

09:00 - 09:55 - MAYFAIR/BELAIRE

09:00 - 09:55

Welcoming Ceremony/Cérémonie de bienvenue**HONOURING OUR BEST / HOMMAGE AU MÉRITE**

Welcome to the 67th Annual Convention of the Canadian Psychological Association! Our co-sponsor, Psychologists' Association of Alberta, 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 67ième congrès annuel de la Société canadienne de psychologie! À titre d'hôte, la Psychologists' Association of Alberta présentera 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: Wallace Lambert
- CPA Award for Distinguished Contributions to Public or Community Service/Prix pour contributions remarquables au service public ou communautaire: Donald Taylor
- CPA Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology as a Profession/Prix professionnel: Michel Sabourin
- CPA Award for Distinguished Contributions to Education and Training in Psychology/Prix de l'éducation et de la formation: John Hunsley
- CPA Donald Hebb Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology as a Science/Prix Donald O. Hebb: Patrick McGrath
- Distinguished Practitioner Award/Prix pour contributions remarquables à l'exercice de la psychologie : Audrey Ho
- Member of the Year Award/Prix du membre de l'année: Carole Sinclair
- CPA Fellows: Lorraine Breault, Deborah Dewey, Victoria Esses, Beverley Fehr, Ronald Fisher, Peter Graf, David Hodgins, Ronald Holden, Andrea Kowaz, Catherine Mateer, Luc Pelletier, Regina Schuller, Ester Strauss, Jennifer Veitch
- President's New Researcher Awards Recipients/Réceptiendaires du Prix du nouveau chercheur: Tracy Hecht, Elke Reissing, Victoria Talwar

10:00 - 10:55 - MAYFAIR/BELAIRE

10:00 - 10:55

**Honorary President's
Address/ Allocution du
président d'honneur**

THE MARVELS AND THE FLAWS OF INTUITIVE THINKING
Daniel Kahneman, University of Alberta

The topics of intuitive judgment and intuitive choice have recently attracted considerable interest, and they may create the erroneous impression of a controversy. On the one hand, there are compelling demonstrations of feats of expert intuition in many domains, and also of excellent decisions that appear to be made with little or no conscious reflection. On the other hand, there are equally compelling demonstrations of situations in which experts exhibit a high level of confidence in judgments and forecasts that are not more accurate than those of non-experts. There is also a rich body of evidence showing systematic errors and biases in intuitive judgment and choice. Different scholars have tended to focus their attention on the marvels of intuition or on its deficiencies, contributing to the common view of a deep controversy. In fact, there may be no mystery. In most cases feats of intuitive judgment and choice are made possible by a learning process that is reasonably well understood, and dependent on the quality and timing of feedback about the quality of initial impressions. When the conditions for learning do not exist, experts are likely to develop confidence that is not matched by accuracy, because they are able to understand a posteriori many phenomena that they are not capable of predicting a priori. Other apparent controversies about intuitive judgment and choice are resolved in straightforward fashion in the context of the "two-system" model of cognition that is gaining widespread acceptance in different fields of psychology. Basic principles of perceptual function provide a key to understanding the workings of intuitive thought.

11:00 - 12:55 - METROPOLITAN CENTRE ROYAL (MET CENTRE)

11:00 - 12:55

**Workshop/ Atelier de
travail
Counselling Psychology**

**"TRANS"ENDING QUEER AFFIRMATIVE PRACTICES:
INSIGHTS INTO PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE MENTAL HEALTH
RELATIONSHIPS**

Robert Roughley, Campus Alberta Applied Counselling Initiative; Ben Maze, Mount Royal College - Department of Social Work

Emerson once wrote, "What we have learned from others becomes our own by reflection" (Frank, 2001, p. 449). This reflective workshop presents educators, clinicians, and other members of the queer and allied communities with insight into the current

health needs of trans people within a uniquely Canadian context. Access to culturally sensitive services is often limited to practitioners who specialize within this community thereby leaving many trans people as the recipients of culturally insensitive health-care. As primary mental health care providers, we must question our past and current practices, while adequately planning for the future. The time has come for the implementation of trans-affirmative practices in therapeutic relationships. Participants of this workshop will be introduced to elements of theory and practice that will provide them with the ability to investigate and implement strategies for care and competence through confirmatory practices with trans people. This workshop will urge participants to take their knowledge, skills and awareness to a higher level. Experiential components will be offered in the forms of individual and small group activities. Opportunities for debriefing will follow this workshop.

11:00 - 12:55 - METROPOLITAN CENTRE PLAZA (MET CENTRE)

11:00 - 12:55

**Symposium
Criminal Justice
Psychology**

**THE APPLICATION OF META-ANALYSES TO CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT:
AND NOW THE DETAILS**

Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan; Duyen Luong, University of Saskatchewan;
Dena Derkzen, University of Saskatchewan; Jonathan Brown, The University of British Columbia
Okanagan; Karen Parhar, University of Saskatchewan; Albert Brews, University of Saskatchewan

Beginning with Andrews et al., (1990), meta-analyses have solidified our understanding of correctional treatment and shaped the development and delivery of correctional programming, generally, throughout North America and abroad. With the growing number of empirically evaluated correctional services, we are now in a position to conduct more specific meta-analyses and to use these results to further enhance the effectiveness of service delivery. This symposium presents meta-analyses of five correctional treatment related topics. The first study examines the effectiveness of sex offender treatment programs on their ability to reduce violent, sexual and any recidivism. The second review assesses the efficacy of psychological interventions addressing violent behaviour. The third study examines the effect of Motivational Interviewing in treating substance use. The fourth study aims to determine whether mandated or non-mandated treatment is more effective in reducing recidivism through analyzing over 125 studies of correctional treatment programs. The fifth study discusses the effectiveness of restorative justice practices across different paradigms. Collectively, these studies highlight the utility of a meta-analytic approach to assessing correctional treatment.

**#1 THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING IN TREATING
SUBSTANCE USE: A META-ANALYSIS**

Jonathan Brown, The University of British Columbia Okanagan; Stephen Wormith,
University of Saskatchewan

Meta-analytic procedures were used to assess the effectiveness of motivational interviewing (MI; W. R. Miller, 1983) in treating substance use. Following established inclusion and exclusion criteria, a total of 34 studies were analyzed. Unit-free effect sizes were calculated and used to compare across all studies. The effectiveness of MI was evaluated in relation to four outcomes: level of substance use, abstinence, problems resulting from substance use, and adherence to treatment. Results found MI to produce positive observed effects by reducing substance use (ESM = .24), reducing the problems associated with substance use (ESM = .13), and increasing adherence to treatment (ESM = .28). In regards to abstinence, MI did not produce an overall significant positive effect (ESM = .11). With respect to the four outcomes, differences in treatment dose, time of follow-up, and whether the study compared MI to a no-treatment control group, or an alternative treatment group had no affect on observed effect sizes. Overall, MI consistently demonstrated positive effects across all studies and outcomes.

**#2 META-ANALYTIC REVIEW OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SEX
OFFENDER TREATMENT**

Duyen Luong, University of Saskatchewan

Individual studies evaluating sex offender treatment effectiveness often do not have sufficient power to detect real treatment effects. The present study is a meta-analysis of 31 studies with a total of 10 839 offenders that was undertaken to examine whether psychological treatment reduces sexual, violent, or any recidivism among adult male sex offenders. Effects were analyzed separately according to research design, treatment setting and modality, and follow-up period. Overall, treatment was associated with significant reductions in sexual (odds ratio = 0.80, $p < .01$) and any recidivism (odds ratio = 0.85, $p < .05$). Significant treatment effects on sexual and any recidivism were found for institutional treatment, cognitive-behavioural treatment orientation, and studies that used incidental assignment of offenders to treatment and control groups and follow-up periods over 5 years. The treatment effect for studies that used a follow-up of 5 years or less was significant for sexual recidivism only. No significant effects were found for non-sexual violent recidivism.

#3

COERCING OFFENDERS TO ATTEND CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT: DOES IT WORK?Karen Parhar, University of Saskatchewan; Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan; Dena Derkzen, University of Saskatchewan; Adele Beauregard, University of Saskatchewan

Legally mandated treatment for offenders is becoming increasingly popular. However, there are mixed findings and opinions regarding the effectiveness of this kind of 'forced' treatment. A meta-analysis of studies of mandated and nonmandated correctional treatment programs was conducted in order to determine whether offenders required to attend correctional treatment differ from those who are not mandated to correctional treatment in terms of their subsequent recidivism. A search of computerized databases was conducted to identify articles with recidivism data, a control/comparison group, and some indication of whether the treated offenders were mandated or volunteered to treatment. More than 500 articles were reviewed, 125 of which met the inclusion criteria. The sample contained roughly equal representation of both mandated and non-mandated correctional treatment programs. Results indicate that both mandated and non-mandated treatment was effective in reducing recidivism. However, non-mandated treatment produced stronger effect sizes than mandated treatment overall. This result was maintained for specific kinds of treatment, such as sexual offending. Implications for motivating treatment participants to volunteer to participate in correctional treatment programs are discussed.

#4

A META-ANALYSIS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS FOR VIOLENT BEHAVIOUR: ARE WE GETTING ANYWHERE?Dena Derkzen, University of Saskatchewan

The popularity of correctional treatment programs targeting violent behaviour has grown in recent years. However, there have been few attempts to quantitatively estimate the effectiveness of these treatment programs despite the societal cost of violence and the preoccupation with research in understanding its genesis. This meta-analytic review examines the findings of 21 studies evaluating treatment efficacy for psychological interventions addressing violent behaviour. A search of databases was conducted to collect articles with recidivism data, a control/comparison group and an indication of psychological treatment targeting violent behaviour. This outcome literature of controlled quasi-experimental and experimental studies was reviewed to assess the impact of various treatment types (e.g., CBT, MST) on subsequent recidivism. Overall, treatment programs addressing violent behaviour were associated with significant reductions in recidivism relative to their comparison group(s) ($OR = +0.40, p < .05$). As well as providing an evaluation of the overall outcome, this analysis provides an exploratory examination of the various types of programs available and an inspection of factors which may influence treatment success, such as program setting and treatment modality. The implications of these findings for the broader literature and directions for future research are provided.

#5

A META-ANALYSIS OF RESTORATIVE ALTERNATIVES TO CONVENTIONAL JUSTICEAlbert Brews, University of Saskatchewan; Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan

Restorative justice practice, as an alternative judicial measure, seeks to repair the relationship between the offender and the victim (and/or the community), as well as to encourage behavioural change in the offender in order to reduce recidivism. This meta-analysis examines the current literature on the restorative justice alternatives, victim-offender mediation, restitution and circles. A total of 20 separate studies were found that, one, had an identifiable control group that was engaged in conventional judicial measures, two, reported an outcome measure of recidivism, victim satisfaction or offender satisfaction and three, contained enough information to determine an effect size between treatment and control conditions. It is encouraging to note that this study found a positive effect of restorative justice on recidivism rates. There was an overall positive effect for those who participated in restorative justice programs as compared to those in control groups [$OR = +0.61$ (95% CI 0.50-0.75, $p < .0001$)]. A mixed type of restorative justice, one that incorporated elements of victim-offender mediation and restitution, was also found to be more effective than victim-offender mediation or restitution alone [$F(2, 26) = 6.719$, $MSE = .063$, $p = .004$]. Future directions and methodological issues will be discussed.

11:00 - 12:55 - STRAND/TIVOLI (MET CENTRE)

11:00 - 12:55

Symposium
Community Psychology**WHEN I SPEAK, DO YOU HEAR ME? BIASED PERCEPTIONS OF STIGMATIZED GROUPS**Megan Wing, University of Windsor

As researchers, we have the ability to generate knowledge and potentially influence the perceptions of various groups within society. This is particularly important for stigmatized groups who may lack the power to construct accurate representations of their lives within the dominant culture. By engaging in collaborative relationships with these individuals, we gain a critical understanding of their experiences and provide a forum for their perspectives to emerge. In this session, four papers reflect on the voices of those stigmatized within Western society and explore how they define their experiences within the broader social

context. The first paper discusses a participatory research process which challenges the dominant portrayal of sexual minority youths as victims by examining their agency. The second paper counters the dominant discourse of Afghan women by presenting the lived experiences of these women during the Taliban regime as articulated by the women themselves. The third paper discusses conflicting beliefs regarding functional illness among patients and physicians, and the impact of these differential viewpoints on care provision and patient well-being. The fourth paper presents the difficulties of accurately representing the views and diversity of persons living with HIV/AIDS in a political context where different models compete for government funding.

#1 OVERCOMING PERCEPTIONS OF VICTIMIZATION BY ENGAGING IN RESISTANCE: PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH WITH SEXUAL MINORITY YOUTH

Stephanie Gee, University of Windsor; Kathryn Lafreniere, University of Windsor

Over the past twenty years, increasing attention has been given to the experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) youth. In particular, the victimization, isolation, and subsequent poor mental health of these youth have been of prominent concern among academics and service providers. While acknowledging these aspects of LGBTQ youths' experiences can be instrumental in securing appropriate interventions, this exclusive focus on negative consequences of sexual minority status has also contributed to the depiction of these youths as victims. Recently researchers have begun to acknowledge the resiliency of LGBTQ youth and to document the positive experiences and sources of support in their lives. However, LGBTQ youth still remain predominantly portrayed as passive subjects who are either victimized by or protected from the heterosexist world in which they live. The present paper examines the process of engaging in participatory action research with LGBTQ youth to explore their perceptions of their agency. Discussion will focus on the benefits and challenges of conducting participatory action research and how this research approach impacts LGBTQ youths' perceptions of their ability to oppose dominant structures and engage in resistance.

#2 COUNTERING THE DOMINANT DISCOURSE: AFGHAN WOMEN SPEAK
Beheshta Jaghori, University of Windsor; Kathryn Lafreniere, University of Windsor

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 in relation to the dominant discourse evident in mainstream Western media as well as scholarly literature (e.g., sensationalization of burqa). In order to preserve the authenticity of women's voices, a collaborative approach was adopted; the benefits as well as challenges associated with this process will be reviewed.

#3 THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP IN THE COPING AND WELL-BEING OF INDIVIDUALS WITH FUNCTIONAL SOMATIC SYNDROMES
Sabrina Voci, University of Windsor; Fuschia Sirois, University of Windsor

Functional somatic syndromes (FSS) are a category of illnesses for which there are no known physiological causes, generating debate and skepticism within the medical community on whether these illnesses represent actual disease. Individuals with FSS view themselves as suffering from a chronic and often debilitating illness, yet they feel the message they receive from physicians is that nothing is wrong with them. Patient health and well-being are likely to be affected when doctors and patients hold very different beliefs about the patient's symptoms and illness. To investigate the impact of the physician-patient relationship on patient health and well-being individuals with chronic fatigue syndrome, irritable bowel syndrome, and fibromyalgia recruited from the internet responded to one of four different randomly presented vignettes depicting a physician-patient interaction. Vignettes differed on two dimensions: (1) model of physician care (patient-centered vs. traditional), and (2) physician attributions for symptoms (physical vs. psychological). Participants indicated the degree to which their own physician resembled the physician in the vignette and completed measures of coping and well-being. Lower well-being was associated with traditional models and psychological symptom attributions. Relevance for patient empowerment and self-management of illness is discussed.

11:00 - 11:55 - MAYFAIR

11:00 - 11:55

CPA Invited Speaker/
Conférencier invité par
la SCP
Women and Psychology
(Section Program)

PSYCHOTHERAPY AT THE INTERSECTION OF MULTIPLE IDENTITIES
Laura Brown, Argosy University, Seattle

Feminist practice has long asserted that clients must be understood in the social and political contexts which inform their identities and ways of being in the world. This talk will expand on evolving work that addresses issues of multiple and often conflicting identities faced by clients, and explore how a feminist psychotherapy paradigm informs therapist and client in deepening understanding and respect for those multiple identities.

11:00 - 12:55 - BELAIRE
Symposium

11:00 - 12:55

**PRESIDENT'S NEW RESEARCHERS' AWARD/
RÉCIPIENDAIRES DU PRIX DU NOUVEAU CHERCHEUR**
Daniel Perlman, University of British Columbia

#1

PAIN, FEAR, AND AVOIDANCE: WHY A WOMAN'S BODY SAYS NO TO SEX
Elke Reissing, University of Ottawa

Sexual pain disorders are classified in the DSM IV-TR as dyspareunia and vaginismus. While research in dyspareunia has seen phenomenal growth in the past decade, vaginismus remains a comparatively neglected and ill-understood women's health problem. This presentation will summarize our current understanding of vaginismus. In particular, data demonstrating the significant shortcomings of current diagnostic criteria and the neglected role of pain will be presented. The clinical use of the term vaginismus will be discussed and promising, multidisciplinary treatment options will be presented. In addition, preliminary data from an ongoing, online survey study on etiological variables will be discussed.

#2

**EXPLORING LINKS BETWEEN POLYCHRONICITY AND WELL-BEING FROM THE
PERSPECTIVE OF PERSON-JOB FIT: DOES IT MATTER IF YOU PREFER TO
DO ONLY ONE THING AT A TIME?**
Tracy Hecht, John Molson School of Business, Concordia University

This research examined polychronicity, which refers to an individual's preference for working on many things simultaneously as opposed to one at a time. It was hypothesized that supplies-values fit on this temporal variable is related to well-being. Specifically, it was predicted that deficient and excess polychronicity supplies are associated with poorer well-being, and that well-being is uniformly high along the continuum of polychronicity fit. It was also hypothesized that fit effects are stronger for individuals who place high importance on how their time is allocated than for individuals who place low importance on that dimension. Participants in Study 1, a laboratory experiment, were students ($N = 266$); participants in Study 2, conducted in a field setting, were employees of Canadian organizations ($N = 746$). No fit effects were observed in Study 1. Consistent with the hypotheses, however, fit on the dimension of polychronicity was related to job satisfaction, self-efficacy, and psychological strain in Study 2. The role of value importance as a moderator of the relation between supplies-values fit and well-being was not supported.

#3

PROSOCIAL LYING IN CHILDREN: FROM CONCEPT TO ACTION
Victoria Talwar, McGill University

Lying is a common social behaviour and lies told not only to benefit ourselves but also to benefit others. While "antisocial lies" are self-centered (i.e., told to protect oneself from harm or for personal gain) and are not socially sanctioned, "prosocial lies" are told to benefit others (i.e., to be polite or to protect another) and are perceived as more socially acceptable. Children may even be encouraged to tell such lies in order to be polite and avoid hurting someone's feelings. However, of the few studies which have examined children's actual lie-telling behaviour, most have only studied younger children's trickery lies or lies to conceal transgressions. There has been little examination of children's prosocial lies. The aim of this talk will be to review the current findings about children's lie-telling behaviour and present several studies examining children's prosocial lie-telling behaviour. First, the emergence and development of children's prosocial lie-telling behaviour will be discussed. Second, children's use of display rules to regulate their verbal and non-verbal behaviours while lying will be examined. Children's ability to maintain their lie in their facial expressions is important to avoid detection and lie successfully. Third, the relation between children's moral understanding of lies and their actual behaviour will be examined.

11:00 - 12:50 - BRITANNIA

11:00 - 12:50

**POSTER SESSION "A" PRÉSENTATION PAR AFFICHAGE
(INDUSTRIAL/ORGANIZATIONAL, MILITARY AND COUNSELLING)
(Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle, du milieu militaire et counseling)**

(Industrial/ Organizational – Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle #1-36)**#1 CONSULTING ACROSS THE BORDER: WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CANADIAN AND US WORKERS?**

Cheryl Boglarsky, Human Synergistics International; Catherine Kwantes, University of Windsor

Although a World Values Survey found that Canada and the United States are more alike than distinct, there is still reluctance for Canadian workers to “buy into” valid and reliable training instruments developed in the United States. To investigate the differences between Canadian and US workers, a group of 284 workers from Canada ($n=142$) and the United States ($n=142$) were surveyed using a popular instrument used for individual development in the workplace, the Life Styles Inventory (LSI). The LSI consists of 240 words and phrases that respondents indicate as being “essentially unlike you,” “like you quite often,” or “like you most of the time.” The instrument produces results on 12 different thinking and behavioral styles that cluster into three groups of four types of thinking and behavior: The Constructive styles (self-enhancing thinking and behavior); The Passive/Defensive styles (self-protecting thinking and behavior); and The Aggressive/Defensive styles (self-promoting thinking and behavior). The results indicated that although the workers from both nations have similar thinking and behavioral styles, they reported different levels of job satisfaction and self-perceptions. These results run contrary to the LSI framework. Results are discussed in terms of enhancing personal, as well as work related, well-being.

#2 THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TRAIT-BASED SCALE TO ASSESS SAFETY-RELATED BEHAVIOURS

Zehra LeRoy, University of British Columbia; Ralph Hakstian, University of British Columbia

The authors developed a trait-based predictor scale to assess safety-related behaviours in the workplace to assist in HR-related interventions directed at reducing occupational accidents. The sample consisted of 617 undergraduates (128 males and 489 females) who completed the BIODATA-250, a new 250-item personality inventory, and the Criterion Hazardous-Behaviour Scale, a self-report criterion measure used to assess frequency of engagement in unsafe behaviours. The Safety-Orientation predictor scale was empirically derived by correlating the criterion scale with each of the BIODATA-250 items. On the basis of high item-criterion correlations (with Type I error appropriately controlled) and meaningful item content, 51 items were retained for the Safety-Orientation predictor scale. The internal-consistency of the scale was .87, the test-retest estimate was .93, and the average cross-validity estimate was .44. A common-factor analysis revealed six oblique factors: Risk-taking, Absentmindedness, Assertiveness, Gregariousness, Planfulness/Orderliness, and Counterproductivity. Correlations of the Safety-Orientation predictor scale and subscales with BIODATA-250 Big Five measures provided evidence of construct validity for the overall measure and its constituent factor measures.

#3 THE DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF THE EMOTIONAL ABILITY RATING SCALES (EARS)

Sonya Melnyk, Saint Mary's University; Arla Day, Saint Mary's University; Victor Catano, Saint Mary's University; E. Kevin Kelloway, Saint Mary's University

Due to the popularization of emotional intelligence (EI) in the mid-1990s (e.g., Goleman, 1995), organizations are using emotional intelligence to inform many human resources functions, including selection, promotion and training. Although emotional intelligence has been found to be related to performance in various professions (e.g., Cage, Daus, & Saul, 2004; Lopes, 2004) the current literature does not substantiate the widespread use of EI inventories to predict job performance (Mayer, 1999). In addition, many organizations that use EI inventories have failed to independently demonstrate evidence that EI is required for job performance. One way of demonstrating this relationship is through job analysis. Building on the work by Day, Cantano and Kelloway (working manuscript) we have developed job analysis tool designed specifically to assess emotional intelligence ability as defined by Mayer, Salovey and colleagues (e.g., Mayer & Salovey, 1997; Mayer, Salovey, & Caruso, 1999; Mayer, Salovey, & Caruso, 2000; Mayer, Salovey & Caruso, 2002). Structured after the Fleishman Job Analysis Survey (F-JAS; Fleishman, 1993), the Emotional Intelligence Ability Scales (EARS) uses behaviourally anchored rating scales to determine the extent to which 4 emotional abilities (i.e., emotional perception, emotional management, emotional understanding, and emotional facilitation of thought) are required for job performance. EARS was validated using groups of participants from a range of professions. Results and implications will be discussed.

#4 ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE AND EXPERIENCE OF LOSS

Mahin Tavakoli, Carleton University

In order to explore the experience of loss and its correlates, and in order to find how three types of organizational justice (i.e., procedural, distributive, and interactional justice) affects experience of loss, the content of semi-structured interviews with 18 adults who shared their experiences of losing in an important competition were analysed. The results show experience of losing an important contest in all participants was followed by negative feelings of sadness, anger, frustration, and a tendency to criticize the decision-makers who chose another applicant. 65% participants, also, tended to withdraw from future similar competi-

tions. These negative feelings motivated all respondents to engage in social comparison to see who won, and use the comparison to judge whether the decision-making process was fair. Social comparisons that led to a perception of being unfairly treated, and showing preference of decision-makers towards less-qualified applicants, intensified negative feelings of competitors towards the decision-makers in the organizations and retarded recovering from negative feelings and thoughts associated with the loss. To overcome negative feelings involved with the loss, all the participants adopted coping strategies such as finding meaning or benefit in the loss, choosing alternatives such as other competitions as a compensation or replacement of that loss. Long-standing negative feelings were related to receiving impolite, disrespectful, and insufficient feedback about the result of contest.

#5 RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF A NEW MEASURE OF SAFETY CLIMATE

Natasha Wentzell, Saint Mary's University; Mark Fleming, Saint Mary's University;
Bernadette Gatien, Saint Mary's University

Typically, safety climate is measured using questionnaires; more recently new methods have been developed such as card sorting. The validity and reliability of these methods is currently unknown. This research was designed to test the reliability and concurrent validity of a safety climate card sorting measure which consists of six elements: leadership, supervisors' commitment, trust, communication and workforce involvement. To perform the card sorting measure participants are given five cards describing various levels of safety climate. For each element they are asked to choose the card that best describes their perception of safety. The current research consists of two studies; the first study examined the reliability of the card sorting task. Participants consisted of 75 undergraduate students who completed the card sorting task and returned two weeks later to complete the same task. Results indicated that time one and time two were significantly correlated (from .478 to .670). The second study was designed to measure an organizations safety climate using both the card sorting task and a safety climate questionnaire that measured the same six elements of safety climate. Results indicate that there is a significant correlation between the card sorting task and the questionnaire on all elements of safety climate.

#6 REACTIONS TO INJUSTICE AND SELF-ESTEEM

Joan Finegan, University of Western Ontario; Harjinder Gill, University of Guelph; Dana Golding, University of Western Ontario

This study explored the possibility that reactions to injustice could cover a broader range of responses than is typically considered. Thus, rather than reacting to injustice negatively and destructively, people could respond positively and try to correct the situation. Undergraduates (n=140) completed Rosenberg's self-esteem questionnaire and then read a scenario in which a student received either a favourable or unfavourable grade. Within each condition, half were told that the marking scheme was accurate and the other half were told it was inaccurate. Negative reactions are typically found in situations where the outcome is unfavourable and has been determined unfairly. Unlike these studies, the two independent variables in our study did not interact. Participants predicted that they would be more likely to withdraw from the situation, become destructive or try to correct the situation either when the test was not marked fairly or when the target person did not get the outcome deserved. Individuals with high self-esteem were no more likely to try to correct the situation than those with low self esteem. This laboratory analogue suggests that researchers should consider the entire range of reactions to injustice, not just negative ones, and that there are situations where the impact of outcome and procedures are independent.

#7 TRUST IS A MUST: SOURCE TRUSTWORTHINESS AS A PREDICTOR OF INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE-RELATED FEEDBACK-SEEKING BEHAVIOUR

Joe Krasman, Schulich School of Business, York University

This study examined the influence of source trustworthiness on people's performance-related feedback-seeking behaviour. Sources are the persons/objects from whom/which people seek feedback. The study focused on two types of performance feedback – process and outcome. Source trustworthiness was proposed to positively predict feedback-seeking using overt tactics (e.g., direct inquiry) and negatively predict feedback-seeking using covert tactics (e.g., reflective appraisal, comparative appraisal, indirect inquiry). Goal interdependence – a contextual variable reflecting the way in which people's work goals are linked – was proposed to moderate these relationships; cooperative goal interdependence to weaken them and competitive goal interdependence to strengthen them. Results of a survey administered to full-time workers showed that source trustworthiness positively predicted overt feedback-seeking from coworkers and was unrelated to covert feedback-seeking. Goal interdependence was shown to have independent rather than interaction effects suggesting an interesting area for future research.

#8 MENTAL HEALTH PROMOTION IN ORGANIZATIONS: A MULTI-AXIAL CLASSIFICATION OF INTERVENTIONS

Olivier Loiselle, Sherbrooke University; François Courcy, Sherbrooke University; Steve Harvey, Bishops University; Alexandre Morin, Sherbrooke University; Micheal Teed, Bishops University; André Petit, Sherbrooke University

Many scholars underscore the need to increase the attention devoted to mental health promotion in organizations. To this end, an integrated literature review of over 660 scientific papers was conducted. The relevant papers were located through the

PsychInfo, Proquest, Medline and search engines. This review allowed for the identification of many risk and protective factors that were related to mental health in organizations as well as for the localization of many programs designed to promote mental health in organizations. First, the programs were selected if their efficacy was quantitatively evaluated and if their content was sufficiently described to ensure that their results could be replicated. The five axis model was derived from an adaptation of the grounded theory analysis method. The first part of this paper proposes a conceptual model designed to categorize and evaluate these various programs. The second part focuses on the classification of the programs using the proposed model's five axis: 1-Staff support 2-Staff information 3-Education 4-Empowerment 5-Job reorganization and link them to various risk factors they can target. Methodological limits and practical implications of the various studies will be underlined to allow for the identification of the main challenges awaiting organizational efforts to promote mental health.

#9 WORK ENGAGEMENT AND SELF-EFFICACY AS PREDICTORS OF PRODUCTIVITY

John Yardley, Brock University; Mokhtar Noka, Brock University

The study is based on health-care workers in a south-western Ontario hospital ($n = 606$). We regressed three measures of productivity: Sick Absenteeism (single item, how many days sick absent in past year), Presenteeism (Koopman et al., 2002) and Work Impairment (Reilly Associates Health Outcomes Research, 2004) on Work Engagement (UWES - 9 item version, Schaufeli et al., 2002) and a slightly modified ("work" was added to each item) Self-efficacy scale (Chen, Gully and Eden, 2001). Three negative items were used from the 5-item version of the Stanford/American Health Association Presenteeism Scale, due to a two-factor split on negative and positive items. Preliminary hierarchical moderated regression analyses, with centred variables as specified by Jaccard, Turrisi, and Wan (1990), revealed significant main effects ($p < 0.05$) for Work Engagement with Presenteeism and Work Impairment. We only found a significant main effect ($p < 0.05$) for Work Self-efficacy with Work Impairment. Most importantly, however, the interaction term (i.e., multiplicative values of the centred Work Engagement and Work Self Efficacy) were significant ($p < 0.05$) with Presenteeism and Work Impairment. The breakdown of the SAHAPS, the findings: main effects, significant interactions and lack of significance with absence will be discussed in the context of work engagement and productivity literature.

#10 LEADERSHIP SUCCESSION: DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES & COMMITMENT

Rebecca Slan Jerusalem, University of Guelph; Peter Hausdorf, University of Guelph

Succession management is becoming an important activity for organizations to ensure the retention and development of talented, critical managers. These programs can also have an impact on manager attitudes because of the signals that they communicate to them (e.g., informing managers that they are valued by the company; e.g., Wells, 2003). Meyer & Smith (2000) assessed the relationship between perceptions of career development opportunities and organizational commitment and found that these opportunities predicted affective commitment through the mediating role of perceived organizational support. More recently, Slan & Hausdorf (2005) found that specific characteristics of high potential identification programs (a type of succession management system) related to procedural justice (e.g., through input into the program). The present study attempts to integrate these two studies by investigating the relationship between specific management development activities and organizational commitment. A survey was administered to 400 organizational managers to assess a) the relationship between specific developmental activities and commitment for all managers in the sample and b) the role that high potential identification plays, if any, in these relationships. Implications for research and practice are discussed in the context of succession management activities.

#11 AN EXAMINATION OF REVIEWS OF ORGANIZATIONAL INTERVENTIONS ON OCCUPATIONAL STRESS

Michael Teed, Bishop's University; Olivier Loisel, Université de Sherbrooke; Steve Harvey, Bishop's University; François Courcy, Université de Sherbrooke; André Petit, Université de Sherbrooke; Alexandre Morin, Université de Sherbrooke

Workplace stress has been a considerably large and growing problem, costing Canadians an estimated \$12 billion dollars a year. Over the last two decades, an increasing amount of research has examined or questioned the effectiveness of various stress intervention techniques within an organizational context. This paper offers a critical overview of recommendations that have been reported in four key publications that examine and review workplace interventions (Cartwright & Cooper, 2005; Hurrell, 2005; Beacons, 2003, and Parkes & Sparkes, 1998). Several of these recommendations have implications for Canadian researchers and psychologists in particular. Accordingly, suggestions for future research are summarized as are implications for Canadian psychologists.

#12 SAFETY CLIMATE IN A CANADIAN CRANE COMPANY

Bernadette Gatién, Saint Mary's University; Mark Fleming, Saint Mary's University; Natasha Wentzell, Saint Mary's University

Safety climate is a growing area of research and to date the survey instruments developed are industry specific. The main goals of the current study were to investigate whether the content of a safety climate survey were transferable across industries and to

examine the psychometric properties of the climate questionnaire. The following study examined the safety climate of a large Canadian crane company from four provinces across Canada and one US state. The current study tested the relationship between specific areas of the safety climate (leadership, supervisor visible commitment, workforce involvement, trust, communication production pressure), and self report incidents and safety related behaviours. A total of 318 individuals participated in the survey including 253 males and 43 females in various occupations. As expected results indicated that employee safety climate perceptions explained 34% of the variance in self report safety behaviours, and significantly predicted self reported incidents.

#13 **MULTISOURCE FEEDBACK SYSTEMS: A SIX-COUNTRY COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

Stephane Brutus, John Molson School of Business; Merhdad Derayah, University of Waterloo

In the past few years, few human resource practices have received as much attention as multisource feedback systems (MSFS). In the United States, it is estimated that over one third of organizations are using some form of MSFS and recent surveys show that this practice is still gaining popularity. Concurrently, a substantial amount of literature has focused on the effectiveness of this performance management practice. However, while few would dispute the popularity of MSFS, relatively little has been published on the use of these systems outside of North America and thus little is known about their form and effectiveness in international contexts. This paper outlines the results of an international survey of multi-source feedback systems (MSFS). Interview data from HR managers and consultants from Argentina, Australia, China, Slovakia, Spain, and the United Kingdom demonstrate that MSFS are being implemented, in slightly different ways, in each of these six countries. The main challenges in the application of MSFS in these various countries are the communication efforts necessary before and after implementation, and the inherent difficulty in giving and receiving feedback. The results of this study also provide data as to the perceived future of MSFS in each of the country surveyed.

#14 **PREDICTING PROCEDURAL JUSTICE WITH DISPOSITIONAL EMPATHY: A SCENARIO STUDY**

Joanna Heathcote, The University of Western Ontario; John Meyer, The University of Western Ontario

Research suggests that empathy can be manipulated such that it decreases the likelihood of making a procedurally fair decision (Batson, Klein, Highberger, Shaw, 1995). Our study tested whether dispositional empathy had a similar effect on procedural justice in a work context. We also examined whether two situational factors moderated the relationship. University students (N = 103) read a scenario about a manager charged with the task of creating a holiday schedule that meets his employees' needs and then coping with one employee's plea for special consideration. It was expected that participants high on dispositional empathy would make procedurally unfair decisions more often than those low on empathy. In addition, two moderators, publicity of the decision and reminder of others affected, were expected to mitigate the negative effects of empathy. A sequential logistic regression was conducted with the criterion of decision answer (Yes/No) and three predictors: dispositional empathy, publicity (private versus public), and reminder (reminder versus no reminder of others). The results indicated that people high on dispositional empathy were more likely to make unfair decisions than those low in empathy. Further, this unfairness bias seemed to be resistant to the manipulation of the situational variables. The theoretical and practical implications will be discussed.

#15 **VERBAL AND COVERT HARASSMENT - DIFFERENCES IN COPING RESPONSES**

Hilary Randall, University of New Brunswick

Coping with workplace sexual harassment has been the focus of several studies (Stockdale, 1998, Weiss & Lalonde, 2001). However, research on the responses people choose to deal with non-sexual harassment in the workplace (HIW) is sparse. The perceived severity of HIW incident(s) has been found to predict which response that targets of HIW choose to cope with the problem (Randall & Spinner, 2005). The present study uses six brief scenarios depicting HIW, reflecting a fully-crossed design, varying in whether (a) they present overt verbal HIW or covert forms of HIW, and (b) whether the HIW depicted is of low, moderate or high severity. Participants read the scenarios and imagined themselves as the victim of the HIW incident described. They then rated possible responses to the harassment (Tucker, 1993). Results are discussed with respect to response differences in coping between verbal and covert scenarios, gender of respondents and the perceived severity of the harassing incidents described, with particular attention paid to the factors that predict the reporting of workplace harassment. Implications of these results for workplace policy makers are also discussed.

#16 **AGGRESSION IN CUSTOMER SERVICE SETTINGS: A QUALITATIVE INVESTIGATION**

Camilla Holmvall, Saint Mary's University; Krystle Chafe, Saint Mary's University; Aaron Schat, DeGroote School of Business, McMaster University

Research examining workplace aggression has typically focused on organizational members (e.g., coworkers, supervisors) as instigators of aggression (e.g., LeBlanc & Barling, 2004), despite evidence that aggression is more often instigated by organiza-

tional outsiders, such as customers (Schat, Frone, & Kelloway, in press). Recently, researchers have begun to investigate the nature, antecedents, and consequences of customer aggression (e.g., Grandey, Dickter, & Sin, 2004). However, more research is needed. In this presentation, we will outline the results of a study involving focus group interviews with part-time customer service employees. The purpose of this study (for which data collection is currently in progress) is twofold: First, we will build on work by Dormann and Zapf (2004) to develop a comprehensive measure of customer aggression. Second, drawing on research by Heuer, Blumenthal, Douglas, and Weinblatt (1999) that demonstrates a link between deservingness and fairness judgments, we will investigate whether employees perceive that some forms of aggression (e.g., expressions of anger) are justified in certain circumstances (e.g., if the employee made a mistake on a customer order) and whether, in such cases, the negative effects of aggression on employees may be mitigated. Preliminary findings and future research directions will be discussed.

#17

**WHEN WILL LEADERS DISPLAY INTERACTIONALLY FAIR BEHAVIOURS?
TESTING PREDICTIONS FROM RECIPROCITY THEORY**

Camilla Holmvall, Saint Mary's University; Natasha Chestnut, Saint Mary's University

Considerable research has examined how employees' perceptions of the quality of the interpersonal treatment they receive from leaders, termed interactional justice (Bies & Moag, 1986), impacts attitudes and behaviours. Extant research generally supports the positive effects of interactional justice on a variety of outcomes (e.g., leader trust, citizenship behaviour; Colquitt, Conlon, Wesson, Porter, & Ng, 2001). Little research, however, has examined factors that impact whether leaders display high quality interpersonal treatment toward employees. Drawing on reciprocity theory (e.g., Gouldner, 1960), we hypothesized that, when communicating a negative decision, leaders will be more likely to display interactional justice to an employee who has exhibited polite (versus rude) behaviour in the past. We conducted a between-subjects experiment in which students ($N = 82$) assumed the role of a manager and completed an in-basket exercise. As expected, results showed that participants were more likely to offer explanations and exhibit sensitive treatment when communicating a layoff decision to an employee who had been polite to them in the past compared with an employee who had been rude. Our results suggest that employees' past behaviour may influence the level of interactional justice they receive from leaders. Further implications and limitations of our findings will be discussed.

#18

**EXAMINING THE ANTECEDENTS OF INTERPERSONAL FAIRNESS DURING THE
DELIVERY OF A NEGATIVE OUTCOME: WHO IS MORE SENSITIVE?**

Katrina Goreham, University of Waterloo

Past research indicates that negative outcomes are judged as more fair when they are delivered in an interpersonally sensitive (versus insensitive) manner (Folger, 1977; Van den Bos, Lind, Vermut, & Wilke, 1997). Paradoxically, managers may be least sensitive when delivering negative outcomes to their employees (Folger & Skarlicki, 1998; 2001). Given a paucity of research on antecedents, we investigated the effects of dispositional Positive Affect (PA), dispositional Negative Affect (NA), and gender on participant's interpersonal sensitivity when delivering a negative outcome. Fifty-four undergraduates (23 male, 31 female) participated in a managerial in-basket exercise. As part of the in-basket, participants were asked to assume the role of a manager and write a performance appraisal letter to an underperforming employee. Based on the content of participant's responses, a coding scheme was developed to identify categories of interpersonally sensitive and insensitive elements within the performance appraisal letters. Letters were then coded on the frequency of sensitive and insensitive elements by two independent coders (inter-rater reliability for the 11 elements ranged from .88 to 1.00). Although PA and NA failed to influence interpersonal sensitivity, the results showed that male participants were less likely to be interpersonally sensitive than female participants.

#19

**THE INTERVENING ROLES OF FEAR AND RUMINATION BETWEEN ABUSIVE
ENCOUNTERS AT WORK AND THEIR POTENTIAL OUTCOMES**

Steve Harvey, Bishop's University; Lissa McRae, Bishop's University

The occurrence of interpersonally abusive conduct within the workplace is known to have implications for individual's health and well-being as well as the organization's effective functioning (e.g., Fox & Spector, 2005). Research is now called for that examines the process by which such abuse might have the noted effects on individuals and organizations. Accordingly, this study examines the mediating role of work-related fear and rumination as two intermediary responses to abusive conduct that serve as conduits to the more distal behavioural and attitudinal responses observed in past research. Specifically, in a sample of 227 working students we examined the hypothesized role of work-related fears and rumination as mediators between abuse at work and job satisfaction, organizational commitment, psychological strain, emotional exhaustion and intentions to quit. These relationships were examined across two possible sources of abuse — coworkers and supervisors. Findings of multiple regression analyses support the notion that both work-related fears and rumination explain significant variance between abusive conduct from both sources and the various outcomes. However, these mediation effects seem to vary in importance across the sources and the outcomes studied. These results and the avenues for future research they present are discussed.

- #20** **PROPENSITIES FOR REVENGE AT WORK: RELATIONSHIPS AMONG REVENGE, RETALIATORY INTENT, VENGEANCE, NEGATIVE RECIPROCITY, NEGATIVE AFFECTIVITY, AGREEABLENESS, AND HONESTY**
David Jones, University of Vermont

Revenge in the workplace has been the subject of increasing scholarly attention. Revenge refers to an intentional infliction of harm in return for some perceived wrong-doing or offence. Researchers have tended to focus on perceptions of the work environment (e.g., perceived unfairness) and cognitions (e.g., attributions of blame) as predictors of revenge behavior. In this study, I focused on potential relationships among various personality constructs with revenge attitudes, intentions, and behavior. Over 100 individuals completed measures of negative affectivity, personality-based endorsement of negative reciprocity norms, and two factors from the HEXACO-PI: agreeableness and its facets (forgiveness, gentleness, flexibility, and patience) and honesty-humility and its facets (sincerity, fairness, greed avoidance, and humility). Participants also reported their attitudes toward vengeance, future-oriented retaliatory intentions, and prior revenge at work. Results provide insight into the independence of, and relationships between, various personality constructs that theoretically relate to revenge. Results also provide support for the relationships between personality constructs with revenge attitudes, intentions, and behavior.

- #21** **CULTURE AS A PREDICTOR OF PSYCHOLOGICAL HARASSMENT CONDUCTS (PHC)**
Catherine-Emmanuelle Drapeau, Université de Sherbrooke

Psychological harassment (PH) represents a key concern in modern work settings: in 2003, 90 000 Canadian workers were victims of PH. Previous authors underlined the need of taking into account individual (IC) and organizational culture (OC) when elaborating intervention and prevention programs for PH. In this study, culture is defined according to the 4 dimensions of Hofstede's framework (1980): individualism/collectivism, masculinity/femininity, power distance, and uncertainty avoidance. The main objective of this study is thus to determine the impact of both forms of cultural differences on PH. Over 200 Canadian workers were evaluated within their work settings and completed 3 questionnaires: (a) Measurement of independent and interdependent self-construals (Singelis, 1994); (b) Generalized Workplace Harassment Questionnaire (Richman & Rospenda, 2004); (c) Organizational Culture Inventory (Cooke & Lafferty, 1989). A hierarchical multiple regression analysis was used to estimate the contribution of the two independent variables (IC & OC) to the prediction of PH while controlling for gender. The moderating role of IC in the OC-PH relationship was also investigated. The obtained results clearly mark the importance of considering cultural variables while elaborating preventive programs. The main limits of this study and directions for future research will also be underlined.

- #22** **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE HUMAN SYNERGISTICS' CIRCUMPLEX MODEL FOR CORPORATE DIRECTORS/CEOS**
Teal McAteer Early, McMaster University, CPA (SIOP), HRPAAO, ASAC

This research is designed to compare and contrast the relationships between the Emotional Intelligence (EI) framework (Goleman, 1998) and the Human Synergistics' Circumplex model (Lafferty, 1989) utilizing a sample of 114 Directors/CEOs representing Canadian private and public sector organizations. The EI framework measures both Personal and Social Competencies that contribute to an individual's effectiveness at work. The Circumplex model measures 12 distinct thinking styles that either contribute to or hinder an individual's effectiveness at work and life satisfaction in general. Results show that leaders demonstrating Constructive thinking, such as achievement, self-actualizing, humanistic-encouraging and affiliative are associated with high levels of emotional intelligence. Passive/Defensive thinking, such as approval, conventional, dependent and avoidance are associated with low levels of emotional intelligence. Aggressive/Defensive thinking, such as oppositional, power, competitive, and perfectionist are associated with moderate levels of emotional intelligence. This study has implications for organizational leaders in terms of understanding how thinking styles contribute to levels of emotional intelligence which in turn affect a variety of behaviours related to success such as career derailment, quality of interpersonal relationships, and work/non-work life balance.

- #23** **USING JOB ANALYSIS TO IDENTIFY COMPETENCIES RELATED TO TEACHING EFFECTIVENESS AND TO DEVELOP A NEW TEACHING PERFORMANCE MEASURE**
Victor Catano, Saint Mary's University; Paul Angelopoulos, Saint Mary's University; Sébastien Blanc, Saint Mary's University; Cinthia Branco, Saint Mary's University; Sébastien Houde, Saint Mary's University; Carla MacLean, Saint Mary's University; Chris Mahar, Saint Mary's University; Tammy Mahar, Saint Mary's University; Karene Saad, Saint Mary's University

Universities commonly use student evaluations of teachers (SETs) in providing feedback about teaching performance. As well, many schools use SETs in making formative decisions related to faculty retention, promotion, tenure, and merit pay. This latter use is controversial in that the majority of rating forms used to obtain the SETs have unknown or problematic psychometric

properties and may not measure what they purport to measure. Many of these SETs are not content relevant and do not provide adequate coverage of the teaching performance. This study presents a new SET based on a job analysis of the teaching performance domain. 75 subject matter experts generated 338 critical incidents that were grouped into nine competencies related to teaching effectiveness: availability, communication, conscientiousness, creativity, feedback, individual consideration, professionalism, problem-solving, and social awareness. Next, behavioral summary scales were developed for each competency based on the critical incidents. We present the defined competencies, their behavioral summary scales and implications and recommendations for future research.

#24

JUDGMENTS OF PROCEDURAL FAIRNESS: WHICH RULES MATTER?

Natalya Parfyonova, University of Western Ontario; Douglas Maynard, The State University of New York at New Paltz

When making decisions about fairness of organizational procedures, employees rely on structural and interactional rules of procedural justice. Using policy-capturing methodology, this study examined relative contributions of voice, consistency, reconsideration, interpersonal sensitivity, and explanation provision to the overall individual judgments about fairness of the organizational procedure. High (satisfaction) and low (violation) levels of these rules were manipulated in a set of 32 scenarios that described an increase in the length of the work week in an organization. Forty-one students from a university in the United States participated in the study ($M = 21.61$; $SD = 3.94$). The findings suggest that individuals combine information from five rules of justice in an idiosyncratic way, focusing on two or three of them at a time. Interpersonal sensitivity of treatment and opportunity for reconsideration carried more weight in the individual judgments, relative to other rules of justice. The cluster analysis of participants' decision strategies revealed five groups of participants who used different strategies for weighing information in making final judgments. It is suggested that future research explore personality traits and cultural values as possible moderators of the relationship between the structural and interactional rules and judgments of procedural fairness.

#25

CAPTURING INDIVIDUAL DEFINITIONS OF TEAMS: RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF TASK AND OUTCOME INTERDEPENDENCE, COMMUNICATION AND COMPLEMENTARY SKILL

Natalya Parfyonova, University of Western Ontario; Sarah Ross, University of Western Ontario; Tamar Tal, University of Western Ontario; Natalie Allen, University of Western Ontario

As the use of teams increases in organizations, it is important to understand employees' inherent definitions and perceptions of what constitutes a team. This policy-capturing study focused on four potential team characteristics (i.e., task interdependence, outcome interdependence, communication, and complementary skill) and the importance of these characteristics in participants' inherent team definitions. Participants were 165 university students (37.6 % male, 62.4 % female), with an average age of 19.28 years ($SD = 5.01$). Participants read descriptions of employees having varying levels of task and outcome interdependence, communication with co-workers and complementary skill. After reading each scenario, participants responded to questions about the extent to which the employees in each description represented a team. Results suggest that individuals hold unique decision policies regarding how they combine defining features of the team in their overall judgments, but that many participants defined teams as having high levels of interaction and high levels of task interdependence. Outcome interdependence and complementary skill did not matter much in participants' team perceptions. Using employee perceptions of important team features will allow organizations to design better teams.

#26

TESTING THE INTEGRATIVE MODEL OF COMMITMENT AND MOTIVATION

Elyse Maltin, University of Western Ontario; Ayca Kumsar, University of Western Ontario; Timothy Jackson, University of Western Ontario; Kate McInnis, University of Western Ontario; Craig Chevrier, University of Western Ontario; John Meyer

Commitment as described by the three-component model (e.g., Meyer & Allen, 1997) and motivation as described by self-determination theory (e.g., Ryan & Deci, 2000) show much conceptual overlap. Despite their similarities, theory and research on the two phenomena have developed relatively independently (Meyer, Becker, & Vandenberghe, 2004). Recently, researchers have endeavoured to integrate the two literatures and investigate the similarities and differences between the concepts (Meyer, Becker, & Vandenberghe, 2004; Gagné & Deci, 2005). The present study sought to provide preliminary empirical evidence for the integrative model proposed by Meyer, Becker, and Vandenberghe (2004). Three-hundred-and-fifteen undergraduate students completed one paper-and-pencil survey at the beginning of the school year, and two follow-up surveys in the following 6 weeks. Relationships between commitment towards a university education and academic motivation at each time point and across time will be discussed. Practical and theoretical implications of the conceptual overlap between motivation and commitment for both academic and work settings will also be considered.

#27

COME FOR THE MONEY, LEAVE FOR THE MONEY? THE EFFECT OF SIGN-ON BONUSES ON TURNOVER INTENTIONJanet Mantler, Carleton University; Marjorie Armstrong-Stassen, University of Windsor; Sheila Cameron, University of Windsor; Martha Horsburgh, University of Alberta

Many organizations in industries with a shortage of workers offer sign-on bonuses to attract new employees. Senior employees, however, often distrust people who take the incentives; a common belief is that they come just for the bonus and will not stay after their required service ends. To test this perception, we surveyed junior nurses (i.e., with 6 or fewer years experience) to ask whether receiving a sign-on bonus had an effect on their intention to leave. Respondents were 69 nurses from Saskatchewan and 97 from Newfoundland and Labrador (40% response rate), of whom 52% had received a sign-on bonus. Turnover intention was relatively high, consistent with research that many people change jobs early in their careers. Receiving a sign-on bonus, however, was unrelated to turnover intention or looking for work. Instead, turnover intention was highest for people with the shorter job tenure and those with the lowest professional identity. Turnover intention was not associated with organizational support or job stressors. Although sign-on bonuses may not uniquely contribute to turnover, new employees are the most likely to receive these incentives and are also the most likely to change jobs, often for career development. Their colleagues, however, may attribute the departure to the incentives rather than a normal career pattern, resulting in a reluctance to socialize new employees.

#28

WORKPLACE SUPPORT AS A PREDICTOR OF CONSTRUCTIVE AND DESTRUCTIVE REACTIONS TO ORGANIZATIONAL INJUSTICE: A VIGNETTE STUDYHarjinder Gill, The University of Guelph; Joan Finegan, The University of Western Ontario

Research has linked employee perceptions of unfair treatment to negative workplace behaviours, such as workplace aggression (e.g., Baron & Neuman, 1996), however, researchers have largely ignored other reactions to injustice. To address this gap in the literature, our study examined constructive as well as destructive reactions to injustice. In addition, workplace support was examined as a moderator of the relation between justice and reactions. It was predicted that a supportive work environment would encourage constructive reactions and discourage destructive reactions. Undergraduate students ($N = 125$) read one of eight possible vignettes in a 2 (low vs. high procedural justice) x 2 (low vs. high interactional justice) x 2 (low vs. high workplace support) ANOVA between-subjects factorial design. Participants were asked to respond to a measure of reactions to injustice as if they were the employee described in the vignette. Results indicated that participants were more likely to anticipate destructive reactions when interactional justice was low than high. Interactional justice interacted with workplace support to predict constructive reactions. When interactional justice was low, participants were more likely to react with constructive reactions when workplace support was high rather than low. Theoretical and practical implications of the findings are discussed.

