

6/13/2008 – 8:00 AM to 8:55 AM – SUITE 207, Marriott second floor

Section Business Meeting **ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY**
Environmental Psychology Frederick Grouzet, *University of Victoria*
SECTION PROGRAM

6/13/2008 – 8:00 AM to 8:55 AM – ATLANTIC SUITE, Marriott second floor

Section Business Meeting **TRAUMATIC STRESS**
Traumatic Stress Anne Dietrich, *Private Practice*
SECTION PROGRAM

6/13/2008 – 8:00 AM to 8:55 AM – MARITIME SUITE, Marriott second floor

Committee Business Meeting **EDUCATION & TRAINING**
Meeting Elizabeth Church, *Mount Saint Vincent University*

6/13/2008 – 8:00 AM to 8:55 AM – ACADIA A, Marriott main floor

Section Business Meeting **INDUSTRIAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY**
Industrial and Organizational Psychology Steve Harvey, *Bishop's University*; Lori Francis, *Saint Mary's University*
SECTION PROGRAM

6/13/2008 – 8:00 AM to 8:55 AM – ACADIA B, Marriott main floor

Section Business Meeting **DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY SECTION BUSINESS MEETING**
Developmental Psychology Jennifer Sullivan, *St. Francis Xavier University*
SECTION PROGRAM

6/13/2008 – 8:00 AM to 8:55 AM – ACADIA C, Marriott main floor

Section Business Meeting **INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY SECTION BUSINESS MEETING**
International and Cross-Cultural Psychology Saba Safdar, *University of Guelph*
SECTION PROGRAM

6/13/2008 – 8:00 AM to 8:55 AM – ALEXANDER ROOM, Marriott main floor

Section Business Meeting **CRIMINAL JUSTICE PSYCHOLOGY**
Criminal Justice Psychology Jean Folsom, *Correctional Service of Canada*
SECTION PROGRAM

6/13/2008 – 8:00 AM to 8:55 AM – TUPPER ROOM, Marriott main floor

Section Business Meeting **COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY**
Counselling Psychology Vivian Lalonde, *University of Calgary*
SECTION PROGRAM

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

6/13/2008 — 9:00 AM to 9:55 AM — HALIFAX A, Marriott second floor

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

THE STUFF OF THOUGHT: LANGUAGE AS A WINDOW INTO HUMAN NATURE
Steven Pinker, Harvard University

Language is the main channel in which human beings share the contents of their consciousness. It thereby offers a window into human nature, revealing the hidden workings of our thoughts, our emotions, and our social relationships. I explore an example of each: semantics as a window into human concepts of space, time, substance, and causality; swearing and taboo language as a window into human emotion; and indirect speech—veiled threats and bribes, polite requests, and sexual come-ons—as a window into human social relationships. Steven Pinker is the Johnstone Family Professor in the Department of Psychology at Harvard University. He conducts research on language and cognition, writes for publications such as the New York Times, Time, and Slate, and is the author of seven books, including *The Language Instinct*, *How the Mind Works*, *Words and Rules*, *The Blank Slate*, and *The Stuff of Thought*. He has received numerous awards for his research, teaching, and books, including an honorary doctorate from his alma mater, McGill University, and designation by Time magazine in 2004 as one of the Hundred Most Important People in the World Today.

6/13/2008 — 10:00 AM to 10:55 AM — NOVA SCOTIA B, Marriott second floor

The Family of Psychology
Keynote
Address/Conférence
“La Famille de la
Psychologie”

THE CULTURE CYCLE: OUR CULTURES, OUR SELVES, OUR CULTURES...
Hazel Markus, Stanford University

The ability to make cultures and then to be shaped by them is what we call the culture cycle and is what humans do better than any other species. We create and maintain social distinctions such as ethnicity, social class, and geographical region. The ideas and practices (i.e., cultures) associated with these distinctions shape how we think, how we feel, and how we behave. Each of these social distinctions is associated with patterns of ideas and practices about how to be a normatively “good” person and how to live the “good” life. To illustrate we focus on choice behavior. Choice is widely regarded as a universally powerful and psychologically significant act. Yet studies comparing North Americans who vary in social class and comparing North Americans with South and East Asians find compelling differences in the practices and meanings of choice. Choice based on individual preference is particularly motivating and powerful for people in middle class, North American cultural contexts but much less so for people in other cultural contexts. Middle class, North American contexts emphasize the significance of self-expression and self-determination, are arranged to require choice based on individual preference, and provide ample opportunity for such choice. Other cultural contexts with different ideas about what a person is and should be foster different types of selves.

6/13/2008 — 11:00 AM to 12:55 PM — NOVA SCOTIA A, Marriott second floor

CPA Invited
Speaker/Conférencier
invité par la SCP
Traumatic Stress

TRAUMA, ATTACHMENT AND THE BODY
Bessel van der Kolk, Boston University School of Medicine

SECTION PROGRAM

In recent years there has been an explosion of knowledge about how experience shapes biology and the formation of the self. The study of trauma has probably been the single most fertile area within the disciplines of psychiatry and psychology in helping to develop a deeper understanding of the interrelationship between emotional, cognitive, social and biological forces that shape human development. Research in the area of trauma has opened up entirely new insights in how extreme experiences throughout the life cycle can have profound effects on memory, affect regulation, biological stress modulation and interpersonal relatedness. These findings, as well as the development of a range of new therapy approaches have led to new and often unexpected ways in which traumatized individuals can be helped to overcome their traumatic past. This lecture will present current research findings about post-traumatic responses at different developmental levels, and in various domains, and explore in depth the treatment implications of these findings. Objectives: 1) To learn about the recent advances in neurobiology of trauma 2) To learn how somatic experience contains the imprints of the traumatic experience and needs to be processed for a successful outcome.

6/13/2008 – 11:00 AM to 11:55 AM – NOVA SCOTIA B, Marriott second floor

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

**WHAT'S NEW AND WHAT SHOULD BE NEW IN THE PRESCRIPTIVE
AUTHORITY (RXP) INITIATIVE**

Robert K. Ax, *Federal Correctional Institution in Petersburg*

The presenter discusses the prescriptive authority (RxP) movement from his perspective as a participant in the initiative since 1994. His career was in corrections and he accordingly views the RxP initiative as fundamentally a means of increasing access to treatment for underserved health care consumers. A brief review of RxP's history and consideration of a similar evolution in professional optometry's scope of practice provide a context for understanding the current state of affairs and RxP's future prospects in both the United States and Canada. Optometry was originally a drugless profession but optometrists now have the legal right to prescribe therapeutic pharmaceutical agents (TCAs) in all 50 states. In Canada, several provinces and one territory currently permit optometrists to prescribe TCAs. The training of 10 military psychologists in clinical psychopharmacology and RxP's endorsement by the American Psychological Association signaled its arrival as a mainstream professional issue in the mid-1990s. With the passage of laws in New Mexico (2002) and Louisiana (2004), properly credentialed psychologists in those states can now prescribe psychotropic medications. Lessons learned are discussed and practical suggestions made for moving the initiative forward internationally. These include recommendations for forming advocacy groups and possible modifications in the RxP training curriculum.

6/13/2008 – 11:00 AM to 12:55 PM – HALIFAX A, Marriott second floor

**Workshop/Atelier de
travail
Clinical Psychology**

COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT FOR HEALTH ANXIETY AND FEAR OF DEATH

Patricia Furer, *University of Manitoba*

Health anxiety refers to difficulties ranging from milder worries about somatic symptoms to full-blown hypochondriasis. For many individuals with health anxiety, worry about death and dying is a central issue. This workshop will provide a brief overview of assessment strategies to facilitate the identification of health and death anxiety and a careful review of treatment strategies for these problems. While there is an expanding literature describing and evaluating cognitive-behavioral treatment for somatization and hypochondriasis, the literature addressing treatment approaches for death anxiety is very sparse. Detailed information about the CBT program for health anxiety that we use at our center will be provided (Furer, Walker, & Stein, 2007). Treatment components that are emphasized include exposure to feared health problems and to themes related to death, response prevention, cognitive reappraisal, acceptance, and focusing on positive goals and enjoyment of life. Workshop attendees will receive client handouts developed at our center to facilitate their own clinical practice. These handouts provide educational material about the problem, description of the treatment components, clinically-based examples, and detailed homework assignments. Opportunity for case discussion and troubleshooting will be provided.

6/13/2008 – 11:00 AM to 11:55 AM – HALIFAX B, Marriott second floor

**Workshop/Atelier de
travail
Psychoanalytic and
Psychodynamic Psychology
SECTION PROGRAM**

A LIVE SUPERVISION SESSION WITH A LACANIAN PSYCHOLOGIST

Bruce Fink, *Duquesne University*; Dr. Jon Mills, *Canadian Psychological Association*

Jon Mills will present an ongoing clinical case including course of treatment to the noted Lacanian psychologist and analyst Prof. Bruce Fink for supervision. The case presentation will be critiqued and open for dialogue with the audience.

6/13/2008 – 11:00 AM to 12:55 PM – HALIFAX C, Marriott second floor

**Workshop/Atelier de
travail
Students in Psychology**

EVALUATION - SKILLS IN DEMAND

Chantal Langevin, *Health Canada*

With government accountability an ongoing interest, investments in evaluation are increasing. Consequently, there is a growing need to understand and conduct evaluation in community and government settings. This workshop is an introduction to evaluation for students and individuals with limited knowledge of the field, and should provide participants with basic familiarity of the process

for designing and implementing an evaluation. The workshop begins by discussing what evaluation is and its origin. With this background, participants consider the utility of evaluation. This discussion is followed by a presentation on two streams of evaluation – formative and summative. The evaluation framework used to design and implement an evaluation is explained, focusing on its main elements - the program profile, logic model, issues and indicators matrix, and methodologies. While reviewing the logic model, key evaluation concepts such as activities, outputs, and outcomes are explained. The workshop reviews the broad areas of interest in an evaluation, and participants consider specific questions and issues. The workshop concludes with examples of various methodologies that can be utilized during the implementation of an evaluation. An evaluation framework completed for a community program and evaluation concepts and practice in the federal government will supplement the workshop.

6/13/2008 – 11:00 AM to 11:55 AM – SUITE 207, Marriott second floor

Editorial Board Meeting **CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGY**
John Hunsley, University of Ottawa

6/13/2008 – 11:00 AM to 11:55 AM – ATLANTIC SUITE, Marriott second floor

Keynote **TOWARD A PROACTIVE LEARNING FRAMEWORK IN CAREER PSYCHOLOGY**
Speaker/Conférencier *Charles Chen, OISE at the University of Toronto*
de la section
Counselling Psychology
SECTION PROGRAM

Among the essential tenets that characterize the established and emerging theoretical models in the realm of vocational and career psychology, the concept of learning has always had its unique relevance, explicitly or implicitly, in the evolution of a number of major career development theories. This emphasis on learning is becoming even more important in our current world of work that is exemplified by globalization, knowledge economy, and the war for talents. This presentation attempts to elaborate on the role of proactive learning in adults' life-career development. To amplify one's learning experience, proactive learning draws attention to a comprehensive theoretical framework with innovative ideas to facilitate the learning process. Supported by key perspectives from several major learning theories, this presentation illustrates the newly proposed proactive learning framework (PLF). It addresses the critical importance of understanding the notion of learning, as well as ways to increase the quality of learning. In doing so, it will put forward a host of considerations that can help individuals make their lifelong learning a more proactive, constructive, and effective process for career management and development. Pertinent strategies derived from the PLF will be highlighted to inform better practice and interventions in vocational and career psychology.

6/13/2008 – 11:00 AM to 12:25 PM – MARITIME SUITE, Marriott second floor

Workshop/Atelier de **CROSS CULTURAL APPLICATIONS FOR ETHICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PRACTICE**
travail **WITH WOMEN**
Women and Psychology *Jean Pettifor, University of Calgary; Judi Malone, Athabasca University*

The purpose of this workshop is to explore the application of the CPA Guidelines for Ethical Psychological Practice with Women (2007) in working with women whose cultural values diverge from mainstream western values. Statements from the guidelines that address cultural issues will be highlighted. Cultural differences along a number of dimensions are described, such as, the individualist-collectivist orientation, male dominance re gender roles and family relationships, the dominance of a religious authority in matters of daily living, and the dominance of folklore and tradition over scientific evidence as the main source of knowledge. Small groups will be presented with vignettes involving culture-related dilemmas on how to serve the best interest of women clients. The first set will address situations that arise in this country. The second set will address dilemmas for western psychologists working in non-western countries. Collectively we will explore the benefits of using the new CPA guidelines for working with women across cultures. We will then explore how to balance respect for cultural beliefs that we may find unacceptable against our responsibility to work to change those aspects of society that violate our ethical principles.

6/13/2008 – 11:00 AM to 11:55 AM – ACADIA A, Marriott main floor

Conversation **DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CERTIFIED HUMAN**
Session/Séance de **RESOURCES PROFESSIONAL (CHRP) CREDENTIAL**
conversation *Cheryl Lamerson, Canadian Council of Human Resources Associations; Vic Catano,*
Industrial and *Saint Mary's University*
Organizational Psychology

One of the hallmarks of a profession is a credential that members of the profession aspire to, reach, and maintain. During the late 1990s, Human Resources professionals in Canada decided to document the body of knowledge for the profession of Human Resources. With assistance of Human Resources Skills Development Canada (HRSDC) they conducted extensive job analysis, gathering information from HR professionals and business leaders. The job analysis resulted in a description of eight functional areas, 203 Required Professional Capabilities (RPCs), or competencies, and hundreds of individual knowledge, skills and abilities (KSAs). From this information, two exams were introduced in 2003, a National Knowledge Exam (NKE) and a National Professional Practice Assessment (NPPA). Individuals working in HR, who wish to have their qualification recognized, must take these two exams in order to earn the credential of Certified Human Resources Professional (CHRP). During 2006 and 2007, additional research has been conducted to update the functional dimensions and RPCs. This has resulted in seven functional dimensions and 187 RPCs. The research, development and implementation will be discussed.

6/13/2008 – 11:00 AM to 12:25 PM – ACADIA B, Marriott main floor

Symposium
Psychologists in Education

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY: SYSTEMS LEVEL CHANGE IN ACTION

Laurie Ford, *University of British Columbia*; Jacqueline Brown, *University of British Columbia*; Theresa Andreou, *University of British Columbia*; Tim Schaufele, *University of British Columbia*

The face of school psychology training and service provision in Canada has changed significantly in the past 20 years. As the most highly trained mental health professionals in schools (Sheridan & Gutkin, 2000), the school psychologist is positioned to be at the center of assessment, prevention and intervention efforts for children and youth and their families in school and community contexts. As highlighted in the 2007 CPA Practice Guidelines for School Psychology in Canada, the school psychologist is engaged in activities at many levels including primary prevention programs, early identification and intervention, systemic intervention, consultation, and treatment for a wide array of developmental concerns. For many practicing school psychologists, with an expanded model for the provision of school psychology service comes the need for training in systems-level change. In recent years, the School Psychology program at the University of British Columbia has engaged in a series of program revisions designed to better prepare school psychologists for implementing and sustaining systems change efforts. The purpose this symposium is to highlight a number of projects that reflect this program focus on systems change. The papers in this symposium will illustrate four of the training and research efforts of students and faculty in the School Psychology program at UBC in the area of systems level change.

A COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING FOR UNIVERSAL SCREENING: THE KIDS FIRST PROJECT

Laurie Ford, *University of British Columbia*; Carla Merkel, *University of British Columbia*; Sabrina Moraes, *University of British Columbia*; Janet Kidd, *University of British Columbia*; Jill Popovic, *University of British Columbia*

The Kids First Project is a community-driven interdisciplinary project on systems change. The university researchers in nursing and school psychology have become part of an ongoing effort to enhance services to young children in the Chilliwack, British Columbia community. The researchers are working with members of the community to implement and evaluate an early screening initiative. While many aspects of this early screening initiative were already in place in the community before this research project began, the university team brings skills in evaluation research that allows for an expanded evaluation of the screening program that might, otherwise, have been difficult for the community to implement without additional support and resources. The interdisciplinary approach which uses multiple methods and multiple data sources allows the researchers to gain insight into child characteristics such as physical, cognitive, social, emotional, behavioral, and language development; family characteristics such as parental mental health, parents' knowledge about child development, and parenting behaviours; and community characteristics such as neighbourhood safety and cohesion, and the community's capacity to effect change. This "community capacity building" is a key conceptual framework that guides the Kids First Project. Informed by this notion, we hypothesize that the implementation of a community-based developmental screening system may enhance the capacity of families and the community to support healthy childhood development, with subsequent benefits to the wider population of children in the community.

B BUILDING SCHOOL TEAMS' CAPACITY TO PREVENT AND ADDRESS PROBLEM BEHAVIOUR THROUGH SCHOOL-WIDE POSITIVE BEHAVIOUR SUPPORT

Jacqueline Brown, *University of British Columbia*; Kent McIntosh, *University of British Columbia*

The presentation will describe the process of an ongoing project training school teams to support students with problem behaviour in schools through School-wide Positive Behaviour Support (SWPBS). SWPBS is an approach to achieving academic and social behaviour outcomes through instruction and changing environments to encourage prosocial behaviour. The approach combines school-wide systems to prevent problem behaviour with building capacity for local school personnel to assess and intervene with students to reduce problem behaviour and increase prosocial behaviour.

C **WHAT RTI MIGHT LOOK LIKE IN CANADA AND THE SHIFTING ROLE OF THE SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST**

Theresa Andreou, University of British Columbia; Jennifer Tong, Catholic Independent School District Vancouver Archdiocese

Today's schools are bombarded with demands to do more in an environment where time and resources are already stretched to capacity. Many argue that traditional service delivery models focused on psycho-educational assessments, i.e., discrepancy-based formulas, have failed to support young readers experiencing difficulties (Mellard, Deshler, & Barth, 2004; Vaughn & Fuchs, 2003). Response to treatment interventions (RTI) refers to implementing a multi-tiered support system for struggling students, then continuously monitoring their progress toward a specific academic and/or behavioral goal. If a child is unresponsive to multiple intervention attempts, then a disability is suspected. Despite significant empirical support for this model many remain skeptical about its large scale adoption (Scruggs & Mastropieri, 2002). The purpose of this paper is to explore the proposed effects of the RTI model. The findings of this research will help to identify in more detail the process of change and maintenance resulting from systematic RTI models of service delivery which could have further implications for policy, structure changes and redefinition of roles i.e., school psychologist within educational settings. Results from a case study in one school board as a proto-type in the first phases of RTI implementation will be highlighted

D **INVENTING THE FULL SERVICE SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST: A MASTERS LEVEL INTERNSHIP PROJECT**

Tim Schaufele, University of British Columbia; Jennifer Geisreiter, University of British Columbia; Barbara Holmes, University of British Columbia; William McKee, University of British Columbia

This paper describes a project where two masters level internship students have developed roles as full service school psychologists. The Catholic Independent Schools Vancouver Archdiocese have always contracted school psychology services based on a need for assessments for targeted funding requests. In a collaborative project the district administration, the university, and two school psychology interns developed a pilot in which each intern provides school psychologist services to three or four district schools. The model of service delivery provides for the full spectrum of services including: prevention, class-wide and school-wide screening, consultation and support for targeted interventions as well as more intensive assessment and intervention for students with significant and learning, social, emotional, and behavioral needs. The paper presented as a part of this symposium on systems change will describe the development and implementation of the project and results of the year-end evaluation.

6/13/2008 – 11:00 AM to 11:55 AM – ACADIA C, Marriott main floor

**Conversation
Session/Séance de
conversation
Health Psychology**

ISSUES IN RESEARCHING SIGNIFICANT HEALTH PROBLEMS IN LATE ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS

Lynne Robinson, Dalhousie University; Karen Joblin, Dalhousie University; Shali Manuel, Dalhousie University; Heather McPeake, Dalhousie University

Late adolescents and young adults are a distinctive group and they pose specific research challenges. Recently, it has been suggested that this developmental stage (18-25) should be conceptualized as "emerging adulthood" because of the increasing length of the transition between adolescence and full-fledged adulthood. Significant health issues are relatively rare in this population, but when they do occur, are often not well-researched. This conversation is intended to provide a venue to review and discuss some of the challenges in carrying out research with this group, such as difficulty of access, difficulty of engaging participants and ethical issues in researching adolescents. The potential of reaching this population with new technologies will be raised. This session is intended an exchange of information between more experienced and less experienced researchers. The session will be led by an experienced researcher and graduate students working in this area. A bibliography will be distributed.

