, two dimensions of dependency, neediness and connectedness, and two dimensions of self-criticism, comparative and introjective self-criticism, were studied. Through the use of regression analyses, expected findings are that unhealthier attachment styles will correlate more strongly with neediness than connectedness and comparative than introjective self-criticism. An insecure attachment style is hypothesized to correlate with low early alliance and poorer therapy outcome. Social support is expected to be a mediator between attachment style and outcome.

#29
Counselling Psychology / Psychologie du counseling
Stacy C Bradley, Mcgill University; Kristine N Iaboni, Mcgill University; Lisa Di Domenico, Mcgill University; Kiera Ireland, Mcgill University

Career counselling with members of the lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) community requires counsellor knowledge of the diverse needs of this population. However, career counsellors often feel that their education and training is insufficient to provide effective services to LGB clients (Chung, 2003). Unfortunately, the literature and research pertaining to the career development of LGB individuals is limited. For example, little has been studied in regards to the barriers LGB individuals may face in their career de-
#30 COUPLES, TRAUMATIC STRESS & CANCER: MODERATING EFFECTS OF RELATIONSHIP QUALITY
**Danielle C Brosseau**, Trinity Western University; **Marvin J McDonald**, Trinity Western University; **Joanne Stephen**, British Columbia Cancer Agency

This study bridged the emerging frameworks on traumatic stress and illness with three decades of research on the psychosocial impact of illness on the family. Existing literature has demonstrated that support from romantic partners provides both buffering and stress-deflecting effects. Unfortunately, previous research has been conducted using individual-level analyses, often neglecting dyadic designs. The present study addressed this gap by examining the potential of relationship quality for moderating the relationship between primary traumatic stress experienced by cancer patients and secondary traumatic stress (STS) reported by their romantic partners. Participants (n = 200 couples) were recruited through the British Columbia cancer registry and through self-referrals. The Impact of Event Scale was used to assess patients’ primary traumatic stress and partners reported their reactions using the Secondary Trauma Questionnaire. Multiple dimensions of relationship quality were examined in each partner using the Martial Satisfaction Inventory’s global distress, affect and problem-solving communication subscales. Based on previous research, it is anticipated that final results will support the proposed moderation model. The recognition of STS in romantic partners of cancer patients will contribute to the growing literature calling for systemic care models.

#31 SUPPORTING SIBLINGS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM
**Caroline Buzanko**, University of Calgary

The importance of sibling relationships is significant when considering siblings of children with autism. Non-disabled siblings not only face usual sibling issues such as sibling rivalry, but they also have unique concerns and challenges that are directly related to having a sibling with autism, such as extra parental attention devoted to the sibling with autism, embarrassment by the sibling’s behaviour, or struggling with complex and confusing feelings. These experiences may alter the daily lives of non-disabled siblings in significant ways, and may have consequences for their well-being and development. Despite the needs siblings have, few services exist and the need remains for a more comprehensive approach to treatment that acknowledges and addresses these needs. In order to help service providers become more comprehensive in the services they offer their families, a pilot support group for siblings of children with autism was developed and evaluated by the parents of the sibling participants. The results of this project confirmed the value of the sibling support group for siblings of children with autism. This review session will provide an overview of the needs siblings of children with autism have, the pilot project and its outcomes, and implications for professionals working with families of children with autism.

#32 DO GRADUATE STUDENTS AND UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS PRESENT WITH DIFFERENT COUNSELLING NEEDS?
**Sharon Cairns**, University of Calgary; **Helen F Massfeller**, University of Calgary; **Sander C Deeth**, University of Calgary

Graduate students have been described as having high levels of emotional or stress-related concerns (Hyun, Quinn, Madon, & Lustig, 2006). The current study compares the nature of presenting concerns of graduate students with undergraduate students. Following intake, all counsellors at a large western university complete a Presenting Issues Form (Cairns 2006). In addition to basic demographic information, counsellors indicate up to three presenting issues and rate the severity and complexity of the presenting concerns. Preliminary data for 2,382 undergraduate students and 546 graduate students indicate that graduate students present with a greater level of severity (p < .001) and complexity (p < .001) than do undergraduate students. The types of concerns will be compared. The increased severity and complexity of the presenting concerns for graduate students have implications for counsellor training and counselling resources at post-secondary institutions with graduate programs.

#33 THE DEVELOPMENT OF HOPE IN PSYCHOTHERAPY: A GROUNDED THEORY ANALYSIS OF CLIENT EXPERIENCES
**Martha Chamodraka**, McGill University

Client hope has long been considered one of the most potent common factors accounting for positive psychotherapy outcomes. This study examined the trajectory of hope development in psychotherapy based on in-depth, semi-structured interviews with 17 counselling clients presenting at a university counselling center with various concerns. Clients completed a measure of state hope before the first and after every session, and were interviewed once their responses indicated significantly higher levels of hope. Client narratives were analyzed using grounded theory methodology. Findings were synthesized into a dynamic and multifaceted theory, the Hope as Empowerment Theory (HET), which adopts an integrative view of hope as both cognitive and affective, and conceptualizes increased client hopefulness as a higher sense of control over the problem and as an increased sense of direction toward positive change. The compatibility of client preferences with therapist input was observed to raise clients’ faith in the
#34 Counselling Psychology/ Psychologie du counseling

THERAPEUTIC ENACTMENT: HEALING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WOUNDS OF MEN

Michael Dadson, Trinity Western University; Marv Westwood, University of British Columbia

Some regard men’s mental health issues as a silent crisis (Robertson 2007). Men are two times less likely to be diagnosed with depression but 4 times more likely to commit suicide. Alcohol abuse and dependence are approximately four times more common among men than women (Oliffe & Philips, 2008). Men have a higher incident of suicide, substance abuse and violence (Grant, Harford, Dawson, Chou & Pickering, 1994; Rabinowitz & Cochran, 2000). Why is it that men are less likely to acknowledge mental health problems and seek help? How can we improve the ways treat men’s mental health issues? Gender issues and dominant ideals of masculinity are emerging as reasons for these discrepancies and men’s general reluctance to treat mental illnesses (Rabinowitz & Cochran, 2000). Dr. Marv Westwood has developed a group therapeutic treatment plan that focuses on particular male injuries. Therapeutic enactment is a research based therapeutic intervention that is effective in group work (Westwood, Keats & Wulensky, 2003). After a series of group work addressing male sexuality, differentiation, father/son relationships and isolation we tested initial treatment strategies and gathered data show strong positive therapeutic results. These findings show significant repair for male injuries can be achieved in men’s group therapy when it is integrated with enactment therapy.

#35 Counselling Psychology/ Psychologie du counseling

THERAPIST CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE THERAPEUTIC ALLIANCE: FROM THE CLIENT'S PERSPECTIVE

Carlton T Duff, University of Alberta

A concept known as the therapeutic alliance has been shown to be a robust predictor of counselling outcome. However, the specific counsellor behaviours that relate to the alliance have not been clearly identified, and few prior attempts to identify these variables have been based on client-derived conceptualizations of the alliance. 78 adult clients participated in a cross-sectional study of the relationship between 15 client-identified counsellor behaviours and the strength of the therapeutic alliance. Correlational and hierarchical regression analyses were conducted on the data. Results indicated that 11 of the 15 behaviours were moderately to strongly correlated with the strength of the alliance, and that three behaviours (i.e., making positive comments about the client, making encouraging comments, and greeting the client with a smile) significantly predicted the strength of the alliance. The findings support the hypothesis that client-identified behaviours are related to and predict alliance; however, some discrepancy remains between the present results and prior research. Implications are discussed and future research is suggested.

#36 Counselling Psychology/ Psychologie du counseling

ÉTUDIER OU TRAVAILLER EN RELATION D'AIDE EST-IL ASSOCIÉ À DES MÉCANISMES DE DÉFENSE PLUS MATURES?

Monic Gallien, Université d’Ottawa; Geneviève Bouchard, Université de Moncton

Les mécanismes de défense sont des stratégies qu’utilisent les individus en réponse aux situations stressantes. Ils sont classés en fonction de leur niveau de maturité. On sait peu de choses sur le caractère mature ou non des mécanismes de défense qu’utilisent les personnes œuvrant dans différents domaines d’activités. La présente étude vise à déterminer si l’utilisation des mécanismes de défense varie selon le domaine d’activités des individus et selon leur niveau de maturité professionnelle. Un échantillon de 270 individus francophones participe à l’étude. Ces individus œuvrent en relation d’aide (e.g., psychologie, sciences de la santé) ou dans un autre domaine (e.g., génie, sciences pures) et ils sont soit a) étudiants en première année au baccalauréat, b) étudiants en dernière année au baccalauréat ou c) professionnels. Chaque participant répond à une série de questionnaires comprenant le Questionnaire des styles défensifs, le DS36 qui mesure la désirabilité sociale ainsi qu’un questionnaire démographique. Les analyses de covariance, lesquelles contrôlent notamment pour le niveau de désirabilité sociale, démontrent un niveau moins élevé d’utilisation de défenses immature chez les individus qui étudient ou travaillent en relation d’aide. De plus, l’utilisation des défenses immatures diminuerait avec la maturité professionnelle et ce, pour les deux domaines d’activités.

#37 Counselling Psychology/ Psychologie du counseling

EXAMINING A PILOT MENTORSHIP PROGRAM GEARED FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WHO HAVE AN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

Lisa N Hancock, York University; Gayle M Goldstein, York University; James M Bebko, York University

Over the last decade there has been a growth in the number of individuals with an Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) who are pursuing a college or university education. A survey exploring the student population of eighty American universities found that an average of ten students per year identify themselves as having an ASD. Recent research has shown that many of these students are capable of achieving high levels of education, particularly when they are supported academically. Nonetheless, many of these students continue to experience academic and social challenges, which often cannot be addressed by student services. In the 2007-2008 academic year the Counselling and Development Centre at York University reported an increase in the number of students reporting an ASD. Given that little research has been conducted on how Canadian universities have addressed these concerns for their students, a pilot mentorship program was initiated at York University. Graduate psychology students acted as mentors to address issues specific to students with an ASD. This program had two facets that enabled students to participate in bi-weekly group forums in addition to accessing individual meetings with mentors. Both students and mentors provided feedback from this pilot project to help inform program development for the 2008-2009 academic year and further data has been collected.
#38  
**Counselling Psychology/ Psychologie du counseling**  
Elizabeth Haramic, University of Minnesota; Annunziata Marcoccia, University of Windsor;  
Saadia Ahmad, Hotel-Dieu Grace Hospital, Windsor, ON

There is a paucity of research examining the effectiveness of an all-women support group for women with histories of abuse and severe mental illness. The purpose of this study was to examine the outcome of a long-term, time limited support group on measures of depression, anxiety, hopelessness, and suicidality. The group consisted of 7 women, ranging in age from 20 – 52 years, who had been previously diagnosed with a psychological disorder. Each participant completed pre and post measures consisting of the Beck Depression Inventory, the Beck Anxiety Scale, the Beck Hopelessness Scale, and the Beck Suicide Scale. Findings indicated a decrease in symptoms of depression, anxiety, and hopelessness. Feedback from the participants indicated that being in a support group exclusively for women facilitated disclosure and exploration of personal issues, particularly topics of abuse, sexuality, relationships, and body image.

#39  
**Counselling Psychology/ Psychologie du counseling**  
Maria Iaquinta, Douglas College

This poster session presents the results of a qualitative phenomenological study which investigated the experience and meaning of career decision-making for women after brain injury. With a focus on positive psychology, open-ended interviews were conducted with eight women who were actively involved in work or studies after each had sustained a brain injury in mid-career. The study adopted an expanded definition of career to include important life pursuits. Six common themes, representing the interaction of intrapersonal and interpersonal domains, emerged in data analysis. The results of the study highlight the significance of social and relational contexts in the maintenance of mental health and the role of emotions, particularly the facilitative role of anger in career decision-making. The sense of being devalued through the imposition of mental health professionals’ and others’ lowered expectations was a pervasive theme. The women described survival of brain injury, a near death experience, as imbued with life purpose and meaning and an increased agency in career decision-making through which they experienced life purpose. The study highlights the influence of mental health and allied professionals on career decisions with consequent implications for practice and theory.

#40  
**Counselling Psychology/ Psychologie du counseling**  
Malak Kamel, McGill University; Dan Luo, McGill University; Shakib Nasrullah, McGill University; Anusha Kassan, McGill University

In recent years, enhancing multicultural awareness and sensitivity has gained great importance in the field of counselling psychology (Sue & Sue, 1999). Doing so has allowed counselors to become more effective service providers, incorporating culturally specific knowledge into client-based treatment plans (Hays, 2008). One way of fostering multicultural sensitivity is to gain knowledge of clients’ cultural heritage and its implications for counselling (Hays, 2008; Sue & Sue, 1999). A search in the literature has revealed that such information is rarely discussed regarding the population of Arab Canadians. The purpose of this poster presentation is to increase counselor knowledge of the population, to recognize some of the common cultural barriers experienced by the population, and to address the implications they may have for counselling. Some of the barriers include: level of acculturation, taboo of psychological services, racial and religious discrimination, and sex-role socialization and gender discrimination. These barriers have important implications for Arab Canadians. Considering these barriers will aid counselors to identify impeding factors in Arab Canadians’ lives and provide more ethical and efficacious client-based counseling interventions.

#41  
**Counselling Psychology/ Psychologie du counseling**  
Linda Klevnivick, Surrey Place Centre

Mindfulness training was hypothesized to increase forgiveness for a recent hurt, self-forgiveness, and empathy. A group of individuals who completed Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) programs were compared to an MBSR waitlist group and a group of students. All were naive to mindfulness meditation. All participants completed the NEO-PI-R at outset. Measures of other-forgiveness, self-forgiveness, state and trait anxiety, mindfulness, and empathy (perspective taking and empathic concern) were completed pre and post program for MBSR participants and at equivalent time intervals for control group participants. Significant mean differences were observed on other-forgiveness, self-forgiveness, state and trait anxiety, and empathy (perspective taking and empathic concern) between the MBSR group and control groups, controlling for scores at outset and appropriate covariates. No differences among groups were observed on empathy. Correlations between total practice time for the MBSR group and changes on dependent variables were not significant. The effect size for self-forgiveness (partial eta squared = .36) was moderate. The effect size for other-forgiveness was small (partial eta squared = .177). This suggests that individuals seeking therapy for issues of forgiveness might benefit from mindfulness training.

#42  
**Counselling Psychology/ Psychologie du counseling**  
Emily C Koert, University of British Columbia

Immigrant women workers doing well with change: helping and hindering factors.
This critical incident study took a Positive Psychology approach and asked 10 recent immigrant women workers who identified themselves as doing well with change affecting their work what strategies helped or hindered them and what would have helped them. A total of 182 incidents were extracted and grouped into 9 categories: Personal beliefs/trait/values; Taking action; Skills/education; Personal challenges; Self-care; Relationships/support; Government/community resources; Work environment; and Contextual challenges. Study results support and extend contentions that both internal/personal and external factors are key in immigrant women’s successful adaptation to change. Results highlight immigrant women’s experiences of struggle and sacrifice. Possibly, a sense of purpose and level of self-care facilitated participants’ ability to do well with change. Implications for practice are discussed including: a) the implementation of counselling programs and interventions that enhance the personal skills and qualities that facilitate immigrant women’s ability to do well with change, and b) the development of external supports that provide practical and emotional assistance and counter immigrant women’s experience of feeling lost and isolated. Future research directions are suggested. Counseling recommendations are offered for those immigrant women struggling with change.

#43 Counselling Psychology/ Psychologie du counseling
SUPPORTS AND BARRIERS IN WORK-LIFE TRANSITIONS FOR YOUNG, RURAL ADULTS
Brenna C Lawrence, University of Victoria; E. Anne Marshall, University of Victoria

The transition from education to the world of work is thought to be one of the most difficult developmental challenges facing young people. Tough economic times make this process even more challenging. With recent economic shifts and the increasing impact of globalization, it is more important than ever that young people participate in their life and work. Much previous research has identified the career planning needs of urban youth; however, young people living in rural areas have largely been ignored. This study focuses on work-related barriers and supports experienced by young adults in a rural coastal community in BC. Impacted by restructuring and closures in the fishing, forestry, and mining industries, many young adults are struggling with high unemployment, limited work choices, economic hardship and the concomitant health problems associated with these challenges. This is particularly true for Aboriginal young people whom have additional challenges related to poverty, literacy deficits, discrimination, and the daunting legacy of residential school abuse. From an ethnographic narrative approach, specific information about successful and unsuccessful pathways through post-secondary education and training to employment will be presented. The results make an important contribution to both research and policy development regarding career planning and development.

#44 Counselling Psychology/ Psychologie du counseling
INTERGENERATION NEGOTIATION OF EDUCATIONAL AND CAREER EXPECTATIONS: THE KOREAN-CANADIAN EXPERIENCE
Tina J Lee, Trinity Western University; José F Domene, Trinity Western University; Marvin J McDonald, Trinity Western University

Research has consistently revealed that parents play a significant part in career development. Korean-Canadian families have been identified as a cultural group where parental expectations for education and career tend to be especially high. However, this group that has received little attention in the literature. To address this gap, the present study examined how parental expectations are experienced by this population and the consequences of these expectations. Qualitative interviews were completed with ten Korean-Canadian post-secondary students. Thematic analysis revealed: acknowledgement of a cultural norm of high and strictly enforced parental expectations; restricted choices in education and career; sharing of responsibility to meet expectations among siblings; impact of the cultural community; difficulties as second-generation immigrants; and importance of financial security. Some participants reported physical punishment or abuse related to education and/or rebellion against their parents. Parental expectations were also related to a desire to make their parents proud; responsibility to support their parents financially; decrease in enforcement of expectations over time; motivation to succeed; and high stress to meet expectations. Implications of these results for families and counsellors are discussed.

#45 Counselling Psychology/ Psychologie du counseling
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AN INTEGRATED MINDFULNESS-BASED GROUP THERAPY FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WITH SELF-REPORTED ANXIETY: A MIXED METHOD SMALL-N DESIGN
Asa-Sophia Maglio, Adler School of Professional Psychology; Sooyoun Kim, University of British Columbia

University Counselling Centres tend to be underresourced, yet responsible for the mental health challenges in student populations. Anxiety-related challenges are one of the most common presentations in these academic contexts. This mixed-method, Small-N design study investigated the effectiveness of an integrated mindfulness-based group therapy for 17 university students grappling with self-reported anxiety. The 10-session therapy group integrated Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy for Depression (Segal, Williams, & Teasdale, 2002), Dialectic Behavioral Therapy (DBT, Linehan, 1993), and Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT, Hayes, 2005). Intervention trained students in both the experiential mindfulness meditative practices, as well as the DBT Mindfulness skills and ACT values exercises. The findings from the trend-level analyses suggested differential success in the areas of anxiety-reduction, mindfulness acquisition, and general therapy outcome. The qualitative content analyses underscored the experience of struggle and change for the participants engaging in this therapy group. The study’s conclusions make recommendations to improve this integrated mindfulness-based anxiety therapy group to make it more robust and responsive to university student’s needs, as well as maintaining the therapeutic-service needs of an University Counselling Centre.

#46 Counselling Psychology/ Psychologie du counseling
STRESS IN CAREGIVERS OF ADOLESCENTS WITH COMPLEX MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES
Jennifer McCormick, University of Calgary
Parenting adolescent children can be a challenging experience. Adolescence is a time of establishing one’s identity and independence by testing boundaries. During such times of change, there is a normal level of stress that is experienced by caregivers. This stress may be heightened in both quantity and intensity for parents of adolescents with high needs. This study focused on the parents of adolescents receiving treatment for complex mental health issues in a residential treatment program. This program routinely asks the parents or caregivers of the adolescent to complete the Stress Index for Parents of Adolescents (SIPA), a self-administered questionnaire that can help to determine the specific source of caregiver’s stress, at the beginning of the treatment process. The SIPA has 4 subscales: caregiver characteristics, adolescent characteristics, adolescent-caregiver relationship, and situational factors. The SIPA data will be analyzed to: determine if caregivers of adolescents with different levels of need have different stress profiles; determine if male and female caregivers have different stress profiles; and describe which specific items on the SIPA are more frequently endorsed by caregivers in each population. It is anticipated that the findings will help guide more effective support for parents of adolescents with complex mental health concerns.

#47 CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF SECOND-GENERATION IMMIGRANT WOMEN: A PILOT STUDY

Counselling Psychology/ Psychologie du counseling

Anne Marie Mikhail, McGill University; Ada L. Sinacore, McGill University

With approximately 19% of the Canadian population being foreign-born and 15% born to at least one foreign-born parent, immigrants represent a significant influence in the Canadian labor market. Research indicates that immigrants face many occupational challenges (e.g., lack of educational equivalency), with first-generation immigrant women facing their own unique challenges. Immigrant women are often de-skilled, which results in them being either under or unemployed and disproportionately utilizing employment and social services. Further, research indicates that educational and career aspirations are trans-generational, such that the career experiences of mothers affects their daughters. Given that immigrant women experience barriers to their career development as a function of their immigrant status, it is important to understand if these barriers are passed down and as such the effect on the career development of their daughters. This poster presentation will present the results of a phenomenological pilot study that examines development experiences of second-generation immigrant women. Particular attention will be paid to the challenges (e.g., lack of educational equivalency), with first-generation immigrant women facing their own unique challenges. Immigrant women are often de-skilled, which results in them being either under or unemployed and disproportionately utilizing employment and social services. Further, research indicates that educational and career aspirations are trans-generational, such that the career experiences of mothers affects their daughters. Given that immigrant women experience barriers to their career development as a function of their immigrant status, it is important to understand if these barriers are passed down and as such the effect on the career development of their daughters. This poster presentation will present the results of a phenomenological pilot study that examines development experiences of second-generation immigrant women. Particular attention will be paid to the career decision-making process, career goals, aspirations, interests, and values, as well as the role of gender, family, culture and other social factors in their career development. Implications for practice and future research will be explored.

#48 USING INTERPERSONAL PROCESS RECALL AS A RESEARCH TOOL: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Counselling Psychology/ Psychologie du counseling

Anna Nyiri, University of Ottawa; Anne Thériault, University of Ottawa

Interpersonal Process Recall (IPR) is a stimulated recall technique that was developed by Kagan, Krathwohl, & Miller (1963). Traditionally, IPR involves participants reviewing a video recording of a dyadic interaction, and subsequently being prompted for comments and reflections on feelings and thoughts contextualized in the recording. Since its conception, IPR has been used for various purposes, such as interpersonal skills training, supervision of psychotherapists and more. In a notable proportion of studies IPR serves as a data collection instrument. While it is evident in the literature that IPR is a versatile tool for researchers, to date no systematic review has been published to examine IPR as a means for research. In the current paper, IPR will be examined via a systematic literature review. Firstly, a historical overview of the technique will be presented, outlining its development over time. Secondly, the review will revisit the array of applications of IPR as a research tool. Thirdly, strengths and weaknesses of IPR as an approach to data collection will be discussed. Finally, recommendations for future research will be presented.

#49 CONDUCTING CULTURALLY SENSITIVE CAREER COUNSELLING WITH REFUGEE POPULATIONS: A SOCIAL-COGNITIVE ASSESSMENT MODEL

Counselling Psychology/ Psychologie du counseling

Kelly Stelmaszczyk, McGill University; Anusha Kassan, McGill University

The number of refugees migrating to Canada to avoid persecution and economic instability is increasing dramatically. These individuals arrive with limited financial resources, knowledge of language and social skills, and little community support. Such barriers contribute to poor mental health (Yakushko, 2008), low skill career choices (Shinnar, 2007) and perpetual stagnation in the working class. When providing services to refugees, career counselors can follow a well-structured strategy using tenets of social cognitive career theory to identify career barriers that are present (Gysbers, Heppner, & Johnston, 2003). Exploring refugees’ personal and career backgrounds, determining their understanding of work, and appraising the availability of social support are essential to comprehending obstacles these clients face. Readdressing refugees’ expectations of careers, having a repertoire of occupational and social resources in the community, and revealing details of how to look for jobs and prepare applications constitutes the effective information a counselor can provide to facilitate appropriate career choices. A model for creating a career counselling strategy for the refugee population will be proposed. Specific steps for gathering and providing information will be discussed, including details on community resources targeted towards refugees in and around the Montreal region.

#50 EVALUATING A PEER-SUPPORT MODEL OF EATING DISORDER PREVENTION

Counselling Psychology/ Psychologie du counseling

Carmen Thompson, University of Calgary; Shelly Russell-Mayhew, University of Calgary

During adolescence girls become increasingly preoccupied with unrealistic ideals about body weight, which often leads to dieting, and unhealthy compensatory behaviours (Patton et al., 1997). Restrictive weight control practices have been linked to a range of psychological, social, and health consequences, resulting in increased interest in eating disorder prevention initiatives (Neumark-Sztainer et al., 2006). Of the available formats for adolescence, participatory interventions offer particular promise in addressing social factors known to influence disordered eating (Piran, 1999). Peer-support groups have demonstrated effectiveness when im-
implemented prior to more comprehensive programming (McVey, Tweed, & Blackmore, 2007), though little is known about their
effectiveness as a solitary intervention. This study explored the effects of peer support on measures of body satisfaction, weight
loss/gain behaviour, internalization of media ideals, weight based teasing, and communication, for a sample of 60 girls in grade
8. Students took part in 5 group sessions which used interactive activities and discussion to explore media messages, self-esteem,
body image, health and well being, and peer-influence. Results from a multivariate analysis are presented, with emphasis on the
strengths and struggles inherent in the collaborative nature of school based prevention.