#29

JOB INSECURITY AND JOB RELATED AFFECTIVE WELL-BEING: A TEST OF A STRUCTURAL MODELPatrick O'Neill, Curtin University of Technology; Greg Sears, Public Service Commission of Canada

In the context of widespread downsizing and restructuring, job insecurity has emerged as a construct with vital implications for individual well-being and organizational effectiveness. Although research suggests that job insecurity is negatively related to various indices of mental health, fewer studies have examined the causal process by which job insecurity develops and affects individuals. The present study uses cross-sectional data from a Canadian private sector organization ($N = 283$) to investigate the predictive relationships between a newly developed three-dimensional measure of job insecurity (employment uncertainty, growth climate and managerial distance) and Warr's (1990) three components of job specific well-being (intrinsic job satisfaction, negative job carry-over, and job-related depression and anxiety). After statistically controlling for negative affectivity, structural equations modelling indicated that the effects of employment uncertainty on specific facets of well-being were mediated by growth climate and managerial distance. Implications for future research and strategies for combating job insecurity and enhancing well-being in the workplace are discussed.

#30

CORRELATES OF SPENCE AND ROBBINS' WORKAHOLISM COMPONENTS: REPLICATION AND EXTENSIONRonald Burke, York University

Although the concept of workaholism has attracted considerable attention in the popular press, very little empirical research has been conducted to advance our understanding of the construct. In this study, we explored the nomological network surrounding workaholism. Extending earlier work by Spence and Robbins (1992), we examined potential antecedents and consequences of three components of workaholism: Work Involvement, Feeling Driven to Work, and Work Enjoyment. Based on a sample of human resource professionals in a large financial services firm, results indicated that the three components of workaholism tend to be differentially related to the various predictor and outcome variables. Although positively correlated, Feeling Driven to Work and Work Enjoyment had opposite relationships with specific individual difference (e.g., impatience-irritability) and well-

being measures (e.g., job stress, psychosomatic symptoms). Overall, findings suggest a nuanced perspective on workaholism is needed. Workaholism may be linked to both positive and negative motivations; in turn, engendering both positive and negative outcomes. Implications for research and practice are discussed.

#31 THE PROMOTIONAL EXAM: DO EMPLOYEE REACTIONS REALLY MATTER?

Coreen Hrabluik, Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto

Candidate reactions to selection procedures have been found to have substantial consequences for individuals and organizations, such as performance detriments and reduced levels of organizational attractiveness. It is therefore surprising that researchers have not examined the types of reactions that are experienced by employees applying for promotional positions. Moreover, researchers have not explored the process by which these reactions influence performance. This study addresses these gaps by examining the reactions of 157 police officers completing promotional exams. Qualitative and quantitative results revealed that officer reactions to the exam were not favorable, with feelings of anger, frustration and disappointment emerging as common themes. Additionally, multiple regression analyses revealed that test-taking motivation was the strongest predictor of exam performance. Structural equation modeling was used to assess the mediating role of interference in the relations between anxiety, motivation and performance. Based on existing theories, interference was conceptualized as on-task, off-task, peripheral and self-regulatory behaviors. Results revealed that, among other things, motivation was positively linked, and anxiety was negatively linked, to on-task behavior. On-task behavior, in turn, exhibited a strong relation with exam performance. Implications are discussed.

#32 THE INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIOUR OF LEADERS: EFFECTS ON EMPLOYEE MOTIVATION

Marylène Gagné, John Molson School of Business, Concordia University; David Goodridge, John Molson School of Business

Although there has been much research on the effects of leadership on employee performance and attitudes, very little research has examined the effects of leadership style on follower work motivation. We examined the relations between different leadership styles and different forms of motivation to work. We also examined the interpersonal behaviour of leaders and its effect on subordinate motivation. Twenty-two managers completed the Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire. Twenty-two managers each asked 2 to 3 of their subordinates to complete the Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire, the Motivation at Work Scale and the Social Behavior Inventory. Results showed that transformational leadership was positively related to dominant and agreeable interpersonal behaviour, and negatively related to quarrelsome behaviour. Contingent reward leadership style was positively related to dominant and agreeable behaviour. Management by exception and laissez-faire styles were negatively related to submissive and agreeable behaviour, and positively related with quarrelsome behaviour. Results also showed that subordinate assessments of leadership style were related to their motivation. Dominant and agreeable leader behaviour was positively related to subordinate intrinsic motivation, the effects of which were partly mediated by transformational and contingent reward leadership.

#33 MOTIVATIONAL EFFECTS OF PARTICIPATION IN VISIONING

Ivona Hideg, University of Waterloo

The present study examines the effect of participation in leadership visioning. Presumably if people get involved in a meaningful way in creating a vision, they would be more motivated to support the vision. The hypotheses were: (1) Participation in the visioning process increases motivation to promote a vision, and (2) Mediators of voice, control, respect, and identification explain this association between participation and motivation to promote a vision. There were two experimental conditions: a high and a low participation condition. Referring back to the mediators, the high participation condition offered an experience of all four mediators: voice, control, identification and respect/dignity, whereas the low participation condition presumably only offered an experience of voice and respect. The results for the first hypothesis were promising but mixed. It revealed a pattern of higher vision promoting in the high participation condition compared to the low condition. Regarding the second hypothesis, a formal mediation analysis was impractical due to the small sample size, at $N = 44$. However, the significant differences for the four proposed mediators were consistent with the prediction that they are the mediators of the association between participation and vision promoting. Direction for future studies is a replication of the present study with a much larger N .

#34 PERSONALITY AS A PREDICTOR OF TEAMWORK: A BUSINESS SIMULATOR STUDY

Thomas O'Neill, University of Western Ontario; Theresa Kline, University of Calgary

Personnel ion and placement systems are concerned with identifying valid predictors of team performance. The present study considers several big five personality dimensions thought to be associated with task performance and team cohesion. Specifically, 78 college students worked in 10 distinct long-standing teams competing in a business simulation. Extraversion, conscientiousness, emotional stability, agreeableness, and predisposition to be a team player were analyzed for their effects on task performance and social cohesion. Individual regression analyses revealed no significant effects for extraversion and consci-

entiousness, while emotional stability predicted task performance and agreeableness predicted cohesion. Further, predisposition to be a team player predicted both task performance and cohesion. The implications of these results for researchers and practitioners are discussed.

(Psychology in the Military - Psychologie du milieu militaire #35-36)

#35

ATTITUDES TOWARDS EMPLOYMENT EQUITY AND GENDER INTEGRATION IN THE CANADIAN FORCES

Irina Goldenberg, Department of National Defense

The purpose of the Employment Equity Act is to achieve equality in the workplace with respect to employment opportunities and benefits for designated group members, including women, Aboriginal people, members of visible minorities, and persons with disabilities. Surveys were completed by 2169 Canadian Forces (CF) members in the Regular Force, assessing their attitudes towards diversity and gender integration in the Canadian military. Further, CF members' knowledge and attitudes concerning employment equity-related policies and practices, particularly in the areas of enrolment, training, promotion, and retention, were examined. Differences between designated group members and non-designated group members' attitudes were assessed and recommendations were made with respect to employment equity policy and practice in the CF, as well as with respect to training and communication on diversity-related issues.

#36

THE ROLE OF SOCIALIZATION AND SELF-SELECTION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SDO AND RWA

Kathleen Boies, John Molson School of Business, Concordia University; Adelheid Nicol, RMC; Danielle Charbonneau, RMC

Three studies examined the role of self-selection and military socialization on the development of Social Dominance Orientation (SDO Pratto et al., 1994) and Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA Altemeyer, 1998). The first study compared students who had applied to join a military officer training program with those who had not applied. The second study, a cross-sectional design, compared first year and final year military and civilian university students. The third study was a longitudinal study that examined changes on the measures over a period of four years. The results from Study 1 demonstrated that students who applied to join the military had lower SDO scores than students who did not apply to join the military. Study 2 revealed higher SDO scores for 4th year military students compared to 1st year, no differences were found for the civilian samples. Finally, the longitudinal study revealed increases in SDO for both civilian and military students. In the three studies, no significant differences were observed with RWA. The findings from this research suggest a renewed examination is required of civilian and military differences regarding SDO and RWA. Furthermore, military socialization, and not self-selection, can potentially explain why the military score high on SDO. These results suggest that military and/or educational training experiences could increase SDO scores.

(Counselling Psychology - Psychologie du counseling #37-75)

#37

THE CAREER GOALS AND MAJOR CAREER INFLUENCERS OF GRADUATE STUDENTS IN THE FACULTY OF EDUCATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

Anoosha Aghakhani, University of Calgary

Career goals are the outcome of several factors, including but not limited to: gender, health, beliefs, self-concept, skills, interests, family influences, peer influences, historical events, socioeconomic circumstances, workplace trends, employment market, etc. The present study explored the key influencing factors impacting graduate students' enrolled in the Faculty of Education at the University of Calgary career goals at three points in their program: entering, mid-point and exiting. A short online survey was developed from an examination of the relevant research literature by the authors and validated on a small sample of thirty graduate students. Content analysis was used to explore the key helping and hindering influencers during this career transition time. Results demonstrated a commitment to a Western cultural value of upward career mobility, as they moved into, through and out of their professional development programs. The nature of this participant groups' experiences upon entrance into their graduate programs, as they moved through these programs, and as they prepared to exit them, appears to have been strongly influenced by a number of personal and environmental factors. Recommendations as they pertain to the key career influencers as they relate to the nature of the 'career' transition, the context in which it is taking place, and the personal characteristics of the individual going through this transition and the manner in which they deal with the stresses encountered are discussed.

#38

USE OF ROUTINE OUTCOME MEASURES IN COUNSELLING: ACCEPTABILITY AND VALUE

Sharon Cairns, University of Calgary; Sharon Crozier, University of Calgary; Jeffrey Vander Werf, University of Calgary

Agencies are increasingly being called upon to demonstrate accountability and to show that counselling does what it purports to do. Routine use of outcome measures is one method of accomplishing this, but some counsellors are concerned about the poten-

tial negative impact on the client or counselling process and about the additional time demands. Four counsellors at a university counselling centre invited all new clients during one semester to participate in a research project examining this question. Participants completed the CORE-OM at the beginning and end of counselling as well as alternating short forms of the CORE-OM every session in between. At the end of counselling, both the client and counsellor completed questionnaires regarding the use of the measures. Client and counsellor evaluations of the use of the CORE-OM are presented along with change scores. Implications for routine use of outcome measures are discussed.

#39 UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS ON ACADEMIC PROBATION: THEIR EXPERIENCE IN A COURSE-BASED INTERVENTION

Anna-Lisa Ciccocioppo, University of Calgary

This study had two primary purposes: (a) to learn more about the experiences and perceptions of students in science-related fields that have been placed on academic probation or academic warning, and (b) to learn about the impact of a course-based combined cognitive and career intervention on students' grade point averages, learning and study skills, and career decision-making self-efficacy. Participants ($N = 21$) were second- to fourth-year students in a science-related faculty who were currently on academic probation (i.e., successfully appealed their "required to withdraw" status due to unsatisfactory standing) or academic warning (those with marginal academic standing) and completed an intervention course. A matched-peer group of students from the previous academic year when the course was not available comprised the control group. Quantitative data collection included pre-, post-, and follow-up measures of participants' grade point averages (GPAs), scores on the Learning and Study Strategies Inventory (LASSI), and the Career Decision-Making Self-Efficacy Scale (CDMSE). Qualitative data collection included semi-structured interviews with a subset of participants ($N = 13$) as well as a pre-course questionnaire and a qualitative course evaluation. Quantitative and qualitative findings are discussed with reference to implications for theory, education, counselling, and further research.

#40 RESILIENT SELF-TALK: IS BOUNCING BACK FROM ADVERSITY RELATED TO HOW WE TALK TO OURSELVES?

Ronaye Coulson, University of Calgary

Resilience is an individual's overall ability and disposition to positively adjust ("bounce back") when facing a major adversity. O'Leary and Ickovics (1995) and Carver (1998) have suggested four different outcomes after facing a major challenge: succumbing, surviving, recovering, and thriving. No research has examined the relationship between how we talk to ourselves during difficult times and to what degree we are able to "bounce back" from adversity. Given the potentially powerful effects of our internal dialogue, it is important to understand (a) what role self-talk may play in helping us "bounce back" from negative events, and (b) how self-talk may be related to various characteristics associated with resilience. Undergraduate students ($N = 304$) completed a web-based questionnaire that assessed (1) demographics (e.g., age, gender, ethnicity); (2) the kinds, frequency and importance of resilient self-talk; (3) participants' resilient characteristics (e.g., problem-solving skills, optimism, social support); and (4) their self-perception of their own level of resilience. The relative and significant contributions of variables 1-3 to perception of resilience are discussed as well as the variables related to participants' engaging in resilient self-talk. The results will be discussed in terms of their theoretical and practical implications.

#41 THE ACCULTURATION OF FORMER YUGOSLAVIAN REFUGEES

Ivana Djuraskovic, Student

The process of acculturation is a complex and multidimensional event for former Yugoslavian refugees. As newcomers in Canada, former Yugoslavian refugees face numerous challenges such as: cultural shock, loss of identity, loss of family and social ties, and changes in the occupational status. These along with many other factors influence their successful and/or unsuccessful acculturation and ethnic identity reconstruction. The qualitative heuristic method was used to explore the experience of acculturation and ethnic identity reconstruction of former Yugoslavian refugees as well as the implications for organizations and agencies that work with refugees. Interviews were conducted with 6 co-researchers, who were between 18 and 25 years of age at the time of arrival in Canada and who identified themselves as former Yugoslavian refugees. Transcript analysis included identifying common themes and the essence of the acculturation experience for former Yugoslavian refugees, after which the composite depiction and creative synthesis were created. The value of the common themes along with other findings will be the focus of this poster presentation. The presentation will allow the audience to learn about the issue of forced migration and cross-cultural challenges refugees face in the new society.

#42 PERFECTIONISM, HASSLES, COPING, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS IN UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Joshua Dunn, University of Alberta; William Whelton, University of Alberta; Donald Sharpe, University of Regina

This study examined the roles of hassles, avoidant and problem-focused coping, and perceived social support as mediating the relationship between maladaptive and adaptive perfectionism and psychological distress in a sample of university professors

(194 males and 165 females). Structural equation modeling results indicated that hassles and avoidant coping both partially mediated a strong association between maladaptive perfectionism and psychological distress. These results are discussed in terms of the need to better understand how coping styles and social support are associated with the negative impact of perfectionism on the lives of university professors. The implications of these findings for counseling practice are also explored.

#43

EXPLORATION OF SELF-MUTILATION IN YOUNG ADULTSSandra Hall, University of Alberta; Barbara Paulson, University of Alberta

Recent studies have suggested that self-mutilation is increasing in prevalence within the general population (e.g., Gratz, 2001). Most of the research has been directed at understanding self-mutilation in adolescents even though young adults are at a high risk to engage in the behaviour as well. Although the majority of research in this area has provided a general understanding of self-mutilation, there is still a void in the literature. The aim of the present qualitative research was to add to the current literature by providing a thick, rich description that would contribute to a deeper understanding of self-mutilation in young adults. Eight participants consented to being interviewed about their experiences of self-mutilation. Interview questions were used to elicit the thoughts and feelings experienced before, during, and after self-mutilation. Data analysis of the interview transcripts has identified conceptual themes such as Control, Internal Argument, Re-integration of Self, Stepping Outside of Self, and Feeling Overwhelmed. The discussion will highlight the participants' experiences of self-mutilation and how they converge or diverge from previous findings. In addition, the discussion will include the implications of the findings for counselling individuals who self-mutilate.

#44

FINDING HELP ON THE INTERNETElaine Greidanus, University of Alberta; Robin Everall, University of Alberta

The research on Internet-based support groups has been limited and not focused on adolescents or issues related to suicide. There are Internet websites available to adolescents that focus on suicide prevention. One prevention strategy is to provide social support online. This study examined an online message board using qualitative methodology to reveal how the participants experienced the process of seeking support for issues related to suicide and providing support to others. Content-based analysis was also used to identify the major themes of the participants' experiences, including: self harm, depression/anxiety, developmental issues (finding purpose and identity development), family relationships, peer relationships, and romantic/intimate relationships. General themes of support seeking included narrative expression and community development. The responses of the supportive members of the online community were also summarized. The implications of these findings serve to expand the present understanding of issues that contribute to suicidal behaviour and highlight how the Internet can be used to facilitate suicide prevention.

#45

NARRATIVE INQUIRY ILLUMINATES COUNSELLING: STORIES OF COHERENCEJulie Henkelman, Counselling Psychology

This narrative inquiry discusses the integral presence of narrative as the shaping force in how people make meaning of experience. Using the idea that people develop coherent narratives to make sense of their lives, personal narrative formation and its influence on the counselling process is considered. Counselling, and hindering experiences in particular, can be understood in the context of the client's narrative of identity. The process of seeking narrative coherence is strongly related to counselling, and the uniqueness of each person's life story and their position within that story needs to be attended to in the counselling process. Three narrative accounts of counselling are presented that reveal the implications for counselling of the process of seeking narrative coherence.

#46

THERAPEUTIC FILMMAKING: AN EXPLORATORY PILOT STUDYJ. Lauren Johnson, Graduate Student

Filmmakers and theorists have explored the relationship between film and psychology since the turn of the 19th century, yet this connection has largely been ignored from a psychological perspective. The present study aims to bridge that disconnect with the creation of a new form of therapy: therapeutic filmmaking. College students seeking therapy for depression participated in a six-week qualitative pilot study exploring a novel form of therapy that combines traditional talk therapy with a therapeutic filmmaking process. Combining aspects of art and narrative therapies, therapeutic filmmaking is a unique contribution to therapeutic practice. The purpose of this phenomenological study is to explore the experiences of participants undergoing this creative form of therapy. The results are discussed and the participants' experiences are compared to those of other available treatments for depression. This exploratory study introduces and evaluates an experimental form of therapy for the treatment of depression and lays the foundation for a new contribution to the field of counselling psychology.

#47

PROFESSIONALS' POSITIVE EXPERIENCES WORKING WITH SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCEMichaela Kadambi, University of Alberta; Derek Truscott, University of Alberta

Much research has been focused on the experiences of professionals working with survivors of sexual violence. Historically, this attention has typically been directed towards exploring how work with this population may negatively impact the helping

professional. Comparatively little empirical attention has been given to the positive experiences this professional group may encounter via their clinical work. Concept mapping (a combined qualitative/quantitative approach) was used to help clarify and understand helping professionals' positive experiences in their work providing counselling to survivors of sexual violence. Counselling professionals ($N = 88$) working within Canadian Sexual Assault Centres responded to the question: What are the positive aspects of your work that motivate you to provide counselling/psychotherapy to survivors of sexual violence? From these responses, statements were generated, sorted and their importance rated, by counsellors working with survivors of sexual violence. Using a statistical program to analyze the participants' sorting of statements, a concept map was then generated, visually depicting conceptually similar groups of sorted statements. Seven distinct themes relating to positive experiences for professionals working with survivors were identified. The individual and organizational implications of these results are presented.

#48 **ADOLESCENT ONLINE HELP SEEKING: PROMOTING WELL-BEING VIA THE INTERNET**

Mirjam Knapik, University of Calgary

Adolescents' patterns of Internet use (Gould, Munfakh, Lubell, Kleinman, Parker, 2002) indicate helping professionals should evaluate the potential of this medium for engaging youths in need of information and support. The anonymity afforded by such exchanges is considered particularly attractive for young people who might otherwise be hesitant to seek needed help. One recently developed website is reminiscent of the 'advice column' popularized in newspapers and magazines. Youths engage in anonymous exchanges with professionally supervised peer counsellors by submitting a query online. They then view their submission and the counsellor's response on a public website. Since these exchanges are also intended as a resource for others, they potentially have a broad impact. Internet conversations have been described as offering conversational and relational experiences that can lead to new understandings and perspectives (Talamo & Ligorio, 2001; Turkle, 1997). However, there is a dearth of systematic analyses to indicate what interactants actually accomplish and what systems of meaning and other discursive resources participants draw on to go on with each other in this text-only social space. I present here preliminary findings of a discursive analysis of online peer-counselling interactions and discuss the implications of these observations for online counselling.

#49 **A QUALITATIVE INQUIRY INTO THE EXPERIENCES OF CHINESE IMMIGRANT CHILDREN IN CANADA: ADULT REFLECTIONS ON CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES**

Lori Mac, University of Calgary

This study explored the experience of Chinese immigrant children in Canada as told by adults who immigrated as children. Eleven adults participated in this study. All participants were currently over the age of 18, and had immigrated to Canada from Northeast or Central Asia, including China and Taiwan between the ages of 6 and 15 years, and were able to understand and speak English fluently. Phenomenological inquiry in the form of a semi-structured interview with each participant was used to gather the data. Transcripts were analyzed using Colaizzi's (1978) method of data analysis. Eight categories emerged: culture, family, language, environment, friendships, self and identity, moderating variables, and aggravating variables, each with its own themes and sub-themes. Findings indicated that an acculturative growth process was occurring during participants' adjustment experience, whereby both moderating and aggravating variables acted upon participants as they dealt with a number of issues present in, and represented by, the themes and sub-themes contained in the eight emergent categories. Overall the findings point to a need to address cultural diversity and adjustment issues with special attention to language, family and peer relations, as well as the school system.

#50 **USING A STORY TECHNIQUE TO FACILITATE HEALTHY BEREAVEMENT IN CHILDREN**

Claire Malcolm, Hospice Calgary; Anne McKeough, University of Calgary

An exploratory study was conducted with 15 children between the ages of 6 and 11 years who were bereaved between 1 and 36 months. Children's bereavement experiences were recorded using a story technique. A storybook consisting of open-ended prompts and blank spaces was used to invite the storying of the children's loss experiences. Prompts in the book elicited descriptions of the children, their feelings, family activities, wishes, and changes related to their experience. Descriptive analysis identified a gradual improvement over time in the children's emotional description and an accelerated ability to interpret meaning related to their loss. Content analysis of facilitating counsellors' journals indicated the technique was developmentally appropriate and appeared to infuse a sense of order and control into the child's recall of this chaotic experience. Following the study the technique has been used and adapted for use in a clinical setting. Clinical observations support the perception and benefits of infusing the story with order and decreasing confusion around events. Other observations suggest the technique can be useful in overcoming feelings of abandonment and exclusion related to the loss. The workshop will introduce the technique in the original and adjusted format and accompanying counselling questions to facilitate healthy adjustment. Clinical examples presented.

#51 A NARRATIVE STUDY OF THE SPOUSES OF SOLDIERS HEALING FROM POSTTRAUMATIC STRESSHolly McLean, University of British Columbia

The purpose of this study is to provide an inclusive portrait of the experience of spouses living with Canadian peacekeeping soldiers healing from Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). By facilitating the articulation of the spouses' stories this research gives a voice and fosters appreciation for this neglected population. As well, this study helps clarify the needs and possible therapeutic interventions for families of soldiers in psychotherapy for PTSD. Research has revealed that as many as 35% of soldiers deployed on peacekeeping missions will develop PTSD with profound implications for both the soldiers and their families. Although recently there has been an increased focus on addressing PTSD in soldiers, there has been comparatively little research and clinical attention given to the soldiers' families. For this study, in-depth interviews were conducted with six spouses of former peacekeeping soldiers who received group therapy for PTSD. Using the Life Story interview method a spontaneous picture of the spouses' experiences was elicited as part of a comprehensive relationship narrative. This provided the opportunity for understanding the experience of living with a soldier in treatment for PTSD within a couple relationship and a larger social context. Vignettes from the narrative summaries are presented along with thematic results.

#52 WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF MAKING THE DECISION TO LEAVE A PSYCHOLOGICALLY ABUSIVE, CHILDLESS MARRIAGETracy Murphy, NA; Sharon Robertson, University of Calgary

Psychological abuse can be defined as an ongoing process which involves a consistent pattern of efforts to control and demean another person. Research on women in psychologically abusive marital relationships suggests that such abuse has serious, adverse physical and psychological effects. However, little is known about the experiences of women while in such relationships or their experiences leading up to the decision to leave the relationship. We will present the findings of a phenomenological study aimed at describing and understanding women's experience of making the decision to leave a psychologically abusive, childless marriage. In depth interviews were carried out with five women who had left their psychologically abusive, childless marriage at least one year prior to participation in the study. Results will be discussed in terms of themes arising from experiences in the marriage (e.g., sense of loss, questioning the abuse), experiences leading up to the decision to leave (e.g., validation, gaining a new perspective, taking back control), and experiences after leaving the marriage (e.g., regaining self and life). Implications for research and counselling practice will be presented.

#53 THE EXPERIENCE OF SIBLING BEREAVEMENT IN YOUNG ADULT WOMENSharon Robertson, University of Calgary; Susann Laverty, University of Calgary; Mirjam Knapik, University of Calgary

Although the experience of having a brother or sister is common and such a relationship is expected to be one of the longest and sometimes most intimate relationships of a lifetime, there has been a startling lack of research about sibling relationships in life or in death. The need to research such relationships appears to be particularly pressing as the impact of the unanticipated loss of a sibling through illness (e.g., HIV/AIDS) and violence (e.g., war, terrorism, murder) is felt on a global scale. Sibling death in young adulthood would appear to be particularly important as this is a time when individuals are faced with a number of significant psychosocial and educational tasks as well as critical emotional and relational development. We will present the results of a hermeneutic phenomenological study involving interviews with 15 women between the ages of 18 and 25, who had experienced the death of a sibling within the past six months to two years. The purposes of the study were (1) to understand the experience of sibling bereavement in young adult women; (2) to explore cultural, gender and societal traditions and values that influence the bereavement experience; and (3) to explore what these women find helpful and hindering in coping with the loss. Implications for theory, research, and counselling practice will be addressed.

#54 THE VALUE OF VIPASSANA (MINDFULNESS) MEDITATION FOR FEMALE SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDYStephanie Sikorski, University of Calgary

In recent years, there have been many studies documenting the efficacy of Vipassana (mindfulness) meditation in enhancing individuals' well-being while reducing physical and psychological distress. This interactive presentation will discuss the results of phenomenological research that explored the experiences of a small sample of female survivors of domestic abuse who practiced mindfulness meditation. The focus of this research was to uncover the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of this practice for this population. The value of mindfulness meditation for survivors of domestic abuse will be considered along with potential counselling implications.

#55 AN INTERPRETIVE STUDY OF LIVING WITH TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURYMary Westcott, University of Calgary; Sharon Robertson, University of Calgary

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is the number one killer and disabler of young Canadians under the age of 40 (National Brain Injury Association, 2001). Survivors face a host of possible challenges that can make it difficult to establish a sense of well-

being after injury. I explored living with TBI using an interpretive research approach that invited survivors into the conversation of this phenomenon. The central theme of this investigation was to explore the question: What is living with TBI like for adult survivors in Western Canadian society at this time in history? I asked six adult survivors of TBI to tell the stories of their lives and experiences after injury during a series of in-depth narrative interviews. I analyzed the transcribed interview data using a hermeneutic phenomenological process and gave participants the opportunity to reflect on the emergent ideas. Rich narratives of the emotional, physical, and cognitive challenges emerged in our conversations along with an exploration of the uncertainty, isolation, and paradoxes of living with a TBI. Recommendations for counselling psychologists became apparent as I delved deeper into the survivors' rehabilitation experiences and the relevant literature. Overall, the findings from this investigation promote an in-depth understanding of living with TBI and inform rehabilitation counselling practice.

#56 SELF-CRITICISM, ATTACHMENT, PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A THERAPEUTIC RELATIONSHIP

William Whelton, University of Alberta; Barbara Paulson, University of Alberta;
Christopher Marusiak, University of Alberta

Change in therapy generally requires that the client feel that they have a caring and helpful relationship with their therapist, a bond usually referred to as the "working alliance". Therefore, it is crucial to identify possible obstacles to the formation of such an alliance in order to enhance the effectiveness of psychotherapy. Recent research conducted in our clinic has investigated the personality trait of self-criticism in therapy clients, and found that it can be an impediment to the formation of a strong working alliance. While this finding is becoming fairly robust, the processes underlying these interpersonal difficulties remain poorly understood. In order to better understand the influence of self-criticism on the development of a therapeutic relationship, the present study investigates the relationship between self-criticism and the working alliance as mediated by the client's interpersonal perceptions and attachment style. Measures of self-criticism, attachment, psychological distress, interpersonal perceptions, and the working alliance were administered to adult therapy clients prior to, during, and following attendance in individual therapy. Initial path analyses indicate that interpersonal perception is a mediator between self-criticism and the working alliance in therapy.

#57 COUNSELLING APPROACHES FOR CHINESE CANADIAN IMMIGRANTS WITH MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Yuk Shuen Wong, Chinese University of Hong Kong

This study examined the traumatic experiences and needs of Canadian Chinese immigrants from Hong Kong, Mainland China and Taiwan who had motor vehicle accidents in Vancouver, Canada. Co-investigators were motor vehicle accident victims who were categorized as dealing with at least one of the following issues: post-trauma stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, multiple acute issues, and complicated grief. 10 females and 5 males, age from 15 to 65 were interviewed face-to-face by a registered counselling psychologist in Cantonese and Mandarin. The study sought to find out in what ways the trauma victims' needs for changes and recovery were met and how their human resources were used within the Canadian context. Different counselling approaches for post-traumatic growth were discussed with case illustrations.

#58 LIVING WITH HOPE: PERCEPTIONS OF HOPE AND HOPE-FOSTERING STRATEGIES OF ELDERLY PALLIATIVE CARE CANCER PATIENTS

Karen Wright, University of Saskatchewan; Wendy Dugleby, University of Saskatchewan

This presentation will focus on results of a study of perceptions of elderly palliative care cancer patients' descriptions of hope and their strategies to foster their hope. Using a qualitative research design, sixteen face to face interviews were conducted with 10 advanced cancer patients receiving palliative home care. Participants described their hope for "not suffering more", "living life to the fullest in the time I have left", "a peaceful death", "anticipating life after death", and hope for a better life in the future for their family". Using Lubrosky's thematic analysis of the participants' interviews, strategies for fostering their hope emerged. Discussion of these strategies and implications and application for clinical practice will be described.

#59 STUDENT PERSPECTIVES ON A TRAINING PROGRAM IN INDIGENOUS COUNSELLING: A CURRICULAR MODEL AND PROCESS EVALUATION

Mira Kim, Trinity Western University; Paul Kim, Trinity Western University; Marvin McDonald, Trinity Western University

Weaknesses in research on the cultural contexts of counselling have led to debates on the proper applications of guidelines for multicultural counselling and training. Theoretically guided research offers an important strategy for advancing our understanding of culture, counselling, and helping roles. This poster outlines a curriculum model for Korean language counselling training based in a recent Korean immigrant community of British Columbia. Process evaluation of a pilot program is summarized. A spectrum of student objectives and helping roles are described in relation to community values, international professional mobility, disciplinary identity, and Canadian system of helping professions. A critical cultural psychology approach is developed as a framework for community advocacy.

#60

PROMISES AND CHALLENGES IN INDIVIDUALIZING MULTICULTURAL ASSESSMENT IN A KOREAN IMMIGRANT COMMUNITYMarvin McDonald, Trinity Western University

The challenges of multicultural assessment practices are intensified by language barriers in communities of recent immigrants. Fischer's model of collaborative assessment is applied to extend multicultural assessment practices and is illustrated with case material. Strategies are illustrated for bilingual consultation, supervision, and adaptations to address specific assessment needs. Limitations and utility of assessment procedures are summarized in relation to culturally sensitive standards. APA Division 17's principles of empirically supported interventions are drawn upon to formulate an ecologically-grounded assessment model.

#61

THE EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SEPARATION-INDIVIDUATION ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT: GENDER AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCESMohsen Haghbin, Carleton University; Pariokeh Dadsetan, Tehran University; Mohamad R. H. Tavakoly, Tehran University; Saeideh Bazaziyan, Tehran University

This study investigates the status of psychological separation-individuation in 174 male and female Iranian students and its effects on their academic achievement. The Hoffman Psychological Separation Inventory (PSI) was applied to obtain four dimensions of psychological separation-individuation: emotional, functional, conflictual and attitudinal independence. Using a factor analysis, we created the Academic Achievement Index (AAI), based on GPA data covering the subjects' academic careers. Since cultural difference is a significant factor, the results were compared with data from American and Greek students, reported in Hoffman (1984) and Geozain et. al. (1999). This study indicates four main findings: (1) psychological separation status significantly explains 13 percent of academic achievement variance; (2) the dimensions of emotional independence has significant relationship with academic achievement; (3) males, in comparison with females, show a significantly higher degree of independence on overall score of psychological separation, particularly on emotional independence; (4) the comparison of Iranian with American students indicates a lower level of conflictual and functional independence and a higher level of attitudinal independence in Iranian students. These findings suggest the importance of considering the above gender and cultural differences in helping students to conquer their potential academic failures or maladjustments.

#62

COUNSELLORS IN THE SCHOOLS: EXPERIENCES WITH ADOLESCENT SELF-INJURYErin Beettam, McGill University; Jessica Toste, McGill University; Elana Bloom, McGill University; Jack Destefano, McGill University; Nancy Heath, McGill University

Self-injury (SI) is a deliberate destruction of body tissue without suicidal intent. Within the school setting, the prevalence rate of adolescent SI has been documented at 14%, and recent studies indicate this behaviour is increasing. SI is a growing concern for professionals working with youth and particularly, school counsellors will often see students where SI is the presenting problem. However, minimal research has examined therapeutic interventions used by counsellors working with youth who SI. This study explores the knowledge, beliefs, and practices of novice counsellors regarding SI within a school context. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with counsellors interning in secondary schools or junior colleges. Counsellors discussed general therapy techniques, but did not report using interventions specific to SI. Additionally, counsellors had theoretical knowledge about why youth SI (viewing it as a coping mechanism or a way to seek attention) but had difficulty transferring their knowledge into clinical practice. Counsellors expressed accepting or neutral attitudes about clients who SI but felt that they were lacking in SI-related clinical experience. Implications for workshops and training sessions should focus on shifting knowledge from theory to clinical practice, by providing specific interventions for counselling youth who engage in SI behaviour.

#63

EGO STRENGTH AND ITS RELATION TO ANXIETY SYMPTOMATOLOGYBerkley Staite, Student non-member; Trevor Olson, Student Member; Michelle Presniak, Student member; Michael MacGregor, Professor

Ego Strength has been related to many aspects of psychological functioning, including one's ability to maintain a positive sense of self-worth and resiliency to negative experiences (e.g., failure, rejection). This study investigated the relation between ego strength and anxiety. Method: Participants completed the Personality Assessment Inventory (as a measure of anxiety) and the Ego Strength scale from the MMPI-2. Participants scoring in the top third of scores on the Ego Strength scale were labelled High Ego Strength and those scoring in the bottom third were labelled Low Ego Strength. The High Ego Strength group scored significantly lower on the total anxiety score as well as on the cognitive, affective, and physiological subscales of the PAI than did the Low Ego Strength group. Conclusion: Those with high ego strength, and thus a more stable sense of self-worth, reported lower levels of anxiety. Perhaps those with a more stable sense of themselves (i.e., greater ego strength) are able to ward off anxiety. These findings display a link between anxiety and ego strength that may aid clinicians in helping people better deal with anxiety through treatment and addressing issues related to ego strength.

#64

**CULTURAL TRANSITIONING: EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIETAL BARRIERS
CONFRONTED BY NEW IMMIGRANTS**Ada Sinacore, McGill University

The goal of this paper is to discuss the results of a phenomenological study examining the educational and societal challenges and barriers faced by immigrants upon their arrival to Canada. Participants were twenty immigrants from Argentina, France, the Former Soviet Union and Israel who have been living in Canada for less than five years. Cultural transitioning, which is defined as immigrants who are able to find economic, occupational and social security within the new culture, is central to successful integration of immigrants into Canadian society. Predominant factors that influence successful transition from one culture to the next are education and employment. The unemployment rate of immigrant populations is significantly higher than that of individuals born in Canada. This may be due to the fact that immigrants who have trained in their country of origin, educational credentials are often not accepted or recognized in Canada. As a result, many of these individuals re-train at post-secondary institutions or seek out alternative occupations. Thus, the goal of this paper is to address the educational, institutional and societal barriers faced by immigrants and the resulting social and psychological effects. Implications for practice and future research will be explored.

#65

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A GROUP-BASED COUNSELLING INTERVENTION
FOR FACILITATING PERSONAL AND CAREER TRANSITION AMONG FORMER
PEACEKEEPING SOLDIERS**Douglas Cave, University of British Columbia; Holly McLean, University of British Columbia

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is arguably the greatest health risk that soldiers face on peacekeeping tours. Left without effective treatment, PTSD can result in increased aggressive behaviour, poor functioning in relationships, substance abuse, and depression. The purpose of this research was to evaluate the Transition Program for Canadian Soldiers, a group-based counselling program designed to assist military personnel's transition back into Canadian society by aiding with their personal and career re-adjustment. The program has various components but specifically utilizes therapeutic enactment as a primary treatment intervention. Eighteen former peacekeeping soldiers with PTSD participated in the program and were administered standard measures of traumatic stress symptoms, depression and self-esteem before, immediately after, and 3 months post-program completion. In-depth interviews were also conducted with participants pre- and 3 months post-program completion. Converging evidence showed that program participation resulted in a significant reduction in traumatic stress and depressive symptoms, increased self-esteem, and assisted participants in achieving more productive and fulfilling experiences in work and relationships. Along with research results, an overview of the program is presented and recommendations for practitioners working with soldiers with PTSD.

#66

**“IT GIVES ME A KIND OF GROUNDING”:
HOPE IN COUNSELLOR EDUCATOR
WORK-LIFE**Denise Larsen, University of Alberta

Hope offers sustenance on the often parched landscape of academic work-life. Focusing on counsellor educators, this study reveals professors' personal reflections on hope at work. Hope is endemic to counselling itself. Like an underground stream, hope flows through counselling conversations. Sometimes its presence is explicit, sometimes implicit. For many counsellor educators, career choice is also rooted in hope - in dreams of what being a counsellor educator will mean and what the career can offer to a needy world. In contrast, the university is most often described as a difficult workplace — demanding, competitive, unhealthy. Since hope is linked strongly with well-being and engagement in life, this study explored counsellor educator work-life accounts of hope. Five tenure-track faculty members from across Canada shared experiences of hope and work. Employing basic interpretive inquiry, five categories central to hope in counsellor educator work-life were identified. Participants stories reflect: (a) deeply held career hopes, (b) personal descriptions of hope, (c) threats to and sources of hope at work, and (d) reflections on the value of talking about hope. Hope appears to be a potent and under-examined experience in counsellor educator work-life.

#67

NARRATIVES OF DEPRESSION AND THE CLINICAL ENCOUNTERJeffrey Letourneau, University of Saskatchewan

Biomedicine is the dominant form of medicine that most people in North America are familiar with. It is a reductionist approach to illness that focuses on the origin of disease which can then presumably be discovered and treated. The effects of mental illness, and specifically depression, do not typically make themselves known physically, but rather socially and emotionally. These are elements that biomedicine is ill-equipped and indeed unable to deal with. The purpose of this exploratory research was to qualitatively gain understanding about how the clinical encounter influences the experience of depression. Semi-structured interviews were used to gather the narratives of depression from 5 participants, 1 male and 4 females. Findings are discussed in light of the process of the clinical encounter under the auspices of biomedicine, the language used within this encounter, and the relationship between clinician and patient. Overall, biomedicine did indeed have a role in the treatment of depression, however, the participants were unable to accept it within their day to day lives as a suitable long term option.

#68

**COGNITIVE PROCESSING THERAPY AND ONE EYE INTEGRATION:
TAILORING TREATMENTS FOR FEMALE SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT**Jessica Houghton, Trinity Western University

In treating people who suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), the effectiveness of ‘talk therapy’ may be hindered by the physiology of trauma. Specifically, brain functioning in Broca’s area may be inhibited, which interferes with verbal processing of information. The subjective experience of two trauma therapies was examined qualitatively – a neurologically-based treatment One Eye Integration (OEI); and a primarily verbal treatment, Cognitive Processing Therapy (CPT). Eight female survivors of sexual assault were interviewed about their perceptions of how each therapy affected their lives and general functioning. The women all entered the study with a diagnosis of PTSD, and received three 60-minute sessions of either OEI or CPT. Data were collected via semi-structured interviews three months after receiving treatment, and analyzed using Gilligan’s Listening Guide approach. Preliminary findings suggested that OEI was experienced as being highly useful for reducing PTSD symptoms, whereas CPT contributed to building positive self-esteem and equipping participants with effective coping strategies. Potential implications of these findings for PTSD treatment include the ability to tailor therapeutic interventions to target specific aspects of the disorder, subsequently allowing for more effective processing of residual thoughts and beliefs from the impacts of trauma.

#69

**WHERE IS MY SISTER? THE RELATIONAL EFFECTS OF HAVING A MISSING
SIBLING ON CHILDREN**Tamara Williams, Trinity Western University

In 2002, 66,532 missing children reports were filed in Canada (Dalley, 2003). Although our ability to locate missing children has evolved through research and technological advancement, the support rendered to the families suffering these losses has not advanced. This is due, in part, to the lack of research evidence available to practitioners and the community. The present study is the first Canadian study to investigate the effects of having a missing sibling on children’s well-being. Semi-structured, in-depth interviews were conducted with three individuals to investigate the relational effects of being the sibling of a currently missing child. Interviews were analyzed using content analysis. Analytic codes were created both in response to participant statements, and a priori from grief literature. Despite some similarities to other forms of grief, the suspended grief experienced in these families was clearly a distinct phenomenon. Suspended grief had no closure and no promise that closure would ever occur. Participants also simultaneously experienced both a continued hope for a reunion, and a mental preparation for a funeral. The importance of providing these families with a voice in the psychological community and a language with which to express their experiences are discussed, along with implications for counselling practice.

#70

THE MEANING OF LIFE CALLING DURING YOUNG ADULTHOODJared French, Trinity Western University

This study is a qualitative exploration of the meaning of life calling (LC) among university students. LC is defined as peoples’ expression of the essence of their self through the work that they engage in. Although some research has delineated the nature of LC in adults looking back on their lives, no previous study has explored the experiences of those who are embarking on living out their LC, during young adulthood (18-25). This developmental period is a time when questions about career, purpose, and identity become highly salient, making it a very suitable time in which to explore the emergence of LC as a link between one’s true expression of the self and the world of work. The sample consisted of four university students, aged 18 - 25, who were purposively selected for having a strong sense of LC (as measured by a scale designed to assess the factors of identity, purpose, and direction). These participants were interviewed about their LC, through semi-structured interviews. Interview transcripts were then analyzed using Richards’ (2005) qualitative analytic coding scheme. External auditing and member checking were used to enhance the trustworthiness of the process. Findings included descriptions of the (a) nature of individuals’ LC; (b) links between LC and identity; and (c) role of LC in peoples’ career planning. Implications for career counseling are discussed.

#71

TRANSFERABLE LIFE SKILLS LEARNED THROUGH SPORT PARTICIPATIONSumerlee Samuels, University of British-Columbia

The purpose of this study was to identify transferable life skills that are learned via sports participation. The orienting question of this focus group research was “I would like you to talk about some of the life skills you have learned through participating in sport.” A qualitative design enabled information to be collected on specific life skills athletes deemed transferable. Focus groups were used, because they allow participants to engage in a focused discussion and to share perceptions without the pressure to reach a consensus (Krueger, 2000). Five focus groups comprised of from three to six, male and female participants, aged 19-29, who have participated in sport at a university or college level were interviewed. Data were analyzed using six steps offered by Krueger. Examples of themes that emerged from the data included time management, ability to work with a group of people, work ethic, responsibility for behavior and the ability to set goals. These themes are discussed in relation to the relevant literature in the field and practical implications are presented.

#72

CAREER DEVELOPMENT IN ROMANTIC COUPLES AS JOINT PHENOMENON: AN ACTION THEORY PERSPECTIVEBradley Kauffman, Trinity Western University; Elise Wouterloot, Trinity Western University; José Domene, Trinity Western University

This study used Young et al.'s (1996, 2005) action theory framework to examine ways that people in romantic relationships jointly negotiate and achieve their career plans. Career development has traditionally been studied from an individual perspective, where career decisions are made in an autonomous manner. For persons in committed romantic relationships, however, relational elements penetrate their actions and plans, making career development a joint venture between both members of the couple. Conceptualizing career development as a joint phenomenon, the ways in which relational and career processes intersect were explored during a critical period of life: the transition from university to work. The action-project method was used to describe the career projects (i.e., plans for their future) and joint actions undertaken to negotiate those projects, for eight romantically involved couples who were in their final year of completing a post-secondary degree. This involved (a) conducting interviews, observation of couples' conversations, and eliciting participants' self-reflections, and (b) a team-based, hermeneutic qualitative analysis to identify themes and patterns of action. The nature of couples' career projects, links between career and relational projects, and actions undertaken to achieve those projects were delineated. Implications for career counselling are discussed.

#73

THE POTENTIAL OF ONLINE MEDIA FOR CONDUCTING QUALITATIVE RESEARCH INTERVIEWSJosé Domene, Trinity Western University; Jocelyn Thorp, Trinity Western University; Nathan To, Trinity Western University

Although there is an emerging body of knowledge about the use of the internet as a tool for collecting data in psychology, previous research has focused almost exclusively on surveys and other quantitative methods. This study is a preliminary effort to examine the suitability of the internet as a tool for conducting qualitative research; specifically, the suitability of Instant Messenger (IM) for conducting open-ended, qualitative interviews about participants' immigration experiences. The sample consisted of 30 english-speaking adults who have immigrated to Canada from South Africa. The quality of the data obtained from 15 traditional, in-person interviews were compared with data obtained from 15 interviews conducted via IM, along a number of important dimensions. Preliminary result suggest that the groups were equivalent in terms of interview length, the major themes that were identified, and the number of prompts and follow-up questions that were used. However, online interviews yielded responses that were less detailed and "shallower" in terms of descriptive quality, and interviewers experienced less rapport and emotional connection with the participants in the online condition. Finally, online interviewing was found to be more convenient and cost-effective. The potential benefits and limitations of using IM as a medium for conducting qualitative research are discussed.

#74

RESILIENCY IN YOUNG ADULT CHILDREN OF ALCOHOLICS: THE RELATION BETWEEN SELF-FORGIVENESS AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMATOLOGYBecki Cornock, University of Windsor; R. Robert Orr, University of Windsor

The purpose of the present study was to examine forgiveness as a resiliency factor in a sample of adult children of alcoholics (COAs). Resiliency was defined in terms of level of self-reported depressive symptomatology (DS). The study explored the relation between DS and forgiveness in a sample of COAs that had not been exposed to a forgiveness intervention. Results were also compared to a sample of non-COA participants. Of the total sample of 204 participants, 43 participants (21 females, 22 males) met the criteria for COA status. Results indicated that self-forgiveness and self-esteem were the most significant predictors of COAs' and non-COAs' level of self-reported DS. The relation between willingness to forgive and DS over time was explored by asking participants to rate both forgiveness and depression at three time periods (Past, Present, and Future). COAs' forgiveness ratings increased significantly across each time period (i.e., COAs rated themselves as least forgiving in the Past, with consistently increasing levels of forgiveness for the Present and Future time periods). Depression ratings for COAs were stable from Past to Present time periods, but decreased significantly for the Future time period. Non-COAs' results were similar. Results are discussed in relation to the importance of incorporating self- and other-forgiveness in research and clinical work.

#75

CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT IN CHILD AND YOUTH MENTAL HEALTHSean Latimer, Trinity Western University

In 2003 the British Columbia cabinet approved the first provincial Child and Youth Mental Health (CYMH) Plan, which set out a vision for change in the delivery of mental health services to children and youth - first known plan of its kind in Canada. The province will improve treatment and support services, improve performance, reduce risk, and build capacity. The Fraser Region of the Ministry for Children and Family Development (MCFD) spearheaded a Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) project to improve performance and service. However, there appeared to be no one model of CQI within Canada that all mental health clinicians in CYMH could use to ensure their clients received the best care possible. This study addresses this void by establishing a

set of outcome measures for such a CQI model, and creates knowledge of these elements from a group of 103 subject matter expert clinicians as participants. The mixed methods design, the Delphi method, is consultative and consensual, and in keeping with the nature of CQI (Linstone & Turoff, 1975). This research benefits the participants, and other CYMH clinicians in Canada, by building a knowledge base of group consensual opinion on CQI measures for CYMH. This presentation shows the design, methods and results of the study and outlines the CQI measures for CYMH from the body of clinicians, with the means and inter-quartile ranges.

11:00 - 12:55 - BONAVIDA

11:00 - 12:55

**Symposium
International and
Cross-cultural**

**PART I OF: MULTIPLE CULTURES - MULTIPLE METHODS:
EXPLORATION OF THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ACCULTURATION AND IDENTITY
WITHIN THE CANADIAN CULTURAL MOSAIC THROUGH QUANTITATIVE
EPISTEMOLOGIES**

James Cresswell, University of Alberta; Stephanie Pantel, OISE, University of Toronto

Segall et al. (1998) note that the study of culture and psychology can be an endeavor fraught with tension between epistemologies representing top-down (uncovering the workings of universals) as opposed to bottom-up approaches (understanding participants in their own terms). This symposium explores traditional top-down explanations of the psychology of acculturation and identity. Dere & Kirmayer begin the symposium with a discussion of the foundational understanding of what constitutes an appropriate model of acculturation. They argue for a bidimensional model of acculturation which accounts for the diverse complexities entailed in the acculturative process. From the general theory of acculturation, Shaughnessy & Tafarodi's paper address complexity of identity by exploring the changeable nature of identity in the acculturative context of international students. Samure et al. pick up this theme in their psychometric discussion regarding the Situated Ethnic Identity Scale. The final paper presented by Lau et al. provides a discussion the motivations underlying second language acquisition, a central issue in both identity and acculturation. The symposium concludes with a brief discussion of the underlying principles and tenets unifying and underlying the papers presented.

#1

**EXAMINING A BIDIMENSIONAL MODEL OF ACCULTURATION ACROSS THREE
DOMAINS OF CULTURAL CHANGE IN A MULTI-ETHNIC COMMUNITY SAMPLE**

Jessica Dere, McGill University; Laurence Kirmayer, McGill University

Acculturation is widely recognized as a crucial concept in understanding the experiences of immigrant groups. However, debate continues to exist regarding the validity of unidimensional versus bidimensional models of acculturation. This study proposed a bidimensional model, where identification with one's defined ethnicity is assessed independently of identification with one's new cultural milieu. This model was examined across three domains – ethnic loyalty, ethnic behaviour, and situational ethnic identity. The sample consisted of Caribbean ($n = 109$), Vietnamese ($n = 97$), and Filipino ($n = 109$) immigrants, who were contacted as part of a large community survey conducted in Montreal. Correlational analysis provided strong support for the bidimensional model in all three domains, across all three groups. For ethnic behaviour and situational ethnic identity, identification with one's defined ethnic group was unrelated to identification with the Canadian society. For ethnic loyalty, loyalty to one's defined ethnic group was positively related to loyalty to Canadians. Factor analysis with oblique rotation revealed two largely orthogonal factors for each ethnic group ($r < .14$) accounting for 67% to 75% of the total variance. The results support the validity of a bidimensional model of acculturation, and suggest the importance of assessing multiple domains of acculturation independently.

#2

**PROMOTING THE MOTIVATION OF EAST ASIAN LEARNERS OF ENGLISH:
THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF AUTONOMY AND RELATEDNESS**

Megan Lau, University of Alberta; Kimberly Noels, University of Alberta; Kristie Saumure, University of Alberta

A great deal of research has examined the relationship between motivation, orientations and attitudes with regards to second language acquisition. Recently, Noels (2001) and her colleagues have suggested that Deci and Ryan's (1985) Self Determination Theory (SDT) may be a useful framework for understanding motivation for language learning. Previous research on Self-Determination Theory has demonstrated that self-determined motivation is facilitated through the fulfillment of three psychological needs- autonomy, competence and relatedness. While all three needs are deemed necessary for fostering self-determination, it has been asserted that autonomy is the most important psychological need. Much of the research on SDT comes from Western nations with an individualistic nature. This study examined several tenets of SDT (as applied to motivation for language learning) to an East Asian sample ($N = 43$) with collectivistic characteristics in order to conduct an introductory evaluation of whether SDT can be assumed to be culturally universal. The results tentatively support the hypothesis that autonomy is not the most important in fostering self-determined motivation, instead suggesting a prominent role for relatedness. Implications for cultural-relevant strategies to facilitate self-determined motivation for second language will be discussed.