6/13/2008 – 11:00 AM to 11:55 AM – ALEXANDER ROOM, Marriott main floor

**Conversation
Session/Séance de
conversation
Rural and Northern
Psychology**

LESSONS LEARNED IN CONDUCTING COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH

Melissa Tiessen, University of Manitoba

Community-based research presents a unique set of challenges over and above the standard intricacies of conducting a university-based research project. This conversation session will highlight some of the key challenges of conducting community-based research, including setting realistic expectations, defining roles while maintaining flexibility, and developing positive relationships with community members. Real-life examples of these challenges will be drawn from the presenter's own experience conducting a community-based research project with two First Nations communities in Northern Manitoba. Through this discussion, it is hoped that

both individuals new to community-based projects and more experienced researchers can use the information to inform and enhance their own community-based work.

6/13/2008 – 11:00 AM to 12:25 PM – TUPPER ROOM, Marriott main floor

Symposium
Criminal Justice
Psychology

JUSTICE BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT?: EXAMINING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS LEADING TO RISKY RELEASES AND WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS

Leanne ten Brinke, *Dalhousie University*; Sabrina Bellhouse, *Dalhousie University*;
Marcus Juodis, *Dalhousie University*

We assume that our legal system can make fair and accurate decisions regarding the truthfulness of testimony, guilt or innocence of a defendant and which offenders are ready for successful release. However, the validity of these assumptions is uncertain. Although many believe that decision-makers are able to overcome normal biases to make rational decisions, recent wrongful convictions have cast doubt on this belief, suggesting that mistaken memories and intentional deception by witnesses have fooled judges and juries. This symposium will include talks that focus on mistaken memory, psychopathy and a model of faulty credibility assessment, all contributing to miscarriages of justice. First, the malleability of memory will be discussed in light of a study that found participants were prone to recalling negative public events that had never occurred. Next, data that speak to psychopaths' ability to manipulate the legal system to gain conditional release will be presented. The Dangerous Decision Theory will be proposed as a model for understanding the processes leading to faulty credibility assessments and wrongful convictions. Further, survey data regarding the beliefs Canadian judges hold about deception will be contrasted with empirical findings.

A **MISTAKES OF MEMORY: INDIVIDUAL AND CONTEXTUAL INFLUENCES ON DISTORTED RECOLLECTIONS OF EMOTIONAL PUBLIC EVENTS**

Sabrina Bellhouse, *Dalhousie University*; Stephen Porter, *Dalhousie University*

Recollections for highly negative emotional public events, such as the 9/11 terrorist attacks, have been found to be susceptible to considerable distortion (e.g., Ost, Vrij, Costall & Bull, 2002). Research thus far, however, has failed to contrast this level of distortion with recollections of positive public events. In this study, participants were asked whether they could recall 20 past public events ranging in emotionality (positive vs. negative) and veracity (true vs. false). Nearly all participants held recollections of false events, of which, more were negatively than positively valenced. Confidence in memories increased over time and dissociation was positively related with recalling false events. These findings support memory as a reconstructive process, which can be vulnerable to distortion, and influenced by individual and contextual factors. The memories of witnesses on the stand are likely vulnerable to distortion, influenced by similar factors. As such, even "honest, right-thinking" witnesses may unintentionally mislead the court in their decisions, possibly contributing to cataclysmic errors in judgment as acknowledged by Justice Cory in the inquiry into Thomas Sophonow's wrongful conviction (Wilson, 2003).

B **RISKY RELEASES: OFFENSE PROFILES AND CONDITIONAL RELEASE PERFORMANCE OF PSYCHOPATHIC SEXUAL OFFENDERS**

Marcus Juodis, *Dalhousie University*; Stephen Porter, *Dalhousie University*

Recent research suggests that sexual deviancy and psychopathy may interact to create a group of offenders with deviant sexual desires, and no conscience to inhibit their sexual offending. The present study explored the associations of psychopathy and sex offender subtype on criminal histories and probability of being granted conditional release among Canadian federal offenders ($N = 310$). Offenders were split into groups based on prior sex offenses (non-sex offender, rapist, child molester, or mixed rapist/molester) and scores on the Revised Psychopathy Checklist (PCL-R; psychopath, non-psychopath). Psychopaths committed significantly more violent and non-violent, but not sex offenses. However, a significant interaction between psychopathy and offender subtype revealed that psychopathy was associated with a greater number of sex offenses within child molesters suggesting that the combination of these two conditions creates a particularly uninhibited offender. Additionally, psychopaths were two and a half times more likely to be released than non-psychopathic offenders. The findings from this study suggest that despite their extensive histories and poor performance on release, psychopaths are able to deceive parole board members into allowing their conditional release.

C **DANGEROUS DECISIONS IN THE COURTROOM: A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR UNDERSTANDING FAULTY CREDIBILITY ASSESSMENTS LEADING TO WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS**

Leanne ten Brinke, *Dalhousie University*; Stephen Porter, *Dalhousie University*

Numerous wrongful convictions have brought into question the ability of judges and juries to accurately evaluate witness credibility, including defendants. Dangerous Decisions Theory (DDT) offers a theoretical framework to build our understanding of the decision-making process that can culminate in such injustices. According to DDT, the reading of a defendant's face and emotional expressions play a major role in initiating a series of "dangerous" decisions concerning his/her credibility. Specifically, judgments of trustworthiness occur rapidly upon seeing a defendant's face, subjectively experienced as intuition. The initial judgment - which

may be unreliable - is enduring and has a powerful influence on the interpretation of incoming evidence concerning the defendant. Ensuing inferences will be irrational, but are rationalized by the decision-maker through his/her heuristics for identifying deceptive behaviour. These heuristics, as measured by a survey of Canadian judges suggests that decision-makers hold incorrect and highly variable beliefs about deception. Facilitated by a high level of motivation, a non-critical, tunnel vision assimilation of subsequent information about the target can culminate in a mistaken evaluation of guilt or innocence. Empirically based education and responsible expert testimony could serve to reduce such biases and improve legal decision-making.

6/13/2008 – 11:00 AM to 11:55 AM – COMPASS ROOM, Pedway to the Casino second floor

**Conversation
Session/Séance de
conversation
Social and Personality
Psychology**

**POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY IN CANADA: RAISING THE PROFILE; MAKING A
DIFFERENCE**
*Patrice Karn, University of Ottawa; Maureen Gorman, Queen Elizabeth II Health
Sciences Centre*

Although Positive Psychology is well recognized as a discipline in the U.S. and Britain, its status in Canada is less well recognized. The purpose of this session is to (1) discuss the status of positive psychology in Canada; (2) encourage positive psychologists to discuss their work and progress; (3) provide the opportunity to network with other positive psychologists and (4) create a higher profile for positive psychology in Canada.

6/13/2008 – 12:00 PM to 1:55 PM – NOVA SCOTIA CD, Marriott second floor

Poster/Affiche

POSTER SESSION “D”/ PRÉSENTATION PAR AFFICHAGE

Adult Development and Aging, Brain and Behaviour, Health Psychology, Family Psychology, Psychology and Religion, Sport & Exercise Psychology Développement adulte et vieillissement, Cerveau et comportement, Psychologie de la santé, Psychologie de la famille, Psychologie et religion, Psychologie du sport et de l'exercice

#1
*Adult Development and
Aging*

SUCCESSFUL AGING: PREDICTORS AND OUTCOMES OF PURPOSE IN LIFE
Tal Aviram, Concordia University; Carsten Wrosch, Concordia University

Self-regulation theories assert that goals are important predictors of subjective well-being because they motivate adaptive behaviors (Carer & Scheier, 1998). People prefer pursuing goals that are both reachable and valued, which can constitute high levels of purpose in life. However, research has also shown that purpose is an individual characteristic that exerts a sharp decline with advancing age (Ryff & Keyes, 1996). One of the reasons for this reduction in purpose in older adulthood is the age-related increase of unattainable goals. In addition, research has shown that older adults can maintain their subjective well-being if they are able to adjust their unattainable goals (Wrosch et al., 2003). Thus, it would appear that goal adjustment capacities could preserve purpose and thereby predict subjective well-being in older adults. To understand the effects of purpose and goal adjustment on subjective well-being, 184 older adults were examined as part of the Montreal Aging and Health Study (MAHS). In support of the hypotheses, preliminary results suggest that purpose in life can act as a mediator between adaptive goal adjustment capacities and indicators of subjective well-being (e.g. depression, satisfaction with life). The importance of the findings for identifying pathways to successful aging will be discussed.

#2
*Adult Development and
Aging*

**COMPARING PARENT AND GRANDPARENT VALUE TEACHING: AN
EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN’S STORIES**
*Elise Bisson, Wilfrid Laurier University; Kate Cressman, Wilfrid Laurier University;
Heather Lawford, Wilfrid Laurier University; Joan Norris, Wilfrid Laurier University;
Michael Pratt, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Grandparent to grandchild value teaching is one of the core functions of grandparent storytelling (Norris, Kuiack, & Pratt, 2004). This study examined how these values are transmitted, and whether stories of parent value teaching differed from grandparent value teaching. Participants were 27 8-year-old children, who were asked to tell stories of when a parent and grandparent taught them an important value. These stories were coded for the child's level of acceptance of the value, whether the value was taught implicitly or explicitly, how much the children generalized the value to other situations, and the explicit presence of parent or grandparent quoted voice. The values were also coded as being moral or nonmoral in nature. The preliminary findings indicate that the proportion of moral versus non-moral stories was the same for parents and grandparents. The findings also indicate that grandparents tended to teach values by more implicit means when compared to parents ($t(19)=2.062, p=0.053$). Finally, the findings indicate that the explicit use of grandparent voice is positively related to a generalization of the value to other situations ($r=0.449, p<0.05$). Findings from the study highlight that grandparents are important and unique contributors to the moral socialization of children in the family.

#3

Adult Development and Aging

A STUDY OF FEAR OF FALLING AND FUNCTIONAL ABILITY IN LONG TERM CARE

Theresa Dever Fitzgerald, *University of Regina*; Thomas Hadjistavropoulos, *University of Regina*

Injurious falls are common among older persons. Research with community dwelling seniors has shown that fear of falling is predictive of future falls, possibly because it can lead to avoidance of beneficial activity (which leads to deconditioning and functional limitations). For many seniors with dementia, who reside in long-term care (LTC), decisions about activity restrictions are made by nursing staff. As such, we hypothesized that, for such seniors, it is the nurses' fears about the possibility that a resident might fall that would be related to nurse-imposed activity restrictions as well as future falls and functional ability. Within the context of a three month longitudinal study, we assessed LTC staff fears about the possibility that residents might fall in reference to each of 84 patients with dementia. Consistent with our expectations, nurses' fears were predictive of patient activity restrictions (even after controlling for risk factors for falling). The expected relationship between activity restrictions and future patient functioning was also found. In the brief three months of this study, we did not find a relationship between nurse fears and patient falls. Further investigation of this relationship within the context of a longer longitudinal study is warranted.

#4

Adult Development and Aging

PAIN, DEPRESSION AND FEAR OF FALLING: A COMMUNITY-BASED STUDY OF OLDER ADULTS

Heather Eritz, *Department of Psychology*; Amanda Lints - Martindale, *Department of Psychology*; Thomas Hadjistavropoulos, *University of Regina*; Theresa Dever Fitzgerald, *Department of Psychology*

Individuals suffering from depression often report increased levels of chronic pain, poor self-rated health and functional decline (Ostbye, Steenhuis, Walton & Cairney, 2000). Five hundred and seventy-one participants were administered the Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS; Yesavage et al., 1983) as part of a larger investigation of falls and pain among community dwelling seniors. A total of 54 seniors were identified as having elevated GDS scores. For comparative purposes, a subsample of non-depressed randomly selected seniors were extracted using SPSS ($n=54$) from the larger group of participants. Overall, participants' mean age was 76.72 years ($SD = 5.48$). A series of independent samples t-tests were conducted on the two groups to examine differences in pain (including measures of intensity and functional limitations for the current day and over the past week), medical risk factors for falling and fear of falling. Our results indicate that seniors with elevated scores on the GDS also scored significantly higher on all measures of pain, fear of falling, activity restriction and also have a higher number of medical risk factors compared to non-depressed controls. Our findings demonstrate the interrelationship among pain difficulties, concerns about falling and depression among older persons.

#5

Adult Development and Aging

LONGITUDINAL EFFECTS OF LIFE REGRET ON RECENT RETIREES' QUALITY OF LIFE

Jamie Farquhar, *Concordia University*; Carsten Wrosch, *Concordia University*; Dolores Pushkar, *Concordia University*

Life regrets are a common psychological phenomenon experienced by 90% of adults (Wrosch et al., 2005). Although regret has often been associated with negative outcomes (e.g., depressive symptoms), there is individual difference in one's response to regret that requires further exploration. The purpose of our investigation is to examine how regret is related to changes in quality of life during the transition from work to retirement. In the current study, we examined a large sample of retirees ($N = 397$) at two time points: recently following their retirement (T1; Mean years post retirement = 1.26, $SD = .69$) and again one year later (T2). The variables of primary interest to our investigation were the level of opportunity and level of engagement retirees have to undo their regrets. We found that these variables are related to changes in several measures of quality of life, including life domain satisfaction and level of participation in voluntary activities (e.g., socializing, volunteering, reading). In addition, we found that 46.8% of retirees reported the same regret T2 as they did at T1, and that these retirees tended to experience more intensive regret emotions. The implications of these findings for successful aging are discussed.

#6

Adult Development and Aging

THE EFFECTS OF A MULTIDIMENSIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION ON THE BEHAVIOUR OF PATIENTS WITH DEMENTIA

Paulette Hunter, *University of Regina*; Thomas Hadjistavropoulos, *University of Regina*; Donald Sharpe, *University of Regina*; Lisa Lix, *University of Manitoba*; Mary Cheang, *University of Manitoba*

Multidimensional psychosocial treatment programs have shown promise for improving mood and quality of life among long-term care residents with dementia. We implemented an 8-week multidimensional treatment program that included regular pain assessment, pleasant activities scheduling, an exercise program, and consultations concerning behavioural disturbance. Two-hundred and five long-term care residents in 16 long-term care units were randomly assigned to either treatment or control conditions (assignment was at the unit level). Assessment of pain, mood, and behavioural disturbance took place at baseline, post-intervention, and 1 month follow-up. Two-level hierarchical linear modeling (HLM) was used to model the relationship of condition to each outcome variable and to a baseline measure of dementia severity. The HLM results suggested that the treatment condition (i.e., treat-

ment vs. control) modified the effect of baseline levels of behavioural disturbance on follow-up. The implications of these results are discussed.

#7
*Adult Development and
 Aging*

AN EXAMINATION OF THE FACTOR STRUCTURE OF THE PAIN ANXIETY SYMPTOMS SCALE-20 IN A SAMPLE OF OLDER ADULTS

Amanda Lints-Martindale, University of Regina; Thomas Hadjistavropoulos, University of Regina; Donald Sharpe, University of Regina

Pain-related anxiety and avoidance are important predictors of rehabilitation outcomes. Conclusions concerning the factor structure of a well established measure of pain-related anxiety and avoidance (i.e., the Pain Anxiety Symptoms Scale -20 [PASS-20]; McCracken & Dhingra, 2002) are based on younger persons and may not be applicable to older adults who present with different types of stressors and pain conditions. The factorial solution that has been identified consists of the following four factors: Fear of Pain, Physical Anxiety, Cognitive Anxiety and Escape/Avoidance. In order to examine the factor structure of the PASS-20 in a sample of older persons, we administered the scale to 569 community-dwelling seniors (mean age = 76.6, *SD* = 5.6) who took part in a larger study on pain and falls. Confirmatory factor analysis was conducted to determine the suitability of a four factor solution (previously supported among younger adults) of the PASS-20. Our results confirm that the four factor solution of the PASS-20 is a good fit with our data. There were no statistically significant differences in measurement weights for men and women. The internal consistency was found to be high for the overall measure (.92), and adequate for the subscales (.75 to .86). We conclude that the four factor model of the PASS-20 represents a suitable fit for our sample of seniors.

#8
*Adult Development and
 Aging*

CAREGIVER APPRAISAL: SEPARATING THE NEGATIVE FROM THE POSITIVE

Sarah Vernon-Scott, Lakehead University; Michel Bedard, Lakehead University

Informal family caregivers of people with Alzheimer's Disease experience myriad challenges in their role. The way caregivers view their caregiving situation has important implications for their health. Caregiver burden has been well researched, but caregiver gain is a lesser-known construct. However, when asked, most caregivers can provide examples of what they have gained through providing care for a loved one (e.g., a positive relationship with the care recipient, a sense of mastery, a sense of reciprocity, change in outlook) How these two constructs relate to one another remains poorly understood. One may assume that if caregivers report a lot of burden, they will not report many gains. However, this assumption had never previously been empirically tested. Secondary analyses of data from the Resources for Enhancing Alzheimer Caregiver Health (*N*=1229) and the Canadian Study of Health and Aging (*N*=1129) databases were conducted to determine the nature of these two constructs. Through correlation, hierarchical regression and frequency analyses, the current research has established that these two types of caregiver appraisal are distinct constructs and not two ends of one bipolar continuum. Implications of these findings and direction for future research are discussed.

#9
*Adult Development and
 Aging*

THE DEVELOPMENT AND INITIAL EVALUATION OF A MEASURE DESIGNED TO ASSESS CAREGIVER FEARS ABOUT CARE-RECIPIENT FALLS, PAIN, AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITY RESTRICTION

Jaime Williams, University of Regina; Thomas Hadjistavropoulos, CPA President; Gordon Asmundson, University of Regina; Donald McCreary, University of Regina

Older adults' fear of falling has been linked to increased risk of falls, possibly via avoidance and deconditioning (e.g., Delbaere et al., 2004). For seniors who have dementia and depend on others for care, caregiver fears about care-recipients falling may impact upon activity curtailment and falls. In the absence of measures to gauge such concerns, we developed a questionnaire of caregiver fears about care recipients possibly sustaining pain and falls. The measure was generated through interviews with 22 family caregivers of seniors with dementia and subsequently administered to 54 caregivers. Psychometric properties were assessed and the questionnaire was modified. Items were grouped into three subscales: fear of falling, fear of pain, and activity restriction imposed by caregivers to prevent falls and pain. The subscales had high internal consistencies (Cronbach's alpha ranged from .94 to .97). Administration to a third sample of 113 caregivers, along with related measures, indicated good concurrent validity. Although construct and predictive validity information are still required, our results indicate that this may be a useful tool for assessing caregiver fears about care-recipient falls and pain, and activity restriction. This tool allows us to test theoretical models linking fear of falling to falls within the caregiving context.

#10
Brain and Behaviour

HORMONES AND EATING DISORDER SYMPTOMS: A ROLE FOR ESTROGEN RECEPTOR GENES?

Jessica Bird, Lakehead University; Kirsten Oinonen, Lakehead University; Meghan Richards, Lakehead University

Research suggests a genetic component to eating disorders; certain genes have been implicated, although none consistently (Gorwood, Kipman & Foulon, 2003). Furthermore, links have been made between gonadal hormones and eating disorders (Schneider, 2006). This study examined the relationship between various hormonal genes and eating disorder symptoms. One-hundred-twenty-seven female participants completed a screening questionnaire which contained three subscales of the Eating Disorder Inventory-2, which measured both body dissatisfaction and eating dysfunction. Participants then provided a sample of DNA to be analyzed.

Examination of the TA repeat on the estrogen receptor alpha gene revealed a trend such that participants with homozygous long alleles had higher mean eating dysfunction scores when compared to those with homozygous short alleles. A significant association was found between an estrogen receptor beta genotype and body mass index (BMI). Women with short/long heterozygous alleles on the CA repeat had a significantly higher BMI when compared to those with homozygous short alleles. The number of repeats on particular regions of the serotonin transporter gene and the progesterone receptor gene were not related to eating disorder symptoms. These findings provide additional support for a role of estrogen and estrogen receptor genes in eating disorders symptoms and BMI.

#11
Brain and Behaviour

MILD HEAD INJURY AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTION AS PREDICTORS OF PHYSICAL AGGRESSION

Anthony DeBono, Brock University; Dawn Good, Brock University

Head injury (HI) is a serious cause of neurological impairment as approximately 9 million individuals incur a head injury annually in North America. Of the 1.5 million who survive a HI, 80% are diagnosed as "mild". Unfortunately, a substantial percentage (15%) of individuals with a mild head injury (MHI) remain symptomatic 1-year following their injury. The neurobehavioural profile of orbitofrontal injury (common after impact injuries) predominantly consists of emotional dyscontrol resulting in antisocial levels of reactive aggression and marked impairments in decision-making often leading to intense responding potentially culminating in physical violence. The relation between MHI, executive dysfunction and physical aggression remains unclear due to an overall paucity of research in the field. This study examined these relationships using neuropsychological and psychological measures of behaviour and cognition. Fifty-four percent of 71 students who participated reported a previous MHI. The findings indicated that, independent of sex, executive dysfunction accounted for a significant amount of unique variance as did MHI status. Impaired judgement and frontal-lobe injury each were associated with increased reactive aggression. This finding mirrors the neurobehavioural profile of severe brain injury indicating a continuum of deficits from concussion to catastrophic neural injury.