#51
Counselling Psychology/
Psychologie du counseling

WE’RE HERE AND OUR PARENTS ARE QUEER: LIVED EXPERIENCE OF
YOUTH WITH LESBIAN AND GAY PARENTS

Lisa M White, University of Toronto; Becky Liddle, Ontario Institute for Studies in
Education at the University of Toronto; Margaret Schneider, Ontario Institute for Studies in
Education at the University of Toronto

This study examines the lived experience of adolescents with lesbian or gay parents, through both qualitative and quantitative
lenses. 19 youth with lesbian or gay parents responded to the question, “What is it like to be the child of a lesbian or gay parent
or parents?” A research team reduced all resulting responses to 41 statements. 17 of the original respondents then grouped responses
in a way that made sense to them, and they also rated how accurately each statement described their own experience. Results in-
dicated several themes of experience, as well as evidence that experiences were generally positive or negative, with positive ex-
périences being more salient than negative ones. Positive experiences were predominantly related to self and family, while negative
experiences were mostly related to concerns about judgments, attitudes and ignorance of others. This study has important impli-
cations for helping professionals and future research, and these are outlined.

#52
Counselling Psychology/
Psychologie du counseling

CALLED TO BE MOTIVATED? THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CALLING AND
ACADEMIC MOTIVATION

Lyndsay A Woitowicz, Trinity Western University; Jose F Domene, Trinity Western University

Research has examined how academic motivation is a function of interest, future time orientation, gender, and achievement goals
and has begun to explore the phenomenon of “calling” as both a spiritual and secular concept that is salient in the lives of young
men and women. However, the relationship between academic motivation and calling has not previously been examined. Ac-
cordingly, the current research addressed the following questions using a survey design: Is there a relationship between life calling
and academic motivation? Does gender act as a moderator in the relationship between life calling and academic motivation? The
sample consisted of 392 students from a variety of different post-secondary programs and institutions in Canada and the United
States. Regression models were conducted to examine the possibility of a relationship between intrinsic or extrinsic motivation
and life calling. Moderation analyses were also conducted to examine possible effects of gender. Findings were as follows: (a)
there is a significant positive relationship between life calling and intrinsic motivation; (b) gender acts as a moderator between
life calling and extrinsic motivation; and (c) for women, there is a significant positive relationship between life calling and extrinsic
motivation. Implications of these results for career counselling and academic policy will be discussed.

#53
Criminal Justice Psychology/
Psychologie et justice pénale

MEASURES OF PRE- AND POST- PROGRAM BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDE
CHANGE

Nicole Allegri, Correctional Service of Canada

Correctional Service Canada uses pre-post-program measures (PPMs) to assess the degree to which federal offenders experience
treatment gain through their participation in cognitive-behaviour based interventions. The PPMs are based on rating systems used
in a number of programs and clinical situations that allow program facilitators to systematically assess the participants’ progress
on domains related to the goals of the intervention. The PPM ratings are based on offenders’ behavioural and self-reported atti-
ditudinal indicators. Ratings are also based on program deliverers’ perceptions of the quality of the participant’s participation in
role-plays, group exercises, quality of homework, indication of skill development, and application. This presentation discusses the
results of several of these measures for different demographics of the federal offender population. The discussion will also in-
clude results of the Generalized Program Performance Measure (GPPM), including the measure’s predictive validity.

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GENDER-SPECIFIC DYNAMIC FACTORS AND RISK OF RECIDIVISM: AN
EXAMINATION OF MARITAL AND FAMILY VARIABLES AS PREDICTORS OF
RE-OFFENDING IN WOMEN

Kim Allenby, University of Ottawa

In order to accurately predict women’s criminal re-offending, risk factors must be understood in a gender-informed manner. This
means that such factors must not be generalized for all prison populations, but rather must be considered as they relate specifically
to women. In particular, research shows that women are significantly impacted by relationships with family, partners and children
and that these relationships may affect women’s routes to crime and recidivism. Research has also shown that many incarcerated
women were raising dependent children prior to conviction and that a large proportion are single mothers. Understanding gender-
informed risk variables can be useful for predicting women’s risks for re-offending. In order to examine this issue, a sample of
released federal women offenders’ files (n = 309) were coded to identify marital/family variables (e.g., family background, marital
status, contact maintained with family and children) that could be used as predictors for risk of recidivism. Three years of follow-
up data are available and allowed for an analysis and discussion of the bivariate relationships between these risk factors and re-
offending. Data are compared between non-recidivists and general recidivists (i.e., women convicted of any new offence).
Cognitions supportive of child sexual abuse (i.e., cognitive distortions) have been theorized to be an influential factor in the initiation and maintenance of sexual offending (e.g., Ward & Siegert, 2002). These cognitive distortions are routinely targeted and assessed in many sex offender treatment programs. The Bumby MOLEST Scale (Bumby, 1996) is a commonly used measure of cognitive. Currently, the MOLEST Scale is used as if it were tapping one unidimensional construct. However, a principal component analysis (N = 130) by Muschang et al. (2005) suggests that this scale is composed of five distinct dimensions (e.g., minimalizations, rationalizations, etc.). If the MOLEST scale is indeed multidimensional, then subscales would yield more informative results compared to a total score. This study will evaluate Muschang et al.’s (2005) five-factor structure of the MOLEST Scale using a confirmatory factor analysis in a sample (N = 198) of sex offenders supervised by the Correctional Service of Canada. Results will be compared to Muschang et al.’s (2005) findings as well as past research on the factor structures of other cognitive distortion measures. This study will help to refine the MOLEST Scale, which may yield more precise information about what types of cognitive distortions are problematic for a given offender.

Social constructionist theories of news production propose the process of identifying events of human behaviour as newsworthy and the subsequent construction of these events as news “stories” occurs in a context of deviance. Specifically, people and events subjectively defined as deviations from social norms receive more extensive media attention in which they are constructed as the norms. Mental health concerns are implicated as causal factors in the perpetration of the homicide, and victim behaviour that contradicts social norms is also constructed as a focus of blame. This process of making the victim and the perpetrator “others” in news media will be discussed in the larger context of ethnographic media theory.

Although research supports the effectiveness of treatment in Canadian institutions for reducing sex offender risk and decreasing recidivism, Canadian news media frequently focus on sensational cases of sexual re-offending, while focusing little attention on those offenders who are successfully reintegrated following their release. We argue this media portrayal frequently creates an inaccurate picture of sex offender rehabilitation and risk to the Canadian public, and that this may influence the public’s attitudes towards such offenders. The purpose of the present research was to assess the attitudes that Canadian university undergraduates have towards sexual offenders and sexual offender rehabilitation. A sample of first-year psychology undergraduates was provided a questionnaire to survey their beliefs and attitudes about sex offender risk, rehabilitation, and community management. Participants also completed a five-factor measure of personality (NEO-PI-R) and a demographic questionnaire (e.g., political affiliation) to examine the relation of these attributes to attitudes held toward sex offenders. Participants also completed the Paulhus Deception Scale (PDS) to control for social desirability. Preliminary results of this project are presented with recommendations for further study and approaches to increase public education.

Correctional Service Canada offers a variety of correctional programs designed to address factors directly linked to offenders’ criminal behaviour. It is anticipated that these interventions have positive impacts on institutional and community outcomes. This research measured institutional outcomes by comparing the likelihood of obtaining an early release for program participants and non-participants. Impacts associated with community outcomes were also measured by modelling the increased likelihood of remaining in the community without re-offending, and comparing outcomes for program participants with non-participants. Cox regression was used to model institutional and community survival functions. In both cases, the models allowed for the control of other factors that were believed to also contribute to outcomes such as age, static risk, aboriginal status and certain criminogenic needs.

A survey of lineup procedures of Canadian police officers
The current survey asks Canadian officers how they conduct lineup procedures. Data collection is still in progress (N = 36 to date), thus, current results are descriptive and could change upon completion of data collection. Police have traditionally shown witnesses simultaneous lineups, but they have a high rate of false identifications. The sequential lineup was developed to reduce false identifications. Meta-analyses showed it does, but also decreases correct identifications. Some researchers have advocated using the sequential lineup because of its superior protection against false identifications, but has it been adopted by police? Beaudry and Lindsay (2006), who surveyed primarily Ontario officers, found ~ 56% of lineups were conducted sequentially, and 44% simultaneously. Respondents from five provinces in our survey reported using sequential lineups 84.7% of the time; a majority (76.5%) reported using it exclusively. Anecdotal accounts from researchers indicate lineup size varies from 6 – 12 across provinces (e.g., 6 in Nova Scotia and 8 in Alberta). Yet officers responding to our survey use lineups ranging from 8 – 15 members, with X = 11.28 (SD = 1.54). Further, all respondents from Nova Scotia use 12-person lineups, and only 20% of Alberta officers use 8-person lineups. The remaining 80% use 10-person lineups. Implications will be discussed.

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DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF EMOTIONAL VIDEO STIMULI FOR EYEWITNESS MEMORY RESEARCH

Angela R Birt, Mount Saint Vincent University; Krisanne Landry, Mount Saint Vincent University

The study of eyewitness memory has obvious real world applicability, but the generalizability of laboratory findings has been strongly challenged (e.g., Yuille & Daylen, 1998). Most of the lab-based research has exposed witnesses to fairly innocuous emotional stimuli presented in the form of still photographs, slide show sequences, and movie or news clips. Three sets of realistic, live-action videos that are engaging, emotionally arousing, complex, and rich in detail were developed for use in eyewitness memory research. Each set of videos consists of one negative (e.g., convenience store robbery), one positive (e.g., lotto win at a convenience store), and one neutral video (e.g., basic convenience store purchase), which are matched for content except for the pivotal scene associated with the emotional arousal. Physiological (heart rate and skin conductance), self report, and facial expression data on emotional valence and arousal are presented for all nine videos. These videos make it possible to examine different effects of valence and arousal on memory while controlling for level of detail and content. The development of these stimuli represents an important advancement in experimental eyewitness research as well as investigations of emotion and memory.

#61
Criminal Justice Psychology/Psychologie et justice pénale

ARE NEGATIVE MEMORIES REMEMBERED MORE ACCURATELY OR MORE CONFIDENTLY?

Angela R Birt, Mount Saint Vincent University; Heather Moffatt, Mount Saint Vincent University

Research on eyewitness memory suggests that negative emotion can increase the accuracy of memory, especially for central details. Research also indicates that negative emotion can significantly boost the subjective sense of recollection. However, it has long been established that confidence in the veridicality of memory does not always predict accuracy. Estimates of the confidence-accuracy (CA) relationship in eyewitness research range from r = .07 to .25. Recent investigations on the CA relationship have focused on various conditions and factors that increase or decrease its strength. This study examined the specific role emotion plays in confidence in, and accuracy of, eyewitness memory. Participants viewed either a negative, positive, or neutral photograph of an event. The negative and positive photographs were matched according to physiological and subjective ratings of arousal, making it possible to determine the unique effect of emotional valence on both memory accuracy (central vs. peripheral details) and confidence judgments. Few studies to date have studied the relation between confidence and accuracy for positive events. Individual differences in memory accuracy and phenomenological qualities of memory were also explored. The results have important implications for both eyewitness memory research and research investigating the effect of emotion on memory.

#62
Criminal Justice Psychology/Psychologie et justice pénale

WHAT’S IN A LABEL? EFFECT OF A PSYCHOPATHY DIAGNOSIS AND OFFENDER AGE ON JUROR DECISION MAKING

Julie Blais, Carleton University; Adelle Forth, Carleton University

In the criminal justice system (CJS), decisions about the potential risk and culpability of an offender are often made by laypersons who may hold stereotypic views regarding psychopaths. Previous research examining the effect of a psychopathy diagnosis on members of the CJS has reported conflicting results. The goal of the present research is to clarify these findings by further exploring the potential biasing effect of psychopathy while also taking into account the potential mitigating or aggravating effect of offender age. In order to accomplish this goal, a 4 (Diagnosis: psychopath vs. psychopathy vs. antisocial personality disorder or conduct disorder vs. no diagnosis) x 2 (Age: 30 vs. 15 years) between-subjects factorial design will be used. Dependent variables will include ratings of guilt, ratings of future dangerousness, severity of sentence, treatment amenability, and overall perceptions of psychopathy and age. A sample of 200 participants will be randomly assigned to one of eight possible scenarios. The variables will be manipulated using a partial trial transcript of an aggravated assault case containing testimony from a court appointed psychologist. The results of this study will speak to (a) whether the potential biasing effect of psychopathy is dependant on the language used by the psychologist and (b) whether this effect can be generalized to youth defendants.

#63
Criminal Justice Psychology/Psychologie et justice pénale

THE LIAR LIAR PANTS ON FIRE (L2P/F) SCALE: PSYCHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF A NEW SOCIAL DESIRABILITY MEASURE FOR OFFENDER POPULATIONS

Sarah Bowen, Carleton University; Leigh Greiner, Carleton University; Rob C Rowe, St. Lawrence Youth Association; Shelley L Brown, Carleton University
Social desirability is an important factor to consider when conducting risk/need assessments on offender populations. To date, the Paulhus Deception Scales (PDS; Paulhus, 1998) are one of the most commonly used measures of social desirability. Although the PDS was not originally developed for use with offender samples it is nonetheless used regularly in the correctional system. Recently, Rowe (2004) developed a new measure of social desirability, the Liar Liar Pants on Fire (L2P/F) scale to specifically test for socially desirable responding in offender populations. This study examines the reliability, concurrent, and criterion validity of the L2P/F scale in a mixed gender sample of 100 young offenders. The PDS is used to assess concurrent validity while criterion and convergent validity is assessed vis-à-vis the Hare Revised Psychopathy Checklist-Youth Version (PCL:YV; Forth, Kosson & Hare, 2002) and the YLSI/CMI (Hoge, Andrews, & Leschied, 2002). Implications for assessing social desirability among young offenders are discussed.

#64
Criminal Justice Psychology
Psychologie et justice pénale

DO CRIMINAL ATTITUDES PREDICT RE-OFFENDING FOR YOUTHFUL FEMALE DELINQUENTS?

Leigh Greiner, Carleton University; Shelley L Brown, Carleton University; Natalie J Jones, Carleton University

Criminal attitudes are defined as one’s approval of criminally oriented norms, rationalizations for law violations, identification with criminal others, and taking pride in delinquent acts. Although correlation evidence supports the relationship between anti-social attitudes and female offending, few studies have examined the degree to which criminal attitudes predict criminal recidivism among youthful female offenders. Consequently, this study examined the extent to which four criminal attitude measures are predictive of criminal recidivism in a sample youthful female (n = 89) and male offenders (n = 81). The measures included the Criminal Sentiments scale (Andrews & Wormith, 1984), Pride in Delinquency scale (Shields & Whitehall, 1991), Neutralization scale (Shields & Whitehall, 1994) and criminal attitude component of the Young Offender Level of Service Inventory (Shields & Simourd, 1991). Data were obtained archivally from the Eastern Ontario Youth Justice Agency and official criminal recidivism data was obtained from the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services. Results show that the reliability and convergent validity of the battery were high for both genders. Cox regression survival analysis and ROC analysis were also conducted to assess the predictive validity of these measures. The theoretical and practical implications of these findings are discussed.

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FLAGGING ELECTRONICALLY MONITORED OFFENDER MOVEMENTS: SCENARIOS FOR INCLUSIONARY AND EXCLUSIONARY ZONES THAT ACCOUNT FOR OFFENDER NEEDS

Ian W Broom, Correctional Service of Canada; Justin Gileno, Correctional Service of Canada

In addition to the standard conditions such as reporting to parole officers while on release, the National Parole Board may impose special conditions to prevent offenders from encountering problematic individuals, or environments. For example, a sex offender might be restricted from attending locations frequented by children such as schools. Recently, Global Positioning System technology in the form of electronic monitoring devices worn by offenders has been used in community corrections to track offender movement. The types of offender behaviour that these devices are intended to track can be categorized as a) staying within inclusionary zones, and b) staying outside exclusionary zones. From a Geographic Information System perspective, this would translate into locations and boundaries on a map that an offender would have to stay inside (such as their home location at night) or outside (such as the perimeter of a school). To flag offender movements that deviate from inclusionary and exclusionary zones, buffers (areas surrounding the exclusionary zone) and tolerances (periods of time, or depth of movement within buffers) need to be defined. The current study will compare multiple scenarios for buffer zone and tolerance levels from the perspective of attaining both monitoring, and reintegration goals.

#66
Criminal Justice Psychology
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SELF-REPORT AND PSYCHOPATHY CHECKLIST MEASURES OF PSYCHOPATHY IN YOUTH: A META-ANALYSIS OF RECIDIVISM AND INSTITUTIONAL MISCONDUCT STUDIES

Ian W Broom, Correctional Service of Canada; Adelle Forth, Carleton University

Building on previous quantitative reviews (Edens & Campbell, 2007; Edens, Campbell & Weir, 2007; Schwalbe 2007) 47 predictive validity studies of youth psychopathy measures, either Psychopathy Checklist (including modified Psychopathy Checklist, Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version) or self-report (Antisocial Process Screening Device, Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory, Psychopathic Personality Inventory or the modified version of the Childhood Psychopathy Scale), were meta-analyzed. Moderators included publication status, methodological rigour (follow-up length, ICC, specialized treatment provided, PCL scoring method), ethnicity, and gender. Outcomes included general, violent, sexual recidivism, and institution infractions. Results suggest similar effect sizes for general recidivism and infractions for PCL and self-report measures. Ethnicity was the only significant moderator. Implications, and alignment with the findings of previous meta-analytic examinations are discussed.

#67
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Psychologie et justice pénale

ATTITUDES, EXPECTATIONS, AND PERCEIVED KNOWLEDGE REGARDING QUALITATIVE RESEARCH AMONG FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERTS

Matthew Burnett, University of Saskatchewan; Janice Victor, University of Saskatchewan; Lindsay Robertson, University of Saskatchewan

Within forensic psychology, qualitative research occupies a marginalized position; indeed, forensic psychology remains entrenched within a quantitative hegemony. In attempting to explore the underpinnings of this “methodological singularity”, the present research examined attitudes, expectations, and perceived knowledge with respect to qualitative research among forensic psychological “experts” (n = 22). Data were generated across 7 semi-structured, in-person, focus-group interviews; recruitment
An operational strategy is considered relevant when it remains consistent with government-wide and departmental priorities, and continues to address an actual need. This presentation discusses changing federal offender profile trends and their potential implications for programming needs, as examined through the Correctional Service Canada’s (CSC) correctional programs evaluation. Four key areas were identified as having potential implications for the continued relevancy of correctional programs: (1) education and learning ability; (2) security level designations; (3) sentence length; and (4) mental health. Interviews with staff on their perceptions of the responsiveness of correctional programs to the current offender profile also emphasized challenges associated with a service delivery model that addresses mental health needs, cognitive impairments and learning disabilities. Findings in this section have led to the recommendation that CSC should develop a strategy that addresses the programming needs of the increasing proportion of offenders with education and learning deficits, mental disorders, shorter sentences, and higher security level ratings.

The majority of inmates in provincial prisons are smokers, which means that employees working in these prisons are exposed to high levels of second-hand smoke (SHS). As of December 2007, 10 out of 13 Canadian provinces and territories had introduced total smoking bans in their prisons whereas the province of Quebec still allowed indoor and outdoor smoking. Because of severe health impacts of SHS on both smokers and non-smokers the Quebec Department of Public Security decided to revise its prison smoking policy as of February 2008. OBJECTIVES: To measure the smoking prevalence, SHS exposure and opinions about smoking of correctional service officers (CSO) and prison administrative staff (AS) prior to a smoking ban in a Quebec prison. METHOD: In January 2008, 140 CSO and 47 AS completed a questionnaire (response rates of 53% and 63%). RESULTS: Approximately a quarter of the employees were smokers. However, 92% of CSO and 65% of AS reported being exposed to SHS. More than 75% of employees supported a complete smoking ban. One third of the smokers reported that such an environment would help them quit smoking and 84% of CSO thought that it would improve their health. CONCLUSION: Although 1 out of 4 prison employees were smokers, the prison employees were highly supportive of a complete smoking ban which would reduce their exposure to SHS and could improve their health.

CONTEXT: The experience of childhood sexual abuse has been strongly linked with deleterious, long-term effects including physical, social, and psychological problems in adolescence and adulthood (Briere & Runz, 1990; MacMillan, 2000; Neumann, Houskamp, Pollock, & Briere, 1996). It is also known that such victimization in childhood can lead to increased risk for repeated sexual victimization over the life span (Wilson, Calhoun, & Bernat, 1999). A number of researchers (e.g., Martin et al., 2006) note that risk factors such as physical disability and emotional difficulty may also increase women’s risk for sexual victimization, however, these are not well understood in childhood. Our program of research previously identifies a number of childhood risk factors such as early sexual contact that are related to enhanced vulnerability in adulthood (Stermac, Reist, Addison, & Millar, 2002). The present study extends our work by examining self-reported disability and emotional difficulty in childhood as risk factors for sexual victimization across the life span in a community sample of women. Results of the study suggest that reported disabilities and emotional difficulties in childhood are associated with increased risk for child and adult victimization. Findings are discussed in terms of implications for psychological intervention, prevention, and suggestions for future research.

CONCLUSION: Although 1 out of 4 prison employees were smokers, the prison employees were highly supportive of a complete smoking ban which would reduce their exposure to SHS and could improve their health.

CONTEXT: The majority of inmates in provincial prisons are smokers, which means that employees working in these prisons are exposed to high levels of second-hand smoke (SHS). As of December 2007, 10 out of 13 Canadian provinces and territories had introduced total smoking bans in their prisons whereas the province of Quebec still allowed indoor and outdoor smoking. Because of severe health impacts of SHS on both smokers and non-smokers the Quebec Department of Public Security decided to revise its prison smoking policy as of February 2008. OBJECTIVES: To measure the smoking prevalence, SHS exposure and opinions about smoking of correctional service officers (CSO) and prison administrative staff (AS) prior to a smoking ban in a Quebec prison. METHOD: In January 2008, 140 CSO and 47 AS completed a questionnaire (response rates of 53% and 63%). RESULTS: Approximately a quarter of the employees were smokers. However, 92% of CSO and 65% of AS reported being exposed to SHS. More than 75% of employees supported a complete smoking ban. One third of the smokers reported that such an environment would help them quit smoking and 84% of CSO thought that it would improve their health. CONCLUSION: Although 1 out of 4 prison employees were smokers, the prison employees were highly supportive of a complete smoking ban which would reduce their exposure to SHS and could improve their health.
Despite increased public education and legal reform, sexual assault remains plagued by myths and stereotypes (Johnson, Kuck, & Shander, 1997; Rozee & Koss, 2001). These misconceptions can negatively impact the response that survivors receive, as inaccurate beliefs about sexual assault may lead people to inappropriately question the actions or characteristics of survivors. For example, although women of all physical types are sexually assaulted, research suggests that characteristics such as the survivor’s physical appearance and body weight can influence the attributions made following an assault (Clarke & Lawson, in press; Deitz, Litman & Bentley, 1984; Erian, Lin, Patel, Neal & Geiselman, 1998; Feild, 1979; Jacobson & Popovich, 1983; Thornton & Ryckman, 1983; Vrij & Firmin, 2001). This paper will review existing literature on this topic and present findings from the author’s own empirical research on the influence of survivor body weight on judgments of a hypothetical sexual assault case. The findings will be discussed as they relate to rape mythology and stereotypes about sexuality and body weight, and the potential repercussions of these myths for women of different body weights will be considered. Implications for legal proceedings and psychological practice will be discussed, and recommendations for reducing biases and protecting survivors’ rights will be offered.

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THE PARENT–CHILD RELATIONSHIP AND PARENTS’ INVOLVEMENT IN YOUTH JUSTICE PROCEEDINGS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF YOUTH
Maggie Clarke, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto;
Michele Peterson-Badali, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto

The Canadian Youth Criminal Justice Act recognizes the important role of parents in young people’s legal proceedings. Yet, there has been little empirical research on the predictors of parental involvement in the youth justice system. In the present study, 47 male young offenders were interviewed about their experiences with parents prior to and during judicial proceedings, to examine the factors associated with young people’s perceptions of parental involvement in legal contexts. Results indicated that parental warmth and general involvement in a young person’s life were significantly related to parental participation in the youth justice system over and above the effects of youth- (e.g., age, SES, seriousness of present charges, criminal history) and parent-specific (e.g., age, education, SES) factors. However, multiple regression analyses showed that parental warmth offered little additional predictive power beyond that contributed by parents’ general involvement. Findings are discussed in terms of both theoretical and practical implications, and directions for future research are outlined.

#73
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THE SEXUAL PSYCHOPATH: CURRENT UNDERSTANDING AND FUTURE CHALLENGES
Sabrina Demetrioff, Dalhousie University; Stephen Porter, University of British Columbia;
Leanne ten Brinke, University of British Columbia

Sexual violence is a significant issue in Canada, and it is important to increase our understanding of sexual predators so that preventative measures can be taken. Although most sexual offenders are not psychopathic, the combination of psychopathy and sexual deviance is a dangerous mixture. Based on a review of the empirical evidence, as well as clinical experience, we suggest that there is a sub-group of persistent violent sexual offenders who can be considered sexual psychopaths. These offenders are distinct in that they participate in diverse forms of sexual offending (i.e., do not have a particular victim type), are motivated primarily by thrill-seeking (rather than anger or paraphilia), and use excessive and gratuitous violence in the commission of sexual assaults. Despite being more likely to recidivate than non-psychopaths, recent research suggests they are significantly more likely to be released on parole. Implications for treatment will be discussed, and our conceptualization of the sexual psychopath will be illustrated with a case example.

#74
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Psychologie et justice pénale

THE INFLUENCE OF NUMBER OF WITNESSES AND TYPE OF IDENTIFICATION DECISION ON JURORS’ PERCEPTIONS AND VERDICT
Julie L. Dempsey, Carleton University; Joanna D Pozzulo, Carleton University

This study examined the effect of number of witnesses (1 vs. 2 vs. 3), and type of eyewitness identification decision (positive vs. foil vs. non identification) on a juror’s perception of witness’ accuracy for other crime details, credibility, and verdict. Juror’s presented with one Crown witness rated the defendant more guilty when the witness made a positive identification compared to a non- or foil identification. These results suggest that it is better to present a positive identification or not to mention identification at all in order to optimize guilt ratings. When the Crown’s witness provided a positive identification, even having two defence witnesses providing contradictory identification evidence did not significantly reduce guilty ratings. Moreover, the type of identification made by the other witnesses did not influence guilt ratings. Jurors’ do not appear to make any distinction between a non- or foil identification.