#3

EXAMINING THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE SITUATED ETHNIC IDENTITY SCALEKristie Saumure, University of Alberta; Tory Pino, University of Alberta; Kimberly Noels, University of Alberta

Clément and Noels (1992) have suggested that because different social situations are associated with varying amounts of contact with members of other ethnic groups, identification with one's heritage culture and with other relevant ethnic groups may vary depending on the intimacy of the situation. The Situated Ethnic Identity Scale (SEIS) was developed to assess ethnic identification with one's culture of origin and another relevant ethnic group in differentially intimate situations (Noels, Saumure, & Clément, 2004). This study's purpose was to examine the validity and reliability of the SEIS. First and second generation immigrants ($n = 514$) from introductory Psychology classes were randomly distributed one of five versions of the SEIS, along with Phinney's Multi Ethnic Identity Measure (MEIM), Luhtanen and Crocker's Collective Self-Esteem Scale (CSES), and relevant demographic questions. ANOVAs assessed the consistency of response patterns across the five versions and revealed that survey version does not change the identity patterns across the different domains. The predictive and concurrent validity of the SEIS was determined by correlating the SEIS with the MEIM and the CSES. The results support the validity of the SEIS. On the whole, the results suggest that the SEIS is an appropriate tool for measuring ethnic identity across situations.

#4

ACCULTURATION OF THE SELF: AN EXAMINATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT EXPERIENCESarah Shaughnessy, University of Toronto; Romin Tafarodi, University of Toronto

International students are known to experience adjustment difficulties while acculturating to a new and often confusing social environment. Using a three-wave, multi-part questionnaire, we are examining how cultural difference and change in aspects of personal identity relate to psychological and social adjustment for these newcomers to Canada. The questionnaire includes several scales to assess college adjustment, acculturation, and general experiences of the self. The first wave of data was collected from over 3000 domestic and international student respondents shortly before they began their first year of undergraduate studies in September of 2005. The second and third waves of data will be collected in December and April of the same school year. This talk will address aspects of the East Asian experience of the self, in comparison with Euro-Canadians and non-East-Asian international students. Past research indicates that East Asians tend to experience less consistency of the inner self, express the inner self in fewer domains, and are more tolerant toward inconsistency of identity, thought, and action. We will also discuss, 1) the predictive relations of personal identity to acculturation and change in psychological adjustment; 2) systematic change in these aspects of self during this same period; and 3) the relation of (1) and (2) to the cultural origin of the student.

11:00 - 12:55 - RIDEAU

11:00 - 12:55

Symposium
Sexual Orientation and
Gender Identity Issues

CANADIAN RESEARCH ON GLBTQ ISSUESMelanie Morrison, University of Saskatchewan

GLBTQ research in Canada has gained considerable momentum over the course of the past 5 years, and this symposium will mark the fourth installment designed to provide a broad overview of current research on GLBTQ issues conducted nationally. The first paper will provide insight into the predictors of mental and physical health when perceiving social network support among same-sex and opposite-sex couples. The second paper investigates the frequency with which high-school teachers witness anti-gay/anti-lesbian behaviours in their educational institutions, and seeks to provide thematic analyses as to why teachers may be disinclined to intervene. The third paper explores biological factors that may contribute to understanding sexual orientation issues; specifically, handedness and number of brothers in one's familial line. Finally, the fourth paper investigates contemporary stereotypes directed toward gay and lesbian persons and determines the degree of similarity between participants' cultural awareness and personal endorsement of said stereotypes.

#1

ARE SEXUAL MINORITY STUDENTS WELCOME IN HIGH SCHOOLS? TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF SCHOOL CLIMATE FOR GLBT STUDENTSLisa Jewell, University of Saskatchewan; Melanie Morrison, University of Saskatchewan; Ann Chinnery, University of Saskatchewan; Randy Wimmer, University of Saskatchewan; Don Cochrane, University of Saskatchewan

Little research has explored school climate for gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender (GLBT) students attending Canadian high schools. Teachers ($N = 111$) from across Saskatchewan, working in public and Catholic schools, completed a questionnaire assessing the extent to which GLBT students are welcome in their schools. Results indicated that teachers' perceptions of GLBT students' safety and acceptance are polarized, with 40.5% and 29.7% of teachers, respectively, believing that GLBT students would feel quite safe or quite unsafe at school. Approximately 38% of teachers indicated that both students and faculty are responsible for making insulting comments about GLBT students, and only 43% of teachers ($n=107$) reported that either they or

someone else always or usually intervenes when hearing derogatory comments. Teachers who are older are significantly more likely to intervene than younger teachers. Qualitative responses articulating teachers' reasons for choosing whether to intervene were also analyzed. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

#2 HANDEDNESS, BROTHERS, AND SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Anthony Bogaert, Brock University; Catherine Fawcett, Brock University

Two of the most consistent correlates of sexual orientation in men are handedness and fraternal birth order (i.e., number of older brothers). In the present study, the relationship among handedness, older brothers, and sexual orientation was studied in four samples of heterosexual and homosexual men ($N = 944$). Unlike previous studies, which have only observed an increased rate of nonright handedness in gay men relative to heterosexual men, an elevated rate of extreme right handedness was found in gay men relative to heterosexual men. The results also demonstrated that older brothers moderate the relationship between handedness and sexual orientation. Specifically, older brothers increase the odds of homosexuality in moderate right handers only; in both nonright handers and extreme right handers, older brothers do not affect (or decrease) the odds of homosexuality. The results have implications for an early neurodevelopmental origin to sexual orientation in men.

#3 CONTEMPORARY CULTURAL REPRESENTATIONS OF GAY MEN AND LESBIAN WOMEN IN CANADA: A CONTENT EXAMINATION

Rebecca Harriman, University of Saskatchewan; Melanie Morrison, University of Saskatchewan; Paula Brochu, University of Western Ontario; Kimberly Work, University of Saskatchewan

Homosexuality has gained increasing popularity and acceptance in contemporary mainstream North American media representations, as evinced in the success of television shows such as "Will and Grace" and "Queer Eye for the Straight Guy". Further, there have been recent legal and political advances in Canada such as the legalization of gay marriage. On the surface, it appears that there is an increase in the acceptance of homosexuals; however, recent attitudinal assessments provide evidence to the contrary. Although negative attitudes continue to be documented, the content of the cultural stereotypes of gay men and lesbian women are infrequently assessed. The present study addressed this limitation. Participants were 144 (31 male; 113 female) undergraduate students from a variety of disciplines. Respondents completed trait checklists to provide insight into their cultural awareness of the stereotypes associated with gay men and lesbian women, as well as the degree to which they personally endorse these stereotypes. Results indicate that there are both positive and negative stereotypes ascribed to gay men and lesbian women, the latter of which raises the question of whether the media representations are, in fact, debunking the stereotypes ascribed to these social groups. Finally, the comparisons between individuals' awareness and personal endorsement are presented.

#4 PERCEIVED SOCIAL NETWORK SUPPORT AS A PREDICTOR OF MENTAL & PHYSICAL HEALTH IN SAME-SEX VS. OPPOSITE-SEX RELATIONSHIPS

Karen Blair, Acadia University; Diane Holmberg, Acadia University

This paper will discuss a longitudinal study which examines the links between social network support for intimate relationships and the impact such support has on the health of the relationship, as well as the mental and physical health of the individuals within the relationship. In particular, the study has examined these issues in the context of opposite-sex and same-sex relationships. More than 1000 participants from Canada, the United States and other International locations are taking part in a 2 year longitudinal study that collects self-report survey data on social network support, mental health, physical health, sexual identity and sexual behaviour. Through an examination of the strengths and weaknesses of existing social networks and the impact that such factors have on physical, mental and relationship health, the results of this study shed light on risk factors for mental and physical health problems within the gay and lesbian community due to deficiencies in social support levels. Armed with specific knowledge about the unique stressors associated with same-sex relationships, practitioners treating men and women in same-sex relationships may be better prepared to identify risk factors and to recommend early prevention strategies.

11:00 - 12:55 - MOUNT ROYAL

11:00 - 12:55

Symposium

Social and Personality

SYMPOSIUM ON THE SELF IN MODERN PSYCHOLOGY

Aubrey Litvack, York University

Research into the self has often existed under a changing rubric with many titles and connections to disparate areas of psychology. Some of psychology's most prolific researchers have tackled the idea of self from their own differing perspectives - James, Jung, Horney & Allport to name a few. This symposium will explore some of the more current forms that research into the self has taken. An overview of the literature will be presented by Stokes, and will briefly introduce many of the concepts that the following speakers will go into greater detail. Litvack will present research exploring regulation and emotion as it relates to the self, discussing briefly some interpersonal implications. Mann & Kang will examine self-esteem and social categories through the use of modern social cognitive methodology. Mears will go on to explore what happens when things go wrong, looking at

maladaptive functioning in the self, and vulnerabilities to psychopathology. Tsui & Kazoleas will discuss some of the social implications for certain views of the self and sexuality. Together these speakers will offer a current and astute view of the self in modern psychological research.

#1 THE SELF: AN OVERVIEW OF CURRENT THEORY AND RESEARCH

Pamela Stokes, York University; Doug McCann, York University

This first presentation will provide an overview to introduce the concept of the self, review the major developments in the theoretical and empirical literature in this area, and situate the forefront research to be presented in this symposium. The importance of the concept of the self, as well as theoretical and empirical complications in conceptualizing the self will be discussed. A broad framework of self literature will be presented. This framework will be founded in influential and broadly applicable theoretical literature, including Baumister's (1998) roots of selfhood: the reflexive consciousness, the executive function, and the interpersonal aspect of selfhood. The research introduced in this symposium, including the self in context; the self in vulnerable and invulnerable people; self-esteem and the morphing self; and self and sexual identity, will be situated within the larger framework. The usefulness of the concept of self in research and clinical applications will be considered. In particular, the universality of the concept of self, and the importance of self research in the understanding of psychopathology will be touched upon.

#2 IN MY PLACE: THE SELF IN CONTEXT

Aubrey Litvack, York University; Doug McCann, York University

In the present research we explored how contextual information can influence the impact of negative events on the self. More specifically, the encoding of the self following a failure can take on significantly different forms depending on whether or not individuals choose to include contextual information in that encoding procedure. The literature provides ample evidence for the importance of self-conception in maintaining healthy affect; as such the content and organization of the self can play a major role in attaining this goal. Participants were exposed to failures and then primed to self-encode in either a contextualized or de-contextualized manner. The implications for self-encoding strategies as methods of affect regulation will be discussed, the self as memory and possible cultural connections to regulation strategies will also be probed.

#3 THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL INCLUSION AND SELF-ESTEEM ON ASSIMILATION TO SOCIAL CATEGORIES

So-Jin Kang, York University; Nikki Mann, York University; Kerry Kawakami, York University

In the present research, we investigated whether perceived social inclusion and self-esteem influence implicit identification with East Asians and Euro-Canadians. Participants first completed a self-esteem scale and then were randomly assigned to either receive social inclusion, social exclusion, or misfortune (control) feedback. Subsequently, they were primed with one of two social categories (East Asian or Euro-Canadian) via a categorization task. Finally, all participants completed an Implicit Association Test (IAT) that measured the speed with which they associated the self with East Asian and Euro-Canadian categories. Preliminary analyses of participants IAT responses indicate that following social inclusion feedback, low self-esteem individuals assimilated to primed social categories, but high self-esteem individuals contrasted away from primed social categories. In other research, we examine the possibility that assimilation to salient categories in response to social inclusion and exclusion may occur for different reasons, depending on self-esteem.

#4 MOTIVATED SELF-DEFINITION: THE PERSON PERCEIVED AS HALF-FULL VS. HALF-EMPTY

Stephanie Mears, York University; Jennifer Graesser, York University; Toru Sato, Shippensburg University; Doug McCann, York University

How the self is defined influences thoughts, emotions, and behaviours (Markus & Kitayama, 1991). Whereas an adaptive focus on agency and communion might fall under the rubric of self-construal, a maladaptive commitment to either may be considered a vulnerability to psychopathology (Beck, 1983; Blatt & Blass, 1996; see Blatt & Zuroff, 1992 and Coyne & Whiffen, 1995, for reviews). Our research explores ways of being that differentiate functional selves from those that create human suffering. In a factor analysis of self-construal (Singelis, 1994), and personality vulnerability measures, Sato & McCann (1998), found four factors separated vulnerable and invulnerable personality constellations: interpersonal sensitivity, attachment, autonomy/insensitivity, and independence/achievement. We are turning our attention currently to investigation of self-motives. A preliminary study provided us with evidence that a self-validating (Dykman, 1998) approach to life characterizes dysfunctional forms of agentic and communal self-conception. Conversely, a self-improvement orientation was associated with balanced self-construal.

#5

SEXUAL SELVES: RETHINKING TRADITIONAL APPROACHES TO SEX RESEARCHLily Tsui, University of Alberta; Veronica Kazoleas, York University

Discourse in research psychology generally studies sexuality as a problem behavior in young people rather than as a normal developmental event. Sexual activity is assumed to be negative (often categorized with other problem behaviors such as drug and alcohol use), without consideration for sexuality as an arena for self-expression and self-exploration. In this talk, we will briefly outline the negative impact this limited view of sexuality has on self-identity and how this research orientation reinforces the very limited and taboo arena of sexuality in our culture. Finally, we will argue for a broader approach to psychological research in the area of sex that brings back the role of individual choice and experience into its study. Implications for individual research study design and broader social implications will be discussed.

11:00 - 11:55 - LAKEVIEW

11:00 - 11:55

**Conversation Session/
Séance de conversation
Psychologists in
Education
(Section Program)**

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY TRAINING IN CANADA: ISSUES AND DIRECTIONS

Jac Andrews, University of Calgary; Donald Saklofske, University of Calgary; Vicki Schwean, University of Calgary; Hank Janzen, University of Alberta; William McKee, University of British Columbia; Laurie Ford, University of British Columbia; Gerry Sande, University of Manitoba; Barry Mallin, University of Manitoba; Judith Wiener, OISE, University of Toronto; Fred; French, Mt. Saint Vincent University; Elizabeth Church, Mt. Saint Vincent University

There have been a number of recent developments in school psychology programs in universities across Canada. This session will bring together university trainers to discuss these developments. Main themes of discussion will include an examination of current school psychology graduate training programs, accreditation (CPA, APA, NASP), and the preparation of school psychologists to meet the changing demands of the work environment. The primary purpose of this session is to exchange information and facilitate communication between university trainers, CASP, and CPA.

11:00 - 12:55 - BANFF

11:00 - 12:55

**Paper Session/ Séance de
présentation orale
Social and Personality**

EMERGING PERSPECTIVESSean Moore, University of Alberta

#1

WHOSE FAULT IS IT, ANYWAY? ATTRIBUTIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR INNU YOUTH SOLVENT ABUSEMegan Nicholson, University of Guelph

When shocking images and accounts of Innu children inhaling solvents gained international media attention in 2000, one of the first questions asked was, "How could this happen?" Explanations in six weeks of newspaper coverage from a national daily, a local daily and a weekly community publication were examined using a discourse analytic approach. The issue of who and/or what was responsible for the "gas-sniffing crisis" was taken up by Innu leaders and government officials at various levels, including: responsibility for youth solvent abuse, responsibility for solving the problem, and responsibility for the success or failure of solutions. Innu leaders were found to attribute the issue to a variety of factors (e.g., limited resources and authority, and substandard living conditions). The provincial and federal governments, however, primarily defined the matter in terms of the limitations of Innu parents (e.g., alcoholism, neglect). The discursive approach was found to offer insights into the ways attributions can be bolstered through the use of discursive devices such as lists, contrasts, and extreme case formulations. The subtly racist implications of attributing the problems faced by Innu communities to parents' internal characteristics are considered, and suggestions for how marginalized groups in general can approach interactions with the news media are made.

#2

EXAMINING EVERYDAY UNDERSTANDINGS OF EVILAshleigh Yule, University of Calgary; John Ellard, University of Calgary

Everyday understandings of evil have important implications for reactions to victims, perpetrators, and extreme acts of harm. For instance, deciding a person is evil may have important implications for determining appropriate responses to harms he or she commits. However, little systematic evidence exists with respect to how ordinary people think about and understand evil. The aim of this study was to outline how people define, explain, and experience evil in everyday contexts. A qualitative research methodology (Grounded Theory) was employed to explore participants' perspectives and understandings of evil. Findings confirm, challenge, and extend existing thought in the area with respect to such issues as criteria used to define evil, prototypical evil features, and the relation between evil character and behaviour. Findings also suggest a possible relationship between mental illness discourses and everyday understandings of evil. In light of findings, implications for how people make sense of and react to people and events they perceive as evil are considered. Directions for future research are also explored.

#3 **“OUTSIDER” AND “INSIDER” PERSPECTIVES ON INTERRACIAL RELATIONSHIPS**
 Rebecca Malhi, University of Calgary; Susan Boon, University of Calgary

Interracial relationships qualitatively differ from other romantic relationships in many ways. They are statistically rare and interracial couples may experience psychological hardships that other couples do not. For example, they often encounter resistance to their unions from family and friends as well as societal resistance, such as discrimination and negative attention in public. Previous research, mainly originating from the United States, has tended to privilege an “outsider’s perspective” that views interracial relationships as anomalous, deviant, or unstable. An “insider’s perspective”, the view of the relationship that is held by its members, has rarely been represented. This paper examines some of the challenges and issues faced by Canadian interracial couples from both “outsider” and “insider” perspectives. For example, observers of interracial couples may perceive them to have very different motivations (rejecting ethnic heritage, sexually motivated, etc.) than the couples themselves report (common interests, falling in love, etc.). Also, I utilize two interdisciplinary theoretical frameworks, feminist/ecosystemic theory and postcolonial theory, to gain insights into interracial relationships. Together, these approaches permit an analysis of an individual’s experiences and also challenge society’s assumptions about interracial couples and families.

#4 **“SO WHAT’S A STEREOTYPE” IN EVERYDAY DISCOURSE**
 Tanya Darisi, University of Guelph

“Stereotype”, as it is commonly used, is an over-generalized and frequently inaccurate characterizations of a group. As a psychological construct, “stereotype” is traditionally understood to be a cognitive structure that relates to prejudicial attitudes and discriminatory behaviour. However, Discursive Psychology reconceptualizes the conventional understanding of “stereotype”, emphasizing the ways in which group characterizations are the production of everyday interactions. From this perspective, stereotypes and categories are held to be social practices that are relational, dynamic, multi-faceted, and variable. This Discourse Analytic study looks at the ways in which “stereotype” is constructed and used within a group discussion. In the discussion recorded, young mothers talk about a book written by a Métis woman. The analysis focuses on their variable treatment of “stereotype”, as participants are positioned as members or nonmembers of the groups they discuss. In their discourse, stereotype is treated as a social threat, as a rhetorically effective way to undermine an account, and as a way to distance oneself from category-based identity.

#5 **WHAT IS AN ATTITUDE? TOWARD AN INTEGRATED THEORY OF ATTITUDES**
 William Huggon, University of Toronto; Jay Van Bavel, University of Toronto

Social psychology has long been considered the scientific study of attitudes (Allport, 1935). Attitudes have traditionally been conceptualized as a combination of affective, behavioural, and cognitive components. The problem with attitude research today is the ambiguity within the definitions of attitude, affect, behaviour, and cognition. Competing theories of attitudes have evolved slightly different definitions of these terms obscuring the differences between attitude theories and confusing the results of empirical studies. We offer an integration of attitude theory to provide a common framework and language for the ongoing study of attitudes. This interdisciplinary endeavour draws on recent developments in social and personality psychology, cognitive science, neuroscience, computational modeling and developmental perspectives. We hope that precise and shared definitions of attitude components will allow for the resolution of historical conflicts in the attitude literature, including ambivalence, attitude-behaviour relations, and the dissociation between automatic and controlled attitudes.

11:00 - 12:55 - LAKE LOUISE

11:00 - 12:55

Symposium
Clinical Psychology

EXPLORING NOVEL CLINICAL AND THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO COGNITIVE BEHAVIOURAL THERAPY WITH OLDER ADULTS

Corey Mackenzie, OISE, University of Toronto; David Myran, Baycrest Centre for Geriatric Care; Nina Josefowitz, OISE, University of Toronto; Nasreen Khatri, Baycrest Centre for Geriatric Care; Candace Konert, University of Calgary; Keith Dobson, University of Calgary; Liza Stelmach, Carewest, Calgary Health Region

Whereas cognitive and behavioural therapies have attracted substantial and growing interest from mental health professionals and researchers since their introduction in the 1960s and 1970s, their application to older adults is much more recent. As a result, many more questions than answers currently exist concerning the effectiveness of this therapeutic approach with growing numbers of older individuals. This symposium will discuss attempts to bridge this gap using novel clinical and theoretical approaches. The first of four presentations provides an overview of reasons why CBT might need to be adapted in order to meet the needs of older clients, and what those adaptations might consist of. The second presentation focuses on identifying and treating risk factors for relapse among older patients who have recovered from major depression, using CBT to treat residual sleep problems in order to prevent the onset of subsequent depressive episodes. The third presentation concerns the application of CBT to a high risk population of spouse caregivers of older adults suffering from Alzheimer’s disease and other forms of dementia. The fourth and final presentation describes a successful randomized controlled trial of CBT to prevent depression among nursing home residents. Together, these presentations represent new and exciting directions for the use of CBT with older adults.

#1 BETTER BUT NOT WELL: CBT FOR RESIDUAL SYMPTOMS IN DEPRESSION IN THE ELDERLY

Nasreen Khatri, Baycrest Centre for Geriatric Care

Many individuals with major depression continue to experience depressive symptoms (e.g., insomnia, fatigue, loss of interest) after treatment. These residual symptoms are common among those with partial response, as well as those who meet criteria for remission. Up to one third of patients treated for major depression have persistent residual symptoms; a finding that is comparable for geriatric, adult and adolescent populations. High prevalence rates of residual symptoms are significant not only in terms of the negative effect they have on the individual's quality of life, but also with regard to their contribution to relapse. Residual symptoms in general, and insomnia specifically, can increase the likelihood of recurrence of depression and decrease the duration of remission. A number of studies have found that cognitive-behaviour therapy (CBT) for residual symptoms delays further depressive episodes, but studies have not assessed the effect of CBT for insomnia as a residual symptom. The focus of this presentation will be a proposed study that will prospectively examine this question by comparing 6-month outcomes for elderly patients with recurrent depression and residual insomnia, half of whom are treated for their insomnia with CBT, while the other half receive only monitoring.

#2 ADAPTING COGNITIVE BEHAVIOURAL THERAPY TO AN AGING POPULATION

David Myran, Baycrest Centre for Geriatric Care; Nina Josefowitz, OISE/University of Toronto

This presentation will focus on how CBT may require modification when used to treat older adults. Some of the issues that will be highlighted include the high prevalence of medical and psychiatric co-morbidity in late life, changes in information processing associated with aging, and diversity within the current cohort of elderly patients. Ways in which elderly patients come to seek treatment will be discussed, as will the implications of helpseeking for therapy. Particular challenges in working with older adults include the potential for stereotypical ageist beliefs regarding their capacity to change, difficulty understanding a cognitive-behavioral formulation, and additional time needed to socialize patients to treatment. Older adults may be accustomed to a more traditional doctor/patient relationship and find the collaborative approach used in CBT unfamiliar. Suitability factors for CBT that are particular to an elderly population, such as sensory functioning, memory performance, and physical health, as well as more traditional suitability factors will be reviewed. How CBT can be adapted when conducting group therapy with the elderly will be discussed. In addition to examining process variables in therapy, specific concerns when working with older adults, such as health concerns, loneliness, and loss will also be reviewed.

#3 THE PREVENTION OF DEPRESSION IN NURSING HOME RESIDENTS: A RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIAL OF COGNITIVE-BEHAVIOURAL THERAPY

Candace Konnert, University of Calgary; Keith Dobson, University of Calgary; Liza Stelmach, Carewest, Calgary Health Region

This study represents the first randomized clinical trial of a cognitive-behavioral intervention to prevent depression in nursing home residents. Two hundred and eighty-eight potential participants were identified and approached to participate in the study. Participants were required to have an elevated score on the Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS), but not to meet diagnostic criteria for Major Depression. In addition, participants had to achieve a Mini Mental State Exam (MMSE) score of 21 or higher. The intervention consisted of 13 group-based cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) sessions. The alternative possible random assignment was treatment as usual (TAU). Of the eligible participants who were deemed to meet study criteria and gave consent for participation, 43 (20 in CBT and 23 in TAU) completed the study. Results indicate that there were no significant differences between groups at pretest. Over the course of treatment, and at 1-, 3-, and 6-month follow-up, there were significant decreases in GDS scores ($p < .001$) for the CBT group, while GDS scores in the TAU group remained stable. Results of other outcome variables (e.g., perceived support, residents' satisfaction with the group experience) will be discussed, as will some of the methodological, clinical, and ethical issues that emerged during the course of the study.

#4 ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CBT FOR DISTRESSED CAREGIVERS OF OLDER ADULTS WITH DEMENTIA

Corey Mackenzie, OISE/University of Toronto

An estimated 250,000 Canadians suffer from Alzheimer's disease and other dementias, with 600,000 cases expected by the year 2021 as a result of dramatic increases in the number of older Canadians in the coming decades. An important consequence of increasing rates of dementia is increasing numbers of caregivers, who, as a result of the chronic and unpredictable nature of caregiving, are at increased risk for financial hardship, cognitive impairment, and mental and physical health problems. Unfortunately, despite the large and growing need for interventions to support caregivers, literature reviews and meta-analyses suggest that these treatments tend to be only modestly effective in reducing caregiver distress. This presentation will outline the causes and consequences of caregiver stress, and then provide an overview of a CBT intervention, which is currently in the pilot testing phase, that will address three factors thought to limit the effectiveness of previous caregiver interventions: (1) A general

absence of theoretical approaches to understanding and combating caregiver stress, (2) recruitment of heterogeneous caregivers, including those with only mild to moderate levels of distress, and (3) failure to measure participants' readiness to engage in intensive treatments, even though doing so has been shown to predict treatment success in psychotherapy studies.

11:00 - 12:55 - NAKISKA

11:00 - 12:55

Workshop/ Atelier de travail
Clinical Psychology

PREPARING FOR YOUR INTERNSHIP TRAINING: INFORMATION, PERSPECTIVES AND OPPORTUNITIES
Kerry Mothersill, Calgary Health Region

Internship Committees place an emphasis on selecting interns who are well matched with the training opportunities offered by the program. They tend to review applications with an eye for depth, breadth and quality of practicum experiences, acquisition of applied skills, academic progress, research productivity, interpersonal skills and ability to conceptualize assessments and interventions. Although preparation for internship training is best started early in graduate training (e.g., ensuring that there is a reasonable balance between assessment, therapy and modality specific experiences during the course of practicum experiences), the applicant can take specific steps to increase the likelihood of obtaining an internship that is consistent with her or his training and practical needs. This workshop will be lead by an internship director and a former clinical academic director. Practical strategies for applying to internships and coping with the process as well as ways of preparing for the transition will be presented along with an opportunity for participants to exchange information, share perspectives, dispel myths, etc. Following the presentation, a number of Internship Training Directors will be present in order to answer specific questions about the training opportunities offered by their programs.

11:00 - 12:55 - BARCLAY (ARCADE LEVEL)

11:00 - 12:55

Workshop/ Atelier de travail
Family Psychology

COLLABORATIVE PRACTICE: NEW 'OUT OF COURT' INTERDISCIPLINARY PROCESSES PROVIDE COMPREHENSIVE SUPPORT FOR ALL FAMILY MEMBERS DURING MARITAL TRANSITIONS
Susan Gamache, Hycroft Medical Centre

Collaborative Practice opens the door to the development of new theoretical perspectives, clinical approaches and research programs regarding family members experiencing parental separation and divorce, especially children. Interdisciplinary teams of collaborative family lawyers (contracted for settlement only) together with divorce coaches (psychologists) and financial counselors work together in 'out of court' processes that bring together the best of family law, individual and family research and clinical practice, child development, mediation and financial counseling to address the unique needs of the family. Collaborative Practice has the potential to fulfill children's best interest during parental divorce. While settling contentious issues is necessary, it may not be sufficient. Given the empirical literature on children's risk and resiliency through parental marital transitions, addressing children's best interest also requires all possible efforts be made to encourage the highest possible level of family functioning in the post-separation family environment, including strong and stable parent-child relationships, the minimal level of conflict and the maximum level of cooperation between households. Collaborative Practice offers new process choices, interdisciplinary alliances and supported forums for families which encourage the best possible post-separation family environment for parents and their children.

11:00 - 11:25 - EAU CLAIRE SOUTH (ARCADE LEVEL)

11:00 - 11:25

Paper Session/ Séance de Présentation orale
History and Philosophy
#1

EVOLVING EPISTEMOLOGY
Angelina Baydala, University of Regina

WRITING PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH: THE RHETORICAL CONSTRUCTION OF THE EMPIRICAL PAPER
Richard Walsh-Bowers, Wilfrid Laurier University

When scientists compose empirical papers intended for journal publication, they endeavour to convince editors, reviewers, and readers that they have met acceptable standards of research and are advancing knowledge. Effective scientific communication of this sort enhances scientists' intellectual and career goals. All scientific communication uses rhetoric, the art of persuasion. Moreover, heightened consciousness of scientific rhetoric facilitates wiser rhetorical choices. In analyzing the rhetorical construction of empirical papers in psychology from historical and philosophical perspectives, I examine the evolution of scientific rhetoric and its epistemological assumptions. Then I review psychologists' rhetorical standards for format and style, as prescribed by the conventions, colloquially known as "APA style." The re-emergence of qualitative research methods in psychology provides an opportunity for psychologists to return to the use of rhetorical diversity in their research papers.

#2 THE DISCOURSE OF CRITICAL THINKING: TAKING UP THE RHETORIC
Dane Burns, University of Calgary

Although all educational institutions aspire to teach “critical thinking,” there is little consensus on the nature of the processes constituting critical thought. Furthermore, it is not at all obvious to students, the putative recipients of attempts to teach critical thinking, what this is or how they are to understand critical enquiry. Given the lack of consensus amongst researchers and educators, coupled with its importance as an educational ideal, two studies were carried out using a qualitative methodology to see how students take up and use notions of critical thinking. In the first study group interviews were conducted and then analyzed according to a grounded theory methodology to construct a coherent, organized classification system of how student used critical thinking in their talk. In the second study, interviews were conducted and analyzed using discourse analysis to identify how notions of critical thinking operate to construct versions of educational experience. Students speak in multiple ways about critical thinking and no single position characterizes their stance. However, they acknowledge that it is possible and sometimes necessary to complete university by ‘absorbing’ knowledge and being ‘uncritical.’ The implications for the understanding and teaching of critical thinking are discussed.

#3 WHAT IS EPISTEMOLOGICAL VIOLENCE IN EMPIRICAL PSYCHOLOGY?
Thomas Teo, York University

Based on historical and theoretical reflections it is suggested that speculation cannot be eradicated from empirical psychology when it comes to the interpretation of data. The term epistemic violence was developed by Spivak to identify the various academic projects through which the colonial subject has been constituted as the “Other.” In order to do justice to the methodological nature of the problem in empirical psychology the term epistemological violence is introduced. Epistemological violence is a practice that is executed in empirical articles and books in psychology, when interpretative speculations of data construct the “Other” as problematic. The “Other” denotes groups of human beings such as women, visible minorities, gays and lesbians, persons with disabilities, etc., who have been marginalized in society. The term epistemological emphasizes that interpretative speculations are framed as knowledge although they are speculative interpretations regarding data. The term violence denotes that this “knowledge” has a negative impact on the “Other” and that speculations are produced to the detriment of the “Other.” The negative impact can range from misrepresentations and distortions, to a neglect of the voices of the “Other,” to statements of inferiority, and to recommendations of adverse practices or infringements. Examples from the history of psychology are provided.

11:00 - 12:55 - EAU CLAIRE NORTH (ARCADE LEVEL)

11:00 - 12:55

Symposium
International and
Cross-cultural

CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES ON COUNSELING: ACCULTURATION, ETHICS, TRAINING AND PRACTICE
Randal Tonks, Camosun College

This symposium examines various aspects of the practice of counseling and psychotherapy in a cultured world. Whether practicing at home in Canada or abroad, issues of cultural diversity and difference come to the forefront while training, consulting or facilitating in the field. Beginning with the case of when the therapist is an immigrant, we start with an examination of the processes of acculturation and their impact on the adjusting therapist. This is followed by a paper that questions therapeutic assumptions and pragmatics as they have been put to test in psychotherapy with individuals from South Asian communities. Continuing with a closer examination of the principles of ethical practice laid out in the CPA code, our third paper addresses the role of ethics in guiding the processes and relationships of psychotherapy. Also considering the role of ethics in psychological practice, the next paper brings this critical enquiry the specific context of therapy with Iranian persons using indigenous constructs. Finally we take a look at the application of training and psychotherapy in the field where we have an account of counseling in the aftermath of a natural disaster, the Tsunami in Indonesia.

#1 WHEN THE PSYCHOLOGIST IS THE IMMIGRANT
Janet Krantz, Memorial University

What it is like to be an immigrant who is a psychologist, specifically when you do not have a visible mark of difference. The experience of looking foolish when things are perfectly clear to others, including the process of assimilation/acculturation for the clinician and the impact on professional relationships.

#2 CULTURAL CONTEXTS AND LIFE TRAUMAS - PERSPECTIVE FROM THE FIELD
Kamaljit Sidhu, Private Practice

The aim of this presentation will be to share treatment insights gained from working in private practice with minority ethnic individuals who have experienced a variety of different life traumas impacting their physical and psychological functioning. The presenter will address issues such as: Can Western psychotherapy approaches be useful in working with individuals from non-

Western cultures?; What client, therapist, and psychotherapy process variables have been relevant to psychotherapy outcome in working with these clients?; and, How is the psychotherapy process and outcome impacted if an individual refers herself/himself directly or is referred by a third party payer?

#3 ADAPTATIONS OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS IN CROSS-CULTURAL COUNSELLING
Christine Wihak, University of Calgary; Noorfarah Merali, University of Alberta

Despite significant cultural diversity among client populations in Canada, the ethical codes counselling psychologists are expected to adhere to in their practice are based on the perspective of the dominant culture (Cottone, 2001; Meara, Schmidt, & Day, 1996; Sadeghi, Fischer, & House, 2003). These codes identify guiding principles for counselling that assign primacy to individual needs and goals over those of the family or community (Pedersen, 1999). They also tend to encourage counselor behaviors that are valued by the dominant group, such as establishing firm personal boundaries and promoting client independence (Cottone; Meara et al.; Pedersen). The ethics code of the Canadian Psychological Association (2000) explicitly states that psychologists should conduct their work in a manner that is respectful of clients' cultural norms and values, but does not provide any guidance related to the cross-cultural application of ethical principles. The qualitative research to be presented focuses on the experiences of 8 counsellors from the dominant group who resettled in Nunavut to work with Inuit clients. The research identified critical incidents and situations of ethical ambiguity that challenged their professional training in ethics, and uncovered their use of a social constructivism approach to redefine ethical practice in the Nunavut context.

#4 CROSS-CULTURAL COUNSELLING ISSUES: TRAINING RECOVERY WORKERS AND PSYCHOLOGISTS IN POST-TSUNAMI INDONESIA
Beth Hedva, Institute for Transpersonal Psychology

It was in the cross cultural environment of Indonesia – a string of 3000 tropical, mountainous and volcanic islands with a culturally diverse population of 200 million people speaking 250 languages and dialects – where some of the limitations of contemporary western psychology were confronted. Dr. Beth Hedva will discuss her experiences training local psychologists and recovery workers at Tarumanagara University, and in Aceh, where spiritual practices – both modern and ancient – may have exposed both the need for and the success of integrating spirituality and intuition into western clinical psychology and counselling practices.

#5 ETHICAL AND PRACTICE IMPLICATIONS: COUNSELLING IRANIANS IN CANADA
Anoosha Aghakhani, University of Calgary

Counselling is a Western concept that is largely unrecognized in Iran. The purpose of this session is to present the ethical and practice difficulties a counsellor unfamiliar with Iranian culture may encounter when working with Iranian clients. A brief introduction to Iran and differences among Iranians with respect to ethnicity, religion, gender, and help-seeking behaviour will be provided. Formality and tarof, which are central to Iranian culture, will be reviewed. The remainder of this session will focus on specific ethical and practice considerations, including confidentiality, informed consent, multiple relationships, the therapeutic relationship, communication barriers, and interventions.

12:00 - 12:55 - MAYFAIR

**Section/ CPA Invited
Speaker/ Conférencier
invité par la SCP et la
section
Teaching Of Psychology
(Section Program)**

SEVEN STEPS TOWARD BECOMING A MASTER TEACHER
William Buskist, Auburn University

12:00 - 12:55

This presentation will outline in detail seven strategies and tactics that will help university and college teachers to become highly effective in the classroom. Attendees will be challenged to reflect upon their present teaching practices and to discover ways in which they can improve their teaching.

12:00 - 12:55 - LAKEVIEW

12:00 - 12:55

**Conversation Session/
Séance de conversation
Psychologists in
Education
(Section Program)**

MEETING THE NEEDS OF SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGISTS IN CANADA

Joseph Snyder, Concordia University; Donald Saklofske, University of Calgary; Juanita Mureika, New Brunswick Dept. of Family & Community Services; Vicki Schwean, University of Calgary

This conversation session is intended to bring together school psychologists to discuss their most outstanding needs related to professional practice issues. Particular attention will be directed to the role of professional associations such as CASP and the Psychologists in Education section of CPA, and the position of school psychology within the provincial regulatory associations. Other issues related to credentialing, continuing professional education, and the changing role of school psychologists will be examined and discussed.

12:30 - 12:55 - EAU CLAIRE SOUTH (ARCADE LEVEL)

12:30 - 12:55

**Theory Review Session/
Séance de revue
théorique
Health Psychology**

WHEN THE MIND MEETS THE HEART: THE IMPORTANCE OF INCLUDING PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS IN CARDIAC REHABILITATION

George Kaoukis, University of Manitoba; Alan Lipson, Kinsmen Reh-Fit Centre; Kevin Saunders, Seven Oaks General Hospital

This paper discusses several lines of evidence that underscore the importance of including psychological interventions in cardiac rehabilitation (CR), and that were used to develop a regional psychological screening program for CR patients in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Medical research is increasingly showing a relationship between negative emotional states and pathophysiological processes thought to underlie cardiovascular disease such as platelet abnormalities and endothelial dysfunction. A significant number of cardiac patients experience clinical levels of anxiety and depression that persist 6 to 12 months after their event, and have an adverse impact on their health outcomes as well as their adherence to lifestyle changes. Adding psychological interventions to standard cardiac care has been associated with reductions in cardiac morbidity and mortality risk rates comparable to those obtained by many medical treatments, and with potential savings to the health care system. Preliminary data ($n = 1154$) from the Winnipeg regional psychological screening program indicate that 29% of CR patients experience clinically significant levels of psychological distress and require different levels and modalities of psychological treatment.

13:00 - 13:55 - METROPOLITAN CENTRE ROYAL (MET CENTRE)

13:00 - 13:55

Symposium

“COMPARATIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL ETHICS”

Janel Gauthier, University Laval

#1

“A COMPARISON OF NORTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH CODES OF ETHICS FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS”

Eric Drogin, President, American Board of Forensic Psychology, Chair, Division of Life & Physical Sciences, American Bar Association

As consultants to the British Psychological Society's (BPS) recent revision of its Code of Ethics and Conduct, the presenters were struck by the user-friendly nature of the initial BPS draft when compared to the American Psychological Association's (APA) Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct. The BPS draft was broad in scope, normative in focus, and presumed a solid foundation of professionalism, while the APA code was highly directive and specific, several times the length of its British counterpart, and mentioned some form of the words “law” or “legal” no less than 52 times. It transpired that the best qualities of the BPS code were attributable to its patterning after the Canadian Psychological Association's (CPA) Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists. With no APA or CPA model to use for inspiration, however, the BPS had earlier used a free-standing U.S. committee's Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists as a “template” for its own Ethical Guidelines on Forensic Psychology, only to find that the U.S. version was itself substantially revised soon thereafter. This presentation compares related provisions of the British and North American codes, with a particular focus upon legal as well as ethical issues in both domestic and international practice.

#2

REFLECTION ON CODES OF ETHICS AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROFESSIONALISM, RESPONSIBILITY TO SOCIETY, AND THE LAW

Carole Sinclair, The Hincks-Dellcrest Treatment Centre, Toronto

The emphasis in the Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists on ethical decision making, and the Code's provision of a framework organized around ethical principles, has captured the interest of several psychology communities around the world, and has

influenced the development of codes of ethics for psychologists in many countries. In this presentation, reasons for such interest will be explored, with particular attention to the significance of the attempt in the Canadian Code to balance the relationship between professionalism, personal integrity, personal responsibility, and responsibility to society (including respect for law). The history of the relationship of professions to society and to the law through the centuries, the differences between codes of ethics and codes of conduct, and efforts to develop codes that go across national boundaries will be explored. Examples will be drawn from the codes of other countries, other regions, and other disciplines.

13:00 - 14:55 - METROPOLITAN CENTRE PLAZA (MET CENTRE)

13:00 - 14:55

**Workshop/ Atelier de
Travail
Industrial/
Organizational**

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CONFLICT: PUTTING THEORY INTO PRACTICE
Larry Axelrod, The Neutral Zone Coaching and Consulting, Vancouver

Whether working in academics, clinical practice or business, psychology professionals often play a key role in supporting others' attempts to understand and resolve conflict in their professional or personal lives. We will also encounter conflicts of our own that can test our ability to maintain collaborative and productive professional relationships. In fact, conflict is a major source of stress and anxiety in many people's lives, and, if mishandled, can impair individual and organizational achievement and personal health. As detailed in the recently released book, *Turning Conflict Into Profit* (The University of Alberta Press), participants in this workshop will initially consider the psychological, interpersonal and cultural underpinnings of conflict. Participants will then explore the dynamics of conflict and discuss why people so often find themselves trapped in a cycle of denial, despair and detachment in response to conflict. Finally, participants will learn the advanced strategies and skills needed to successfully transform conflict into opportunities for learning, growth and achievement. Participants will leave this workshop with a deeper understanding of conflict and an enhanced ability to help others and themselves resolve even the most challenging of conflict situations.

13:00 - 14:55 - STRAND/TIVOLI (MET CENTRE)

13:00 - 14:55

**Symposium
International and
Cross-cultural**

CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOLOGY IN IRAN
Mahin Tavakoli, Carleton University

Though psychology is now flourishing in Iran, few Westerners know about current Iranian psychology. This symposium attempts to introduce Iranian psychological research, education, and applications to Canadian psychologists, and to explore some exciting possibilities and unique challenges for collaborative, cross-cultural research. In her presentation, Ms Tavakoli will address the education of Iranian psychologists and the application of psychology in education in Iran. Dr. Hatami will focus on the application of psychology in making children's television programs. Dr. Aryan will discuss the link between psychology and religion in Iran. Dr. Thorngate will discuss Canadian-Iranian cross-cultural research, and Dr Rudmin, will elaborate on cross-cultural implications of presenters discussions and experiences.

#1

**PSYCHOLOGISTS AND PSYCHOLOGY IN IRANIAN SCHOOLS AND
UNIVERSITIES**
Mahin Tavakoli, Carleton University

Psychology is closely tied to education in Iran, and psychologists play different roles in Iranian universities, elementary and high schools than they do in Canada. In addition, the education of psychologists in Iran is somewhat different than in the West and psychological research in Iran has different emphases than in the West. In my presentation, I will discuss current research themes in Iranian psychology, the education of Iranian psychologists, the role of psychologists in Iranian schools and universities, as well as the ties between psychology and education.

#2

LINKING PSYCHOLOGY AND TELEVISION IN IRAN
Javad Hatami, Tehran University, Iran

In addition to my work as a professor of psychology, I have also been the principal producer, editor, and consultant of youth and children's television in Iran. The links between psychology and television programming are very strong in Iran. My presentation discusses many of these links, giving examples of how psychological research and consultation is used in developing television programs for children and youth. I will also discuss various opportunities for communication between the young people and psychologists provided by Iranian television.

#3

RELIGIOUS PSYCHOLOGY AND COUNSELLING IN IRANKhadijeh Aryan, Allameh Tabatabaee University, London, England

The psychological study of religion in religious societies is central for cultural understanding. My presentation will discuss the nature of religious psychology and counselling in the Islamic culture of Iran. I will also discuss the psychological schools of thought related to religion, and the links between Islamic beliefs and clinical and counselling practices.

#4

DOING CROSS CULTURAL RESEARCH IN IRANWarren Thorngate, Carleton University

Iran offers Western psychologists many unique opportunities to test ideas about the links between psychology and culture. Concepts such as individualism and collectivism do not map well into the complexities and contradictions of Iranian culture, nor do they address the rapid changes and increasing stresses within Iran. My own observations of daily Iranian life suggest new ways of looking at all cultures based on the elucidation of fundamental dilemmas and paradoxes. I will outline some of these observations and the paradoxes they reveal, and discuss how Canadian psychologists might collaborate with Iranian psychologists in cross-cultural research projects.

#5

DISCUSSIONFloyd Rudmin, University of Tromsø, Norway

Taking a cross-cultural perspective, my discussion attempts to make a connection between the presenters' experiences of psychology in Iran and Western psychologists' needs. It will also address the positive and negative aspects of psychology in Iran. In summarizing the talks, I will argue why Western psychologists need to understand psychology in the Middle East in its own context and not from a Western point of view.

13:00 - 13:55 - MAYFAIR**13:00 - 13:55**

**Conversation Session/
Séance de conversation
Industrial/
Organizational**

CAN DISABILITY MANAGEMENT BE "SUCCESSFUL" WITHOUT INDUSTRIAL/ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY?Gabrielle McHugh, University of Northern British Columbia; Henry Harder, University of Northern British Columbia

Disability Management (DM) has emerged as a proactive, employer based intervention strategy aimed at mitigating the effect of disability when it impacts workplace activity. The principles of DM emphasize the involvement of employers in securing job retention and workplace accommodation for injured workers. Success of DM is typically measured in terms of financial containment of related disability costs. Recent studies question the validity of this measure and look more to the effect of DM on long-term employability of injured workers - the back end of DM, if you will. My interest is in the front end of DM. DM research acknowledges workplace culture as an influential force shaping the acceptance/rejection of DM. DM also recognizes that an integral contextual aspect for successful DM is a cooperative work environment. This context however, is limited to labour-management policy agreements ignoring any underlying dynamics of organizational change. My preliminary research suggests that employer perception towards DM is a good predictor of the presence of DM strategies. My current research is looking at the notion of resilience to DM by examining the congruence of attitudes towards DM among workers across various levels of an organization. Would I-O round out the multidisciplinary approach required for DM to make the biggest impact on the employability of injured workers?

13:00 - 14:55 - BELAIRE**13:00 - 14:55**

**Keynote Speaker/
Conférencier de section
Psychoanalysis
(Section Program)**

THEORETICAL CONTINUITY ACROSS PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT, PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, AND THE THERAPEUTIC PROCESSSidney Blatt, Yale University

Interpersonal relatedness and self-definition, or communion and agency, are central dimensions in many theories of personality. This presentation will review many of the ways these two constructs appear in personality theories and demonstrate how these two constructs provide the basis for establishing links among personality development, personality organization, concepts of psychopathology, and mechanisms of therapeutic change. Particular emphasis will be placed on demonstrating the validity of these formulations, especially in studies of therapeutic change in both brief and in long-term intensive treatment.

**POSTER SESSION "B" PRÉSENTATION PAR AFFICHAGE
(CLINICAL - CLINIQUE)**

(Clinical Psychology – Psychologie clinique #1-71)

#1 THE ILLUSION OF CONTROL AND SKILL ORIENTATION IN PROBLEM GAMBLING

Carmen Wheeler, Lakehead University; Dwight Mazmanian, Lakehead University; John Jamieson, Lakehead University

Recreational gamblers ($n = 33$), problem gamblers as defined by both the South Oaks Gambling Screen (Lesieur & Blume, 1987, 1993) and the DSM-IV Based Problem Gambling Questionnaire (Beaudoin & Cox, 1999; Cox, Enns, & Michaud, 2004) ($n = 20$), as well as a group of non-gamblers ($n = 22$) participated in two simulated gambling activities in a laboratory. The gambling activities were designed to elicit the illusion of control by manipulating participant involvement and choice. Problem gamblers showed significantly more confidence in their ability to win and rated their skill at winning higher than the other two groups across all the conditions. Unexpectedly, conditions in which gamblers had the illusion of more control did not affect either their confidence in winning or their amount wagered. As well, the groups did not differ in their perceived locus of control as measured by the Internal-External Control Scale (Rotter, 1966). Thus beliefs about their gambling skill and confidence in winning appear to better distinguish recreational gamblers from problem gamblers than the illusion of control phenomenon.

#2 THE ROLE OF IMPRESSION MANAGEMENT AND SELF-DECEPTION IN SELF-REPORTS OF PROBLEM GAMBLING

Emily King, Lakehead University; Dwight Mazmanian, Lakehead University; John Jamieson, Lakehead University; Ashley Kallos, Lakehead University

A number of studies have demonstrated that problem gamblers provide inaccurate or biased reports of their gambling behaviours. It is not clear whether this response bias represents a conscious or deliberate attempt to "look good" to others (i.e., impression management), or if problem gamblers believe their reports to be accurate (i.e., self-deception). In this study we examined the role of these two response styles on self-reports of gambling behaviour in 75 adult gamblers and non-gamblers. Using South Oaks Gambling Screen cut-off scores (Lesieur & Blume, 1987), 20 of the participants were classified as problem gamblers, 33 as social gamblers, and 22 were non-gamblers. All participants completed the South Oaks Gambling Screen, the DSM-IV Based Problem Gambling Questionnaire (Beaudoin & Cox, 1999; Cox, Enns, & Michaud, 2004), and the Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (Paulhus, 1984). Contrary to predictions, negative correlations were obtained between impression management and the two indices of problem gambling ($r_s = -.28, -.29, p < .05$). Self-deception failed to correlate with either index. Similar findings were obtained when sub-group analyses were conducted (type of gambler, sex). Contrary to what has been suggested in the literature, these findings suggest that impression management and self-deception may not be related to self-reports of gambling behaviour.

#3 PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTS AND PERSONALITY VULNERABILITY TO DEPRESSION

Valerie Whiffen, University of Ottawa; Kidest Mengistu, University of Ottawa

A large body of research links adult depression to perceptions of parents during childhood. A separate literature has shown that personality (i.e., sociotropy, self-criticism, perfectionism and attachment insecurity) can act as a risk factor for depression. In previous research, recollections of parents have been linked consistently only to self-criticism. The first goal of the present study was to develop a more comprehensive measure of the parenting behaviours that might be implicated in personality vulnerability to depression. The second goal was to evaluate the links between specific dimensions of parenting and personality vulnerability. The participants were 120 men and 305 women, aged 18-25 years, who completed questionnaires on line. For both sexes, more sociotropic individuals perceived their parents as having been more demanding and critical during childhood. The remaining personality vulnerabilities were linked either to perceiving parents as indifferent or to perceiving them as both indifferent and demanding. A parent who does not show interest in a child creates uncertainty about what it takes to get his/her love. One who also is demanding has high expectations for the child but gives little feedback about whether the child is meeting those expectations. Our findings highlight the importance of a previously neglected parenting characteristic: indifference.

#4 USING EXPECTED P-VALUES TO COMPARE TESTS OF EQUIVALENCE

Robert Cribbie, York University; Chantal Arpin-Cribbie, York University

Researchers in clinical psychology are often interested in determining if the means of two or more conditions are equivalent. For example, a researcher may be interested in whether the effect of one therapy for depression is equivalent to the effects of a second therapy for depression (e.g., comparing the effects of an existing therapy to a newly recommended therapy). The most appropriate inferential procedure for determining if two independent means are equivalent is an equivalence test (e.g., Schuirmann's test of equivalence), where a critical difference between means is established for declaring two means equivalent.

However, researchers frequently adopt nonequivalence tests (e.g., independent samples t-test) even though these tests are not appropriate for assessing equivalence (given that the alternative hypothesis relates to the nonequivalence of the means and therefore more power implies a greater probability of finding the means to be different). Procedures for determining if two means are equivalent have been proposed by Schuirmann, Tryon, etc. but there has been little research into which test is most appropriate (either globally or for specific data characteristics such as variance heterogeneity). The goal of this study is to use a Monte Carlo study to compare available equivalence tests for a wide variety of data conditions including nonnormal data and unequal variances. The equivalence tests will be compared using expected p-values, which allow direct comparisons of the procedures at specific points under the alternative hypotheses.