#12
Brain and Behaviour

MILD HEAD INJURY AND FRONTAL LOBE DYSFUNCTION AS PREDICTORS OF DISINHIBITION

Angela Dzioundziak, Brock University; Dawn Good, Brock University

The frontal lobe occupies the largest area of the neocortex and is most susceptible to damage during traumatic brain injury. Severe damage of the frontal lobe leads to uninhibited and maladaptive behaviour, also known as behavioural dyscontrol. It is possible that less serious head injuries, as in mild head injury (MHI), lead to similar but less obvious consequences given that 15% experience persistent neurocognitive and physical complaints. 72 university students participated – 54% reporting having experienced a previous MHI. Neuropsychological tests of frontal lobe executive function (EF) as well as measures of impulsivity – a self-report questionnaire, the Barratt Impulsiveness Questionnaire-11, and an experimental gambling judgment task, the "delay discounting" task – were used to investigate these subtle changes. All four measures of executive function produced a significant overall model for prediction of impulsivity. The contribution of each component varied depending on the impulsivity dimension chosen. Additionally, the MHI group demonstrated higher levels of behavioral disinhibition. Thus, even in a competent and capable population, MHI is associated with deficits in sustained attention and the ability to withhold responses.

#13
Brain and Behaviour

A MULTIMODAL APPROACH TO SURGICAL PLANNING IN TEMPORAL LOBE EPILEPSY

Jodie Gawryluk, Dalhousie University; Ryan D'Arcy, National Research Council, Institute for Biodiagnostics (Atlantic); David Clarke, Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre; Donald Weaver, Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre; Steven Beyea, National Research Council, Institute for Biodiagnostics

Temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) is the most common type of localized seizure disorder. In cases where drugs are ineffective, surgical intervention provides the best means of seizure control. The challenge in surgery is maintaining balance between removing the damaged tissue (to prevent seizure reoccurrence) and sparing the healthy tissue (to limit impairment). The problem is that pre-surgical planning for TLE must derive clinically relevant data from complex networks that support high level processing. The solution is to selectively evaluate the functional status of a region. This study utilizes an approach that combines high-field functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and high-density event-related potentials (ERPs). fMRI is used in a site-directed fashion to test for differences in activation across the anterior temporal lobe. ERPs are used in a process-specific fashion to evaluate perceptual and cognitive processing associated with the anterior temporal lobe. The first phase of the study characterizes the functional neuroanatomy of the TL in 20 individuals with TLE and 20 controls. The second phase evaluates pre- versus post-surgical results in individuals who have undergone surgery for TLE. The goal is to develop neurosurgical planning techniques that can be clinically implemented to improve functional outcome for individuals with epilepsy.

#14
Brain and Behaviour

THE EFFECT OF MOTOR TASK INTERFERENCE ON COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE AMONG PATIENTS WITH PARKINSON'S DISEASE

Jeffrey Holmes, University of Western Ontario; Andrew Johnson, University of Western Ontario; Mary Jenkins, University of Western Ontario; Sandi Spaulding, University of Western Ontario

It has previously been demonstrated that the simultaneous performance of a cognitive task and a motor task can result in a marked deterioration in motor task performance. Quantification of the cognitive effects of this dual-task interference is, however, rare – and to date, no research has investigated the effect of gait initiation on cognitive performance. This study aims to present the effect of two motor tasks (upright posture and gait initiation) on a set of four speech tasks (numerical recitation, reciting the days of the week backwards, digit subtraction, and spontaneous monologue). Three groups were evaluated: individuals with idiopathic PD ($n = 14$), age-matched controls ($n = 14$), and younger controls ($n = 14$). Results suggest a marked deterioration of function on the cognitive tasks during the performance of postural tasks, as compared with baseline cognitive performance. These findings suggest that the relationship between cognitive and motor function bears further examination, as this complex interaction between functional domains may significantly impact on the safety of individuals with Parkinson's disease, as well as healthy older adults.

#15

Brain and Behaviour

**THE EFFECT OF DEPTH CUES AND COLOUR IN GRAPHICAL DISPLAYS:
A PHYSIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION**

Brandie Stewart, *University of New Brunswick*; Lisa Best, *University of New Brunswick*

Graphs have become increasingly important in all areas of science and education. With the advent of graphic design software, it has become popular to add colour and depth cues to graphs for aesthetic purposes. The purpose of this study was to determine if the addition of colour and depth cues lead to physiological differences. Event Related Potentials were recorded while participants viewed pie and bar graphs (there were four variations: 2D colour; 2D non-colour; 3D colour; 3D non-colour). It was hypothesized that three dimensional graphs would show greater latencies and amplitudes. It was also hypothesized that graphs with colour would show greater amplitudes in posterior sites. Overall, results indicated that the peak amplitudes in posterior sites were greater than those in anterior and medial sites. Graphs with depth cues produced overall higher amplitudes and longer latencies during late processing complexes. Lower amplitudes and shorter latencies were observed for graphs with colour. Overall, these results suggest subtle processing differences. It was interesting to note that the largest differences were found when two and three dimensional graphs were viewed and this finding supports previous behavioral research suggesting that three dimensional graphs are difficult to read.

#16

Brain and Behaviour

**2D:4D RATIO DIFFERENTIALLY RELATED TO EMOTION RECOGNITION IN
ADULT MEN AND WOMEN**

Laurie Sykes Tottenham, *University of Regina*

Recent studies have suggested that sex differences in emotional abilities are related to prenatal testosterone (T) concentrations. Specifically, these studies have found complex emotional abilities, such as empathy, to be inversely related to prenatal T concentrations in young children. However, there is a dearth of research examining the relationship between prenatal T concentrations and emotional abilities in hormonally-normal adult populations. The current study examined the relation between relative prenatal T concentrations and basic facial emotion recognition in a sample of young adults from a university population. Relative prenatal T concentrations were determined using the 2D:4D ratio. In contrast to previous research demonstrating a negative linear relationship between prenatal T exposure and complex emotional abilities in children, the current study found a curvilinear relationship between relative prenatal T concentrations and basic facial emotion recognition in adults. A significant negative correlation was found between relative prenatal T concentrations and overall emotion recognition in males, whereas a positive correlation was found in females. In conjunction with previous research, this finding suggests that basic emotion recognition abilities and complex emotional abilities are differentially affected by prenatal T concentrations in females, but not males.

#17

Brain and Behaviour

**BIOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF AFFECT AND DEPRESSION IN YOUTH: DIGIT
RATIO, LATERAL ASYMMETRY, AND FINGER RIDGE COUNT**

Jennifer Welsh, *Lakehead University*; Dwight Mazmanian, *Lakehead University*;
Charles Netley, *Lakehead University*

Recent research findings have suggested a number of surprising links between some relatively small morphological features (presumed to be determined in utero) and a wide range of behaviours in human adults. For instance, relationships have been reported between digit ratio and sexual orientation, sociosexuality, spatial ability, athletic ability, trait physical aggression, and musical ability. Less is known about these biological markers and emotional functioning, particularly in youth. The present study evaluated the relationship between several prenatally determined biological indices (digit ratio, lateral asymmetry, and finger ridge count), and current mood and affect levels in a sample of 213 adolescents between the ages of 12 and 19. Analyses revealed that: 1) left digit ratio was significantly associated with depression scores ($p < .05$), 2) lateral asymmetry (digits) was significantly associated with negative affect (NA) and depression scores ($p < .05$), and 3) finger ridge count was not associated with either NA or depression scores. Some interesting differences were found when the sample was split by sex. These findings suggest that prenatal gonadal hormone levels may play an important role in subsequent mood and affect regulation.

#18

Brain and Behaviour

**THE SMELL OF FEAR: THE ASSOCIATED ENDOCRINE RESPONSES TO
HUMAN FEAR**

Meaghan Wilkin, *Brock University*; Cameron Muir, *Brock University*

Fear is a highly individualized and subjective experience that has the ability to change internal hormone levels (Beck, Emrey & Greensburg, 2005). Animal models suggest that hormone changes can be communicated through the environment (Wyatt, 2003).

This suggests there is the potential for these hormones to have pheromonal properties. While exercising on a treadmill, human participants watched baseline, neutral and scary video clips. Saliva and underarm perspiration samples were collected after these three counterbalanced ten minute increments. The steroid hormones of cortisol, testosterone and 17 β -estradiol were analyzed via enzyme immunoassay. It is believed that people, while watching scary stimuli, will show a significantly different hormone change compared to neutral stimuli situations. Females are expected to show greater fear response than males, in both subjective rating and hormonal change. Results indicate significant sex differences in fear responding. Also, trend effects of stimuli presentation on salivary cortisol levels are shown. Finally, a relationship between cortisol, testosterone, and estradiol secretion is noted.

#19

*Brain and Behaviour***LOCUS OF CONTROL AND ITS IMPACT ON STRESS-INDUCED HORMONAL MEASURES OF BEHAVIOUR***Kathy Wlodarczyk, Brock University; Dawn Good, Brock University*

Previous studies have implicated the role of the hypothalamic pituitary axis (HPA) and the hypothalamic pituitary gonadal axis (HPG) in performance on various tasks. The current study examined the relationship between locus of control and diurnal variation on cortisol and testosterone release in firefighter candidates ($N = 48$). Subjects were exposed to physical stress by completing a standardized "candidate physical activity test" (CPAT), as well as psychological stress, elicited by an aptitude test, and were told that the results were determinants of a prospective job position as a firefighter. Twenty-one were tested in the morning; 27 were tested in the afternoon. Salivary cortisol and testosterone were collected and analyzed via an enzyme immunoassay technique pre- and post-stressor. As expected, our results demonstrated that the stress reactions, as measured by hormonal response, introduced a measurable anticipatory response and are influenced by diurnal variation. Interestingly, while compiled cortisol samples across all testing times did not correlate with locus of control, average pretest cortisol decreases as internalized locus of control increases. These results have implications relevant to the role that perceived sense of control has on physiological preparedness and response precipitated by physical and psychological stress.

#20

*Family Psychology***COPING FLEXIBILITY IN PRESCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN: THE ROLE OF MATERNAL EMOTION SOCIALIZATION, COPING SOCIALIZATION, AND COPING STYLES***Jaime Arseneault, University of Windsor; Kimberley Babb, University of Windsor; Katrina Smith, University of Windsor*

Previous research has demonstrated that mothers' socialization efforts and modeling of coping styles are related to their children's coping choices. The purpose of this study was to examine whether these relations also held for preschool-aged children's coping flexibility, and whether these associations were moderated by the quality of the mother-child relationship. Coping flexibility was defined as the ability to adapt coping strategies to match the controllability of a changing stressful situation. Four- and five-year-old children ($N = 31$) participated in a vignette coping interview and their mothers completed measures of emotion socialization, coping socialization, coping flexibility, and mother-child relationship quality. Results showed that mothers' emotion and coping socialization were related to two key aspects of children's coping flexibility - the size of children's coping repertoires and their ability to generate situationally-appropriate coping choices. Mothers' coping flexibility was not related to children's coping flexibility, and mother-child relationship quality did not moderate the significant associations. Results are discussed in terms of the developmental progression of coping flexibility and recommendations are made for parenting behaviours that can help engender this skill in children.

#21

*Family Psychology***CROSS-CULTURAL FOSTER PARENTING: BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES***Jason Brown, University of Western Ontario; Natalie George, University of Western Ontario; David St. Arnault, University of Western Ontario; Jennifer Sintzel, University of Western Ontario*

Foster homes are widely used for placements of children in care. However, the cultural experiences of foster parents have received very little attention in the literature. In this paper we describe the results of interviews with 61 foster parents about their experiences fostering children who have different values, beliefs and traditions than their own. Results suggest that there are multiple benefits and challenges to cross-cultural fostering from the perspectives of foster parents, and that foster parents are interested to learn more about how their own values intersect with parenting practices.

#22

*Family Psychology***REWARDS OF PARENTING CHILDREN WHO HAVE A FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDER***Jason Brown, University of Western Ontario; Jennifer Sintzel, University of Western Ontario; David St. Arnault, University of Western Ontario; Natalie George, University of Western Ontario*

There is a considerable amount of research on the challenges associated with parenting children who have disabilities, and little that focuses on positive aspects. In this study, 19 parents (birth, foster, & adoptive) of children who had been diagnosed with alcohol-related disabilities were interviewed about the rewards of parenting. Parents indicated that they saw the children's effort, growth, and accomplishment in a variety of domains as encouraging. Parents also reported feeling appreciated by the children. Results suggest that rewarding parenting experiences with children who have alcohol-related disabilities are multiple, diverse and, when compared to the parenting literature, indistinguishable from rewarding parenting experiences with children who do not have disabilities.

#23

Family Psychology

GRIEVING: DEVELOPMENT OF THE ONGOING RELATIONSHIP SCALE (ORS)Brian Chartier, *St. Thomas More College*; Tracey Waskowic, *University of Saskatchewan*

The development and piloting of a new scale entitled the Ongoing Relationship Scale (ORS) is described. Akin to previous measures (e.g., Field, Gal-Oz, & Bonanno, 2003) the ORS was specifically designed to assess the various ways in which bereaved individuals remain connected to a deceased loved one. However, unlike previous measures, the ORS assesses whether the bereaved individual perceives engaging in various ongoing behaviours to be positive (i.e., brings him or her comfort) or negative (i.e., does not bring him or her comfort). Items for the ORS were derived from the ten dimensions of grieving in Grund's (1998) Continuing Bond Scale. These dimensions represent commonly discussed features of grief in the literature. Participants for the study consisted of 73 undergraduate students from the University of Saskatchewan Participant Pool. The results indicate that the scale has sound psychometric properties with an overall internal consistency of 0.90 and acceptable concurrent and discriminant validity. Additional analyses examine the relationship between maintaining an ongoing relationship with a deceased person and closeness of the relationship prior to the deceased's death. Implications for grieving are discussed.

#24

Family Psychology

PARENT-CHILD REMINISCING ABOUT LOVE AND HOPE DURING THE MIDDLE CHILDHOOD YEARSJacqueline Goodwin, *University of Windsor*; Julie Hakim-Larson, *University of Windsor*; Jaclyn Gillies-Maerz, *University of Windsor*; Jaclyn Howe, *University of Windsor*; Alison Spadafora, *University of Windsor*; Edina Deehan, *University of Windsor*; Melissa Bissonnette, *University of Windsor*; Amanda Choong, *University of Windsor*; Kamla Sudama, *University of Windsor*

Parental socialization of emotion has significant implications for children's understanding, regulation, and reaction to emotions and, in turn, for their social competence (Denham, 1998). Discussion of emotion in the form of narratives, or stories, help young children learn how their social world operates, and develop understanding of their role within that world (Saarni, 1999). Fivush (2007) suggests parent-child reminiscing (i.e., discussions about past, shared experiences) are particularly important because children learn to think and talk about the past as well as reflect on and better internalize emotion lessons shared via conversations about the past with adults. Maternal reminiscing styles have been linked to children's development of autobiographical skills, strategic memory, language/literacy skills, attachment, and understanding of self, other, and mind (Fivush, Haden, & Reese, 2006). However, calls have been made for reminiscing research to move beyond exploration of the preschool years and to include positive emotions (Eisenberg, Cumberland, & Spinrad, 1998; Fivush, Haden, & Reese, 2006). Thus, the current study of 44 mothers and their 6-to 8-year olds contributes new findings to the field by exploring the emotion and socialization themes, and narrative form and function that occur during parent-child reminiscing about child experiences of hope and love.

#25

Family Psychology

LE COVOITURAGE INTRAFAMILIAL ET LES DYNAMIQUES FAMILIALESMathieu Gourde, *Université de Moncton*; Joane Normandeau, *Université de Moncton*

Le covoiturage donne lieu à des bienfaits économiques et environnementaux, mais qu'en est-il de son impact sur les composantes psychologiques des individus et des familles en général? La présente recherche vise à contribuer à l'identification des effets potentiels du covoiturage intrafamilial sur les dynamiques familiales. L'échantillon de 129 familles québécoises fut divisé en trois groupes (43 familles biparentales covoiturant, 43 familles monoparentales covoiturant, et 43 familles monoparentales covoiturant). Les dynamiques familiales sont mesurées à l'aide du FES (Family Environment Scale) pour les parents, et le CVFES pour les enfants. Tel que prédit, les enfants et les parents des deux groupes covoiturant présentent des scores significativement plus élevés sur les mesures de dynamiques familiales comparativement aux familles du groupe ne covoiturant pas. Toutefois aucune différence significative est révélée entre le groupe monoparental et biparental covoiturant, et cela en incluant l'effet contrôle de la covariable « nombre d'heures consacrées à des activités récréatives en famille ». Les données de la présente étude montrent que de s'adonner au covoiturage intrafamilial, une activité qui peut facilement s'insérer dans le quotidien des familles, semble favoriser davantage les dynamiques familiales, que le temps passé en famille à s'adonner à des activités ou loisirs structurés.

#26

Family Psychology

FAMILIES FORMED OUTSIDE OF MARRIAGE: AN EXAMINATION OF FUTURE PARENTS' MENTAL HEALTHMylène Lachance-Grzela, *Université de Moncton*; Geneviève Bouchard, *Université de Moncton*

Nowadays, an important number of couples are forming families outside the boundaries of marriage. Some studies indicate that cohabiting women are less likely to plan their pregnancies than married women. Both cohabitation and unintended pregnancies have been associated with psychological distress. Despite these results, research on marital and pregnancy statuses remain largely distinct and, consequently, the effects of both variables are confounded. The aim of the present study was to examine the moderational role of pregnancy planning in the relationship between marital status and future parents' mental health. A sample of 154 couples expecting their first child completed assessments of pregnancy planning and of anxiety and depression during the third trimester of pregnancy. The results show that the relationships between marital status and future parents' mental health are moderated by the intensity of pregnancy planning efforts. More precisely, the data indicate that even if marriage contributes to mental health during

the first pregnancy, it is only the case when pregnancies are planned. Results also reveal that even though cohabitators exhibit poorer mental health than their married counterparts, this is not due to the fact that they are facing a greater amount of unplanned pregnancies.

#27

Family Psychology

HOW DOES THE QUALITY OF THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP INTERACT WITH CORRELATES OF INTERNALISED MENTAL DISORDERS IN ADOLESCENTS?

Andrea Martin, *Université du Québec à Montréal, Service de Recherche Hôpital Rivière-des-Prairies*; Nicole Smolla, *Hôpital Rivière-des-Prairies*; Michel Tousignant, *Université du Québec à Montréal*; Lise Bergeron, *Hôpital Rivière-des-Prairies*; Claude Berthiaume, *Hôpital Rivière-des-Prairies*

Objectives: The study involves a systematic examination of interaction effects between the parent-child relationship and correlates of internalised mental disorders in young adolescents. No study to date has examined these effects in a representative sample. **Method:** A sub-sample of adolescents aged 12 to 14 ($n=825$) was taken from the Quebec Child Mental Health Survey (QCMHS, 1992, $n=2,400$). The following mental health problems were evaluated using DSM-III-R criteria and were regrouped to form an internalised disorder category: simple phobia, separation anxiety disorder, overanxious disorder, generalised anxiety, depression, and dysthymia. Three levels of adolescent characteristics were included: individual, family and socio-demographic. **Results:** The construction of a multivariate logistic regression model using a hierarchical backward elimination strategy will be presented. The dependent variable is the presence of at least one internalised disorder in the adolescent according to the parent informant. The independent variables are individual, family, and socio-demographic characteristics in addition to the interactions of these variables with the parent-child relationship. **Conclusion:** The results will be discussed with respect to their relevance to the epidemiological literature in child and adolescent psychiatry and to the prevention programs (ou efforts) in youth mental health.

#28

Family Psychology

PATERNAL REPORTS OF FAMILY FUNCTIONING DURING THE TRANSITION TO PARENTHOOD

Amanda Neirinck-George, *University of Regina*; Lynn Loutzenhiser, *University of Regina*

Studying family functioning during the transition to parenthood, a time of dynamic change, may provide important information on how family units respond to the changes that parenthood brings. According to the McMaster Model, family functioning can be defined as how families execute fundamental tasks. Researchers in this area have focused primarily on maternal reports of family functioning, and/or on domain-general measures of family functioning (i.e., overall scores). This study is designed to extend our understanding of family functioning during the transition to parenthood to include not only fathers' perspectives on family functioning, but also to look beyond general family functioning to domain specific areas of functioning that may be uniquely impacted by this transition. As part of a larger, longitudinal study, 68 first-time Canadian fathers were asked to complete the Family Assessment Device at three time periods: during the prenatal period, the 3rd and 12th postnatal months. Analyses will be conducted to look at changes in family functioning scores across time, for general family functioning scores as well as for each of the 6 domains of family functioning (i.e., Problem Solving, Communication, Roles, Affective Responsiveness, Affective Involvement, and Behaviour control). Clinical implications and suggestions for future research will be discussed.