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TO BE HONEST OR NOT TO BE HONEST: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-REPORT PSYCHOPATHY SCORES AND IMPRESSION MANAGEMENT
Naomi L Doucette, University of New Brunswick; Mary Ann Campbell, University of New Brunswick; Jeff Earle, Correctional Service of Canada

Although it may be possible to assess psychopathy through self-report (e.g., Campbell, Doucette, & French, under review), one concern with this approach is that psychopathic individuals will often lie and misrepresent themselves. Thus, it is necessary to investigate how impression management (IM) impacts the self-report assessment of psychopathy. The present study examined the relationship between self-report psychopathy and IM in university undergraduates and adult male offenders. Participants completed the Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI; Andershed et al., 2002), the Psychopathic Personality Inventory-Revised (Lilienfeld & Widows, 2005), Levenson’s Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (Levenson et al., 1995) and the Paulhus Deception Scales (PDS; Paulhus, 1998). Within the university sample, the PDS-IM subscale was low to moderately negatively correlated with each of the
three psychopathy measures used. Although the PDS Self-Enhancement subscale was not generally associated with the LSRP or the YPI, this scale was both positively and negatively associated with various PPI-R scores. Within the forensic sample, fewer psychopathy scores were correlated with the PDS. These results suggest that, while self-report psychopathy scores may be susceptible to socially desirable responding, it may be less of a concern than would have been expected within a forensic sample.

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AN EXAMINATION OF ANTICIPATED REACTIONS TO SEGREGATION: THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER AND PERSONALITY
Angela C Drupsteen, Carleton University; Shannon Gottschall, Carleton University; Shelley L Brown, Carleton University

Approximately 60 first year undergraduate students were administered a questionnaire consisting of open-ended and closed-ended questions regarding what emotions they might experience during a hypothetical situation of segregation or solitary confinement. Participants also completed measures of gender role identification and personality. Analyses centre on determining how gender and personality influence emotional reactions, as well as the aspects of segregation which illicit these emotional responses. The results of this study are discussed in relation to their implications for offender populations and the correctional practice of segregation. The broader theoretical implications of the current results are also discussed in relation to relational cultural theory, a female-centered theory of development.

#77
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OFFENDERS’ EVALUATION OF PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND TREATMENT SUPERVISION IN COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMMING
Meaghan Ferguson, University of Toronto; Tania Stirpe, Correctional Service of Canada; Janice Picheca, Correctional Service of Canada

Literature has highlighted that although management of risk is a necessary feature of treatment, it needs to occur in conjunction with a strong therapeutic alliance and include positive social supports from outside the family (Marshall et al., 2005). Federally-sentenced offenders participating in community-based programming were surveyed regarding their experiences with respect to a spectrum of services offered by the Correctional Services of Canada (CSC). The sample included 52 offenders on conditional release to the Greater Toronto Area, participating in the Methadone Maintenance Program (MMT) or National Maintenance Sex Offender Program (SOP) offered at Central District (Toronto, Ontario). The purpose of the study was to examine the principle of responsivity (Andrews & Bonta, 1998) from the participants’ perspective by examining their perceptions of community social support and support from services providers, including: Psychology, Psychiatry, Parole, Social Work, Chaplaincy, Personal Support Workers, and non-CSC related social supports, such as family, friends and co-workers. Participants’ responses highlighted poor availability of community social support, and the importance of a strength-based approach for treatment focused on collaboration. The results of this evaluation demonstrate the importance of a collaborative approach to community-based treatment for offenders.

#78
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AN INVESTIGATION OF FEEDBACK, RACE, AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES ON THE CONFIDENCE-ACCURACY CORRELATION IN EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATIONS
Michelle Fitzsimmons, Saint Mary’s University; Steven M Smith, Saint Mary’s University; Veronica Stinson, Saint Mary’s University; Matthew Prosser, Saint Mary’s University

While it is well known that the confidence-accuracy correlation in eyewitness identifications is weak (Sporer, Penrod, Read and Cutler, 1995), little is known about the moderating factors that may affect the relationship. Three studies investigated these factors. Study 1 (N = 202) measured the effect of feedback of identification on confidence level. Results indicated that feedback (relative to no feedback conditions) increased the level of confidence of the eyewitness, but reduced the confidence-accuracy correlation to zero. Study 2 (N = 161) investigated the cross-race effect on eyewitness identifications. Results showed that there was a difference in both accuracy and confidence levels when the identifications where of a different race (relative to same race identifications), and the confidence-accuracy correlation was reduced. Study 3 (N = 532) investigated the impact of multiple individual differences (e.g., Need for Cognition, Need for Structure, Rosenberg’s Self-Esteem, Need to Evaluate and State Trait Anxiety) on confidence and accuracy. Results showed that there were few significant differences between those low and high on several individual difference measures. Implications for these studies will be further discussed.

#79
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OFFENDER DESISTANCE: AN EXAMINATION OF CREATING CHOICES AS IT IS APPLIED IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
Shannon Gottschall, Carleton University; Ralph C Serin, Carleton University

A sample of 36 parolees (27 males, 9 females) and 10 parole officers (4 males, 6 females) from six parole offices across Canada completed questionnaires assessing the nature and quality of their working relationship. The measures were used to examine adherence to the principles of Creating Choices, the philosophy behind federal women offender correctional policies. No gender differences were observed in adherence, despite the policy’s link to women offender corrections; responses generally indicated a high degree of adherence. Parole officer and parolee responses showed high agreement. These results are discussed in relation to previous research showing associations between such strengths-based practices and offenders exiting from crime (i.e., offender desistance). However, no significant associations were found between the measures and parolee outcomes for this small sample. The discussion centres on the strengths of this study in its attention to an underdeveloped area of research and promising psychometric analyses for a new measure, the Creating Choices Principles Questionnaire.
#80 ATTITUDES, ASSOCIATES, AND PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY AMONG VIOLENT AND SEXUAL OFFENDERS

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**Psychologie et justice pénale**

Andrew L. Gray, Carleton University; Jeremy F Mills, Carleton University

The current study was an examination of the relationship between psychopathic personality characteristics as measured by the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) and criminal attitudes and associates as measured by the Measures of Criminal Attitudes and Associates (MCAA). A sample (n = 167) of predominantly Caucasian federally incarcerated male offenders ranging in age from 19 to 69 years participated in the present study. Results indicate that offenders with elevated scores on Facets 3 and 4 endorse more criminal attitudes and associates. Between group comparisons were conducted for psychopaths and nonpsychopaths, as well as between psychopaths and moderate scoring nonpsychopaths (average offender). Results were indicative of some significant differences between the psychopaths and nonpsychopaths; however, no significant differences were reported between the psychopath and moderate scoring nonpsychopath groups. Results of the study indicated no significant relationship between the self-reported endorsements of criminal attitudes and associates and Pathological Lying (Item 4) and Conning/Manipulative (Item 5) ratings of offenders. The efficacy of self-report among psychopathic offenders was demonstrated in the current study and was found to be consistent with other recent research.

#81 OFFENDER COMPETENCIES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

**Criminal Justice Psychology**
**Psychologie et justice pénale**

Laura J Hanby, Carleton University; Ralph C Serin, Carleton University

Current understanding of the principles of offender rehabilitation has evolved considerably over the past two decades and much of this knowledge is based on Canadian research. However, there are gaps in our understanding of why some offenders succeed in attaining behavioural and cognitive changes and ultimately desist from crime while others appear to gain little from participation in correctional treatment programs. While programming issues have been studied, the characteristics of offenders that are related to success in treatment and on release have received modest empirical attention. The purpose of this study is to determine if treatment program performance can be predicted from offender competencies (need for change, personal accountability, cognitive flexibility, inhibitory control, and knowledge acquisition and application). Behavioural ratings will be completed by correctional program officers and offender self-reports will be administered pre- and post-treatment in a federal offender sample (N = 150). It is hypothesized that offenders that possess the core competencies are more likely to succeed in programs. This research may have important implications for correctional practice and, more generally, will advance our understanding of the processes underlying offender change and its measurement. Future research directions will be discussed.

#82 SUBSTANCE ABUSE AS A GENDER-SPECIFIC RISK FACTOR IN WOMEN OFFENDERS: AN ANALYSIS OF RECIDIVISTS AND NON-RECIDIVISTS

**Criminal Justice Psychology**
**Psychologie et justice pénale**

Aileen Harris, Correctional Service of Canada

There has been a growing body of research investigating the significance of gender-specific risk factors. Studies have demonstrated that women offenders often display different risks and different levels of need when compared to their male counterparts. Consequently, a project was initiated by the Correctional Service of Canada to analyze gender-specific dynamic risk factors. Among the variables that have been examined, emphasis has been placed on the issue of substance abuse. Although the majority of offenders struggle with substance abuse problems, research has demonstrated particularly high rates of abuse among women offenders. Accordingly, the current analysis focuses exclusively on the factors relating to substance abuse with women offenders in order to expand the relatively scarce extant research in the area. The sample consisted of 309 federally sentenced female offenders released in 2002-03 for whom three years of follow up recidivism data were available. The results of the study will be discussed in terms of the bivariate relationship between a number of substance abuse variables and the outcome variables of general recidivism (reoffence or no reoffence) and violent recidivism (violent reoffence or no reoffence). Results will contribute to identifying aspects of substance abuse most appropriately targeted in order to reduce the risk of recidivism for women offenders.

#83 ATTITUDES TOWARDS CHILD MOLESTATION, CHILD PORNOGRAPHY, AND JUVENILE CHILD MOLESTERS

**Criminal Justice Psychology**
**Psychologie et justice pénale**

Chantal Hermann, Carleton University; Michael Emond, Laurentian University; Linda Lysynchuk, Laurentian University

Studies examining attitudes towards child sexual abuse have increased our understanding of sexual abuse reporting and legal responses, such as jury decision-making. However, attitudes towards child pornography and juvenile child molesters have remained relatively unexplored. Through the use of vignettes, this study examined how several offence related variables affect individuals’ attitudes towards child molestation. 123 undergraduate students were randomly placed in one of 8 vignette conditions. The vignettes varied by offence type (child molestation vs. child pornography), offender age, (15 years vs. 35 years old), and severity of abuse, (mild vs. severe). The severe abuse conditions were perceived to be significantly more psychologically and physically harmful to the victim than the mild abuse conditions (p < .05). The child pornography offenses were perceived to be significantly more psychologically and physically harmful to the victim than the child molestation offenses (p < .05). As well, adult offenders were perceived as deserving a more severe sentence length than juvenile offenders and child molestation offenders were perceived as deserving a more severe sentence length than child pornography offenders (p < .05). This study offers a preliminary look at attitudes towards child pornography and juvenile child molesters.
Psychopathy is conceptualized as a two-factor structure. Factor 1 reflects shallow affect and minimal proneness to anticipatory anxiety and Factor 2 reflects elevated anxiety and stress-reactivity (Hare et al., 1991). Psychopaths exhibit impulsive decision-making (DM) under conditions of risk. Fear and anxiety bias DM towards more cautious, risk-averse options whereas positive mood induces temptation to act for high-risk options (Loewenstein et al. 2001). Nussbaum (2005) proposed a neurobiological model of DM in which Dopamine, Testosterone and Opioids constitute the “approach” system and are opposed by the Serotonin, Nor-Epinephrine, Cortisol and GABA “avoidance” axis. We examined the effect of experimental mood induction (pleasant vs. fear) on salivary cortisol and testosterone levels and performance on the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT; Bechara et al. 1994) in healthy students. Only Factor 2 was associated with negative affect and susceptibility to negative mood changes, supporting the view that Factor 2 psychopathy is not a specific indicator of high levels of anxiety but of overall negative affectivity. IGT performance was impaired in those scoring high on both psychopathy factors. There was significant predictive value of hormonal reactivity, changes in mood, psychopathic traits and cognitive flexibility on IGT performance. The findings support the proposed model of DM.

Prejudice is judged less acceptable today, resulting in efforts to avoid being (or appearing) biased; there is a conscious effort to be fair to a black target. It is hypothesized that while bias might not affect a target, it might affect opinions about a witness for the target, inadvertently affecting the target’s outcome. Using Fazio’s MODE model, it is thought bias against the target is reduced due to deliberation and motivation (including anti-prejudice norms). But when considering the witness, motivation and ability are reduced (due ironically to target focus) and decision making becomes more spontaneous—affected mainly by personal values and prejudices. In a series of studies examining this effect in criminal trials and hiring practices, congruency of race of target (defendant or applicant) and key witness (alibi or job reference) was varied. Participants read a court trial or résumé and decided the fate of the target (verdict or hiring decision). Bias could be predicted using internal and external motivation to respond without prejudice (IMS & EMS) and social dominance orientation (SDO). When low in EMS (social norms were unimportant) bias against the target was based on personal values. When high in EMS, race of primary target did not affect decision, but when the race of the target and their key witness were incongruent, there was greater bias dependant on higher SDO.

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It was hypothesized that eyewitness testimony resulting from automatic recognition would be more accurate and more confident than testimony resulting from a deliberate process of elimination. Personality variables (e.g., need for closure) were also expected to influence the confidence levels of eyewitnesses. Furthermore, it was hypothesized that accurate eyewitnesses would lose confidence over time, whereas inaccurate witnesses would gain confidence in their accuracy. Participants watched a video of a crime and picked the perpetrator out of a target present or target absent line-up, then stated their confidence level and their decision-making process (automatic or deliberate process of elimination). They returned a week later for a follow-up study, in which they again picked out the perpetrator and stated their confidence level. The hypotheses were partially supported. Participants who used automatic processing were more accurate than participants who used deliberate processing. Although not significant, inaccurate eyewitnesses tended to become more confident, whereas confidence did not change in accurate eyewitnesses. Personality characteristics also influenced the decision process used by eyewitnesses. The results are discussed in terms of the role they have in the judicial system.

The first part of this presentation examines the extent to which correctional programs are producing planned outputs in relation to financial resources used. Specifically, expenditures on correctional programs will be presented in light of successful program completions across multiple program target areas. The second part of the presentation discusses how outcomes associated with correctional program participation may also be associated with program expenditures. The resulting cost-effectiveness measures for violence prevention, family violence, substance abuse, sex offender, and life skills interventions will be presented and discussed.

DO YOUNG FEMALES FOLLOW A GENDERED PATHWAY INTO CRIME?

Natalie J Jones, Carleton University; Shelley L Brown, Carleton University; David Robinson, Orbis Partners, Inc.; William A Millson, Orbis Partners, Inc.
Based largely on anecdotal and qualitative methods, feminist pathways theorists maintain that female criminality stems from a unique constellation of factors including but not limited to abuse at the hands of intimates (family/romantic partners), attempts to flee the abusive environment, and an eventual life of poverty-driven crime (Chesney-Lind & Shelden, 2003). The aim of the current study is to quantitatively assess the extent to which this gendered pathway exists and is unique to females. Based on a New York State sample of 819 female and 1,550 male youthful offenders under community supervision, multidimensional scaling will be performed to elucidate the thematic structure of background/offending characteristics related to each gender. If feminist scholars are correct, one would expect a theme reflective of the gendered pathway to emerge exclusively for the subsample of females. For each gender and for each empirically derived thematic subgroup, ROC analysis will be performed to gauge respective levels of predictive validity associated with the Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI; Orbis Partners, 2007) – the risk assessment tool currently applied to both young male and female probationers across NY State. Implications and future research directions pertinent to the risk assessment of young female offenders will be discussed.

#90
Criminal Justice Psychology/ Psychologie et justice pénale

A PRELIMINARY EMPIRICAL TYPOLOGY OF MALE-PERPETRATED HOMICIDE

Marcus Juodis, Dalhousie University; Stephen Porter, University of British Columbia;
Michael Woodworth, University of British Columbia

Despite its low incidence relative to other crimes, homicide is the most serious and perhaps most poorly understood form of antisocial behavior. In terms of victim, perpetrator, and crime characteristics, homicides are highly heterogeneous and no single theory is likely able to account for all variations of the crime. The development and empirical validation of theories concerning a typology of homicide could have important implications for prevention efforts and criminal investigations. The purpose of the current study was to identify and describe relatively homogenous subtypes of homicidal violence by conducting a cluster analysis on a broad array of objective data extracted from the official correctional files (Criminal Profile Reports and Psychological Assessment Reports) of 125 male homicide perpetrators. This sample represented almost the entire population of homicide offenders from two Canadian federal penitentiaries. The results of this ongoing investigation will likely have important implications for both basic research and applied issues.

#91
Criminal Justice Psychology/ Psychologie et justice pénale

BENEVOLENT SEXISM AND RAPE TYPE AS FACTORS IN ATTRIBUTING RESPONSIBILITY IN SEXUAL ASSAULT

Theresa Kelly, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto;
Lana Stermac, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto

Observers’ attributions of culpability in sexual assault cases have been studied in the context of psycho-legal variables and have consistently found differences between stranger and acquaintance rape in attributions of blame (e.g., Schuller & Klippenstine, 2004). Although various factors are known to contribute to this, the role of benevolent sexism has emerged as a potentially important and poorly understood concept. Our study addressed this limitation and examined: (1) the relationship between benevolent sexism and victim/perpetrator blame, (2) the influence of benevolent sexism on blame, and (3) differences between males and females in endorsements of benevolent sexism. Males and females (N = 200) completed measures and answered questions about a hypothetical sexual assault case varying victim-assailant relationship status. Findings revealed no significant differences between men and women in attribution of responsibility. However, assailant-victim relationship and alcohol contributed to findings of blame. Although men scored higher on benevolent sexism in general, women obtained high scores when assailant-victim relationship and the presence of alcohol were taken into account. Similar to previous research (e.g., Viki, Masser, & Abrams, 2004), benevolent sexism was found to act as a moderator. Implications from results from this study are discussed.
many sexual offenders are also parents, it has become increasingly important to understand how child protection workers assess parents’ risk of re-offending. Presently, little is known of the variables on which child protection workers rely in their determination of risk. The current study used a mixed-method design to assess the concordance between child protection workers’ perceptions of risk and scientifically-derived measures of risk (i.e. those used in instruments such as the STATIC-99). Preliminary results indicate that child protection workers tend not to rely on empirically-determined variables in assigning risk levels to fathers on their caseloads.

#94
Criminal Justice Psychology/
Psychologie et justice pénale

THE USE OF EXPERT TESTIMONY TO COUNTER SEXUAL ASSAULT MYTH
SUBSCRIPTION

Ainslie M McDougall, University of New Brunswick; Jennifer Brown, University of Surrey

BACKGROUND: Conviction rates for sexual assaults are exceptionally low with as little as an estimated six percent of reported cases resulting in guilty verdicts (O’Brien, Mataggart & Harmon, 2006). The existence of rape myths can downplay sexual aggression that is committed by men against women and arguably perpetuates the exceptionally low conviction rates in rape trials. This study explored the degree to which expert testimony could influence juror attitudes and decision-making of guilt in sexual assault trials.

METHOD: Using a mock trial design, expert testimony was used to counter sexual assault myths and examine the effect of this testimony on decision making in 183 mock jurors. The expert testimony included information on Rape Trauma Syndrome, reasons for delayed reporting, and the rate of false accusations. It is hypothesized that false remorse will be associated with low juror use, increased blink rate, and decreased speech rate. This preliminary investigation, and subsequent research with forensic samples, will be relevant information for legal decision-makers in evaluating the credibility of expressed remorse.

#95
Criminal Justice Psychology/
Psychologie et justice pénale

THE ROLE OF INATTENTION IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS AND CRIME

Heather Moulden, St. Joseph’s Healthcare Hamilton; Na Zhu, McMaster University; Mini Mamak, St. Joseph’s Healthcare Hamilton; Heather McNeely, St. Joseph’s Healthcare Hamilton

The present study examines attention in a forensic population based on self-reported symptoms and a performance measure of inattention. Previous research has demonstrated a link between attentional problems and criminality in adults. In children, a diagnosis of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder is highly comorbid with Oppositional Defiant Disorder, and Conduct Disorder. The explanation for such a relationship is that people with symptoms of attentional problems have poor behavioural controls, and low tolerance for boredom and frustration. These symptoms increase risk for aggressive, antisocial, and criminal behaviour, and therefore risk of conviction. Given evidence of a relationship between these constructs in both a correctional (nonpsychiatric) population and in youth, we are interested in examining if a similar relationship exists between attentional problems and criminality in a sample of forensic mental health patients, and if such attentional problems are over and above what might be associated with symptoms of a psychotic disorder. Specific hypotheses include: 1) attentional problems will be observed in a sample of forensic mental health patients, 2) these problems will be related to criminality, and 3) problems with impulsivity will be uniquely observed in a sample of forensic patients compared to nonforensic patients.

#96
Criminal Justice Psychology/
Psychologie et justice pénale

UNDERSTANDING DYNAMIC RISK FACTORS IN THE CONTEXT OF TYPOLOGICAL MEMBERSHIP: DOES PSYCHOPATHY/ AGE OF ONSET INTO ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR MODERATE THE SALIENCE OF DYNAMIC RISK FACTORS?

Kathryn Perkins, Carleton University; Natalie J Jones, Carleton University; Shelley L Brown, Carleton University; Ed Zamble, Queen’s University

Research examining offender typologies has typically done so as a means to more accurately understand offenders and to create adequate treatment programs. However, offender typologies may also be useful for increasing the overall accuracy of risk assessment, particularly if specific needs emerge for various offender typologies. Therefore, this study will examine offender typologies not only as a means to enhance treatment, but more importantly, to improve the accuracy of risk assessment. As such, the first
purpose is to determine whether or not the prevalence of dynamic risk factors (e.g., stress, criminal attitudes, substance abuse, etc.) vary as a function of typological membership in one of two typologies: 1) psychopathy and 2) point of onset into antisocial behaviour (e.g., early, adolescent or adult onset, informed by Moffitt’s (1993) typology). The second purpose is to determine whether or not various offender typologies moderate the predictive validity of dynamic risk factors. The sample is comprised of 157 male offenders who were released from various federal institutions in Ontario. Survival and receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analyses will be conducted and discussed accordingly, followed by a thorough examination of the various implications of the study.

#97
Criminal Justice Psychology/
Psychologie et justice pénale

PREDICTING INSTITUTIONAL AGGRESSION AND SECLUSION WITHIN A MEDIUM SECURE FORENSIC HOSPITAL USING THE PSYCHOPATHY CHECKLIST-REVISED (PCL-R) AND THE VIOLENCE RISK APPRAISAL GUIDE (VRAG)
Brad Reimann, Whitby Mental Health Centre; David Nussbaum, Whitby Mental Health Centre; University of Toronto Scarborough

The current study investigated the ability of the Psychopathy Checklist – Revised (PCL-R) and Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG) to predict frequency and duration of seclusions on a medium-secure forensic unit. A retrospective file review of information since the time of admission was collected on a sample of the first 130 patients assessed with the PCL-R and VRAG. The utility of the risk assessments to predict recorded number of seclusions was considered over a period of two years, while duration of time in seclusion was calculated across total inpatient stay. The predictive accuracy and relationships among the predictor and outcome variables were evaluated using correlational analyses and regression procedures. PCL-R (Total, Factor 1, Factor 2) scores were significantly related to outcome variables. The PCL-R Factor 2 score was the most robust predictor of frequency of seclusions, while Factor 1 was most predictive of duration of seclusions. Despite the VRAG having the PCL-R as one of its static items, it failed to reach significance for all outcome variables. The PCL-R appears to show promise in predicting seclusions among adult mentally disordered offenders within 24 weeks of admission.

#98
Criminal Justice Psychology/
Psychologie et justice pénale

FORENSIC INTERVIEWING IN CANADA: WHAT ARE POLICE OFFICERS DOING AND WHAT DO THEY WANT FROM RESEARCHERS?
Kim Roberts, Wilfrid Laurier University; Sean C Cameron, Wilfrid Laurier University

Hundreds of academic studies on the competencies and limitations of eyewitnesses have been published, but few have sought input from front-line forensic interviewers. In the current study, a research agenda was established through collaboration between forensic interviewers in Canada and academics. Interviewers rated the usefulness of interview techniques and disclosed common challenges when interviewing. The results index the impact of academic research in the field. Interestingly, techniques that were effective in eliciting quality testimony in academic studies were not always used or considered useful by forensic interviewers. Key areas were identified to guide future research (e.g., techniques to question victims of multiple crimes, parental influence on children’s testimony).

#99
Criminal Justice Psychology/
Psychologie et justice pénale

CONFESSION EVIDENCE IN CANADA: PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES IN THE LEGAL CONTEXT
Steven M Smith, Saint Mary’s University; Marc W Patry, Saint Mary’s University; Veronica Stinson, Saint Mary’s University

There is recognition within the Canadian legal system that there are circumstances where investigators might create a situation which extracts a false confession from a suspect (i.e., where an innocent suspect confesses to a crime they did not commit). Thus protections are built into the legal system to address such situations. Yet false confessions continue to occur, such as in the relatively recent Darrell Exner case in Saskatchewan, where three men ultimately confessed to a crime for which they were later exonerated (Smith, Patry & Stinson, 2008). Although it is difficult to determine how often false confessions occur, it is worth considering the extent to which the legal protections are effective and/or address all of the relevant psychological issues that might increase the likelihood of a false confession. Thus the purpose of this presentation is to summarize some recent legal cases relevant to confession evidence (e.g., R. v. Oickle, 2000; R. v. LTH, 2008; R. v. Mentuck, 2002; R. v. Spenser, 2007) and discuss the scientific evidence relevant to these cases (e.g., Kassin et al., 2005) relevant to them. Importantly, we will discuss the extent to which the relevant scientific evidence was considered in these recent legal decisions, as well as how psychological research and the legal system could be integrated further.