#5 USING A GROUP FORMAT TO TEACH PATIENTS FUNDAMENTAL COGNITIVE-BEHAVIOURAL SKILLS

Sophie Macrodimitris, Calgary Health Region; Kate Hamilton, Calgary Health Region; Barb Backs-Dermott, Calgary Health Region

The purpose of this project was to determine whether the core concepts of CBT could be effectively and efficiently taught through a psychoeducational group to enhance patient preparedness for more focused individual CBT. We also explored whether the psychoeducational group alone could result in a reduction in negative mood. Patients were accepted to the group program, entitled "CBT Basics," following an assessment with a CBT therapist, who remained their contact person in the event of a crisis. Patients were required to meet criteria for a mood or anxiety disorder with no current acute crisis and to be willing to attend a group program. Patients completed the Beck Depression Inventory, Beck Anxiety Inventory, Automatic Thoughts Questionnaire, and Cognitive Therapy Awareness Scale in the first and last sessions of the six-session group. Preliminary findings with four groups of 6-8 patients suggest that CBT Basics is an effective teaching tool that results in an increase in knowledge of cognitive therapy skills. It also resulted in a reduction in negative mood. Future directions for this innovative program are discussed, including expanding it for use with specific populations (e.g., forensic, neurological) and using it as a training tool for students learning CBT.

#6 EVALUATING THE PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE YOUNG SCHEMA QUESTIONNAIRE IN AN ADOLESCENT SAMPLE

Margaret Lumley, Queen's University; Kate Harkness, Queen's University

Adolescence is a time when risk for the onset of depression increases considerably. Thus, research into vulnerability factors for the disorder in adolescents is particularly important. Beck and colleagues' Cognitive Theory of depression states that negative cognitive schemas are particularly important risk factors for the disorder, and act as potential mediators between negative early life experiences and later depression onset. The Young Schema Questionnaire-Short Form (YSQ-SF; Young, 1994) measures 15 specific early maladaptive schemas of theorized importance to the development and maintenance of various forms of psychopathology, including depression. In this first psychometric examination of the YSQ-SF in an adolescent sample, a total of 172 boys and girls (89 depressed, 10 anxious, 73 control; DSM-IV diagnoses) completed the YSQ-SF at time 1 and again one year later. Participants also completed several other measures of mood and cognition. The internal consistency, test-retest reliability will be reported. Also, the YSQ-SF's concurrent validity with respect to other measures of negative cognitive schemas and with respect to psychopathology at time 1 and 2 will be discussed. The longitudinal design of this study provides an excellent opportunity to analyze the stability of early maladaptive schemas over time in an adolescent sample.

#7 THE EFFECTS OF DEPRESSION ON POST-ADOLESCENT SMOKING INITIATION AND ESCALATION

Jessica McLachlan, University of Calgary; Shawn Currie, University of Calgary; JianLi Wang, University of Calgary

Although teenage smoking remains a significant public health concern, research indicates a second wave of smoking initiation occurs in young adults. The relationship between depression and smoking initiation and escalation was studied using the National Population Health Survey (NPHS), a longitudinal study of the determinants of health in Canadians. This longitudinal analysis is an improvement over previous retrospective or cross-sectional studies that have attempted to draw a causal relationship between depression and smoking. Based on the high rate of depression seen in this age group (18-25 years) and the high comorbidity between nicotine dependence and depressive symptoms, we hypothesized that major depression would predict post-adolescent smoking initiation and escalation. Participants ($N = 1,434$) consisted of individuals who were nonsmokers or occasional smokers at cycle 1 (1994-95). Results will relate both baseline depression and variables that may influence smoking status (i.e., sex, socioeconomic status, recent life events, and stress) to smoking initiation and escalation in the 1996-97 and the 1998-99 cohort data. Findings from the present study can contribute to understanding the mechanisms of post-adolescent smoking initiation and escalation. Findings may also contribute to the development of appropriate and accurate models of addiction and smoking prevention.

#8

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INDIVIDUAL COMMUNITY REINFORCEMENT AND FAMILY TRAINING (CRAFT) WITH CONCERNED SIGNIFICANT OTHERS OF PROBLEM GAMBLERSNicole Peden, University of Calgary; David Hodgins, University of Calgary

Treatment options for concerned significant others (CSOs) of problem gamblers are limited and available treatments focus exclusively on the CSOs distress. Community Reinforcement and Family Training (CRAFT) is one approach that has been shown to reduce CSO distress in addition to the addict's behaviour (i.e., alcohol or drug use). CRAFT capitalizes on the well-documented fact that family members have considerable influence on an addict's decision to enter treatment. The CRAFT approach was modified into a self-help format for CSOs of problem gamblers and showed empirical success in reducing gambling behaviour, but did not reduce CSO distress or improve treatment entry rates for gamblers. Many CSOs reported the need for more guidance in implementing the strategies and procedures. The present study will modify the CRAFT approach into an individual treatment format and examine its efficacy in comparison to the self-help workbook in a randomized clinical trial. It is predicted that individuals who receive the CRAFT individual intervention will have improved outcomes compared to those who receive the CRAFT self-help intervention.

#9

ANXIETY SENSITIVITY AS A VULNERABILITY TO ANXIETY IN A LONGITUDINAL COMMUNITY SAMPLEIan Clara, University of Manitoba; Brian Cox, University of Manitoba; Murray Enns, University of Manitoba; Steven Taylor, University of British Columbia

Anxiety sensitivity (AS) is defined as the fear of anxiety symptoms based on a belief that anxiety sensations have harmful physical, psychological, or social consequences. Identifying AS as a psychological vulnerability for panic-related anxiety has import for intervention and prevention purposes but much of this research has been studied with college or clinical samples. There is a paucity of research on the impact of AS in a community sample. The current study used a large community sample ($N = 705$) assessed prospectively over a one-year period. Regression models were used to determine if AS could predict increases in Time 2 anxiety symptoms, based on Beck Anxiety scores, after controlling for Time 1 Beck Anxiety and Neuroticism. AS at Time 1 was significantly positively related to Time 2 Beck Anxiety scores as a main effect. AS at Time 1 remained significantly related to Time 2 Beck Anxiety after controlling for Neuroticism and baseline symptoms of anxiety. AS showed predictive validity over and above Neuroticism, highlighting the role that this lower-order personality factor has in its prospective prediction of anxiety.

#10

THE STRUCTURE OF FEARED SOCIAL SITUATIONS IN A NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE CANADIAN SAMPLEIan Clara, University of Manitoba; Brian Cox, University of Manitoba; Murray Stein, University of California - San Diego; John Walker, University of Manitoba

Social anxiety disorder is a commonly occurring disorder that carries considerable impairment. Separate patterns may exist within this condition. There is a paucity of research on the covariation and hierarchic structure of social fears in nationally representative samples. The current study used the Canadian Community Health Survey Cycle 1.2 ($N = 36,984$), a cross-sectional multistage sampling of the general Canadian population aged 15 and older. A set of 13 feared social situations were assessed in the CCHS 1.2. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses were employed with split-half samples to delineate the multidimensional structure and hierarchic organization of the 13 feared situations assessed by structured interview. A three factor model, consisting of Interaction Fears (e.g., uneasy meeting people), Speaking Fears (e.g., uneasy performing or giving a talk), and Observational Fears (e.g., uneasy working while being watched) showed the best fit to the data. Findings with respect to other psychological variables and implications of these general population findings will be discussed.

#11

A META-ANALYSIS OF PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC APPROACHES USED IN THE TREATMENT OF BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDERJaime Williams, University of Regina; Thomas Hadjistavropoulos, University of Regina; Donald Sharpe, University of Regina

Many approaches for the treatment of Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) have been developed (e.g., Linehan et al., 1991; 2002; Meares et al., 1999). Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (DBT) has been shown to be effective in the amelioration of BPD-related symptoms (e.g., Linehan et al., 1991; Verhuel et al., 2003). It is unclear whether other psychological treatments demonstrate similar efficacy to DBT because they have not received the same research attention. The purpose of this meta-analysis was to evaluate the overall effectiveness of psychological treatments for BPD, to ascertain whether DBT has an advantage over other psychotherapeutic approaches, and to identify aspects of DBT that may contribute to treatment success rates (e.g., length of treatment; inpatient vs. outpatient population). Our findings support the effectiveness of psychotherapeutic approaches in general and DBT in particular. These findings require cross-validation through large-scale clinical trials comparing DBT with alternative forms of psychotherapy.

#12

THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT ADVERTISING APPEALS AND MEDIA ON THE RECRUITMENT OF HEALTHY SUBJECTS FOR PARTICIPATION IN PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCHKate Abbott, Dalhousie University; Lauren Macaulay, Dalhousie University and IWK Health Centre; Christine Chambers, Dalhousie University and IWK Health Centre

Although many psychological studies require the participation of human subjects, little is known about effective strategies for participant recruitment. The purpose of the present study was to examine the effects of three different advertising appeals and three different forms of advertising media on the recruitment of healthy research subjects for participation in pediatric psychology research. Advertising appeals were created based on literature examining motivations for research participation. The first appeal focused on altruistic motivations; the second on personal gain motivations. A control appeal, the standard advertising material used in the lab, was also employed. Each appeal was implemented using three different media vehicles: still television (TV) advertising with audio, targeted community mail-outs, and posters in the community. A total of 65 households responded to the various advertisements during the four month study period. Results indicated that the personal gain appeal was significantly more effective in generating contacts to the lab than the altruistic appeal. The targeted community mail-out was significantly more effective in generating contacts than the TV and poster media. Implications of these results for the recruitment of subjects for participation in psychological research will be discussed.

#13

EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS AND ADAPTIVE AND MALADAPTIVE HUMOUR STYLESDavid Dozois, University of Western Ontario; Rod Martin, University of Western Ontario; Peter Bieling, St. Joseph's Healthcare

Early maladaptive schemas (EMSs) are underlying cognitive structures that are thought to create vulnerability to various forms of psychopathology. A number of different EMSs have been identified (Young, 1999). These schemas are thought to act as templates for information processing which influence individuals' emotional reactions to life situations and their styles of interpersonal relating. One type of social-emotional behaviour that might be affected by EMSs is individuals' style of humour, which can be expressed in both adaptive and maladaptive ways. This study examined correlations between subscales of the Young Schema Questionnaire (YSQ) and the Humor Styles Questionnaire (HSQ). Results revealed that a number of EMSs (e.g., Emotional Deprivation, Mistrust/Abuse, Dependence/Incompetence) are associated with reduced use of adaptive affiliative and self-enhancing humor styles and increased use of maladaptive self-defeating humor. In addition, the Entitlement EMS is associated with a more aggressive humour style. Analyses also suggest that the relationship between various EMSs and depressed mood (as measured by the BDI-II) is mediated by both self-enhancing and self-defeating humour styles. These findings have implications for our understanding of the way cognitive vulnerabilities for psychopathology may be mediated by social and emotional behaviour such as humour styles.

#14

COGNITIVE ORGANIZATION IN PREVIOUSLY DEPRESSED INDIVIDUALS AND NONPSYCHIATRIC CONTROLS: A PRIMING STUDYDavid Dozois, University of Western Ontario

Previously depressed persons tend to show increased maladaptive thinking and information processing biases following a negative mood induction. These findings support the idea that there may be stable cognitive vulnerability factors for depression. This study assessed information processing and cognitive organization before and after a mood prime. A sample of previously depressed individuals and nonpsychiatric controls completed initial cognitive tasks. Participants were then administered a mood priming manipulation and were randomly assigned to one of two task conditions (to complete an alternate form of either the emotional Stroop task or a cognitive organization task). Two parallel lists of positive and negative interpersonal- and achievement-related adjectives were used for these tasks. Between-group differences were expected on indices of cognitive organization prior to the mood prime. It was also predicted that priming would contribute to a shift in information processing for individuals who experienced depression in the past; however, no significant within-subject differences were expected on cognitive organization. Previously depressed individuals showed greater interconnectedness of negative content and less interconnectedness of positive content than controls. Although cognitive organization remained stable, as predicted, group differences were not found post-priming.

#15

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN ANXIETY DISORDERSPatricia Kloosterman, Trent University; Laura Summerfeldt, Trent University & Anxiety Treatment and Research Centre, St. Joseph's Healthcare, Hamilton; Martin Antony, McMaster University & Anxiety Treatment and Research Centre, St. Joseph's Healthcare, Hamilton; Randi McCabe, McMaster University and Anxiety Treatment and Research Centre, St. Joseph's Healthcare, Hamilton; James Parker, Trent University

The relationship between emotional intelligence and anxiety disorders was examined in 317 clinical outpatients with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), panic disorder (PD), and social phobia (SP), as well as 317 nonclinical controls, using the Emotional Quotient Inventory short (EQ-I-S). Patients in all anxiety disorder groups reported lower emotional intelligence than

did controls. However, as predicted, differences existed among the anxiety disorder groups, with the SP group displaying lower levels of global emotional intelligence than both the OCD and PD groups. Post-hoc analyses revealed that the SP group scored lower than both other clinical groups on 2 of the 4 subscales of the EQ-I-S (intrapersonal and interpersonal). These findings not only support a negative relationship between anxiety disorders and emotional intelligence, but also point to theoretically meaningful differences in emotional intelligence among the disorders. Results are discussed in light of the literature on social and emotional competencies in SP.

#16

MEMORY FOR INTERNAL CUES OF THREAT IN SOCIAL ANXIETY

Andrea Ashbaugh, Concordia University; Oded Greemberg, Concordia University; Adam Radomsky, Concordia University

Social anxiety may be associated with a memory bias for internal physiological sensations associated with anxiety (e.g., blushing) rather than external cues of social threat (e.g., critical faces). Using a novel paradigm, participants will be asked to monitor their physiology as they give a short speech. They will be told that their physiology is being measured by a computer. Half the participants will be told that stable physiology reflects a successful performance (Threat Condition), whereas remaining participants will be told that physiology is unrelated to performance (Non-Threat Condition). Memory for computer-displayed images associated with increasing, decreasing, and stable physiology will be assessed. We hypothesize that participants who are told to interpret their physiology in a threatening manner will remember more images representing physiological cues associated with poor performance (e.g., increasing or decreasing physiology) than participants told not to interpret their physiology in a threatening manner. Preliminary data suggests that individuals in the Threat Condition remember more images related to increasing, decreasing, and stable physiology compared to individuals in the Non-Threat Condition. Implications will be discussed in relation to cognitive-behavioural models of social anxiety disorder.

#17

PREDICTORS OF MOTHERS' PROBLEM RECOGNITION DURING EARLY ADOLESCENCE

Heather Sheppard, University of New Brunswick; Heather Sears, University of New Brunswick

Parents' problem recognition represents the most salient way in which adolescents access informal and professional sources of help, yet little is known about this process (Logan & King, 2001). According to help-seeking models (e.g., Srebnik, Cause, & Baydar, 1996), many factors influence problem recognition, including an individual's predisposing characteristics. However, few predisposing characteristics have been examined in relation to parental problem recognition. To address this limitation, Belsky's parenting model (1984) was used to identify parental characteristics that relate to mothers' problem recognition. Situational appraisals (normalcy, stability, severity, and controllability) were also examined as potential mediators. A sample of 160 mothers of early adolescents was used to assess the relationships between mothers' emotional competence, psychological well-being, and parental-self efficacy and their ratings of hypothetical vignettes reflecting normative family or peer situations as problematic. Mothers' emotional competence significantly related to their problem ratings, and this relationship was mediated by mothers' appraisals of the situation's severity. Theoretical implications of this project are provided, including the importance of conceptualizing parental-facilitated help-seeking as a normative parenting task during adolescence.

#18

PERFECTIONISM RELATED COGNITIONS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

Chantal Arpin-Cribbie, York University

There currently exist various conceptualizations of perfectionism and how it can impact one's adjustment. Many studies have been designed to foster a greater understanding of the psychological distress of post-secondary students, as it relates to the high prevalence of perfectionistic tendencies in academic settings. A perfectionist's tendencies to engage in behavior or to adopt cognitive frameworks such as setting/striving for extremely high standards, critically evaluating themselves harshly, overgeneralizing failure, and adhering to all-or-none thinking have been associated with adjustment difficulties. Multiple studies examining perfectionism clearly highlight the need to focus aspects of any intervention on the various dimensions and processes involved in perfectionism. The purpose of the present randomized control study is to assess the relative effectiveness of two interventions (a general stress management protocol and a cognitive behavioural protocol aiming to modify the effects of perfectionistic beliefs) in attempting to decrease levels of psychological distress in post-secondary students endorsing elevated levels of pre-morbid perfectionism. It is expected that this study will help advance our understanding about how to help students better cope with perfectionistic attitudes.

#19

DEPRESSIVE AND AVOIDANT PERSONALITY DISORDERS: CAN FACETS OF THE FFM ASSIST WITH A DIFFICULT DISTINCTION?

Angela Ring, Concordia University; Andrew Ryder, Concordia; Donald Watanabe, Concordia University; R. Bagby, University of Toronto

Depressive Personality Disorder (DPD) remains controversial due to high overlap with other personality disorders (PDs), particularly Avoidant Personality Disorder (APD) (Ryder et al., 2002). Although some researchers have proposed using the Five-

Factor Model of Personality (FFM) to make difficult distinctions among PDs, DPD and APD correlate with a large and overlapping group of facets (Bagby, et. al, 2004). No studies have examined the capacity of individual facets to predict PDs after controlling for the remainder of the FFM. Psychiatric outpatients ($N = 419$) completed the NEO PI-R and SCID-II. Multiple regression analyses, controlling for the entire FFM other than the target facet, revealed that both high depression (.49;.23) and low trust (-.19; -.18) each predicted symptoms of both DPD and APD, respectively. High anxiety (.23) predicted only DPD symptoms, while high self-consciousness (.34), low warmth (-.21), and low gregariousness (-.26) predicted only APD symptoms. Outpatients with formal diagnoses of either DPD or APD ($n = 43$) were considered separately using Discriminant Function Analysis of the aforementioned facets. The resulting function correctly classified 83% of DPD cases and 79% of APD cases. Implications for PD psychopathology, as well as differential assessment and treatment planning, will be discussed.

#20

**RE-EVALUATION OF THE CENTER FOR EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES
– DEPRESSION SCALE**

Trevor Olson, University of Saskatchewan; Cherie Peterson, University of Saskatchewan;
Michelle Presniak, University of Saskatchewan; Michael MacGregor, University of Saskatchewan

In 2000, Schroevers and colleagues evaluated the psychometric properties of a Dutch version of the Center for Epidemiological Studies – Depression (CES-D). They specifically assessed the validity of 4 reverse-scored items assessing positive affect. They found that a 16-item version of the CES-D scale, which removed the 4 reverse-scored items, was a more valid measure of depression than a 20-item version which retained the 4 items. The present study further investigated the validity of the 16 and 20 item versions of the CES-D scale in a Canadian university sample. Based on the original article, principle component and correlational analyses were conducted. Both the 16 and the 20 item versions of the CES-D scale were compared to measures of psychosocial functioning (e.g., the five factors of personality, defense mechanisms, anxiety, other measures of depression, etc.). Contrary to the Schroevers and colleague's (2000) findings, the original 20-item CES-D scale showed stronger and more theoretically consistent relations to the outcome measures than the 16-item version. Specific results will be presented and discussed. The present results indicate that the 20-item version of the CES-D is a more valid measure of depressive symptomatology than the 16-item version in a Canadian university sample.

#21

**IN SEARCH OF HELP: HELP-SEEKING ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOUR AMONG
PROBLEM GAMBLERS**

Chrystal Mansley, University of Calgary; David Hodgins, University of Calgary; Kelly
Rose, University of Calgary

As most problem gamblers (PGs) do not seek help for their problems, existing services can only be helpful to the small minority of PGs who actually seek formal assistance. An understanding of factors that affect help-seeking behaviour is vital for the improvement of service provision and utilization. The purpose of this study was to provide descriptive and exploratory information about help-seeking behaviour and attitudes among PGs. Preliminary results indicate that most PGs were aware of gambling-specific resources in their community, could name at least one resource, and felt gambling resources would be accessible. Despite knowledge and accessibility, less than a third of the sample had sought help for gambling problems from a formal help provider. Compared to those who did not seek help, PGs who had sought formal help for gambling had significantly more severe gambling problems. Help-seekers perceived their gambling problems as causing greater impairment and scored higher on a measure of readiness to change gambling behaviour. PGs who had sought formal help for gambling had more positive attitudes towards treatment, including significantly greater confidence in the mental health system and a higher recognition of need for treatment. Results of this research will have the potential to inform the development of interventions for PGs who do not to seek help.

#22

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANXIETY DISORDERS AND SUICIDAL
BEHAVIORS AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH A MOOD DISORDER: RESULTS FROM
A LARGE COMMUNITY SURVEY**

Shay-Lee Belik, University of Manitoba; Brian Cox, University of Manitoba; Murray Enns,
University of Manitoba; Jitender Sareen, University of Manitoba

Controversy exists around whether anxiety disorders are independently associated with suicidal behavior. However, investigations in this area have been limited due to the fact that personality disorders, known to be comorbid with anxiety disorders, were not assessed. This study aims to replicate and extend findings around whether anxiety disorders are associated with suicidal behaviors in individuals with a mood disorder in a large, population-based study. Data were from the National Epidemiologic Survey of Alcoholism and Related Conditions (NESARC), the largest nationally-representative comorbidity survey ever conducted ($N = 43,093$). The Alcohol Use Disorder and Associated Disabilities Interview Schedule was used to assess lifetime diagnoses of DSM-IV mental disorders. Multiple logistic regression analyses were conducted to examine whether the presence of a comorbid anxiety disorder would increase the likelihood of suicidal behaviors among those with a mood disorder. After adjusting for sociodemographic factors, personality disorders, and all other mental disorders assessed in the survey, presence of any anxiety disorder in combination with a mood disorder was associated with a higher likelihood of suicidal ideation and suicide attempts in comparison with a mood disorder alone. This is the first study to demonstrate this relationship.

#23

TESTING THE MORAL COMPONENT OF MENTAL CONTAMINATIONJoanna Herba, University of British Columbia; Corinna Elliott, University of British Columbia; Stanley Rachman, University of British Columbia

Mental contamination refers to feelings of contamination that arise in the absence of any physical contact with a polluting substance. For example, some victims of sexual assault feel tarnished by the experience and feel dirty and want to wash whenever reminded of it. Previous research has demonstrated that mental contamination can be evoked in the laboratory by asking women to imagine experiencing a forced kiss by an undesirable man. The purpose of the present study is: a) to test the proposition that a morally disgusting stimulus (that is physically clean) is sufficient to produce feelings of mental contamination, and b) to determine the predictive validity of 3 newly developed measures of mental contamination. Female undergraduates will listen to a tape and imagine having a kiss forced upon them by a physically clean, but morally undesirable, man. Women in the control condition will imagine a consensual kiss. It is hypothesized that a) women in the forced condition will experience stronger feelings of dirtiness and urge to wash than women in the consensual condition, and b) questionnaires assessing experiences with mental contamination, contamination thought-action fusion and sensitivity to contamination will predict individual differences in mental contamination.

#24

CHARACTERISTICS OF CAREGIVERS WHO ENROL IN INTERVENTION STUDIES AND REASONS FOR NON-PARTICIPATIONUrsula Wiprzycka, OISE, University of Toronto; Limor Zomer, OISE, University of Toronto; Corey Mackenzie, OISE, University of Toronto

Family caregivers of older adults with dementia experience elevated rates of physical and mental health problems as a result of their challenging care responsibilities. Unfortunately, the majority of these individuals do not access services available to them. Reasons why they do not seek help are poorly understood. There is some evidence that those who refuse participation in programs experience excessive caregiving demands and higher levels of caregiver stress. The goal of the current study was to explore the influence of caregiver stress and other barriers to participation in a stress reduction intervention offered at a large geriatric teaching hospital. Telephone surveys were conducted with participants who chose not to participate. Of the 77 caregivers who were eligible to participate in an expressive writing intervention, 67.5% refused to take part in the study. There were no differences between the two groups in levels of stress, age, education, or average daily contact with care recipients. The two primary reasons cited for non-participation included being too busy or stressed (40.4%) and not perceiving oneself as a caregiver (25%). Other reasons included lack of interest, lack of stress, skepticism about potential benefits of the program, and age and health limitations. Implications for recruitment of caregivers for intervention studies will be discussed.

#25

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIOTROPY AND AUTONOMY AND INTERPERSONAL STYLE IN COLLEGE ROOMMATESLorna Scott, University of New Brunswick; David Clark, University of New Brunswick

The purpose of the present study is to further investigate some of the interpersonal aspects of the cognitive personality constructs of sociotropy and autonomy. College roommates living in university dormitories were asked to rate both themselves and their roommates on two measures of interpersonal functioning, as well as complete self-report measures of the personality constructs of sociotropy and autonomy, and a measure of depression. The results presented here represent the Time 1 cross-sectional data of a larger longitudinal study investigating a model of interpersonal style, cognitive vulnerabilities, stress, and mood. The Inventory of Interpersonal Problems - 64 (IIP-64), the Checklist of Interpersonal Transactions - Revised (CLOIT-R), the Personal Style Inventory (PSI), and the Beck Depression Inventory - II (BDI-II) were completed by 103 college roommate pairs during the fall term. Findings revealed that there appear to be distinct interpersonal patterns associated with the cognitive personality vulnerability constructs of sociotropy and autonomy.

#26

SEASONAL MOOD, WEIGHT AND SLEEP VARIATIONS AS RISK FACTORS FOR POSTPARTUM DEPRESSIONMaria Corral, University of British Columbia; Andrea Wardrop, St. Paul's Hospital; Hongbin Zhang, St. Paul's Hospital

Seasonality is the degree to which symptoms or behaviour change with the seasons. Studies have shown that seasonal mood variation is associated with a variety of disorders, including bipolar disorder, premenstrual dysphoric disorder and postpartum depression (PPD). A possible contribution of seasonality to PPD may have implications for choice of treatment and pregnancy planning. The objectives of this pilot study were to examine whether women with seasonal mood changes as recorded by the Seasonal Pattern Assessment Questionnaire (SPAQ; Rosenthal et al., 1987) demonstrated a greater incidence of PPD, and to see if seasonality scores were predictive of PPD. In our sample, seasonal mood fluctuation and PPD were found to be marginally associated (odds ratio 2.513; 95% CI [0.954, 6.622], $p = 0.062$). Logistic regression analysis revealed that PPD was associated specifically with seasonal weight change (for 1 kg increase, odds ratio 1.114; 95% CI [1.012, 1.225], $p = 0.027$), and decreased sleep in the Spring and Summer (for 1 hour increase, odds ratio 0.69; 95% CI [0.492, 0.992], $p = 0.045$ and 0.70; 95% CI [0.502, 0.976], $p = 0.035$ respectively). However, seasonality was not found to be predictive of PPD. These results suggest that there is a link between seasonal mood, weight and sleep variations and PPD. The clinical implications of these findings will be reviewed.

#27

CROSS-SECTIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AMONG SLEEP PROBLEMS, FATIGUE, AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF HEALTHY ONTARIO CHILDRENJ. Aimee Coulombe, University of Western Ontario; Graham Reid, University of Western Ontario; Michael Boyle, Mc Master University, Offord Centre for Child Studies; Yvonne Racine, McMaster University, Offord Centre for Child Studies

Studies have demonstrated consistent associations between children's sleep problems and psychopathology. Established risk factors that might underlie these relations have not been accounted for. The study at hand examined the relation between children's sleep problems and psychopathology in a representative sample of healthy Ontario children ($n = 3294$), controlling for gender, family adversity, and family dysfunction. Secondary analysis of the first wave of the Ontario Child Health Study was conducted. Fatigue was investigated as a mediator of the relation between sleep problems and psychopathology. Parent-rated sleep problems accounted for a small, but significant proportion of variance in parent-rated, but not teacher-rated, conduct problems, hyperactivity, and emotional problems, once gender, family adversity, and family dysfunction were accounted for. Fatigue was significantly associated with ratings of psychopathology across raters and ages, but did not mediate the relation between sleep problems and parent-rated psychopathology. The relations among sleep problems, fatigue, and psychopathology cannot be explained by the presence of underlying common risk factors. Sleep problems and fatigue appear to be independently related to psychopathology; the implications of these relations are discussed.

#28

CORRELATES OF EMPATHY IN MEN SEXUAL ABUSERSAnne-Marie Houle, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Audrey Brassard, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Yvan Lussier, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Incidence of child sexual abuse in the general population is estimated at 7.9% (Gorey & Leslie, 1997). Impacts of sexual abuse include low self-esteem and lack of empathy toward people (Carson et al., 1990). Most treatment programs for perpetrators of sexual abuse focus on the cognitive understanding of other's feelings (Quinsey & Earls, 1990). Creation of intern barriers among abusers will prevent rationalization in the face of deviant fantasies (Lussier et al., 2002). The goal of this study was to examine the correlates of empathy in men sexual abusers. A sample of 60 fathers who had sexually abused their child responded to a sociodemographic questionnaire, the NEO Five Factor Inventory (Costa & McCrae, 1992), the Molest and Rape Scales (Bumby, 1996), and the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (Davis, 1980) that assesses dimensions of empathy (perspective taking, empathic concern, personal distress, and fantasy). Results showed the mediational role of agreeableness in the relationship between the presence of sexual abuse during childhood and low perspective taking. A moderator effect of cognitive distortions in the link between agreeableness and perspective taking was found. Finally, personal distress was predicted by agreeableness, neuroticism, and sexual abuse in childhood. Implications of these findings for the development of sexual abuse treatment programs are discussed.

#29

ASIAN AND WESTERN SHYNESS: FEAR OF NEGATIVE SOCIAL EVALUATION VERSUS FEAR OF CAUSING DISTRESS IN OTHERSDonald Watanabe, Concordia University; Andrew Ryder, Concordia University; Irene Vitoroulis, Concordia University; Neil Rector, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; Jian Yang, Mount Sinai Hospital

Social anxieties can be found worldwide, but they do not present identically in every culture. Whereas Western cultures tend to view shyness as a problematic fear of negative social evaluation, Asian cultures have a more mixed view, viewing shyness as excessive, but prosocial, concern for the comfort of others. This research investigates cultural differences in the presentation and underlying reasons for shyness. Data for Study 1 were drawn from a larger cross-cultural study of symptom presentation, conducted in Changsha, China ($N = 175$) and Toronto, Canada ($N = 107$). Psychiatric outpatients completed measures of social anxiety designed from a Western perspective (i.e., assessing fear of negative social evaluation) and an Asian perspective (i.e., assessing fear of causing discomfort to others). Results suggest that both fears can be found in both settings, suggesting that Western scientific models of shyness are incomplete. Further analysis limited to outpatients with social phobia found significantly more concern with others' distress in the Chinese sample. Study 2 (in progress) is investigating the relation between shyness and self-concept in a sample of Asian-Canadians. We are testing the hypothesis that less exposure to Asian heritage culture will predict a reduced interdependent sense of self, which in turn will predict fewer social concerns involving distress to others.

#30

THE PREDICTION OF ANXIETY AND PUBLIC SPEAKING PERFORMANCE IN SOCIAL ANXIETYOded Greenberg, Concordia University; Andrea Ashbaugh, Concordia University; Adam Radomsky, Concordia University

Previous research suggests that people overpredict the amount of fear they will experience when confronting a fearful situation. Research has yet to examine if this prediction bias occurs in response to anxiety provoking social situations, such as public speaking. Additionally, it has yet to be determined if overprediction extends to self-ratings of negative and positive behaviours.

Undergraduate students will be asked to give a three-minute video-taped speech. Just before the speech, participants will be asked to rate their predictions of the extent to which they think they will exhibit 7 positive and 10 negative behaviours, and to what extent they will be anxious during their speech. Immediately after the speech, participants will be asked to what extent they showed the same characteristics, and to what extent they were anxious during their speech. Preliminary results suggest that, on average, participants overpredict their negative behaviours and underpredict their positive behaviours. However, it appears that these prediction errors are weaker in individuals reporting higher levels of social anxiety. These findings will be discussed in terms of Rachman's match-mismatch model of fear, and cognitive-behavioural models of social anxiety.

#31 **FAMILY-CENTRED CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE PLANNING: A DISCRETE CHOICE CONJOINT EXPERIMENT MODELING PARENTAL PREFERENCES FOR FAMILY HELP AS A WAITING LIST REDUCTION STRATEGY**

Charles Cunningham, McMaster University

In Ontario, children often wait 6 months for mental health services. We used methods from health economics and marketing research to simulate the response of parents to alternative waiting list options. Using themes from qualitative (grounded theoretical) analysis of 6 focus groups of parents of children with mental health problems, we derived 20 4-level service delivery attributes. 845 parents of children with mental health problems completed a discrete choice conjoint experiment consisting of 25 choice tasks presenting different service delivery attribute combinations. We segmented the data using latent class analysis. 41% were in an "action oriented" segment interested in self-paced, active learning solutions to behavioral and emotional problems. 39% were in an "information oriented" segment interested in a better understanding of their child's problems. 20% were in an "overwhelmed" segment rejected either option. We computed individual parameter estimates using hierarchical Bayes analysis and used multinomial logit to derive attribute level part-worth utility values and importance scores for each segment. We used randomized first choice simulations to model the willingness of each segment to use an interim service option in which families work through a weekly series of interactive videotapes with the help of telephone calls from paraprofessional coaches. Simulations predicted that approximately 60% of the referrals to children's mental health service providers would use this option. Given data on the effectiveness of self-paced coach-supported interventions, this is a cost-effective waiting list alternative.

#32 **PHYSICAL HEALTH CONDITIONS ARE POSITIVELY ASSOCIATED WITH MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER AND ANXIETY DISORDERS**

Laura Foss, Acadia University; Lachlan McWilliams, Acadia University

Epidemiological research has demonstrated that there are strong positive associations between physical health conditions and psychopathology. While a wide range of health conditions have been examined, Major Depressive Disorder has typically been the only form of psychopathology investigated in these studies. A few recent studies have found many health conditions are also highly comorbid with anxiety disorders. This study attempted to replicate these findings using data from a large epidemiological survey ($N = 3032$) of adults aged 25 to 74 years of age. Past-year psychiatric conditions (Major Depressive Disorder, Panic Attacks, and Generalized Anxiety Disorder) were assessed using the short form of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview. The presence of 20 health conditions (e.g., asthma and high blood pressure) during the past year was assessed using a brief questionnaire. Logistic regression analyses were used to examine the associations between the health conditions and the psychiatric conditions. Major Depressive Disorder had significant positive associations with a majority (80%) of the health conditions considered. The patterns of findings were highly similar when Panic Attacks and Generalized Anxiety Disorder were considered.

#33 **AN INVESTIGATION OF AVOIDANCE IN CLINICAL DEPRESSION: RELATION TO ESTABLISHED RISK FACTORS FOR DEPRESSION AND CONCURRENT AND LONGITUDINAL DEPRESSION OUTCOME MEASURES**

Nicole Ottenbreit, University of Calgary; Keith Dobson, University of Calgary

Despite early theory postulating a central role for avoidance in depressive disorders (Ferster, 1973), the construct of avoidance has only recently begun to receive attention in the depression literature. The present study examined whether avoidance, as measured by the Cognitive-Behavioral Avoidance Scale (CBAS; Ottenbreit & Dobson, 2002), was related to depression and anxiety symptoms in a sample of clinically depressed women ($N = 60$) both concurrently and over time. In addition, the relationship between avoidance and established risk factors for depression (ie sociotropy, autonomy, rumination) was investigated. Correlational analyses revealed that avoidance, as measured by the CBAS, showed significant relationships with both depressive and anxious symptoms and with established psychosocial risk factors for depression. Avoidance was also found to predict depressive outcome measures over time. The present study suggests that avoidance deserves more attention in psychosocial models of depression and its treatment.

#34

WHY DO ADULTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES VISIT THE HOSPITAL FOR PSYCHIATRIC EMERGENCIES?: CLIENT, CAREGIVER, AND HOSPITAL STAFF PERSPECTIVESMaaïke Canrinus, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; Yona Lunskey, University of Toronto; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; Sara Cohen-Gelfand, University of Toronto; Jennifer Puddicombe, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

In Canada and other parts of the world, psychiatric services for individuals with intellectual disabilities (ID) were once provided through institutions. Deinstitutionalization has meant that individuals with ID have been directed to the generic mental health system for their psychiatric needs, and there are now minimal specialized health services for this population. The lack of equitable and timely access to mental health services for this particularly complex and vulnerable population can lead to psychiatric or behavioural crises resulting in visits to the hospital emergency room. Little is known about these hospital visits and there is a need to understand the relevant issues and factors that lead to the visits and the possible admissions that result. This study included focus groups of clients with ID, their caregivers, and hospital staff. Participants were asked about their experiences with ID and psychiatric emergency hospital visits, focusing on their perceptions of what factors contributed to the visits and/or admissions. Results are presented in terms of major themes, and highlight relevant clinical need, enabling, and systemic factors. These focus groups constituted a pilot study for further empirical research on psychiatric crises and ID.

#35

TESTING THREE COGNITIVE DIATHESSES FOR DEPRESSION IN CHILDRENAlanna Bruce, Vanderbilt University; Amy Folmer, Vanderbilt University

This study examined the relation of three cognitive diatheses to children's depression: Beck's (1963, 1972) concept of cognitive triad, Cole's (1990) concept of low self-perceived competence, and Abramson et al.'s (1978, 1988) concept of attributional style. 515 children, in grades 2 through 6 at the beginning of the study, completed questionnaire measures of diatheses and depressive symptoms. Parents also completed measures of their children's depressive symptoms. This procedure was repeated over 3 consecutive years. All cognitive measures were related to self-reported depression in cross-sectional analyses; these results generally replicated across multiple waves and were not due to grade or gender effects. These results also replicated using parent-reports of child depression across all diatheses except attributional style. These correlations suggest a concurrent relation between depressive cognitions and depressive symptoms, but tell us nothing about whether or not these cognitions actually precede depression, hence serving as diatheses. Longitudinal analyses controlling for prior depression revealed that the predictive value of each of diathesis became non-significant in longitudinal analyses when controlling for prior depression level. This suggests that the cognitive variables are concomitant and symptomatic of depression in children rather than diatheses.

#36

PHYSIOLOGICAL, EMOTIONAL, AND MEMORY CHANGES ASSOCIATED WITH EYE MOVEMENTS: IMPLICATIONS FOR EMDRRobert Dew, Lakehead University; Kirsten Oinonen, Lakehead University

This study was designed to investigate a theorized mechanism of action in Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) therapy. In EMDR, clients track laterally sweeping hand movements across their visual field while simultaneously thinking about distressing problems. One theory posits that therapeutic gains associated with EMDR result from orientation reflexes elicited by eye movements. The orientation reflex (OR) occurs when an organism aligns their attention to unexpected or novel stimuli. EMDR critics theorize that it is imaginal exposure that is inherent in the EMDR protocol that causes EMDR's therapeutic outcome. In the present study participants thought of distressing memories during three eye movement conditions: (a) reflexive eye movements (to elicit the OR), (b) smooth pursuit eye movements (to simulate the current EMDR protocol), and (c) no eye movements (to simulate imaginal exposure). Participants were assessed on changes in variables including a physiological index of the orientation reflex (i.e., heart rate), emotional indices (i.e., Positive and Negative Affect Scale and Subjective Units of Distress), and the emotionality of troubling memories. Results revealed no significant differences (pre-post change scores) between the eye movement conditions. The results suggest that eye movements do not provide any therapeutic benefit beyond imaginal exposure.

#37

TRAIT PERFECTIONISM, PERFECTIONISTIC SELF-PRESENTATION, AND DISORDERED PERSONALITYJeffrey Letourneau, University of Saskatchewan; Simon Sherry, University of Saskatchewan; Paul Hewitt, University of British Columbia; Gordon Flett, York University; Dayna Lee-Baggley, University of British Columbia; Peter Hall, University of Saskatchewan

Past research has suggested that perfectionism occurs alongside personality pathology (PP), and indeed contributes to its development and exacerbation (Hewitt & Flett, 1991). This study investigated the extent to which dimensions of trait perfectionism and perfectionistic self-presentation account for PP in a university sample ($N = 350$) using Livesley, Jackson, and Schroeder's (1992) dimensional model of personality pathology. Socially prescribed perfectionism and nondisplay of imperfection were both associated with emotional dysregulation. Other-oriented perfectionism and perfectionistic self-promotion were positively correlated with dissocial behaviour. Lastly, nondisclosure of imperfection was related to inhibition, and self-oriented perfectionism

was positively correlated with compulsivity. Regression analysis suggested that dimensions of perfectionism uniquely predicted higher-order domains of PP over and above gender and two established predictors of PP (i.e., conscientiousness and neuroticism). For some domains of PP (e.g., compulsivity), perfectionism dimensions may operate as a central factor that drives core elements of the pathology. For other domains of PP (e.g., dissocial behaviour), perfectionism may function as a peripheral feature that reinforces aspects of the pathology.

#38 THE RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF AEROBIC EXERCISE AND YOGA IN REDUCING DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AMONG A FEMALE CLINICAL SAMPLE

Tara Mac Donald, Acadia University; Peter McLeod, Acadia University

Data from an ongoing study will examine the effectiveness of aerobic exercise and yoga in reducing depressive symptoms among a female clinical sample. Research has consistently shown that aerobic exercise can reduce symptoms of depression. However, there is little research comparing the anti-depressant effects of different forms of physical activity. A community sample of females who have sought treatment for depression will be randomly assigned to one of three groups: an aerobic exercise, yoga, or control group. Both the aerobic exercise and yoga groups will meet for hourly classes twice a week for five weeks. The questionnaire package (Beck Depression Inventory-II, State Trait Anxiety Inventory-State Version, and Depression Coping Self-Efficacy Scale) will be administered at week one, three, five, and at the three month follow-up. It is hypothesized that: (a) both aerobic exercise and yoga interventions will be associated with a reduction in depressive symptoms and state anxiety relative to the wait-list control group, (b) both aerobic exercise and yoga interventions will be associated with an increase in coping self-efficacy relative to the wait-list control group. As no previous research has compared aerobic exercise to yoga in the reduction of depressive symptoms, no specific hypothesis is given regarding the differential efficacy of the two exercise programs.

#39 CONTINGENCIES OF SELF-WORTH AS MEDIATORS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRAIT PERFECTIONISM AND LOW SELF-ESTEEM

Jeffrey Letourneau, University of Saskatchewan; Simon Sherry, University of Saskatchewan; Dayna Lee-Baggley, University of British Columbia; Paul Hewitt, University of British Columbia; Gordon Flett, York University; Ada Law, University of Waterloo

Evidence suggests the link between perfectionism and distress operates through low self-esteem. However, little is known about what factors generate (i.e., mediate) the relation between perfectionism and low self-esteem. In an effort to fill this void, this study examined contingencies of self-worth (i.e., domains upon which self-esteem is based) as mediators of the link between trait perfectionism and low self-esteem in 533 undergraduates. It was hypothesized that perfectionists are likely to hold but unlikely to satisfy unrealistic contingencies for self-worth, thereby predisposing themselves to low self-esteem. Two facets of trait perfectionism were examined: self-oriented perfectionism (SOP; demanding perfection of oneself) and socially-prescribed perfectionism (SPP; perceiving that others are demanding perfection of oneself). Performance-oriented contingencies for self-worth (e.g., self-worth based on academic performance) mediated the relation between SOP and low self-esteem, whereas interpersonally-oriented contingencies for self-worth (e.g., self-worth based on others' approval) mediated the link between SPP and low self-esteem. Perfectionists appear in a difficult predicament with respect to self-esteem: They possess excessive and inflexible contingencies for self-worth as well as tendencies that undermine the pursuit and the attainment of such contingencies.

#40 WHY WOULD A UNIVERSITY STUDENT WANT TO ATTEMPT SUICIDE?

Michelle DeLisle, Clinical; Ricardo Flamenbaum, Clinical; Ronald Holden, Clinical

The Reasons for Attempting Suicide Questionnaire (RASQ; R. Holden, P. Kerr, J. Mendonca, & V. Velamoor, 1998) was administered to 1336 university undergraduates between 1997 and 2005 to determine the reasons that motivate individuals to attempt suicide. Each of the 14 RASQ items represents a distinct reason for attempting suicide, and participants rate their endorsement of each suicidal motivation on a Likert scale ranging from 1 = completely disagree to 5 = completely agree. Validity for the RASQ has been demonstrated with students, inmates, and psychiatric inpatients for indicating suicidality. Descriptive analyses and post hoc pairwise comparisons using a Bonferroni adjustment were conducted separately for the overall sample and for a subsample of 111 students with a previous history of suicide attempts. Overall, 8% to 10% of university undergraduates strongly endorsed items pertaining to escaping unbearable distress, while endorsement of items relating to seeking help, punishing oneself or others, and frightening or influencing others ranged between 2% and 8%. In contrast, 22% to 31% of suicide attempters completely agreed with items relating to escaping unbearable distress, while endorsement of other motivations fell between 2% and 16%. Implications for the assessment of suicide risk and the need for early intervention are presented.

#41 APPLICATION OF A TOKEN EXCHANGE SYSTEM IN THE TREATMENT OF OBSESSIVE TOUCHING BEHAVIOR

James Edigar, St. Amant Centre; Heather Simister-Firth, University of Manitoba

Traditionally, behavioral self-control programs have involved the reinforcement of self-observing behavior and low rates of the undesired behavior. The present study demonstrates the acquisition of self-control for obsessive touching behavior by a young woman with an intellectual disability using a Token Exchange System (TES) applied within the context of competing reinforce-

ment schedules. During baseline, the rate of inappropriate touching behavior per hour was determined. Treatment involved giving the client a set number of tokens each hour of the day, corresponding to baseline rates of inappropriate touching, which she could either cash-in during that hour for the opportunity to touch or save to cash-in later in the day for highly preferred backup reinforcement. The number of tokens required for the backup reinforcement was gradually increased to the point that all tokens received throughout a day were required to access backup reinforcement. Data indicated a rapid reduction in inappropriate touching behavior as the number of tokens required for the back-up reinforcement increased. The clinical validity of the procedure was corroborated by verbal reports from care providers who commented on the drastic changes in the client's behavior. The use of competing reinforcement schedules in the training of self-control is discussed.

#42 **MODALITY EFFECTS IN THE TIMELINE FOLLOW-BACK METHOD OF ASSESSING BINGE DRINKING IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**
Janelle Schmidt, Calgary Health Region

Binge drinking on college and university campuses is considered a major health and social problem in Canada. Studying the impact of prevention efforts will depend on finding accurate, cost-effective methods of assessing alcohol use in this high risk population. A self-report version of the Timeline Follow-back (TLFB) interview is gaining popularity as a means of assessing alcohol in large samples but may have limitations when the target group is composed of heavy, episodic drinkers. Therefore, we assessed the concordance between the TLFB interview, considered the gold standard method, and self-report TLFB within a sample of university students. In sessions separated by an average of 9 days, 78 students (45 females and 35 males) were administered both the interview and paper-and-pencil versions of the TLFB using the previous 90 days as the reference period. Reports of total alcohol consumption, number of drinking days, and average drinks per drinking day were similar for both TLFB versions, regardless of the drinker category (hazardous vs. non-hazardous) or frequency of binge drinking (zero, low, or high). High correlations were obtained between methods for all drinking variables ($r_s = .85$ to $.94$). These findings suggest the self-report version of TLFB provides the same drinking data as the interview method in a heavy drinking university population.

#43 **ESTRADIOL AND PROGESTERONE LEVELS DURING PREGNANCY AND THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD PREDICT POSTPARTUM EPISODE RISK AND SYMPTOM SEVERITY IN WOMEN WITH BIPOLAR DISORDER**
Verinder Sharma, Regional Mental Health Care, London; Angela Smith, Regional Mental Health Care London; Dwight Mazmanian, Lakehead University

The role of gonadal hormone levels during pregnancy and the postpartum period was investigated prospectively in a group of 33 female bipolar patients (mean age = 30.3 years, $SD = 6.01$). Eleven (33.3%) women met the diagnostic criteria for bipolar I disorder, and 22 (66.7%) met the diagnostic criteria for bipolar II. Hormonal assays for estradiol and progesterone levels were conducted during each trimester and at regular intervals for 12 months postpartum. Estradiol to progesterone ratios, and difference scores (trimester 1 to postpartum, trimester 3 to postpartum) were also computed. Participants were interviewed and rated by clinicians (Hamilton Depression Rating Scale), and completed psychological tests (Beck Depression Inventory-II) during each of these periods. Hormone levels during pregnancy and the immediate postpartum period correctly classified 90.5% of the women (mood episode vs. no episode) during the first four weeks postpartum ($p < .01$), and 81.8% of women in the first three months postpartum ($p < .05$). Hormone levels predicted clinician-rated symptom severity ($R^2 = .927$, $p < .01$) and self-reported severity ($R^2 = .916$, $p < .01$) at four weeks postpartum. Estradiol and progesterone levels during pregnancy and in the postpartum period appear to play an important role in the risk of mood episodes and symptom severity in women with bipolar disorder.

#44 **COURSE AND OUTCOME OF BIPOLAR DISORDER DURING PREGNANCY AND THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD: A PROSPECTIVE STUDY**
Verinder Sharma, Regional Mental Health Care, London; Angela Smith, Regional Mental Health Care, London; Dwight Mazmanian, Lakehead University

Preliminary findings from a prospective study examining the course and outcome of bipolar disorder during pregnancy and the postpartum period are presented. Thirty-three females participated in the study (mean age = 30.3 years, $SD = 6.01$). Eleven (33.3%) women met the diagnostic criteria for bipolar I disorder, and 22 (66.7%) met the diagnostic criteria for bipolar II. Information on course during the 12 months prior to conception was obtained retrospectively. Clinical interviews, hormonal assays, and psychological testing were conducted prospectively during each trimester and for 12 months postpartum. Twenty-three (76.3%) of the women experienced at least one mood episode in the 12 months prior to conception. Fourteen (46.7%) women experienced at least one episode during the first trimester, four (13.%) during the second, and 7 (23.3%) during the third. Twenty-two (73.3%) women experienced at least one episode during the postpartum period. The number of mood episodes during pregnancy was significantly lower during pregnancy than during equivalent periods prior to conception or in the postpartum period ($p < .001$). These findings suggest that pregnancy may act as a protective factor in women with bipolar disorder.

#45

EMPOWERMENT AND WELLNESS OF ABORIGINAL ELDERSElisabeth Brass, University of Regina - Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research

This qualitative study explored how Elders of a particular First Nation have experienced empowerment in their roles as Elders and how their experiences have affected their health and wellness. Seven First Nation Elders were asked about their experiences of empowerment and how their experiences are connected with health and wellness. Grounded theory methods were utilised to analyse the interview data and to facilitate understanding of the experiences of empowerment, health, and wellness for this particular group of First Nation Elders. Results of data analysis suggest there is a four-stage process theory, the Aboriginal Wellness Empowerment Process Theory (AWEPT). The AWEPT suggests that the Elders have retained traditional aboriginal cultural constructs, which are the foundation for the Elders' strength and direction in empowering themselves to maintain community wellness, restore traditional values in the community, and restore traditional perceptions of Elders and Elder roles. There is also a subsidiary theme of individual wellness that interacts with the stages of the process in the matrix. The stages are interactive and interconnected and the Elders simultaneously move through the stages to continue to empower themselves and maintain community wellness.

#46

RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SELF-INJURY AMONG DEPRESSED BC YOUTHCindy Hardy, University of Northern British Columbia

In this population-based prospective cohort study risk factors associated with self-injury among depressed youth were evaluated. From BC Medical Services Plan linked administrative data, all youth ($N = 7457$) aged less than 25 years who used the health care system in BC for treatment of depression during the fiscal year 1991/92 were identified using ICD9-CM categories for mood disorders involving depressive episodes. Self-injury was defined as any hospital admission where self-injury with intent was recorded as a primary reason for admission. The cohort of youth thus identified was followed for 10 years to ascertain suicide risk factors that were observable in the linked administrative dataset, with the goal of developing a profile that would allow health care workers and parents to identify depressed youth at increased risk of intentionally self-injuring badly enough to warrant hospitalization. A wide variety of demographic, socioeconomic, health care utilization and familial variables were evaluated in multivariate models predicting hospitalizations for self-injury. The presence of diagnoses of mental disorders (odds ratio 2.3) and injury (odds ratio 1.712), and residence in local health authorities with low average income for female lone parents (odds ratio 1.46) were associated with increased risk of intentional self-injury in depressed youth. The presence of diagnoses of musculoskeletal disorder was associated with decreased risk of intentional self-injury (odds ratio .79).