#29

Family Psychology

DAILY STRESSFUL EVENTS AS PREDICTORS OF COPING BEHAVIOR IN PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

Colin Pottie, *Virginia Commonwealth University*; Karen Muehl, *Virginia Commonwealth University*; Jessye Cohen, *Virginia Commonwealth University*; Kathleen Ingram, *Virginia Commonwealth University*

Parenting a child with an Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a unique and challenging experience. Identifying the daily events these parents experience as stressful and investigating parental coping behavior may engender effective interventions for these parents. The specific aims of this research are to identify the daily stressful events experienced by parents of a child with ASD, and to investigate the specific coping strategies parents use to manage these daily events. Ninety-three parents (60 mothers, 33 fathers) of children (aged 4-12 years) with an established ASD were enrolled in the study. Twice weekly for 12 weeks, participants identified the day's most stressful event, and provided ratings of stressfulness and their use of 11 coping responses. Content analysis and independent raters were used to categorize the stressful event data (1,678 events). The analysis yielded seven event categories: physical aggression, demanding behavior, persistent disruptive behaviors, care burden, difficulties in social or novel situations, illness, and no event. Multilevel modeling statistical techniques were then used to investigate the relationships between daily stressful events and parental coping responses. The type of daily stressor was found to significantly predict 7 of the 11 coping response categories after controlling for personality factors, daily stress and gender.

#30

Family Psychology

ADOLESCENTS SEEKING HELP FROM MOTHERS AND FROM FATHERS: DO ADDITIVE OR COMPENSATORY MODELS BEST EXPLAIN THE ROLE OF THE OTHER PARENT?

Heather Sears, *University of New Brunswick*

Parents are regarded as a key source of support and assistance for their adolescents. However, little research has examined predictors of adolescents seeking help from fathers separately from mothers, and even fewer studies have tested models by which these two parent resources may operate together. In this study, additive and compensatory models were evaluated in which positive and negative parent-adolescent relationship quality were used to predict adolescents' help-seeking behaviour from each parent for a family problem. The participants were 114 New Brunswick youths (64 g, 50 b; grades 10 and 11) living in two-parent families who completed a survey by mail. Hierarchical regression analyses showed no additive effects; while a more positive relationship with mothers and with fathers predicted increased help seeking from that parent, a more positive relationship with the other parent did not also contribute. In contrast, some support for a compensatory model was found. A significant three-way interaction indicated that when boys, but not girls, had a more positive relationship with fathers, they sought help from their mothers more often despite a more negative relationship with mothers. These results highlight the importance of considering how adolescents' gender and relationships with multiple helpers shape their coping behaviour.

#31

Family Psychology

MARITAL SATISFACTION AND FAMILY FUNCTIONING IN FAMILIES WITH TODDLERS: EVIDENCE FOR A SINGLE CONSTRUCTPhillip Sevigny, *University of Regina*; Lynn Loutzenhiser, *University of Regina*

Researchers often employ a family systems framework to study families. From this perspective, the family is comprised of sub-systems arranged by levels that include the individual, the dyad and the family unit. Healthy functioning at the level of the marital dyad has been examined through the concept of marital satisfaction (i.e., the cohesion and mutual fulfillment experienced by marital partners). At the level of the family unit, the family's ability to accomplish tasks across a number of domains (i.e., family functioning) is examined. Assessment at each level is thought to provide unique information about functioning and avenues for therapeutic intervention. Despite this, empirical evidence suggests that marital satisfaction and family functioning are highly related concepts. As part of a larger investigation, 62 mother and father pairs with toddler age children completed self report measures of marital satisfaction and family functioning. Consistent with prior research, strong correlations were found between the two measures. Moreover, exploratory factor analysis revealed a single factor accounting for 75% of the variance. Thus, in this sample, measures of marital satisfaction and family functioning appear to tap a single underlying construct. It is possible that differentiation between these two levels of the family system does not occur until children are older.

#32

Health Psychology

INFLUENCE DE LA SENSIBILITÉ À L'ANXIÉTÉ SUR LA MORBIDITÉ CHEZ LES ASTHMATIQUESAnne Bouchard, *Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur de Montréal et Université du Québec à Montréal*; Kim Lavoie, *Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur de Montréal et Université du Québec à Montréal*; Hélène Favreau, *Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur de Montréal et Université du Québec à Montréal*; Simon Bacon, *Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur de Montréal et Université Concordia*

Divers facteurs psychologiques et comportementaux, associés aux indicateurs de morbidité de l'asthme, pourraient être influencés par le niveau de sensibilité à l'anxiété (SA). L'objectif est d'évaluer l'association entre la SA et le sentiment de contrôle, d'auto-efficacité, la qualité de vie et l'utilisation du bronchodilatateur chez les asthmatiques. 645 asthmatiques, rencontrés à la clinique d'asthme de l'hôpital du Sacré-Coeur de Montréal, ont complété une entrevue sociodémographique, des questionnaires (sensibilité à l'anxiété (ASI), auto-efficacité liée à l'asthme (ASES), contrôle de l'asthme (ACQ), qualité de vie liée à l'asthme (AQLQ)) et réalisé un test de la fonction pulmonaire. Des modèles généraux linéaires ont été utilisés pour évaluer l'association entre les scores à l'ASI et ceux à l'ASES, l'ACQ et à l'AQLQ. Les résultats montrent une association positive entre les scores à l'ASI et à l'ACQ ($F = 37.35$) et la quantité de bronchodilatateur utilisé dans la dernière semaine ($F = 10.21$) et une association négative avec ceux à l'ASES ($F = 119.87$) et à l'AQLQ ($F = 104.44$) ($p < .001$) indépendamment de l'âge, du sexe et de la sévérité de l'asthme. Les résultats demeurent significatifs après une correction Bonferroni (nouveau $p < .002$). Un niveau de SA élevé est lié à un faible niveau contrôle et d'auto efficacité, à une utilisation plus fréquente du bronchodilatateur et à une faible qualité de vie chez les asthmatiques.

#33

Health Psychology

QUALITY OF LIFE IN YOUNG ADULT CANCER SURVIVORSGenevieve Breau, *Dalhousie University*; Lynne Robinson, *Dalhousie University*

Quality of life (QOL) is important in cancer patients. Also, young adults have unique needs that differentiate them from both adults and children. However, there is little research investigating the QOL of young adults with cancer. We studied QOL in 35 young adults, aged between 19 and 37 years, who attended one of two retreats providing psychosocial support to young cancer survivors. We expected that QOL would be related to cancer stage, and that hopefulness would be related to mood and social functioning (i.e. the degree to which cancer interferes with an individual's family life and social activities). Surprisingly, stage of cancer was unrelated to quality of life, as measured by the subscales of the EORTC QLQ C-30, a commonly used QOL questionnaire. The State Hope Scale (hopefulness) was associated with the QLQ C-30 social subscale ($r = -.612, p < .001$), with higher hope associated with better social functioning scores. Also, hopefulness was significantly related to the total mood disturbance score (measuring an individual's mood problems) ($r = -.554, p = .001$). More hope was associated with fewer mood problems. In summary, we found QOL to be unrelated to stage of cancer, however aspects of QOL are related to hopefulness. Hopefulness was also related to less mood disturbance. Thus, hope in young adult cancer patients, and its impact on QOL, warrants further research.

#34
Health Psychology

LARGE GAPS EXIST IN HEPATITIS C KNOWLEDGE AMONG MEDICAL AND STUDENT POPULATIONS

Christine Cabrera, *University of Ottawa*; Fotini Zachariades, *Ottawa Hospital*; Kim Corace, *Ottawa Hospital*; Louise Balfour, *Ottawa Hospital*; George Tasca, *Ottawa Hospital*; Curtis Cooper, *Ottawa Hospital*

It is estimated that 300,000 individuals in Canada are infected with Hepatitis C (HCV). Many individuals with HCV are unaware that they are infected, and may unknowingly spread HCV to others. There is growing concern that low public awareness regarding HCV risk factors and treatment options is contributing to the alarming rates of HCV infection in Canada. Assessing HCV knowledge and identifying knowledge gaps is critical in the development of educational risk reduction programs and intervention initiatives. This study aimed to examine HCV knowledge gaps in several different medical and general population groups including, college students ($n = 81$), university students ($n = 67$), persons living with HCV ($n = 78$), and persons co-infected with HIV-HCV ($n = 24$). Participants completed the Brief HCV Knowledge Scale, which is a validated 19-item measure of knowledge of HCV risk factors, modes of transmission, and treatments. Results indicated significantly different levels of HCV knowledge between the samples, with college students having the lowest level of HCV awareness. Specific differences in HCV knowledge items among the samples were identified. For example, 79% of college students were unaware that HCV can be transmitted through sharing drug paraphernalia. Clinical and educational prevention implications of the findings will be discussed.

#35
Health Psychology

THE EFFECTS OF A HIGH-FAT MEAL AND CARDIOVASCULAR REACTIVITY ON PAIN REPORTS

Tavis Campbell, *University of Calgary*; Jennifer Kowalsky, *University of Calgary*; Simon Bacon, *Concordia University*

The consumption of a single high-fat meal has been associated with both decreased pain sensitivity and exaggerated cardiovascular reactivity. The purpose of this study was to examine the possibility that cardiovascular reactivity may serve as a potential mediating mechanism for the effect of a high-fat meal on pain reports. In a randomized, repeated measures, crossover study, we tested blood pressure responses to two standard laboratory pain tasks (cold pressor and arm ischemia) following the consumption of a single high-fat (42g) meal compared with an isocaloric low-fat (1g) meal. Systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure were greater, and pain intensity and unpleasantness ratings were lower in participants following the consumption of the high-fat meal relative to the low-fat meal. Further, hierarchical regression analyses indicated that blood pressure reactivity was a potential mediator of the association between the high-fat meal and both pain intensity and unpleasantness, suggesting that a single high-fat meal may elicit physiological adaptations that can reduce sensitivity to painful laboratory stimuli.

#36
Health Psychology

A COMPARISON OF TWO MEASURES OF PAIN-RELATED ACTIVITY PATTERNS

Douglas Cane, *Capital Health*; Warren Nielson, *St. Joseph's Health Care*; Dwight Mazmanian, *Lakehead University*

Individuals with pain may adopt different patterns of activity. They may reduce activity by avoiding pain-related activities; persist in completing activities despite pain creating overactivity-underactivity cycles, or pace activities with periods of moderated activity and rest. Research assessing the relationship of activity patterns and functioning is limited by a lack of relevant measures. Recently two measures; the Pain and Activity Relations Questionnaire (PARQ) and the Patterns of Activity Measure-Pain (POAM-P) were developed to assess activity in those with pain. Some previous findings suggest that avoidance and pacing are related and that pacing is similar to avoidance. The present study assessed the psychometric properties of these measures and the relationships of these activity patterns. One hundred and twenty-two adult pain patients (103 women) completed the PARQ and the POAM-P prior to a pain program or at follow-up. Subscales of the two measures demonstrated excellent internal consistency (.76 - .88). Corresponding scales on the measures were highly correlated (all correlations = .80). Contrary to previous results, correlations between avoidance and pacing were low (.15 - .18) suggesting that pacing and avoidance are distinct constructs. Implications for the assessment of pain-related activity and the relationship of activity to functioning are discussed.

#37
Health Psychology

THE IMPACT OF GENDER ON THE PATIENT PHYSICIAN RELATIONSHIP: A WOMAN-CENTERED APPROACH

Jessica Chapman, *Mount Allison University*

The patient physician relationship is an area of growing interest among medical professionals, psychologists and recently, feminists. Considering the frequency of patient visits and the potential for prevention and diagnosis of severe illness, the patient physician relationship can have serious implications for a woman's health and ultimately their life (Lips, 2003). The current study examines the relationship women have with their physicians through surveys collected from women between the ages of 20 and 60 years old. Results indicate that those women having female physicians are more likely to report positive patient physician relationship outcomes than those participants with male physicians. Additionally, participants' qualitative reports of negative experiences within the health care system highlight the importance that access to both male and female physicians at all levels of the health care system be available and offered. Moreover, women's experiences suggest that medical training must emphasize the ways in which physicians can effectively and appropriately interact with patients, if patients are expected to trust and be comfortable with their physician.

#38

Health Psychology

AN EXAMINATION OF A COGNITIVE-BEHAVIOURAL MODEL OF PAIN-RELATED FEAR/ANXIETY AND ADJUSTMENT TO CHRONIC BACK PAIN*Danielle Culp, University of New Brunswick; Diane LaChapelle, University of New Brunswick; Nancy Higgins, St. Thomas University; Katherine Harman, Dalhousie University; Thomas Hadjistavropoulos, University of Regina*

Cognitive-behavioural theories (CBT) of adjustment to chronic pain propose cognitive and behavioural factors mediate the relationship between injury and adjustment (Flor et al., 1988; McCracken et al., 1996). Vlaeyen and colleagues (1995) propose that injury leads to the experience of pain and when this pain experience results in catastrophizing it creates a fear of pain, increased hypervigilance and avoidance reactions, which in turn, contribute to disuse, depression, and disability. In order to test this model, two hierarchical regression analyses were used to examine the contributions of pain level (Step 1), catastrophizing (Step 2), fear (Step 3), and the cognitive, physiological, and avoidance components of pain-related anxiety (Step 4) to the experience of depression and to levels of disability among our participants with chronic low back pain. Results indicate that while each step in the regression models were significant, the only individual variables to make a unique contribution to the prediction of depression were pain levels and catastrophizing, while the only unique predictors of disability levels were catastrophizing and avoidance. These findings suggest that among the variables Vlaeyen et al. propose impact adjustment to chronic pain, pain levels, catastrophizing and avoidance play the largest role. Implications for CBT theory will be discussed.

#39

Health Psychology

PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS AND DEPRESSED MOOD NEGATIVELY IMPACT HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE DURING PREGNANCY*Deborah Da Costa, McGill University; Maria Dritsa, McGill University; Nancy Verreault, Université du Québec à Montréal; Caline Balaa, McGill University; Jennifer Kudzman, McGill University; Samir Khalifé, Royal Victoria Hospital*

The objectives of this study were to evaluate and identify determinants of health related quality of life (HRQoL) during pregnancy. Pregnant women ($n=245$) completed questionnaires measuring: HRQoL (Short Form Health Survey SF-36), life stress, social support, and depressed mood in the third trimester. Demographics and medical variables including pregnancy symptoms (i.e. backpain, nausea) were also collected. Compared to Canadian normative data, our sample scored significantly ($p<.001$) poorer on the following HRQoL domains: physical functioning (56.7 versus 90.9), role limitations due to physical health problems (37.0 versus 83.7), bodily pain (61.7 versus 75.0), vitality (49.5 versus 61.2), and social functioning (74.2 versus 83.7). Multivariate linear regressions were used to model each of the SF-36 subscales. Experiencing more pregnancy-related somatic symptoms emerged as a significant determinant of poorer HRQoL in all domains ($p<.001$). Higher depressed mood scores was independently associated with lower HRQoL in 5 of the 8 domains ($p<.001$), including general health, vitality, social functioning, emotional role, and mental health. Women experience substantial declines in HRQoL during pregnancy, particularly in the physical domains. Identifying and managing pregnancy-related somatic symptoms and depressed mood early in pregnancy may enhance maternal health status.

#40

Health Psychology

THE IMPACT OF MOTIVATION, SLEEP QUALITY AND VITALITY ON THE SUCCESSFUL REGULATION OF HEALTH-RELATED BEHAVIOURS*Hannah Davis-Marchand, University of Ottawa; Elizabeth Sharp, University of Ottawa; Luc Pelletier, University of Ottawa*

Performing health-related behaviors has a multitude of psychosocial benefits for many individuals, yet many do not successfully regulate these behaviors. The goal of this study was to examine the contributions of two approaches to the self-regulation of health behaviors. More specifically, the Strength Model of Self-Regulation (SMSR; Schmeichel & Baumeister, 2004) suggests that people succeed when they have the energy to self-regulate, and that sleep is an essential component in replenishing this energy. Self-Determination Theory (SDT; Deci & Ryan, 2002) suggests that autonomous regulation (i.e., regulation that is valued, integrated and/or enjoyed) contributes to feelings of vitality and successful self-regulation. A total of 166 participants completed the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (Buysse et al., 1989); the Global Motivation Scale (Sharp et al., 2003); the Subjective Vitality Scale (Ryan & Frederick, 1997), and the Multidimensional Health Behavior Inventory (Kulbok et al., 1999). In accordance with SMSR, subjective vitality completely mediated the effect of sleep quality on successful self-regulation of health behaviors. In accordance with SDT, autonomous regulation contributed directly to the successful self-regulation of health behaviors, as well as indirectly through its effect on vitality. Implications for theory and the promotion of healthy behaviors were discussed.

#41

Health Psychology

PROFILING THE PROBLEM GAMBLER IN CANADA: AN EXPLORATION OF PSYCHOSOCIAL HEALTH*Brandy Doan, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Ken Fowler, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Stacey Wareham, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

The objective of this study was to investigate the mental health status of Canadian problem gamblers through a comparative analysis of the mental health characteristics. To elucidate the relationships between mental health status and pathological gambling, the Canadian Problem Gambling Index was used in the analysis of the Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 1.2 (2002). The three groups of gambling behavior were examined; low risk ($n = 1017$), moderate risk ($n = 542$) and high risk ($n = 200$). Results indicated that individuals with more severe gambling problems reported lower levels of social support, decreased quality of life, di-

minished sense of belonging, increased substance abuse, suicidal ideology, increased tobacco use, self-blame, and avoidance. In conclusion, Canadians who are at “high risk” for problem gambling behavior experienced diminished mental health compared to individuals with less severe gambling problems. This study has direct implications for public health policy in terms of education, awareness, prevention and treatment of pathological gambling.

#42
Health Psychology

CHARTING THE FUTURE: COULD PSYCHOLOGISTS INVOLVEMENT IN TYPE 2 DIABETES (T2D) MANAGEMENT MAKE A POSITIVE DIFFERENCE?

Jane Ekong, University of Calgary and River Valley Health

Many public health experts acknowledge T2D to be a serious, costly, but common and preventable lifestyle and age related chronic illness. As longevity and sedentary lifestyles increase in Canada and other developed nations, T2D prevalence is projected to reach pandemic proportions. Effective confrontation of such a pandemic demands knowledge of the risk factors, etiology, management issues, and perceived barriers and facilitators to preventive and remedial interventions, especially from vulnerable populations who manage the illness daily. This presentation describes a study that elicited such information from African Canadians living with T2D in Calgary. People of African descent are one of the vulnerable ethnic minorities purported to have high T2D prevalence, but negative prognosis of its management outcomes. Narratives of their experiences identified emotionality and shock at diagnosis, relative paucity of premorbid knowledge of T2D risk factors, etiology and symptoms, and culturally insensitive healthy eating counselling to be significant barriers to their effective T2D management. The identified barriers seem to have psychological components and be within psychologists sphere of expertise. So, could a more prominent and active role by psychologists in T2D management make a positive difference?

#43
Health Psychology

LES ASTHMATIQUES ATTEINTS D'UN TROUBLE PANIQUE ONT-ILS UNE MOINS BONNE MAÎTRISE DE L'ASTHME ET QUALITÉ DE VIE RELIÉE À L'ASTHME AU SUIVI À 1 AN?

Hélène Favreau, Université du Québec à Montréal; KL Lavoie, Université du Québec à Montréal; SL Bacon, Concordia University; A Bouchard, Université du Québec à Montréal; M Labrecque, Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur de Montréal

L'anxiété est reliée à l'asthme et peut affecter son évolution par une moins bonne maîtrise de l'asthme et qualité de vie reliée à l'asthme (absentéisme au travail, évitement des activités physiques, diminution des activités sociales). Le trouble panique (TP) a été identifié comme étant le trouble anxieux le plus fortement associé à l'asthme, affectant entre 7 et 14 % des asthmatiques, pourrait y contribuer. Jusqu'à maintenant, très peu d'études ont évalué l'impact du TP sur l'évolution de l'asthme. Cette étude évalue l'impact du TP au suivi à 1 an chez 169 asthmatiques adultes (39% hommes, âge moyen=51ans). Une entrevue sociodémographique, médicale et psychiatrique ont été réalisées pour tous les patients, ainsi que des questionnaires incluant le questionnaire de contrôle de l'asthme (ACQ) et le questionnaire sur la qualité de vie reliée à l'asthme (AQLQ) ont été complétés. Les résultats au modèles généraux linéaires indiquent que TP (prévalence= 8%) n'a pas d'effet significatif au suivi à 1 an sur la maîtrise de l'asthme ($F=.09, p=.771$) ni sur la qualité de vie reliée à l'asthme ($F=.02, p=.899$) après avoir contrôlé pour le sexe, l'âge, la sévérité de l'asthme et les niveaux de bases (questionnaires). Ceci étant une étude préliminaire, un échantillon final d'environ 700 asthmatiques est prévu. Toutefois, ces données indiquent que le TP ne semble pas avoir d'impact sur l'évolution de l'asthme.