#100
Criminal Justice Psychology/
Psychologie et justice pénale

WHAT DO PEOPLE REALLY THINK? AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
Carrie L Tanasichuk, University of Saskatchewan; J Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan

Research in the field of public attitudes toward the justice system is important, as policy makers frequently cite public outcry as justification for sentencing policy reform, such as various “get tough” initiatives. This is problematic, as there are methodological issues associated with this research. Many studies examining these attitudes have utilized methodology wherein participants are asked broad questions about their views on the justice system in general, without delving into the rationale or specifics. As such, the purpose of the current study is to provide a more thorough understanding of justice attitudes and opinions. Study 1 will provide a quantitative summary of these attitudes. However, aside from asking typical justice attitude survey questions, the study will...
also include past experiences, media exposure, and knowledge of the Canadian legal system. In order to achieve a truly in-depth understanding, Study 2 will utilize qualitative focus groups. The focus group questions will concentrate on how these attitudes are formed, where they obtain information regarding the justice system, whether or not they view the justice system positively, and whether or not participants have differing opinions of the multiple facets of the system. It is anticipated that these two studies will provide a uniquely detailed understanding of criminal justice attitudes and opinions.

#101
Criminal Justice Psychology / Psychologie et justice pénale
OFFENDING FREQUENCY & THE VALIDITY OF THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN INSTRUMENTAL AND REACTIVE VIOLENCE
Jennifer Tapscott, University of Western Ontario; Peter N S Hoaken, University of Western Ontario

The objective of this study was to test the validity of differentiating between theoretically distinct types of violence: reactive violence and instrumental violence. Past research has suggested that reactive and instrumental offenders can be distinguished from one another by a number of variables, but much of it has been compromised by having ignored frequency of offending. This oversight is problematic in light of studies finding that frequent, violent offenders cannot be distinguished from frequent, nonviolent offenders on the basis of developmental or family variables. If reactive and instrumental violence are differentially related to offending frequency, the differences previously found to exist between offenders classified as instrumental and those classified as reactive may be an artifact of not having controlled for offending frequency. The files of 80 offenders from a medium-security prison were reviewed to determine the number and severity of nonviolent, reactive violent, and instrumental violent prior convictions. Analyses suggest that frequency of non-violent offending is unrelated to the frequency of either type of violence and that frequencies of reactive and instrumental violence are inversely related. These findings provide support for the reactive-instrumental distinction and are discussed as they relate to theories of criminal versatility and specialization.

#102
Criminal Justice Psychology / Psychologie et justice pénale
WEAPON USE IN HOMICIDES AS A FUNCTION OF CRIME AND PERPETRATOR CHARACTERISTICS
Leanne ten Brinke, University of British Columbia; Stephen Porter, University of British Columbia

Upon arriving at the scene of a homicide, investigators can often determine the type of weapon used, practical information that may assist them in the search for the perpetrator. We hypothesized that weapon use would be related to specific crime and perpetrator characteristics. Specifically, it was predicted that weapons requiring close physical contact with the victim (hands, arms, legs, knife) would be positively associated primary instrumental motives, in which the victim was murdered with the intent of inflicting harm on that person. Further, it was expected that psychopathic offenders would show a greater propensity for weapons requiring close contact with their victims. Crime, perpetrator and victim characteristics were coded from the official file information of 125 homicide offenders from two Canadian federal penitentiaries. Weapons requiring close physical contact with the victim were employed more often by psychopathic offenders and in homicides motivated by revenge or sex. In contrast, the use of a gun was negatively correlated with psychopathy scores among perpetrators. The findings indicate that weapon choice is associated with distinctive crime dynamics which may aid in homicide investigations.

#103
Criminal Justice Psychology / Psychologie et justice pénale
PSYCHOPATHY, INTELLIGENCE, AND RECIDIVISM
Marisha Wagner, University of Saskatchewan; Mark Olver, University of Saskatchewan

The IQ crime link has been well established, as has the relation between intelligence (namely low verbal IQ) and recidivism. Moreover, original Clecklian conceptions of psychopathy portrayed these individuals as being highly intelligent. Although subsequent research has generally not supported this proposition, when psychopathy has been examined at the facet level some research (Vitacco et al., 2008) has found positive relationships between the interpersonal facet and IQ. Other lines of research have also found that psychopathic offenders with low IQ are also more likely to recidivate (Beggs & Grace, 2008). The present study examines the relationship of the individual facets of psychopathy (interpersonal, emotional, behavioral, antisocial) to intelligence as measured by the Wechsler scales in a heterogeneous sample of federally incarcerated offenders. Data are also presented examining a possible interaction between psychopathy, intelligence, and recidivism. Implications about the role of intelligence as a possible protective factor in mitigating risk for recidivism, especially among psychopathic offenders, are discussed.

#104
Criminal Justice Psychology / Psychologie et justice pénale
PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS AND ACCURACY IN VICTIM SELECTION
Sarah Wheeler, Brock University

The present study examined whether psychopathic traits enable accurate victim selection. Book, Quinsey, and Langford (2007) found that psychopathy was associated with increased accuracy in assessing vulnerability in dyadic conversations, and Grayson and Stein (1981) established that vulnerability could be assessed by observing targets walking. The purpose of the current study was to determine whether individuals scoring higher on psychopathy would be better able to judge victimizability after viewing short clips of targets walking. We asked 46 university males to view 12 short video clips of targets walking. Afterwards, observers provided a vulnerability estimate for each target, and completed the Self-Report Psychopathy Scale: Version III. Findings indicate that higher levels of psychopathy associated with greater accuracy in assessing targets vulnerability to victimization. Implications for prevention of victimization will be discussed.
#105

**Canadian Psychology, 50:2a, 2009**

**EVIDENCE FOR THE CROSS-CULTURAL VALIDITY OF THE LEVEL OF SERVICE INVENTORY – ONTARIO REVISION (LSI-OR) IN FEMALE OFFENDERS: RISK/NEED CLASSIFICATION AND RECIDIVISM RATES**

Kevin Williams, Multi-Health Systems, Inc.; Albert Brews, Ontario Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services; Lina Guzzo, Ontario Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services; J Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan; James Bonta, Public Safety Canada

Empirical study of risk/need assessment instruments in demographic minority groups remains a critical topic to researchers in various academic, correctional, and public safety sectors. The Level of Service (LS) series of risk/need/responsivity (RNR) assessments, validated over the course of decades on thousands of offenders, represents ideal instruments for such research. We examined the cross-cultural validity of the Level of Service Inventory – Ontario Revision (LSI-OR) in a sample of 2,852 Canadian female offenders. Differences between White (N = 1,760) and non-White (N = 1,092) offenders in classification rates of the five LSI-OR risk/need levels (Very Low, Low, Medium, High, Very High) showed effect sizes bordering on null. Similar effects were demonstrated after re-categorizing offenders into White, Black (N = 213), and Aboriginal (N = 293) ethnic groups. ANOVA results demonstrated no interaction between White/non-White ethnicity and risk/need classification in predicting either one-year or two-year recidivism. That is, LSI-OR classification predicted recidivism equally for White and non-White female offenders. Overall these results suggest that, although ethnic considerations may be useful in informing responsivity, rehabilitation, and case management of offenders, they do not affect risk/need classification or predictive validity of the LSI-OR in females.

#106

**THE ELICITATION OF GENUINE AND FEIGNED EMOTIONAL EXPRESSIONS**

Kevin Wilson, Dalhousie University; Heather Schellinck, Dalhousie University

Credibility assessment has become a popular societal issue, with a substantial base of research being established over the past several decades for the purpose of identifying valid cues for detecting deception. Recently, the field of deception detection has looked to the face for the establishment of these cues; however, research in this area has suffered from numerous methodological shortcomings, including a failure to elicit spontaneous facial expressions of emotion and to treat spontaneous and posed facial expressions as being interchangeable. We conducted two experiments to first test the impact of these methodological issues and then attempt to correct them. In the first experiment, we intend to use stimuli from earlier research to attempt to elicit spontaneous genuine expressions of happiness and fear. We predict that this attempt will fail. In our second experiment, we will use similar stimuli, but will add an auditory component, thereby increasing realism. We hypothesize that this will allow for the generation of spontaneous facial behaviours, and that this will create a pattern of findings which are qualitatively different from that of existing research.

#107

**GENDER DIFFERENCES IN CANADIAN AIR CADET GLIDER ACCIDENTS: SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS**

Angela R Febbraro, Defence Research and Development Canada - Toronto; Ritu M Gill, Defence Research and Development Canada - Toronto; Tara Holton, Defence Research and Development Canada - Toronto

Director of Flight Safety records suggest that females are over-represented in Canadian air cadet glider accidents. Such data contradict general aviation accident records that show no gender differences in accident rates (McFadden, 1996). Other research is mixed: compared to males, female flight students tend to have fewer fatal accidents, but tend to be slower to gain confidence (Sitler, 2004). Research also suggests that commercial aviation is dominated by a “masculine” culture, leading to feelings of pressure among females to perform, and negative attitudes towards female aviators (Davey, 2004). This study explored social-psychological and organizational factors that may explain gender differences in Canadian air cadet glider accidents. Analyses of 19 accidents (1997-2007) indicate that those involving only females are attributable to decision error, whereas those involving only males are attributable to over-confidence and a culture of non-compliance. Interviews with 28 air cadets and glider instructors, male and female, suggest that gender-related differences in the provision of feedback, and the effects of low self-confidence on decision-making among females, may help explain the over-representation of females in accidents. Recommendations are made toward understanding gender diversity in the glider community, developing more effective training, and preventing accidents.

#108

**SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE CANADIAN FORCES COMBAT ARMS**

Ritu Gill, Defence Research and Development Canada - Toronto; Angela R Febbraro, Defence Research and Development Canada - Toronto

Recent reviews of sexual harassment in military organizations indicates a decrease in sexual harassment self-reports, which may be attributed to several factors including zero-tolerance policy and committed senior management to reduce harassment; however, a decrease in harassment reports may also be attributed to fear of losing one’s job or believing that the formal complaint process will be counterproductive. This study examined experiences of sexual harassment among women in the Canadian Regular Force combat arms and the potential implications of harassment, if any, on job-related operations in the military. Twenty-six interviews were conducted with women employed in the Canadian Regular Force combat arms (e.g., infantry, armoured, artillery, combat engineer). Analysis of the 26 interviews indicates that 6 non-commissioned female members did not feel safe reporting harassment and believed that when harassment is reported it would be dismissed. Results suggest that, while overall, there has been a decline in self-reports of sexual harassment in military organizations, in this study, although women may have experienced harassment,
they were not inclined to report it due to safety issues. The potential implications of these results on job-related operations suggest the possibility of lower productivity and organizational commitment among women who experience harassment.

### #109
**Psychology in the Military/**
**Psychologie du milieu militaire**

**FACTORS THAT HELP AND HINDER THE ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VETERANS AND THEIR WIVES: THE WIVES' PERSPECTIVE**

Chiara Papile, University of Victoria

A recent Canada-wide survey aimed at uncovering the experience of spouses caring for disabled veterans resulted in alarming findings: the spouses appeared to be at an extremely high risk for poor health, social, and financial outcomes (Fast, Yacysyn, & Keating, 2007). While these women are busy looking after their wounded veteran, they are often experiencing psychological problems, stress, and difficulties in their marital relationship, ultimately decreasing their quality of life. This study has highlighted what few others have thought to investigate: the consequences of the nature of veterans’ employment are very likely to impact those closest to them, namely, their romantic partners. My research continues advancing knowledge in this much-neglected area, focusing on the romantic relationship between veterans and their spouses. Specifically, I am exploring the woman’s experience of being in a relationship with a veteran. Factors that help and hinder this relationship are explored, using the critical incident technique in semi-structured interviews. Data themes are developed to capture events expressed by women as having a significant impact on their relationship, including caregiving duties, communication difficulties, and financial struggles. Results are discussed in light of counselling implications, gender issues, and population-specific resources.

### #110
**Psychology in the Military/**
**Psychologie du milieu militaire**

**MAKING IT ON CIVVY STREET: A WEB-BASED SURVEY OF CANADIAN VETERANS IN TRANSITION**

Chiara Papile, University of Victoria; Timothy Black, University of Victoria

After the guns have stopped, after the explosions have died down, what happens back home? The transition from military to civilian life can impact physical and psychological health, substance use, family dynamics, and identity issues, among other areas (e.g., Westwood, Black, & McLean, 2002). This study presents the results of a non-governmental study focusing on Canadian Forces (CF) veterans and their experiences of transition from the Canadian military back into civilian society (N = 197). Veterans’ subjective experiences of their transition are investigated, including: the degree of difficulty of the transition, help-seeking behaviours, issues struggled with upon release, and perceived appreciation by Canadian society for their role in the CF. Results indicate that this transition can be extremely challenging, with over half of respondents (57%) describing their transition experiences as being at least “fairly difficult”. Common struggles include friendships (34%) and family (16%), as well as alcohol (7%), and health (6%). The majority of veterans (70%) sought help for their issues, and most of these elected to attend counselling (29%). Overall, a fair number of veterans (28%) indicated that a more accepting attitude of military life from Canadian society would have facilitated their transition. Results are discussed in light of counselling implications and resources needed.

### #111
**Substance Abuse/**
**Dependence/**
**Toxicomanies**

**INITIATION PRÉCOCE AUX PSYCHOTROPES CHEZ LES ENFANTS INNUS DU QUÉBEC : DES ENFANTS SE RACONTENT**

Krystel Boisvert, Université de Sherbrooke; Myriam Laventure, Université de Sherbrooke; Julie-Christine Cotton, Université de Sherbrooke

Les enfants habitant dans des communautés autochtones apparaissent particulièrement vulnérables à l’expérimentation de substances psychoactives avant la puberté. Cette présentation vise à documenter la nature de la consommation, le processus et les raisons d’initiation précoce aux psychotropes chez des enfants, garçons et filles, vivant dans une communauté Innue du Québec. Sept des huit communautés Innues de la province ayant une école primaire sur leur territoire ont accepté de participer à la collecte de données, l’échantillon est donc composé de 170 élèves dont 78 filles, âgées en moyenne de 10,7 ans. Les résultats démontrent que 66,5% des enfants rencontrés ont déjà fumé la cigarette, 47,2% ont bu de l’alcool et 38,6% ont fait usage de cannabis. Ces enfants se sont initiés, en moyenne, à l’âge de 8,8 ans à la cigarette et à 9,6 ans à l’alcool et au cannabis. De façon générale, les enfants Innus expliquent leur initiation aux psychotropes par la curiosité, l’accessibilité des substances, l’effet d’entraînement entre pairs, la recherche de plaisir et l’oisiveté. De plus, comme très peu d’entre eux vivent un sentiment de culpabilité face à cette expérience marginale, ils semblent prédisposés à la répéter. Ces résultats seront discutés dans une optique de dépistage et de prévention.

### #112
**Substance Abuse/**
**Dependence/**
**Toxicomanies**

**THE ROLE OF STRENGTHS IN ADOLESCENT SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT**

James N R Brazeau, Centre of Excellence for Children and Adolescents with Special Needs; Edward P Rawana, Centre of Excellence for Children and Adolescents with Special Needs; Jessica L Franks, Centre of Excellence for Children and Adolescents with Special Needs; Missy L Teatero, Centre of Excellence for Children and Adolescents with Special Needs; Keith Brownlee, Centre of Excellence for Children and Adolescents with Special Needs

The positive psychology movement has become increasingly prominent in clinical work in the past decade (Duckworth, Steen, & Seligman, 2005). This reflects a paradigm shift that emphasizes the strengths of the individual and goes beyond curing disorders to promoting optimal functioning. These strengths, the positive characteristics and competencies of each individual, can be integrated into treatments to enhance clinical outcomes (Duckworth et al., 2005). However, additional evidence for this treatment modality is required, especially with adolescent populations. The current study examined associations between strengths and treatment outcomes for adolescents who attended a strength-based residential substance abuse treatment program in Thunder Bay,
Ontario. The Youth Attitudinal Shift Scale, the Modified Strength Checklist for Adolescents, and treatment summary and discharge reports were examined. Our results indicate that following treatment significant positive changes in attitudes were obvious across several domains. Furthermore, we identified several significant associations between specific strengths and outcome measures. This study provides additional evidence for the merit of strength-based interventions as they apply to adolescent substance abuse.

#113
**Substance Abuse/ Dependency/ Toxicomanies**

**INITIATION AUX PSYCHOTROPES CHEZ LES ENFANTS INNUS DU QUÉBÉC : PORTRAIT D’UNE SITUATION PRÉOCCUPANTE**

**Julie-Christine Cotton, Université de Sherbrooke; Myriam Laventure, Université de Sherbrooke**

Pour certains enfants, l’expérimentation de psychotropes (nicotine, alcool, drogues) survient bien avant la puberté. Les jeunes autochtones du Québec représentent un groupe particulièrement à risque de présenter une initiation précoce aux psychotropes. Cette présentation vise à (1) tracer un portrait exhaustif de la consommation d’enfants Innus (9-12 ans) vivant dans une communauté et (2) identifier les facteurs personnels, familiaux et sociaux associés à la gravité de leur consommation. Pour ce faire, 170 enfants (âge moyen = 10.6 ans) provenant de sept des huit communautés Innues du Québec ont été rencontrés au printemps 2008. Les résultats indiquent, entre autres, que 29% des enfants rapportent n’avoir jamais consommé de psychotropes, 41% rapportent en consommer de façon exploratoire et 30% reconnaissent avoir une consommation régulière, voire pour certains problématique. De plus, les enfants qui rapportent une consommation plus sévère, rapportent également une plus faible estime de soi, davantage de conduites antisociales, un plus grand nombre d’amis consommateurs et une meilleure accessibilité aux différentes substances. À la lumière de ces résultats, la planification d’interventions (préventive ou curative) en toxicomanie auprès de ces enfants se doit d’être spécifique à la gravité de leur consommation, mais également aux caractéristiques qui y sont associées.

#114
**Substance Abuse/ Dependency/ Toxicomanies**

**FACTORS RELATING TO PROBLEM DRINKING IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

**Stephanie Deveau, University of Guelph; Michael Grand, University of Guelph; David Stanley, University of Guelph**

University administrators across Canada have noted an increase in problematic and binge alcoholic consumption amongst their students. The current study assessed a number of potential factors that might contribute to such excess. A sample of 1,074 university students was drawn from the University of Guelph, Memorial University, the Mississauga and St. George Campuses of the University of Toronto, Wilfred Laurier University, and York University. Students completed a web-based survey at six time points, beginning in August of 2004, the summer prior to the students’ first year of university, and at five additional time points throughout the first four years of university. By March 2008, a total of 323 students remained in the sample. Results indicate that students’ inefficient time management, successful social-emotional adjustment to university, and the number of people students lived with were all associated with higher rates of drinking over their first four years of university. However, the strongest predictor of university drinking was high school drinking behavior. This remained the single best predictor even in the fourth year of university. These results have important implications for drinking intervention programs and students’ success in adapting to the demands of university life.

#115
**Substance Abuse/ Dependency/ Toxicomanies**

**CAN WE PREDICT STABLE DOSE OF OPIATE ADDICTS THAT ARE CANDIDATE FOR METHADONE MAINTENANCE TREATMENT ON NEXT MONTHS, BASED ON OUR FIRST VISIT ASSESSMENT?**

**Hanie Edalati Esmaeilzadeh, Mehrdad Addiction Treatment Center, Iranian State Welfare Organization**

Although evidence on the effectiveness of methadone maintenance to decrease drug abuse has been well established (Johnson & et al., 2003), dropping out is a common problem after treatment entry (Hertnez & Witzner, 2000). The aim of this study was to find the factors which can predict stable doses, before starting the Methadone Maintenance Treatment. 150 opium abusers, who had fulfilled the DSM- IV addiction criteria, were assessed by Demographic form, drug history, Addiction Severity Index (ASI), subjective craving, and Opiate Withdrawal Symptoms Checklist before getting involved in Methadone Maintenance Treatment. We compared these primary data with their stable doses after three months of the Methadone Maintenance Treatment. Results indicated that methadone doses in third months of treatment, significantly were correlated with higher scores in drug component in ASI, subjective craving, abusing sedative drugs, and injection history. Findings suggest that some demographic and clinical characteristics can be important predictors of stable doses which has important implications for treatment planning. Despite evidence shows that higher doses are more effective for most patients, doses need to be determined on an individual basis.

#116
**Substance Abuse/ Dependency/ Toxicomanies**

**TRAJECTOIRES DES TROUBLES INTÉRIORISÉS À L’ADOLESCENCE : INFLUENCE DE LA CONSOMMATION DE PSYCHOTROPES**

**Roland Haris, Université de Sherbrooke; Myriam Laventure, Université de Sherbrooke**

À l’adolescence, la dépression et l’anxiété peuvent avoir de graves conséquences sur le développement personnel et social : difficultés scolaires, isolement, idéations suicidaires (Marcotte, 2000). Les risques associés aux troubles intérieurs sont d’autant sévères qu’ils s’accompagnent, dans certains cas, d’une consommation de psychotropes (Clark et Neighbors, 1996). L’objet de la présente étude vise à déterminer, auprès de jeunes adolescents présentant des troubles intérieurs, si la consommation de psychotropes est associée à la persistance de ces troubles 24 mois plus tard. L’échantillon est composé de 47 adolescents (29 filles). Les troubles intérieurs ont été diagnostiqués à l’aide du Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children (Shaffer et al., 1993) et la
Alcohol related problems continue to be prominent in Canadian universities. The personality trait impulsivity is associated with higher alcohol consumption but the strength of this relationship might vary depending on anticipated benefits of drinking. Individuals higher on impulsivity tend to act without regard for the consequences of their behaviour in the presence of potentially re-inforcing stimuli. It seems reasonable that impulsivity may be even more strongly associated with alcohol use for individuals with the expectancy that drinking will result in a rewarding outcome. Positive expectancies about alcohol consumption may interact with impulsivity to influence the amount of alcohol consumed. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between impulsivity and alcohol use as moderated by alcohol expectancies. Two hundred and ninety-four undergraduate students completed questionnaires regarding impulsivity, alcohol expectancies, and their use of alcohol. A significant interaction was found between impulsivity and positive expectancies in predicting alcohol consumption levels. Undergraduates higher on impulsivity who anticipated positive outcomes from drinking consumed more alcohol. However, individuals higher on impulsivity who had lower positive alcohol expectancies drank less.

Compulsory counselling required by the criminal justice system and child welfare authorities for substance use issues is increasing the role of psychological services in how our society deals with substance-involved criminal offenders and parents. In particular, First Nations mothers are over-represented among parents mandated for addictions counselling, and there are more First Nations children in care than at any point in history. In this presentation, a qualitative study on counsellors’ experiences working with mandated clients and its application to British Columbia’s First Nations child welfare setting is presented. Semi-structured interviews with twelve counsellors working in mental health, women-centred and child & family service centres in Toronto and Vancouver were conducted and analyzed through an iterative editing process for re-occurring content and themes. The counsellors described issues they face around client motivation, confidentiality, the therapeutic alliance, and navigating professional relationships within the referral system at large. The specific findings that emerged from the counsellors narratives will be presented and explored in relation to the unique context of First Nations child welfare. Recommendations for practice and research in substance use counselling with mandated and First Nations clients will be suggested.

Binge drinking has been identified as the number one substance abuse problem and the primary source of preventable morbidity and mortality for university students. Although the demographic and lifestyle factors associated with binge drinking are well documented, research may be better suited to intervention development if it focuses on psychological factors. This study examines the combined ability of negative affect, avoidance coping, and alcohol expectancies to predict frequency of binge drinking in University of Calgary undergraduate students (N = 156). Although each of these variables predicts binge drinking, we hypothesized that when considered together the proposed psychological profile (i.e., one based on the combined consideration of the degree of negative affect, avoidant coping, and tension reduction expectancies) would increase the ability to predict binge drinking behaviour. Findings from the present study can contribute to understanding the mechanism of binge drinking behaviour. Findings may also contribute to the development of appropriate and accurate models of addiction and binge drinking prevention.

Abstract The idea that individuals drink alcohol to fit in with their peers has been investigated by many researchers. However, the related concept that consumption of alcohol may serve as a means of avoiding the social costs associated with being a non-drinker has received little attention. Three studies (Ns = 104, 259, 159) are outlined which detail the construction and preliminary validation of the Regan Non-drinker Attitudes Questionnaire (RNDAQ). Results indicated that scale score reliability for the RNDAQ was good (αs range from .82 to .89) with exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses suggesting that the scale possesses a unidimensional factor structure. Importantly, scores on the RNDAQ emerged as a stronger predictor of self-reported yearly alcohol consumption and binge-drinking than indicators commonly assessed in alcohol use and abuse research in adolescents and young adults (e.g., peer pressure). Limitations of these studies and directions for future research are outlined.
Canadian research is lacking on the prevalence and severity of substance use problems in immigrant groups as well as their use of formal addiction services. Canada has a rich cultural diversity, with over 18% of its population born outside of the country. However, there is a paucity of Canadian studies that have taken into account how immigrants’ cultural values and practices may contribute to the process addiction service utilization. Though initially a healthy immigrant effect has been observed for newly arrived immigrants to Canada, research suggests that during the first 10 to 24 months after arrival, immigrants may be at a higher risk for developing mental health and addiction problems, given the acculturation stress. A small body of Canadian research has found that immigrant groups in general are less likely to use mental health services than those born in Canada. It remains unexplored as to whether such pronounced under-utilization indicates protective factors leading to better mental health outcomes, or untreated mental health problems. In this symposium, in light of my doctoral research I will explore how immigrants’ unique needs (e.g., language difficulties, acculturation stress, interactions with professionals lacking cultural competency, and lack of specialized treatment models) are considered when immigrants use formal and mainstream alcohol and drug services.