#47

EFFECTIVENESS OF CALDER CENTRE'S RESIDENTIAL ADULT ADDICTION TREATMENT PROGRAMGerald Block, Saskatoon Health Region

The purpose of this study was to determine whether residential treatment services provided by Calder Centre's Adult Program were effective in the treatment of severe addiction for which outpatient treatment services had been tried and found to be insufficient. Effectiveness studies assess whether treatment programs work under complicated real-world condition. Method: Structured interviews were conducted using the Addiction Severity Index (ASI; McLellan et al., 1992) during admission and at 6- and 12-month follow-up intervals. The ASI assesses problems experienced in seven domains (i.e., Alcohol, Drugs, Psychiatric, Medical, Employment, Family, Legal). The follow-up sample consisted of 67 participants. Results & Conclusion: There was a significant reduction in all ASI composite scores from baseline to the 6-month follow-up assessment, and improvements were maintained at the 12-month follow-up. Surprisingly, 40% of participants reported abstinence from alcohol in the previous 30 days at both 6- and 12-month follow-up assessments. Twelve percent reported asymptomatic use (i.e., not to intoxication) and 31% reported relapse. These findings provide support for the effectiveness of Calder Centre's Adult Addiction Treatment Program with regarding to both reducing alcohol use and related problems. Findings are compared to other effectiveness studies.

#48

IMPACT OF REVICTIMIZATION ON ADULT ATTACHMENTStephanie Sinclair, University of Manitoba

Revictimization is defined as the experience of both childhood sexual abuse and later adult sexual, physical, or psychological abuse. Research indicates that women who were sexually abused as children are more likely to experience abuse as adults, in comparison to women who were not victimized as children. Since abuse occurs within an environment of human relationships, it is thought to disrupt the normal developmental processes, including how to form trusting secure relationships. This study examined the relationship between revictimization and adult attachment. Undergraduate students completed self-report questionnaires designed to measure adult attachment, child sexual abuse, adult sexual assault, adult physical abuse, and adult psychological maltreatment. Results relative to the relationship between adult attachment and revictimization are discussed. Future directions for research are addressed.

#49

DO CLIENT PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS PREDICT SATISFACTION

WITH COGNITIVE BEHAVIOUR THERAPY?Sheryl Green, University of Regina; Thomas Hadjistavropoulos, University of Regina

Documenting ratings of treatment satisfaction allows participants to provide their unique personal perspective of the benefits and adverse affects of treatment. Treatment satisfaction continues to be a variable of growing importance as an evaluation instrument and predictor of treatment outcome for various medical and psychological treatments, with chronic pain in particular (Turk et al., 2003). Our goal was to determine whether satisfaction with cognitive behaviour therapy sessions varied as a function of personality characteristics in a sample of forty older adults (average age 71.9 years, $SD = 7.9$) participating in a psychosocial pain management therapy program with a cognitive behavioural orientation. Participants completed the NEO-FFI Inventory prior to the commencement of treatment and a psychometrically valid questionnaire, assessing satisfaction with psychological therapy, after each session. Our results show that the core personality dimensions of neuroticism, agreeableness and extraversion were predictive of aspects of satisfaction with therapy. Our findings have the potential of being useful to clinicians concerned with the prediction of response to therapy.

#50

MOOD, MOTIVE, AND GENDER EFFECTS ON ALCOHOL CONSUMPTIONCheryl Birch, Dalhousie University

High levels of internal or emotional motives for alcohol consumption, such as enhancement motives (EM; drinking to enhance happiness) or coping motives (CM; drinking to relieve sadness), is well known to be more strongly associated with problematic drinking patterns than external or social motives (cf. Cooper, 1994). This research was conducted to identify the unique emotional antecedents of alcohol consumption for individuals with "risky" EM or CM. Undergraduates ($n = 73$) who endorsed extreme EM or CM were randomly assigned to listen to positive or negative musical mood induction procedures. Following a mood manipulation check, they were then asked to complete a mock taste-rating task, an excellent unobtrusive measure of drinking behavior. As hypothesized, EM drinkers in the positive mood group (vs. other groups) had significantly higher levels of average alcohol (but not non-alcohol) consumed. Unexpectedly, however, this effect was only significant for males. Also as hypothesized, CM drinkers in the negative mood group (vs. other groups) had a significantly higher ratio of alcohol consumed, as a function of total beverage consumed. Unexpectedly, however, this effect was only significant for females. Findings suggest that mood-drinking relations cannot be adequately understood without a consideration of both drinking motives and gender. Clinical implications will be discussed.

#51

ANXIETY DISORDER SPECIFICITY OF ANXIETY SENSITIVITY IN A COMMUNITY SAMPLE OF YOUNG WOMENLachan McWilliams, Acadia University

Anxiety sensitivity (AS) is an individual difference variable characterized by a fear of anxiety-related symptoms (Reiss, 1991). AS was originally proposed as a specific vulnerability for panic disorder and anxiety. Consistent with this conceptualization, longitudinal studies have found baseline AS levels to predict the development of panic attacks and anxiety symptoms. The specificity of AS as a vulnerability for anxiety has been questioned because associations between AS and symptoms of depression have also been found. To date, studies investigating this issue have relied on self-report measures of psychopathology. The goal of the present study was to determine whether AS possesses specificity to anxiety-related psychopathology when investigated using specific disorders as dependent variables. A large community sample ($N = 1867$) of young women completed the Anxiety Sensitivity Index and a diagnostic interview. Associations between elevated AS levels and psychiatric disorders were examined using logistic regression analyses. Large significant associations were found between AS and the anxiety disorders. In contrast, AS was only weakly associated with depression and was not significantly associated with dysthymia. These findings are consistent with those of previous studies utilizing self-reports of psychopathology and support the hypothesis that AS is a specific vulnerability for panic and anxiety.

#52

AN EXAMINATION OF PHYSICIAN BELIEFS REGARDING THE PROVISION OF OPTIMAL CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH DEPRESSIONCheryl Kruper, Malaspina University College

The purpose of this study is to examine whether physicians believe patients with depression are receiving optimal care and to identify any barriers to treatment. Nine physicians participated in a semi-structured qualitative interview process that elicited comments on treatment practises, barriers to optimal treatment, and suggestions for improvement. Treatment practises are inconsistent among these physicians however, recurring barriers and suggestions for improvement emerged. Barriers that prevent physicians from providing optimal treatment include lack of psychiatric access, lack of time, insufficient compensation, inadequate training, and lack of collaboration among mental health professionals. Barriers that physicians believe prevent patients from receiving optimal treatment include lack of affordable psychotherapy and stigma of depression. Thus, physicians support allocating resources to provide more psychiatrists for consultation and ongoing management, and more publicly funded mental health professionals for psychotherapy. This study suggests that the current system should be restructured in order to facilitate physicians' abilities to provide optimal care for patients with depression.

#53

EFFICACY OF COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL THERAPY FOR BIPOLAR DISORDER IN PATIENTS WITH MODERATE TO SEVERE DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS: AN OPEN TRIALMartin Provencher, Hôtel-Dieu de Lévis; Julie St-Amand, Centre-Hospitalier Robert-Giffard; Martin Lafleur, Centre-Hospitalier Robert-Giffard

Several randomized controlled studies have shown that Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT) can be useful as adjunct treatment to pharmacotherapy in the treatment of bipolar disorder (for a review, see Craighead, Miklowitz, Frank, & Vajk, 2002; Provencher, 2004). However, patients included in these studies began CBT when symptoms had significantly diminished, and patients were relatively euthymic. Thus, little is known about the efficacy of CBT for patients with significant depressive symptoms. In the present study, we administered CBT to 24 patients diagnosed with Bipolar Disorder type I or II, with moderate to severe depressive symptoms as measured by the Beck Depression Inventory – Second Edition (Beck, Steer, & Brown, 1994). Patients received between 15 and 25 individual sessions of CBT based on procedures outlined in two treatment manuals (Basco & Rush, 1996; Lam, Jones, Hayward, & Bright, 1999). Patients completed self-report questionnaires measuring mood symptoms at pre-test, mid-treatment, and post-test. Results showed a significant decrease in depressive symptoms, anxiety symptoms, and hopelessness following treatment. Patients reported an overall improvement rate of 66% and were very satisfied with therapy. Given the significant challenges associated with treatment of bipolar depression, results are discussed in terms of the usefulness of CBT in the management of bipolar disorder for patients typically seen in mental health settings.

#54

CANADIAN MASS MEDIA REPRESENTATIONS OF THE “PSYCHOPATH” : IMPLICATIONS FOR FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT AND CONSULTATIONMatthew Burnett, University of Saskatchewan; Lucinda Presse, University of Saskatchewan

Within forensic psychology, psychopathy is rigorously defined/objectified. Outside this field, however, dominant cultural scripts prevail, and the term “psychopath” appears to operate as an evocative and meaning-laden construct. This research explores the cultural scripts that define the psychopath, as represented within the mainstream newspaper media. Using ethnographic content analysis as the sampling method, the country’s national and major municipal newspaper archives were examined for a one-year period; all articles containing the term “psychopath” were selected (328 articles). Macroscopic discourse analysis of these articles was used to examine how the psychopath is conceptualized therein. Results suggest that media sources construct the psychopath as mentally ill, sexually deviant, and incurable. Media sources also tend to situate the psychopath within a discourse of religious evil, depicting the psychopath as a modern folk devil. These cultural scripts likely shape the treatment of those individuals labeled as psychopaths. Moreover, as forensic psychologists communicate about so-labeled individuals, be it with allied professionals, political decision-makers, etc., these cultural scripts, as opposed to the findings of relevant research, are potentially activated. Forensic clinicians must, therefore, attend to such scripts within their treatment/consultative activities.

#55

HUMOR, COPING AND MOODMaggie Phillips, Acadia University; Kristen Travers, Acadia University; Peter McLeod, Acadia University

Humor and coping styles have been demonstrated to be related to several areas of health (e.g., Abel, 1998). Further, research has demonstrated a relation between humor styles and coping styles, whereby high levels of humor are related to more adaptive cognitive appraisals of stressors, leading to more productive ways of coping (Kuipar, McKenzie, & Belanger, 1995). How the different types of humor and coping styles might interact to predict symptoms of mood disorders, however, is not known. The goal of the present study is to explore the statistical relations among humor styles, coping styles and measures of depression and anxiety. A sample of undergraduate university students participated in this ongoing cross-sectional investigation. Correlational analyses will be presented among the four Humor Styles Questionnaire (HSQ) subscales, the Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations (CISS), the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II), and the Endler Multidimensional Anxiety Scale (EMAS). These data will help suggest possible roles humor styles may play in the development, persistence, treatment and prevention of depression and anxiety.

#56

FACTOR ANALYSIS OF THE PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT INVENTORY (PAI) IN A CHRONIC PAIN SAMPLECrystal Fletcher, University of Regina; Regan Shercliffe, University of Regina; Tom Robinson, University of Regina; Gordon Asmundson, University of Regina; Iqbal Husain, University of Regina

This study investigated the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) of 394 chronic pain patients referred for a multidisciplinary assessment. Patients also completed subscales from the Multidimensional Pain Inventory (MPI), the Pain Anxiety Symptom Scale (PASS-20), and the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D). We conducted a principle component factor analysis and correlated the factor scores with the other instruments. We found that the factor structure differed based on

gender as females ($n = 194$) generated a 3 factor solution (psychological distress, substance abuse, quality of relationships) and males ($n = 200$) generated a 4 factor solution (psychological distress, aggression, substance abuse, level of trust). The factor scores displayed moderate correlations with the other pain specific measures. The results suggest that the PAI identifies clinical and personality correlates of chronic pain patients that differ based on gender. Assessment and treatment implications are discussed.

#57 **ARE THERE EMOTION-CONGRUENT EFFECTS ON THE INTERPRETATION OF AMBIGUITY?**

Suzie Bisson, University of Calgary; Kate Neilsen, University of Calgary; Christopher Sears, University of Calgary

What is the effect of negative mood on the interpretation of ambiguous information? Are depressed individuals biased to interpret ambiguous information in a negative manner? In the present study, we used a cross-modal priming task to look for evidence of a negative interpretative bias. Participants listened to ambiguous sentences (e.g., "My boyfriend said that I am unlike his past girlfriends") and responded to target words presented immediately after the sentence offset or after a delay of 1000 ms. The targets were semantically related or semantically unrelated to the ambiguous sentences, and for the semantically related targets, the target was positively-related ("attractive"), negatively-related ("jealous"), or neutrally-related ("relationship") to the sentence prime. The participants' task was to indicate, as quickly as possible, whether or not the target was related to the sentence (yes or no). High negative affect and Low negative affect groups were created using scores on the Beck Depression Inventory and the Positive and Negative Affect Scale. The expectation was that depressed participants would be more likely to choose the negative interpretations of the ambiguous sentences, and thus would be faster to respond "yes" to negatively-related targets. Our results are discussed in terms of the interpretative biases thought to be associated with dysphoria and depression.

#58 **FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MULTIPLE VERSUS SINGLE EPISODE SUICIDE ATTEMPTS IN A NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE**

Jina Pagura, University of Manitoba; Brian Cox, University of Manitoba; Murray Enns, University of Manitoba; Jitender Sareen, University of Manitoba

This study sought to examine the psychiatric, personality, and environmental correlates of multiple suicide attempts in a nationally representative sample. Data came from the US National Comorbidity Survey ($N = 5,877$; age 15-54; response rate = 82.4%). Diagnoses were based on DSM-III-R criteria and assessed by the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI). We used multiple logistic regression to compare multiple suicide attempters to single episode suicide attempters on sociodemographics, psychiatric diagnoses, psychological factors, and childhood adversities. After adjusting for sociodemographics, multiple suicide attempters had higher odds of simple phobia (odds ratio (OR) = 2.24), panic disorder (OR = 3.46), panic attacks (OR = 2.34), agoraphobia (OR = 2.64), any anxiety disorder (OR = 1.94), comorbidity of three or more disorders (OR = 9.46), high neuroticism (OR = 2.30), physical assault (OR = 6.99) and shock as a result of hearing about a traumatic event (OR = 3.11). This study, the first to examine correlates of multiple suicide attempts in a nationally representative sample, replicates and extends past research on recurrent suicide attempts by providing a profile of multiple suicide attempters in the general population. Results are discussed in light of current theory and potential etiologic mechanisms.

#59 **NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING IN PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLERS**

Alice Holub, University of Calgary; David Hodgins, University of Calgary

Pathological gambling is characterized by lack of control over gambling behaviour, despite negative consequences. Research has shown that pathological gamblers score high on measures of impulsivity and have higher rates of childhood Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder than non-gamblers. However, impulsivity alone cannot account for the pattern of disadvantageous decision-making characterized by gamblers and some research has implicated cognitive deficits. As the frontal cortex is associated with such neuropsychological functions as cognitive flexibility, forethought in behaviour planning, and self-regulation of impulses, dysfunction in these executive domains could produce the pattern of poorly controlled behaviour seen in pathological gamblers. Indeed, a study using the Wisconsin Card Sorting Task (WCST), found deficits in executive attention functions in a sample of pathological gamblers. The current study investigates the contribution of several cognitive factors, including neuropsychological functioning, decision-making and impulsivity to pathological gambling. Cognitive performance in 100 gamblers was assessed using neuropsychological tests, historical information, and an analogue gambling task. Results will be discussed with respect to the pattern of cognitive performance and historical factors such as substance abuse or history of attention deficit disorder.

#60 **GROUP TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN**

Jennifer Czincz, University of Ottawa

The sexual abuse of children remains a serious societal problem. Approximately one third of sexual assault victims are between 6 and 11 years. The increased risk of mental health difficulties in children who have experienced sexual abuse makes the development and dissemination of effective treatments imperative. The first objective of the study is to review the evidence for empir-

ically-supported childhood sexual abuse treatment and, in particular, to present the trauma-focused cognitive behavioural treatment approach (TF-CBT) developed by Deblinger and Heflin (1996). The study's second objective is to present our TF-CBT based approach for childhood sexual abuse, adapted for a group format. Specifically, we will present the objectives of our manual-based group treatment program for both children and their non-offending parents. This program addresses two gaps in the literature: whether group treatment is an effective intervention, and if there are added benefits to including non-offending parents in treatment. The study's third objective is to present preliminary results of the treatment program for girls aged 8 to 10 years who experienced sexual abuse. There is a need to develop efficacious treatments for sexually abused children: this study will attempt to empirically validate an intervention that could then be implemented to individuals in the community in need of treatment.

#61

THE LINKS BETWEEN CHILD-REARING DISAGREEMENTS AND PARENTAL SATISFACTION

Krista Luedemann, University of Ottawa; Catherine Lee, University of Ottawa; Veronica Asgary, University of Ottawa; Karen Bax, University of Ottawa; Christine Beaugard, University of Ottawa

One possible manner of explaining the links between child-related disagreements and parenting satisfaction is to explore a positive aspect of the coparental relationship, the parental alliance. This construct, which was first defined by Weissman and Cohen (1985), reflects the quality of communication, teamwork and respect one partner has for the other with respect to the other parent's involvement with the child (Abidin & Konold, 1999). We examined the mediating effects of the parental alliance on the relation between child-related disagreements and parental satisfaction. Dual income parents ($N = 122$ couples) with an oldest child aged 18-60 months old completed the Child-Rearing Disagreements Scale (E.N. Jouriles et al., 1991), the Parenting Alliance Measure (Abidin & Brunner, 1995), and the Parental Satisfaction Scale (Guidubaldi & Cleminshaw, 1994). The results of this study will provide a better understanding of co-parenting will have important implications for the development of interventions designed to preserve and promote satisfactory family relationships.

#62

INTOLERANCE OF UNCERTAINTY IN ANALOGUE GENERALIZED ANXIETY DISORDER AND OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER: REPLICATION AND EXTENSION

Nicole Roberts, Concordia University; Nicole Gervais, Concordia University; Michel Dugas, Concordia University

Intolerance of uncertainty (IU) is a dispositional characteristic resulting from a set of negative beliefs about uncertainty and its implications (Dugas et al., 2005). The bulk of the research on IU shows that it is specifically related to worry and generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) (Dugas, Marchand, & Ladouceur, 2005; Dugas, Schwartz, & Francis, 2004). However, Holoway, Heimberg and Coles (in press) recently found that nonclinical individuals meeting diagnostic criteria for GAD or obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) had similar levels of IU. These findings call into question the specificity of the relationship between IU and GAD. The goal of this ongoing study is to further examine levels of IU in analogue GAD and OCD samples by replicating and extending the Holoway et al. study. The refinements of the present study include the use of additional measures of GAD and OCD, as well as the use of a more sophisticated data analysis strategy. The results will be discussed in terms of their implications for current cognitive-behavioural models of GAD and OCD, which include processes at both the general and specific levels.

#63

UNFULFILLED NEEDS AS MEDIATORS BETWEEN PERFECTIONISM AND SHNEIDMAN'S CONCEPT OF PSYCHACHE

Ricardo Flamenbaum, Queen's University; Ronald Holden, Queen's University

Shneidman (1993) has postulated that psychache, or intense psychological pain, is the direct cause of suicide, such that it mediates the effects of all other relevant psychological factors. Psychache itself is caused by unfulfilled psychological needs. The relationship between perfectionism and suicidality has been shown to be fully mediated by psychache (Flamenbaum, 2005). The association between perfectionism and psychache was explored in more detail in order to determine whether it was mediated by unfulfilled needs. A sample of 264 undergraduate students completed measures of multidimensional perfectionism, psychache, and psychache needs. Mediation analyses were conducted using a nonparametric bootstrapping approach. Both self-oriented and socially prescribed perfectionism were associated with increased psychache. Given the different motivational component underlying these forms of perfectionism, it was hypothesized that the relationship between these perfectionistic dimensions and psychache would be mediated by different sets of needs. Results partially supported the hypothesis, though unfulfilled needs for affiliation and autonomy emerged as mediators for both types of perfectionism. Implications and opportunities for intervention are discussed.

#64

IMPLEMENTING MODIFIED INTERACTION GUIDANCE WITH A PARAPROFESSIONAL CLINICIAN: A CASE STUDYLoriann Quinlan, University of Northern British Columbia

Infants with disorganized attachment relationships are frightened by their primary caregivers and exhibit behaviours that are disorganized and disoriented (Main & Solomon, 1986). Lyons-Ruth, Bronfman, and Parsons (1999) proposed that parents' affective communication errors, such as laughing when the infant cries, produce disorganized attachment. Modified Interaction Guidance (MIG; Benoit, Madigan, Leece, Shea, & Goldberg, 2001) is designed to promote sensitive responsiveness and minimize affective communication errors displayed by the caregiver when interacting with the infant. Although MIG has been shown to be effective when delivered by an expert in attachment (Benoit et al., 2001), generalizability to different contexts needs to be evaluated. The purpose of the present study was to document learning and therapeutic processes when a paraprofessional conducted MIG with a parent-child dyad under supervision of a psychologist. Data for this case study were collected from the clinician, the parent, the clinician's program manager, and the supervising psychologist. Open-ended questionnaires, semi-structured interviews, videotapes of parent-child and parent-clinician interactions, and a journal kept by the clinician were analyzed using thematic analysis. Preliminary results suggest that in this case, a paraprofessional was able to deliver MIG safely with adequate supervision. Several issues in learning and supervisory processes were identified including the need for mechanisms and procedures to ensure client safety and maximize the effectiveness of the clinician's learning process.

#65

THE ROLE OF SAFETY BEHAVIOUR IN THE TREATMENT OF SPECIFIC PHOBIAIrena Milosevic, Concordia University; Monique Lahoud, Concordia University; Adam Radomsky, Concordia University

Safety behaviour, actions and/or covert behaviour (thoughts) that fearful individuals use to reduce their anxiety, can potentially interfere with the progress of exposure therapy. However, other hypotheses suggest that it may not be entirely detrimental to treatment efficacy. In the present study, we investigate the role of safety behaviour in the treatment of specific phobia. Undergraduate students highly fearful of snakes are randomly assigned to one of two treatment conditions, where they use either safety gear, such as gloves, or do not use any safety gear at all during 45 minutes of exposure therapy to a live snake. Pre- and post-treatment measures are administered to assess the participants' anxiety level, cognitions, and closest distance to the snake. Preliminary analyses ($n = 20$) suggest that relative to the control group, participants in the safety behaviour condition were able to increase their proximity to the snake more quickly, and were less anxious while doing so, during the first half of the exposure session. At post-treatment, the safety behaviour group did not, however, get as close to the snake during a behavioural approach task compared to the control group, although both groups experienced similar declines in anxiety relative to baseline measures. Results and implications will be discussed in terms of cognitive-behavioural treatments for anxiety disorders.

#66

META-PERCEPTIVE ACCURACY IN SOCIAL ANXIETYJason Ediger, University of Manitoba; Edward Johnson, University of Manitoba

Meta-perceptions (MPs) are the beliefs that people hold regarding the way others view them. Cognitive therapists suggest that socially anxious persons hold inaccurate MPs because they derive them from beliefs about themselves, whereas non-anxious persons have accurate MPs because they base them on the observations of others. Social psychologists argue that even non-anxious persons derive MPs from self-perceptions. The relationship between self-perceptions, self-focused attention and meta-perception was examined across the spectrum of social anxiety to determine which model was most applicable. Interpersonal ratings of self, other, and meta-perceptions of anxiety and likeability were collected. Self-report measures of trait social anxiety, focus of attention were also used. Analyses employed the Social Relations Model to determine that MPs were accurate for ratings of anxiety. A lack of consensus by social partners prevented the testing of accuracy for ratings of likeability. Social anxiety and attentional focus had no significant influence on accuracy. Self-perceptions were the primary significant determinant of MPs for all participants. These results support the social psychological model and suggest that socially anxious people use the same processing strategies as their non-anxious peers. It is differences in their self-perception that skew their beliefs.

#67

IMAGINAL CONFRONTATION VERSUS EVOCATIVE EMPATHY IN THE CONTEXT OF EMOTION FOCUSED THERAPY FOR ADULT SURVIVORS OF CHILDHOOD ABUSEMargaret Ralston, University of Windsor

This study is part of a larger, ongoing study comparing two versions of Emotion Focused Therapy for Adult Survivors of childhood abuse. In one version, trauma material is explored solely by evocative empathy (EE). The other version additionally utilizes imaginal confrontation (IC). It was proposed that the two interventions use different routes to client change, that is, that IC is more powerful but also more stressful and EE is less stressful but also less powerful. The present study is an exploratory study designed to reveal similarities and differences between IC and EE by examining client processes associated with productive psychotherapy, specifically experiencing, emotional arousal, and therapeutic alliance ($N = 30$). In general, the two interventions were equally effective in promoting client processes and in producing positive client change. EE was somewhat less evocative than was IC, especially at late treatment, but this did not interfere with resolution of trauma issues. There were no

overall group differences regarding reported distress or therapeutic alliance ratings. Associations between client characteristics and processes and contributions of process variables to outcome were also explored. Meaningful patterns of associations and differential group effects were revealed that warrant future investigation.

#68 THE ROLE OF PARENTING STYLE IN MODERATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADOLESCENT EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE AND ADOLESCENT PROBLEM BEHAVIOUR

Kofi-Ien Belfon, University of Guelph; Michael Grand, University of Guelph; Karl Hennig, University of Guelph; Chantal Regis, McMaster University

The community violence literature suggests that exposure to pervasive violence in the community is positively correlated with adolescent externalizing and internalizing behaviour. The current study explored factors that protected adolescents from succumbing to the effects of community violence exposure. Using linear regression modelling, the role of parenting in moderating this relationship was examined. Adolescents ($n = 64$) aged 11 to 18 years and their parents, who lived in Eastern Toronto, participated in the study. Measures of parent and adolescent perceptions of violence exposure and adolescent problem behaviour were obtained. Parents also self reported their emotionality surrounding their adolescents' safety in the community and their parenting style. Results suggested that restrictive and demanding parenting moderated the effects of violence exposure on internalizing behaviour. Although parents' negative perceptions of violence exposure predicted less demanding parenting, their emotionality did not affect or predict parenting style.

#69 APPLYING EMPIRICALLY SUPPORTED TREATMENT TO GENERALIZED ANXIETY DISORDER : DO WE NEED ADHERENCE TO TREATMENT MANUAL?

Christine Mercure, Université de Sherbrooke

The importance of using empirically supported treatments (ESTs) has been well documented. However, ESTs continue to be underutilized by practitioners who often hold the belief that adherence to treatment manuals can hinder treatment effectiveness, or that the use of ESTs is impractical in clinical practice. The purpose of the study was to compare a standardized version of an empirically supported treatment for generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) with a clinically flexible version of the same treatment. Twenty-six patients, who met the DSM-IV-TR criteria for GAD as a principal diagnosis, were randomly assigned to one of two treatment conditions: (1) standardized cognitive-behavioural treatment ($n = 15$) and (2) clinically flexible cognitive-behavioural treatment ($n = 11$). In the standardized treatment condition, subjects received 14 weekly sessions of cognitive-behaviour therapy based on treatment components that have been empirically supported in the treatment of GAD. In the clinically flexible treatment condition, treatment components were the same. However, treatment plans were individually-tailored to the needs of individuals based on clinical judgment. Subjects were assessed before and after treatment. Results showed that there was a significant difference between the two treatment conditions at posttreatment, where the standardized group proved to be most successful.

#70 GENDER DIFFERENCES IN PSYCHOPATHIC EXPRESSION: "CLUSTER B" PERSONALITY DISORDERS

Kristin Stevens, University of Windsor; Stephen Hibbard, University of Windsor

Previous research on the construct of psychopathy has suggested that it may be expressed differentially by gender. In addition, research has suggested that the 'Cluster B' personality disorders (Histrionic (HPD), Borderline (BPD), Antisocial (ASPD), and Narcissistic Personality Disorders (NPD)) are diagnosed differentially between genders. Given the similarities in these personality disorders to the gendered expressions of psychopathy, this research examines the interaction of gender/gender roles and psychopathy in the expression of the 'Cluster B' personality disorders. This research tests the following hypotheses: 1) psychopathy underlies all four 'Cluster B' disorders, 2) psychopathic traits (e.g., manipulateness, Machiavellianism, and interpersonal callousness) will be more predictive of HPD and/or BPD in females, and ASPD and/or NPD in males, and 3) psychopathic traits will be more predictive of HPD and/or BPD in feminine individuals, and ASPD and/or NPD in masculine individuals. Participants were 350 undergraduate psychology students at the University of Windsor. Regression analyses were used to test the hypotheses. Results are discussed in terms of their implications on diagnosis and treatment. The importance of these findings to the current research base on psychopathy and personality disorders is also discussed.

#71 ATTENTIONAL BIASES AND DYSPHORIA: AN INVESTIGATION OF STROOP RESPONSES TO RUMINATION AND DISTRACTION

Lauren Haubert, University of Calgary; Keith Dobson, University of Calgary

Although the association between rumination and depression is well-documented, little research has examined the mechanisms by which rumination may influence information processing and lead to increased risk of depression. This study examined the consequences of two coping styles, rumination and distraction, on information processing and mood in individuals who recently experienced a distressing relationship breakup. Female undergraduate participants ($N = 106$) completed an initial assessment of mood and rumination self-report measures and then were randomly assigned to either a rumination or distraction induction. All

participants completed a modified Stroop task that included both positive and negative interpersonal (schema-congruent) and non-interpersonal adjective stimuli, and attentional biases towards schema congruent adjectives were assessed. Ruminators evidenced a significant decrease in mood relative to participants in the distraction condition. Contrary to predictions, however, a split-plot analysis of variance revealed that participants instructed to ruminate did not show biased attention towards negative interpersonal stimuli, relative to those in the distraction condition. Potential explanations for this lack of biased attention will be discussed. Future research directions and implications for the use of the Stroop task in depression will also be addressed.

13:00 - 14:55 - BONAVIDA

13:00 - 14:55

**Symposium
International and
Cross-cultural**

**PART II OF: MULTIPLE CULTURES – MULTIPLE METHODS:
EXPLORATION OF THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ACCULTURATION AND IDENTITY
WITHIN THE CANADIAN CULTURAL MOSAIC THROUGH QUALITATIVE
EPISTEMOLOGIES**

James Cresswell, University of Alberta

Segall et al. (1998) note that the study of culture and psychology can be an endeavor fraught with tension between epistemologies representing top-down (uncovering the workings of universals) as opposed to bottom-up approaches (understanding participants in their own terms). This symposium explores non-traditional bottom-up understandings of the psychology of acculturation and identity. Mac's opening presentation commences the discussion with an exploration of the experience of Chinese immigrants to Canada. She concludes with a discussion of the necessity of addressing cultural diversity and adjustment issues. Lepine & Baerveldt's paper addresses this necessity outlined by Mac in their critical discussion of identity and the importance of understanding identity "from the mouths" of the First Nations peoples themselves. Oulanova et al. address acculturation and cultural transmission from the perspective of the way culture is conveyed from generation to generation in Polish immigrants. The symposium concludes with a brief discussion of the differences inherent in differing epistemologies that stresses the importance of dialogue and mutual understanding.

#1

**A QUALITATIVE INQUIRY INTO THE EXPERIENCES OF CHINESE
IMMIGRANT CHILDREN IN CANADA: ADULT REFLECTIONS ON CHILDHOOD
EXPERIENCES**

Lori Mac, University of Calgary

This study explored the experience of Chinese immigrant children in Canada as told by adults who immigrated as children. Eleven adults participated in this study. All participants were currently over the age of 18, and had immigrated to Canada from Northeast or Central Asia, including China and Taiwan between the ages of 6 and 15 years, and were able to understand and speak English fluently. Phenomenological inquiry in the form of a semi-structured interview with each participant was used to gather the data. Transcripts were analyzed using Colaizzi's (1978) method of data analysis. Eight categories emerged: Culture, family, language, environment, friendships, self and identity, moderating variables, and aggravating variables, each with its own themes and sub-themes. Findings indicated that an acculturative growth process was occurring during participants' adjustment experience, whereby both moderating and aggravating variables acted upon participants as they dealt with a number of issues present in, and represented by, the themes and sub-themes contained in the eight emergent categories. Overall the findings point to a need to address cultural diversity and adjustment issues with special attention to language, family and peer relations, as well as the school system.

#2

**CULTURAL IDENTITY IN PRACTICE: BEYOND ATTITUDES AND
SELF-IDENTIFICATION**

Chris Lepine, University of Alberta; Cor Baerveldt, University of Alberta

An operationally narrow concept of what it means to be identifiable as a First Nations or Aboriginal person in Canada has proliferated in the social sciences. Traditionally, this conceptualization of "identity" in cross-cultural psychology involves the self-report of attitudes held by self-identified members of ethnic groups. This paper will discuss the importance of broadening our understanding of "identity" through an empirical analysis of interviews conducted with members of a northern Alberta Aboriginal community in 2005; focusing upon the socially constructed, dialogically authenticated and narrative nature of identity. The analysis will be structured through a discussion of theorists such as Harré (1983), Sarbin (1986), Bourdieu (1990), and Harré & van Langenhove (1999) in a discursive framework that highlights the importance of cultural practices and dialogue in empirical and theoretical studies of identity.

#3

**FIRST-GENERATION POLISH IMMIGRANTS AS "CULTURAL
CONNOISSEURS"**

Olga Oulanova, University of Alberta; James Cresswell, University of Alberta; Cor Baerveldt, University of Alberta

Psychologists commonly assume presence of shared universal mechanisms that are identical across cultures. This supposition is problematic because it fails to recognize the mutually constitutive relationship between culture and psychology. To address this

limitation, we explored an alternative approach based upon the role of social norms. We examined how norms pertaining to common cultural issues manifest in talk by addressing the question: How do first and second generation (FGI and SGI) Polish immigrants enact social norms in conversations? In four triadic interviews, SGIs and FGIs were simultaneously presented with vignettes depicting familiar situations that involved cultural practices. Resulting conversation among interlocutors was analyzed via Grounded Theory and Conversation Analysis. Findings revealed that FGIs employ an array of rhetorical strategies in the conversation to convey normative practices and cultural values to SGIs. These findings are discussed with regard to the broader context of immigrant adjustment and settlement.

13:00 - 14:55 - RIDEAU

13:00 - 14:55

Workshop/ Atelier de Travail
Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Issues

PARADIGMS OF QUEER ISSUES IN EDUCATION: IMPLICATIONS FOR EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE IN THE PROMOTION OF MENTAL HEALTH WELLNESS FOR LGBTTQ YOUTH

Robert Roughley, Campus Alberta Applied Counselling Initiative; Ray Harrison, Calgary Health Region

As we enter the multicultural millennium, the harsh reality remains that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, two-spirited and Questioning (LGBTQ) youth are still at risk for suicide, abuse from peers and educators, decreased academic achievement, low self-esteem and self-concept, and numerous other life-stressors that jeopardize and limit their abilities in establishing and maintaining positive queer identities. Why is it that our schools still remain one of the central cores for the perpetuation of homophobia and heterosexism at personal, interpersonal, and institutional levels? Paradigms for education include but are not limited to issues of safety, equity, and critical theory. Peers, parents, educators, guidance counselors, and administrators must recognize and willingly fill the cultural gaps that neglect and marginalize our precious and vulnerable LGBTQ youth. This interactive workshop draws on the collaborative efforts of numerous community-based advocate groups in Calgary, Alberta and presents successful means of establishing allied health initiatives in facilitating the health and wellness needs of LGBTQ youth through evidence-based practice.

13:00 - 14:55 - MOUNT ROYAL

13:00 - 14:55

Paper Session/ Séance de présentation orale
Social and Personality

FORGIVENESS "A" (UNFORGIVENESS/REVENGE)

Sean Moore, University of Alberta

#1

AN EXPLORATORY INVESTIGATION OF THE PSYCHOLOGY OF UNFORGIVENESS

Susan Boon, University of Calgary; Debbie Rapske, University of Calgary

According to Worthington & Wade (1999), forgiving an offender is just one of many ways people reduce the feelings of unforgiveness that often accompany experiences of injury or offense. The bulk of the psychological literature, in contrast, presumes that forgiveness and unforgiveness are polar opposites. Indeed, forgiveness is often defined in terms that equate it with the reduction of the kinds of feelings (i.e., bitterness, hostility, desires for revenge) that constitute unforgiveness (e.g., McCullough, Rachal, et al., 1998). Adopting Worthington & Wade's view that there are important distinctions between forgiveness and unforgiveness, the present study examined people's responses to interpersonal exchanges that constituted important unforgiven transgressions in their lives. Our goal was to explore the experience of unforgiveness in some depth, with a particular focus on identifying the kinds of events that people are unable/unwilling to forgive, the emotions they experience in response to these events, their repertoire of strategies for coping with these feelings, and their views concerning how these events have affected their lives. Results demonstrate links between rumination, vengeful desires, and the extent to which participants feel comfortable with not forgiving their offenders. Results will be discussed in relation to Worthington & Wade's theorizing on unforgiveness.

#2

REVENGE: THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER, RESPONSE SEVERITY, AND GROUP DISCUSSION ON THE SOCIAL ACCEPTABILITY OF ACTS OF RETALIATION

Stacey Nairn, University of Prince Edward Island; Sarah Fowler, University of Prince Edward Island; Jeffrey Villard, University of Prince Edward Island; Amy Douglas, University of Prince Edward Island; Katie Harris, University of Prince Edward Island; Megan Rooney, University of Prince Edward Island; Darcy Lewis, University of Prince Edward Island; France Arsenaault, University of Prince Edward Island; Patricia Gallant, University of Prince Edward Island; Jessica White, University of Prince Edward Island; Jillian Carr, University of Prince Edward Island; Paige Richards, University of Prince Edward Island; Charlotte Pye, University of Prince Edward Island; Trisha Tran, University of Prince Edward Island; Stephanie Connolly, University of Prince Edward Island

What variables influence the social desirability of revenge? Study One involved a 2 (initial transgressor gender) x 2 ("revenger" gender) x 2 (participant gender) between-subjects design in which participants were asked to evaluate the social acceptability of

retaliatory responses to a transgression between friends. Results indicate that the gender of the initial offender, the “revenger”, and the participant do affect assessments of acceptability in ways that support gender stereotypes. Using a within-subjects design, Study Two examined how the level of revenge enacted would influence its perceived acceptability. Reading one base transgression scenario and three different responses to that event, participants evaluated the “eye for an eye” or restoration of justice form of retaliation as being most acceptable while no retaliatory response was preferred over “going too far”. Study Three used a pre-post within-subjects design to determine whether group discussion of a transgression and potential responses to it would affect participants’ evaluations of the desirability of retaliation. Contrary to group polarization theory but in keeping with the suggestion that venting may be a positive way to respond to transgression, study three found that group discussion resulted in less desire for revenge than the same participants had indicated in their individual assessments.

#3 TENDENCIES TOWARDS UNDERHELPING FOLLOWING A MILD PROVOCATION: A BEHAVIOURAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE NATURE OF REVENGE BETWEEN STRANGERS VERSUS INTIMATES

Alishia Alibhai, University of Calgary; Susan Boon, University of Calgary

The purpose of this study was to provide a direct behavioural measure of whether people would be more or less likely to seek revenge against a romantic partner or a stranger following a provocation. Dating couples attended the sessions and were led to believe they were playing two computer games either with their own romantic partner or a stranger. In actuality, all participants played both games with a pre-programmed computer. Crossed with the manipulation of game playing partner, half of the participants were provoked in the first game and the other half were not. The second game provided participants with an opportunity to retaliate in the form of an “underhelping” behaviour. The results demonstrated that regardless of who they believed their game partner was, provoked participants retaliated to a greater extent than not provoked participants. Furthermore, independent of whether they were provoked or not, participants were less likely to underhelp their romantic partners than strangers. This study demonstrated that intimates and strangers indeed get even with each other, that people are just as likely to get even with strangers as their romantic partners, and that compared to strangers, romantic partners are more generous with each other. Theoretical implications of these findings will be discussed.

#4 DISPOSITIONS TOWARD FORGIVENESS AND REVENGE IN RELATION TO STRESS APPRAISALS, COPING STYLES, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

Renate Ysseldyk, Carleton University; Kim Matheson, Carleton University; Hymie Anisman, Carleton University

Although we are often faced with the choice to forgive or to exact revenge in response to relationship conflicts, some individuals may be predisposed to be more forgiving or vengeful from the outset. These predispositions may influence appraisals and coping strategies when individuals are confronted with relationship stressors and hence may have implications for well-being. Male and female undergraduates (64 men, 140 women) completed measures assessing dispositional forgiveness and vengeance, appraisals and coping strategies adopted in response to a relationship conflict, life satisfaction and depressive affect. Regression analyses revealed that forgiveness was positively related with life satisfaction and negatively related with depressive symptoms, whereas vengefulness had the opposite relations with well-being. Moreover, the relations between forgiveness and both life satisfaction and depressive affect were partially accounted for by the decreased propensity of high dispositional forgivers to appraise the conflict as threatening or to endorse emotion-approach strategies or ruminative brooding. The relations between vengefulness and well-being, however, were not mediated by appraisal and coping processes. These findings suggest that, although forgiveness and vengeance may be related, their impacts on promoting or undermining well-being reflect distinct underlying mechanisms.

13:00 - 14:55 - LAKEVIEW

13:00 - 14:55

**Symposium
Psychologists in
Education**

ISSUES IN POST-SECONDARY ASSESSMENTS AND LEARNING DISABILITY SERVICES

Pamela Morel, Cambrian College

Students with learning disabilities are entering post-secondary institutions at ever increasing rates. Enhanced services including; transition programs, psycho-educational assessments, learning strategies and assistive technology training have allowed for more successful learning outcomes. This symposium will address current practices in learning disability assessments, accommodations and services at the post-secondary level.

#1 LD SCREENING TOOL: ANALYSIS OF THE DELTA SCREENER

Alana Holmes, Cambrian College; Pamela Morel, Cambrian College

The Delta Screener was developed by the Learning Disability Special Interest Group of the College Committee on Disability Issues (CCDI) as a screening tool for adults at risk for learning disabilities. It was designed to be used as part of a guided inter-

view to collect detailed historical information to assist in the decision making process about whether or not to refer a client for a psycho-educational assessment and whether to commence interim support services. These assessments can play a crucial role in helping individuals with LD learn to cope more effectively with their learning challenges. The Northern Ontario Assessment and Resource Centre (NOARC) operating out of Cambrian College has been mandated to provide psychological assessments to post-secondary students with suspected learning disabilities. NOARC has adopted the Delta Screener as part of its referral process. A statistical analysis of the questionnaire was conducted with the goal of identifying items which are most predictive of an eventual diagnosis of a learning disability. Preliminary results suggest that those individuals with a long-standing history of academic challenges are those most likely to be diagnosed with a learning disability. This presentation will discuss possible implications for the identification of high risk individuals and the provision of interim accommodations.

#2 ON-LINE TRANSITION PROGRAMMING FOR STUDENTS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES: RESULTS FROM A 3 YEAR PILOT

Allyson Harrison, Queen's University

The transition from high school to college or university is a potentially challenging one for young adults with learning disabilities (LDs). "Online to Success" is an innovative, web-based, 6-week summer course developed by teams from Queen's University in Kingston and Loyalist College in Belleville. Its goal is to assist Ontario students with LDs to succeed at the post-secondary level by offering sessions dealing with LD awareness, adaptive technology, learning strategies, self-advocacy, and other topics relevant to the transition to college or university. The structure of the program involved on-site weekend opening and closing sessions, and a 4-week web-based program to all students from across the province to participate in transition programming while maintaining summer employment. In 2003 and 2004, a total of 34 participants successfully completed the program, which was delivered through four modules: "Know About Yourself," "Your Program and You," "Tools for Success," and "Self-Advocacy." In 2005, this program was piloted in four local school boards, and students were given credit for their participation. Student ratings and feedback were generally positive, and support the value of continuing to offer the "Online to Success" program. In 2006, this program was expanded to serve 6 school districts in the province of Ontario.

#3 LD DOCUMENTATION AND RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR POST SECONDARY STUDENTS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES

Pamela Morel, Cambrian College; Allyson Harrison, Queen's University; Alana Holmes, Cambrian College

The creation of the Regional Assessment Centres in Ontario provided an opportunity for psychological practitioners to work collaboratively in the provision of assessment services for post-secondary students with suspected learning disabilities. Part of the mandate of the Centres was to provide training opportunities for practitioners who wished to expand their practice into the area of learning disabilities or to older client groups. Working collaboratively towards developing "best practice" assessments for the post-secondary sector, an assessment template was developed. The template was designed to provide guidance and structure, while still remaining flexible enough to accommodate the individual styles of each practitioner. Template guidelines outline necessary criteria for diagnosing a learning disability and suggest appropriate accommodations and support services for post-secondary students. A variety of issues related to LD documentation and post-secondary assessments will be presented.

13:00 - 14:55 - BANFF

13:00 - 14:55

**Paper Session/ Séance de
présentation orale
Social and Personality**

SOCIAL COGNITION

Sean Moore, University of Alberta

#1 SO FAR AWAY: ARE SUBJECTIVELY DISTANT FUTURE GOALS LESS MOTIVATING THAN SUBJECTIVELY IMMINENT GOALS?

Anne Wilson, Wilfrid Laurier University; Erin Strahan, Wilfrid Laurier University
Brantford; Johanna Peetz, Wilfrid Laurier University

Some upcoming events feel as though they are still in the far off future whereas others feel temporally imminent, regardless of how far in the future they actually are. In the current study we successfully manipulated people's perceptions of temporal distance until university graduation (an average of 3 years away), making it seem quite close or very remote from the present. We expected that inducing a perception of temporal imminence would cause people to feel more motivated to work hard toward their goal (successful graduation), whereas those who felt graduation was far-off would be less likely to perceive action as urgent. We found that participants who felt close to the future goal reported greater approach and avoidance motivation than those who saw graduation as distant. Those who felt close to graduation were also more likely to focus on the process, or steps they needed to take, to succeed at graduation whereas those in the distant condition were more likely to focus on the outcome itself (their imagined success at graduation) without dwelling on the work needed to achieve their goal. These findings have implications for procrastination: When a goal or deadline seems far-off, it may feel less pressing to "get started" than when it feels imminent.

#2

ATTENUATING THE GUILTY BY ASSOCIATION EFFECTIan Newby-Clark, University of Guelph; Jennifer Fortune, University of Guelph

Recently we obtained evidence that people erroneously anticipate being judged “guilty by association” when their friend commits a social offence. A means of attenuating this effect was sought. We hypothesized that instructing people to take the perspective of an observer would weaken the effect because they would realize that an observer would focus almost exclusively on the person committing the offence. Participants viewed a personality report about themselves and a separate report about their friend, both of which were to be shown to an observer. The personality reports were ostensibly based on information gathered earlier. In fact, the content of the reports was systematically varied to include/not include mention of inappropriate behaviour on the part of the friend. That is, the report either did or did not mention that the friend had committed academic misconduct. Before reading the reports, half of the participants in each of the misconduct conditions were randomly assigned to hear perspective-taking instructions from the experimenter. The other half of participants heard no such instructions. All participants then predicted how an observer would rate them on an honesty scale. As hypothesized, participants in the academic misconduct/no perspective-taking condition anticipated lower honesty ratings than did participants in the other three conditions, $p < .05$.

#3

WHERE TO COMPARE? INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN TEMPORAL AND SOCIAL COMPARISONAngela Pye, Wilfrid Laurier University

Most research examining people’s preference for social comparison (with other people) or temporal comparison (with past selves) has focused on contextual or motivational factors that predict comparison choice. In the current research we developed and validated a temporal comparison orientation measure (TCO) that conceptually mirrors Gibbons and Buunk’s (1999) social comparison orientation scale (SCO) and examined these two orientations in relation to one another and to other psychological constructs. A measure of individual difference in temporal comparison orientation does not currently exist in the literature. Nearly 2000 respondents participated including Canadian and Chinese young adults and older Canadians. Both orientations show good internal consistency and temporal stability. TCO and SCO, although positively related, load consistently on separate factors and relate differently to personality measures. Whereas high SCO is linked to aspects of other-orientation (self monitoring, social anxiety, etc.), negative affectivity (stress) and greater uncertainty (less self concept clarity, etc.), high TCO is associated with aspects of self-orientation (private self consciousness, self reflection, etc.) and temporal orientation (nostalgia, generativity, etc.). Finally, SCO and TCO predicted greater use of, and impact from, social and temporal comparison information, respectively.

13:00 - 14:55 - LAKE LOUISE**13:00 - 14:55**

Workshop/ Atelier de travail
Counselling Psychology

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE: TRACKING CLIENT OUTCOMES WITH INFORMAL DATABryan Hiebert, University of Calgary

Recent surveys of counsellor practice suggests that most counsellors believe that they are effective in their work with clients, however, most counsellors were unable to produce evidence to support this belief because they did not systematically evaluate their work with clients. This session will focus on using informal (non-standardized) assessment procedures to evaluate client progress in counselling. It will present a framework for approaching the task of demonstrating the value of counselling and documenting a causal link between counselling process and outcome.

13:00 - 14:55 - NAKISKA**13:00 - 14:55**

Workshop/ Atelier de travail
Counselling Psychology

CULTURE-INFUSED COUNSELLING: A NEW MODEL FOR ENHANCING PROFESSIONAL PRACTICENancy Arthur, University of Calgary; Sandra Collins, Athabasca University

In the past several decades, multicultural counselling has emerged as a major focus in the counselling psychology literature. There are many new concepts, frameworks of multicultural competencies, ethical debates, and recommendations for working with clients who are culturally diverse. The growth in the field may leave students and practitioners wondering how to make sense of it all and how to enhance their multicultural competence for working with diverse clients in diverse practice contexts. This session will introduce our new model to illustrate how psychologists can infuse culture in their applied practice with clients, and in ways to promote systemic change. A practical tool for cultural auditing will be introduced to help practitioners consider the ways that culture is infused in practice with all clients. A case study will illustrate how psychologists can use cultural auditing to enhance the therapeutic alliance, increase understanding of client needs, and negotiate appropriate therapeutic interventions. The practice of psychology occurs within organizational contexts and attention also needs to be paid to the policies and procedures that impact client access and service delivery. Examples from a cultural auditing process will be given to show how psychologists can support organizational change on behalf of their clients.

13:00 - 14:55 - BARCLAY (ARCADE LEVEL)

13:00 - 14:55

Symposium
Psychologists in
Education

**EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCATION: NEW DIRECTIONS IN
ASSESSMENT AND INTERVENTION**
James Parker, Trent University

The relationship between emotional intelligence (EI) and education continues to attract growing interest. This symposium explores new directions in assessment and intervention issues. Using data with the most widely used self-report EI measure, Gallant and Sitarenios examine the generalizability of the EI construct in 3 different cultural groups. Emphasising the need to have multi-methods available for assessing EI, Logan and colleagues describe the development and psychometric properties of the new youth form for the Mayer-Salovey-Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test—the most widely used ability measure in the area. Expanding on previous Canadian research, Parker and colleagues report on a recent longitudinal study examining EI and the successful transition from high school to university. In addition, this research team examines the efficacy (better retention rates) of a new intervention tool designed to promote specific EI dimensions in 1st-year post-secondary students. In an effort to better explain the impact of EI on achievement in post-secondary students, Saklofske and colleagues explore the relationship between EI and various indicators of health and well-being. This group also explores the conceptual relationship between EI and basic levels of personality, suggesting that EI might better be viewed as a ‘meta-ability’.

#1 **CULTURAL STABILITY OF THE EMOTIONAL QUOTIENT INVENTORY**
Stephen Gallant, Multi-Health Systems, Toronto; Gill Sitarenios, Multi-Health Systems, Toronto

The BarOn Emotional Quotient Inventory (EQ-i) is a widely used measure of the social and emotional competencies related to the construct of Emotional Intelligence. The EQ-i is psychometrically sound and possesses an international and multicultural focus. The present report aims to highlight both of these distinctions by discussing the stability of the psychometric properties of the EQ-i across representative samples from three distinct cultures: South Africa ($n = 9,892$), Mexico ($n = 9,994$) and Singapore ($n = 534$). The EQ-i norms of each of the three cultural groups will be compared to those of the North American normative sample in order to highlight possible similarities or differences in Emotional Intelligence. Also, the factorial validity, reliability (internal consistency and interscale correlations), norm stability, measurement error, and demographic effects (age and gender) will be examined within all three samples. Similarities and differences across cultural groups in regards to the above-mentioned analyses will also be discussed.