#44
Health Psychology

COGNITIVE DYSFUNCTION FOLLOWING CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS GRAFT SURGERY: DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND LIFESTYLE OUTCOMES

Melodie Foellmi, University of British Columbia; Katherine Lau, University of British Columbia; Keith Walley, University of British Columbia

Prior research has shown that up to 56% of patients experience cognitive dysfunction after coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery. In a sample of 236 CABG patients, we examined links between anxiety, depression, post-operative cognitive dysfunction, and post-operative perceived health outcomes. Prior to and immediately following surgery, patients completed a battery of cognitive tests, as well as measures of anxiety and depression. Three months after the surgery, the same measures were administered, as well as the SF-36 self-report survey of medical outcomes. Results show that 67% of patients experienced cognitive dysfunction immediately after surgery, and 25% suffered from cognitive dysfunction three months after their surgery. Anxiety scores were significantly correlated with cognitive dysfunction immediately and three months post-operatively ($r = .12, p < .05; r = .24, p < .01$). Depression scores were significantly correlated with cognitive dysfunction three months post-operatively ($r = .18, p < .01$). This research adds to the literature on cognitive dysfunction following CABG surgery. In addition, we discuss how a formal research diagnosis of cognitive dysfunction (defined as a 20% decrease in 20% of the tests) may differ in relevance to the daily lives of recovering patients. Potential medical, psychological and demographic moderating factors are discussed.

#45
Health Psychology

OPTIMISM, STRESS COPING STYLES AND HEALTH-PROMOTING BEHAVIORS

Joanne Gallivan, Cape Breton University; Cynthia MacQueen, Cape Breton University

A number of researchers have reported evidence of a link between optimism and health and have suggested various mechanisms that might underlie the relationship. In this study, measures of “dispositional” optimism (LOT-R), “learned” optimism (ASQ), coping styles (COPE) and health-promoting behavior were obtained from 125 participants (aged 17-66 years, median = 22 years), in-

cluding 91 women and 34 men. Results showed that dispositional optimism was associated with health-promoting behavior and problem-focused coping strategies and negatively related to the use of more passive, less effective coping styles. Two of the six ASQ scales (Stable/Bad and Global/Bad), reflecting pessimistic attributional style, were positively correlated with less effective coping responses and negatively correlated with health-promoting behavior. Correlations between a measure of emotion-focused coping and all optimism measures were insignificant. These results replicate earlier findings that optimists tend to use more active and effective problem-focused coping strategies than pessimists and are more likely to engage in behaviors that serve to encourage health. The results will be discussed with respect to their implications for identifying the mechanisms that may underlie the optimism-health link and developing additional research to clarify the influence of those mechanisms.

#46

Health Psychology

RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION OF PALLIATIVE CANCER PATIENTS AND THEIR PARTNERS PARTICIPATING IN A LONGITUDINAL EVALUATION OF A PSYCHOSOCIAL RETREAT PROGRAM

Sheila Garland, University of Calgary; Linda Carlson, Tom Baker Cancer Center; Hubert Marr, Calgary Health Region; Steve Simpson, Tom Baker Cancer Center

The negative impact of a palliative cancer diagnosis on the quality of life of patients and their partners is well documented. Unfortunately, research on interventions to improve the psychological and spiritual well-being of these couples has been considered impractical because of the deleterious influence of disease progression on participation. This study evaluated the feasibility of offering the Tapestry Retreat, an intensive psychosocial intervention, to 15 patients with palliative breast, prostate or colon cancer and their partners ($n=30$). Also included was a natural history group consisting of 20 patients and their partners ($n=40$). All couples completed questionnaires related to quality of life, distress, marital satisfaction and existential concerns at baseline, after the retreat or 1 month after baseline and then again at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months. This study was able to successfully recruit 32% (35/108) of those patients eligible and approached for study participation. There was an overall response rate of 66% in the Tapestry group and 54% in the natural history group. Attrition rates were 67% and 80% in the Tapestry and natural history groups, respectively. Despite issues with recruitment and retention, retreat participation was considered feasible. Recommendations for future research are discussed.

#47

Health Psychology

EFFECTS OF NEUROTICISM AND DISEASE IMPACT IN ADULTS WITH ASTHMA

Mary Gick, Carleton University; Jenelle Power, Carleton University

Self-reports of illness variables can be affected by Neuroticism in healthy people (Watson & Pennebaker, 1989). However, little research has been conducted on the influence of Neuroticism in chronic illness. Disease Impact of arthritis (e.g., pain) was associated with self-reports of illness variables (e.g., medication) that were not accounted for by Neuroticism (Smith et al, 1995). The present study explored associations among Disease Impact, Neuroticism, and self-reports of illness and psychosocial variables in an online sample of adults with asthma. Results indicated that Disease Impact (e.g., activity limitation) and Neuroticism were each associated with asthma medical visits, physical quality of life and overall quality of life. Disease Impact was uniquely related to some asthma medication, medical visits for non-asthma problems, and negatively to school/work and home quality of life. Neuroticism was uniquely and negatively related to social support and emotional quality of life. Controlling for Neuroticism did not affect Disease Impact's associations with illness variables, but did influence its associations with some quality of life measures. Controlling for Disease Impact did not affect Neuroticism's associations with psychosocial variables, but did influence its associations with doctor visits. Results are discussed with respect to research on Neuroticism and health.

#48

Health Psychology

WIVES' PERSPECTIVES ON THE POSITIVE, NEGATIVE, AND RELATIONSHIP CONSEQUENCES OF A PROSTATE CANCER DIAGNOSIS

Alayna Gillespie, University of Guelph; Jaime Brown, University of Guelph; Benjamin Gottlieb, University of Guelph

There is a dearth of research on the effects of cancer diagnoses on the partners of men with prostate cancer. In an ongoing study, wives of men diagnosed with prostate cancer ($N = 43$) were interviewed to examine their experiences in dealing with their husband's prostate cancer. Participants were recruited from two urology practices in Ontario. Office nurses were enlisted to recruit wives of men diagnosed with prostate cancer within the past 6 months after first gaining permission from their husbands. In private interviews participants were asked to discuss the most difficult aspects and any positive aspects of the experience, from the time of diagnosis to the present, both for themselves and for their husband. Furthermore, participants were asked about any effects the diagnosis had on the couple's own relationship. Their answers were subjected to content analysis, resulting in four major themes: tensions concerning the wives' provision and receipt of support from their husbands, threats associated with the spread and recurrence of cancer, intimacy issues, and mismatches between the spouses in their needs and ways of coping. Implications and recommendations for future research into partner support for individuals with cancer are provided.

#49

Health Psychology

DEFENSE STYLES AND ACUTE COLD PRESSOR PAIN IN MEN

Tara Haley, Queen's University; Dean Tripp, Queen's University; Annie Hsieh, Queen's University

Defense styles are characteristic patterns of defense mechanism use. There are 3 defense styles: mature, neurotic, and immature (Andrews, Singh, & Bond, 1993). Defenses that are classified as neurotic/immature are associated with greater clinical pain (Fulde, Junge, & Ahrens, 1995; Wilson, 1982). Recent lab-based research indicates that immature and mature defense styles are associated with acute pain in healthy women (Tripp, Haley, Sullivan, & McGregor, in preparation). The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between defense styles and acute pain in 73 men. Participants completed measures of defense styles and rated pain threshold, tolerance, and severity during a cold pressor task. Regression analyses indicated that higher mature defenses were associated with lower pain severity and greater pain tolerance, whereas higher immature defenses were associated with lower pain tolerance. Male data were then combined with the data from 73 women who underwent identical procedures. Hierarchical analyses indicated that mature and immature defense styles were with associated pain severity and tolerance while controlling for sex. Present results are consistent with previous research indicating that personality characteristics are related to clinical pain, and with lab results from women. These results may inform biopsychosocial and diathesis-stress theories of pain.

#50*Health Psychology***PAIN REPORT: FIRST SEVERITY RATING VERSUS AVERAGE SEVERITY RATING**

Tara Haley, *Queen's University*; Dean Tripp, *Queen's University*; Annie Hsieh, *Queen's University*

Pain severity is commonly assessed during cold pressor pain induction tasks. However, with multiple severity measures (e.g., worst, last, average) used in the literature, it is difficult to know which one to use. Recent research has shown that when assessing other measures of pain while assessing pain severity, using the first severity rating is recommended, as it provides the most variability in responses and is the most highly correlated with other measures of pain (i.e., threshold and tolerance) and measures commonly associated with pain (i.e., depression and catastrophizing) (Haley, Tripp, & Hsieh, in preparation). Although the first rating is superior to the average severity rating when concurrently measuring tolerance, this may not be true when all participants keep their hand in the water for a set duration of time. The present study investigates the average and first severity rating in the cold pressor task. Preliminary results of 39 participants indicate that the average severity and first severity ratings are similar in mean and variability. Furthermore, both measures have similar correlations with pain catastrophizing, a measure commonly associated with pain. Thus, these results indicate that when tolerance is not included as a measure and all participants keep their hand submerged for the entire duration, the first rating is not superior to the average rating.

#51*Health Psychology***CATASTROPHIZING, GENDER, AND PAIN SEVERITY POST-PAIN INDUCTION**

Tara Haley, *Queen's University*; Dean Tripp, *Queen's University*; Annie Hsieh, *Queen's University*

Pain catastrophizing and gender are associated with greater pain report during acute pain induction (Sullivan, Bishop, & Pivik, 1995; Sullivan, Tripp, & Santor, 2000). Although pain report is assessed during pain induction tasks, pain report in the recovery period following pain induction is often not reported in the literature. The present study assessed differences in pain severity among gender and those high and low in catastrophizing during a 10min pain recovery period. Preliminary results are presented for 39 participants (26 women, 13 men) categorized as high and low catastrophizers (29 high, 10 low). Participants completed measures of depression/anxiety and participated in a cold pressor task for 60s. Participants rated pain severity every 20s during pain induction and every 60s during the recovery period. A mixed-model ANOVA indicated significant interactions between time and catastrophizing level and time and gender. Follow-up analyses indicated that at 1min post-pain induction, high catastrophizers reported greater pain severity than low catastrophizers and women reported greater pain severity than men. These results suggest that measuring pain post-pain induction might be useful in experimental pain assessment. Furthermore, these results indicate that catastrophizing is associated with higher pain report in healthy individuals, even once the pain stimulus is removed.

#52*Health Psychology***CANNABIS USE, MEDICATION ADHERENCE, HIGH-RISK BEHAVIOURS, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATES AMONG AN HIV SAMPLE: A PILOT STUDY**

Gregory Harris, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*; Gordon Dow, *Moncton Hospital*; Lise Dupuis, *Moncton Hospital*; Gerry Mugford, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*; Nick Harris, *Saint Mary's University*

Research (e.g., Woolridge et al., 2005) suggests that cannabis use is relatively common among people living with HIV. However, little is known about the impacts cannabis has on antiretroviral medication adherence, high-risk behaviours (i.e., placing the individual or others at risk), and psychological variables (e.g., depression, anxiety, empowerment, hopelessness) among people living with HIV. The current pilot study surveyed 80 patients living with HIV/AIDS in Atlantic Canada in order to explore impacts of cannabis use on symptoms typically associated with HIV as well as additional areas which could be related to cannabis use, such as medication adherence, high-risk behaviours, and psychological variables. Results highlighted that 30% of participants reported current cannabis use for multiple reasons (e.g., relieve anxiety). Several negative consequences were noted regarding cannabis use; however, none of the participants indicated problems with medication adherence due to cannabis use. Although 46% of the participants reported engagement in at least one type of high-risk behaviour (e.g., ranging from unsafe sexual practices to not following medication schedules), only a small subset ($n=3$) reported cannabis use as a reason for engagement in high-risk behaviours. The next phase of the study involves further data collection in two additional hospitals in the Atlantic Region.

#53
Health Psychology

AN EXPLORATION OF PERSONAL, SCHOOL AND WORK FACTORS PREDICTING DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN A WORKING COLLEGE SAMPLE

Steve Harvey, Bishop's University; Danick Blanchet, Université de Sherbrooke

Students in college are now regularly balancing school and work and concerns for their performance and well-being has been the topic of some concern. This study examined factors potentially contributing to reports of depression among a group of junior college students with jobs while attending school full-time. A model that draws from research on depression and research on work related-stress was constructed to identify and test these variables. Variables relating to demographics, work conditions, social support, hours of school work and personality showed consistent, zero-order relationships to depression as measured with the Beck Depression Inventory. However, regression analyses of these predictor variables suggested a more salient role for personality variables (e.g., Self-esteem, Neuroticism) than for most other variables once personality variables were taken into account. These regression results are presented as illustrating the possibility that personality can be viewed as a mediator of other reported factors in the literature (e.g., work conditions) for this population. There is also evidence in this study that social support may be an important moderating variable with personality in predicting depression.

#54
Health Psychology

FACTORS INFLUENCING PARENTAL READINESS FOR CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION: A DISCRETE CHOICE CONJOINT EXPERIMENT

Jillian Haydicky, OISE at the University of Toronto; Charles Cunningham, McMaster Children's Hospital; Heather Rimas, McMaster University

Systematic reviews show that providing information regarding children's mental health (CMH) to parents can improve child outcomes. At intake, parents exhibit varying levels of readiness to use CMH information. Readiness is defined here as the parent's motivation to advocate for the child and to utilize educational materials that provide solutions to the child's emotional and behavioural problems. Consumer preference modeling methods were used to elucidate parental preferences for CMH information. A discrete choice conjoint survey was presented to 217 mothers of children with elevated externalizing or internalizing scores on the Brief Child and Family Phone Interview (BCFPI-3). Multiple regression analyses revealed that maternal depression predicted lower readiness for information. Mothers with high depression scores on the BCFPI-3 were less likely to choose active, step by step solutions for their child's problems, and less likely to choose information that explains how to advocate for their child. Further, mothers were not willing to accept information they perceived as stress-inducing. Demographic variables did not predict readiness. Understanding the readiness and preference patterns of parents will help improve the way CMH information is presented to families. Appropriate, preferred information may increase utilization of CMH services.

#55
Health Psychology

THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL NETWORK CANCER EXPERIENCE, DISEASE SEVERITY AND AGENCY ON PERCEPTIONS OF LUNG CANCER PATIENTS

Erin Hill, Carleton University; Linda Lysynchuk, Laurentian University; Michael Emond, Laurentian University

The present study investigated whether having dealt with cancer in one's close social network impacts people's perceptions of lung cancer patients. The effects of cancer agency and severity were also investigated. Ninety-six undergraduate students were asked to read a vignette about a lung cancer patient. They were randomly assigned to one of three agency conditions (smoker, and two non-smoker conditions (one with genetic factors suggested)), and one of two severity conditions (operable or inoperable tumour). Information regarding the participant's dealings with both cancer and lung cancer in their social network was collected as well. Blame, responsibility, behavioural intentions, and emotions were measured using seven-point Likert scales. Participants with lung cancer experience in their social network had significantly more favourable perceptions of the patient than those without lung cancer experience. There were no differences in perceptions among those participants who had or had not dealt with cancer (non-specific). Interactions between tumour severity and social network cancer experience were also found. Smokers were found to be viewed less favourably than non-smokers, but no main effect for severity was found. The results are discussed with respect to the impact past experience with cancer can have on people's perceptions of cancer patients.

#56
Health Psychology

PERCEPTIONS OF HEALTH CARE: PERSPECTIVES FROM CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AND THEIR PARENTS

Sarah Hollett, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Christine Arlett, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Children and adolescents with chronic illnesses and disabilities spend more time in medical settings and use more health services than other children. Few studies have examined the degree to which these patients are satisfied with the health care services they receive, nor have factors influencing their satisfaction been identified. Satisfaction with care is important as it has generally been associated with the extent to which individuals seek care, maintain practitioner relationships, and comply with treatment recommendations. Whether this applies to children and adolescents with chronic health conditions is also unknown. The current study explored child and adolescent patients' satisfaction with the health care they received, aspects of care influencing their satisfaction, similarities of their perceptions to those of their parents, and their intentions to comply with treatment. Questionnaires were administered to patients ($n=70$) and their parents from a child health care facility in Newfoundland. Results suggest that patients were satisfied with their care, but to a lesser extent than were their parents; satisfaction also related to their intentions to comply with

treatment. Results will be useful for program development aimed at improving patient satisfaction with health care service delivery to children and adolescents with chronic health conditions.

#57

Health Psychology

ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES AND MOOD STABILIZATION: EVIDENCE OF BLUNTED POSITIVE AFFECT IN ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE USERS

Janelle Jarva, Northern Ontario School of Medicine; Kirsten Oinonen, Lakehead University

Previous studies have indicated that oral contraceptives (OCs) may provide a stabilizing effect on mood. The objective of the present study was to examine whether OC users and nonusers differ in terms of mood reactivity in response to a series of mood-induction procedures. The study engaged a sample of 107 undergraduate volunteers, consisting of 40 OC users, 36 nonusers and 31 men, who completed the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) before and after the completion of a series of four mood-induction procedures. These procedures were designed to manipulate positive affect, jealousy, social ostracism, and parental feelings. The results indicated that OC users experienced a blunted positive affect response to the tasks when compared with nonusers and men, with women who used OCs for less than two years showing the lowest positive affect reactivity. No group differences in terms of negative affect reactivity were observed. Given these results, it is possible that the use of OCs or another type of hormonal contraceptive may decrease positive affect reactivity to environmental stimuli.

#58

Health Psychology

VALIDATION OF A "STUDENT BURNOUT" MEASURE

Andrew Johnson, University of Western Ontario; Doreen Bartlett, University of Western Ontario

"Burnout" is a potential problem for all students, but may be particularly prevalent among graduate students in the health professions. These students carry all of the typical graduate student responsibilities, and are also required to complete clinical training. The purpose of this project was to create an outcome measure that might be useful in the early identification of risk factors for burnout. A 90-item questionnaire was created by a working group consisting of 30 graduate students in various clinical and non-clinical disciplines. This working group was given construct definitions for three basic constructs: "Emotional Restedness"; "Satisfaction with Academic Achievement"; and "Help-seeking and Interpersonal Relationships". The full item pool was then administered to 174 students (101 undergraduate students and 73 graduate students), and this data was factor analyzed to identify the extent to which each item loaded uniquely on each of the proposed factors, and to select the "best" eight items for each facet of the scale. All three facets of this simplified measure demonstrated satisfactory internal consistency reliability, suggesting that these indicators are likely to be robust indicators of the underlying constructs. Potential applications of the measure are discussed, in the context of improving outcomes among graduate students within the allied health professions.

#59

Health Psychology

RELIABILITY OF AN ALTERNATE ELECTRODE BAND CONFIGURATION FOR IMPEDANCE CARDIOGRAPHY

Avril Keller, University of Calgary; Simon Bacon, Concordia University; Tavis Campbell, University of Calgary

Impedance cardiography is the primary non-invasive method for monitoring mechanical functions of the heart. This technique is reliable and valid compared to invasive measures, and offers decrease cost and risk of infection. The commonly used impedance electrode array is the tetra-polar band configuration, but anecdotal evidence suggests that placement of the bands around the neck and torso may result in participant discomfort and distress. The current study evaluated an alternative three-quarter electrode band configuration shown in a preliminary investigation to maintain signal integrity when compared with the tetra-polar electrode band configuration. Reactivity in response to a cold pressor test was assessed in participants instrumented with each of the configurations. Participants completed a questionnaire to assess subjective discomfort with each configuration. Measures from the original and alternative electrode band configurations were significantly correlated for systolic blood pressure ($r_{icc} = 0.808; p < .001$), diastolic blood pressure ($r_{icc} = 0.604, p = 0.001$), and stroke volume ($r_{icc} = 0.614, p = 0.001$), but not for pre-ejection period ($r_{icc} = 0.019, p = 0.475$). Also, 87% of participants preferred the alternative configuration, suggesting that it was less constrictive. These findings show some support for alternate configuration, but further research is needed.

#60

Health Psychology

THE INFLUENCE OF DEPRESSION ON CARDIOVASCULAR RECOVERY FROM A NEGATIVE EMOTIONAL STRESSOR

Brenda Key, University of Calgary; Kharah Ross, University of Calgary; Tavis Campbell, University of Calgary

Approximately 1.6 million Canadians suffer from major depression. Prospective research indicates that depression is an independent risk factor for the development of hypertension; however the mechanisms underlying this relationship are poorly understood. It is possible that depressed affect may result in prolonged cardiovascular responses to stress, which are hypothesized to be associated with the development of hypertension. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the influence of depressed affect on cardiovascular recovery from stress. Systolic (SBP) and diastolic (DBP) blood pressure were collected at one-minute intervals from 64 undergraduate women during a 10-minute baseline, 5-minute public speaking stress task, and 15-minute recovery period. Depressed mood was assessed using the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI). Cardiovascular recovery was calculated using an area under the curve technique. Regression analysis indicated that depression was associated with cardiovascular recovery such that par-

ticipants who scored higher on the BDI had poorer DBP recovery ($F = 7.60, p < .01$) and SBP recovery ($F = 4.37, p < .05$). The results of the current study provide support for the hypothesis that depression is associated with delayed cardiovascular recovery. Poor cardiovascular recovery is a possible mechanism through which depression confers increased risk for hypertension.