Selective attention bias occurs when attentional processes consistently favour one type of stimuli in the environment to the exclusion of other relevant cues. This bias is proposed as a key factor in alcohol problems. Research provided support for this bias by using implicit measures (e.g., Stroop task) that provide indexes of relatively automatic cognitive processes for which outcomes are not controlled by the participant. Results have consistently shown that heavy drinkers selectively attend to alcohol-related stimuli (e.g., heavy drinkers respond slower to alcohol-related words in the Stroop task than light drinkers). Unfortunately, all these tasks are relatively artificial and might not provide insight on attentional mechanisms that occur in naturalistic situations. This issue is addressed by exploring attention processes with eye movement measures without the artificial demands of a superimposed task. Eye movements are recorded while participants are shown complex scenes containing objects related to the alcohol consumption (e.g., bar scenes). Amongst other interesting measures, latencies are recorded to the first fixation on selected zones of the pictures containing addiction-relevant objects (e.g., beer bottles) as well as the proportion of time spent on such objects. The measures are compared for participants according to their alcohol consumption (heavy vs. light).

The present study evaluated the efficacy of a parent-based intervention to increase parent communication and reduce excessive drinking and related negative consequences by students during their first year of university. The intervention, based on the research of Turrisi et al. (2001), was implemented on a sample of incoming first year students (N = 226) from a western Canadian university. Examination of the spring follow-up data revealed that the parent-based intervention was effective in increasing the overall quality of parental communications compared to students from the previous year (N2 = 334). Parental communications for students in the experimental cohort were positively associated with protective behaviors and more negatively associated with drunkenness of parental communications than students in the control cohort. Further, students’ beliefs about alcohol in relation to negative norms and expectations mediated the relation between quality of parent communications on the legal and social topics of alcohol and protective drinking behaviors. Implications for future strategies for utilizing parent communications as a form of alcohol intervention among university students are also discussed.

Are anonymous self-reports of alcohol, motives for use, and harms from use valid? We examine this issue by assessing the extent to which these self-reports correlate with established measures of impression management and self-deception in a sample of 385 (65% female) first year university students. The results reveal significant negative correlations between impression management (IM) and total and individual item scores on the Alcohol Use Disorder Test (AUDIT), including frequency, quantity, indicators of risky use (e.g., inability to remember), motives for use, as well as the number of alcohol-related harms in all 9 life domains assessed, suggesting underreporting. IM was unrelated to very recent use (yesterday, day before), but increased as reports become more retrospective. Sex differences were found, such that IM was negatively related to frequency for men (but not women), and quantity for women (but not men). In contrast to results for IM, significant correlations of self-deception with use and harms were rare and of smaller magnitude. In sum, reports of alcohol use are consistently related to IM tendencies, especially when using increasingly retrospective reports. We discuss implications of this finding and suggest future experimental research to minimize reporting biases.
ALCOHOL AND CANNABIS USE ON CAMPUS: WHY, HOW MUCH, AND WITH WHAT?

Natalie Vilhena, Carleton University; Jennifer Thake, Carleton University; Chris Davis, Carleton University

University students have a reputation for using alcohol and cannabis at risky levels. In this study, we assess the roles that motives for drinking alcohol and using cannabis have on consumption levels and self-reported harms from use in a sample of 385 first year university students (65% female). In particular, we test whether: 1) motives for using alcohol extend to motives for using cannabis (among those using both substances); 2) coping and enhancement motives for both alcohol and cannabis use are predictive of harms related to use; and 3) whether consumption mediates the relationship between motives and harms related to use. Results indicate that 1) motives for alcohol and cannabis use are moderately to highly correlated (rs = .36-.56); 2) using either alcohol or cannabis to enhance mood or to cope predicts more self-reported harms, and 3) the relationships between enhancement and coping motives and self-reported harms are partially mediated by consumption of alcohol, but not cannabis.

SOCIAL SUPPORT AND COPING PROCESSES AS PREDICTORS OF PTSD SYMPTOMS IN A CLINICAL SAMPLE

Dominic Beaulieu-Prévost, Centre de Recherche Fernand-Seguin

Many studies show that social support and coping processes are related to the intensity of PTSD symptoms but the processes underlying these relations are still unclear. This study aims at investigating these processes. Participants were 96 civilians with PTSD. They were screened for psychiatric disorders and given questionnaires about perceived social support, coping processes and PTSD symptoms. Results showed that the effects of perceived social support ($r^2 = 4.1\%$ to $7.9\%, p<0.05$) and coping processes ($r^2 = 15.9\%$ to $16.5\%, p<0.001$) were independent, which suggests a direct effect of social support on PTSD symptoms. Negative support showed a greater impact on symptoms than positive support. Our findings show the clinical importance of understanding the negative support that PTSD patients perceive from their most significant relationship as a direct contributor to the development and/or maintenance of the symptoms. In addition, the results suggest that, in some situations, the treatment of PTSD might benefit from an intervention targeting the dyadic relationship to address the negative elements of their interactions. The theoretical implications of the study will also be discussed for the etiological model of PTSD presented by Joseph et al. (1997).

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF MEDIA COVERAGE ON CRIME VICTIMS

Nina Marie Fusco, Université de Montréal; Michel Sabourin, Université de Montréal

The psychological effects of crime on victims have been greatly investigated through studies examining the occurrence of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and its relation to crime. A recent study found that crime victims who showed more severe PTSD symptoms were more likely to view the news coverage of their crime as negative (Maercker and Mehr, 2006). Studies have revealed that re-experiencing a trauma (re-traumatisation) evokes a robust emotional reaction. Re-experiencing the trauma through in vivo and imaginary exposure to reminders of the trauma as part of a treatment process has been shown to be therapeutic. In contrast, re-exposure that occurs from encountering a media report about a crime that was committed against oneself can be unanticipated, unpredictable, inaccurate and unaccompanied by outside psychological support. Media exposure may therefore occur through a re-traumatisation mechanism, whereby victims experience various manifestations of PTSD after re-experiencing their crime. In order to explore the psychological stress associated with being re-traumatized by a news report, participants were recruited from Crime Victims’ Assistance Centres in Quebec. Using a narrative technique, crime victims were interviewed and also completed the Impact of Events Scale Revised and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory. The results of these interviews will be presented.

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT IN PTSD: WHAT DO WE GAIN FROM OBSERVATIONAL DATA?

Maria Goldfarb, Université du Québec à Montréal
Extensive research has shown that social support is significantly related to the intensity of PTSD symptoms. Most studies have used reported measures of social support. Though these instruments have good psychometric properties, they assess only the perception of social support and not the actual social interactions. In an attempt to overcome the potential bias of a self-reported measure, this study aims at exploring an observational measure of social support, the Social Support Interaction Global Coding System. The aspects of observed social support that are associated with PTSD symptom intensity and the utility of the instrument, compared to that of a reported measure of social support, were evaluated. Participants were 46 civilians with PTSD and their spouses. Multiple regression analyses showed that observed social support is associated with PTSD symptom severity and that it explains a significant amount of variance ($r^2 = 26.7\%$, $p < .001$) while the reported measure of social support is not. Moreover, PTSD symptom intensity was associated to both observed positive support ($\beta_{st} = -.37$, $p < .01$) and observed negative support ($\beta_{st} = -.36$, $p < .01$). Oddly, a low level of negative support was associated with higher PTSD symptom intensity ($r = -.36$, $p < .01$). The clinical and research implications of these results will be discussed.

#130 THE BALANCING ACT: SIMULTANEOUSLY MEETING THE NEEDS OF FIRST RESPONDERS AND EMERGENCY SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Lori K Gray, Windsor-Essex Emergency Medical Services; Dennis L Jackson, University of Windsor

First responders are at risk for developing psychological symptoms because of the frequency and severity of trauma that they may endure while on the job. Accordingly, psychological interventions for first responders are geared towards the prevention or reduction of psychological symptomatology and increasingly, the maintenance or enhancement of resiliency. Whereas the benefits for frontline workers are readily apparent, the benefits for emergency service organizations may be more difficult to quantify. This discrepancy has the potential to negatively impact resource allocation for mental health services as well as organizational support for these services. Data will be presented from a sample of Canadian emergency responders, which details the relationship between traumatic stress and variables associated with employee retention and costs incurred by organizations.

#131 CHANGES IN NARRATIVE QUALITY PRE- AND POST-EMOTION FOCUSED THERAPY FOR CHILDHOOD ABUSE TRAUMA

Elisabeth Kunzle, University of Windsor; Sandra C Paivio, University of Windsor

The present study sought to test a theory that the quality of narratives written by adult survivors of childhood abuse would improve after undergoing Emotion Focused Therapy for Trauma (EFTT; Paivio et al., 2008), and that this improvement in quality would be associated with an improvement in trauma-related measures of outcome. Pre- and post-therapy narratives of 37 subjects participating in EFTT for child abuse trauma were analyzed for degree of coherence, positive and negative emotion words, temporal orientation, and depth of experiencing. Results showed a significant increase in positive emotion words, present/future orientation, and depth of experiencing in post-therapy narratives, but the improvement in quality was not associated with trauma-related therapy outcome. Pre-therapy negative emotion words and depth of experiencing were found to be associated with degree of abuse resolution, and pre-therapy degree of incoherence was associated with post-therapy symptoms of PTSD. The results of the study support a theory that unresolved trauma disrupts narrative quality, and further suggest that trauma narrative quality can provide useful information about client capacity for change in EFTT.

#132 COMPREHENSIVE INTERVENTIONS: PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS IN RESPONDING TO POTENTIALLY TRAUMATIC EVENTS IN FIRST RESPONDERS

Denis Lapalme, Ontario Provincial Police

Respecting the psychosocial context of first responders when exposed to potentially traumatic events seems to be an essential aspect of initial interventions. The use of peers in crisis intervention and the modeling of proper initial responses by peers seem to be an effective approach. The use of managers as initial support, modeling proper self help solutions, decreasing dehumanizing language, and using team dynamics to help in building resiliency are as important to the organization as to the individual experiencing the potential trauma. Setting an effective but compassionate environment by the organization may be a key element to recovery. The role of direct psychological intervention should respect the psychosocial setting of the first responder in order to be effective.

#133 COPING, SOCIAL SUPPORT AND COMORBID SYMPTOMS AMONG ACTIVE MILITARY PERSONNEL WITH PTSD

Vicky Lavoie, Université Laval

Exposure to operational stress can have important deleterious effects on the mental health of active military personnel, including the development of PTSD. Social support and coping strategies has been shown to modulate the effects of trauma on the development of PTSD symptoms. However, less is known about how these variables affect comorbid symptoms among those with a diagnosis of PTSD. The purpose of this study was to examine the relations between different type of social support (positive and negative), coping strategies and comorbid symptoms of military personal with PTSD. A sample of 33 Canadian militaries exposed to operational stress was recruited. Participants were assessed for PTSD diagnosis and asked to complete self-report measures on PTSD symptoms, depression symptoms, worries, perceived social support and ways of coping with stress. The results indicate a correlation between different types of social support and various ways of coping. Regression analyses indicate that avoidance strategies are positively linked with worries, while positive re-evaluation and problem solving are negatively linked with depression. Coping strategies seem to exert a unique and specific contribution on the prediction of comorbid symptoms among military personnel with PTSD. Our findings suggest a need to address comorbid symptoms of depression and worries with distinct strategies.
Studies concerning senior citizens and disasters have dealt with the frequency of psychological problems like post-traumatic stress, anxiety or depression and the relationship between perceived and received social support and post-disaster health. A few researchers have dealt with the resiliency process during disruptive events and the positive and negative impact on personal values and beliefs of senior citizens who are exposed to a disaster. This presentation will focus on the resilience of a group of older adults who faced a flood. In 1996, in Saguenay (Québec, Canada), severe floods caused serious damage to municipal infrastructure and private property in rural and urban communities. Many people aged 55 or more lost their homes, their land and their family mementos. Some developed physical and mental health problems, received support from family members and developed personal strategies to cope with their different emotional, social and financial difficulties. Two to three years later, elderly flood victims participated in a qualitative study on the impact of this event on their physical and psychological health, their personal, family and social life and their values. Eight years after the floods, 16 people were re-interviewed. This presentation describes how older adults used their exposure to a disaster to change their personal and spiritual values.

The study of the couple’s processes of social support on an individual’s PTSD is still in its early stages although results in the literature indicate a promising avenue of research. The most obvious limitation in the literature is the reliance on the exclusive use of global self-report measures of social support, leaving aside specific dimensions of anxiety like overt behavioural support processes and associated physiological responses. A multi-method strategy was developed in our laboratory to measure a couple’s social support processes and the anxious individual’s physiological acute responses. This presentation will focus on the results of the first study using that strategy with a sample of PTSD individuals and their spouse or significant other. The main objectives of this presentation are: (a) to describe the analogue behavioural observation instrument used to code the couples’ social support processes and (b) to explore the social support behaviours from the non-anxious partner or significant other associated with acute physiological reactivity in the anxious partner during an interaction. In sum, our multi-method design will be discussed in details. Also, the psychometric properties, the limits of the observational measure and the preliminary results linking social support and physiological responses will be presented.

Child sexual abuse (CSA) increases the risk of revictimization (Widom et al., 2008), which is associated with greater negative effects, however, little is known about factors that protect against revictimization. 1044 women and men answered questions on CSA, adult sexual assault (ASA), attachment, post traumatic stress (PTS), and trauma-related symptoms. 63% of CSA survivors experienced ASA, while 39% of ASA survivors reported previous CSA. TSI-2 (Briere, 2008) scores were compared for 4 groups: no sexual trauma (n = 598), CSA only (n = 67), ASA only (n = 194), and both CSA and ASA (cumulative trauma; n = 114). Those with cumulative trauma had higher symptoms than the non-abused group on all TSI-2 scales. They also had greater symptoms than the ASA and CSA groups on some scales. CSA survivors had more insecure attachment, PTS symptoms, depression, and suicidality than the non-abused group. Path analysis showed that CSA was directly and indirectly related to ASA via anxious attachment (AA) and PTS symptoms. Logistic regressions revealed that the CSA x AA interaction, along with the CSA x PTS interaction correctly classified 31% of the ASA-survivors. Among CSA survivors, AA correctly classified 86% of ASA participants. Findings indicate the importance of examining the cumulative effects of sexual trauma across the lifespan as well as variables that may help to explain revictimization.

Identity theft has become one of the most pervasive crimes of the 21st century. Yet little is currently known about the psychological impact of this crime on its victims. In this exploratory research study, in-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with participants who recalled and described their recent experience of identity theft. Interpretive qualitative methods were used to identify themes and patterns in the interview data. Preliminary findings, in which traumatic stress emerged as a major theme in participants’ accounts, will be discussed, along with implications for psychologists working with identity theft victims.
Anxiety sensitivity (AS) has been shown to play an important role in the development and maintenance of chronic pain and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). There is emerging research to suggest that reducing AS in patients with chronic pain and PTSD via intervention, such as interoceptive exposure therapy (IE) may augment treatment outcome. The purpose of this paper is to provide preliminary data on the efficacy of combining IE with trauma-related exposure therapy (TRE) for five female participants who met diagnostic criteria for PTSD and presented with chronic pain that originated from a motor vehicle accident. The treatment program consisted of four sessions of IE followed by eight sessions of TRE (four sessions of imaginal exposure and four sessions of in vivo exposure). Participants were administered the Clinician Administered PTSD Scale and questionnaires to assess PTSD symptom symptoms, pain, and AS at pretreatment, posttreatment, and three month followup assessments. To assess speed of treatment response, measures of PTSD and AS were completed at the beginning of each session. Treatment outcome was defined by PTSD and pain symptom severity. Results identified possible benefits as well as limitations of using IE+TRE for this type of comorbidity. The research and clinical implications of this combined treatment are also discussed.

#139 THE EFFICACY OF COMBINING INTEROCEPTIVE EXPOSURE AND TRAUMA-RELATED EXPOSURE THERAPY FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT-RELATED PTSD

Jaye Wald, University of British Columbia; Lianne Tomfohr, University of San Diego

Women who are sexually assaulted are at a high risk of developing posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). One of the most effective cognitive behavioural components for PTSD, including sexual assault-related PTSD (SA-PTSD), is trauma-related exposure therapy (TRE). One promising area has been evaluating the benefits of incorporating interventions, such as interoceptive exposure therapy (IE) in conjunction with TRE (Wald & Taylor, 2005; Wald & Taylor, 2007; Wald, 2008). Accordingly, the aim of this preliminary study was to examine treatment response to IE+TRE for SA-related PTSD. Data was collected from five participants who were part of an ongoing controlled study of the efficacy of IE+TRE for PTSD. The treatment program consisted of four sessions of IE followed by eight sessions of TRE. Participants were administered the Clinician Administered PTSD Scale and questionnaires to assess symptoms at pretreatment, posttreatment, and three month followup assessments. Treatment outcome was defined by PTSD symptom severity. Results showed that IE+TRE may be an effective treatment for SA-related PTSD. Implications are discussed, with an emphasis on identifying potential unique benefits and limitations in using this treatment protocol with this trauma population.

#140 PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON WORK RE-ENTRY BARRIERS AND PERCEIVED ASSISTANCE NEEDS IN UNEMPLOYED PERSONS WITH POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER

Jaye Wald, University of British Columbia

Work disability is a common outcome of PTSD and a substantial number of people with this disorder experience chronic unemployment and are unable to re-enter the workforce. The limited available evidence suggests that the severity of PTSD symptoms may contribute to a person’s inability to return to work (RTW). However, there has been very little research on exploring other work re-entry barriers and assisting individuals with PTSD in the RTW process. The objective of this study is to provide preliminary results on the perceived work re-entry barriers and assistance needs of unemployed persons with PTSD. A combination of quantitative and qualitative methods were used in this study, in which participants with PTSD completed interviews, questionnaires, and focus groups. Findings showed that the difficulties re-entering the workforce are due to multiple factors, including individual, psychosocial, and workplace barriers. As expected, these individuals identified a need for support and assistance that reflects overcoming these barriers through specialized and coordinated multi-disciplinary interventions aimed at improving both the clinical symptoms and work functioning. Directions for advancing theory development and clinical practice are discussed.

2009-06-11 – 3:00 PM to 3:55 PM – 15 h 00 à 15 h 55 – DULUTH

Invited Speaker (CPA)/ Conférencier invité (SCP)
Clinical Psychology/ Psychologie clinique
Psychologie des communautés rurales et nordiques
SECTION PROGRAM/PROGRAMME DE LA SECTION

FROM A COMMUNITY’S POINT OF VIEW: INDIGENIZING SUICIDE PREVENTION

Michael J Kral, University of Illinois

This 2-hour workshop will cover the following: characteristics of depression in older adults (clinical manifestations, prevalence, risk factors); identification and psychological assessment; guidelines for clinical practice; description of empirically supported psychological interventions.
Native North Americans have the highest suicide rate of any ethnic group in Canada and the U.S. In Nunavut, the suicide rate is ten times the rate of Canada. Almost all of the suicides in Nunavut are teenagers or very young adults, and most are male. Much government money has been spent over the past 15 years on suicide prevention in the North, yet the suicides continue to rise. More recently, Inuit communities are developing and running activities and programs for suicide prevention and youth well-being from the inside. We have begun to document, study, and assist in these activities, and the outcomes are dramatically positive. Suicides usually stop completely once these activities begin, and other changes seen include crime reduction and increased high school attendance. Inuit youth are typically behind these efforts, and with community support these efforts become success stories. The common feature across successful communities is not a particular plan of action or intervention, but community ownership and responsibility. The key is collective agency. In this talk I will discuss Inuit meanings of well-being, describe some of these community actions, and highlight a community case study of one youth group that has made a difference.

Over a career of 30 years I taught more than 100 Psychology and Women’s Studies courses ranging in size from 250 to 5. I served as senior supervisor of 30 PhD, MA, or Honours students and on the committee of more than 50 students. In all of these experiences, the most important skill I developed and encouraged students to develop was listening. In this paper I will examine techniques and attitudes that helped me to listen to my students and encouraged them to listen carefully to me and to their fellow students. The development of interdisciplinary curriculum will be emphasized. Because interactions in the classroom were central to my teaching, half of this session will be devoted to questions from and discussion with the audience.

The 5th revision of the CPA Accreditation Standards and Procedures is near completion. The 5th revision has streamlined procedures, improved clarity of text, and reduced redundancies. The Panel invites all of its stakeholders to join us for a consultation session and provide feedback on the changes thus far.

Traditionally, interpersonal relationships have been considered central to women’s identities and lives. Throughout our everyday social interactions, we frame our relationships in our conversations, drawing on larger cultural narratives. The papers in this symposium will address generally the constructions of various kinds of relationships, taking a discursive approach toward language. Discursive psychology focuses on what people accomplish in and through their talk, and how this talk constitutes people’s social worlds. The first paper will discuss lyrics of popular Hindi film songs, focusing specifically on the constructions of heterosexual romantic love relationships, and the roles of women in these relationships. The second paper will address conversations from an online message board dedicated to intimate partner violence, looking specifically at how women come to label their violent relationships as abusive, and themselves as victims of abuse in the process. The third paper will explore how young adult friend-pairs distinguish between friendship and romantic relationship by privileging romantic partnerships, and will highlight how young adults construct themselves as moral persons in doing so. The findings will all be discussed in terms of their implications for women, the social roles women occupy, and women’s experiences of relationships and partner violence.

Lyrics in songs present the listener with more than entertainment. They provide listeners with constructions of our social worlds. One of the most commonly occurring constructs in songs is that of romantic relationships. This paper will present a selection of the findings from a project in which lyrics of popular Hindi film songs were examined, examining specifically the ways in which heterosexual romantic love relationships were constructed. While the constructions necessarily included men, the focus of the songs centred on the roles of women in relationships. Interpretive repertoires were identified through discourse analytic methodology. Discourse analysis investigates what people accomplish through language use, and asks how speakers use language in their negotiation of social interactions in order to achieve interpersonal objectives (Willig, 2001). The Hindi/Urdu lyrics of top ten songs from the past ten years were transcribed in English transliteration. The lyrics were then read to identify interpretive
repertoires which suggested the ways in which romantic heterosexual relationships were constructed. Possible implications of these interpretive repertoires for women within the South Asian cultural context will also be discussed.

B

“I ALWAYS PRIDE MYSELF FOR BEING VERY STRONG”: DISCursive CONSTRUCTIONS OF SELF IN VIOLENT RELATIONSHIPS

Courtney J Williston, University of Windsor; Linda A Wood, University of Guelph

Violence in women’s relationships is distressingly common, affecting at least one fifth of Canadian women during their lifetime. This paper will address how women who currently experience partner violence construct the abuse in their relationships. These data were collected from an internet message board dedicated to discussions about intimate partner violence (IPV). I will present selections of a social psychological discourse analysis that focuses upon the identities constructed in some of the narratives written by women. Generally, victim-identities are undesirable. Victimhood carries the implication that one has been acted upon by a more powerful other, and presents a threat to the victim’s identity. Claiming victimhood also risks receipt of victim-blaming responses from others. I will discuss how these women negotiated the positioning of their partner as the perpetrator of the violence in their relationship. While constructing their partner as the aggressor, some women simultaneously avoided positioning themselves as passive and helpless victims of abuse, thereby also constructing themselves at once as both agentic and as acted-upon. The implications of these findings will be discussed in relation to the wider social discourses of abuse and IPV, and the role of these discourses in perpetuating violence against women.

C

SEPARATE BUT NOT EQUAL: YOUNG ADULTS’ CONSTRUCTIONS OF FRIENDSHIP AND ROMANCE

Courtney J Chasin, University of Windsor; H. Lorraine Radtke, University of Calgary

Feminists have argued that girls raised to value marital relationships above all others (as they were in 1950’s) become women significantly predisposed to remain in romantic partnerships even when these become abusive. While much has undoubtedly changed in half a century, these dangerous discourses have not simply disappeared. This paper is part of a larger project which adopted a discursive, social constructionist perspective aimed at exploring how young adult friends in a North American context distinguished friendship from romantic relationships. Pairs of young adult friends, recruited specifically to include gender and sexuality identity diversity, participated in conversation sessions about friendships, romantic partnerships, and relationships that “blur the line”. Of relevance, participants engaged in significant conversational manoeuvring in order to construct friendship and romantic relationships as separate relationship categories; and they privileged monogamous (long-term) romantic relationships above friendships in order to accomplish this. In doing so, the participants positioned themselves with respect to this prioritisation not simply normatively, but morally as well. I will discuss how this encourages women in particular to become overly dependent on romantic relationships, to devalue their friendships, and thus also to be specifically vulnerable to partner abuse.
B

PARTNERS OF CANADIAN LESBIAN SOLDIERS: EXAMINING THE MILITARY FAMILY SOCIAL SUPPORT SYSTEM

Jennifer A Moore, University of New Brunswick; Carmen Poulin, University of New Brunswick; Lynne Gouliquer, McGill University

Most research on women’s incorporation into their spouses’ careers has ignored partners of lesbians. There is an exception, however, and the present study builds on Poulin’s (2001) research focusing on partners of lesbians serving in the Canadian Armed Forces. Despite Canadian Parliament decriminalising homosexual behaviour in 1969, the military continued to discharge homosexual service members until 1992. Only in 1996 did the military grant spousal benefits to same-sex common-law couples. Poulin primarily examined the experiences of partners who had not been officially recognised by the military. Thus to better understand the effects of these military policy changes, nineteen in-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with lesbian partners of current and former soldiers. The Psycho-Social Ethnography of the Commonplace methodology (P-SEC; Gouliquer & Poulin, 2005) was used, entailing an identification of institutional events complicating partners’ lives and an examination of how they coped with the complications. Two such events are discussed: military postings and military social supports. Results showed that participants’ lives were characterised by insecurity and isolation. Despite changing military policies, partners of lesbian soldiers are still marginalised, and their specific support needs remain unmet. Recommendations for policy reform are provided.