#2 **CREATION OF AN ABILITY BASED MEASURE OF YOUTH EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE**
Deena Logan, Multi-Health Systems, Toronto; Peter Papadogiannis, Multi-Health Systems, Toronto; Gill Sitarenios, Multi-Health Systems, Toronto

Research conducted in the field of emotional intelligence has generally investigated the EI performance of adults, however, there is much to be learned about emotional intelligence in youth. The MSCEIT:YV& is the youth version (ages 10 to 18 inclusive) of the Mayer-Salovey-Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test (MSCEIT). The youth version measures the same principal areas of emotional intelligence as the adult version, namely Perceiving Emotions, Facilitating Thought, Understanding Emotions, and Managing Emotions. This presentation describes the normative database ($N = 2000$), development, and psychometric properties of the MSCEIT:YV. Expert and General Consensus scoring criteria are described, and the results obtained from the two scoring options are compared. Gender, age, and ethnicity effects are also examined. Correlational analyses, as well as group comparisons showed that the older respondents performed better on all scales, providing some support for the notion that emotional intelligence is an ability that can be learned.

#3 **TEACHING EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE: A MENTORING PROGRAM FOR STUDENTS AT-RISK OF ACADEMIC FAILURE**
Laura Wood, Trent University; James Parker, Trent University; Alexia Rowbotham, Trent University; Robyn Taylor, Trent University; Jennifer Eastabrook, Trent University

This study examines the use of a new measure of emotional and social competencies, the College Achievement Inventory (CAI), for predicting academic success and retention in university and college samples. This study also examines the efficacy of a student mentoring program that promotes several specific emotional and social competencies in post-secondary students at-risk of academic failure. Approximately 1000 first-year undergraduate students completed the CAI at the beginning of their first-year of post-secondary study. Based on their responses on the CAI, approximately 250 students were identified as most at-risk of academic failure. At the end of term (April) these at risk students were invited to participate in a student mentoring program that was delivered via the phone and/or internet over the summer. The mentoring program is described and the results of the study are discussed in the context of why emotional intelligence is important for academic success in a post-secondary environment.

#4

ASSOCIATIONS OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE WITH HEALTH AND HEALTH-RELATED BEHAVIOURSDonald Saklofske, University of Calgary; Elizabeth Austin, University of Edinburgh; Betty Rohr, University of Saskatchewan; Jac Andrews, University of Calgary

Two studies of the associations between self-report emotional intelligence and personality (five factor model) to measures of general health and health behaviours are presented. Study 1 ($N = 500$) found that high vs. low EI scorers reported healthier eating and were more likely to exercise and use alternative health treatments. EI was also positively correlated with rational coping and internal health locus of control and negatively correlated with emotion coping and chance health locus of control. Study 2 ($N = 497$) found that EI mediated the association between personality traits and exercise behaviour but was unrelated to attitudes to exercise.

#5

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE: EVIDENCE FOR DIFFERENTIATION AND NEW THEORETICAL DIRECTIONDonald Saklofske, University of Calgary; Marty Bonus, University of Edinburgh; Elizabeth Austin, University of Edinburgh

Current trait or ability Emotional Intelligence (EI) tacitly assumes a linear relationship between EI score level and dispositional tendencies or individual EI skill (e.g., empathy, mood regulation) abilities. It was proposed that EI may be better viewed as a 'meta-ability': higher EI individuals are better at suiting the use of particular EI skills to a given situation. Further grounded in Spearman's 'law of diminishing returns' (i.e., differentiation) in IQ, extensions of Spearman's law to personality, and the potential causes of differentiation, this study examined EI differentiation by EI level. Data were obtained from five samples which took four different EI tests (one ability, three trait). The differences in variance were robust across samples and tests and provide preliminary support for the 'meta-ability' theory by showing that EI test responses are more variable in high-EI participants.

13:00 - 14:25 - EAU CLAIRE SOUTH (ARCADE LEVEL)

13:00 - 14:25

**Symposium
History and Philosophy****UNNATURAL PSYCHOLOGY AND THE CARE OF THE SOUL**Cor Baerveldt, University of Alberta; Leo Mos, University of Alberta; Christopher Peet, The King's University College

The mainstream of psychological research, as dominated by American experimental practice and neo-positivist theory, has increasingly 'naturalized' the soul. Against this trend numerous criticisms have been leveled: feminist, constructionist, cultural. 'The order of the soul' appears to be stretched precariously across these divides. First, we will argue that psychology ought to be about human action and expression in its irreducibly normative qualities. The inherent normativity of human life has been generally overlooked by biologically and culturally informed psychologists alike. This lack lays at the basis of the discipline's inability to devise a properly 'cultural' psychology. Second, we will make a case for a psychology that recognizes human psychological life as simultaneously agentic through its being grounded in a living tradition. The disciplinary specialization, development of technical expertise, and self-enclosed professionalism that currently fragments intellectual life prevents the kind of systemic, cross-disciplinary theorizing necessary to conceptualize agency. Finally, we will argue that a naturalist psychology is an abstraction from the "lived" world of historically enfolding experience and as such is an endeavor that must find its justification in "being lived". Yet, a properly historical situated psychology need not to adhere to an ideology of historicism.

#1

THE IRREDUCIBLE NORMATIVITY OF EMOTION AND IDENTITYCor Baerveldt, University of Alberta

In this paper we will argue that psychology ought to be about human action and expression in its irreducibly normative qualities. The inherent normativity of human life has been generally overlooked by biologically and culturally informed psychologists alike. This lack lays at the basis of the discipline's inability to devise a properly 'cultural' psychology. In this paper the argument will be made that only by recognizing the normative dimension of 'identity' and 'emotion' psychology can overcome the current impasse of the 'universalism' versus 'relativism' debate that is hampering an adequate cultural psychological account of bi-culturalism.

#2

PSYCHOLOGY BETWEEN NATURALISM AND TRANSCENDENTALISMLeo Mos, Professor

Leo Mos will argue that a naturalist psychology is an abstraction from the "lived" world of historically enfolding experience and as such is an endeavor that must find its justification in "being lived". Yet, a properly historical situated psychology need not to adhere to an ideology of historicism, rather psychology is invited to make its contributions relevant to a historiography that moves beyond worldviews in an effort that takes seriously the limits of "time as history". Psychology as that discipline concerned with the understanding of persons is at the crossing-point between naturalism and transcendentalism and cannot escape the historical presuppositions that inform both.

#3 **AGENCY AND TRADITION: TRANSCENDING THE DISCIPLINARY DIVIDES**
 Christopher Peet, The King's University College

I will make a case for a psychology that recognizes human psychological life as simultaneously agentic through its being grounded in a living tradition. The disciplinary specialization, development of technical expertise, and self-enclosed professionalism that currently fragments intellectual life prevents the kind of systemic, cross-disciplinary theorizing necessary to conceptualize agency. These conditions also mark the demise of the hold of tradition over thought. Does this mean it can only be through a renewal of tradition that an adequate understanding of agency can be articulated?

13:00 - 14:55 - EAU CLAIRE NORTH (ARCADE LEVEL)

13:00 - 14:55

Workshop/ Atelier de travail
Students in Psychology **GETTING THE MOST OUT YOUR INTERNSHIP/PRACTICUM EXPERIENCES: A WORKSHOP FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS IN COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY**
 Robert Roughley, Campus Alberta Applied Counselling Initiative; Jenny Keller, Western Michigan University

Internship and practicum experiences bring forth significant learning opportunities to explore individual aspects of self as learner, human being, and counselling practitioner-in-training. Often as students transitioning from theoretical frameworks to the practical application of our skills, elements of both excitement and trepidation can exist. Some questions that often arise during the initial stages of preparation include: What will the practicum/internship be like? What should I expect from my supervision? How do I negotiate my own learning needs to maximize the erudition process? Topics for exploration include: (a) finding a site that fits for you, (b) self-awareness, (c) supervision relationship, (d) assessment of competencies, (e) professional challenges, (f) ethical dilemmas, and (g) integrating new learning into future practice. This interactive workshop uses both reflection and experiential components to explore the successes and complexities that can occur during practical learning opportunities. The central goal of this workshop is to provide participants with a foundation from which to build a self-rewarding practicum/internship placement. Participants should be prepared to engage in both individual and group-based learning activities.

14:00 - 15:55 - METROPOLITAN CENTRE ROYAL (MET CENTRE)

14:00 - 15:55

Symposium
Women and Psychology **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: PERCEPTIONS AND PREVENTION**
 Surbhi Bhanot, University of Windsor

Twelve percent of Canadian women aged 18-24 experience at least one incident of violence by an intimate partner in a one year period (Bunge & Levett, 1998). This disturbing statistic highlights the need for research. The Health Research Centre for the Study of Violence Against Women has recently been created at the University of Windsor. As faculty and graduate students affiliated with the centre, we bring a variety of methodological and theoretical approaches to the study of violence against women. In this symposium, we will discuss the findings from recent research projects covering a wide range of topics and approaches, and relating to sexual, physical and psychological forms of violence against women. Researchers conducting studies relating to sexual forms of violence will discuss findings related to the theoretical underpinnings of effective rape resistance education, the influence that social roles have on attitudes towards sexual harassment and the factors influencing men's reactions to being confronted about sexual harassment. Researchers examining physical and psychological forms of violence will discuss how popular ideas about love may support the development of and continuation of intimate partner violence and how perpetration related experiences may influence perceptions about the prevalence of partner aggression.

#1 **RAPE RESISTANCE EDUCATION FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN: A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF A THEORETICALLY DRIVEN PROGRAM**
 Charlene Senn, University of Windsor; Stephanie Gee, University of Windsor; Kristin Saunders, University of Windsor

The level of sexual coercion on university campuses is startling with between 11 and 18 % of university women assaulted by men they know within any 3 to 4 month period. This study lays the groundwork for the development and assessment of the long-term effectiveness of theoretically grounded rape resistance education programs. In this first phase of the project, a 3 session program based on the cutting edge "AAA: Assess, Acknowledge, and Act" model developed by Rozee & Koss (2001) was developed. Each piece of the model addresses the steps in a woman's cognitive processes as she encounters a man she knows who is acting in a way that makes sexual coercion more likely. Thirty women received the new program and were compared to 40 women who did not. The short term effectiveness of the program was assessed. Effectiveness was defined as an increase in rape resistant attitudes, beliefs, skills, and behaviours from pre- to post-program beyond control group changes. Focus groups and post-session evaluations provided additional insight into participants' reactions to and experiences of the program content. The findings of this pilot study are discussed in the context of the revisions necessary to provide truly effective programs for University women.

#2

LIVING A DUAL ROLE: HOW DO GRADUATE STUDENTS PERCEIVE CONTRAPOWER SEXUAL HARASSMENT?Charmaine Mohipp, University of Windsor; Charlene Senn, University of Windsor

Contrapower sexual harassment involves the harassment of individuals with more organizational power (women) by others with less organizational power (men). This study examined graduate students' attitudes toward contrapower harassment in academia. One hundred and seventy-two participants completed a number of measures and received a sexual harassment scenario in which the role of the graduate student (victim or perpetrator), as well as the type of harassment (contrapower or traditional) was varied. They rated how likely it was that the scenario was sexual harassment, and made judgments about the responsibility of the victim and perpetrator. Attitudes toward sexual harassment and previous sexual harassment experience were related to perceptions of sexual harassment. However, beyond those effects, sexual harassment was taken less seriously in situations involving contrapower sexual harassment. Furthermore, it is possible that teaching experience makes one more aware of the power differentials involved in sexual harassment situations. Those with teaching experience perceived the situations in the scenarios as more indicative of sexual harassment than those without and this was particularly important for male students. The findings are discussed in the context of dual social roles and social power.

#3

UNIVERSITY MEN'S REACTIONS TO HYPOTHETICAL CONFRONTATIONS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENTKristin Saunders, University of Windsor; Charlene Senn, University of Windsor

Recent research in the area of sexual harassment has revealed that women do not confront male perpetrators of sexual harassment because they are afraid of possible negative social costs. In order to determine the degree to which women's fears of confrontation are justified, this study investigated how men react to hypothetical confrontations of sexual harassment. Men were asked to imagine themselves as the male character in a vignette depicting a high cost sexually harassing situation in which the male character harasses a woman and she confronts him. The experimental vignette varied by type of harassment (gender harassment or unwanted sexual attention) and type of confrontation style (none, hostile assertive, non-hostile assertive, exclamation, humour). The participants then rated the woman who confronted them, and their own emotional, behavioural and cognitive reactions to her confrontation. The findings are discussed in the context of the real world repercussions women experience when they report or confront sexual harassment.

#4

AGGRESSIVE COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE PREVALENCE WITH WHICH PARTNER AGGRESSION OCCURS IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS OF SAME-AGED PEERSPatti Fritz, University of Windsor

Attitudes associated with partner aggression have been studied extensively. However, no published studies have investigated individuals' perceptions of the frequency with which partner aggression occurs in same-aged peers' romantic relationships. This question is addressed in the present study. In a sample of nearly 100 partner aggressive college students attending a northeastern U.S. university, perceptions regarding the prevalence of psychological and physical dating aggression in peers' dating relationships are investigated. Males' and females' perceptions are examined separately. Bivariate correlations between male and female students' perceptions of use of partner aggression in others' relationships and reports of both their and their partners' use of aggression in their current dating relationships are also presented. Preliminary results indicate that college students' perceptions of the prevalence of partner aggression in others' romantic relationships is significantly positively related to their and their partners' use of various forms of psychological and physical dating aggression, with slightly different patterns emerging for males and females. Perceived levels of use of partner aggression in others' romantic relationships will be compared with survey data reported in the literature. Clinical implications of these findings will be discussed.

#5

WHAT'S LOVE GOT TO DO WITH IT? A REVIEW OF HOW POPULAR IDEAS ABOUT LOVE RELATE TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCESurbhi Bhanot, University of Windsor

Researchers have traditionally assumed that love and intimate partner violence are completely separate and unrelated phenomena. This traditional perspective has recently been challenged by research which suggests that popular ideas about love may support the development of, continuation of and tolerance of intimate partner violence (Fraser, 2005; Jackson, 2001; Towns & Adams, 2000). In this presentation, I will argue that love and intimate partner violence are related phenomena, and that as such researchers need to understand the relationship between the two to fully understand intimate partner violence. I will discuss how prevailing ideas about love found in mainstream Western heterosexual love narratives and psychological theories may support the values and perceptions underlying intimate partner violence. I will further discuss how this relationship between love and intimate partner violence has implications for future empirical research in this area.

14:00 - 14:55 - MAYFAIR

14:00 - 14:55

Conversation Session/
Séance de conversation
Women and Psychology

**THE UTILITY OF MENTORING RELATIONSHIPS FOR PRIMARY PREVENTION
WITH ADOLESCENT GIRLS**

Toupey Luft, Independent Scholar, Provisional Psychologist (AB)

My work on girls and mentoring arose from a gradual realization that the “hopeless” and “helpless” image, so often portrayed in both academic research and popular representations of girls, did not represent the full picture of girls’ lived realities. In fact, it seemed like a “lowest common denominator” approach to attempt to paint girls’ lives with the same negative brush strokes. For my doctoral dissertation, I explored what the experience of mentoring is like from the viewpoint of young women involved in such relationships. Many of the young women who participated in the work had life experiences that were less than ideal (e.g., they had lived on the street, they had been addicted to drugs, they had been drawn into prostitution). It was inspiring to hear about how female mentors played a role in helping them overcome these obstacles and to function more fully in society. I would like to discuss the role that mentors played in the lives of the research participants, as well as imagining how mentoring programs might help prevent mental health problems and decrease behaviours that are regarded as “high-risk”, particularly for adolescent girls. How, if at all, can the practice of mentoring contribute to empowering young women?

14:30 - 15:55 - EAU CLAIRE SOUTH (ARCADE LEVEL)

14:30 - 15:55

Paper Session/ Séance de
présentation orale
History and Philosophy

**SHAPING THE PROFESSION: MÜSTERBERG, MYERS &
BEHAVIOURIST THOUGHT**

Judith Misbach, University of Calgary

#1

**C. ROGER MYERS (1906-1985): ACTIVIST & ARCHIVIST FOR
CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGY**

John Connors, Canadian University College & University of Alberta

Charles Roger Myers (1906-1985) was considered Mr. Psychology in Canada at mid century. Born in Calgary, Alberta, his schooling was in Ontario. He was trained as a clinical psychologist, worked as a consulting psychologist with mentally retarded children, psychiatric patients, and the Royal Air Force during WWII. He taught at the University of Toronto under E. Bott and later succeeded him as Chair during the formative years of the Dept (1956-1965). He pioneered passing legislation which was significant to professional psychologists in Ontario, Canada, and internationally. His vision of the psychologist as a scientist-practitioner began with his participation at the Boulder Conference in 1949. His research interests ranged from working with the retarded to measures of scientific eminence. His later years were devoted to documenting the history of Canadian psychology.

#2

**INFLUENTIAL NEGLECT: HERBERT LANGFELD, E. G. BORING AND
MÜNSTERBERG’S (1916) “THE PHOTOPLAY”**

Annabel Cohen, University of Prince Edward Island

The first book on the psychology of film, “The Photoplay” (Münsterberg, 1916), has been generally ignored by psychology. The present paper traces this neglect to eminent psychologists Herbert Langfeld and E.G. Boring. Langfeld was Hugo Münsterberg’s assistant at the Harvard Psychology Laboratory when Münsterberg suddenly died in 1916. In his book, “The Aesthetic Attitude”, Langfeld (1920) quotes and misquotes Münsterberg’s (1904) “The Principles of Art Education”. He does not however refer to “The Photoplay”, although he refers to photoplay (film) in general. Langfeld’s copy of “The Photoplay” (available with his other books in the UPEI Julian Jaynes Collection, curated by Scott Greer) was a personally inscribed gift from Münsterberg. E. G. Boring, who, in 1923, became the first director of the Harvard laboratory after Münsterberg, was also silent about “The Photoplay”. Yet Boring (1915) had published a paper on the use of film to study eyewitness testimony. Had even mild interest replaced the neglect, what might the psychology of film be today? Merit of “The Photoplay” in the context of reasons for silence about it provides psychological historiography with an example of the negative impact of influential neglect on progress for a new subdiscipline.

#3

**LEARNING TO DO DRUGS: THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF BEHAVIORISM AND
NEOBHAVIORISM TO OUR UNDERSTANDING OF DRUG AND SUBSTANCE
ABUSE**

Ann Marie Pagliaro, University of Alberta

Several hundred theories have been published over the modern period (1840-2000) in an effort to explain why people use the various drugs and substances of abuse. Of the theories produced, a large number have been contributed by theorists embracing behaviorism and neobehaviorism, including: John Conger (1956), The Tension Reduction Hypothesis; Albert Bandura (1969), Social Learning Theory; T. Thompson (1973), Operant Approach to Controlling Drug Use; Gordon E. Barnes (1979), Theoretical (Causal) Model of Adolescent Solvent Abuse; G. Allan Marlatt (1978), Cognitive-Behavioral Model of Relapse;

William F. McAuliffe and Robert A. Gordon (1980), Combination-of-Effects Theory; Muriel Vogel-Sprout (1992), Theory of Learned Tolerance; and Aaron T. Beck (1993), Cognitive Model of Addiction. This paper presents the contributions of these and other theorists who have embraced behaviorism or neobehaviorism in an effort to increase our understanding of why people use drugs and substances of abuse. Their claims to fact, research methods, and clinical practice techniques are presented with attention to future directions for further knowledge production.

15:00 - 16:55 - METROPOLITAN CENTRE PLAZA (MET CENTRE)

15:00 - 16:55

**Symposium
Criminal Justice
Psychology**

**ON THE STATE OF POLICE PSYCHOLOGY AND POLICE SERVICES'
UTILIZATION OF PSYCHOLOGY IN CANADA TODAY**
Dorothy Cotton, Queen's University

Reacting to the media's new interest in forensics and investigative psychology, a recent study sought to clarify the role and status of psychology and psychologists working with police services. We argue that in order to continue to best protect the interests of the public and support the work of their own members, police services must not only seek to ensure that services rendered by psychologists meet the standard of practice in the field but also that police services have an obligation to attempt to use the full gamut of knowledge and skills in this area. While the majority of police services in Canada make some use of psychological services, the field occupies a curious position between clinical psychology on the one hand and industrial/organization psychology on the other. This symposium will not only report on the results of a national survey of police utilization of psychological services, arguably the first step in understanding the current state of police psychology in Canada, but it will also include information from researchers in this field, as well as the comments of police themselves. Thus the symposium will include researchers and practitioners from three areas of psychology: clinical, industrial/organizational, and legal, forensic and investigative psychology.

#1

**POLICE ORGANIZATIONS' UTILIZATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES
AND EXPERTISE**

John Tivendell, Université de Moncton; Dorothy Cotton, Queen's University

While the majority of police services in Canada make some use of psychological services, the field occupies a curious position between Clinical psychology on the one hand and Industrial/Organisational psychology on the other. This paper will report on the results of a national survey of police utilization of psychological services. In this the first step in understanding the current state of police psychology in Canada, we obtained information about the use of psychology in personality screening at the pre-employment and speciality assignment levels, for both police and civilian staff; in Employee Assistance Programs; in fitness for duty, crisis intervention and crisis negotiation services; and in a variety of management development and consulting roles. The collected data reflect the practices of police services employing more than 85% of all police officers in Canada. While it appears that at least half of all police services report the use of psychological services in conjunction with their activities, there does not appear to be a uniform approach and there is evidence of some misunderstanding and confusion on the part of police services about what psychologists do and how they might best be utilized. Both police and psychologists report the need for increased training and orientation for each system in making the best use of each others skills.

#2

**COMMUNITY SUPPORTS FOR PERSONS WITH A MENTAL ILLNESS: SOCIAL
SUPPORT IN INTERACTIONS WITH POLICE OFFICERS**

Joan Nandlal, Centre for Addiction and Mental health; Terry Coleman, Moose Jaw Police Service; Dorothy Cotton, Queen's University

When viewed as part of a comprehensive system of community supports for Persons with Mental Illness, police officers are seen as having a pivotal role in supporting Persons with Mental Illness, with police contact often being the means by which Persons with Mental Illness access treatment and other support services. Research on contacts between Persons with Mental Illness and police officers has focused on officers' knowledge of and beliefs about mental illness and their attitudes towards and decision-making regarding Persons with Mental Illness. Thus, research has focused on officer characteristics and propensities rather than on the nature of their role and behaviours, in particular the ways in which their actions constitute forms of social support for Persons with Mental Illness. Drawing on Cutrona and Russell's (1990) framework that posits five types of supportive behaviours (emotional, social integration or network, esteem, tangible aid, and informational), this paper presents preliminary findings of an exploratory qualitative study of forms of social support provided by police officers to Persons with Mental Illness. Interviews were conducted with 16 police officers from two Ontario police agencies and analyzed using a grounded theory approach that involves the constant comparative method of analysis (see Strauss & Corbin, 1998). Findings are presented demonstrating that officers provide all five forms of social support and are discussed in light of community policing principles and supports for Persons with Mental Illness.

#3 USING PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF POLICE TRAININGCraig Bennell, Carleton University

Providing adequate training to police officers is a priority for all police agencies in Canada. The fundamental goal of this training is to impart the skills police officers require to deal effectively with the range of situations they face while on duty. Unfortunately, many of the training programs currently being offered in Canada are not grounded in a psychological understanding of what makes training effective and, thus, there is the potential for much of this training to be deficient in important ways. In this presentation, I will focus on one particular type of training that is receiving a great deal of attention in Canada, that is the use of computer simulators to train police officers how to make appropriate use-of-force decisions. I will highlight several problems with the current training approach in terms of practice, feedback, and fidelity-related issues, and will argue that existing, psychologically based theories of instructional design can be used to rectify these problems in a cost-effective manner. The presentation will conclude with a list of general training recommendations that, if adopted, have the potential to increase the likelihood that police training programs will achieve their objectives, specifically the long-term retention of skills that are transferable to the real world.

#4 THE ROLE OF THE STAFF PSYCHOLOGIST IN A LARGE POLICE SERVICEDenis Lapalme, Ontario Provincial Police

This first objective of this symposium is to represent the contribution of psychologists to Canada's police services, and in doing so help identify any other needs and resources that are or could be offered to the police, to police organisations and to those researchers and practitioners working in police psychology. The Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) is the second largest and one of the most modern police forces in Canada today and I shall endeavour to discuss some of the activities that I as a psychologist am involved in with them. The basic elements of such a position include pre-employment screening, counselling and crisis assistance but in addition, there are many areas open to further investigation. For instance, one current activity involves the classification of officers applying for special assignments, usually some form of under cover units. This means getting involved in job analyses as well as psychometric testing and interviewing, in order to learn about the demands, stressors, difficulties and rewards of each job.

#5 THE ROLES OF INDUSTRIAL/ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY WITHIN THE RCMP: ONE ASPECT OF POLICE PSYCHOLOGYSunjeev Prakash, RCMP

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police employs a number of people from different areas of psychology. This presentation will provide an overview of the current contribution of Industrial/Organizational psychology within the RCMP. A group of internal consultants provide I/O advice during the planning of selection systems, and develop and maintain assessment tools that are used in recruiting and promotion processes within the RCMP.

15:00 - 16:55 - STRAND/TIVOLI (MET CENTRE)**15:00 - 16:55****Symposium
International and
Cross-cultural****WHEN CULTURES CLASH—AN ETHICAL PERSPECTIVE**Lee Handy, University of Calgary

As psychologists we have embraced the many positive values of diversity. We have also been increasingly diligent in fostering ethical practice. This presentation will explore some of the dilemmas occurring when differing cultural values are involved.

#1 HOW HELPFULL ARE PSYCHOLOGY'S ETHICAL GUIDELINES IN ADDRESSING MULTICULTURAL PRACTICEJean Pettifor, University of Calgary

Recent years have seen a significant increase in the attention that professional associations pay to respecting diversity. Much has been written on multicultural competencies. These changes are reflected in revisions to codes of ethics and in special guidelines. However, critics suggest that the professions continue to be ethnocentric in imposing their western world view on others. Must there be a clash of cultures in multicultural counselling? Some of the changes in national and international guidelines will be reviewed. The one who practices across cultures may belong to either the majority or minority population, and the developing world psychologist who is trained in the west may also face differences in cultural beliefs. Reference will be made to commonalities in Eastern and Western professional values over the centuries. Comment will be made on the recent project to develop a Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists. Cross-cultural practitioners will find guidance in adhering to a moral framework of respect and caring that goes beyond differences in culture-specific rules of behaviour. Also invaluable is a value-based process for ethical decision making. The good to which psychologists aspire must expand beyond the individual to the larger society.

#2

WHAT IF WE TOOK MULTICULTURAL COUNSELLING ETHICS SERIOUSLY?Nancy Arthur, University of Calgary

One of the central arguments made in the rationale for multicultural counselling is to promote the provision of ethical professional practices. Students and practitioners who join professional associations are required to be well informed about the codes of ethics that regulate their practice. However, professional codes of ethics tend to be underutilized as a guide for discussing some of the realities, challenges, and learning involved in multicultural counselling. Beyond serving as an educational tool for students in graduate programs, codes of ethics pertaining to cultural diversity are useful planning tools to facilitate continuing professional education and for enhancing multicultural counselling competence. This presentation will outline some of the key principles in professional codes of ethics pertaining to cultural diversity that are relevant for multicultural counselling. Three important questions will be introduced in this presentation to promote discussion about ethics in multicultural counselling, a) What does it mean to be a culturally competent psychologist?, b) How is cultural competence defined through professional codes of ethics?, and, c) Are ethical standards of practice meant to be applied universally or can they be adapted across clients and across cultures? Examples from codes of ethics will be highlighted to discuss some of the dilemmas involved in applying ethical principles of practice in multicultural counselling.

#3

WHEN CULTURES CLASH: ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN THE AREA OF CAREER AND LIFE PLANNINGKathy Offet-Gartner, Mount Royal College

Career and life planning does not occur outside of the client's cultural experience, but brings with it a richness of beliefs, values, aspirations and considerations that may clash or be outside the experience of the counsellor, the theories that inform our practice or the tools we employ. This session will raise some of the ethical considerations that might assist the counsellor to enhance our cultural competence and efficacy when considering career and life planning. Practical examples from actual practice will be highlighted.

#4

ETHICAL DILEMMAS IN MULTICULTURAL PRACTICELee Handy, University of Calgary

Further addressing the question of whether ethical standards of practice can, or should, be applied universally or do they require adaptation; illustrative case examples will be presented for consideration of this issue. In keeping with the prior presentations, these practice dilemmas will be dealt with from the perspective of the current Canadian Psychological Association's Code of Ethics. The question of the priorities inherent in our four basic principles will be explored from a different cultural view and compatibility will be examined. The question of the "rights" of the dominant resident culture will be addressed. The interplay of ethical and legal considerations, requirements, and expectations will also be discussed.

15:00 - 16:55 - MAYFAIR

15:00 - 16:55

**Section/ CPA Invited
Speaker/ Conférencier
invité par la SCP et la
section**

**Clinical Psychology
(Section Program)**

EXPOSURE IN THE TREATMENT OF ANXIETY: NOT AS SIMPLE AS IT SEEMSMichel Dugas, Concordia University

Exposure, in one form or another, is acknowledged to be an essential treatment strategy for most, if not all, anxiety disorders. Although the principles of exposure are relatively simple, the use of exposure when treating anxious patients presents many considerable challenges. In our clinical research program, we have developed and validated an anxiety disorder treatment protocol that includes cognitive exposure to feared outcomes. Over the years, we have come across a number of unique challenges in implementing cognitive exposure in our clinical trials. For example, some patients believe that imaginal exposure will lead to dangerous or even life-threatening levels of anxiety, whereas others believe that exposure will actually provoke the feared outcomes. In this workshop, I will illustrate, via various role plays, therapist interventions for patients who are reluctant or even frightened to engage in cognitive exposure. The workshop will also demonstrate intervention strategies that help patients to develop a greater sense of self-efficacy by ascribing their treatment gains to exposure rather than to external therapy factors. The overarching goal of the workshop is to illustrate how therapists need to "think on their feet" when using empirically-supported treatment strategies such as exposure and "go beyond" what is typically spelled out in anxiety disorder treatment manuals.

15:00 - 15:55 - BELAIRE

15:00 - 15:55

Professional Award /
Présentation du prix
professionnel

CREDIBILITY ASSESSMENT IN A MULTI-ETHNIC ENVIRONMENT
Michel Sabourin, Université de Montréal

Prix pour contributions remarquables à la psychologie en tant que profession
Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology as a Profession: MICHEL SABOURIN

Détenteur d'un Ph.D. en psychologie clinique de l'Université de Montréal, Michel Sabourin est professeur titulaire et directeur du Département de psychologie de l'Université de Montréal, où il enseigne depuis 1970. Après plusieurs années consacrées à des recherches fondamentales sur les corrélats psychophysiologiques des états de conscience, recherches qui lui ont mérité plusieurs prix, le professeur Sabourin réoriente sa carrière au milieu des années 80 et il est à l'origine du développement québécois de la psychologie légale en tant que domaine de recherche et d'application professionnelle. Auteur de plus de 80 articles et chapitres de livres dans divers domaines de la psychologie, le professeur Sabourin a fait plus d'une centaine de présentations et de conférences sur invitation dans des congrès nationaux et internationaux en Amérique du Nord, en Europe et un peu partout à travers le monde. Parmi ses nombreuses activités professionnelles autant sur les scènes provinciale, nationale qu' internationale, il a été deux fois président de l'Ordre des psychologues du Québec, président de la Société canadienne de psychologie et il est, depuis 1993, trésorier et membre du Comité exécutif de l'Union internationale de psychologie scientifique. Le professeur Sabourin a entre autres reçu en 1996 le "Karl F. Heiser Presidential Award" de l'APA pour sa contribution au développement de la psychologie professionnelle et est devenu en l'an 2000 le premier récipiendaire du Prix de la Société canadienne de psychologie (SCP) pour contributions remarquables à l'avancement international de la psychologie.

Credibility assessment involves the ability to distinguish a liar from a truthful person. In the traditional homogeneous societies, we can find some relatively strong consensus, as well as common learned indicators, that enable the participants in legal procedures to use more or less similar factors to assess the credibility of the testimonies given. Now, what about our current multi-ethnic societies where the different actors don't always have the same ethnic background and do not necessarily share the same cultural values? Can we find a similar consensus as well as common indicators? After examining what contemporary research tells us about the concept of credibility and its assessment, we will undertake to explain how truth and deception are distinguished in a multi-ethnic context, and we will look at the accuracy rates of such judgments. Are they better or worse than judgments made by people of the same ethnic background? What criteria are used? The same or different ones? The answer to these questions will be derived from two related studies done in our lab that dealt, first, with the effects of ethnicity on the behavioural and verbal correlates of credibility and second, with the accuracy rates of police officers in their ability to distinguish false from true testimonies in a multi-ethnic context. We will conclude by examining how familiarity with the specific aspects of different cultures can produce more adequate judgments of credibility.

15:00 - 16:50 - BRITANNIA

15:00 - 16:50

POSTER SESSION "C" PRÉSENTATION PAR AFFICHAGE
(CLINICAL & HEALTH – CLINIQUE ET SANTÉ)

(Clinical Psychology – Psychologie clinique #1-11)

#1

**DISORDERED EATING AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN TEENAGE GIRLS: A
UNIQUE ASSOCIATION?**

Kristin von Ranson, University of Calgary; Erin Moss, The University of Calgary;
William Iacono, The University of Minnesota; Matthew McGue, The University of Minnesota

Substance misuse and disordered eating symptoms are frequently co-morbid. The addiction model of eating disorders suggests that these two disorders result from similar underlying addictive processes. However, the uniqueness of this relationship is unclear, as other forms of psychopathology also commonly co-occur with eating disorders. The purpose of the present study was to examine the relative strength of associations of disordered eating symptoms with lifetime substance abuse or dependence, major depression and childhood and adult anxiety disorders. Participants were 672 17-year-old girls taking part in the epidemiological Minnesota Twin Family study. Substance use disorders, depression, and anxiety disorders were assessed by structured interviews, whereas the Minnesota Eating Behavior Survey assessed disordered eating. Correlations between disordered eating and substance misuse were weak to modest and positive (range = .04 - .28), as were correlations of disordered eating with depression and anxiety disorders (range = .05 - .23). Thus, associations between disordered eating and substance misuse were comparable in direction and strength to correlations between disordered eating and depression and anxiety disorders. Eating pathology does not appear to share a unique link with substance misuse, which casts doubt on the validity of the addiction model of eating disorders.

#2

THINNESS ATTAINABILITY BELIEFS, DIETARY RESTRAINT STATUS, AND EXPOSURE TO THIN MEDIA IMAGES: THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS ON YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR EATING BEHAVIOURNicole Witton, York University; Jennifer Mills, York University

The current study investigated how young women would respond to thin, media-portrayed female body images, and how beliefs about thinness attainability and dietary restraint status would moderate their responses. We predicted that restrained eaters would exhibit self-enhancement (i.e., improved mood, body image, self-esteem, and subsequent dietary disinhibition) upon exposure to specific media content. 112 young women (ages 18-25) participated in the study. Mood, body image, self-esteem, and eating behaviour were measured after participants read a magazine article (suggesting attainability of thinness as high vs low) and were exposed to magazine images (thin-body vs neutral object-only). Data analysis involved a series of 3-way ANOVAs. Unexpectedly, both restrained and unrestrained eaters revealed worsened mood states, but improved body image and self-esteem upon their exposure to thin media. Furthermore, restrained eaters reported worse body image and self-esteem than did unrestrained eaters, and demonstrated dietary disinhibition upon media exposure. Women report negative mood states, but may also experience improved body image and self-esteem upon their exposure to thin media images. Potential explanations for these findings and the relevance of this research to the development and maintenance of clinical eating disorders are discussed.

#3

INTERPERSONAL PROBLEMS IN INDIVIDUALS WITH CHRONIC EATING DISORDERSMegan Jones, St. Paul's Hospital; Krista E. Brown, St. Paul's Hospital; Sarah J. Cockell, St. Paul's Hospital; Josie Geller, University of British Columbia

Individuals with eating disorders have been described as experiencing relationship challenges and research suggests that symptoms may be a way of coping with interpersonal difficulties in this population. This study examined the nature of interpersonal problems in individuals with chronic eating disorders (mean duration = 18.3 years) at the time of admission to tertiary care inpatient treatment. The relations between interpersonal style and clinical features associated with eating disorders were also examined. Participants completed the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems, which provides eight interpersonal difficulty scores. Measures of eating disorder symptomatology, psychiatric symptoms, quality of life, shape and weight based self-esteem, and readiness and motivation for change were also completed. Preliminary findings ($n = 32$) indicate that the interpersonal styles predominant in this group are socially inhibited, nonassertive, and overly accommodating. An intrusive/needy interpersonal style was associated with lower motivation for change, higher bulimia scores, and placing increased value on appearance. Furthermore, a nonassertive interpersonal style was associated with lower internal motivation for change. Findings are discussed with regard to treatment of individuals with chronic eating disorders.

#4

SUBCLINICAL EATING DISORDERS AND THE EATING DISORDER CONTINUUM: IS THE CONTINUUM CONTINUOUS?Lana Hawkins, Simon Fraser University

The present study sought to determine whether the psychopathology characteristic of the eating disorders anorexia nervosa and bulimia is found to a lesser degree in individuals exhibiting less severe dieting and weight-control practices. A longstanding debate has emerged in the literature with respect to the role of certain psychological variables (particularly those originally proposed by Hilde Bruch, including perfectionism, ineffectiveness, and maturity fears) in terms of the etiology of eating disorder syndromes. The "continuum model" proposes that eating disorders represent an extreme endpoint on a continuum of weight-related concerns and behaviors on which all individuals lie. The psychopathology associated with anorexia and bulimia are presumed from this perspective to be solely direct effects of the starvation process. Alternatively, the discontinuity model asserts that while dieting and certain behaviors associated with eating disorders may exist on a continuum, the distinguishing psychological features of the eating exist on a separate dimension which is not continuous in nature. These presence of these psychological features then represent the diathesis in a stress-diathesis etiological model, and the presence of these features would render some individuals vulnerable to the development of eating disorders while other individuals not in possession of these features, even when they restrict their eating, will remain "normal dieters." To further test the continuity and the discontinuity hypotheses, female adolescents from both public and private schools, as well as adolescents currently receiving treatment for either anorexia nervosa or bulimia nervosa, were placed on a continuum of eating disordered symptoms based upon their responses to the Health Information Questionnaire (HIQ), which provides a measure of current weight-control practices and allows for a DSM-IV diagnosis of eating disorders. Eating disordered related psychopathology was assessed by the Eating Disorder Inventory-2 (EDI-2). A discriminant function analysis was then performed to determine how many dimensions were required to best distinguish the individuals as they are rated on the eating disordered continuum. Results are described with respect to the two-component model of eating disorders originally proposed by Garner, Olmstead, and Garfinkel (1983). Implications for prevention, assessment, and intervention are discussed.

#5

COGNITIVE BIAS AND EXTREME RESPONSE PATTERNS IN EATING DISORDERS AND BODY DISSATISFACTIONMeagan Bone, Lakehead University; Ron Davis, Lakehead University

Attentional biases and extreme attitudes have been linked to schematic functioning and the development of depression and eating disorders. Previous research concerning attentional biases toward schema-congruent material in depression and eating disorders, for the most part, focused on negatively valenced material concerning body weight/shape and emotions respectively. The present study employs a stimulus word list comprised of 52 words to assess extreme attitudes toward schema congruent material. The sample is comprised of high school and university aged females who participated in the video series Turning Points for Teens: Ontario Community-Based Treatment for Adolescent Eating Disorders (Davis et al., 2004-2006). Each participant rated each word according to valence (very positive to very negative). These valence ratings, in combination with several measures of depressive and eating disorder symptomatology serve as a predictor for treatment response. In addition to examining the role of extreme attitudes in predicting treatment outcome, this study further examines the relationship between depression, body dissatisfaction and attentional biases. Finally, this study also serves as a program evaluation of the Turning Points program that continues to receive funding from the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care from the Health Canada Primary Care Health Transition Fund.

#6

SPORTS CARS AND SWIMSUIT MODELS: COGNITIVE PROCESSING OF WOMEN AT RISK FOR EATING DISORDERS FOLLOWING A PRIMING PROCEDUREStephanie Cassin, University of Calgary; Kristin von Ranson, University of Calgary; Simone Whiteford, University of Calgary

Studies examining the cognitive processing of women at risk for eating disorders suggest that their cognitive processing may be qualitatively different from women with diagnosable eating disorders. However, one possible explanation to account for the lack of cognitive biases in high risk non-patient samples is that their schemas (i.e., pathological body concerns) were not activated prior to engaging in the cognitive task. This study examined whether undergraduate women with high thin-ideal internalization, a substantiated risk factor for eating disorders, would exhibit attentional biases to body and appearance-related words following priming of their body and appearance concerns. Female undergraduates ($N = 186$) viewed photos of either sports cars or attractive swimsuit models (priming task), then completed a computerized Lexical Decision Test and a questionnaire assessing thin-ideal internalization. High thin-ideal internalizers did not exhibit attentional biases typical of individuals with diagnosable eating disorders, even when their body and appearance concerns were primed by exposure to attractive models. The cognitive processing of women with risk factors for eating disorders appears to be qualitatively different from those with diagnosable eating disorders, even following schematic activation.

#7

DISORDERED EATING ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOUR I: PREVALENCE FINDINGS FROM THE CANADIAN COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEYAmanda McMahan, Lakehead University; Ron Davis, Lakehead University

The Canadian Community Health Survey Cycle 1.2 (Statistics Canada, 2003) employed a stratified survey method to identify a representative sample of approximately 37,000 Canadians 15 years of age and older who were interviewed to determine epidemiological indices and correlates of mental and physical health. Among the indicators was the interviewer-based administration of Eating Attitudes Test (EAT-26 item version; Garner, Olmsted, Bohr, & Garfinkel, 1982) to the 19% of the total sample that endorsed in the affirmative to the question "During the past 12 months, did you have a strong fear or a great deal of concern about being too fat or overweight?" An EAT-26 score of 21 or greater (high-EAT) is used to identify cases at risk for having an eating disorder. Total cases so identified were $n = 651$; 85% of the population weighted sample of cases were female. This translates to a 12-month prevalence rate for high-EAT of 0.5% for males and 2.8% for females; or 7 male versus 46 female cases per 100,000 Canadian adults age 15 and older. Factorial analyses of EAT scores reveals important variations in the profile of disordered eating attitudes and behaviour that should be taken into consideration when conceptualizing the meaning of such disturbances across the lifespan.

#8

PERCEPTION OF TREATMENT BY WOMEN LIVING WITH EATING DISORDERSOlga Heath, Eastern Health; Natalie Beausoleil, Memorial University; Ann Ryan, Memorial University

Two focus groups were conducted ($N = 12$; Grp 1 = 7; Grp 2 = 5) with women (ages 16-53) who were being treated for an Eating Disorder. Five participants were diagnosed with Anorexia Nervosa (restricting type), 4 with Anorexia Nervosa (purging type) and 3 with Bulimia Nervosa. Ten of the 12 participants had been hospitalized for treatment of their Eating Disorder and many had been admitted multiple times. The focus group participants were asked three questions about their experience of living with and being treated for an Eating Disorder. The quantity of interaction amongst the participants and the richness of qualitative material produced were surprising. Clearly, these women felt strongly about their experiences. The themes that were raised around the impact of living with an Eating Disorder, the experience of the treatment received and the participants' perception of what would constitute ideal treatment are presented, illustrated with quotes. The implications of these findings, particularly for the development of Eating Disorder services, are presented.

#9 EFFECTS OF THIN MEDIA IMAGES ON BINGE EATING, AFFECT AND BODY DISSATISFACTION

Sabreena Bola, Lakehead University; Josee Jarry, University of Windsor; Amy Kossert, University of Windsor

The sociocultural pressure to be thin is a known risk factor for the development of BED. Previous research has shown that women eat less when exposed to thin media images compared to neutral images. A large portion of the literature also indicates that thin images cause women to have negative affect and body dissatisfaction. Recently, some research has shown that for dieters, thin images appear to have self-enhancement effects. Currently, there are no published findings examining the impact of thin media images on binge eaters. This study explored the effects of thin media images on the affect, body dissatisfaction and eating behaviour of binge eaters. Sixty-four female undergraduate students participated in the study. Binge eaters and non-binge eaters were exposed to either thin or neutral images. Binge eaters were found to eat significantly more than non-binge eaters when exposed to thin images rather than neutral [$F(1,63) = 5.45, p < .023$]. In addition, a significant interaction for positive affect was found such that binge eaters reported an increase in positive affect and non-binge eaters reported a decrease in positive affect when exposed to thin media images compared to neutral images [$F(1,60) = 5.23, p < .026$]. These findings suggest that binge eaters may be inspired by thin media images, resulting in further internalization of the thin ideal, and negative eating behaviours.

#10 DISORDERED EATING ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOUR II: CORRELATES AND COMORBIDITIES

Ron Davis, Lakehead University; Amanda McMahan, Lakehead University

Prevalence rates for selected DSM-IV Axis I disorders among high-EAT (Eating Attitudes Test; Garner, Olmsted, Bohr, & Garfinkel, 1982) cases so identified in the Canadian Community Health Survey (Statistics Canada, 2003) were compared to population base rates obtained from that survey through use of the Odds Ratio. The 12-month comorbidity rates were significantly elevated over base rates for Major Depressive Disorder, Panic Disorder, Social Phobia, and Substance Use Disorder. These comorbidities were particularly high among younger persons, and decreasing with advancing age. Adverse indices of quality of life, impairment, and distress among high-EAT cases were more pronounced in the context of an associated Axis I comorbidity. Such persons were also more likely to engage in help seeking. These findings highlight the importance of comorbidities in understanding the psychological impairment and mental health needs of persons who evidence extreme levels of disordered eating attitudes and behaviour.

#11 AN EXPLORATION OF SUPPORTIVE-EXPRESSIVE GROUP THERAPY IN WOMEN'S CANCER POPULATIONS

Theanna Bischoff, University of Calgary; Shannon Jones, University of Calgary

A qualitative study is being undertaken to examine the lived experience of women diagnosed with ovarian cancer currently participating in Supportive-Expressive Therapy Group (SEGT) at the Tom Baker Cancer Center. This is premised on inconclusive and contradictory findings of quantitative studies that have analyzed the utility of such groups. Voluntary in-depth interviews are currently being conducted, following participants' completion of brief questionnaires based on the nine goals of SEGT. This study aims to examine the experience, benefits, weaknesses and overall utility of this therapy for an ovarian cancer population in a way that has proved nonviable through quantitative means. An additional study is being carried out to explore specifically how feelings of isolation and the seeking of social support are primary motivators for joining/continuing participation in SEGT for advanced breast cancer patients. This is based on research that claims women may feel isolated from their existing social network following a cancer diagnosis. Participants will complete a Confidante Support Scale and will be interviewed regarding the topics of isolation and social support. The study hopes to understand whether these topics are important for women attending, how successful the group is at meeting these related needs and whether group dynamics offer unique support not available elsewhere.

(Health Psychology – Psychologie de la santé #12-67)

#12 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODY MODIFICATION, SELF ESTEEM, SELF IMAGE AND VARIOUS HEALTH RELATED RISKY BEHAVIOURS

Bree Barnes, University of Regina; Becky Schick, University of Regina; Robert Moore, University of Regina

The intent of the present research was to replicate, clarify and expand upon the relationship between body modifications and self-esteem, body image, and various health-related risky activities. The study tested the hypothesis that individuals who participate in body modification practices also participate in other high-risk health related behaviours. Participants were 113 female and 36 male undergraduate students at a Western Canadian University. Each completed the Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale, a body image scale, the Cognitive Appraisal of Risky Events-Revised, and a questionnaire regarding participation in body modification practices. It was found that men had more body modifications than woman. Women reported a lower self-image than men. As well, when compared to those without tattoos or piercings, individuals with body modifications participated in significantly more alcohol related risky activities, and saw more benefits to alcohol-related risky activities. An understanding of this

study may help emerging adults make more informed decisions about participation in body modification and other high-risk health-related activities. As well, with a better understanding of some of the reasons individuals participate in risky activities, one may be better equipped to educate young adults about the dangers involved. A closer examination of the relationship between religion and participation in risky activities could shed some light on why emerging adults are such high risk-takers.

#13 **MEASURING THE OUTCOMES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT FOR INSOMNIA: AN IDIOGRAPHIC APPROACH TO QUANTIFY "INSOMNIA SENSITIVITY"**

Christopher Bilsbury, Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre, Halifax, Nova Scotia;
Steven Jefferson, Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Malgorzata Rajda, Dalhousie University

A variety of instruments are necessary to track the outcomes of psychological treatment for insomnia. Elemental information (bed and arising times, latency, wake-after-sleep-onset, amount slept, time in bed) can be approximated via a sleep log. The targets of psychological treatment, however, transcend alterations in such basic data, as when a patient reports, after successful treatment, diminished over-preoccupation about sleep, less frustration, or a better perceived quality of sleep. Each individual with insomnia has a unique amalgam of cognitive and affective experience that has been termed "insomnia sensitivity." Being individual-specific, insomnia sensitivity is difficult to track with any single scale. A solution is the use of a quantitative idiographic methodology. Each patient's description of insomnia sensitivity is formatted into their unique set of four clinically staged paragraphs, ranging from the worst manifestation to a state of remission. Next, a scoring algorithm (Discan) is administered in conjunction with that patient's material. A 14-point output scale is generated (with a reliability check through internal consistency). The text of these paragraphs is illustrated in a case series of ten treated patients. Their pre/post-treatment Discan scores are shown in relation to their scores from the other established scales.

#14 **TEACHING COMMUNICATION SKILLS: IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION OF A PILOT COMMUNICATION TRAINING PROGRAM FOR OBSTETRICS RESIDENTS**

Melissa Burgess Moser, Ottawa General Hospital, University of Ottawa; Kerri Ritchie, Ottawa Hospital- General Campus; George Tasca, Ottawa Hospital -General Campus and University of Ottawa; Sharon Caughey, Ottawa Hospital General Campus; Andrée Gruslin, Ottawa Hospital- General Campus; Ann Sprague, Ottawa Hospital - General Hospital; Cathy Beach, Ottawa Hospital - General Hospital; Janet Brownlee, Ottawa Hospital General Campus; Carl Nimrod, Ottawa Hospital General Campus

The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada has identified resident and physician communication as a core competency to ensure patient safety and satisfaction (RCPSC, 2005). Effective communication skills among residents and physicians have also been shown to increase patients' overall physical and emotional health outcomes, and decrease residents' and physicians' reports of workplace stress (Freeborn, 2001; Stewart, 1999). Academic centres have begun implementing communication training within their medical programs (e.g., Laidlaw et al., 2002). However, Cegala and colleagues (2002) contend that the majority of programs have not been properly evaluated, leading to little information about their effectiveness. The current study implemented communication training workshops with Obstetrical Residents at the Ottawa Hospital in order to 1) to evaluate program effectiveness by measuring pre- and post-workshop communication using the Medical Communication Competency Scale during Objective Standardized Clinical Examinations, and 2) to determine how personality and interpersonal characteristics, as measured by the NEO-Five Factor Inventory and Attachment Style Questionnaire influence residents' level of change and workshop outcomes. The results of this study and implications for the use of psychometric testing in program development and training will be discussed.

#15 **PRENATAL SERVICE EXPERIENCES THAT HELP AND HINDER PREGNANT WOMEN'S SELF-CARE**

Carmen Dodsworth, TWU Counselling Psychology Program

Fifteen new mothers were interviewed about the nature of their experiences with prenatal healthcare services. Specifically, participants were asked to share how these experiences either helped or hindered their prenatal self-care efforts. Critical incident method from a soft feminist perspective was used to guide the analysis process and allow for the richness of the data to emerge. Thematic analysis and development of a shared narrative focused on commonalities in the experiences of the pregnant women, in order to give voice to the women as a first step of justice. Six major themes emerged from the collective voice of the women interviewed. These included: "Accessibility of professionals and services needs to be obvious and within reach;" "Service System Practices that Normalize Pregnancy and Delivery;" "Relationship with Professionals Should be a Personal Connection;" "Power and Empowerment;" "Life Experiences that Influence Women's Care Choices;" and "Advice." The ecology of women's voice, or the ways in which women access healthcare services emerged as a critical piece of understanding needed in order to reach women more effectively. While the shared narrative gives voice to women, there is also a diversity in the data which can be acknowledged in future by asking questions of multiplicity of voice. Motivational Interviewing was assessed as a prenatal care approach.

#16 THE INFLUENCE OF CARE RECIPIENT ON CAREGIVER QUALITY OF LIFE AND REACTIONS TO CAREGIVING
Harpreet Chattha, Lakehead University

The responsibilities and duties placed upon a caregiver can result in associated deterioration to one's physical and mental health. It is likely that these responsibilities are contingent on the specific needs of the care recipient, however, there is a paucity in the research investigating this issue. The objective of the current study was to examine the relationship between caregiver health and well-being and the nature of the care recipient's health problems. A sample of sixty caregivers were administered measures examining self-reported quality of life and caregiver experiences. After removing the variance associated with caregiver age on the outcome measures, it was found that caregivers providing care to adults and elderly individuals with physical, mental or cognitive limitations reported greater limitations on their finances, $F(2,56) = 6.95, p < .01$, and daily routines, $F(2,56) = 6.02, p < .01$, than individuals caring for mentally or physically disabled children. In addition, caregivers of adult and elderly care recipients reported significantly more health difficulties, $F(2,56) = 11.14, p < .001$. These findings suggest that individuals caring for certain populations may be vulnerable to specific declines in health and quality of life.