#61
Health Psychology

NUTRITION KNOWLEDGE AND HABITS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH WAIST CIRCUMFERENCE BUT NOT BODY MASS INDEX IN CHINESE YOUNG ADULTS

Jennifer Kowalsky, *University of Calgary*; Tavis Campbell, *University of Calgary*; Sonia Yap, *University of Calgary*; Z Yang, *Beijing Normal University*; J Wang, *Beijing Normal University*; Kim Lavoie, *Université du Québec à Montréal*; Simon Bacon, *Concordia University*

According to the World Health Organization, an estimated 1.1 billion people worldwide are overweight, with 350 million considered obese. The body-mass index (BMI), a measure taking into account height and weight, has traditionally been used to assess obesity. Recently, waist circumference (WC) has been suggested as a superior alternative, especially for Chinese populations. Dietary choices are an important contributor to obesity. The purpose of this study was to assess the relationship between nutrition knowledge and habits, and obesity assessed using both BMI and WC. Two hundred undergraduate students from Beijing Normal University (Beijing, China) participated in the study. BMI and WC were measured, and participants completed the Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ) and the Diet and Health Knowledge Survey Questionnaire (DHKS). WC was significantly correlated with nutrition knowledge for both men and women, but BMI was not. These findings highlight the importance of both knowledge and behaviors for maintaining a healthy body weight and that WC may be more closely associated with these variables relative to BMI in a Chinese population.

#62
Health Psychology

IMPACT OF COMMUNICATION IMPAIRMENTS ON THE TREATMENT OF PAIN AMONG PERSONS WITH TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

Diane LaChapelle, *University of New Brunswick*; Tanya Bollivar, *University of New Brunswick*

The most common form of communication used to assess pain in clinical and research settings is self-report. Nevertheless self-report has significant limitations. Most notably it may be unavailable in some persons. Individuals with acquired cognitive impairments (e.g., stroke or traumatic brain injury [TBI]), may have difficulty verbally communicating their experience of pain. This difficulty can have serious consequences and has been hypothesized as a primary contributor to the undertreatment of pain. Harald & Jarland (2005), for example, found that seniors with dementia received less pain medication than those without dementia in a nursing home setting. In the present study, archival data from a tertiary rehabilitation centre was examined to identify the relationship between communication impairments and pain treatment among persons with TBI. Multivariate analyses of variance revealed that, contrary to previous findings, there was no relationship between communication abilities and pain treatment received. This suggests that health professionals in this setting are cognizant of the possible impact of communication impairments and make efforts to minimize its impact. It also suggests that knowledge from research that has identified the risks associated with communication impairments is being successfully transferred to front line health care workers in rehabilitation settings.

#63
Health Psychology

NEGOTIATING EXPERTISE AND AGENCY IN THE PHYSICIAN-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP: WOMEN'S TALK ABOUT UNILATERALLY DISCONTINUING ANTIDEPRESSANTS

Jeffrey Letourneau, *University of Saskatchewan*; Linda McMullen, *University of Saskatchewan*

Laypersons are currently exercising increased agency in their own healthcare, as evidenced by the reliance on the internet for accessing healthcare information and the rise of direct-to-consumer advertising of medications. Little is known, however, about how laypersons construct their own expertise in relation to that of their physician, particularly in regard to decisions about their mental healthcare. From interviews with women who unilaterally stopped taking their antidepressants, we show how these women enact their own expertise by displaying knowledge about diagnostic and treatment practices for depression and how they undermine the expertise of their physician by constructing physicians' practices as limited, misguided, or perfunctory. This enactment of expertise occurred, however, alongside dialogue about how the physicians should have exercised more agency in the patient-physician relationship, suggesting that one potential consequence of consumer knowledge is a seemingly contradictory co-existence of a decreased space for physicians' expertise and an increased expectation on the part of consumers for active physician involvement. How shared expertise is negotiated will be an important question for mental health researchers in the context of a shift to a person-centered model of care, one of the guiding principles of the newly formed Mental Health Commission of Canada.

#64
Health Psychology

DETERMINANTS OF THE RELATIVE REINFORCING VALUE OF FOOD

Andrew Lumb, *Carleton University*; Mary Gick, *Carleton University*; Gary Goldfield, *Carleton University*

OBJECTIVE: The reinforcing value of palatable snack food is a risk factor for obesity. This study was undertaken to determine the strongest demographic, anthropometric and behavioural predictors of the reinforcing value of snack food in relation to fruits and vegetables. **METHODS:** Questionnaires were completed by 419 undergraduate university students. Independent (predictor) variables included gender, body mass index (BMI), hunger, hedonic ratings for snack foods and fruits and vegetables, nicotine depen-

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dence, and dietary restraint. The dependent measure was the relative reinforcing value of snack food. All measures were assessed by self-report. RESULTS: Males scored higher than females on BMI, hunger ratings, and food reinforcement, while females scored higher on dietary restraint and preferences for both snack foods and fruits and vegetables. Multiple regression analysis revealed a significant predictive model, with gender, preferred snack foods, and preferred fruits and vegetables emerging as independent predictors of food reinforcement. CONCLUSIONS: The findings within this epidemiological study indicate that males and those with high preferences for snack foods or low preferences for healthy alternatives may be at increased risk of becoming overweight or obese.

#65

*Health Psychology***CASUAL SEX AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS: PREDICTORS AND MOTIVES**Brae Anne McArthur, *University of Guelph*

Although previous research has outlined casual sex as a significant high-risk behavior, little research has focused on why individuals engage in casual sex activity. The purpose of the current study was to examine a range of correlates associated with casual sex activity. Female participants ($N = 285$) were administered a questionnaire package measuring: casual sex activity, perceived social norms, alcohol use, and alcohol expectancies. Results showed that all three predictors made independent contributions to predicting casual sex activity. A mediating model was tested to examine whether alcohol expectancies act as a partial mediator between alcohol use and casual sex activity. Findings from this study will allow for a better understanding of characteristics related to why individuals engage in health-risking sexual behaviour.

#66

*Health Psychology***PATTERNS AND PREDICTORS OF OCCASIONAL TOBACCO USE IN YOUNG ADULTS**Daniel McGrath, *Dalhousie University*; Lyndsay Bozec, *Dalhousie University*;
Sean Barrett, *Dalhousie University*

Tobacco use is a prevalent behavior in Canada with an estimated five million smokers identified in 2005. Occasional (i.e. non-daily) smokers represent a significant percentage of this population (21%), with increased rates among university-aged youth. Although researchers generally agree upon the definition of a non-smoker or a daily smoker, considerable debate exists concerning the criteria (smoking frequency) with which to define an occasional smoker. This classification is further complicated by different opinions among tobacco users about their own smoking habits, with many occasional tobacco users not identifying themselves as 'smokers'. To date, occasional smokers have been considered to be a relatively homogenous group defined solely on the basis of their tobacco consumption. The present study challenges this conventional definition by classifying occasional smokers into heterogeneous subgroups according to behavioral characteristics in addition to tobacco consumption. Specifically, three groups of occasional smokers are identified: beginning non-dependent occasional smokers; long-term persistent occasional smokers; and formerly-regular smokers. Demographic information, psychiatric symptoms, personality characteristics, as well as other substance use are examined. The implications of findings for treatment and intervention measures for each subtype are also discussed.

#67

*Health Psychology***AN EXAMINATION OF ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN ATTACHMENT DIMENSIONS AND PAIN EPISODES**Andrea McIntosh, *University of Guelph*; Lachlan McWilliams, *Acadia University*

Studies utilizing self-report measures have indicated that insecure attachment is positively associated with pain experiences. The present study was designed to extend this research by using an experience sampling method. It was hypothesized that the model of self dimension of attachment would be associated with pain experiences. Neuroticism was included in the study to determine whether attachment contributes unique variance to the prediction of pain. Relationships between attachment and pain-related coping strategies, particularly social support seeking, were also examined. A student sample ($N = 87$) completed self-report measures of attachment and pain experiences. A subsample, ($n = 42$) completed daily diaries over five consecutive days to assess pain (i.e., the occurrence of headaches, back pain, joint pain, stomach cramps, neck pain, and muscle cramps) and pain-related coping. Neuroticism was positively associated with the self-report and experience sampling assessments of pain. Contrary to the hypotheses, the attachment variables had non-significant associations with pain as assessed with either methodology. The data from the daily diary revealed that seeking social support was not a frequent response to pain and was unrelated to the attachment variables. Possible explanations for the null findings and suggestions for future research are discussed.

#68

*Health Psychology***MOTIVATION AND GOAL ATTAINMENT: THE ROLE OF COMPENSATORY BELIEFS**Paule Miquelon, *McGill University*; Bärbel Knäuper, *McGill University*

It was recently proposed that one cognitive strategy people might employ to find a balance between fulfilling immediate desires and adhering to long-term goals is to activate compensatory beliefs. Compensatory beliefs are convictions that the negative effects of a behavior can be compensated for by the positive effects of another behavior (e.g. "I can eat this piece of cake now because I will go to the gym tonight."). The purpose of the present research was to examine the relationships between the motivational determinants and consequences of compensatory beliefs in a context in which being able to exert self-control over behaviors is highly relevant – weight-loss dieting. It was proposed that, in a weight-loss dieting context, autonomous motivation lessens the activation of compensatory beliefs, whereas controlled motivation increases the production of compensatory beliefs. It was further proposed that activating compensatory beliefs decreases goal adherence, which, itself, facilitates goal attainment. Results of a prospective study using structural equation modeling analyses provided support for the model.

#69

Health Psychology

THE MEDIATING ROLES OF ANXIETY SENSITIVITY AND TRAIT ANXIETY IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILDHOOD LEARNING EXPERIENCES WITH PAIN AND PAIN ANXIETY IN ADULTHOODErin Moon, *Dalhousie University*; Sherry Stewart, *Dalhousie University*;
Margo Watt, *St. Francis Xavier University*; Lesley Terry, *St. Francis Xavier University*

Although pain anxiety is an important contributor to the experience of chronic pain (e.g., Crombez et al., 1999), there is little research on the developmental antecedents of pain anxiety. The present study examined the relationship between childhood instrumental and vicarious learning experiences with pain and pain anxiety in adulthood. This study also explored anxiety sensitivity and trait anxiety as potential mediators of this relationship. 198 university students (147 F; 51 M) completed 3 self-report questionnaires: the Learning History Questionnaire-IV (based on Ehlers, 1993), the Pain Anxiety Symptoms Scale-20 (McCracken & Dinghra, 2002) and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory – Trait Subscale (Spielberger et al., 1983). Childhood instrumental learning experiences with pain significantly predicted anxiety sensitivity ($F(1,196) = 24.88, p < 0.0001$), trait anxiety ($F(1,196) = 6.26, p < 0.05$) and pain anxiety in adulthood ($F(1,194) = 37.98, p < 0.0001$). Childhood observational learning experiences with pain were not related to anxiety sensitivity, trait anxiety or pain anxiety in adulthood. Both anxiety sensitivity (Sobel test statistic = 4.43, $p < 0.0001$) and trait anxiety (Sobel test statistic = 2.16, $p < 0.05$) were significant partial mediators of the relationship between childhood instrumental learning experiences with pain and pain anxiety in adulthood.

#70

Health Psychology

IMPLICATIONS OF WEIGHT STATUS: A COMPARISON OF FAMILY AND PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING BETWEEN AT RISK FOR OVERWEIGHT AND AVERAGE WEIGHT ADOLESCENTSCeri Moore, *The Provincial Centre of Excellence for Child and Youth Mental Health at CHEO*; Martine Flament, *Royal Ottawa Hospital*; Katherine Henderson, *Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario*; Annick Buchholz, *Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario*; Hien Nguyen, *Royal Ottawa Hospital*; Claudia Furino, *Royal Ottawa Hospital*; Mary Gick, *Carleton University*; Gary Goldfield, *Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario*

OBJECTIVE: This study identifies familial and psychosocial variables related to weight status in youth. **METHODS:** Questionnaires were completed by 207 high school students in grades 9 and 10. Dependent variables include attachment, body esteem, overeating, emotional eating and dating experience. The independent measure was weight status, with those having a body mass index (BMI) above the 75th percentile constituting the at risk of overweight group. Measures were assessed by self-report with the exception of weight status, which was objectively measured. **RESULTS:** The at risk for overweight group scored higher on insecure attachment style and reported lower body esteem. Thirty-seven percent of average weight, and 54% of the at risk for overweight youth reported overeating, with these differences being statistically significant. Statistically relevant differences also emerged for emotional eating with the at risk for overweight group reporting higher levels. While no differences emerged for dating experience for males, at risk for overweight females were less likely to date than average weight females. **CONCLUSIONS:** The findings from this research indicate adolescents who are at risk of becoming overweight exhibit more insecure attachment and body dissatisfaction than average weight adolescents. Future research using longitudinal designs is needed.

#71

Health Psychology

EFFECTS OF GVHD ON HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN PEDIATRIC SURVIVORS OF STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATIONValerie Noel, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*; Gail Andrews, *Centre for Community Child Health Research*; John Doyle, *The Hospital for Sick Children and University of Toronto*; Maru Barrera, *The Hospital for Sick Children and University of Toronto*

Objective: The objective of this study was to examine the effects of Chronic Graft-versus-Host Disease (GvHD) on the quality of life of children who undergo stem cell transplantation (SCT). Children who developed GvHD may experience reduced quality of life compared to children who do not develop GvHD. **Methods:** As part of a larger study, 83 children aged 3 to 17 years, and the primary parent, were assessed at 6, 12, and 24 months post-SCT using the Pediatric Oncology Quality of Life (POQOL) questionnaire. Children were classified as having no GvHD ($n = 55$), Limited GvHD ($n = 13$) or Extensive GvHD ($n = 15$) by a pediatric oncologist. Two years post-SCT the sample reduced to 48, mainly due to mortality. **Results:** ANOVA for the POQOL scores revealed a main effect of GvHD at 6 months, $F(2,59) = 3.933, p = .025$. Tukey's test indicated that the Extensive group scored significantly higher than the None group ($p < .01$), suggesting worse quality of life than the None group. Moreover, the None and Extensive group showed a significant improvement in quality of life from 6 to 24 months post-SCT ($t(30) = 4.582, p < .001$; $t(4) = 2.981, p < .05$). **Conclusions:** These results suggest that the presence of GvHD has a negative impact on the survivors' quality of life 6 months following SCT. By two years post-SCT their quality of life had improved dramatically and GvHD was no longer a problem.

#72

Health Psychology

DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY SYMPTOMS 3 TO 6 YEARS FOLLOWING TRAUMA WITH OR WITHOUT HEAD INJURYMarie-Christine Ouellet, *McGill University*; Julie Vaillancourt, *McGill University*;
André Lavoie, *Université Laval*; John Sampalis, *McGill University*

Psychological health is becoming an important focus following traumatic injuries. This study aimed to: (1) compare the severity of depression and anxiety symptoms in trauma survivors either with or without head injury (HI) and in a control group, and (2) compare the proportion of significantly anxious or depressed individuals in each group. Participants were individuals having sustained trauma 3 to 6 years before, 103 with HI, 83 without HI, and 90 surgical controls matched for age, sex, and date of hospitalisation. A Kruskal-Wallis test indicated a significant difference among groups on the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale scores. Pair-wise comparisons showed that both depression and anxiety scores were not significantly different between trauma participants with HI (dep $M=6.41$, anx $M=8.38$) and without HI (dep $M=6.70$, anx $M=7.84$), but both trauma groups were significantly more depressed and anxious than controls (dep $M=3.56$, anx $M=6.10$). Furthermore, 25.3% of trauma survivors with HI vs 23.5% without HI had depression scores higher than 10 (considered significant) compared with 9% of controls. As for anxiety, 40.6% of trauma participants with HI and 32.5% of those without HI had scores higher than 10, compared with 17.8% of controls. Anxiety and depression are thus important problems even several years following trauma and do not seem specific to the presence of a HI.

#73

Health Psychology

COGNITIVE EFFECTS OF TAMOXIFEN IN PRE-MENOPAUSAL WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER COMPARED TO HEALTHY CONTROLS

Jaime Palmer, Simon Fraser University; Theresa Trotter, Alberta Cancer Board; Anil Joy, Alberta Cancer Board; Linda Carlson, University of Calgary

The selective estrogen receptor modulator, Tamoxifen (TAM), is one of the most frequently prescribed drugs for the treatment of breast cancer; however, its effects on the cognition of users have not been adequately studied. Although TAM is an effective anti-estrogen that blocks tumour growth in the breast, it could also influence the activity of other target estrogen sites, including the brain. The exact nature of this interaction is unknown. A cross-sectional design was used to compare cognitive task performance of two treatment groups: 1) women using TAM for the treatment of early breast cancer ($n = 23$); and 2) age-matched, healthy women not using TAM ($n = 23$). All participants were pre-menopausal, and recipients of chemotherapy were excluded from the study. It was found that TAM users scored significantly lower than controls in immediate and delayed visual memory, verbal fluency, immediate verbal memory, visuo-spatial ability, and processing speed. These results suggest that at least in pre-menopausal women, TAM may exert a widespread negative influence on cognitive abilities. This will be important information for professionals, including oncologists, psychologists, nurses, and social workers in ensuring that the potential side effects of cancer treatment are adequately understood, communicated, and treated.

#74

Health Psychology

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INFLAMMATORY PROCESSES AND DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS

Roxanne Pelletier, Montreal Heart Institute; Kim Lavoie, Montreal Heart Institute; Philippe Stebenne, Montreal Heart Institute; Jennifer Gordon, Montreal Heart Institute; Sandra Paelez, Montreal Heart Institute; Catherine Laurin, Montreal Heart Institute; Bernard Meloche, Montreal Heart Institute; Andre Arsenault, Montreal Heart Institute; Simon Bacon, Montreal Heart Institute

Mood disorders (MD) are linked to cardiovascular diseases (CVD). While some authors claim that MD is a predictor of CVD, a newer hypothesis suggests that both MD and CVD are consequences of an increased inflammatory process. C-reactive protein (CRP) is known to be an inflammation marker, and increased levels of CRP are associated with CVD development and progression. However, little is still known about the role of CRP in the aetiology of MD. The objective of the present study was to assess the relationship between CRP and MD. 293 patients referred for SPECT exercise stress testing at the Montreal Heart Institute underwent a psychiatric interview (PRIME-MD) to assess MD. All patients then underwent endothelial function testing, in which blood samples were collected to assess CRP levels. To look at its impact on MD status, a logistic regression analysis was performed. CRP levels were significantly ($p = .010$) associated with the presence of a MD, among patients. Specifically, for each point increment in CRP level, the probability of suffering from a MD increased of 15% (OR = 1.15, 95% CI 1.03-1.28). The present results show that increased inflammatory processes are associated with the presence of MD, suggesting that their development might be explained by an impaired inflammatory regulation. Prospective studies are needed to explore the causal relationship between these variables.

#75

Health Psychology

EFFECTS OF MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING ON LEVELS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN OLDER ADULTS

Anna Pignol, University of North Dakota; Jeffrey Holm, University of North Dakota; Nancy Vogeltanz-Holm, University of North Dakota; Philip Smith, University of Prince Edward Island

In Canada, 68% of women and 53% of men 65 and older are inactive. Physical activity is crucial for older adults being able to maintain physical and mental health, as well as quality of life. Even the frail, chronically ill, and very old adults can increase mobility and functioning through physical activity. The current study examined the effects of Motivational Interviewing on levels of physical activity in older adults. A total of 83 participants aged 55 and older were recruited in Prince Edward Island. Participants were randomly assigned by gender to the intervention or to an information only condition. Participants in the intervention condition participated in four weekly telephone motivational interviews focused on physical activity. All participants were assessed at baseline, and one and six month follow-ups. Results from this study found that the participants in the motivational interview condition had

significantly higher levels of weekly frequency and total time spent doing physical activity at one month follow-up than participants in the control group. The treatment effects were not maintained at six-month follow-up. These findings support the use of motivational interviewing as a cost-effective technique for increasing levels of physical activity in older adults over the short term.