C

NONSUICIDAL SELF-INJURY IN LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, AND TRANSGENDERED YOUTH

Signe Finnbogason, University of British Columbia; Lynne Miller, UBC

The phenomenon of non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) such as cutting or burning has been getting an increasing amount of attention from researchers. The rates for youth in the general population for having ever engaged in NSSI tend to be around 14% (Layele-Gindhu & Schonert-Reichl, 2005). Some prevalence studies have indicated that gay and bisexual youth may be at an increased risk of engaging in NSSI, but these studies have had very small numbers of non-heterosexual respondents (e.g. Murray, Warm, & Fox, 2005). The current study uses the internet to survey a community sample of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered individuals aged 19-29 in order to more fully examine the prevalence and severity of NSSI in this community, their reasons for engaging in NSSI, and possible preventative factors against engaging in NSSI. Theoretical and practical implications will be discussed.

D

ADDRESSING HOMOPHOBIC BULLYING IN SCHOOLS

Sasha Lerner, McGill University; Ada L Sinacore, McGill University

Bullying in high school settings is of growing concern in general and with lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transsexual (LGBT) adolescents in particular. According to the 2007 National School Climate Survey (NSCS) in the United States, 60.8% of respondents reported feeling unsafe at school because of their sexual orientation. Similarly, in a National Survey of Homophobia in Canadian High Schools, Egale found that two thirds of LGBTQ participants felt unsafe at school (Egale Canada, 2008). Bullying takes on various forms (e.g. physical, emotional, or relational) (McGrath, 2007), which may result in serious psychological consequences (Houbre et.al., 2006). A school atmosphere that is filled with discrimination and violence hinders learning, as evidenced by high levels of absenteeism among LGBT students. Given the pervasive nature of homophobic bullying, this topic warrants further examination. As such, the presenters will provide an in depth analysis of the research on homophobic bullying in high schools, address ways that homophobic bullying can be identified, and suggest systemic and individual methods of intervention. Implications for school psychologists and counselors will be discussed.

2009-06-11 – 3:00 PM to 4:25 PM – 15 h 00 à 16 h 25 – GATINEAU

Symposium

Developmental Psychology/
Psychologie du développement

SINGING AND PSYCHOLOGY: INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES AND IMPLICATIONS

Annabel J Cohen, University of Prince Edward Island

The Symposium draws from three CPA Sections to focus on the implications of singing for psychology and of psychology for singing. Every child has the innate ability to sing. Singing is the foundation of music. It engages the body as a musical instrument and fosters shared experiences, emotions, and cultures. It contributes to health and well-being and can be enjoyed well into old age. What’s more, it’s free. Yet for all this, it is undervalued by society and under-researched in academia. Much, in fact, is unknown about singing: its natural acquisition by every child, its training, and how it contributes to well-being. To address such questions, an interdisciplinary, international research collaboration, known as AIRS (Advancing Interdisciplinary Research in Singing) was recently initiated by CPA Fellow Annabel Cohen. Its collaborators include CPA Members Jennifer Sullivan (Chair, CPA Developmental Section) and Mary Gick, a health and cognitive psychologist. In the present Symposium, Annabel Cohen will describe the general initiative, Jennifer Sullivan will review the developmental and educational research plans and projects, and Mary Gick will review the research objectives and undertakings associated with the well-being component. CPA Section Chairs Tavis Campbell (Health Psychology) and Ranky Tonks (International and Cross-cultural) will provide commentary.

A

ADVANCING INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN SINGING (AIRS):
DEVELOPMENT, EDUCATION, WELL-BEING AND A DIGITAL LIBRARY

Annabel J Cohen, University of Prince Edward Island
In response to a need for a comprehensive approach to the study of singing, an international collaboration of over 70 scholars in the humanities and social sciences is motivated to Advance Interdisciplinary Research in Singing (AIRS). Together, the AIRS collaborators will discover and integrate new knowledge about singing from perspectives of psychology and music, among others. The unique team working with students, community and non-academic partners will address three research themes: The development of singing; teaching of singing; and the role of singing in well-being. An interactive web-based virtual research environment (http://vre.upei.ca/airs) supports the team and hosts a one-of-a-kind digital library database of singing, housed in UPEI’s recently acquired IBM digital library of the CFI infrastructure project “Institute for Interdisciplinary Research in Culture, Multimedia, Technology and Cognition”. AIRS aims to revolutionize research in singing, to identify cultural universals and particulars of singing development, explore the continuum between speech and song, develop best practices for teaching singing across cultures and generations, and enhance quality of life through improved understanding among different ages and cultures. The results should have policy implications for communities, culture, heritage, education, international relations, youth and seniors.

B

SINGING ACQUISITION AND EDUCATION: A DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVE

Jennifer F Sullivan, St. Francis Xavier University; Susan O’Neil, University of Western Ontario

AIRS Research Theme 1 investigates how singing, compared to speaking, is naturally acquired. Singing entails many skills (e.g., representing pitches, creating a melody, integrating lyrics). Longitudinal, studies will monitor these and other singing skills across ages and cultures using an original AIRS test battery. A second focus is mothers’ singing to infants. Third, a video corpora of singing will also allow exploration of motor development (e.g., facial response, eye-movements) during perception and production of song and speech. AIRS Research Theme 2 focuses on education. An international, cross-cultural effort will determine best practices and their underlying theories as well as optimum repertoire choices in various contexts (solo/group; informal/formal settings; aural/notated traditions). If singing promotes self-awareness, emotional expression, group identification, communication, meaning-making, and cultural celebration, then learning the alphabet through song may seem trivial by comparison. Nevertheless, singing can help learning, and researchers will explore the value of singing for teaching non-musical content, specifically, vocabulary, pronunciation and grammar, culture and cultural understanding. For example, Sullivan’s protocol (based on Anglin, 1993) for teaching vocabulary will help show the value of singing for enlarging vocabulary.

C

SINGING AND WELL-BEING: A HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY PERSPECTIVE

Mary L Gick, Carleton University

AIRS Research Theme 3 explores benefits of singing for well-being. It aims to (1) determine how singing contributes to happier, healthier individuals and societies (2) create protocols for use of singing to improve understanding across cultures and generations and (3) promote mental and physical health of individuals and social groups. As components of subjective well-being (satisfaction with one’s social life, health, or finances) and overall subjective well-being have been shown to be statistically related (Schimmack, 2008), well-being is here broadly defined as feeling of happiness and life satisfaction. Research by AIRS collaborator psychologist Félix Neto in Portugal has determined that teaching foreign songs to children promotes cultural understanding and reduction of prejudice. This provides a precedent for AIRS research in other cultural settings. Other studies of older and younger people engaged in activities of singing will determine the benefits of such programs as Rachel Heydon has shown for intergenerational art programs. Finally research will focus on individual and community benefits of singing as measured by standard indexes of health. Research will be reviewed that examines advantages of singing to health in choirs (e.g., Bailey & Davidson, 2005), informal gatherings, rehabilitation in lung disease, and parent-infant bonding.

D

DISCUSSANTS

Randal G Tonks, Camosun College; Tavis S Campbell, University of Calgary

Randy Tonks, Chair of the Section on International and Cross-Cultural Psychology and Tavis Campbell, Chair of the Section on Health Psychology are discussants of this session.

2009-06-11 – 3:00 PM to 4:25 PM – 15 h 00 à 16 h 25 – SAINT-LAURENT

Symposium
Criminal Justice Psychology/Psychologie et justice pénale

MAXIMIZING THE IMPACT OF OFFENDER SUPERVISION IN THE COMMUNITY BY ADHERING TO THE PRINCIPLES OF EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT

J Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan

While the principles of good correctional practice are well established in research, their application in the community has not been closely examined in many jurisdictions, and when it has (Bonta et al 2007), numerous shortcomings have been found. This symposium reviews a number of attempts to translate the theory and research about “what works” in corrections to community supervision of both youthful and adult offenders. One presentation describes the implementation of a community case management system of adult offenders that assigns offenders into streams for subsequent supervision and programming throughout Ontario. Classifications are based on offender risk and criminogenic needs, while staff training is undertaken to ensure the fidelity of the offender streams. A second presentation evaluates the implementation and outcome of this province-wide offender classification, streaming and intervention system vis-à-vis its previous system. A third presentations examines the application of young offenders’ risk/need assessments to their subsequent case management in the field and then to their recidivism. Finally an evidence-based, cognitive restructuring intervention, the Vermont Cognitive Self-change program, is reviewed illustrating the importance of the risk principle and treatment dosage.
A  USING RISK/NEED ASSESSMENT TO APPLY THE PRINCIPLES OF EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONAL INTERVENTION IN THE CASE MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION OF YOUNG OFFENDERS IN THE COMMUNITY  
Duyen Luong, Carleton University & Correctional Service of Canada; J Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan  

This study was designed to investigate the link between risk assessment, adherence to the principles of risk, need, and responsivity, as per the Level of Service Inventory – Saskatchewan Youth Edition (LSI-SK; Andrews, Bonta, & Wormith, 2001), and recidivism. LSI-SK and case management data were collected on a sample of 193 young offenders who were supervised by youth workers from the Saskatoon and Regina probation offices. The overall recidivism rate was 62.2% with no significant difference in recidivism according to office of supervision, sex, or ethnicity. The LSI-SK total and seven of the subscale scores were significantly, positively correlated with recidivism. Results indicated that the LSI-SK was being used to guide supervision intensity as well as interventions. Moreover, adherence to the need principle was associated with reductions in recidivism. Appropriate interventions correlated significantly with recidivism \( (r = -0.214) \) before and after controlling for ethnicity. For every appropriate intervention listed on the case plan, the likelihood of recidivism was reduced by 24%. Under treatment was significantly correlated with recidivism \( (r = 0.283) \) but over treatment was not. For every identified need that did not have a corresponding intervention, the risk of recidivism increased by 21%. Implications for case management and future research are discussed.

B  CHANGING THE WAY WE DO BUSINESS WITH OFFENDERS IN THE COMMUNITY: AN EVALUATION OF OFFENDER STREAMING  
Terri Simon, University of Saskatchewan; J Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan  

The province of Ontario implemented a new policy aimed at incorporating best practices from the literature into community services in 2001. This new policy, named the Probation and Parole Service Delivery Model (PPSDM), has several objectives: employ assessment-based decisions; use a case management approach in probation supervision; consider risk to reoffend and criminogenic needs; reserve the highest level of supervision for high risk offenders and; use the least intrusive levels of intervention necessary to ensure public safety. The policy also included the development of five supervision streams based on risk level, criminogenic needs, and other factors, for which supervision and intervention standards differ (Côté, 2003). A random sample of 200 from each of the five streams was chosen from 2004 and 2005 and matched to a sample from prior to the implementation of PPSDM (1998). Recidivism rates were only slightly lower for those supervised under the PPSDM overall, despite a reduction in recidivism severity and more than double the proportion of fail to comply offences for the PPSDM groups. The results suggest that the PPSDM may be effective in reducing recidivism, while contributing to increased detection and enforcement. Results are discussed in relation to effective correctional practices, policy implementation, and recommendations for future research.

C  IMPLEMENTATION OF CASE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ACROSS ONTARIO  
Lina Guzzo, Ontario Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services  

In 2001 Ontario Community Corrections implemented a Probation and Parole Service Delivery Model (PPSDM) which was based on the risk/need, responsivity principles. In order to link the assessment with case management, the model of service delivery employs assessment-based decisions to “stream” offenders into one of five streams for which supervision and intervention standards differ. An implementation evaluation involved a comprehensive review of each of the offices in the province \( (N = 44) \). Ten percent of files on the active case registry were reviewed \( (N = 5437) \) using a file review instrument which sampled items from the PPSDM policy, standards and guidelines; office interviews \( (N = 496) \) were also rated on a behavioural observation instrument which sampled items related to PPSDM expectations, basic and advanced interviewing skills, motivational interviewing skills, and cognitive behavioural practices. Results from across Ontario will be discussed.

D  OUTCOME EVALUATION OF THE VERMONT COGNITIVE SELF-CHANGE PROGRAM: IMPLICATIONS FOR RISK AND NEED  
Thomas Powell, Vermont Forensic Assessment; Christine Sadler, Castleton State College; Mark Olver, University of Saskatchewan  

The efficacious delivery of evidence-based treatment programs is central to the risk principle of effective correctional practice. The Vermont Cognitive Self-Change program is an evidence-based cognitive restructuring program designed to address entrenched antisocial attitudes, beliefs and behaviors. Current Department of Corrections(DOC) classification practices assign offenders to the program based on severity of offense, particularly any acts described as violent, with insufficient regard for assessed recidivism risk, resulting in many low and moderate risk level offenders obligated to complete the program. The present study found a strong association between treatment dosage and subsequent arrest with the most pronounced benefits accruing to the higher risk groups. Less benefit was derived for moderate and low risk program participants. These findings support the risk principle of effective correctional practice and offer a blueprint for administrative practice with respect to the cost-effective deployment of scarce correctional treatment resources.
Considerable attention has been given within contemporary school psychology literature to the expanding role of school psychologists. This shift has predominately been characterized as a movement from special education assessment specialists to problem-solvers and change agents (DeAngelis, 2000). Several researchers have noted that school psychologists have a unique set of professional skills and competencies that support the expansion of their role. For example, Ross et al. (2002) have argued for school psychologists as primary facilitators of organizational change and strategic planning processes. Despite support within the contemporary literature for broadening the roles of school psychologists, the deployment of school psychologists within school systems remains largely centered on test-label-place activities. The purpose of this presentation is to present a study that examined the diversity of roles and functions of psychologists within four school divisions and the factors that permitted and supported role expansion beyond that of special education assessor. Participants will gain a greater understanding of the multiple roles and functions within the purvey of school psychology and learn steps they can take within their own school division to move towards expanded roles more aligned with those currently advocated for within the school psychology literature.

**2009-06-11 – 4:00 PM to 5:55 PM – 16 h 00 à 17 h 55 – DULUTH**

**Workshop/Atelier**

Clinical Psychology/ Psychologie clinique

L’ACCEPTATION DES PENSEES ET EMOTIONS EN THERAPIE COGNITIVE ET COMPORTEMENTALE

Frederick Dionne, Collège F-X-Garneau

La thérapie cognitive et comportementale traditionnelle (e.g., Beck et al., 1979) a misé sur la modification du contenu des pensées et la diminution des émotions comme agents de changement. Une nouvelle ère de thérapie comportementale, issue d’une philosophie contextualiste, cherche plutôt à agir sur la relation aux pensées et émotions. Il est d’ailleurs de plus en plus démontré que l’effort même de vouloir diminuer ou modifier la forme, la fréquence et l’intensité des pensées et émotions à l’effet paradoxal de les exacerber. Or, devant l’impossibilité de contrôler ces expériences, il reste l’option de les accepter, c’est-à-dire d’adopter une position active d’accueil, d’ouverture et de compassion à leurs égards. L’atelier explique d’abord le contexte au sein duquel une nouvelle vague de thérapie cognitive et comportementale émerge et mise sur l’acceptation des pensées et émotions. Il aborde ensuite des notions théoriques qui sous-tendent cette idée. Enfin, il présente des outils concrets basés sur la thérapie d’acceptation et d’engagement (Hayes, Strosahl & Wilson, 1999) et sur la mindfulness.

**2009-06-11 – 4:00 PM to 4:25 PM – 16 h 00 à 16 h 25 – MACKENZIE**

**Theory Review/Examen théorique**

Counselling Psychology/ Psychologie du counseling

IN A DIFFERENT VOICE: EXAMINING THE PSYCHO-SOCIAL CHALLENGES MEN ARE FACING IN SOCIETY TODAY

Shafik Sunderani, McMaster University; Maneet Bhatia, McGill University; Christopher MacKinnon, McGill University; Faria Sana, McMaster University; Ali Lakhani, York; University Nishad Makan, York University

Recent advocacy movements for the marginalized (e.g., women, LGBT, disabled individuals, and ethnic minorities) has been beneficial to expanding our understanding of these groups, and the challenges they face in this ever-changing world. However, over the years, less attention has been paid to groups of individuals historically regarded as ‘privileged.’ In particular, the uncertainties and problems that men struggle with have been overlooked. For example, the United States Department of Health and Human Services (2000) indicates that men are much more likely to report being victims of substance abuse, homicide, and suicide in comparison to women. Additionally, using the Gender Role Strain Theory (GRST: Pleck, 1981, 1985) as a model, we suggest that widespread perceptions of the roles men play may inaccurately confine them to certain types of gender appropriate conduct which are psychologically dysfunctional, inconsistent and violated frequently leading to negative attributions and adverse reactions by others. Good & Brooks (2005) outline three categories of challenges that men face: 1) men as perpetrators, 2) men as psychologically undeveloped, and 3) men as victims. Specifically, we will examine the social problems men are experiencing including: ‘open door policies,’ ‘metro-sexual anxiety,’ discrimination in the legal system and the stereotyping of men as sexist or racist.

**2009-06-11 – 4:00 PM to 5:25 PM – 16 h 00 à 17 h 25 – CHAUDIÈRE**

**Symposium**

Psychopharmacology/ Psychopharmacologie

A SEVEN COMPONENT MODEL FOR DECISION-MAKING IN MOTIVATIONAL CONTEXTS

David Nussbaum, University of Toronto

Decision-Making (DM) represents a late stage of information processing prior to commission of many meaningful behaviours. This symposium first presents a psychobiological DM model pitting opposing “Approach Immediately” and “Stop and Consider” systems against each other in motivational contexts. Based on the existing DM literature, Dopamine, Testosterone and Opioids constitute the “Approach Immediately” system and is opposed by the Serotonin, Nor-Epinephrine, Cortisol and GABA “Stop and Consider” axis. Empirical investigations utilizing the Iowa Gambling Test (IGT) with: a) mentally disordered offenders, b) general offenders, students classified by c) number of psychopathic symptoms, d) number of problem gambling symptoms and e) eating disorder symptoms will be described. The model’s utility in explaining hyper- and hypo-motivated states and implications for behavioural and pharmacological interventions will be detailed. Empirical studies with forensic and eating disordered groups and community samples with problem gambling symptoms and criminality will be presented. Planned studies will be outlined.

**A MOTIVATIONAL DECISION-MAKING AND VIOLENCE IN FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENTS: A PSYCHOBIOLOGICAL MODEL**

Bass Stephanie, University of Toronto; David Nussbaum, University of Toronto
This study evaluated the Seven Component Decision-Making (DM) model (Nussbaum, 2005), as it applies to an aggression typology (Nussbaum et al., 1997) in forensic inpatients. The Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) was scored by two diverse methods; the traditional method of subtracting disadvantageous from advantageous choices in five 20-trial blocks, and Yecheim’s (2005) novel expectancy-valence model. Yecheim’s approach provides separate scores for attentional, mnemonics and response-choice consistency aspects of DM. Predatory aggression was best predicted by poor IGT performance using the traditional scoring method of the IGT, likely related to the tangibly motivated nature of Predatory aggression. Conversely, Irritable aggression was optimally predicted by deficient cognitive DM processes reflected by the expectancy-valence model equations. Further, seclusions were best predicted from IGT scores based on the final three blocks of the task. Findings suggest that utilization of the aggression typology and the inclusion of these theoretically selected clinical measures could enhance and refine institutional risk assessment, suggest targeted treatment for the specific aggression types, and monitor response to the interventions to gauge stage of change.

B

DETECTION-MAKING, CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR AND PROBLEM GAMBLING: AN ANALYSIS OF CO-MORBIDITIES
Andrea Burden, University of Toronto; David Nussbaum, University of Toronto; Tony Toneatto, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

Previous studies have concluded that problem gambling (PG) behaviour is an important criminogenic factor, with up to 85% of surveyed pathological gamblers admitting to the commission of at least one criminal offence (Meyer & Stadler, 1999). Despite this link the relationship between PG and criminal activity has not received sufficient attention, especially in Canada. Sixty-one community gamblers (minimum score of 5 symptoms on the National Opinion Research Centre DSM-IV Screen for Gambling Problems [NODS; Gerstein et al., 1999]), classifying them as “probable pathological gamblers” were recruited as participants. Results demonstrated a significant interaction between self-reported criminal activity and number of PG symptoms. The “overt stage” (Block 5) of the Iowa Gambling Test (IGT), reflective of serotonergic function (Bechara et al., 2001) correlated inversely with self-reported “stealing to repay a gambling debt” (-0.354) and with the BIS “Non-Planning Impulsiveness” (-0.275). Implications for the criminal justice system, theoretical understanding of selective co-morbidity in other “hyper-motivated conditions” and psychopharmacological intervention will be discussed.

C

DETECTION-MAKING, MOOD INDUCTION, AND HORMONAL CHANGES AS A FUNCTION OF PROBLEM GAMBLING SYMPTOMS IN A UNIVERSITY SAMPLE
Martina Kalahani-Bargis, Kimia Honarmand, University of Toronto; Robert Nguyen, University of Toronto; Chris Ahuja, University of Toronto; David Nussbaum, University of Toronto

In an effort to test the Seven Component Model of Motivational Decision Making (DM) in a community sample, university students were classified on the basis of numbers of symptoms self-reported on the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) and grouped accordingly. Eighty-four male undergraduates were randomly assigned to one of two music induction conditions (positive or fearful). Participants were administered a battery of questionnaires and cognitive tasks. Additionally, pre-test and post-test saliva samples were collected to measure changes in cortisol and testosterone in response to a decision-making task. Although the music induction procedure was ineffective, results clearly show deficits among problem gamblers in DM abilities. As hypothesized, self-reported personality and gambling attributes correlated significantly, while cortisol and testosterone levels exhibited predicted trends, approaching significance. Results are supportive of the proposed model. Implications for treatment will be discussed.

D

NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL AND DETECTION-MAKING ASSOCIATES OF EATING DISORDER SYMPTOMATOLOGY
Kristopher Romero, University of Toronto; Angelina Polsinelli, University of Toronto; David Nussbaum, University of Toronto

Eating Disordered (ED) patients represent both impulsive (Bulimia Nervosa; BN) and “over-controlled” (Anorexia Nervosa; AN) extremes. The IGT has been used to measure Decision-Making (DM) tendencies in ED patients, with mixed results, possibly due to methodological issues (small sample sizes and pooling of BN and AN participants.) Alternately, it has been proposed (e.g., Fellows et al., 2005) that deficits in set-shifting rather than focus on immediate rewards accounts for IGT performance. This study focused on ED patients, examined specific relationships between DM and relevant cognitive functions to evaluate these two possibilities. Sixteen eating disordered patients and 38 controls were given a battery of neuropsychological measures, as well as ED questionnaires. Compared to controls, patients demonstrated poorer performance on tasks of set-shifting, but not the IGT, psychomotor speed, working memory, or IQ. Across groups, poor set-shifting was correlated with food, shape, and weight concerns, and restricting ED. Poor IGT performance associated with restricting only. The study demonstrates that a) set-shifting but not DM performance is moderately impaired in eating disordered patients, b) specific relations exist between different cognitive functions and disordered eating symptomatology, and c) set shifting at least in these groups is not related to poor IGT performance.
For some decades psychologists and educators have been working with incomplete or outdated ideas of what constitutes giftedness. Conceptual leadership in the field has moved from a definition based on IQ to expertise- and cognitive science-based definitions. Practice lags behind for a number of reasons. Similarly, curriculum concepts are changing to focus on thinking processes and cognitive apprenticeships, communities of learners, teachers and students as co-constructors of curriculum, and inquiry skills and knowledge as explicit parts of the objectives. Practice also lags behind, but the shift is underway. In this presentation, I will elaborate on these two evolving phenomena, illustrated especially by studies completed and underway in our laboratory group at McGill. This presentation will conclude with proposals addressing why psychologists in education should be knowledgeable about both gifted education and inquiry-driven teaching and learning, how these two strands come together for the benefit of all students—albeit sometimes in different ways, and opportunities for new initiatives of research and professional growth.

2009-06-11 – 4:00 PM to 4:55 PM – 16 h 00 à 16 h 55 – SAINT-FRANÇOIS

Conversation/Séance de conversation

CONVERSATION SESSION ‘C’/ SÉANCE DE CONVERSATION

(Nicola Fitzgerald, Julien Lemay, George Hurley, Patrice Keats, Rajko Seat, Marvin McDonald, Ozlem Erten, Carolyn Triscott, George Buck, Suretha Swart, Christopher Peet, Robert Williams, Robinder Bedi, Jennifer Volk, Nigel Flear)

#1

Clinical Psychology/ Psychologie clinique

FACILITATING INVOLUNTARY TREATMENT OF PERSONS WITH SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS: THE NEW HAMPSHIRE MODEL

Robert B Williams, Atlantic Baptist University; Laurence A French, University of New Hampshire

This presentation describes procedures followed in the State of New Hampshire for involuntary emergency treatment of persons with serious mental illnesses who have become a danger to themselves or others and who are unable to recognize their need for treatment. Involuntary emergency treatment procedures involve conscientious attention to due process and protection of the rights of the individual. A review of the guidelines for the involuntary emergency admission for treatment will cover: 1) behavioral criteria to petition for admission; 2) requirement for a physical and mental examination; 3) the need for a medical report on whether involuntary emergency admission is required; 4) law enforcement retention of custody to transport to a mental health facility; 5) requirement of a district court probable cause hearing within three days of emergency admission; 6) petitioner’s obligation to show, at the hearing, that probable cause for admission existed; 7) district court findings for release or continued hospitalization; 8) discharge after ten days or continued hospitalization as a result of a subsequent petition; and 9) continued hospitalization and conditional discharge to assure continuing care. A further review will consider the evaluation and care of special populations referred to the jurisdiction of the state mental health services system.