#17 EFFECTS OF A PSYCHOSOCIAL RETREAT PROGRAM ON THE MARITAL RELATIONSHIP AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF PALLIATIVE CANCER PATIENTS AND THEIR PARTNERS
Sheila Garland, University of Calgary; Linda Carlson, University of Calgary; Steve Simpson, University of Calgary

Distress is a common result of a cancer diagnosis and is highest in patients with untreatable cancer. This distress also affects the quality of life (QL) of their partner. Programs tailored to meet the needs of patients at the end of life and their partners are absent in practice or in the research literature. This study examines the relationship between marital satisfaction and QL in couples who chose to attend a retreat based psycho-educational program compared to non-attendees. Patients completed questionnaires related to QL and marital satisfaction at baseline and one month after baseline or the retreat. Twenty-three couples consented to the study and of these, 10 attended the retreat. Patients and spouses who chose to attend the retreat expressed significantly more dissatisfaction with their relationships ($p < .05$) and had a lower QL ($p < .05$) compared to patients and spouses who chose not to attend the program. Marital satisfaction was significantly ($p < .01$) related to QL for the patients and partners in both groups. Improvement in marital satisfaction approached significance ($p < .10$) for the partners of patients who attended the retreat. Patients with poor quality of life and marital dissatisfaction and their partners are vulnerable groups that may be open to interventions addressing end of life issues. Longitudinal follow up will further clarify these results.

#18 CHRONIC PAIN ACCEPTANCE IN CHRONIC PAIN PATIENTS
Jackie Good, Student; Martin Mrazik, Clinical Director

Individuals suffering from chronic pain are often treated within the context of multi-disciplinary rehabilitation programs. Traditionally, the focus of these programs is to increase an individual's adaptation to and management of pain. The concept of acceptance is receiving increased attention as an alternate approach to the suffering of individual's diagnosed with chronic pain (McCracken, 2005). The emphasis of "acceptance" does not principally focus on reducing pain but on reducing the distressing and disabling influences of pain. The Chronic Pain Acceptance Questionnaire (CPAQ; Geiser, 1992) is a self-report instrument that quantifies acceptance of pain. Fifty-two individuals attending an interdisciplinary rehabilitation pain program completed the CPAQ, Beck Depression Inventory, (BDI-2) and the Pain Disability Index (PDI) before and after the program. Results demonstrated a significant change ($p < 0.05$) in the total score and on both domains (Activities Engagement and Pain Willingness) of the CPAQ. Furthermore, mild statistically significant relationships were found in correlations between pain acceptance and levels of depression ($r = -0.25, p < 0.05$) and pain acceptance and pain disability rating ($r = -0.31, p < 0.05$). The results provide further evidence of the relationship between pain acceptance, mood improvements, and pain adaptation in chronic pain populations.

#19 THE RELATION BETWEEN EGO STRENGTH, DEPRESSION, AND BODY DISSATISFACTION
Tessa Halldorson, University of Saskatchewan; Michelle Presniak, University of Saskatchewan; Trevor Olson, University of Saskatchewan; Michael MacGregor, University of Saskatchewan

Research has shown that ego strength and depression are associated with body dissatisfaction. This study examined the extent that ego strength and depression contribute to our understanding of body dissatisfaction. Participants completed the Eating Disorder Inventory-2, Ego Strength scale (from the MMPI), and Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI). Hierarchical regression analyses were performed with body dissatisfaction as the dependent variable, ego strength as block one of the predictor variables, and depression (from the PAI) as block two of the predictor variables. Results indicate that ego strength accounts for a significant amount of variance in body dissatisfaction. Furthermore, depression accounts for a significant amount of unique variance in body dissatisfaction over that accounted for by ego strength. Ego strength can contribute to our understanding of body dissatisfaction. Furthermore, depression can add unique information to our understanding of body dissatisfaction in addition to that gained by depression.

#20

CHILDHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS IS ASSOCIATED WITH ADULT NIGHTTIME BLOOD PRESSURE DIPPINGBrenda Key, University of Calgary; Alana Ireland, University of Calgary; Simon Bacon, Concordia University; Blaine Ditto, McGill University; Tavis Campbell, University of Calgary

Socioeconomic status (SES) has been related to poor health outcomes, in particular cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. Recent cross-sectional research has also linked low levels of socioeconomic status with several cardiovascular risk factors including poor nighttime blood pressure (BP) dipping. This study examined the prognostic significance of early SES on 24-hour blood pressure during early adulthood. One hundred and seventy four undergraduate university students whose childhood SES was assessed by highest level of education completed by their parents underwent 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure monitoring. Initial correlation analyses revealed positive associations between parental education and BP dipping, indicating that lower levels of parental education were associated with less systolic BP dipping ($r = .29, p < .01$) and diastolic BP dipping ($r = .42, p < .01$). Multiple regression analysis indicated that childhood socioeconomic status explained variance in systolic BP dipping over and above standard risk factors for poor BP dipping (body mass index, alcohol use, smoking, current socioeconomic status and gender) ($p < .05$). These findings suggest that childhood socioeconomic status may have lasting health implications regardless of the level of adulthood achievement.

#21

SELF-SILENCING AND SELF-CARE AFTER A CARDIAC EVENTMaria Medved, University of Manitoba

Many of the theoretical models on which cardiac programs are based were originally developed to reflect the experiences of males. I use relational theory, which emphasizes interpersonal beliefs, as one way to address this concern. Particularly for females, these beliefs may include those based on the idea that anger suppression, self-silencing, basing one's esteem on external standards and sacrifice of self-care are needed to maintain intimate relationships. This study explored whether self-silencing was predictive of post-cardiac psychological adjustment and self-care activities for both genders. Adults enrolled in a cardiac treatment program completed standardized questionnaires to assess psychological adjustment. Self-care was based on self-reported behavior the previous week. Self-silencing was assessed using The Silencing the Self Scale. Multiple regression analyses indicated that a high endorsement of such beliefs was predictive of anxiety, anger-in and depression symptoms. Females who endorsed high levels of self-silencing were less likely to participate in self-care activities; this relationship was not present in males. The findings suggest that when suffering from cardiac illness, it is important to believe that one can express one's needs and emotions, and that for females, a gender-sensitive stance might be helpful in promoting self-care.

#22

COGNITIVE EFFECTS OF TAMOXIFEN IN PREMENOPAUSAL WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER COMPARED TO HEALTHY CONTROLSJaime Palmer, University of Calgary; Linda Carlson, University of Calgary; Tara Power, Tom Baker Cancer Centre, Alberta Cancer Board; Theresa Trotter, University of Calgary

The anti-estrogen, Tamoxifen (TAM), is one of the most frequently prescribed drugs for the adjuvant treatment of breast cancer; however, its effects on the cognition of users have not been adequately studied. Although TAM is effective in blocking estrogen receptors that may fuel the growth of tumour cells in the breast tissue, it will also influence the activity of other target estrogen sites, including the brain. The nature of this interaction is currently unknown. A cross-sectional design was used to compare the cognitive task performance of two treatment groups: 1) women engaged in TAM adjuvant therapy for the treatment of early breast cancer; and 2) age-matched, healthy women who are not using TAM. All participants were pre-menopausal, and TAM users had been diagnosed with early stage, node negative, receptor-positive breast cancer. Recipients of chemotherapy were excluded from the study. TAM users were recruited from the Tom Baker Cancer Centre, Calgary, AB. It was hypothesized that: 1) TAM use would be associated with lower performance in the following domains: a) immediate and delayed verbal memory, b) visual memory, c) hand and finger dexterity, d) spatial memory, e) working memory, f) perceptual speed; and 2) TAM use would be associated with higher performance on a spatial task of mental rotation. The results obtained will be described in greater detail.

#23

A MODEL OF STRESS, DEPRESSION AND CIGARETTE SMOKING INITIATION DURING ADOLESCENCEAmy Porath-Waller, Carleton University; Mary Gick, Carleton University

The nature of the relationship among stress, depression, and smoking initiation during adolescence has emerged as an important area of inquiry. Although popular belief has it that smoking helps to alleviate psychological distress, the simple fact that smokers believe this to be true does not render it a valid conceptualization. Four hypotheses have been developed to account for the smoking-distress relationship, including the self-medication, use-to-distress, non-causal, and reciprocal hypotheses. However, no real consensus has been reached as to which of these hypotheses most accurately account for this relationship. Drawing upon existing empirical research, this paper proposes a theoretical model that links psychological distress with smoking initiation. According to this model, the experience of stress and depression during adolescence has the potential to influence the uptake of smoking, but the degree to which this outcome is manifested is dependent upon a number of biological, psychological, social,

and behavioural factors that may possibly be serving as partial mediating variables. This paper also describes the major mechanisms by which these potential mediating factors may operate in the stress-smoking relationship. Areas requiring further research are also noted. Finally, applications to other aspects of psychological distress, such as anxiety, are suggested.

#24

THE MEDIATING ROLE OF ATTACHMENT STYLES AND SELF-SCHEMAS IN THE RELATION BETWEEN CHILD MALTREATMENT AND EATING DISORDERS IN ADULT WOMEN

Alla Skomorovsky, Carleton University

Child maltreatment has been found to be an important contributor to the development of eating disorders in adulthood, although the mechanisms linking these factors are not well understood. It was argued in the present study that child maltreatment would be associated with insecure attachment styles, which later in life are translated into maladaptive other- and self-schemas, such as high dependency and fear of abandonment, which reflect, confusion about closeness in relationships. These schemas, in turn, are expressed in disordered eating behaviours. Female university students ($N = 242$) completed measures of Child Maltreatment (Demare, 1996), Attachment (Griffin & Bartholomew, 1994), Schemas (Young, 1994) and Eating Attitudes (Garner, Olmsted, Bohr & Garfinkel, 1982). Hierarchical regression analyses were conducted and followed up with Sobel's procedures to test for mediating models. The results indicated that insecure attachment strongly mediated the development of disordered eating among child abuse survivors. Furthermore, maladaptive schemas were found to be related to insecure attachment styles. Although maladaptive schemas were found to mediate abusive experiences in relation to disordered eating symptoms, they did not contribute over and above attachment styles. It was concluded that excessive avoidance and dependence issues in interpersonal relationships, may be expressed in disturbed eating patterns, and need to be addressed when treating women with eating disorders.

#25

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SELF-REPORTED HEALTH AMONG CAREGIVERS OF INDIVIDUALS WITH ALZHEIMER DISEASE

Mun Tran, PhD student; Michel Bedard, Canada Research Chair in Aging and Health; Joy Creese, Graduate Student; Kevin Brazil, Associate professor; Lori Chambers, Associate Professor; Bruce Weaver, Assistant professor

Caring for an individual with Alzheimer disease may negatively impact the physical health of caregivers, possibly due to changes in health practices. The dedication of time to providing care may preclude normal patterns of diet, exercise, and other health promoting activities. This finding is even more disturbing given that 72% of informal caregivers in Canada are women. The aim of the current study is to further investigate the relationship of gender to caregiver burden, physical health, and health-promoting behaviors, as well as to assess how this relationship changes over time, using data from 70 spousal caregivers. Interim analyses indicate that female caregivers reported having a poorer health status (mean SF-12 = 40.00 vs. 49.60, $p = .009$), more depression symptoms (mean CES-D = 10.2 vs. 18.4, $p = .001$), and engaging in fewer health-promoting behaviors than male caregivers (mean HPLP = 102.70 vs. 116.70, $p = .042$). Furthermore, while we found that greater engagement in health-promoting behaviors was associated with fewer depression symptoms for females ($r = -.38$), it was not for male caregivers ($r = .00$). Follow-up data will be collected to examine whether these gender differences persist over time. These results suggest that the caregiving trajectories may be very different for men and women.

#26

MINDFULNESS-BASED STRESS REDUCTION AND ACUTE STRESS RESPONSES IN WOMEN WITH CANCER

Laura Van Wielingen, University of Calgary; Linda Carlson, University of Calgary; Tavis Campbell, University of Calgary

We conducted a waitlist trial investigating the impact of an 8-week Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) program on the acute cardiovascular and neuroendocrine stress responses of cancer patients. Women with a diagnosis of cancer were recruited from the Tom Baker Cancer Centre. Participants were either registered for immediate MBSR participation, or were waiting for the next program. Physiological responses (cardiovascular and neuroendocrine) to a series of standard laboratory stressors were assessed both before and after participation in the immediate MBSR program, or before and after the 8-week waiting period. It was hypothesized that there would be significant changes in the stress response after MBSR group participation, which might reflect increased regulation of HPA axis and autonomic system function. Paired sample t-tests on baseline data for the MBSR group ($n = 12$) revealed significant increases in blood pressure in response to the math (systolic, $t = 3.22$, $p = .008$; diastolic, $t = 3.34$, $p = .007$) and public speaking (systolic, $t = 6.54$, $p < .001$; diastolic, $t = 4.9$, $p < .001$) stressors. Multivariate analyses of covariance will be conducted to assess for significant group differences in terms of pre- to post-intervention change in physiological responses. The present study is the first to evaluate the efficacy of MBSR to reduce acute stress responses associated with both the physiological and psychological symptoms of cancer and its treatment.

#27

SATISFACTION WITH SOCIAL SUPPORT IN CLINICAL AND NON-CLINICAL GROUPSAjitpaul Mangat, University of Manitoba - Psychology; Heather Tiede, None; Linda Murray, None; Murray Enns, None; Sid Frankel, None; John Walker, None

Satisfaction with social support (SS) was measured in two clinical groups ($n = 110$, hospital population (PX2); $n = 147$, self help group (SELF)) and two non-clinical groups ($n = 106$, Winnipeg area survey (WAS); $n = 289$, student population (ST)). Satisfaction with SS was measured using a 1-item, 10-point Likert scale ("0" indicating very dissatisfied to "10" indicating very satisfied) in the two clinical groups and the WAS group. The ST population first completed the Sarason Social Support Questionnaire (SSQ; Sarason et al., 1983), in the original 27-item form and shorter 6-item form, which was converted to the 1-item measure. The 27-item and 6-item forms were shown to be highly correlated ($r = 0.83$, $p < 0.0001$). The 1-item measure was also shown to be highly correlated with both the 27-item ($r = 0.57$, $p < 0.0001$) and 6-item ($r = 0.58$, $p < 0.0001$) forms of the Sarason SSQ, thus demonstrating validity between the two measures. No difference was found between the two clinical groups ($t = -0.50$, $p > 0.60$) nor between the two non-clinical groups ($t = -0.52$, $p > 0.60$) in satisfaction with SS. Importantly, the clinical groups reported less satisfaction in SS than the non-clinical groups ($t = -4.34$, $p < 0.0001$), suggesting that persons with mental illness report fewer support persons available, and experience less satisfaction with that support, compared to people with good mental health.

#28

EFFECTS OF COGNITIVE INTERVENTION TO REDUCE CATASTROPHIC THOUGHTS IN HIGH PAIN CATASTROPHIZING INDIVIDUALSCarrie Ng, Queen's University; Paul Davidson, Queen's University; Dean Tripp, Queen's University; Annie Hsieh, Queen's University

Research shows that pain catastrophizing greatly impacts pain severity ratings, pain tolerance and threshold (Sullivan et al., 1995). Thorn et al. (2002) suggest that catastrophizing results from distorted cognitions creating extra attention to pain. While cognitive interventions are effective in treating chronic pain, there have been few studies examining cognitive interventions for catastrophizing in acute pain. The purpose of this study is to investigate an intervention to decrease the level of catastrophizing during an acute pain episode and examine the impact of cognitive strategies on measures of pain responses. We hypothesize that cognitive intervention will be most effective in reducing the impact of pain in people with high scores on the Pain Catastrophizing Scale. Forty female undergraduate students will be recruited. Half of them will be selected as high pain catastrophizing and the other half as low pain catastrophizing. Participants will undergo a painful stimulus (cold pressor) twice. Between the pain episodes participants will view either a video clip with cognitive interventions or a nature film (control condition). Pain threshold, tolerance, and severity will be measured before and after the intervention. Pain responses will be analyzed in separate 2 x 2 repeated measures analysis of variance.

#29

THE CONTRIBUTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC, FAMILY, AND SOCIAL VARIABLES, TO CHILDREN'S HAPPINESSTabatha Freimuth, UBC-Okanagan; Mark Holder, UBC-Okanagan; Ben Coleman, Okanagan College; Andrea Welder, UBC - Okanagan

The predictors of happiness in 9-12 year old children were examined. Four hundred and thirty-two children and their parents participated in the study. Happiness was assessed using self-rating scales, parental ratings, and the Happiness/Satisfaction Subscale from the Piers-Harris Children's Self-Concept Scale, Second Edition (Piers, Harris & Herzberg, 2002). The present study demonstrated that children's happiness was correlated with, and predicted by both family and social variables (e.g., agreement or disagreement with statements such as "I am an important member of my family" and "I feel left out of things" were predictive of their happiness, as did aspects of their friendships). Demographic variables (e.g., socio-economic status and marital status of parents) were only weakly associated with children's happiness. These results provide new understandings and a refined insight into the variables that contribute to happiness in children.

#30

A PSYCHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE HOOKED ON NICOTINE CHECKLIST WITH AN EYE TOWARDS GENDER ITEM BIASCornelia Zeisser, University of British Columbia; Bruno Zumbo, University of British Columbia

Gender differences in self-reported nicotine dependence (ND) are commonly found among adolescents; yet little work has investigated whether these gender differences are confounded by item and eventually scale-level bias. The present study investigated gender item bias in a widely used measure of ND in adolescents, the Hooked on Nicotine Checklist (HONC). The respondents were 251 female and 250 male adolescents. Analyses were performed using nonparametric item response theory (NIRT; TestGraf). Graphical displays were obtained to investigate the presence and magnitude of gender bias for each item and furthermore to investigate how each item operates at different levels of ND. Seven of the ten HONC items displayed gender item bias. Next, given the item results, scale-level bias was also investigated using NIRT. At the scale score level, it was found that, depending on the scale score value, female respondents were consistently self-reporting higher levels of ND compared to their

ND-matched male counterparts. The gender differences reported in the literature may therefore be due to construct-irrelevant variance associated with the gender of the respondent. The results are discussed in terms of the possible role of gender in item responding and the implications for scale score interpretation.

#31 PUTTING HAZARD PERCEPTIONS INTO CONTEXT: A COMPARISON OF PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS AND DECISIONS REGARDING FIVE HEALTH HAZARDS

Jennifer Lee, University of Ottawa; Louise Lemyre, University of Ottawa; Christine Dallaire, University of Ottawa; Daniel Krewski, University of Ottawa

In research on health risk perception, an appreciation of how individuals perceive health hazards is considered integral to achieving a better understanding of their response to risk. Specifically, perceptions of the consequences, controllability, and level of uncertainty surrounding hazards have been identified as useful predictors of individuals' health decisions. Although research linking health risk perceptions and decisions has covered numerous hazards, studies have tended to focus on one hazard at a time, making it difficult to place findings within their larger context. In the current study, Canadians' perceptions surrounding five potential health hazards—motor vehicles, climate change, cellular phones, recreational physical activity, and terrorism—were compared using data from a national survey ($N = 1503$). Multivariate analyses demonstrated that Canadians' perceptions differed considerably across the five hazards. To examine more closely the link between hazard perceptions and decisions, data from previous qualitative interviews ($N = 73$) on the same hazard set were reanalyzed and triangulated with survey findings. Decisions regarding hazards were frequently justified by perceptions of high controllability and health risk. Results are discussed in relation to their implications for public health risk management and education.

#32 CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN PAIN BELIEFS AND PAIN RESPONSES BETWEEN CHINESE AND CAUCASIAN CANADIANS

Annie Hsieh, Queen's University; Dean Tripp, Queen's University; Samantha Waxman, Queen's University

Research shows that there are cross-cultural differences in health care delivery and acute and chronic pain management practices (e.g., Green, 2004). Recent studies using experimental pain paradigms have demonstrated differences among cultural groups in pain experience. However, many of these studies did not explain why such differences exist or how cultural beliefs about pain may affect the expression of pain. Furthermore, most of the cross-cultural research in experimental pain has studied African Americans and Hispanics with little data available for Asian groups. Therefore, this study will investigate differences in pain beliefs and pain responses between Chinese and Caucasian Canadians. We hypothesize that cultural groups will moderate the relation between pain beliefs and pain responses. Fifty Caucasian and fifty Chinese undergraduate students underwent the Cold Pressor (CP) task (2°C water bath into which participants immerse their arm). Questionnaire on pain beliefs was administered prior to the CP task. Participants provided pain intensity ratings during the CP task and pain unpleasantness ratings after the task. ANOVA will be conducted to examine pain responses and pain beliefs between the two groups. Multiple regression analysis will be conducted to test the moderating effect of cultural group on pain responses. Clinical implications will be discussed.

#33 ITEM PROPERTIES OF THE HEALTH BEHAVIOR CHECKLIST AS PREDICTORS OF ITEM QUALITY

Elisabeth Whaley, Queen's University; G. Cynthia Fekken, Queen's University

This study examines the relationship between a number of test question parameters and question quality as it pertains to the self-report Health Behavior Checklist (HBC; Vickers et al., 1990), using the question as the unit of analysis. It was hypothesized that question complexity (length and negativity), question content (risk or prevention), and saturation with social desirability will impact question validity and reliability. Empirically derived question characteristics (social desirability saturation, reliability and validity) were obtained from a two-phase study. Participants in the first phase were 42 same-sex pairs of university roommates. Estimates of validity derived from the first phase used roommates' ratings as criteria. The second phase included 122 undergraduate students. In this case the criteria were diary records. As hypothesized, validity and the influence of social desirability increased for questions with risk content. Questions containing prevention content were more reliable. No correlation was found between question length and validity. Contrary to previous studies, more valid questions had more negativity. Overall, question properties of the HBC impacted question quality. By determining the characteristics of a question that increase validity and reliability, it is possible to interpret self-reported health behaviour with more clarity and accuracy.

#34 THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DENTAL FEAR SCALE

Deborah Flynn, Nipissing University; Mario Lemay, Nipissing University; Jennifer Peace-Hall, Nipissing University; Nikki Atkins, Nipissing University

The increasing number of people who do not visit their dentist because of fear has become a concern to health psychologists. The present scale was developed to offer a more comprehensive option to the available dental fear scales which provide little information beyond the level of fear or anxiety being experienced by the patient. Five hundred and sixty-four people filled out the forty-six item questionnaire. A factor analysis revealed four independent factors each dealing with specific areas of the den-

tal experience. These data will be used as the first step in designing customized treatment programs for those individuals suffering from dental fear in the hope of improving their oral care.

#35 WEIGHT LOSS SELF-EFFICACY AND MODELLED BEHAVIOUR: GAINING COMPETENCE THROUGH EXAMPLE

Benjamin Schulz, Trinity Western University; Marvin McDonald, Trinity Western University

Weight loss self-efficacy and physical activity indices were obtained from 125 volunteers, both male and female, aged 17-61 years, who experienced a video modelling intervention. In a brief therapy workshop, treatment group participants viewed motivational videos, while a second group viewed relaxation videos serving as a generic intervention control. The Weight Efficacy Life-Style Questionnaire (WEL) and International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) assessed self-efficacy and physical activity, respectively. Hypotheses predicted that (a) WEL scores would increase after witnessing models who successfully lost weight, (b) WEL scores would increase for the modelling group most strongly for participants with take-home videos, and (c) IPAQ scores would increase at a two month follow-up and correlate with WEL scores. Results yielded an interaction showing that weight loss self-efficacy can be increased by watching modelling videos and taking them home. However, physical activity did not increase, showing that self-efficacy can be improved apart from personal accomplishments.

#36 IDENTIFYING SOURCES OF BURNOUT IN A UNIVERSITY STUDENT POPULATION

Deborah Flynn, Nipissing University; Amy Dashineau, Nipissing University

The topic of university student stress has become more important with the ever increasing need to have a university education to be competitive in our knowledge based society. It is believed that under extreme stress one may experience burnout which is indicated by high levels of emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and low levels of personal accomplishment. In the present study the authors developed a scale to identify the major sources of stress reported by students and determined which of those sources of stress contributed significantly to student burnout. Students were administered the Maslach Burnout Inventory (Maslach & Jackson, 1981) which was revised to address student issues. Students also answered a 68 item university stress scale developed by the authors which addressed various possible sources of stress (i.e., finances, academics, relationships). A factor analysis yielded four distinct categories of sources of stress. Factor scores were entered into a multiple regression, using the revised Maslach burnout scale as the dependent variable, to determine which of the factors contributed significantly to burnout.

#37 THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE FIVE-FACTOR MODEL AND EGO STRENGTH TO UNDERSTANDING EATING DISORDERS

Cindy Mac, undergraduate student; Michelle Presniak, Graduate Student; Trevor Olson, Graduate Student; Michael McGregor, Professor, University of Saskatchewan

Previous research has demonstrated that eating disorders are associated with personality variables such as the five factors of personality and ego strength. This study examined the extent to which ego strength could account for unique variance in eating disorders, over and above variance accounted by the five factors of personality. 282 participants completed the Ego Strength Scale (from MMPI), Big Five Inventory-54 (as measure of five factors of personality) and Eating Disorder Inventory-2 (EDI-2). Two hierarchical regression analyses were performed with the Anorexia and Bulimia scale of the EDI-2 serving as the dependent variables. The five factors of personality and ego strength served as the predictor variables. Ego Strength accounted for a significant amount of unique variance over and above that accounted by the five factors of personality for a number of aspects of eating disorders assessed by the EDI-2. For example, Ego Strength accounted for 4% of the variability in Anorexia over and above the 23.2% accounted by five factors of personality. Results demonstrate that Ego Strength can add unique information to our understanding of eating disorders in addition to that gained by the five factors of personality.

#38 THE INFLUENCE OF EMPATHY ON THE PERCEPTIONS OF OTHERS PAIN

Amanda Green, University of British-Columbia

Pain communication serves important social functions for both the sender and the observer. The interpretation of pain behaviours can be influenced by a number of cognitive, behavioural and contextual variables. Recent data have suggested that empathic "mirroring" of another's pain state may influence the observers perceptions of that pain. This study examines the roles of empathy, gender, and facial pain behaviours in inferring others' pain. Participants were shown the videotaped facial expressions of individuals in pain and asked to estimate the pain experienced by that person. This estimate was compared to the video subjects' actual pain ratings as a measure of estimator accuracy. All video clips were balanced on gender. Correlations and regression analyses determined the impact of empathy, gender, and the duration of painful facial expressions on participant rating accuracy. Higher levels of empathy predicted an overall increase in pain estimate accuracy, and this relationship was not mediated by the duration of painful facial expressions (i.e., pain behaviour). Neither the gender of the observer or the video subject influenced the accuracy of pain ratings. The potential role of empathy in clinical assessment, caregiver-patient relationships, and pain appraisals are discussed

#39

THE SAME... BUT DIFFERENT: FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH IN-PERSON AND ON-LINE SUPPORT GROUP USE ACROSS THREE CHRONIC ILLNESS GROUPSFuschia Sirois, University of Windsor; Rebecca Purc-Stephenson, University of Windsor

For individuals living with a chronic illness social resources may be eroded over time and prompt some to turn to in-person or online illness support groups. However, research examining the factors associated with support group use is limited. We examined the factors associated with in-person and online support group use across three different illness groups. Individuals with arthritis ($N = 141$), inflammatory bowel disease (IBD; $N = 112$), and mixed chronic conditions ($N = 118$) were recruited from the Internet and the community. Regression analyses revealed that lower perceived social support and more years living with their conditions were associated with greater in-person support group use among individuals with IBD and mixed conditions. For individuals with arthritis, the number of chronic conditions was associated with greater in-person support group use whereas disease severity was associated with less online support group use and posting to online groups. Higher perceived social support and well-being were related to more frequent online posting to for this group suggesting that support was given and not just received. Our findings highlight how illness characteristics may differentially influence support group use and underscore the need to view support group use as a helping transaction.

#40

NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF A CHILD WEIGHT CONTROL PROGRAM AT THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF EASTERN ONTARIO (CHEO)Deanna Drahovzal, Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario; Stephanie Leclair, University of Ottawa; Garry Goldfield, CHEO Research Institute; Stacia Hadjiyannakis, Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario

Paediatric obesity is a rising concern in Canada due to its increasing prevalence among children and adolescents and its associated health and psychosocial consequences. Unfortunately, there is a dearth of empirically supported treatment programs in Canada. The objectives of this needs assessment were twofold: (1) to assess the nature and scope of the clinical problem (e.g., identification and ratings), consumer priorities and preferences (e.g., desired services and professionals), and potential barriers to receiving services; and (2) to develop recommendations for program development, planning, and possible implementation of an obesity program at CHEO in order to match the needs of the consumer. Participants were 13 obese youth (Mean age-adjusted BMI = 37.9, $SD = 10.2$; Mean age = 13.7, $SD = 2.6$; 73% Female) and their primary caregiver from CHEO's Endocrinology Clinic. They were mainly English-speaking and Caucasian (91%), and fit a good distribution of Hollingshead SES. Each youth and their parent took part in separate 45-minute, semi-structured telephone interviews. Analyses revealed that families were highly dissatisfied with the current availability of services for paediatric obesity in Eastern Ontario, and strongly supported the need for multi-disciplinary obesity services. Practical implications for intervention and treatment will be discussed.

#41

DOES PERSONALITY MATTER? THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND REASONS FOR USING COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINERebecca Purc-Stephenson, University of Windsor; Fuschia Sirois, University of Windsor

Research has found that individuals with certain personality types may be more inclined to seek out complementary and alternative medicine (CAM). While research in this area is limited, Sirois and Gick (2002) found that new/infrequent CAM users were more open to new experiences than were conventional medicine users. In addition, little is known about how personality is related to the reasons why CAM might be appealing to conventional medicine users. We examined the reasons for CAM use and its association with personality among new/infrequent users, established users, and conventional medicine users. Data collected from the community ($N = 195$) showed that new/infrequent users tended to be desperate to find something to help their health condition whereas established users tended to value a holistic approach and active role to health care; both types of users tended to be open to new experiences. For conventional medicine users, those high on extroversion, openness or neuroticism would use CAM if orthodox medicine failed to give relief for a health condition whereas those high on conscientiousness would only use CAM if their doctor recommended it. The findings highlight the complex relationships between personality and CAM use and contribute to our understanding of why individuals might be "pulled or pushed" towards CAM.

#42

CHALLENGING BEHAVIOURS IN LONG TERM CARE: A CLINICAL CASE STUDYBette Brazier, Saskatoon Health Region: Continuing Care and Geriatrics

The Behaviour Transition Program (BTP) is an initiative of the Saskatoon Health Region. Its goals are to provide interdisciplinary assessment, treatment, and care planning for residents whose behaviours are challenging to staff in Long Term Care facilities. Single case designs with pre- and post-tests are utilised to measure intervention efficacy. One clinical case study is presented which illustrates the client-focused nature of the program. This presentation details the goals, interventions, staff training, and outcomes of an individualised program. The discussion focuses on the impact of the Behaviour Transition Program on resident placement, and the challenges to successful programming for residents who are considered difficult to serve.

#43 FEAR AVOIDANCE BELIEFS PREDICTS RANGE OF MOTION IN CHRONIC NECK AND SHOULDER PAIN PATIENTS UNDERGOING FUNCTIONAL RESTORATION

Monique Savoie, Université de Moncton; Douglas French, Université de Moncton; Thomas Evens, Atlantic Pain Clinic; Julie French, Université de Moncton

Fear of painful movement (kinesiophobia) and pain catastrophizing are reliable predictors of subjective disability and avoidance on experimental pain tasks. The extent to which subjective fear-avoidance beliefs predict physical movement outside of the laboratory is less clear. Accordingly, the goal of the present study was to examine the extent to which fear-avoidance beliefs relate to performance on neck and shoulder range of motion testing. One hundred and four patients reporting chronic neck and shoulder pain ($n = 104$; 68 females, 38 males) who were presenting for functional restoration at an interdisciplinary treatment centre completed the Tampa Scale for Kinesiophobia, the Pain Catastrophizing Scale and the Million Visual Analog Scale. Range of motion was assessed using standardised inclinometer methodology for the following movements: neck flexion and extension, neck lateral bending, neck rotation, shoulder abduction, shoulder external rotation, shoulder internal rotation and shoulder extension. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses revealed that both kinesiophobia and pain catastrophizing added unique variance over and above the contribution of clinical pain to subjective disability (total $R^2 = .32$) and an aggregate measure of overall range of motion (total $R^2 = .21$). These results expand existing findings by highlighting the importance of fear-avoidance beliefs in both laboratory and naturalistic testing environments.

#44 A QUALITATIVE STUDY EXAMINING PSYCHOSOCIAL DISTRESS, COPING AND SOCIAL SUPPORT ACROSS THE STAGES AND PHASES OF EPITHELIAL OVARIAN CANCER

Jenelle Power, Carleton University

Research has shown that ovarian cancer patients experience high levels of anxiety and depression, yet there is little research regarding the coping and support of this population. This study examined the experiences of women during the diagnosis and treatment of ovarian cancer, including their social support, coping, and communication with healthcare professionals, using $N = 30$ semi-structured interviews. The interviews were analysed qualitatively for salient themes. There were five main themes that were evident after analysis using NVIVO were: (1) extreme blunting regarding disease status, including an aversion to seeing other, more advanced stage ovarian cancer patients; (2) having a 'forgotten cancer'; (3) the traumatic surprise of diagnosis; (4) the highs and lows regarding healthcare received; and (5) the support gap experienced post-diagnosis. At this time, there is no centralized, readily accessible psychosocial/educational information source for epithelial ovarian cancer patients, though there is a clear need for such a service. It is likely that, based on the information obtained in this study and previous research with similar populations, that a telephone intervention, preferably one delivered by an ovarian cancer survivor, would be the most effective intervention.

#45 GENDER, INTERPERSONAL TRANSACTIONS AND PAIN: AN EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS WITH AUSTRALIAN WOMEN AND MEN

Todd Jackson, James Cook University, Australia

This study assessed how interpersonal transactions affect responses to noxious stimulation among healthy women and men. One hundred twenty Australian undergraduates were randomly assigned to one of four conditions prior to engaging in a cold pressor test: 1) a No Transaction (NT) condition wherein they were required to cope alone during the task, 2) a Distraction Transaction (DT) condition wherein an experimenter asked participants about their lives to divert attention from pain, 3) a Pain-Monitoring (PM) condition wherein an experimenter directed participants to track increases in current pain and commented on its noxiousness after participants responded, or 4) a Re-interpretation transaction (RT) condition in which participants tracked their pain level but were advised to focus on and re-interpret sensations into less painful ones. The Gender x Transaction interaction revealed that men did not differ in pain tolerance as a function of transaction group, but that women in NT and DT groups had lower tolerance than men in these groups and women in RT and PM conditions. Similar patterns of findings were observed when pain intensity and catastrophizing served as dependent measures. Together, findings support the proposition that the nature of interpersonal transactions may have a comparatively greater impact on women's responses to noxious experimental stimuli than those of men.

#46 RISK PERCEPTION AND CONCERN ABOUT PROBABLE AND IMPROBABLE HEALTH RISKS: A REVERSAL THEORY APPROACH

Kathryn Lafreniere, University of Windsor; Jennifer Out, Greater Essex County District School Board; Kenneth Cramer, University of Windsor

Despite the abundance of health information available, people often make irrational decisions about their health. Reversal theory, which emphasizes individual and intraindividual differences in goal-directed behaviour, seems particularly well suited to the study of paradoxical thinking and behaviour concerning health. The present study examined the relationship between reversal theory's construct of "telic/paratelic dominance" (i.e., reflecting a goal-directed, serious minded tendency versus a spontaneous

and playful orientation) and risk perception in an experiment in which 53 undergraduate students in a Health Psychology course were presented with various health scenarios that varied risk probability (high incidence vs. low incidence health risks) and health risk latency (imminent vs. long-term health threats). Based on previous reversal theory research, it was expected that paratelic dominant individuals would be more likely than telic dominant individuals to perceive greater risk from more imminent health threats, while telic dominant individuals would be less likely to differentiate between imminent and long-term health threats in appraising risk. While telic dominance did not moderate risk perception for health risk probability or imminence of occurrence, it did predict greater concern about health risks and greater intention to take action to avoid them.

#47 **IS THERE A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SELF- AND OBSERVER-REPORT MEASURES OF ANGER?**

Kristin Calverley, University of Saskatchewan; Trevor Olson, University of Saskatchewan; Michael MacGregor, University of Saskatchewan

Verbal constructive anger behaviour has been related to lower resting blood pressure (BP). Research has shown that lowered resting BP is related to reduced risk for cardiovascular disease which affects over one-third of the Canadian population. This study examined how people deal with anger, how that may affect their outcome on other measures of anger, and whether there is a difference between self- and observer-reported levels of anger/hostility. Participants completed self-report measures of anger including the Constructive Anger Behaviour (CAB-V) Scale. In addition, participants' anger behaviour was observationally assessed by trained coders using a number of measures. One-way ANOVA analyses were performed to understand the differences between high and low scores on the CAB-V Scale and participants' anger (both self- and observer-rated). Findings indicate that there were differences on how people responded on other anger/hostility measures depending on if they were high or low on the CAB-V Scales. These results were generally consistent for self- and observer-reported scores of anger. Level of CAB-V expression may contribute to our understanding of anger behaviour, how it is expressed, how it is perceived, and its overall relation to cardiovascular health.

#48 **ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOURS IN YOUNG ADULTS**

Becky Schick, University of Regina; Bree Barnes, University of Regina; Robert Moore, University of Regina

The intent of the present research was to further examine the role of alcohol as a contributing factor in sexual risk-taking behaviour in young adults. It was hypothesized that, when compared to young adults who do not consume alcohol, those who do will tend to focus more on the perceived benefits of sexual risk-taking rather than the perceived risks. Participants were 113 female and 36 male undergraduates at a Western Canadian University. They completed questionnaires assessing the benefits and risks of unsafe sexual behaviour (Fromme, Katz, & Rivet, 1997) and drinking frequency/volume (Collins, Parks, & Marlatt, 1985). Participants who engaged in risky sexual behaviours were more inclined to view the positive consequences (benefits) of risky sexual behaviour as more likely than the negative consequences (risks). Males, when compared to females, consumed more alcohol and were more likely to perceive benefits than risks in sexually risky-behaviour. The association between alcohol use and the involvement in sexual risk-taking behaviours reflected a tendency to minimize the likelihood of the negative consequences associated with such behaviours, likely because alcohol interferes with the processing of negative consequences that are more often delayed than the positive consequences, that are often more immediate. Possible intervention implications are presented.

#49 **INDIVIDUAL ZONES OF OPTIMAL FUNCTIONING (IZOF) IN VARSITY SOCCER PLAYERS**

Paul Murphy, Saint Francis Xavier University; Margo Watt, Saint Francis Xavier University

Research in sport psychology has investigated the effects of various psychobiological dimensions in maximizing performance levels in elite athletes. One of the most widely used and empirically documented models for the assessment of performance is the Individual Zones of Optimal Functioning (IZOF; Hanin, 1996). Originally designed to account for variations in state anxiety among athletes, the IZOF model has evolved to allow for prediction of performance based on an athlete's pre-competition emotion. The present study proposed to extend the IZOF model by investigating the role of cognitions, as well as affective and physiological features, in the optimal performance of male and female varsity soccer players. Measures included the IZOF profile, Hanin, 2000); Anxiety Sensitivity Index (ASI; Peterson & Reiss, 1992); Competitive Trait Anxiety Inventory-2 (CTAI-2; Jones & Swain, 1995); and author-constructed measure of cognitions. Preliminary findings indicate that female athletes report significantly more cognitive anxiety and less self-confidence than male athletes. ASI scores correlate significantly and positively with cognitive, but not somatic, anxiety. Individuals with higher (vs. lower) scores on the ASI are significantly more apt to endorse cognitions that indicate feeling like they must perform well and should play better or risk feeling like a loser.

#50

SUBSTANCE ABUSE HISTORY AND PAIN RELIEF INFLUENCE NURSING STUDENTS: PERCEPTIONS OF POST-SURGICAL PAIN IN A HYPOTHETICAL PATIENT (HP)Paula Miceli, York University; Joel Katz, York University

To examine the role of substance abuse history (SAH) and pain relief (PR) on perceptions of postoperative pain and addiction risk. This study used a 2 x 2 factorial between-subjects design in which participants were randomized to read one of four vignettes: The HP, a 45-yr old male who underwent hip replacement, was described as (i) experiencing adequate [inadequate] PR AND (ii.) having [not having] a SAH. Dependent variables were perceived addiction risk (0%-100% VAS), and Pain Difference Scores (PDS; reported minus experienced pain). 108 nursing students consented to participate (84% completed). The sample was divided into first vs. senior program yr (PY). A 2 (PY) x 2 (SAH) x 2 (PR) MANOVA showed a significant effect for PY ($p = .006$) and SAH x PY interaction effect ($p = .049$). First year students perceived significantly greater addiction risk ($p = .001$) vs. senior students. SAH influenced perception of PDS, but only under conditions of adequate PR ($p = .019$). With inadequate PR, PDS were similar in SAH present and absent groups. With adequate PR, PDS were significantly less in the SAH absent group ($-7.6 \text{ } ^\circ\text{ } 3.2$) compared to the SAH present group ($4.7 \text{ } ^\circ\text{ } 3.7$; $p = .013$). The relationship between analgesia and pain is understood differently when substance abuse is suspected.

#51

SOCIAL SUPPORT AND MAJOR DEPRESSION IN CANCER PATIENTSEric Chan, University of Calgary; Kendice Limoges, University of Calgary

Social support (SS) is a form of coping and can protect people with medical illnesses from negative mental health outcomes. The prevalence of major depression (MD) among cancer patients is high (22%). We investigated the influence of different types of social support on MD in cancer patients. The sample was 1,366 adult cancer patients (599 males and 767 females, age ranged from 20-24 to 80 and over) extracted from the Canadian Community Health Survey 2000/01 (CCHS 1.1) dataset. SS was measured by the Medical Outcomes Study (MOS) Social Support Survey (Sherbourne & Stewart, 1991) and MD was measured by the World Health Organization Composite International Diagnostic Interview – Short Form (CIDI-SF; Kessler et al., 1998). Four types of SS were measured: Tangible, affectionate, positive social interaction, and emotional/informational. Results showed that patients with major depression had lower SS scores than did patients with no depression. No sex and interaction (sex X depression) effects emerged. Of the four types of SS, only tangible social support and positive social interaction predicted MD. Certain types of structural and functional support appear to be better predictors of MD among cancer patients. Providing tangible support and social interaction may protect cancer patients from developing MD.

#52

DYADIC ADJUSTMENT AND CHRONIC PELVIC PAIN SYNDROMEKelly Smith, Queen's University; Caroline Pukall, Queen's University; Dean Tripp, Queen's University; Curtis Nickel, Queen's University

Chronic Pelvic Pain Syndrome (CPPS) is a urological condition in men associated with recurrent pelvic pain and sexual dysfunction. Research indicates that men with CPPS experience disrupted intimate relationships and are less likely to be married or cohabiting compared to patients with other chronic pain conditions. Consequently, little research has examined the relationships of men with CPPS who are involved in significant partnerships. Furthermore, no controlled investigations have examined specific aspects of such relationships. The current study examined the marital adjustment of patients with CPPS and their female partners. Participants were 38 couples in which the male partner had CPPS, and 37 healthy control couples. All couples completed the well-established Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS) (Spanier, 1976), and were assessed on overall marital quality and subscales of relationship affection, satisfaction, cohesion, and consensus. Contrary to expectations, men with CPPS did not differ from control males on any aspect of marital adjustment, although there was a trend for patients to report less relationship satisfaction. Partners of men with CPPS, however, reported less satisfaction, cohesion, consensus, and overall marital adjustment compared to control women. The implications of this research and the potential impact of CPPS on spousal marital adjustment are discussed.

#53

PROFILING THE "AT RISK" GAMBLER IN CANADA: AN EXPLORATION OF PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL HEALTH STATUSKen Fowler, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Terri-Lynn Stack, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Using the Canadian Problem Gambling Index captured in the Canadian Community Health Survey: Cycle 1.2 - Mental Health and Well-Being (2002), this study explored demographic, health and social variables associated with those deemed to be at varying degrees of risk for problem gambling. In particular, low risk ($n = 1017$), medium risk ($n = 542$) and problem gamblers ($n = 200$) were compared to determine which factors were dependent on the type of gambler. While sex and age were found to be independent of gambler-type, differences were observed in the frequency of playing various games of chance, with problem gamblers reporting more frequent VLT use. In terms of health status, problem gamblers perceived their health to be poorer, and reported contemplating and attempting suicide more often than those deemed to be of lower risk. With respect to associated

problem behaviours, problem gamblers also reported more frequent alcohol and/or drug use, particularly while gambling. It was also observed that problem gamblers were more likely to have had another family member with a gambling problem. Implications for these findings are discussed.

#54 **SOCIAL SUPPORT AND ADJUSTMENT OF WIVES OF MEN WITH PROSTATE CANCER: IS IT MORE BLESSED TO GIVE THAN TO RECEIVE?**
Jaime-Lee Brown, University of Guelph

This study investigated the receipt and provision of partner support as potential determinants of psychosocial adjustment in wives of men with prostate cancer. Wives of prostate cancer patients face a major dilemma. On one hand, wives are typically the primary source of support for their husbands, and must find ways of rendering relevant support while not disrupting their husbands' style of coping with cancer and its repercussions. On the other hand, the wives are also in need of their husbands' support to moderate their own distress about the disease's ramifications. Thirty wives of men recently diagnosed with prostate cancer were recruited through a urology practice. Wives completed measures assessing psychosocial adjustment, amounts of support received from and provided to husbands, and fulfillment of support receipt and provision needs. Hierarchical regression analyses were conducted. Results supported hypotheses. Fulfillment of wives' support needs significantly accounted for unique variance in adjustment in comparison to descriptions of amounts of support. Fulfillment of wives' needs regarding the support they provided to husbands was a stronger predictor of wives' adjustment than fulfillment of needs regarding the support they received from their husbands. Implications and limitations of these preliminary findings and suggestions for future research are discussed.

#55 **PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS AS PREDICTORS OF RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION IN CHRONIC LOW BACK PAIN**
Samantha Waxman, Queen's University; Dean Tripp, Queen's University; Annie Hsieh, Queen's University

Chronic pain is a leading health issue for Canadians, and chronic low back pain (CLBP) is one of the most commonly experienced forms of chronic pain. CLBP negatively impacts an individual's life, as indicated by decreased quality of life and interpersonal relationships, and increased disability and psychosocial difficulties (Lamé et al., 2005; Moulin et al., 2002). However, little information is available regarding the role of the psychosocial environment in the prediction of relationship satisfaction. The purpose of this study is to examine the contribution of various psychosocial variables in the prediction of relationship satisfaction in patients with CLBP. We hypothesized that relationship satisfaction will be negatively associated with catastrophizing, pain-related fear, and depression, and positively associated with sexual satisfaction. Seventy patients with CLBP completed a series of measures assessing physical and psychological functioning. Hierarchical regression will be used to test the unique contribution of psychosocial variables to relationship satisfaction over and above demographic and medical variables. This study will provide a better understanding of the factors that play a crucial role in the decline of relationship quality among CLBP patients. The study is ongoing and final results, as well as clinical implications, will be discussed.

#56 **STRUCTURED WRITING ABOUT CURRENT STRESSORS: THE BENEFITS OF DEVELOPING PLANS**
Olivia Lestideau, University of Northern British Columbia; Loraine Lavallee, University of Northern British Columbia

To investigate whether structured writing about everyday stressors would be beneficial for emotional and physical health, seventy-six undergraduates selected a stressful event with which they were currently dealing, and wrote about it at home on three occasions in one week. Two forms of writing were manipulated: expressive writing — documenting thoughts and emotional reactions to the stressor; and planful writing — developing a plan to deal with the problem. Appraisals of control and efficacy were investigated as possible mediators of the writing — health relation. Planful writers, relative to non-planners, felt less control over their emotions and less efficacy in dealing with their problems, but nevertheless reported significantly better physical health and reduced negative affect. Expressive writing yielded no health benefits.

#57 **VALIDATION OF TWO POSTPARTUM SCREENING SCALES IN A SAMPLE OF SASKATCHEWAN FIRST NATIONS AND METIS WOMEN**
Pamela Clarke, University of Regina

Postpartum depression in women is found in approximately 10-20% of the population in both industrialized and developing countries; however, no data currently exists on prevalence of postpartum depression in First Nations and Metis women in Canada. The present study examined the validity of the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS; Cox, Holden & Sagovsky, 1987) and the Postpartum Depression Screening Scale (PDSS; Beck & Gable, 2000) in a sample of Saskatchewan First Nations and Metis women. One hundred and three First Nations and Metis postpartum women completed the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II; Beck, Steer & Brown, 1996), EPDS, PDSS and were interviewed using the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders (SCID; First, Spitzer, Gibbon & Williams, 1997). Sixteen percent of 103 mothers ($n = 17$) were diagnosed with major postpartum depression. Although the EPDS yielded slightly better utility than the PDSS, both the

lized as a nonpharmacological therapeutic option in the treatment of clinical disorders such as Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's type dementia. The purpose of the current study was to evaluate the efficacy of music therapy. Phase one of the study showed that the genre of familiar music in a background soundscape can affect cognitive performance among young adults. Phase two examined the present use of music therapy in a long term care facility. Activity, cognition, communication and hostility were recorded using various scales. Findings showed that residents' agitation levels were decreased both during and after attendance of the music sessions. During the music sessions, positive activities increased; and, negative activities decreased. The purpose of phase two was to develop a best practice, evidence-based program for continuing care incorporating musical therapeutic techniques. The results indicate that music therapy programs could be improved with the incorporation of individualized music therapy and the extension of the therapy sessions to nonambulatory patients.

#62

THE TRANSITION TO UNIVERSITY: ADAPTATION AND ADJUSTMENT

Melanie Smith, University of Saskatchewan; Patricia McDougall, St. Thomas More College
– University of Saskatchewan

The purpose of this study was to examine the relation between risk and protective factors during the first semester of university. Participants ($N = 229$, men $n = 50$ and women $n = 179$, age $M = 18.46$, $SD = 1$) contributed data via online questionnaires. Correlations among psychosocial factors (adaptive coping and social support) and health behaviours (problematic alcohol consumption and physical activity) were investigated in relation to adjustment to university and transition experience. Students who adjusted well to the first term of university (academically, socially and personally) reported higher involvement in vigorous physical activity and frequent use of adaptive coping strategies. Greater sports team participation was correlated with more frequent vigorous physical activity, higher levels of adaptive coping and better social adjustment to university. Higher levels of adaptive coping and more social support were found to be positively related to adjustment to university and a more positive transition experience. While the relationship between physical activity and adjustment to university tends to be positive, in this study, sports team participation was also related to more problem drinking (All $p < .05$). Further research is needed to better understand the complex relationship between health behaviours and adjustment to university.

#63

LAY PERCEPTIONS OF GENETIC TESTING

Holly Etchegary, University of Ottawa; Julia Frei, University of Ottawa; Isabelle Boland, University of Ottawa; Beth Potter, University of Ottawa; Natasha O'Reilly, University of Ottawa; Mario Cappelli, University of Ottawa; Ian Graham, Ontario Health Research Institute; Mark Walker, Ontario Health Research Institute; Doug Coyle, University of Ottawa; Brenda J. Wilson, University of Ottawa

The new genetics raise complex social and ethical questions with which publics and policymakers must grapple. The complexity of issues has prompted calls for public debate and greater public involvement in decision-making about the new genetics. However, despite the sophistication of scientific knowledge implied in understanding new genetics, it may be too simplistic to resort to a "deficit model" of public understanding in which experts consider the public ignorant, and even uninterested in science. Drawing upon interviews with women offered prenatal testing, this study explored lay understanding of 'genetics' and genetic testing. Qualitative data analysis revealed that regardless of level of technical knowledge, women critically engaged with difficult issues raised by genetic testing, including acceptable uses of testing, the value of testing at the expense of prevention or cure, access to testing, abortion and quality of life. Moving beyond their personal experiences of testing, women recognized the wider social context within which testing was offered, noting the potential for stigma and discrimination. Results provide support for greater lay involvement in policy discussions and decision-making about the new genetics and other emerging technologies. Suggestions for increasing public participation are provided.