#76

Health Psychology

USING WEB-BASED TECHNOLOGY TO BRIDGE GEOGRAPHICAL BARRIERS FOR STUDENT TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Patricia Pottie, *Family Help Program*; Debbie Emberly, *IWK Health Centre*; Philip Grandia, *Centre for Research in Family Health*; Hadi Kharrazi, *Dalhousie University*; Vanessa Varalli, *IWK Health Centre*; Penny Corkum, *Dalhousie University*

The Team in Access to Children's Mental Health Services grant funded by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) provides a unique learning opportunity to a select group of trainees using technology to bridge geographical barriers between universities. The goal of this distance training model is to facilitate collaboration with team members from a variety of disciplines with different theoretical and methodological perspectives. The training model consists of bi-monthly online meetings designed to provide shared portal access to web-streamed presentations, web-cam interactions and real-time group or private conversations using the chat room feature. Trainees have access to a secure website which provides a repository of presentations with recorded video/audio files, trainee profiles, a resource library, and discussion board. Trainees have opportunities for advanced training, clinical practice placements and exposure to a variety of interdisciplinary research design and statistical methodologies expertise. Student trainees found that using this technology as a network medium increased timely access to knowledge from an international, interdisciplinary team of child mental health experts, researchers and policy makers. Moreover, it provided a rare opportunity for students to have meaningful interactions with students and experts from distant university settings.

#77

Health Psychology

MINDFULNESS-BASED WELLNESS EDUCATION FOR HUMAN SERVICES PROFESSIONALS: IMMEDIATE BENEFITS AND 8-MONTH EVALUATION OF INTERVENTION EFFECTIVENESS WITH TEACHERS IN TRAINING

Patricia Poulin, *OISE at the University of Toronto*; Corey Mackenzie, *University of Manitoba*; Geoff Soloway, *OISE at the University of Toronto*; Eric Karaoylas, *University of Manitoba*

Mindfulness-Based Wellness Education (MBWE) is an 8-week program modeled on Kabat-Zinn's MBSR program that is specifically designed for individuals in high-stress human services professions, including teachers, counsellors and nurses. This program is guided by a health promotion philosophy using mindfulness to help participants develop an awareness of their physical, emotional, social, mental, ecological, vocational and spiritual well-being. We present the results of our first controlled study with 31 teachers-in-training who took part in the program in the form of an optional course of their Bachelor of Education curriculum. We evaluated the efficacy of the program by comparing MBWE students to 34 control students taking other optional courses on measures of mindfulness, satisfaction with life, psychological distress and teaching self-efficacy administered prior, immediately after and at 8-month post-training. Quantitative analyses revealed significant group-by time interactions favoring MBWE participants on mindfulness and teaching self-efficacy. In addition, qualitative inquiries, based on one-on-one interviews and course evaluations, support our assertion that MBWE training results in significant and meaningful changes to the way participants were able to face challenging situations. Overall, participants felt that the training should be part of their core curriculum.

#78

Health Psychology

AN INVESTIGATION OF COPING STYLES IN ADULTS WITH ASTHMA

Jenelle Power, *Carleton University*; Mary Gick, *Carleton University*; Jennifer Thake, *Carleton University*

Psychological factors, such as stress and anxiety, influence asthma (Lehrer et al., 2002), yet few studies have examined coping styles that adults with asthma use (Barton et al., 2003). The present study examined the relationships among coping styles, illness variables (e.g., severity), and psychological variables in an online study with an asthma sample. It was hypothesized that individuals who use an avoidant coping style would report poorer overall quality of life. This hypothesis is based on past research that has found a similar relationship between avoidant coping style and health-related quality of life (Hesselink et al., 2004). The second hypotheses, based on past literature (Barton et al., 2003), predicted that individuals would be less likely to adhere to treatment plans when endorsing a denial coping style. Results indicated that avoidant coping was negatively related to overall quality of life; however, this relationship was mediated by perceived stress. Denial was not negatively associated with adherence. Instead, individuals who use self-blame as a coping strategy were less likely to adhere to a treatment plan and visit medical practitioners. The relationship between adherence and self-blame was mediated by asthma severity. Results are discussed with respect to research on coping and health.

#79

Health Psychology

WEIGHT CHANGES AND PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS AMONG FIRST-YEAR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Véronique Provencher, *University of Toronto*; Janet Polivy, *University of Toronto*; Maxine Wintre, *York University*; Michael Pratt, *Wilfrid Laurier University*; S. Mark Pancer, *Wilfrid Laurier University*; Shelly Birnie-Lefcovitch, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*; Gerald Adams, *University of Guelph*

The aim of this study was to assess weight changes over time in first year university males and females ($N=2753$), and to investigate whether weight changes are related to psychosocial characteristics. Self-reported weight and height were collected at baseline, at 3 months and at 7 months. Adjustment and affect (Depression Scale [Center for Epidemiologic Studies], Social Provisions Scale, Perceived Stress Scale and Transition Perception Scale) as well as attitudes and behaviors associated with eating (Restraint Scale and Eating Disorder Inventory (EDI)) were measured at baseline. Results showed an increase in BMI in both males and females ($p<0.0001$; mean weight gain of 1.6 ± 4.4 kg in males and 1.4 ± 3.9 kg in females at 7 months). Males who lost weight were characterized by higher negative affect and more negative feelings about entering university when compared to those who gained weight ($p=0.05$). Females who lost or gained weight showed higher scores for restraint and EDI when compared with weight maintainers ($p=0.05$). These findings suggest that transition from high school to university is a critical period for weight gain and that the presence of particular psychosocial characteristics may help to identify students who are at a greater risk of weight changes.

#80*Health Psychology***WITH FRIENDS LIKE THAT, WHO NEEDS ENEMIES: THE RELEVANCE OF UNSUPPORTIVE SOCIAL INTERACTIONS ON HEALTH PATHOLOGIES**

Kate Raspopow, Carleton University; Kimberly Matheson, Carleton University; Hymie Anisman, Carleton University

When confronted with stressful events individuals adopt coping strategies in order to contend with the threat, thereby limiting health risks related to stressful experiences. In this regard, social support seeking appears to be an effective buffer against health outcomes such as depression and poor well-being. Conversely, unsupportive social interactions (USI) may exacerbate the development of behavioral pathologies. In order to elucidate the conditions through which USI may influence pathology, female undergraduates ($N = 55$) completed self-report measures of depression, trait anxiety, eating disorder symptomatology, perceived stress, and USI. Results indicated that perceived stress was associated with increased anxiety, as well as depressive and eating disorder symptoms. As hypothesized, USI moderated the effect of perceived stress on depressive symptoms. Specifically, when perceived stress was low, USI was not related to depression scores, which were low. However, with greater levels of stress, depressive symptomatology was elevated as USI increased. A similar relation to symptoms of eating disorders or anxiety was not apparent. These findings support the hypothesis that different pathologies (e.g., anxiety, depression) may be particularly vulnerable to stressor experiences, and poor social interactions may be especially relevant in the development of depressive symptoms.

#81*Health Psychology***KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE PRACTICES OF NATIONAL PSYCHOSOCIAL CANCER COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA**

Lynne Robinson, Dalhousie University; Rob Rutledge, Nova Scotia Cancer Centre

The influential Canadian Strategy for Cancer Control has recommended “rebalancing the focus of cancer control” to include more emphasis on the importance of psychosocial issues in managing cancer. Knowledge exchange (KE) between various stakeholders has also been identified as a key research goal in Canada (e.g. the mandate of the Canadian Institutes of Health Research). Community Based Organizations (CBOs) are important stakeholders in the domain of psychosocial cancer care, but an understanding of their role in knowledge exchange has been neglected. As a first step towards creating a strategy to involve these key players, interviews were conducted with a representative of each CBO that was: a national (Canadian) non-governmental agency, patient centred, and focussed on psychosocial cancer care. This resulted in a sample of 13, comprising almost all CBOs that met the criteria. The transcripts resulting from the interviews were analysed using thematic analysis. We found these themes: the need for a knowledge exchange strategy, the use of three types of KE processes (informal, semi-formal, and formal) and barriers to KE. We also found four “pathways” from CBOs to other stakeholders. Findings are discussed in terms of implications for a national strategy to manage information exchange in psychosocial oncology.

#82*Health Psychology***PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF A BRIEF VERSION OF THE HYPERVENTILATION QUESTIONNAIRE IN HIGH AND LOW ANXIETY SENSITIVE YOUNG ADULTS**

Brigitte Sabourin, Dalhousie University; Sherry Stewart, Dalhousie University; Margo Watt, St. Francis Xavier University; Alan MacDonald, Hebert & Associates

The hyperventilation questionnaire (HVQ; Rapee & Medoro, 1994) is a 30-item self-report measure that assesses responses to physiological arousal. The HVQ has three scales: 1) affective (e.g., nervousness), 2) cognitive (e.g., feeling of losing control) and 3) somatic (e.g., breathlessness). Scores on the HVQ have been shown to effectively distinguish arousal reactions between high and low anxiety sensitive individuals. Anxiety sensitivity (AS) refers to the fear of anxiety-related sensations. A brief 18-item version of the HVQ scale was developed that could be administered repeatedly to assess changes over time in reactions to arousal. The brief 18-item version of the HVQ (HVQ-B) was compared to the original 30-item questionnaire using data collected from three studies conducted with undergraduate university students who were either high or low in AS. Correlations between the HVQ and the HVQ-B ranged from .963 to .967 demonstrating excellent correspondence between the original and shortened scales. Alpha co-efficients for the three subscales of the HVQ-B ranged from .732 to .910, compared to alpha co-efficients ranging from .732 to .912 for the original scale. Finally, the HVQ-B was successful in distinguishing between high AS and low AS participants when assessing reactions to physiological arousal brought about by both hyperventilation and physical exercise (i.e., running).

#83

Health Psychology

SOCIAL SKILLS OUTCOMES FROM AN INTERVENTION PROGRAM FOR SURVIVORS OF CHILDHOOD BRAIN TUMOURSFiona Schulte, *The Hospital for Sick Children*; Maru Barrera, *The Hospital for Sick Children*

Purpose: To evaluate changes in social skills after participation in a group intervention for childhood brain tumour survivors. Methods: Thirty two survivors (14 females) aged 8 to 18 years and of stable health participated in the program. Medulloblastoma and astrocytoma were the main tumour diagnoses. Each of the 6 groups completed consisted of 8 2 hour weekly sessions targeting social skills such as: Friendship Making and Managing Teasing. Survivors and parents completed the Social Skills Rating System, (SSRS; Gresham & Elliott, 1990) comprised of 4 subscales (cooperation, assertion, responsibility/empathy, self-control) at baseline, pre- and post-intervention and 6 months later. Results: Parents reported an improvement in social skills from pre- to post-intervention ($t = -2.4, p < .05$). These results remained consistent at follow-up. There was no difference in scores from baseline to pre-intervention. Examination of subscales revealed significant increases in cooperation and self-control from pre- to post intervention ($t = -2.5, p < .05$; $t = -2.4, p < .05$, respectively). Significant increases were noted in the responsibility subscale from baseline to follow-up ($t = -3.13, p < .01$). Survivors' scores did not differ significantly at any time. Parent and survivor social skills ratings differed significantly at each time period except follow-up ($t = -3.9, p < .01$; $t = -4.4, t < .01$; $t = -3.0, p < .01$, respectively). Conclusions: Parental reports provide preliminary support for the effectiveness of the social skills program for survivors. The discrepancy between parent and survivor reports warrants further investigation.

#84

Health Psychology

AN EVIDENCE-BASED REVIEW OF YOGA FOR CANCERKelly Smith, *Queen's University*; Caroline Pukall, *Queen's University*

Experiencing cancer and undergoing treatment is associated with emotional distress and lowered quality of life. Patients with cancer may seek various complementary treatments, including yoga. This study conducted an evidence-based review of yoga for patients with cancer. A systematic literature search was conducted between May and August 2007. Studies were included if they assessed psychological functioning and focused on yoga as a main intervention. Using the scale developed by Suydam (1968; range = 9-45), two independent raters assessed the methodological quality of the studies, and effect sizes were calculated. Eight studies were included in the review; four were randomized controlled trials. In these studies, the majority of participants were women, and breast cancer was the most common diagnosis. Methodological quality ranged greatly across studies; average quality rating was 33.1, indicating adequate quality. Studies also varied in terms of cancer populations and yoga interventions sampled. This study provided a systematic evaluation of the yoga and cancer literature. Although some positive results were noted, variability across studies and methodological drawbacks limit the extent to which yoga can be deemed effective for managing cancer-related symptoms. However, further research in this area is certainly warranted, and suggestions for future research will be discussed.

#85

Health Psychology

COGNITIVE APPRAISALS, SYMPTOM SEVERITY, AND OBTAINED TREATMENT DURING THE PERIMENOPAUSE: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDYSuzanne Stone, *Lakehead University*; Dwight Mazmanian, *Lakehead University*; Kirsten Oinonen, *Lakehead University*; Verinder Sharma, *Regional Mental Health Care London*

Previous researchers have argued that attitudes toward menopause and hormone replacement therapy (HRT) might be more important than health status in determining decisions to obtain treatment during the menopausal transition. The present study examined whether symptom severity served as a significant mediator between menopausal attitudes and the use of HRT or antidepressant medication during the menopausal transition. Ninety-five postmenopausal women completed a General Information Questionnaire, the Menopause Attitude Scale, the Menopause Representations Questionnaire, the Women's Health Questionnaire, and the Neuroticism scale of the NEO Five Factor Inventory. Results indicated that symptom severity significantly mediated the relationship between two menopausal attitudinal variables (general attitudes toward menopause and perceptions that menopause has had a negative impact on one's life) and obtained treatment. No other measured appraisals or attitudes were associated with obtained treatment. This indicates that the number and severity of a woman's symptoms have an important influence on both her attitudes about menopause, and her decision to seek and obtain treatment during the menopausal transition.

#86

Health Psychology

FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY OF SYMPTOMS EXPERIENCED BY WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED NATURAL VERSUS SURGICALLY-INDUCED MENOPAUSESuzanne Stone, *Lakehead University*; Dwight Mazmanian, *Lakehead University*; Kirsten Oinonen, *Lakehead University*; Verinder Sharma, *Regional Mental Health Care London*

One hundred and seventeen postmenopausal women (natural menopause = 95, surgical menopause = 22) completed the Women's Health Questionnaire (WHQ), the Menopause Attitude Scale, the Menopause Representations Questionnaire, and several other scales measuring aspects of the menopausal transition. The most frequently endorsed WHQ menopausal symptoms were "hot flashes" (81 % of respondents), "night sweats" (77%), and "waking up early and sleeping poorly" (72%). The least frequently endorsed items were "poor appetite" (7%) and "feeling that life wasn't worth living" (12%). Severity ratings were also examined. The symptoms with the highest severity ratings were "hot flashes", "night sweats" and "waking up early and sleeping poorly". The symptoms rated as least severe were "feeling that life wasn't worth living" and "poor appetite". The two groups did not differ on any symptom frequency or severity ratings. Significant differences were observed on attitudinal measures, however. Women who experienced surgically-induced menopause reported more positive general attitudes to menopause ($p < .05$) and felt that menopause

had less of a negative impact on their lives ($p < .05$). These findings suggest that the attribution a woman makes concerning the cause or onset of the symptoms may affect how the symptoms are interpreted and how the menopausal transition is appraised.

#87

Health Psychology

THE IMPACT OF A MINDFULNESS-BASED STRESS REDUCTION PROGRAM ON RUMINATION AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN WOMEN WITH CANCER

Laura Labelle, University of Calgary; Kristin Zernicke, University of Calgary; Linda Carlson, Department of Oncology, Faculty of Medicine; Tavis Campbell, University of Calgary

A waitlist-controlled trial was conducted to investigate the impact of a Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) program on depressive symptoms in women with cancer. It was hypothesized that decreased rumination would mediate the impact of MBSR on depressive symptoms. Participants were recruited from the waitlist for the MBSR program offered through the Tom Baker Cancer Centre. Rumination and depressive symptoms were assessed before and after participation in the MBSR program ($n=25$), or the 8-week waiting period ($n=12$). Mediation analyses based on linear regression were conducted. Results indicate that all conditions of mediation were met. Study group (treatment versus control) was a significant predictor of decreased depressive symptoms, with MBSR participants endorsing fewer symptoms at post-treatment ($R=.34$, $F=4.43$, $p<.05$). Study group was a significant predictor of decreased rumination ($R=.42$, $F=7.27$, $p<.05$), and rumination was a significant predictor of decreased depressive symptoms ($R=.37$, $F=5.70$, $p<.05$). When study group and decrease in rumination were entered simultaneously as predictors of decreased depressive symptoms, the regression coefficient for group status dropped from $-.34$ to $-.22$ (n.s.). Results indicate that the MBSR program may reduce depressive symptoms in women with cancer, and that this effect appears to be mediated by decreases in rumination.

#88

Health Psychology

A PROSPECTIVE DIARY STUDY EXAMINING UNWANTED SEXUAL INTERCOURSE AND CONDOM USE

Sarah Vannier, University of New Brunswick; Lucia Sullivan, University of New Brunswick

Previous research has examined young people's reports of occasions of unwanted (but consensual) sexual activity. These are occasions in which an individual does not want to engage in a sexual activity, but for various reasons, does not communicate unwillingness to their partner (O'Sullivan & Allgeier, 1998). It is unclear whether the extent to which a given sexual encounter is wanted by an individual is related to their efforts to protect themselves from STIs. The aims of this study were to use diary methods to assess occasions of both wanted and unwanted sexual activity, use of condoms, and perceived control of the sexual encounter. We also assessed the extent to which encounters were expected and enjoyable. Participants were 32 women and 31 men (18-24 years), who maintained prospective diaries over a three-week period. All were involved in established heterosexual relationships. 30% of participants reported at least one occasion of unwanted sexual activity and 10% of all sexual activity was characterized as unwanted. Preliminary analyses revealed condom use was more frequent when sexual intercourse was unwanted. Analyses by gender were also conducted. The findings increase our understanding of unwanted sexual activity and as well as our understanding of processes underlying condom use.

#89

Health Psychology

PSYCHOSOCIAL PREDICTORS OF FEAR OF CHILDBIRTH DURING PREGNANCY

Nancy Verreault, Université du Québec à Montréal; Deborah Da Costa, McGill University; Maria Dritsa, Université du Québec à Montréal; Caline Balaa, McGill University; Jennifer Kudzman, McGill University; Samir Khalifé, Royal Victoria Hospital, McGill University Health Centre; André Marchand, Université du Québec à Montréal

Between 6-10 % of women experience severe fear of childbirth which can negatively impact adjustment during pregnancy and result in a request for an elective caesarean section. The objective of this study was to identify the psychosocial factors influencing fear of childbirth in women during pregnancy. Two hundred and forty-seven pregnant women (mean age 31.8, $SD = 4.3$) completed questionnaires measuring: fear of childbirth, anxiety sensitivity, trait anxiety, pregnancy-related anxiety, depression, social support and childbirth self-efficacy in the third trimester of pregnancy. Demographic variables and complications in the current pregnancy were also collected. Multivariate linear regression revealed that lower scores on childbirth self-efficacy was the strongest predictor of fear of childbirth ($p < .0001$). Higher trait anxiety ($p < .0001$) and anxiety sensitivity ($p < .05$) scores during pregnancy emerged as significant determinants of fear of childbirth. These results suggest that women's beliefs regarding self-efficacy for coping with the birth experience, trait anxiety and anxiety sensitivity may influence the women's cognitive appraisal about childbirth. Identifying fear of childbirth early in pregnancy and intervening to improve self-efficacy for labour and delivery may enhance the childbirth experience for women and reduce unnecessary elective caesareans.

#90

Health Psychology

PERCEIVED LEGITIMIZATION OF SYMPTOMS AND QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG WOMEN WITH IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME

Sabrina Voci, University of Windsor; Kenneth Cramer, University of Windsor

Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is an illness for which there is no known physiological cause, generating debate and skepticism within the medical community regarding whether IBS is a 'real' disease. Patients with IBS often report that they feel discredited by the medical profession, due to the fact that their symptoms are not believed to result from a legitimate illness. The current study examined factors associated with perceived lack of legitimization among a sample of women with IBS ($N = 141$), of whom 52% indicated that they had at some point during the course of their illness spoken to a doctor and felt the legitimacy of their IBS symp-

toms had been questioned. Women who had perceived a lack of legitimization of their symptoms reported lower quality of life across several domains (dysphoria, interference with activity, social reaction, body image, sexual); they did not differ on demographic variables, history of mental health problems, or levels of negative and positive affect. Personality traits associated with masculine and feminine gender roles moderated the relation between lack of legitimization and quality of life. Women high on traits associated with femininity demonstrated a greater decrease in quality of life associated with perceived lack of legitimization and women high on traits associated with masculinity demonstrated the opposite pattern of results.

#91

Health Psychology

MENTAL HEALTH AS MEDIATING THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SECURE ATTACHMENT ORIENTATION AND

Stephanie Wiebe, Brock University; Stan Sadava, Brock University

While there is evidence in the literature of linkages between secure adult attachment orientation and health, several mediating pathways have been reported. Mental health has been shown to be predicted by a secure attachment orientation and also has been found to relate to physical health bi-directionally. We test a model in which mental health mediates the relationship between attachment orientation and physical health. Hierarchical regression analyses were carried out in order to determine the relationship between levels of attachment anxiety and avoidance as predictors of physical health in samples of students, and of chronically ill individuals (Fibromyalgia/CFS, asthma, arthritis, gastrointestinal problems). Measures of attachment anxiety and avoidance, mental health (SF-36 mental health, CES-D depression) and a composite measure of physical health (SF-36) were administered. Results showed that lower attachment anxiety predicted better physical health in both samples, and was mediated by depression in the student sample, and by depression and a composite mental health measure in the chronically ill sample. Lower attachment avoidance predicted better physical health in the student sample but not in the chronic illness sample. Implications for an attachment theory of health are discussed.