#2

Community Psychology/ Psychologie communautaire

ADDRESSING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE FRAGMENTATION IN PROVIDING DAY TREATMENT TO VULNERABLE YOUTH

Rajko Seat, Thistletown Regional Centre; Lillian B Schomann, York University; Pamela Stokes, Thistletown Regional Centre

A comprehensive program evaluation of Adolescent Services was conducted at Thistletown Regional Centre, a tertiary children’s mental health facility operated by the Ontario Ministry of Children and Youth Services. Data were gathered from provincial mandatory tools, semi-structured interviews, questionnaires, clinical file review, and in-depth focus group discussions among youth, parents, teachers, staff, and community referral stakeholders. Outcome measures identified key areas of progress as well as a need for a more synergistic approach in designing and delivering services. We have learned that teachers, parents, staff, and stakeholders each seem to focus on their unique understanding of the youths’ needs and how they are best served. Lack of communication among the parties involved has led to limited collaboration and fragmented service delivery. We will address the limitations identified and explore opportunities to mobilize the parties involved to develop more open and inclusive alliances that integrate their diverse perspectives. We expect that such fruitful new alliances would foster delivery of more accountable and sensitive day treatment services that meet youths’ specific needs and facilitate achievement of their full potential. The audience is welcomed to share their expertise and suggestions toward strengthening treatment strategies and elevating the quality of care.

#3

Community Psychology/ Psychologie communautaire

ROLLING OUT A POPULATION LEVEL PUBLIC HEALTH INITIATIVE: LESSONS LEARNED IN MANITOBA

Jennifer Volk, Healthy Child Manitoba Office/University of Manitoba; Kelly Hutton, Healthy Child Manitoba Office/University of Manitoba; Steven Feldgaier, Healthy Child Manitoba Office; Deb Campbell, Healthy Child Manitoba Office; Louanne Beaucage, Healthy Child Manitoba Office

This presentation will detail key lessons learned from the population-level roll-out of Triple P by the Government of Manitoba. Over 700 practitioners from across sectors of the existing workforce have been trained and accredited to serve Manitoba’s diverse multi-cultural and Aboriginal population. Several key lessons have been learned which have served to inform Manitoba’s ongoing Triple P implementation and which can also provide guidance for others planning large-scale program delivery. This presentation will detail the following 4 lessons: (1) Prepare: investing resources into planning, outreach, and community engagement in advance of implementing a public health initiative provides the necessary foundation for implementation. (2) Support: Provision of support...
encourages and enables practitioners and agencies to follow through and incorporate the program within their existing service delivery model. (3) Learn: it is imperative to know and learn from your practitioners, the communities in which they practice, and the individuals they serve in order to maintain successful implementation in unique and diverse contexts. (4) Communicate: relaying the benefits of the program to practitioners and articulating the role their participation will play in the “big picture” of public health and important for creating an open, informed, and collaborative environment for implementation.

#4 Counselling Psychology/PSYCHOLOGIE DU COUNSELING

CONVERSATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR A CANADIAN DEFINITION OF COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY

Robinder Bedi, Western Washington University; Beth E Haverkamp, University of British Columbia

This conversation hour will provide an opportunity for members of CPA Section 24 (Counselling Psychology) and other interested parties to share their thoughts about counselling psychology in Canada and respond to the Report from the Executive Committee for a Canadian Definition of Counselling Psychology. The definition provided by the Committee is expected to be put forth for vote as an official definition and description of Counselling Psychology in Canada for CPA’s Section on Counselling Psychology.

#5 Counselling Psychology/PSYCHOLOGIE DU COUNSELING

TEACHING SUPERVISION SKILLS DURING INTERNSHIP AT UNIVERSITY COUNSELLING CENTRES: SELECTED CANADIAN AND US PERSPECTIVES

George Hurley, Memorial University; Olga Heath, Memorial University; Lynda J Birthchead, West Virginia University Carruth Center for Counseling & Psychological Services

Supervision skills have been one of the areas recently highlighted in Canadian professional psychology as an essential core competency and training in supervision is required for accreditation of graduate programs in clinical and counselling psychology with the Canadian Psychological Association (CPA). An online review of those programs accredited by CPA shows that many programs are struggling with how to incorporate mandatory supervision training into their curricula. An examination of accredited internship sites in Canada reveals that they are only now beginning to establish instruction in this area. In contrast, North American university counselling centre internship training sites have a rich history of integrating the development of competence in supervision into their programs. This conversation hour will bring together senior university counselling centre supervisors from both Canada and the US in order to share some of their observations and experience regarding teaching supervision skills and developing supervisory competency in doctoral psychology interns.

#6 Developmental Psychology/PSYCHOLOGIE DU DÉVELOPPEMENT

UNDERSTANDING BULLYING: A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO EXAMINING SCHOOL INFLUENCES OF VICTIM TYPOLOGY

Ozlem Erten, McGill University; Robert Savage, McGill University; Bindy Sanghara-Sidhu, McGill University; Jennifer Rocchi, McGill University; Maria R Di Stasio, McGill University

In this proposed presentation we seek to address (1) the phenomenon of bullying in schools, (2) typology of its victims, (3) effectiveness of anti-bullying school interventions and (4) cyber-bullying. School plays a central role in the development of children, indicating a need for contextual considerations in solving problems related to bullying. We will review recent research on social acceptance and rejection as potential factors of bullying and victimization. The emphasis will be on students with special needs and students from different minority groups. Thus, moving from a within-child focus to broader school influences, we will examine how a child becomes a victim of bullying not only by peers but also by an interaction of complex systems. Essentially, we will examine bullying in four related parts. First, we will describe bullying and secondly, we will focus on the characteristics of students who are most vulnerable to bullying. In the third section, we will look at how inclusive school communities can be created by giving examples from recent research studies looking at anti-bullying interventions. Concluding, this proposed presentation, we will present cyberbullying as a current problem that will continue to be a major threat of changing times in society and digital world. We will make suggestions for future considerations in bullying research and practice in schools.

#7 History and Philosophy of Psychology/HISTOIRE ET PHILOSOPHIE DE LA PSYCHOLOGIE

THE INFLUENCE OF THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY ON THE 100 YEARS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

George H Buck, University of Alberta; William J Whelton, University of Alberta

This paper describes the influence of the “new psychology” of Wilhelm Wundt on the development of Psychology and Educational Psychology the University of Alberta. While the university celebrated its 100th anniversary in 2008, a department of Philosophy and Psychology was not established until 1909. One of Wundt’s doctoral students was hired to head the new department, and his experience with Wundt shaped the focus and development of psychology at the University of Alberta. While the university also wished to establish a Faculty of Education in 1913, a suitable person to head it was unavailable. Eventually, a local person was found who not only studied Psychology at the University of Alberta, but who also was studying with another one of Wundt’s doctoral students, this one at the University of Chicago. The influence of Wundt’s “new psychology” led to a focus on experimental-type research in the new Faculty of Education, plus the establishment of a Counselling Psychology program. Although Wundt, his doctoral students, and those they mentored in turn are gone, a lasting influence of the “new psychology” remains.
Canadian Psychology, 50:2a, 2009

#8 PUBLISHING & POSSIBILITIES: STUDENTS IN MIND
History and Philosophy of Psychology/Histoire et philosophie de la psychologie

Christopher A Peet, King’s University College

The peer-reviewed journal article presents accomplished research. For undergraduate and graduate students, it can appear at best a distant possibility. This discussion session centers on alternative and attainable types of publication, especially geared to the kind of archival and/or conceptual work typical of research in historical or philosophical approaches to psychology. A particular emphasis will be placed on the interview as a viable publication, as research experience, and as relevant for discerning the present ‘shape of the field’ of psychology.

#9 COUNSELLING CONSIDERATIONS: INFORMAL CAREGIVING ISSUES RELATED TO ETHNIC IDENTITY
International and Cross-Cultural Psychology/Psychologie internationale et interculturelle

Carolyn J Triscott, University of Lethbridge/Alberta Caregivers Association (ACA)

Health professionals must become aware of the diverse needs of vulnerable clients in order to sensitively assist them. Informal caregiving has been linked to increased rates of anxiety, depression, physical illness, social isolation and financial strain. As health care becomes more complex, the role of the informal caregiver becomes increasingly significant. However, members from certain ethnic populations have differing conceptions concerning the meaning and the process of the caregiving role. This presentation explores research conducted in Alberta concerning the ethnic identities of various cultural groups and how they relate to informal caregiving.

#10 MANAGING FASD IN THE CONTEXT OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL: CAREGIVER PERSPECTIVES
Psychologists in Education/ Psychologues en éducation

Suretha Swart, University of British Columbia; Laurie Ford, University of British Columbia; William McKee, University of British Columbia; Wendy Hall, University of British Columbia

The purpose of the investigation, which uses a grounded theory approach (Glaser & Strauss, 1967; Glaser, 1978) and is guided by symbolic interactionism, is to understand how primary caregivers of elementary school aged children in British Columbia manage their children’s FASD in the context of school and related systems. Interest in examining this social problem arises from the recognition that (a) children with FASD have complicated profiles and special education needs that affect their ability to function in school; (b) despite the recognition of caregivers of children with special needs as vital partners in the education of their children at the educational policy level there has been limited research involving caregivers of children with FASD in the educational context and no research that has systematically documented the perceptions of caregivers of elementary school aged children with FASD in British Columbia; (c) findings from limited studies in the Canadian context provide some description of caregivers’ efforts to manage their children’s FASD, however, these ideas are not tied together into coherent theory. Consequently, the intent of this researcher is to generate substantive mid-range theory that describes how primary caregivers manage their elementary school aged children’s FASD in the context of the school and related systems.

#11 INTERSECTIONS OF SPIRITUAL & RELIGIOUS IDENTITIES IN MULTICULTURAL PERSPECTIVE
Psychology and Religion/ Psychologie et religion

Marvin J McDonald, Trinity Western University

Research has demonstrated multiple and diverse links between religious and cultural identity for immigrants across the world. Spiritual beliefs motivate and shape migration decisions; religious communities support and guide migrations decisions and adaptation; and the formation and transformations of faith communities moderate acculturation processes. Moreover, religious and spiritual commitments shape the reception of immigrants in a variety of ways, at time contrasting and working at cross-purposes. This conversation session provides the section program for the Section on Psychology and Religion for the 2009 convention. Current research, theory, and practice addressing intersections among these topics will be discussed. Conversation participants will be encouraged to explore conceptual, methodological, and collaborative dimensions of these topics, including policy and applied implications as well as research directions. Discussion will be encouraged in both English and French.

#12 FROM SUPERVISEE TO SUPERVISOR: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW TO MAKE THE TRANSITION
Students in Psychology/ Étudiants en psychologie

Nicola E Fitzgerald, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; Becki L Cornock, University of Manitoba; Tammy L L Whitlock, London Health Sciences Centre; Sarah E A Bertrim, Royal Ottawa Mental Health Centre; Sarah J Kibblewhite, Hincks-Dellcrest Centre

As a trainee, clinical supervision provides the opportunity to discuss cases, proofread reports, as well as offer reassurance that we’re doing the right thing in the therapy session. Although considered a core competency, all too often psychology graduates come into the role of supervisor with relatively little training in this important and complex process. The transition can be an anxiety provoking one as graduates find themselves in the role of public protector, teacher, and evaluator, seemingly overnight.
We are 5 early career psychologists working in diverse settings (hospital, private practice) supervising a wide variety of trainees and other professionals (practicum students, psychometrists, interns, and medical residents). Through a combination of personal experience, reference to the literature, and other professional documents from organizations such as CPA, ASPPB, we will discuss the challenges of managing boundaries; working with trainees at different developmental levels; providing feedback and evaluation; as well as what factors differentiate good supervision from bad. Our goal is to provide attendees with an opportunity to discuss issues associated with the challenges of transitioning from the role of supervisee to supervisor.

#13 RESEARCH ON THE ROLE OF CANNABIS ON MENTAL ILLNESS: THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL BIAS
Julien Lemay, Université d’Ottawa; Linette Lawlor-Savage, University of Calgary

The role of cannabis in mental illness is disputed. Existing studies yield moderate correlations and the results are contradictory. Some studies suggest cannabis use reduces depression while others indicate that depression increases with cannabis use. One problem in comparing existing studies is the subjective way cannabis use is measured. Some define heavy use as the consumption of marijuana multiple times per day. In other studies, participants need only consume any product containing Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) once per week to be considered heavy users. In addition, exact measurements of the cannabis consumed during each use were not recorded. Even if the exact amount of cannabis consumed had been recorded, knowing how much THC was absorbed by a participant per quantity of cannabis consumed could not be measured by current methods. Despite the prevalence of cannabis use around the world, its possession is illegal in many countries. This may restrict the objectivity of researchers, the participation of funding agencies, and participants’ disclosure. Understanding the impact this social climate has on research is imperative in improving the safety of cannabis as a medical and psychological recourse. In a discussion group, participants will explore the impact of social bias on cannabis research, and how this bias may impact the mental health of Canadians.

#14 THE EFFECTS OF WITNESSING TRAUMA AND DISASTER FOR CANADIAN JOURNALISTS AND PHOTOJOURNALISTS
Patrice Keats, Simon Fraser University

The price of reporting has gone up grievously; each week around the world we pay with the life of journalists and photographers, or with some form of significant harm towards those who bring us news. Added to this, an unwritten code requires journalists to proceed with the next assignment without addressing the emotional cost of a tragic event just covered. Their responses to these graphic descriptions and violent events put them at risk for traumatic stress responses. In this paper, we report on the results of a critical ethnographic study showing the consequent effects for journalist/photojournalist reporting disaster, trauma, and conflict. We show the emotional, physical, psychological, social and work-related consequences of this work, and how journalism culture perpetuates reluctance to seeking help and psychological intervention. These results enlighten the consequences of unrecognized and untreated stress reactions and inform appropriate interventions for the care of our news workers.

#15 TECHNOLOGY AND YOUR PRACTICE
Nigel Flear, Canadian Psychological Association

Meet with CPA’s system administrator to discuss information technology and your practice. This conversation session is designed for those with a practice or who plan to open a practice. Topics open for discussion include creating a website for your practice, and other IT considerations for psychologists.

2009-06-11 – 4:30 PM to 5:55 PM – 16 h 30 à 17 h 55 – MACKENZIE

Symposium
International and Cross-Cultural Psychology
Psychologie internationale et interculturelle

METHODOLOGICAL ADVANCES IN THE MEASUREMENT OF ACCULTURATION: BEYOND SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRES
Andrew G Ryder, Concordia University

Self-report questionnaires have long been the primary method of assessing acculturation. Unfortunately, many hypothesized features of this process - such as changes over time, shifting identities based on context, or complex multicultural identities - are not easily assessed by such instruments. Each of these papers presents a new and non-traditional acculturation measure, emphasizing methodology and measurement but including illustrative data. Sheikh and colleagues present the Montreal Inventory of Linguistic Integration (MILI), a social network measure designed for multilingual contexts. Yampolsky and colleagues present the Multicultural Assessment of Preferences and Identities (MAP-ID), a computer-adaptive task that links respondent-generated cultural identities to attitudinal and behavioural preferences. Ryder and colleagues present a cultural adaptation of the Day Reconstruction Method (Culture-DRM), designed to assess context-driven shifts in cultural identity over the course of the day. Non-questionnaire methods are more time-consuming and complicated to administer, so there will always be a place for well-validated self-report acculturation questionnaires. We anticipate, however, that research focusing on acculturation processes will benefit from the inclusion of one or more of these new methods.

A THE MONTREAL INVENTORY OF LINGUISTIC INTEGRATION: ASSESSMENT OF LANGUAGE-BASED SOCIAL NETWORKS IN MULTILINGUAL ENVIRONMENTS
Naveed Sheikh, Concordia University; Norman Segalowitz, Concordia University; Andrew G Ryder, Concordia University
Acculturation often requires the acquisition of a new language before one can fully participate in the mainstream community. This process is even more complex in multilingual environments, such as Montreal. We developed the Montreal Inventory of Linguistic Integration (MILI) to assess the extent to which one maintains relationships within a given linguistic community. Specifically, the MILI asks respondents to identify friends who speak a given language as a first language, and with whom the respondents ordinarily converse in that language. The depth of intimacy in each relationship, and the degree of interconnectedness between friends in a given network, are also assessed. Our rationale is that the extent to which one uses a given language in a network of informal social contacts impacts on high-level language skills, such as ability to informally learn culturally-specific idiomatic expressions, formulaic utterances, and subtleties of word meaning would relate to the. We expect that the MILI will predict these skills better than either standard fluency measures or self-report acculturation identity questionnaires. Discussion of the MILI will be supplemented by results from two small studies (N = 20, N = 40) of bilingual undergraduates confirming that MILI indices outperform fluency and acculturation measures in the prediction of high-level language ability.

One limitation of traditional acculturation instruments is that they are limited to a specific number of identified cultural groups, masking the potential variation in the number of salient cultural identities that a given person might have. It also limits content to either general domains or specific examples selected by the researcher. The Multicultural Assessment of Preferences and Identities (MAP-ID) computer-adaptive technique is designed to account for these issues and proceeds in three phases. In phase 1, participants freely identify any number of salient identities; in phase 2, participants provide specific examples of their attitudinal and behavioural preferences (e.g., list all the sources of news that you consult at least weekly); in phase 3, participants are asked a series of questions in which they are asked to link each response in phase 2 with one or more of the identities reported in phase 1. Discussion of the MAP-ID will be supplemented by data from a heterogeneous sample of 100 students. Results demonstrate that heritage and mainstream indices from the MAP-ID correlate with their counterparts on the Vancouver Index of Acculturation (Ryder et al., 2000), but also that the MAP-ID allows the generation of additional indices that cannot easily be assessed by traditional acculturation self-report questionnaires.

Self-report acculturation questionnaires can easily be adapted to assess a wide range of different cultural identities. Assessment of the ways these identities shift with context is not so easy. We developed a new acculturation measure to account for the ways in which complex cultural identities shift over the course of the day, depending on context. Specifically, we adapted the Day Reconstruction Method (DRM; Kahneman et al., 2004) for acculturation research, producing the Culture-DRM. The DRM is a well-validated assessment of daily activities in which the previous day is divided into episodes that are each rated according to activity, social interaction, and emotional valence. The Culture-DRM also includes ratings of cultural affiliation within each episode and language use. The Culture-DRM has been completed by close to 200 undergraduate students from a diversity of cultural backgrounds, including immigrant and international students. Results indicate that this measure has expected correlations with demographics and with the Vancouver Index of Acculturation (Ryder et al., 2000), while also providing substantially more detailed and nuanced information. The Culture-DRM goes beyond standard self-report measures by gathering contextually-specific data about the lived experience of acculturation.
Psychology has seen increasing diversity in methodology, theory, language and philosophy over time, leading to fragmentation and isolation among the sub-fields of the discipline. The division is clearer at the general level between applied and basic experimental psychology. This presentation will go over some of the current factors that might maintain the split, such as research funding priorities, resource-intensive needs inherent in basic psychology, and the increasing corporate structure in universities. Suggestions on strengthening the link between applied and basic psychology will be offered.

B  
WHY I-O PSYCHOLOGY EMBRACES THE SCIENTIST-PRACTITIONER MODEL
Gary P Latham, University of Toronto

The reciprocal beneficial effects of science on practice in organizational psychology will be highlighted with regard to my own research and practice. In addition, the value of building on research in social psychology and neuroscience for advancing the science and practice of organizational psychology will be explained. The implicit theme of this presentation will be the necessity of a “boundaryless” psychology where we in CPA are psychologists first and specialists second.

C  
BRIDGING CLINICAL AND BASIC PSYCHOLOGY IN AN ACADEMIC SETTING
Josephine C H Tan, Lakehead University

The training model in clinical psychology is predominantly based on the scientist-practitioner approach. Finding a comfortable balance between the professional and research training in an academic setting often can be challenging. This presentation will look at these challenges with a view to providing some thoughts on reinforcing the link between the professional and research training in clinical programs.

D  
BRIDGING APPLIED AND BASIC PSYCHOLOGY CLOSER TOGETHER: THE ROLE OF CPA
Thomas Hadjistavropoulos, University of Regina

In order to maximize our discipline’s ability to effectively study and explain human behaviour, it is imperative that applied and basic psychologists work together. The Canadian Psychological Association (CPA) can play a key role in the integration of psychology. This presentation will review recent CPA initiatives aimed at the enhancement of the cooperation between basic and applied psychologists and will invite ideas for steps that psychological organizations can take to maximize the potential of our discipline.

2009-06-11 – 4:30 PM to 5:55 PM – 16 h 30 à 17 h 55 – RICHELIEU

Symposium  
Industrial and Organizational Psychology/Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle

LA THÉORIE DE L’AUTODÉTERMINATION APPLIQUÉE À L’UNIVERS DES ORGANISATIONS : UNE APPROCHE MULTINIVEAUX DE LA MOTIVATION AU TRAVAIL
Marylène Gagné, Université Concordia

Au cours des 25 dernières années, la théorie de l’autodétermination s’est concentrée essentiellement sur l’étude de la motivation, du développement et du fonctionnement optimal au niveau individuel (Ryan & Deci, 2002). La théorie a été soutenue empiriquement à maintes reprises dans plusieurs domaines de vie (Moreau, 2005). Depuis les dernières années, l’étude de la théorie de l’autodétermination en milieu de travail est en plein essor, mais des développements sont à envisager afin qu’elle devienne une des théories importantes de la motivation au travail. En ce sens, le symposium propose de développer une approche multiniveaux de l’autodétermination au travail afin de mieux prendre en compte la réalité des organisations. La première présentation portera sur la motivation individuelle des travailleurs et le rôle important des gestionnaires à l’égard de celle-ci. La deuxième présentation portera sur la validation du construit de motivation groupale et sur l’impact des dimensions du travail collaboratif sur celle-ci. La troisième présentation portera sur l’impact de la structure des équipes de travail du domaine de l’innovation, qui soulignera les liens possibles entre le développement de la motivation individuelle et la motivation groupale. Une discussion des implications de ces nouveaux modèles pour le développement de la recherche organisationnelle suivra.

A  
LA MOTIVATION INDIVIDUELLE SELON LA THÉORIE DE L’AUTODÉTERMINATION : ÉTAT DES CONNAISSANCES EN MILIEU ORGANISATIONNEL ET PRÉSENTATION D’UN MODÈLE INTÉGRATEUR
Geneviève Beaulieu, Université de Montréal; Véronique Dagenais-Desmarais, Université de Montréal; Jacques Forest, Université du Québec à Montréal

Cette présentation vise à dresser un portrait de l’état actuel des connaissances sur la motivation individuelle selon la théorie de l’autodétermination en contexte organisationnel. De plus, un modèle intégrateur basé sur les plus récentes avancées théoriques dans ce domaine sera présenté (Forest & Mageau, 2008). Ce modèle se concentre sur l’influence de l’environnement de travail qui, en soutenant la satisfaction des besoins fondamentaux de l’individu (c.-à-d. autonomie, compétence et affiliation sociale) peut favoriser la motivation autonome (c.-à-d. activité intéressante ou en concordance avec les valeurs et buts de l’individu; Deci & Ryan, 2000) plutôt que la motivation contrôlée (c.-à-d. activité où l’individu se sent contraint par une source externe ou intrapsychique; Deci & Ryan, 2000) et ainsi, affecter positivement la santé psychologique et la performance des travailleurs. Un accent particulier sera mis sur le rôle du superviseur dans la satisfaction des besoins fondamentaux de ses employés et son influence sur la motivation de ces derniers à s’engager vers les objectifs de l’organisation (Bono & Judge, 2003). Les données recueillies lors
LA STRUCTURE DE LA TÂCHE INDIVIDUELLE AU SEIN DES PROJETS CRÉATIFS
Simon Grenier, Université de Montréal; Louis-Pierre Sarrazin, Université de Montréal; François Chiocchio, Université de Montréal

La théorie de l’autodétermination (TAD; Deci et Ryan, 2000; Vallerand, 1997) est une théorie de la motivation humaine qui s’est concentrée essentiellement sur la motivation individuelle dans divers domaines de vie. À ce jour, une seule étude tente d’aborder la TAD sous une perspective groupale (Sheldon et Bettencourt, 2002). Malheureusement, celle-ci comporte différentes lacunes épistémologique et méthodologique qui doivent être prises en compte. De récents travaux ont montré que, pour élever un construit au niveau groupal, il faut notamment considérer la structure interactionnelle présente au sein des membres d’une équipe de travail (Morgeson et Hofmann, 1999). Conséquemment, la présentation propose d’aborder l’idée que différents construits sociaux peuvent faire converger les équipiers vers des objectifs et des expériences communs. D’abord, la structure groupale des interactions, permet l’émergence de la motivation collective (autonome vs. contrôlée) grâce aux dimensions travail collaboratif (communication, coordination, coopération et synchronisation temporelle). Ensuite, il est postulé que l’identification et le sentiment d’appartenance aux équipes sociaux qui permettent le développement de la motivation collective au travail. Les résultats d’une étude pilote, menée auprès d’équipes de sauveteurs, seront présentés et discutés au cours de la présentation.

B
EXPLORATION DE LA MOTIVATION COLLECTIVE AU TRAVAIL : ÉTUDE DES STRUCTURES INTERACTIONNELLES ET DES CONSTRUITS SOCIAUX DANS L’ÉMERGENCE DU CONSTRUIT POUR LES EMPLOYÉS
Simon Grenier, Université de Montréal; Louis-Pierre Sarrazin, Université de Montréal; François Chiocchio, Université de Montréal


C
LA STRUCTURE DE LA TÂCHE INDIVIDUELLE AU SEIN DES PROJETS CRÉATIFS ET SON INFLUENCE SUR LA RÉGULATION MOTIVATIONNELLE DES INDIVIDUS
Louis-Pierre Sarrazin, Université de Montréal; Simon Grenier, Université de Montréal

RESILIENCE TRAINING: A LOOK AT THE LITERATURE WITH AN EYE FOR EARLY INTERVENTION IN POSITIVE PRACTICE
Tania Smethurst, Vancouver Island University

There has been emerging interest in the psychological investigation of positive aspects of human experience that increase quality and meaning of life and relationships with others (Peterson & Seligman, 2004). Thus, positive psychologists are raising questions about how and why people flourish (King et al., 2006; Seligman et al., 2006). In this symposium, we present investigations of aspects of life experience that make life worth living, including mindfulness, connections with human and non–human life, and internal strengths such as the ability to withstand adversity and challenge. Tania Smethurst will present a review of the current resilience training literature, with examples drawn from her research on wilderness training for youth–at–risk. Laurie Hollis–Walker will present a mediation analysis of personality and cognitive style in the prediction of connection to nature and will discuss implications for pressing issues of ecological sustainability and global well–being. Kenneth Colosimo will present findings on correlates of mindfulness in a non–meditating sample and will discuss implications for the role of mindfulness in the experience of happiness. Our discussant Stan Sadava will attend on each paper in turn and we invite the audience to participate in a period of interactive discussion.