#64

LIVING WITH GENETIC RISK: RESPONSIBILITY AND THREAT

Holly Etchegary, University of Ottawa

Predictive genetic testing creates a new social category of people, namely the 'at risk.' Few empirical studies have explored the subjective meanings of living 'at risk' for individuals and their families. Drawing upon 24 semi-structured interviews with at risk persons and their family members, this study explored the meanings associated with genetic risk for the adult-onset disorder, Huntington disease (HD). Qualitative data analysis revealed that genetic risk for HD was not understood as an objective numerical fact. Rather, genetic risk was a negatively-charged concept, experienced as a personal or familial threat. Genetic risk had a moral dimension, related to notions of responsibility and blame. Tested participants, in particular, felt a responsibility to the next generation, to current and future partners, to plan for their futures and to communicate their risk to others. Implications of these findings for research and clinical practice are discussed.

#65 ADHD IN YOUNG ADULTHOOD: A RISK FACTOR FOR PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLINGLaura Wood, Trent University; Robyn Taylor, Trent University; James Parker, Trent University

The relationship between attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) symptomatology and pathological gambling was examined in 1,189 post-secondary students living in close proximity to several gambling venues. Students completed the Conners' Adult ADHD Rating Scale (CAARS) and the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS). Approximately 7.5% of the sample consisted of probable pathological gamblers. These individuals were found to have significantly higher levels of ADHD symptomatology (hyperactive/impulsive and inattentive) than non-problem gamblers. The results of the present study suggest that ADHD is associated with pathological gambling and may be a risk factor among post-secondary students for developing severe gambling problems.

#66 ATTACHMENT STYLE AND TREATMENT SEEKING FOR PHYSICAL HEALTH PROBLEMSMary Gick, Carleton University; Stephanie Leclair, University

An exploratory study examined the role of attachment in treatment seeking for physical health problems. 74 female introductory psychology students aged 17 to 31 completed self-report measures of attachment style, social support, physical health problems, and medical treatment seeking. The treatment seeking measure included questions about emergency room treatment and complementary medicine (e.g., acupuncture) in addition to regular medical visits (e.g., family doctor); emergency and regular medical visits were combined for a total score of medical care seeking. Confidence in Relationships (related to secure attachment) was positively associated with total medical treatment seeking, and Discomfort with Closeness (related to avoidant attachment) was positively associated with complementary care seeking. The relationship between Confidence in Relationships and medical care seeking was not accounted for by social support or the total number or severity of health problems experienced. The relationship between Discomfort with Closeness and complementary care seeking was not related to number or severity of health problems; however, both Discomfort with Closeness and complementary medical seeking were both negatively related to social integration, which indicates a sense of belonging. Results are discussed with respect to attachment theory and treatment seeking.

#67 AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MINDFULNESS-BASED AND RELAXATION-BASED STRESS MANAGEMENT INTERVENTIONS FOR NURSES AND NURSE AIDESPatricia Poulin, University of Toronto; Corey Mackenzie, OISE/University of Toronto; Margaret Schneider, University of Toronto

High levels of stress among nurses and nurse aides are associated with health and mental health problems, decreased quality of patient care, increased absenteeism and increased turnover. This study examined the efficacy of two brief stress-management interventions: Mindfulness training and relaxation training. Participants were assigned to a mindfulness group ($n = 16$), a relaxation group ($n = 14$) or a control group ($n = 10$). Before and after training, participants completed questionnaires measuring burnout (i.e., emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal accomplishment), life satisfaction, and relaxation. Despite the modest number of participants, there were statistically significant differences between groups over time in relaxation ($F = 3.96, p < .05$) and life satisfaction ($F = 4.12, p < .05$). Mindfulness and relaxation training groups were similar to one another and superior to the control group in increasing relaxation and life satisfaction. Interestingly, while group differences over time regarding burnout were not statistically significant, trends in the data suggest that mindfulness training may be especially effective in reducing burnout in general, and emotional exhaustion in particular. Methodological challenges and recommendations for implementation and evaluation of stress-management interventions with nurses and nurse aides are also briefly discussed.

15:00 - 15:55 - BONAVIDA

15:00 - 15:55

Conversation Session/
Séance de conversation
Community Psychology

MEETING ON MIDDLE GROUND: EFFECTIVE KNOWLEDGE SHARING PRACTICESLily Tsui, University of Alberta

The Community-University Partnership at the University of Alberta conducts and facilitates community-based research projects related to children, youth and families. A significant portion of this work is working with researchers, service providers, and policy-makers to ensure that the research process leads not only to increased knowledge, but also practical implications for those involved that can make a real difference in the lives of children, youth and families. For this to be successful, effective knowledge sharing must occur; however, it is unclear exactly who is responsible for this process. This conversation session will hopefully bring together researchers, practitioners, policy-makers, and anyone else interested in community-based research to discuss effective knowledge sharing practices, the roles and responsibilities of those engaged in community-based research, and the contexts within which knowledge sharing occurs.

15:00 - 15:55 - RIDEAU

15:00 - 15:55

**Conversation Session/
Séance de conversation
Family Psychology**

**GAY MEN AND THE POST-HETEROSEXUAL MARRIAGE METAMORPHOSIS:
EMPOWERING THE FAMILIAL JOURNEY THROUGH CULTURE-CENTERED AND
DIVERSITY COUNSELLING**

Robert Roughley, Campus Alberta Applied Counselling Initiative

The coming out experiences of gay men often represents a time of both self-reflection and sexual identity negotiation. Historically speaking, many gay men identifying as bisexual, gay, or even heterosexual, married opposite sex partners in order to meet societal expectations and norms; resulting in later emotionally turbulent coming out experiences. What happens to the nuclear family structure subsequent to the coming out process? The central objective of this conversation session is to provide an interactive opportunity where discussion and ideas can be exchanged in meeting the culture-centered needs of gay men and their nuclear families during the pre and post coming out process.

15:00 - 15:55 - LAKEVIEW

15:00 - 15:55

**Conversation Session/
Séance de conversation
Psychologists in
Education**

**ASSESSMENT OF POST-SECONDARY STUDENTS WITH LEARNING
DISABILITIES:ISSUES AND BEST PRACTICES**

Marilyn Samuels, University of Calgary; Mary Westcott, University of Calgary

In recent years, large numbers of students diagnosed with Learning Disabilities and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder have been entering post-secondary institutions. Others are diagnosed while there when they encounter difficulties. To obtain accommodations and other supports, students must have a recent psycho-educational assessment. There are some unique challenges in doing assessment of young adults in the post-secondary system. Questions abound about effective assessment tools and practices. The validity of many of the currently used standardized measures for determining students' needs is just one example. Does a low score on a reading comprehension test necessarily mean that the student cannot do university level reading? Other questions relate to criteria for the diagnosis of a learning disability and the relationship between test results and recommendations. If a student scores in the high average or superior range on most tests but performs at the average range on one or two subtests, is this just normal variability or a learning disability. Which tests can provide data about how much time a student needs to complete examinations? When does a student need to use a computer in written examinations? In this conversation session, these and other questions pertaining to assessments of students in post-secondary settings will be discussed.

15:00 - 15:55 - BANFF

15:00 - 15:55

**Conversation Session/
Séance de conversation
International and
Cross-cultural**

DO THE DATA SHOW BICULTURAL INTEGRATION TO BE BENEFICIAL?

Floyd Rudmin, University of Tromsø, Norway

Many scholars involved in cross-cultural psychology are focussed on the problem of minorities and how they fit, or do not fit, into the larger society. For almost one century, most scholars from the Anglo-Saxon settler societies (USA, Australia, Canada) have been recommending bicultural integration as the most beneficial, least distressing mode of acculturation. In the past 30 years, psychometric studies have tried to examine this. The common claim is that the data show biculturalism to be preferred and to be most adaptive for the minorities. However, much if not most of the data, in fact, do not support this claim. This presentation will review the history and evidence, and will engage discussion on why this has been happening. The author's argument will be that this arises from a liberalist ideology that is widely shared by academics, favoring claims of freedom, choice, and minimization of harm.

15:00 - 15:55 - LAKE LOUISE

15:00 - 15:55

**Conversation Session/
Séance de conversation
Women and Psychology**

THE IMPACT OF PREGNANCY AND MOTHERHOOD ON CLINICAL PRACTICE

Lana Shimp, Chartier, Arnold, Brock & Associates; Sarah Hillis, Royal University Hospital; Dawn Phillips, Royal University Hospital

Therapist pregnancy and motherhood can have a significant impact on the therapeutic process, although these issues are rarely addressed in clinical training programs or the clinical literature. This session will focus on the practical, clinical, and theoretical issues related to psychologists' pregnancy and motherhood. Topics discussed will include issues specific to private and public practice, clinical issues arising from the developmental changes in the life of the psychologist, and the reciprocal impact that clinical work and clinicians' parenthood / family life have on each other. Boundary issues, termination and transfer of patients

for maternity leave, impact of working with specific clinical populations, and maintaining a healthy balance between work and home will be addressed. Attendees are encouraged to bring clinical scenarios regarding their own experiences for discussion in this session. It is hoped that this session will facilitate more open dialogue and awareness of how to manage the multitude of issues that can be raised by therapists' experience of pregnancy and parenthood.

15:00 - 16:55 - NAKISKA

15:00 - 16:55

Symposium
Counselling Psychology
(Section Program)

THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN THE LONG TERM RECOVERY PROCESS FROM NATURAL DISASTERS: CONNECTING RESEARCH, PRACTICE AND COMMUNITY
Jennifer Nicol, University of Saskatchewan; John Service, Canadian Psychological Association

As the magnitude of the psychosocial and economic impacts of natural disasters increases worldwide, there has been a renewed interest in developing prevention and intervention strategies to reduce vulnerabilities and foster the well-being of individuals and communities during the extended recovery period. While emergency planning in Canada has shifted increasingly towards resiliency based models, much of this work continues to inadequately integrate the psychological and emotional implications of disasters, or the role of psychological factors in fostering and sustaining effective coping and resilience in individuals and communities during the short- and long- recovery periods. This symposium brings together disaster-researchers from across Canada to examine the acute and chronic psychosocial effects and health implications of various natural disasters in the Canadian context. Panelists will draw on disaster research and practice to respond to the questions: (a) What are the longer-term psychosocial effects of natural disasters? And (b) What role can psychologists and other mental health professionals play in supporting the resilience and well-being of survivors?

#1 **BEYOND PTSD: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE PSYCHOSOCIAL RECOVERY PROCESS FOLLOWING THE BC FIRESTORM, 2003**
Robin Cox, University of British Columbia

This paper outlines the results from a critical, multi-sited ethnographic study of the discursive practices of disaster recovery in two communities devastated by a forest fire during Firestorm 2003, BC. Analysis of interview and news media texts identified a social-psychological process in which degrees of loss, gender, socio-economic status, leadership, and place influenced shifts in individual and community identities. The dominant practices of disaster recovery reflected a bias towards an economic and material framing of the disaster that neglected gender and other socially constructed differences and inequalities. The concurrent minimizing and sequestering of the psychosocial effects of the fire constrained and limited opportunities for individual and social capacity building. The findings suggest that adopting a complex systems and critical perspective could result in more flexible and empowering approaches to supporting the health of individuals and communities following a disaster. The implications for psychologists and other mental health professionals are discussed.

#2 **PSYCHOSOCIAL AFFECTS OF A NATURAL DISASTER: A POST-FLOOD ASSESSMENT IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY**
David Hutton, Public Health Agency of Canada

This presentation examines the longer-term psychosocial affects of the 1997 Red River Flood in Manitoba, Canada. Three years after flood, 178 individuals living in two of the more heavily damaged communities were surveyed. The respondents showed a slightly higher rate of psychological distress than reported in the 1994/95 Canadian National Population Health Survey. However, the rate of distress was not significantly related to either flood damage or financial loss, although these factors did have a positive association. More indicative of psychological distress were the socio-demographic variables of household income, gender, age and education. Respondents who found the flood more stressful, and who perceived themselves to be worse off than others, also exhibited higher levels of distress. The need to examine the psychosocial and mental impacts of natural hazards and disasters within a population health perspective, and the implications of this approach for psychologists and mental health professionals, are discussed.

#3 **LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF A DISASTER ON PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH : LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF FLOOD VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS**
Danielle Maltais, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi

In July 1996, floods disrupted the lives of thousands of people living in rural and urban communities in the Saguenay area of Quebec. Data collected three years after the events showed that flood victims experienced more precarious psychological health, with various factors being controlled including sex, age, and life events. Flood victims demonstrated more post-traumatic symptoms, somatic symptoms, social dysfunctions, and depressive symptoms than non-victims. Victims also showed significantly lower levels of psychological well-being than non-victims. In order to identify the long-term impacts of flood exposure, a second study was conducted eight years after the event with the same groups of victims (N=129) and non-victims (N=89). Variance

analyses show that urban survivors obtained improved scores on scales measuring PTSD, and depression yet remained significantly more affected than non-victims. Over time, victims also obtained improved scores on the GHQ-28 and the Affect Balance Scale yet also remained significantly different from non-victims on the GHQ-28. Rural victims improved their GHQ scores over time as well, yet maintained significant differences with rural non-victims for the PTSD score. No significant differences were observed over time (time 1 and time 2) or between groups (victims and non-victims) regarding psychological well-being and depressive symptoms in rural area.

#4

DISCUSSENTJohn Service, Canadian Psychological Association

Interdisciplinary collaboration in health care in Canada has been on federal, provincial and territorial governments' agendas for the past decade. Canada has just come through a period of significant activity as a result of initiatives such as the \$800 million Primary Health Care Transition Fund, a federal government transfer to the provinces and territories to support primary health care renewal across the country. Psychology has been instrumental in leading several multi-million dollar initiatives, a leadership position that would have been unheard of ten to fifteen years ago. At the same time, the discipline has been marginalized to a significant extent. psychology has a long history of collaboration. It is not new to us but rather a normal and expected way of providing services. The exclusion of psychology is a serious systemic issue. This exclusion is sometimes intentional and all too often a negative unintended consequence of government policy. This talk will provide a brief overview of psychology's involvement in collaborative practice and look at ways psychology and psychologists can become more involved in collaborative practices in the future.

15:00 - 14:55 - BARCLAY (ARCADE LEVEL)**15:00 - 14:55****Symposium****Industrial/****Organizational****NEW APPLICATIONS FOR I/O PSYCHOLOGY**Gary Latham, University of Toronto

Technological and societal changes influence what we as I/O psychologists study, and the methods we use in our research. This symposium reviews a range of topics that represent new or emerging fields for I/O psychologists. Marie-Hélène Budworth will discuss the design and implementation of emergency management training. This topic is timely due to recent national and international events. Jack Duffy will focus on selecting individuals for work in isolated environments such as the Antarctica. His work will be related to the goal setting and goal orientation literatures. Janel Gauthier will use Bandura's social cognitive theory of moral agency as a conceptual framework for analyzing business ethics. He will apply his ideas to recent events in the popular press. Gary Latham will discuss how recent developments in neuroscience, which have been applied to marketing, have ramifications for future research on motivation in the workplace. Finally, Peter Suedfeld will present his work on space psychology related to managing cultural diversity, organizational differences, and mission transformation.

#1

I/O PSYCHOLOGY APPLIED TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TRAININGMarie-Helene Budworth, York University

Recent national events including SARS, the Winnipeg flood, and the 2003 power outage as well as international events such as the World Trade Center, Hurricane Katrina, and the earthquake in Southeast Asia illustrate the serious economic, psychological and health impacts emergencies can have on our lives. As a result, numerous emergency management training programs have been developed by universities, hospitals and governments. I/O psychologists have long been interested in developing, and evaluating training programs. The training literature is applied to the emergency management context. Specifically, methods for conducting needs analysis, program design and transfer of training are reviewed with respect to this important topic.

#2

I/O APPLIED TO ISOLATED ENVIRONMENTSJohn Duffy, Dalhousie University

Numerous examples of selecting applicants out of assignments for isolated environments exist. In my presentation, I will describe a procedure for selecting applicants in to projects. Fundamentals of selection are applied not only to the job the applicant will fill but also the leisure time activities that applicant will pursue while on the assignment. This would include selecting based on past experiences with leisure time goal setting as well as goal orientation, and variety of interests. If we can develop an "ideal profile" of the total applicant we might be able to train applicants on any of the gaps they have. I/O psychologist would be seen as counselors rather than gate keepers.

#3 APPLYING THE SOCIAL COGNITIVE THEORY OF MORAL AGENCY TO BUSINESS ETHICSJanel Gauthier, University Laval

Some corporations are involved in violations of law and moral rules that produce organizational practices and products that take a toll on the public. It is a well-known phenomenon in today's business world. It has become a major socio-political problem both in developed and developing countries. It is committed not by dangerous criminally-oriented mavericks, but by eminent members of the business community who break rules ostensibly in the interests of their companies and their own. Bandura's social cognitive theory of moral agency will be used as a conceptual framework for explaining why otherwise good managers engage in dirty business and why their conscience never bothers them. Various mechanisms of moral disengagement will be described. Then, an attempt will be made to document moral disengagement in some famous cases of corporate transgressions. Finally, some implications for business ethics on how to counteract organizational use of moral disengagement strategies will be discussed.

#4 STEALING IDEAS FROM MARKETING: APPLICATIONS OF NEUROSCIENCE TO MOTIVATIONGary Latham, University of Toronto

There are preliminary findings in the field of marketing that suggest that I/O psychology researchers may soon be immersed in neuroscience as a way to increase a person's motivation in the workplace. Marketing researchers are already pursuing what they call neuromarketing, that is, the use of brain scans to determine what makes the brain's pleasure centres light-up. The purpose is to discover what creates a positive emotional response, and how to boost that feeling so that they can influence a person's emotional visceral responses to sundry stimuli. Future ethical issues around management gaining and using this knowledge to motivate employees are as enormous as are those regarding their use of this knowledge to influence the buying habits of consumers. So far, neuromarketing research is in the infancy stage. The limitations of the current scanning technology means the information yield from the data is fuzzy. In the distant future, as advances in this scanning technology occurs, neuromotivation research may allow managers to know when and how to "push the right buttons" to ensure a person chooses to exert maximum effort to persist until high goals are attained. Brain scans may reveal ways to design organizational environments that stimulate the left prefrontal cortex, the locus of joy, so as to overwhelm activity in the right prefrontal cortex, the locus of anxiety.

15:00 - 15:55 - EAU CLAIRE NORTH (ARCADE LEVEL)**15:00 - 15:55**

**Conversation Session/
Séance de conversation
Rural and Northern
Psychology
(Section Program)**

RURAL AND NORTHERN PSYCHOLOGY IN CANADACindy Hardy, University of Northern British Columbia; Karen Dyck, University of Manitoba; Henry Harder, University of Northern British Columbia

Approximately one quarter of Canadians live in rural or northern areas under-served by psychology. The mission of the newly established Rural and Northern Section of CPA is to promote and develop the science and practice of rural and northern psychology in Canada. Participants in this conversation hour will discuss strategies for developing training and research activities focused on rural and northern psychology in Canada. Topics to be discussed include: curriculum content for undergraduate, graduate, and post-graduate training; practical training opportunities; research strategies, opportunities, and challenges; and strategies for promoting awareness of issues unique to psychological work in rural and northern Canada.

16:00 - 17:55 - METROPOLITAN CENTRE ROYAL (MET CENTRE)**16:00 - 17:55**

**Conversation Session/
Séance de conversation**

OUT OF THE SHADOWS AT LAST: SENATE OF CANADA'S REPORT ON MENTAL HEALTHJohn Service, Canadian Psychological Association; Karen Cohen, Canadian Psychological Association

The Senate Report is the first comprehensive examination of mental health in Canadian history. As such, it is a very important document. The Senate Standing Committee on Social Affairs, Science, and Technology spent two years conducting hearings, research, and international comparisons that resulted in *Out of the Shadows at Last*. The Report is broad and comprehensive. It examines service delivery, research, community and patient involvement, the Federal Government's activities in their areas of responsibility etc and it makes over one hundred recommendations. As with any wide ranging report, there are flaws and disappointments. These apply to psychology. However, on the whole, the Report makes some very important recommendations that need support. These include the Canadian Mental Health Commission, the Mental Health Transition Fund, increased funding for research, more co-ordination of services between health, social services, education, criminal justice, an emphasis on the workplace etc. This session will review the report followed by a discussion of the implications and opportunities for psychology.

16:00 - 17:55 - BELAIRE

16:00 - 17:55

**Keynote Speaker/
Conférencier de section
Teaching of Psychology
(Section Program)**

DEVELOPING AND REFINING A REFLECTIVE APPROACH TO TEACHING
William Buskist, Auburn University; Nicholas Skinner, King's University College

The purpose of this interactive workshop is to help participants develop and refine their philosophy of teaching, and by so doing become more reflective in their approach to teaching. By the end of the workshop, through a series of didactic and written exercises, attendees will have constructed a useful working outline of their teaching philosophy. Detailed handouts covering all facets of developing and refining a statement of teaching philosophy will be distributed.

16:00 - 17:55 - BONAVIDA

16:00 - 17:55

**Workshop/ Atelier de
travail
Developmental Psychology**

PREDICTING TERRORISM AND THE TERRORIST CHARACTERISTICS
Wadgy Loza, Correctional Service of Canada

Terrorism is not a new phenomenon. The causes of terrorism are multi-dimensional and complicated. It is often misunderstood. After a brief historical overview, the religious, sociological, cultural, and psychological dimensions will be discussed. More emphasis will be given to the personal characteristics of the terrorists. Psychology can do much more to help with this phenomenon that is expected to increase over time.

16:00 - 17:55 - RIDEAU

16:00 - 17:55

**Symposium
Social and Personality**

**SOCIAL ACTION IN PRACTICE: BRINGING SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY TO BEAR
ON SOCIAL ISSUES AND PUBLIC POLICY**
Jay Van Bavel, University of Toronto; Ben Giguère, York University

Social Psychologists have a history of examining social issues and informing public policy. Keeping with the Lewinian tradition of action research, this symposium links empirical research to public policy and social action. The speakers in this symposium share their expertise on social issues, including compensation of Aboriginal people for colonization, how changes in public policy can influence social action, factors that lead people to accept government regulation, racial discrimination in the courtroom, and the effect of media on legal proceedings. Caouette explains why some Canadians are motivated to compensate Aboriginal people for the harmful effects of colonization. Giguère investigates the identity threatening impacts of social policy change as well as its influence on social action. Markon describes urban vs. rural differences in willingness to rely on government regulation as a function of perceived control and probability of bioenvironmental health risks. Kazoleas explores the complications in minimizing racial discrimination in the Canadian criminal justice system. Finally, Smith examines the "CSI Effect", whereby popular TV programs focusing on crime investigation affect legal proceedings in Canada. In all, this symposium offers insights into the operation and amelioration of contemporary social issues and public policy.

#1

**A SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MAINSTREAM CANADIANS'
ATTITUDES TOWARDS COMPENSATING ABORIGINAL PEOPLES FOR THE
HARMFUL EFFECTS OF THEIR INTERNAL COLONIZATION**
Julie Caouette, McGill University; Donald Taylor, McGill University

Today many advantaged societies are being asked to make amends for their colonial past (Barkan, 2000). In Canada, for example Aboriginal peoples have asked for reparation for their internal colonization. Our research has focused on the collective guilt that may arise when mainstream Canadians become aware of the negative repercussions of their colonial past (Caouette & Taylor, 2005; see also Branscombe et al., 2002). Surprisingly, although Canadians value egalitarianism, Aboriginal peoples currently experience profound inequality. This seeming contradiction is nevertheless consistent with traditional social psychological theory. A major theme is that advantaged group members, such as mainstream Canadians, are motivated to maintain their relative power (Wright, 2001). The challenge is to explain those few advantaged group members who champion the interests of Aboriginal peoples. Our results reveal that most mainstream Canadians do value egalitarianism highly, but only those few who define egalitarianism in terms of social responsibility experience collective guilt and support compensation. Most mainstream Canadians reject responsibility and feel they are being blamed unjustly. For example, although all participants agree that the colonization of Aboriginal peoples in the past was unfair and illegitimate, most participants feel they have not benefited from this past injustice and that they are not responsible to correct any harmful effects. We will discuss how different interpretations of egalitarianism, feelings of responsibility, blame and collective guilt interplay in Canadians' motivation to sympathize with Aboriginal peoples' demands for fair treatment.

#2 CHANGE IN PUBLIC POLICY AS A GROUP THREAT: THE CASE OF QUEBEC'S 2005 STUDENT STRIKEBen Giguère, York University; Richard Lalonde, York University

In early 2005 the Quebec provincial government was in the midst of changes to its post-secondary loans and bursary program; changes that were associated with a reduction of 103 million dollars in funding. This change in public policy was followed by significant social protests that were characterized by student union strike. The strike reached its pinnacle when a large majority of the post-secondary students in the province were no longer attending classes and many of them took different types of actions (e.g., occupying governmental offices and public places). 182 post-secondary students, from all of the universities in Quebec as well as the major CEGEPs, were recruited to complete a survey during the height of the strike. The study explored the relationship between perceptions of public policy changes as a group threat and support of different categories of collective action (e.g., actions that disturb public order or not). In addition, the roles of social identification and group status (both educational program status and individual social economic status) as well as other social identity theory moderators of collective action (e.g., perceived legitimacy of the social situation) were examined in the prediction of collective action. The results and the implications for future changes in public policy will be discussed.

#3 COMPARING RURAL AND URBAN COMMUNITIES ON HEALTH RISK PERCEPTIONS: IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICYMarie-Pierre Markon, University of Ottawa; Jennifer Lee, University of Ottawa; Louise Lemyre, University of Ottawa; Daniel Krewski, University of Ottawa

Findings from numerous studies suggest that public health risk perceptions reflect a vast array of considerations such as controllability or the catastrophic potential of the hazard. Evidence also points in favor of public health risk perception differentials across communities. Above the clear importance of geographical factors in such differentials, personal control over health risks has also been assumed to play a role. However, less is known on whether varying degrees of willingness to rely on governmental regulation of health risks may also play a part. In the current study, rural and urban Canadian residents were compared in terms of their perceived risk of various health hazards. Data from a national telephone-based survey were examined ($N = 1,503$) revealing higher bioenvironmental risk perceptions among rural residents. Regression analyses using data from urban residents demonstrated that bioenvironmental health risk perceptions were strongly associated with both personal control and willingness to rely on government regulations, whereas they were only associated with personal control among rural residents. Results are discussed in relation to the need to address vertical connections between communities and the government in health risk perception management.

#4 EQUALITY FOR ALL? THE EFFECTS OF CHALLENGE FOR CAUSE IN RACE-CONGRUENT CRIMESVeronica Kazoleas, York University; Regina Schuller, York University; Kerry Kawakami, York University

Despite legislative pressures to grant equality to minorities, unequal legal processing remains one of the most concerning problems facing the Canadian criminal justice system. In light of this, Ontario courts have ruled that the challenge for cause procedure (i.e., questioning prospective jurors about partiality resulting from the race of the defendant and removing those who demonstrate the potential for bias) must be invoked upon request in any trial involving a Black defendant. Here, the courts assume that a by-product of the process may be to sensitize potential jurors to the need to ensure that racial bias does not affect their verdict. The present study tested this assumption by examining the effects of challenge for cause and race-crime congruency on White mock jurors' case evaluations in trials depicting either a Black or a White defendant charged with embezzlement or drug trafficking. The results indicated that when challenge for cause was present for a Black defendant, a rebound effect was demonstrated and jurors were more likely to discriminate. This research suggests, then, that the effects of challenge for cause are complex and that much work remains to be done before Canadian courts can ensure equality for Black defendants. The implications for law and public policy will be discussed.

16:00 - 17:55 - MOUNT ROYAL**16:00 - 17:55****Paper Session/ Séance de
présentation orale
Social and Personality****FORGIVENESS "B"**Sean Moore, University of Alberta**#1 FORGIVENESS IN RELATIONSHIPS: PERSONALITY AND FORGIVENESS**Mark Troniak, University of Calgary; Susan Boon, University of Calgary; Giacomo Bono, University of Miami

Research strongly suggests that at least in the context of close relationships forgiving is the best way to both ameliorate the negative effects of conflict and repair the damage caused by transgressions (McCullough et al., 1997, 1998). Based on the

premise that stable, supportive relationships confer a range of benefits to the parties involved (Fredrickson, 1998; McCullough & Snyder, 2000; Seligman & Csikszentmihayli, 2001), this study sought to explore some of the factors that may facilitate the process of forgiveness and thereby serve to maintain/restore important relationships in the aftermath of the inevitable breaches of good relational conduct that will occur. Undergraduate students at the University of Calgary completed a series of questionnaires containing a variety of personality measures (e.g., trait empathy, dispositional forgivingness, narcissism) and then made a variety of judgments about a transgression they had experienced in an important relationship (e.g., transgression painfulness, motives for forgiving, the degree to which the transgression had intruded on the self, the perpetrator's actions in the wake of the transgression). Findings support models of forgiveness which stress the importance of empathy in the forgiveness process (e.g., McCullough et al., 1998) and link personality traits to individuals' willingness/ability to both empathize and forgive.

#2 **WHY DO PEOPLE FORGIVE? PERSONALITY PREDICTORS OF MOTIVATIONS TO FORGIVE**

Kerri Michalica, Brock University; Kathy Belicki, Brock University; Nancy DeCourville, Brock University

Previous studies have examined the relations of forgiveness to personality. What has not been examined is why people forgive, and whether people with different personality traits are motivated to forgive for different reasons. Participants were 142 undergraduate students recruited from a first year psychology class at Brock University. In addition to both dispositional and state questionnaires of empathy and forgiveness, they completed measures of absorption, propensity to mystical experience, dissociation, and the "Big Five" traits plus honesty, which was found by Lee and Ashton (2002) to be a sixth, basic trait. The participants were asked to also fill out a questionnaire designed for this study to measure varying motivations to forgive. An exploratory factor analysis yielded the following six factor solution: To Promote Reconciliation, Forgiveness for Religious Reasons, To Feel Better, To Assert Moral Superiority over the Injurer, To Reduce Fear, and Forgiveness for Altruistic Reasons. As expected, the motivations showed different patterns of correlation with the personality traits, as well as with the sheer likelihood of forgiving.

#3 **SEX DIFFERENCES IN FORGIVENESS: THE IMPORTANCE OF ATTACHMENT AND AFFECT**

Colin Perrier, Brock University; Michelle Green, Brock University; Nancy DeCourville, Brock University; Stanley Sadava, Brock University

Sex differences in the tendency to forgive appear to be rooted in differential sensitivity to interpersonal hurts. We explore the nature of individual differences in the tendency to forgive by focusing on adult attachment (anxiety and avoidance) and affect (positive and negative). We demonstrate, with a sample of 749 young adults, that for women the propensity to forgive is predicted by both positive and negative affect, as well as an interaction between attachment anxiety and avoidance. For men, however, forgiveness is only associated with attachment anxiety. Thus, it appears women take more of an other oriented emotional approach to forgiveness, whereas forgiveness in men is rooted in a focus on the self. Implications for developing effective clinical interventions are discussed.

16:00 - 17:55 - LAKEVIEW

16:00 - 17:55

**Symposium
Psychologists in
Education**

ASSESSING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ENCOUNTERING LEARNING DIFFICULTIES

Marilyn Samuels, University of Calgary; Eriko Fukuda, University of Calgary; Mary Westcott, University of Calgary; Meghan Mak, University of Calgary; Kathryn Holleran, University of Calgary

Issues surrounding the validity of many standardized assessment tools for the assessment of students in postsecondary settings has led to research on more effective approaches for this population. In this symposium, research focusing on assessing students with learning and attention difficulties will be presented. Four papers will examine different tools and approaches for doing meaningful assessments with this population. The first paper will look at which assessment tools, including ones assessing executive functioning are most helpful for understanding the difficulties of students diagnosed with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder. The second paper will discuss the Rey Complex Figure Test, used dynamically, as a psychoeducational tool with students with learning and psychiatric disabilities. The third paper will examine the assessment of written language difficulties and the validity of asking students to hand write when word processing is their usual mode of communication. The fourth paper presents a case study of a student with a severe mathematics disability that challenges traditional ideas about assessment, intervention and the meaning of disability. The discussant will focus on what these studies suggest about effective assessment practices as well as what it means to have a learning disability.

#1 ASSESSMENT OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WITH ATTENTION DIFFICULTIES
Eriko Fukuda, University of Calgary

A study investigating current and new tools used in the assessment of postsecondary students suspected of having Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) will be presented. Assessment reports of students previously diagnosed with ADHD were examined to determine the tools used for the assessment and the results most predictive of students with ADHD. Assessment reports from students diagnosed with Learning Disabilities and Psychiatric Disabilities were used for comparison purposes. Results suggest that some tests of executive functioning and some attention rating scales distinguish between students diagnosed as ADHD and those with other disabilities. Some test results were similar for all students and others presented inconsistently. Suggestions for effective assessment of postsecondary students presenting with attention difficulties will be discussed.

#2 A DYNAMIC APPROACH TO THE REY COMPLEX FIGURE TEST WITH POST-SECONDARY STUDENTS
Mary Westcott, University of Calgary

The Rey Complex Figure Test (RCFT) is widely used by neuropsychologists both in clinical and research settings; however, little is known about this measure as a psycho-educational assessment tool. The use of the RCFT from a dynamic approach with post-secondary students with learning and psychiatric disabilities will be explored and discussed.

#3 ASSESSMENT OF WRITTEN LANGUAGE IN POST-SECONDARY STUDENTS
Meghan Mak, University of Calgary

Currently, there are few standardized measures of assessment related to written language that have norms for Canadian post-secondary students. One commonly used measure is the Written Expression subtest of the Wechsler Individual Achievement Test-II. Part of this subtest involves writing an essay in the form of a letter to the editor of a newspaper. The standardized format of the subtest requires that the letter be written by hand. However, there has been a steady increase in the use of computers for writing in the educational context. As well, one common accommodation for students with learning disabilities in the post-secondary setting is being allowed to complete exams and in-class assignments on a computer. When completing a psycho-educational assessment with post-secondary students, it is evident that one of the primary objectives is to recommend effective strategies for the student. In the present study, the use of a computer-based word processing program as part of the assessment of written language (essay) on the WIAT-II will be examined. Students were administered the essay in its traditional form and on a computer. Students were interviewed and data analyzed qualitatively with respect to the computer vs. the handwritten format. The results will be discussed in terms of the assessment process and with respect to recommending academic accommodations.

#4 A VISION OF HOPE: A CASE STUDY EXPLORING THE EXPERIENCE OF FINDING
Kathryn Holleran, University of Calgary

Andrea, a post-secondary student with a Learning Disability, has never been able to learn basic math. Following an assessment that diagnosed her with a learning disability in mathematics, an intervention program was undertaken. The goals of the intervention were to improve visual spatial processing and organization as well as improving basic mathematical skills by using her strong verbal skills. Reassessment was done after approximately 6 months. Beliefs about the inability to do math, living with a severe visual spatial difficulty into adulthood and the motivation to learn basic mathematics skills as a job requirement all figure in this case. This case illustrates how Andrea was able to discover her math ability and challenges our beliefs about learning disabilities.

16:00 - 17:55 - BANFF

16:00 - 17:55

Symposium
Social and Personality

PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION: AWARENESS OF BIASES, JUSTIFICATIONS OF BEHAVIOR, AND STRATEGIES TO REDUCE
Leah Hamilton, University of Guelph

This symposium focuses on the prejudice-to-discrimination relation, including: the importance of using both explicit and implicit measures to assess prejudice, expressions and justifications of prejudice and discrimination, awareness of biases, and prejudice reduction. First, Son Hing will present findings from a series of studies that expand traditional conceptualizations of aversive and modern racism by demonstrating the importance of using both explicit and implicit measures. Second, Hamilton will discuss how explicit and implicit prejudice toward gay men interact to predict both controllable and uncontrollable discrimination in a mock employment setting. Third, Jackson will present an examination of the prejudice-to-discrimination relation in the context of Canada's legal system, exploring how individuals' awareness of their ability to be unbiased affects subsequent prejudice and discrimination. Fourth, Hodson will discuss the mental strategies that prejudiced individuals use to rationalize inter-group bias.

He will also discuss some of the causes of prejudice, and ways to reduce prejudice in highly biased individuals. Finally, Wright will present research examining two sets of mechanisms underlying the extended contact effect – how knowledge of cross-group friendships can improve inter-group attitudes and ultimately serve to reduce prejudice.

#1 TESTING AVERSIVE AND MODERN RACISM THEORIES: THE IMPORTANCE OF EMPLOYING IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT PREJUDICE

Leanne Son Hing, University of Guelph; Greg Chung-Yan, University of Guelph; Leah Hamilton, University of Guelph; Mark Zanna, University of Waterloo

It has been theorized that both aversive racists and modern racists maintain egalitarian self-images because they discriminate only when such behavior cannot be readily attributed to prejudice (e.g., when a non-race-related justification exists). However, past findings that support this hypothesis cannot be clearly ascribed to aversive racists or modern racists because no individual difference measure distinguished them. As such, we employed measures of explicit and implicit prejudice to differentiate aversive racists (those low in explicit but high in implicit prejudice) from modern racists (those high in explicit and implicit prejudice). We found a significant effect of manipulating whether there was a justification to discriminate on participants' hiring recommendations for an Asian target among aversive racists but not among truly low-prejudiced participants (those low in explicit and implicit prejudice) in Study 1 and among modern racists but not among principled objectors (those high in explicit but low in implicit prejudice) in Study 2. In Study 3, aversive and modern racists were differentiated by investigating levels of conservatism and generalized prejudice (i.e., SDO and RWA). Results demonstrated the importance of considering: justification to discriminate, as well as individuals' level of implicit prejudice when investigating modern or aversive racism effects.

#2 AN INVESTIGATION OF THE INTERACTIVE EFFECTS OF EXPLICIT AND IMPLICIT PREJUDICE ON DISCRIMINATION AGAINST GAY MEN

Leah Hamilton, University of Guelph; Leanne Son Hing, University of Guelph

There is a paucity of research directly examining the prejudice-to-discrimination relation with gays and lesbians. As such, the current research seeks to understand: How do individual differences in explicit (deliberate, controlled) and implicit (automatic, uncontrolled) prejudice toward gay men interact to predict both controllable and uncontrollable discrimination against gay men in a mock employment setting? Research to be presented should contribute to the literature by 1) examining the interactive effects of explicit and implicit attitudes on discrimination, 2) extending past research on prejudice and discrimination against ethnic minorities and women by examining a new target group: gay men, and 3) employing an interaction study wherein Introductory Psychology students interact with a straight male confederate whose responses are designed in a way to provide cues that he is gay. Implications of these results for the theory of dual attitudes, and for understanding whether subtle, yet injurious forms of discrimination continue to oppress gay men will be addressed.

#3 PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION IN THE CANADIAN LEGAL SYSTEM: EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES FOR SCREENING JURORS FOR BIAS

Lynne Jackson, King's University College at the University of Western Ontario

This research examines the relation between prejudice and discrimination in the context of the Canadian legal system. In an effort to minimize discrimination against disadvantaged group members in decisions made by juries, trial judges in Canada often challenge potential jurors with the Parks question – a question that asks potential jurors if they are able to be impartial. Individuals who admit the possibility of bias are excused from service. Research to be presented tests the effectiveness of this screening tool. Pilot research using the Parks question in a mock legal case found that individuals who expressed confidence in their impartiality were more likely to rate a minority defendant guilty than where those who acknowledged some possibility of bias, suggesting that the screening procedure may not be effective. Additional research to be presented examines this issue further by assessing the relation between people's responses to the Parks question, standard measures of prejudice, and inclination to discriminate in convictions and sentencing recommendations in a mock legal case involving an Aboriginal (or non-Aboriginal) defendant. Implications for understanding the relation between prejudice and discrimination in the context of legal judgments will be discussed.

#4 PEEKING INTO THE MIND OF THE PREJUDICED INDIVIDUAL: BASES FOR "RATIONALIZED" PREJUDICE

Gordon Hodson, Brock University

Recently we have witnessed a resurgence in individual difference accounts of prejudice and discrimination. Social dominance orientation (SDO) and right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) are particularly pertinent in light of their focus on dominance, submission, and aggression. Given that contemporary social trends limit the direct expression of intergroup bias, however, prejudiced individuals have presumably developed mental strategies that serve to rationalize, or justify, intergroup bias. These processes are the focus of the present paper. In Study 1, intergroup threat perceptions are examined as mediators of resistance to immigration to Canada in the wake of the September 11th terrorist attacks. Study 2 explores beliefs pertaining to the causes of and solutions to ethnic prejudice, and how such beliefs may serve to rationalize bias for those high in prejudice. In a follow up study, a path analysis directly examines how beliefs about the inevitability of and justification for prejudice mediate the expres-

sion of prejudicial attitudes for those high in SDO and RWA (Study 3). Strategies to reduce prejudice in these highly biased individuals include exploring intergroup contact (Studies 4 & 5), even in settings characterized by heightened intergroup conflict (e.g., prison). The implications of individual difference approaches to prejudice are explored.

#5 THE EXTENDED CONTACT EFFECT: HOW KNOWLEDGE OF CROSS-GROUP FRIENDSHIPS CAN IMPROVE INTERGROUP ATTITUDES

Stephen Wright, Simon Fraser University; Monica Toews, Simon Fraser University; Joseph Comeau, Simon Fraser University; Leo Kiu, Simon Fraser University; Art Aron, State University of New York, Stony Brook

The intergroup contact hypothesis –interaction between members of two groups, under proscribed conditions, can lead to improved attitudes about the outgroup – is perhaps the most enduring perspective in psychological study of intergroup relations. Wright et al, (1997) tested a novel extension, the extended contact effect, which holds that intergroup attitudes can be improved by awareness that another member of your group has an outgroup friend. While several researchers have replicated the effect, little research has directly tested the mechanisms underlying it. We will describe data from recent studies that test two sets of mechanisms – the inclusion of the outgroup in self (IOS) and the norm/exemplar (NE) mechanisms. IOS suggests that because ingroup members are included in self, close friendships between ingroup and outgroup members provides a conduit for observers to include the outgroup member in self. Thus, the outgroup member (and by extension the outgroup) is accorded some of the positive treatment usually reserved for self. The NE mechanism holds that a cross-group friendship can demonstrate 3 positive group norms that should reduce prejudice: (a) the ingroup member models tolerant ingroup norms; (b) the outgroup friend models outgroup norms of friendliness towards the ingroup; (c) the friendship itself models positive relations between groups.

16:00 - 17:55 - LAKE LOUISE

16:00 - 17:55

**Workshop/ Atelier de travail
Clinical Psychology**

ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER IN ADOLESCENCE: WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

Karen Ghelani, Hospital for Sick Children; Maggie Toplak, York University

Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a common mental health problem in childhood, estimated to affect 5 to 7% of the population. Over 60% of these children will go on to experience symptoms in adolescence and adulthood. ADHD symptoms manifest differently across the life span. Inattentive symptoms, for example, are more salient than hyperactive/impulsive symptoms during adolescence. Normal developmental challenges coupled with difficulties with executive functions such as working memory, organization, planning, and sustaining mental effort place these adolescents at increased risk for academic and social problems. This workshop will share information about the YEARS (Youth, Education, Assessment, and Research Study) at the Hospital for Sick Children which offers assessments of adolescents with ADHD. The session will provide a current view of the multiple etiologies of ADHD as well as the frequent overlap between ADHD and other disorders and the challenges of differential diagnosis. A review of recent studies describing cognitive processing difficulties in ADHD which has important implications for diagnosis, assessment, and academic interventions, will be given. Particular reference will be made to how inattentive symptoms may be more predictive of poor neuropsychological performance (e.g., working memory difficulties) and learning difficulties. Case studies will be presented.

16:00 - 16:55 - EAU CLAIRE SOUTH (ARCADE LEVEL)

16:00 - 16:55

**Paper Session/ Séance de présentation orale
History and Philosophy**

PSYCHOLOGY OF CONFLICT

Judith Misbach, University of Calgary

#1

DANIEL DROBA DAY (1898-1998): ATTITUDES TOWARDS WAR AS A CAUSE OF WAR

Floyd Rudmin, University of Tromsø, Norway

Militarism and pacificism were the topics of some of the earliest empirical studies of attitudes undertaken by psychologists. This was the research focus of Daniel Droba Day under the tutelage of L. L. Thurstone at the University of Chicago in the 1920s. The motivations for this work must, in part, have arisen from a desire to take actions to prevent war. During the 1930s, when war was on the horizon, Day (1933d; 1934c, p. 516) argued that “attitudes toward war are the fundamental cause of war.” The research career of Daniel Day should be of interest to contemporary psychologists, particularly those engaged in research to prevent more war. The biographies of psychologists active in peace research can inspire contemporary psychologists and can lead to meta-historical conceptions of the psychological aspects of peace and war (Rudmin, 1990). There are several mysteries in the career of Daniel Droba Day, including the circumstances of his PhD studies, his employment in the 1930s, the reasons for his name change, his role as an ordained minister and anti-war researcher in the US Army during World War II, his long silence

after the War. Nevertheless, Daniel Droba Day should be acknowledged for opening the political psychology of militarism and pacifism to robust psychometric measure.

#2

CIVILIZATION AND IS FATEJon Mills, Adler School of Graduate Studies, Ajax, Ontario

We may be generally suspicious of global speculations regarding the future of humanity, but in our contemporary socio-political climate of aggression, violence, and hate, prejudice and its derivatives continue to grip world attention thus subjugating any hope of their abolition to the bleak forecast of pessimism. This presentation addresses the role of conflict and destruction in the process of civilization and explores the degree to which the positive significance of the negative may inform new valuation practices that in turn improve human relations and world accord. Juxtaposed to psychoanalytic anthropology, Hegel's dialectic becomes the logical model for examining the possibility of global amelioration of the pernicious forces that beset the fate of humankind.

16:00 - 17:55 - EAU CLAIRE NORTH (ARCADE LEVEL)**16:00 - 17:55**

Workshop/ Atelier de travail
Health Psychology

A RESILIENCE-BASED INTERVENTION MODEL FOR YOUTH WITH FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDERHelen Massfeller, University of Calgary; Diane McGregor, University of Calgary

This presentation will provide an overview of a resilience model used in a community health setting with youth and young adults (aged 16-25 years). The pathways of resilience adaptation for individuals living with and in spite of FASD are fraught with many barriers. The developmental challenges faced during the transition from adolescence into young adulthood can be particularly daunting. The ability of individuals with FASD to successfully grapple with the tasks associated with completing their high school education and securing steady employment are indicative of adaptive developmental outcomes. Our multi-modal, resilience-based approach focuses on building psychosocial competence, nurturing hope and enabling possibility. We will discuss the results of an innovative intervention program (Kaleidoscope) that was piloted from May 2005 to April 2006. This intervention integrates service coordination, case management, guided self-advocacy, experiential learning and peer mentorship to assist the participants with the transition from school-life into the workforce. We will discuss the challenges and success we encountered across the trajectory of our intervention and provide examples of the innovative strategies used to facilitate positive adaptation in these young adults with FASD.

17:00 - 17:55 - METROPOLITAN CENTRE PLAZA (MET CENTRE)**17:00 - 17:55**

Conversation Session/ Séance de conversation
Criminal Justice Psychology

LET'S TALK TRAINING: ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PSYCHOLOGYAndrew Starzomski, East Coast Forensic Hospital, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

The 2005 year was the first for a special assignment within the executive of CPA's Criminal Justice Section, namely to formalize and advance the agenda of clinical training. This session will survey some of the main ideas that have come up during the year and look at training issues both for those coming into the field as well as 'veterans' looking for continuing education and ongoing skill expansion. Discussion of the issues related to both youth and adult systems will take place. The session will also highlight training implications and issues of work with different populations and settings (e.g., males versus females, correctional versus forensic psychiatric, institutional versus community). The session will serve as a chance to set priorities and directions for coalescing the training scene in Canadian criminal justice psychology in the years ahead. This could involve discussion of relationships between such agencies as training sites, CCPPP, the CPA accreditation committee, APPIC and provincial professional-licensing bodies. To make this as productive a session as possible and to optimally serve the interests of the section and the many stakeholders affected by its optimal functioning, a robust interplay between presenters and the audience will be facilitated.

17:00 - 17:55 - STRAND/TIVOLI (MET CENTRE)**17:00 - 17:55**

Conversation Session/ Séance de conversation
Community Psychology

POPULATION HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY: A TIME WHOSE COME (?)Cameron Norman, University of British Columbia

Can psychology move from focusing on individuals to thinking about populations? Despite attempts to provoke interest in bringing together community psychology, clinical health psychology, and public health to advance the wellbeing of communities (e.g., Arnett, 2005; Campbell & Murray, 2004; Murphy & Bennett, 2004; Norman, 2005; Shenassa & Earls, 2001), a population health approach has not taken hold in professional psychology. The reluctance to adopt this perspective has taken place in spite of public policy shifts advocating for broad-based solutions to health problems, increasing budgets for population health

research, and demand for evidence in health promotion, prevention and early intervention. Is psychology squandering a chance to contribute to population health and health reform? How can our own behaviour change and community development theories help us shift our thinking on this issue? Or is psychology simply not ready (or willing) to adapt its perspective? This conversation session will provide a forum to discuss these questions and examine the relationship between psychology and population health. It will also seek to find ways that community psychology and other sub-disciplines can lead the way in advancing a population health perspective within professional psychology.

17:00 - 17:55 - NAKISKA

17:00 - 17:55

Conversation Session/
Séance de conversation
Counselling Psychology

THERAPEUTIC CONTEXTS OF MEANING-MAKING: RESOURCES, PROCESSES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Tom Strong, University of Calgary; Nathan Pyle, University of Calgary; Allison Foskett, University of Calgary; Cecile DeVries, University of Calgary; Dawn Johnston, University of Calgary

We regard individuals as active meaning-makers using different resources and processes to promote their personal well-being. In this presentation we report on studies of meaning-making efforts across five contexts: in therapeutic dialogue, in therapy-related correspondence, via self-help reading, via writing for personal development, and through a reflective exploration of spiritual development. Using different methods - discourse analysis, thematic analysis, hermeneutic phenomenology and autoethnography - we examined therapeutic meaning-making with an eye to how individuals make personally relevant meaning within and beyond psychotherapy. Our findings show resources and processes individuals used to enhance the meanings by which they lived and looked upon their futures. We discuss the implications of our findings, and the utility of our research methods as approaches to meaning-making, as these relate to furthering efforts at personally helpful meaning-making.

17:00 - 17:55 - BARCLAY (ARCADE LEVEL)

17:00 - 17:55

Conversation Session/
Séance de conversation
Industrial/
Organizational

EXPLORING THE INTEGRATION OF RESEARCH AND PRACTICE: IMPLICATIONS FOR I/O PSYCHOLOGY

Peter Hausdorf, University of Guelph

Most I/O psychologists would agree that the dual role of research and practice are foundational for the discipline. Despite this agreement, it is not clear how research and practice are currently integrated in I/O Psychology and if this integration is the most effective approach. Integration will be discussed at three levels: the teaching of I/O Psychology, the work of I/O Psychologists, and the dissemination of I/O knowledge. This conversation session hopes to clarify the integrative model of research and practice conceptually, to assess the current state of integration in Canada, and to identify future opportunities to strengthen I/O Psychology as a profession through the integration of research and practice.

17:00 - 17:55 - EAU CLAIRE SOUTH (ARCADE LEVEL)

17:00 - 17:55

Conversation Session/
Séance de conversation
History and Philosophy

THE CRISIS IN PSYCHOLOGICAL MENTAL HEALTHCARE TRAINING IN CANADA

Jon Mills, Adler School of Graduate Studies, Ajax, Ontario

This presentation is largely an indictment of mental health-care in Canada. In my many years of clinical practice, I have observed with increasing dismay the egregious inadequacy and fraudulent nature of mental health service delivery maintained by organized medicine, pharmaceutical manufacturers, and the insurance industry, each advocating a quick fix treatment mentality that continues to be spoon-fed unscrupulously to the masses. As a result, there has been a wholesale brainwash by the new drug culture within contemporary society that has been received with open arms by a passive public in search of a fast cure. These propagandizing efforts have paid off, for the public shows little interest to change. They are discontent but manipulated by persuasive medical professionals to take drugs rather than face their suffering more directly and effectively. They pine for help but are offered few alternatives. Mainstream medicine advocates for chemicals, and this appeal to authority is hard to resist. This is further due to a collective identification based on the wishful fantasy to have all their problems magically disappear. The pill unconsciously symbolizes this fantasy. What is equally troubling is that academic psychology contributes to this crisis by advocating a model of practice that supports a quick fix philosophy that belies the public and hurts our profession as a whole.