RESILIENCE TRAINING: A LOOK AT THE LITERATURE WITH AN EYE FOR EARLY INTERVENTION IN POSITIVE PRACTICE
Tania Smethurst, Vancouver Island University

The ability to display resilience is considered an asset to an individual’s psychological health and positive development (Werner & Smith, 1982) and training programs such as the Penn Resiliency Program from the University of Pennsylvania put positive psychology research into practice. In recent years resilience training programs have gained momentum as interventions for the development of psychological strength. Young people in particular have been targets for the promotion of resilience. Dr. Martin Seligman has used the term “inoculation” to describe the goal of teaching resilience; that is, as a preventative measure for coping with life’s inevitable challenges. Resilience training can offer a means of preparation for one’s journey through life. Designed to
Few areas of correctional intervention invoke as much controversy as the treatment of sexual offenders. Previous meta-analyses of 130 studies originally identified as “admissible,” 103 (79%) were classified as REJECTED on the study quality guidelines. Of these, this presentation will discuss the use of the guidelines in a recent meta-analysis on the effectiveness of sex offender treatment, sex offender research (Beech, Hanson, Marques, Quinsey, Thornton, et al.) formed the Collaborative Outcome Data Committee (CODC) and developed guidelines for structured evaluation of treatment outcome quality. These guidelines, though developed thus far, the current study explores the relationships between mindfulness and measures of psychological well-being (PWB), in addition to testing a recently proposed five-factor model of mindfulness (Baer et al., 2006). This model breaks mindfulness down into five basic skills or facets, including observing, describing, acting with awareness, and non-judgment of and to inner experience. Previous research testing this model has shown that in non-meditating individuals the observing facet does not predict PWB, and has even been correlated with high reports of psychological symptoms (Baer et al., 2008). The current study explores this phenomenon, and hypothesizes that sharp observation of one’s mind and body lead to PWB only when accompanied by self-compassion (a cornerstone of mindfulness training). A non-clinical, non-meditating sample of undergraduate students will provide self-report measures for mindfulness and a variety of other qualities. Data collection is underway and results will be presented and discussed in terms of the implications of mindfulness as an important, ubiquitous mechanism of happiness.

A DEVELOPMENT OF STUDY QUALITY GUIDELINES AND THEIR UTILITY IN A META-ANALYSIS OF SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT OUTCOME STUDIES
Leslie Helmus, Public Safety Canada

B NON-DUALITY MEDIATES THE EFFECT OF ABSORPTION ON NATURE CONNECTION
Laurie Hollis-Walker, York University

Psychologists could contribute much towards solutions for crises of ecological sustainability. However, research into the human psychological mechanisms contributing to our current inability to respond to ecological decline is remarkably absent (Schmuck & Vlek, 2003; Winter, 2000). A study was conducted to examine the effect of the personality trait absorption as mediated by a non-dualistic cognitive style in the prediction of connection to nature. Significant findings indicate that nature connection is positively related to non-duality and to absorption and that non-duality mediates the predictive relationship of absorption on nature connection. These findings lend support to the point of view of that an expression of unity in existence with other life is related to a nature-connected worldview. Findings support also McCrae (1996), who suggested that openness to experience (and thus, absorption) are important personality traits in terms of engaged, socially relevant behavior. Discussion will incorporate the argument that ecological dilemmas are socially relevant now and that non-duality and absorption are among the human strengths to nurture if we are to establish essential re-connection with nature. Such re-connection can facilitate place-based, human-created solutions to current critical dilemmas of ecological and potentially related social sustainability.

C MINDFULNESS IN A NON-MEDITATING POPULATION: STILL A MECHANISM OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING?
Kenneth Colosimo, Brock University

Recently, many studies involving clinical and non-clinical populations have linked mindfulness to psychological, emotional, and physical well-being. However, very few models of the psychological mechanisms underlying mindfulness states have been proposed thus far. The current study explores the relationships between mindfulness and measures of psychological well-being (PWB), in addition to testing a recently proposed five-factor model of mindfulness (Baer et al., 2006). This model breaks mindfulness down into five basic skills or facets, including observing, describing, acting with awareness, and non-judgment of and non-reactivity to inner experience. Previous research testing this model has shown that in non-meditating individuals the observing facet does not predict PWB, and has even been correlated with high reports of psychological symptoms (Baer et al., 2008). The current study explores this phenomenon, and hypothesizes that sharp observation of one’s mind and body lead to PWB only when accompanied by self-compassion (a cornerstone of mindfulness training). A non-clinical, non-meditating sample of undergraduate students will provide self-report measures for mindfulness and a variety of other qualities. Data collection is underway and results will be presented and discussed in terms of the implications of mindfulness as an important, ubiquitous mechanism of happiness.

Symposium KNOWLEDGE BUILDING FOR ‘WHAT WORKS’: THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDY QUALITY TO EMPIRICALLY-BASED PRACTICE
Guy Bourgon, Public Safety Canada

Making sense of the literature on treatment effectiveness to reduce recidivism is difficult when each review/meta-analysis includes different studies for different reasons, with no discernible agreement on study quality. To address this problem, 15 experts in sex offender research (Beech, Hanson, Marques, Quinsey, Thornton, et al.) formed the Collaborative Outcome Data Committee (CODC) and developed guidelines for structured evaluation of treatment outcome quality. These guidelines, though developed within the sex offender treatment literature, are applicable to the evaluation of a wide variety of human services provided to offenders. These guidelines are useful in evaluating methodological quality of existing studies and can provide valuable assistance to researchers who design and conduct a variety of human service outcome studies. This symposium will describe the development and content of the guidelines, and discuss how they were applied in meta-analytic studies of the effectiveness of sex offender treatment, drug treatment courts, and community supervision. The presentations will show how the guidelines assisted the determination of “acceptable” studies for meta-analytic synthesis, how study quality can influence such reviews, and how a CODC Guideline can be used to assist knowledge building in each of these areas.
guidelines. Of the remaining 27 studies, 21 were coded as WEAK, 5 were coded as GOOD, and 1 was coded as STRONG. Results of the meta-analysis will be presented and characteristics of accepted versus rejected studies will be described. Overall, the CODC guidelines are useful in quantifying study quality issues in the sex offender treatment literature and summarizing the primary areas where current studies are susceptible to reduced confidence and/or increased bias.

**B**  
**THE EFFECTS OF STUDY QUALITY ON META-ANALYTIC FINDINGS: AN EXPLORATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY SUPERVISION**  
Kyle Simpson, Public Safety Canada

The methodological quality of the studies included in a recent meta-analysis on community supervision (Bonta, Rugge, Scott, Bourgon, & Yessine, 2008) was examined using the Collaborative Outcome Data Committee (CODC) guidelines. The CODC guidelines provide a clear procedure for examining the study quality of offender treatment studies and produce measurements of the confidence, bias, and direction of bias in the experimental results. Although the CODC guidelines were developed to examine sexual offender treatment studies, many of the dimensions are pertinent to evaluations of other human service interventions with other types of offenders (e.g., community supervision). The present investigation revealed that 73% of the effect sizes included in the Bonta et al. meta-analysis were taken from studies rated as either “some” or a “considerable” amount of bias. Furthermore, many of these effect sizes suffered from biases on key experimental variables like subject selection procedures, or the a priori equivalency of groups. These results illuminate common methodological weaknesses that jeopardize the validity of treatment outcome studies. Methodological improvements are suggested along with the caution that meta-analytic reviews not addressing issues of study quality should be interpreted cautiously.

**C**  
**STUDY QUALITY IN DRUG TREATMENT COURT EVALUATIONS: CLOUDING THE WATER**  
Leticia Gutierrez, Carleton University

Reliably and validly assessing the impact of Drug Treatment Courts (DTC) on recidivism is a critical first step to enhancing our understanding of how and why such programs may work. Three recent meta-analyses on DTC efficacy yielded conflicting results. One concluded DTC reduce recidivism by 7.5%, another 14%, and the third reported a 26% reduction. It was hypothesized that study quality significantly contributed to these different results. Examining only those studies included in these reviews, study quality was assessed with the CODC Guidelines (Beech et al., 2007). Overall, approximately three-quarters of the studies were rated as REJECTED, 24% as WEAK, and 2% as GOOD. None were rated as STRONG. Results revealed that a substantial portion of the effect size variability was attributed to a range of methodological problems. Specifically, these were the construction of adequate comparison groups, inadequate search for potential group differences, and the inherent difficulty of handling the typically high attrition rates found in DTC programs. Weaknesses in these areas were found to exaggerate DTC effectiveness. Implications of study quality on knowledge-building activities, whether it is a meta-analytic review or a discrete DTC program outcome evaluation, are discussed.

**2009-06-11 – 4:30 PM to 5:55 PM – 16 h 30 à 17 h 55 – GATINEAU**

**Symposium**  
Clinical Psychology/  
Psychologie clinique

**EATING DISORDERS DURING CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE: A CONSIDERATION OF COMORBIDITY, PERSONALITY AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS**  
Sherry Van Blyderveen, McMaster Children’s Hospital

Children and adolescents who struggle with eating disorders are an understudied population, likely as a result of low prevalence rates and the challenges of studying clinical samples. The papers in this symposium thus each present novel and important findings, as they each consider youth diagnosed with an eating disorder. To begin, a comprehensive description of comorbidity in this population is provided. The second paper considers the unique contributions of anxiety and perfectionism in regards to eating disorder symptoms, highlighting differences between diagnostic categories and symptom features (restrictive, binge-purge). Next, when the role of personality and parent-child relationships are considered, perfectionism and family connectedness differentially relate to the diagnostic categories and symptom features. To conclude, a topic particularly pertinent for youth, peer victimization, is addressed. Peer victimization was shown to be associated with body dissatisfaction, and this relationship was mediated by self-esteem. Each of these studies highlight the importance of considering children and adolescents separate from adult samples, as their findings demonstrate that youth struggling with eating disorders differ in their presentation and experiences from adults struggling with eating disorders. These findings have significant theoretical and treatment implications.

**A**  
**COMORBIDITY AMONG YOUTH STRUGGLING WITH EATING DISORDERS**  
Jessica Pan, McMaster University; Yvonne Chen, McMaster University; Sherry Van Blyderveen, McMaster Children’s Hospital

The presence of comorbidity has been associated with increased risks and poorer outcomes among patients struggling with a mental health disorder, such as an eating disorder. The present study examines the prevalence of diagnosed comorbidity among youth receiving treatment for an eating disorder. The files of 131 youth treated and discharged by a pediatric eating disorders program were coded for confirmed diagnoses of comorbid mental health disorders. Patient outcome (recovery, drop-out, hospitalization) was also coded. The most common comorbid disorders were depression (29.8%), and anxiety (13.7%); 42.6% of youth with Anorexia Nervosa, and 36.0% of youth with Bulimia Nervosa, were diagnosed with one or more comorbid disorders. 40.5% of youth with restrictive features, and 49.1% of youth with binge-purge features, were diagnosed with one or more comorbid dis-
order. The results suggest that rates of comorbidity are lower among youth, compared to adults, struggling with eating disorders. However, consistent with the adult literature, youth without comorbid conditions were more likely to recover and less likely to drop-out of treatment than youth with comorbid conditions. Interestingly, comorbidity did not predict hospitalization. Comorbid diagnoses found in the present sample will be discussed relative to common diagnoses found among adults struggling with eating disorders.

B

ANXIETY, PERFECTIONISM AND EATING DISORDER SYMPTOMS
Yvonne Chen, McMaster University; Aislin R Graham, Dalhousie University; Sherry Van Blyderveen, McMaster Children’s Hospital

More than two thirds of patients struggling with an eating disorder also struggle with an anxiety disorder. The link between perfectionism and eating disorders has also been well established, especially among patients diagnosed with Anorexia Nervosa (AN). The present study considered whether perfectionism contributes uniquely to eating disorder symptoms (drive for thinness, bulimic symptoms, body satisfaction), beyond that predicted by anxiety. 192 youth diagnosed with an eating disorder completed eating disorder and anxiety measures prior to receiving treatment. Regression analyses indicated that perfectionism accounted for a significant proportion of the variance, after anxiety symptoms were controlled, for all 3 eating disorder symptoms for youth with AN and restrictive features. Perfectionism, however, was not associated with eating disorder symptoms, after other anxiety symptoms were controlled, for any of the 3 eating disorder symptoms for youth with BN or binge-purge features. Surprisingly, anxiety was not consistently predictive of eating disorder symptoms among youth with BN or binge-purge features. Findings suggest that both anxiety and perfectionism contribute uniquely to eating disorder symptoms for youth with AN or restrictive features, while neither consistently contribute to eating disorder symptoms for youth with BN or binge-purge features.

C

BODY DISSATISFACTION AMONG CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS STRUGGLING WITH EATING DISORDERS: THE MODERATING EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY AND PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS
Joanna Yao, McMaster Children’s Hospital; Yvonne Chen, McMaster University

Body dissatisfaction, the internal negative perception of one’s body, is common in western society, and its presence is essential for a diagnosis of an eating disorder. Despite over 50% of the female population experiencing body dissatisfaction, the clinical prevalence rate of eating disorders is 1-3%. Possible moderators between body dissatisfaction and eating disorder symptoms, specifically personality and parent-child relationships were examined in the present study. 29 youth diagnosed with an eating disorder completed a series of questionnaires at intake to a pediatric outpatient treatment program. Questionnaires included measures of eating disorder symptoms (body satisfaction, drive for thinness, bulimic symptoms), personality, and parent-child relationships. When all measures of personality were entered into a regression, only perfectionism predicted a drive for thinness and none predicted bulimic symptoms. When all measures of parent-child relationships were entered into a regression, none predicted a drive for thinness and only family connectedness predicted bulimic symptoms. The interaction term between perfectionism and family connectedness was not significant. Thus, although all eating disorders are characterized by body dissatisfaction, different variables appear to predict whether this is manifested in restrictive or binge-purge behaviours.

D

PEER VICTIMIZATION AND BODY DISSATISFACTION: CONSIDERING SELF-ESTEEM AS A MEDIATOR
Samantha Surkis, McMaster University; Yvonne Chen, McMaster University; Sherry Van Blyderveen, McMaster Children’s Hospital

Children who are victimized by their peers report more internalizing and externalizing symptoms than their non-victimized peers including loneliness, aggression, depression, anxiety, and school refusal. Peer victimization, and weight related teasing in particular, has also been associated with eating disorder symptoms such as body dissatisfaction. While the link between psychological maladjustment and peer victimization may seem intuitive, few studies have examined the variables that may mediate the risk for psychopathology associated with experiences of peer victimization. The present study examined whether peer victimization was related to the severity of eating disorder symptoms, and whether this relation would be mediated by self-esteem. 64 youth diagnosed with an eating disorder completed a series of questionnaires, including measures of body dissatisfaction, self-esteem, and peer victimization (physical, verbal, relational). Peer victimization was associated with increased levels of body dissatisfaction. Regression analyses indicated that this relationship was fully mediated by self-esteem. These results highlight the importance of understanding adolescents within the context of their peer groups, and attending to experiences of victimization in particular.

2009-06-11 – 4:30 PM to 5:55 PM – 16 h 30 à 17 h 55 – SAINT-LAURENT

Symposium

Clinical Psychology in the Medical Setting: Does One Size Fit All?

Health Psychology
Psychologie de la santé

Brett D Thombs, McGill University and SMBD-Jewish General Hospital

Clinical Health Psychology is a broad specialty area within psychology that integrates biopsychosocial bases of behavior in order to maximize psychological and general health in the context of physical illness or injury. Clinical health psychologists focus on behavioral change to promote health, but also adapt theories and techniques more generally used in clinical psychology to help patients cope with problems, such as depression, body image distress from disfigurement, and loss of function. The four studies presented in this symposium demonstrate how theory and methods from general clinical psychology are adapted for use in medical settings and identify possible pitfalls. The studies will demonstrate pitfalls in using self-report depression questionnaires to estimate...
rates of distress; examine trajectories of depressive symptoms and implications for case-finding and referral; describe how a measurement tool for body image related avoidance behavior developed for assessment of individuals with weight-related concerns was adapted for patients with disfiguring illness; and examine sexual function, an important aspect of well-being that is often ignored in patients with chronic illness, in a group of women with a painful and disfiguring illness.

**A**

**THE GREAT EQUALIZER: HOW SELF-REPORT DEPRESSION QUESTIONNAIRES DISPROPORTIONATELY INFLATE PREVALENCE ESTIMATES**

Marielle Basel, McGill University and SMBD-Jewish General Hospital; Brett D Thombs, McGill University and SMBD-Jewish General Hospital

Self-report questionnaires are frequently used to estimate rates of patients with clinically significant depressive symptoms in medical settings. It is generally assumed that these methods produce somewhat inflated estimates compared to more intensive methods, such as structured clinical interviews, but that the degree of inflation is not related to the actual rate of major depression. The degree to which self-report questionnaires inflate estimates of prevalence, however, depends on base rates of major depression. This study uses Bayesian techniques to show how inflation of prevalence rates depends on base rates. For instance, at a base rate of 5%, an estimate from a self-report questionnaire that is 80% sensitive and 80% specific is 23%, 4.6x the actual rate. The relative inflation falls to 2.6x at a base rate of 10%, and 1.6x at a base rate of 20%. Using results from a recent systematic review of pregnancy and post-partum depression, this study shows that the use of self-report questionnaires for the purpose of estimating prevalence is a “great equalizer.” With the relatively small sample sizes used in most studies (e.g., N = 200), expected prevalence estimates based on self-report questionnaires will not differ significantly between groups with very low rates of major depression (e.g., 5%) and very high rates of major depression (e.g., 20%).

**B**

**A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT AMONG PATIENTS WITH SCLERODERMA**

Evan Newton, McGill University and SMBD-Jewish General Hospital; Brett D Thombs, McGill University and SMBD-Jewish General Hospital

Objective: Patients with scleroderma have high rates of depressive symptoms, but the longitudinal trajectory and treatment characteristics have not been studied. The objective of this study was to assess longitudinal depression symptom and treatment status in scleroderma. Methods: Scleroderma patients (N = 459) with baseline and 12-month data from 15 centers in the Canadian Scleroderma Research Group Registry were studied. Patients were assessed with the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D). Rates of significant symptoms of depression were based on the standard CES-D cutoff of ≥ 16 with change in status defined using Jacobson and Truax’s reliable change index. Depression treatment was based on self-report. Results: The sample was 87.2% female; mean age was 55.4 years and mean time since diagnosis was 10.8 years; 35.1% and 34.4% at baseline and 12 months, respectively scored ≥ 16 on the CES-D; 274 (38.4%) were classified as non-depressed at both assessments, 24 (3.4%) with new symptoms at 12 months, 29 (4.1%) as having transient symptoms, and 132 (18.5%) as having persistent depressive symptoms. Overall, 9.6% were receiving treatment for depression at baseline, including 17.5% of patients with elevated symptoms status defined using Jacobson and Truax’s reliable change index. Depression treatment was based on self-report. Results: The sample was 87.2% female; mean age was 55.4 years and mean time since diagnosis was 10.8 years; 35.1% and 34.4% at baseline and 12 months, respectively scored ≥ 16 on the CES-D; 274 (38.4%) were classified as non-depressed at both assessments, 24 (3.4%) with new symptoms at 12 months, 29 (4.1%) as having transient symptoms, and 132 (18.5%) as having persistent depressive symptoms. Overall, 9.6% were receiving treatment for depression at baseline, including 17.5% of patients with elevated symptoms of depression. Conclusion: Depressive symptoms are persistent for many patients with scleroderma, but few are treated.

**C**

**VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE BODY IMAGE AVOIDANCE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ACQUIRED DISFIGUREMENT**

Lisa Jewett, McGill University and SMBD-Jewish General Hospital; Brett D Thombs, McGill University and SMBD-Jewish General Hospital

Background: Social avoidance is a significant problem for people with acquired disfigurement from medical illness or injury. The Body Image Avoidance Questionnaire (BIAQ) assesses behavioural components of body image distress, but has not been validated in people with non weight-related acquired disfigurement. The objective of this study was to assess the validity and reliability of the BIAQ for acquired disfigurement (BIAQ-AD) in a sample of patients with scleroderma (SSc). Methods: A shortened 13-item version of the BIAQ that excluded 6 weight-related items was administered to 171 female patients from the John’s Hopkins and University of Maryland Scleroderma Center. Confirmatory factor analysis was performed with Mplus to assess the factor structure; concurrent validity was assessed by comparing BIAQ scores to Satisfaction with Appearance Scale (SWAP) and Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) scores; internal consistency reliability was computed with Cronbach’s alpha. Results: A one-factor model fit the data better than alternative models (χ²(22) = 36.1, CFI = .99, TLI = .99, RMSEA = .06), with the removal of three factors due to loadings < .40. The BIAQ correlated 0.50 with the SWAP and 0.72 with the BDI. Cronbach’s alpha was 0.87 for the 10 items. Conclusions: The BIAQ-AD was a valid and reliable measure of body image related avoidance among patients with SSc.

**D**

**FEMALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION IN SCLERODERMA (SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS): TOO IMPORTANT TO IGNORE**

Ruby Knafo, McGill University and SMBD-Jewish General Hospital; Brett D Thombs, McGill University and SMBD-Jewish General Hospital

Background: Systemic sclerosis (SSc) is a chronic autoimmune connective tissue disease with high levels of pain, body image distress from disfigurement, and depressive symptoms. The lay literature emphasizes female sexual dysfunction as an important problem, but no studies have examined predictors of sexual dysfunction in SSc. The objective of this study was to investigate the relationship of sexual dysfunction to body image and pain and whether depressive symptoms mediate the relationship in women with SSc. Methods: Female patients completed the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Body Image Avoidance Questionnaire
(BIAQ), Sexual Relations subscale of the Psychosocial Adjustment to Illness Scale (PAIS-SR), and pain Visual Analog Scale (VAS). Multiple regression analyses were conducted. Results: Analyses included 113 patients (mean age = 52 years, mean disease duration = 8.9 years, 30% with diffuse SSc). Controlling for age, diffuse/limited SSc, marital status, and education, BIAQ (β = .31, p<.001) and VAS (β = .22, p<.001) significantly predicted sexual dysfunction. When BDI scores were added to the equation (β = .40, p<.001), BIAQ (β = .09, p = .392) and VAS (β = .14, p<.120) were not significant. Conclusion: Depressive symptoms mediated the relationship of body image distress and pain with sexual dysfunction in women with SSc.

2009-06-11 – 5:00 PM to 5:55 PM – 17 h 00 à 17 h 55 – JOLLIE
Section Business Meeting/Réunion d'affaires des sections
SECTION PROGRAM/PROGRAMME DE LA SECTION

TRAUMATIC STRESS/STRESS TRAUMATIQUE
Alain Brunet, University Institute of Mental Health Douglas

2009-06-11 – 5:00 PM to 5:55 PM – 17 h 00 à 17 h 55 – HARRICANA
Reception/Réception Psychologists in Education/
Psychologues en éducation
SECTION PROGRAM/PROGRAMME DE LA SECTION

This is our famous luncheon buffet!

2009-06-11 – 5:00 PM to 5:55 PM – 17 h 00 à 17 h 55 – SAINT-FRANÇOIS
Section Business Meeting/Réunion d'affaires des sections
SECTION PROGRAM/PROGRAMME DE LA SECTION

The section currently has approximately 150 active members. The numbers have gradually increased over the past few years as the section continues to re-build and encourage membership from experimental psychologists who are also members of CBBCS. An annual concern for the section is the possibility of merging Brain and Behaviour with other sections involved in experimental psychology, notably Sensation and Perception, and perhaps neuropsychology. This would establish a single large section encompassing “Experimental Psychology” within the CPA. The section is working on the re-introduction of a section newsletter, and plans to try and recruit new members. The section continues to strongly support the Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology, and encourages members to submit research and papers to this publication. The section also supports efforts to encourage links between CPA and other organizations dealing with experimental psychology in Canada. The Business meeting will discuss these issues.

2009-06-11 – 5:30 PM to 5:55 PM – 17 h 30 à 17 h 55 – CHAUDIÈRE
Theory Review/Examen théorique Community Psychology/Psychologie communautaire
FOOD INSECURITY IN URBAN CANADIAN FIRST NATIONS, INUIT & MÉTIS HOUSEHOLDS: LIVED EXPERIENCES CHALLENGES, STRATEGIES,
& THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL REPERCUSSIONS
Emily MMC Lecompte, University of Ottawa; James MA McKinnon, University of Ottawa; Elizabeth A Kristjansson, University of Ottawa

Rates of poverty, ill health, and social exclusion are higher among Aboriginal Canadians than their non-Aboriginal counterparts. Understanding social determinants of health in an Aboriginal framework helps explain their unique challenges. This report comprises two studies and examines food insecurity in marginalized, off-reserve Aboriginal households. Study 1 included 10 self-identified food insecure Aboriginal women and study 2 included 15 Aboriginal families from Ottawa, Canada. Participants shared their experiences in a semi-structured interview. Qualitative responses are discussed using a phenomenological approach while quantitative results are analysed with descriptive statistics. Participants reported difficulties in sustaining a diet conducive to Aboriginal health and accounted geographic, economic and cultural barriers to food security. Participants placed no particular importance on the presence of Aboriginal staff at community food organizations. Emotional and physical consequences are discussed and recommendations are provided.