#92

Health Psychology

"I CAN'T.....I NEED TO....I CAN AND WILL": MESSAGING THAT EFFECTS CHANGES IN PARENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD AND COMMITMENT TO MORE CLOSELY SUPERVISING YOUNG CHILDREN AT HOME

Daniel Zdzieborski, University of Guelph; Barbara Morrongiello, University of Guelph; Jennifer Lasenby-Lessard, University of Guelph

Research confirms that supervision is a protective factor for childhood injury. Hence, parents who closely supervise young children at home have children who experience fewer injuries. What is not known, however, is what are the best messaging approaches (e.g., injury statistics, personal testimonials by parents) to persuade parents to more closely supervise. Using video as a medium, this focus group study of urban Canadian parents explored their reactions to different formats and messages in order to: identify best practices of convincing parents why childhood injury is important to them, determine how best to communicate messages about supervision to parents, and identify what the nature and scope of these messages should be for motivating and empowering parents to closely supervise. Results suggest that parents who become aware of the scope of childhood injuries become motivated to attend to messaging about supervision, that such messaging must be delivered with care to avoid negative reactions from parents for acknowledging they could more closely supervise, that certain messages are best to avoid, and that the content of messages and presentation characteristics are important determinants of effectiveness. Implications for developing interventions that effectively communicate to parents about child supervision and injury risk are discussed.

#93

Psychology and Religion

THE INCLUSIVE CHRISTIAN SCALE: PRELIMINARY RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY RESULTS

Marsha Cutting, Waterloo Lutheran Seminary; Robert Gebotys, Wilfrid Laurier University; Cristian Onofrei, Boston University School of Theology

The Inclusive Christian Scale is being developed in response to concerns about existing Christian religiosity scales, specifically a lack of attention to social justice as a dimension of faith, and limited or unspecified norm groups. The items for the scale were developed through a website-based research project (this data was presented at the 2007 convention) and the scale itself is being tested through a second website-based project (www.religiositiescalesproject.com). Participants were solicited through notices sent to newspapers and magazines in Canada and the United States. The poster will present initial results on the testing of the scale, including reliability and validity, as well as the scale itself.

#94

Psychology and Religion

THE ROLE OF ATTACHMENT, RELIGIOSITY, AND SPIRITUALITY IN PREDICTING WELL-BEING

Carla Daniels, University of New Brunswick; Enrico DiTommaso, University of New Brunswick; Tracy Freeze, University of New Brunswick

Previous research has indicated a link between attachment, religiosity, spirituality, and well-being (Pargament & Zinnbauer, 2005; Granqvist, Ivarsson, Broberg, & Hagekull, 2007). The present study revisited these relationships, and comprehensively investigated the degree to which religiosity, spirituality and attachment were related, and sought to determine the unique role each construct played in the prediction of an individual's well-being. Two-hundred and eighteen participants responded to measures of attachment, religiosity, spirituality, and well-being. As predicted, findings indicated that attachment, religiosity, and spirituality each signifi-

cantly uniquely predicted well-being. Results emphasize the important role that attachment security, religiosity, and spirituality play in the prediction of well-being, and provide some useful directions for future research and clinical intervention.

#95

*Sport and Exercise
Psychology*

COPING WITH INTERPERSONAL STRESS IN HIGH SCHOOL FEMALE SOCCER ATHLETES. THE ROLE OF TRAIT SOCIAL ANXIETY, TEAMMATE SOCIAL SUPPORT, THREAT AND CHALLENGE APPRAISALS

Peter Crocker, *University of British Columbia*; Clare Cayley, *University of British Columbia*

This study assessed how coping with an interpersonal sport stressor in 181 HS female soccer players was influenced by challenge and threat appraisals, trait social anxiety, and teammate social support. The athletes completed the Interaction Anxiousness Scale (Leary, 1983) and a modified Social Provisions Scale (Weiss, 1974). The athletes read a scenario describing an interpersonal stress situation. Stressor appraisal was assessed by challenge and threat subscales of the Stress Appraisal Measure (Peacock & Wong, 1990). Athletes then indicated how they thought they would cope with the stressor (Coping Functions Questionnaire; Kowalski & Crocker, 2001). Multiple regression equations examined potential mediator and moderator models of coping. Challenge was a moderate predictor of both Problem-focused (PFC; $R^2=.26$) and Emotion-focused coping (EFC; $R^2=.17$). Mediation analysis indicated that challenge partially mediated between social support and PFC ($R^2=.293$; $R2f'=.034$), whereas challenge fully mediated social support and EFC. Threat was a weak predictor of AC ($R^2=.04$), and subsequent analysis supported a social anxiety-threat-AC mediation model. There was no support for any moderator effects. The finding support the need to understand cognitive appraisals, especially challenge, in understanding how female high school athletes believe they would cope with interpersonal sport stress.

#96

*Sport and Exercise
Psychology*

DO EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES PROTECT YOUTH FROM ENGAGING IN RISKY DRINKING BEHAVIORS?

Kara Murray, *University of Victoria*; David Scott, *University of New Brunswick*; Jinhui Zhao, *Centre for Addictions Research BC*

This study examines the relationship between participation in extracurricular activities and binge drinking among students from a rural and urban high school in New Brunswick. The sample consists of 179 students age 14-18 with a mean age of 15.5 years old. The adjusted odds ratio of having 5 or more drinks in a row at least once from a multivariate logistical regression model was used to estimate the relative risk of drinking for these extracurricular activities; Sports in school, sports out of school, other physical activities, and hobbies. The study found that youth who participated in 3 or more sports in school were at a 169% (OR: 2.69, 95% CI: 1.08-6.68) increased risk of binge drinking and youth participating in more than 14 hours per week in sports in school were at a 155% (OR: 2.55, 95% CI: 1.06-6.14) increased risk of binge drinking. Participation in sports out of school and other physical activities showed patterns of decreased risk but were not significantly related to binge drinking. Participation in hobbies was significantly related to a 58% decrease in the risk of binge drinking compared to those who did not participate.

#97

*Sport and Exercise
Psychology*

USING SELF-DETERMINATION THEORY TO UNDERSTAND WHY ADOLESCENT GIRLS EAT?

Stéphane Perreault, *Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières*; Mélanie Mathews, *Université du Québec à Rimouski*

While self-determination theory has successfully been used to explain why people regulate what they eat (Pelletier et al., 2004), it has not yet attempted to tackle the question of why do people eat? The purpose of this study is to present preliminary data with respect to a measurement tool which examines eating motivations from this perspective. Two groups of adolescent girls (one enrolled in a specialized sports program ($N=23$) and the other ($N=113$) in a regular school program) completed the Motivation to Eat Scale and two subscales (general feelings about appearance and weight satisfaction) from the body-esteem scale (Mendelson et al., 2001). Results indicate that adolescent girls enrolled in a sport program are more self-determined towards eating (lower scores on external regulation and higher scores on identified regulation) and have higher body-esteem scores than adolescent girls in the regular program. The results are discussed in light of research on self-determination theory and the measurement of motivation in this area.

#98

*Sport and Exercise
Psychology*

EXERCISE IN INDIVIDUAL VS. SOCIAL CONTEXT: IMPACT ON NEGATIVE AFFECT IN YOUNG ADULT WOMEN

Danielle Poulos, *Dalhousie University*

The purpose of this longitudinal study was to examine the social context effects of exercise on negative affect (i.e., symptoms of depression and anxiety). According to the social interaction theory, social support may act as a mediating variable between exercise and positive psychological outcomes. As such, it was hypothesized that a group exercise condition would result in a greater reduction in negative affect than an individual exercise condition. Twenty-four sedentary young adult females (mean age = 19.0; $SD = 1.4$) participated in a 4-week exercise intervention. Participants were randomly assigned to a group ($n=14$) or individual ($n=10$) exercise condition. Negative affect was measured using a multitude of mood and anxiety measures, including the Anxiety Sensitivity Inventory (ASI), Panic Attack Questionnaire-Revised (PAQ-R), State and Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI-T, STAI-S), Psychological Stress Measure (PSM), and the Beck's Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II). Measurements of negative affect were taken at baseline, post-intervention, and 4-5 week follow-up. All participants showed a significant increase in exercise over time

and a significant reduction in negative affect over time; however, there were no significant differences between the two exercise groups. Findings suggest that exercising alone and exercising in a group produce similar effects on negative affect and therefore, social interaction may not be a necessary component in gaining the psychological benefits of exercise. Limitations, including small sample size and lack of a non-exercising control group, as well as recommendations for future research are discussed.

#99

*Sport and Exercise
Psychology*

**PERSONALITY PREDICTORS OF EXERCISE MOTIVATION AND BODY IMAGE
SATISFACTION IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

Bianca Segatto, *University of Windsor*; Kathryn Lafreniere, *University of Windsor*;
Ken Cramer, *University of Windsor*

Active living is imperative to maintaining good health. Becoming involved in regular exercise at a young age is fundamental. This study examined university students' motivations for exercise, along with correlations with reversal theory constructs, including "telic/paratelic dominance" (i.e., reflecting a goal-directed, serious minded tendency versus a spontaneous and playful orientation) and also the relationship between type of motivation and body image satisfaction. Participants were university students ($N=106$), who each filled out a questionnaire which contained measures of personality, exercise motivation, and body image satisfaction. Results indicated that high-frequency exercisers were found to be more paratelic dominant (i.e., playful and spontaneous) than low-frequency exercisers, and scored significantly higher on intrinsic, identified, and introjected regulation, indicating that they exercised for enjoyment, valued exercise outcomes, and wanted to avoid negative emotions associated with not exercising. Among high-frequency exercisers, positive body esteem was associated with high intrinsic and low extrinsic motivation for exercise, paratelic dominance, negativism dominance, and low neuroticism. The findings suggest that individuals who are extrinsically motivated are likely to have lower body image satisfaction and their main reason for exercise is to achieve a goal. In order to maximize the effectiveness of exercise programs, it is important to discover what form of exercise has intrinsic value to the individual, and personality and motivational styles must be taken into account.

#100

*Sport and Exercise
Psychology*

**HYPOTHÈSE DE LA VARIABILITÉ DE LA PRATIQUE PHYSIQUE MISE EN
PERSPECTIVE : RECENSION DES ÉCRITS ET DISCUSSIONS MÉTHODOLOGIQUES**

Khaled Taktek, *Laurentian University*

Cet article discute des résultats obtenus par les recherches traitant de l'hypothèse de la variabilité de la pratique physique. D'autre part, cet article examine les principaux facteurs pouvant influencer l'apprentissage moteur et la performance motrice (le niveau d'expertise des participants ; le sexe des participants ; le type d'habileté ; etc.). Finalement, des perspectives d'intervention sont fournies pour les enseignants d'éducation physique ainsi que pour les entraîneurs sportifs en termes de stratégies d'organisation de la pratique physique. Plus spécifiquement, la pratique physique spécifique est suggérée quand il s'agit d'adultes, de garçons, d'experts, de tâches simples et lentes de positionnement linéaire qui sont identiques entre les phases d'acquisition et d'apprentissage. Par contre, la pratique variable proposée par la théorie du schéma est fortement recommandée quand il s'agit d'enfants, de novices, de filles, de tâches balistiques rapides et complexes faisant appel à un processus de formation de schéma moteur ou de tâches de transfert similaires à celles pratiquées auparavant.

#101

*Sport and Exercise
Psychology*

**WORKING IT OUT: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXERCISE DEPENDENCE
AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONING**

Blythe Williams, *University of Windsor*; Ken Cramer, *University of Windsor*;
Kathryn Lafreniere, *University of Windsor*

The aim of this study was to determine if primary and secondary exercise dependent individuals vary between themselves and in comparison to an asymptomatic group with regard to social functioning and Reversal Theory measures in a sample of 92 participants. Results showed that while a cluster analysis identified primary, secondary, and asymptomatic groups, these groups did not differ significantly with regards to self-esteem, anxiety, life satisfaction, loneliness, or Reversal Theory dominances. Results also showed that Negativism and Alloic Sympathy were related to problematic eating behaviours. Overall our findings indicate that while these groups may vary dramatically in their behaviours, there appear to be few adverse effects with regards to everyday functioning.

#102

*Sport and Exercise
Psychology*

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-EFFICACY BELIEFS, COPING
STRATEGIES, AND PERFORMANCE OUTCOME IN JUNIOR TENNIS PLAYERS**

Andrew Ling, *University of Calgary*

Successful athletes demonstrate high levels of confidence, appropriate coping strategies, and are described as being mentally tough. Self-efficacy has to do with individuals' beliefs about their own skills and abilities to perform the behavior required to produce the desired outcome (Bandura, 1977, 1986). Coping is "a process of constantly changing cognitive and behavioural efforts to manage specific external and/or internal demands or conflicts appraised as taxing or exceeding one's resources" (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984, p.141). The first part of this study was to develop and assess the validity of a tennis-specific self-efficacy questionnaire. The second part examined the direct relationships between a) self-efficacy beliefs and performance outcome, and b) coping strategies and performance outcome, in junior tennis players. Also, there was an interest to see the effect of coping on performance in the presence of self-efficacy. The participants were competitive junior tennis players in Alberta, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick who com-

pleted two questionnaires before their respective tournament: the tennis-specific self-efficacy questionnaire, and the Modified-COPE (MCOPE). The results of this study will spark the interest of sport psychologists and coaches to improve athletes' self-efficacy and develop coping strategies that will be implemented in training and competition.

6/13/2008 — 12:00 PM to 1:25 PM — NOVA SCOTIA B, Marriott second floor

Symposium
Criminal Justice
Psychology

PSYCHOBIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS IN DECISION-MAKING: IMPLICATIONS FOR CORRECTIONAL AND FORENSIC PRACTICE

David Nussbaum, *University of Toronto Scarborough and Whitby Mental Health Centre*;
Kristoffer Romero, *University of Toronto*; Ana Petrovic, *Baycrest Hospital*;
Sonya Basarke, *Ryerson University*; Kaitlyn Laforge, *University of Toronto*

There are different ways of conceptualizing psychopathology and deviant behaviour ranging from deterministic genetic to sociological and cultural models. This symposium will present a psychobiological perspective arguing that aberrant behaviour is most proximally and therefore most precisely understood by an appreciation of perturbations in the neurobiological informational systems that normally process content specific and relevant to the behaviours in question. This symposium will present a specific psychobiological model of decision-making (DM) and present supportive empirical evidence for a) the basic DM mechanism being biased toward immediate reward or long-term consequences by testosterone and cortisol respectively, b) differentiating between cognitive and emotional "executive functions" (EFs) as they relate to DM, c) how this construct can be apprehended by the use of existing and readily available clinical instruments and d) the compatibility of this mechanism with Problem Gambling (PG) difficulties suggesting the centrality of this mechanism to a variety of disadvantageous choices made by humans. Concrete implications for practice will be described.

A **PSYCHOBIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS IN DECISION-MAKING: A BRIEF OVERVIEW**
David Nussbaum, *University of Toronto Scarborough and Whitby Mental Health Centre*

This overview will describe the theoretical basics necessary to appreciate the supportive empirical studies that follow. An interactive psychobiological model of motivational systems, and their impact on decision-making (DM), will be explained. The model posits that synergistic effects of dopamine (DA) and Testosterone (T) reactivity in the face of opportunity for reward, jointly bias DM toward immediate reward options. This "approach target" tendency is opposed by serotonin (5-HT) and cortisol (C) reactivity that together elicit an inhibitory bias, favouring consideration of long term and potential negative/punishing consequences of a particular choice. The basis for this model from the early DM literature will be traced, and support from the recent DM and psychopathology literature will be provided. Additionally, a number of psychological tests (Iowa Gambling Task [IGT]; Integrated Visual and Auditory [IVA]; Toronto Alexithymia Scale [TAS-20], Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory [ZTPI], Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index [CPGSI], Levenson's Primary and Secondary Psychopathy Scales [PSPS]) used to validate this model will be detailed, providing necessary background for the pursuant empirical papers.

B **CHANGES IN TESTOSTERONE AND CORTISOL INTERACT IN ALTERED DECISION-MAKING BIASES: IMPLICATIONS FOR ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT OF PSYCHOPATHS**
Kristoffer Romero, *University of Toronto*; Lisa Endersby, *University of Victoria*;
Kaitlyn Laforge, *University of Toronto*; Ana Petrovic, *Baycrest Hospital*;
Mary-Christina Kalahani-Bargis, *University of Toronto*; Kimia Honarmand,
University of Toronto; David Nussbaum, *University of Toronto Scarborough and Whitby Mental Health Centre*

AT CPA last year, we (Endersby et al., 2007) reported that basal levels of testosterone (T) were positively related to Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) performance during the learning segments of the task, while cortisol (C) correlated only with IGT performance in the final block after the contingencies had been learned. This is consistent with Bechara et al.'s (2001) experimental study where associated neuromodulators, dopamine (DA) and serotonin (5-HT) were manipulated. Unexplained was why the significant relationship between cortisol (C) and block 5 was negative. The current study measured basal and reactive (post-task) levels in 57 male participants. Pre-post measurements showed that the group with initially lowest C levels retained these levels across the 3 hour duration of the experimental sessions. In contrast, C values from the groups with moderate and highest initial levels fell markedly below the post-values of the initially low C group. Testosterone (T) levels showed a quadratic relationship with IGT performance, further consistent with the proposed decision model. Moderate T levels offer optimal balance between immediate bias (high T) and insufficient motivation (low T). Application to assessment, treatment and monitoring treatment response in psychopathy will be discussed.

C COGNITIVE AND EMOTIONAL “EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS” AND DECISION-MAKING

Ana Petrovic, Baycrest Hospital; Kristoffer Romero, University of Toronto; Lisa Endersby, University of Victoria; Kimia Honarmand, University of Toronto; Mary-Christina Kalahani-Bargis, University of Toronto; Kaitlyn Laforge, University of Toronto; David Nussbaum, University of Toronto Scarborough and Whitby Mental Health Centre

Two self-report measures of psychopathic traits appropriate for community samples (the PPI-R, (Lilienfeld and Anderson, 1996; 2001) and the PSPS (Levenson, Kiehl & Fitzpatrick, 1995) were administered to 57 male undergraduate students in order to examine the relationship between numbers of psychopathic traits and neurocognitive functioning. The focus of the study was to examine whether sub-clinical deficits in cognitive flexibility, and specifically spontaneous flexibility, are associated with psychopathic traits and performance on the IGT, as previous studies have reported that psychopathy is associated with cognitive inflexibility. Sub-clinical deficits in tasks of spontaneous flexibility were observed paradoxically alongside superior functioning on a task of reactive flexibility. Of specific interest, IGT performance did not correlate with switching, as reported by some. The PPI-R and PSPS Factor 1 analogues correlated robustly ($r = 0.556$), but their Factor 2 analogues were unassociated ($r = -0.069$). As in last year's study, the Factor 2 analogue on the PSPS correlated positively ($r = 0.496$) with Trait Anxiety, consistent with the theoretical role of Factor 2 in non-criminal populations. Implications for interpretation of psychopath's cognitive limitations and their impact on DM are discussed.

D EXECUTIVE FUNCTION AND PERSONALITY TESTS AUGMENT RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS: FORENSIC EVIDENCE

Sonya Basarke, Ryerson University; Andrea Burden, University of Toronto; Marc Levi, Whitby Mental Health Centre; Yukiko Konomi, Adler School of Professional Psychology and Whitby Mental Health Centre; Stephanie Bass, University of Toronto; Brad Reimann, Adler School of Professional Psychology and Whitby Mental Health Centre and St. Joseph's HCC; Joanne Coutts, Whitby Mental Health Centre; David Nussbaum, University of Toronto Scarborough and Whitby Mental Health Centre

Theory and our empirical evidence demonstrate that utility of risk instruments in any institution is limited by the “range” in the distribution of scores. Should a particular setting house individuals falling in the middle categories of a risk instrument with associated recidivism rates fluctuating around 50%, the utility of the instrument in that setting will be marginal. We next present empirical evidence showing that risk instruments gathered at the Whitby Mental Health Centre (WMHC) correlate moderately highly with each other, with PCL-R Factor 2 showing the highest mean correlations with the other instruments (HCR-20 Total, H, C & R scales; VRAG Bin and Raw Scores; PCL-R-2 Factor 1, PCL-R-2 Factor 2, LSI-R Total). We then present data showing that extremely poor IGT performance and selected Executive Function (EF) tests on the Delis-Kaplan Executive Function Scales (D-KEFS) show clear differentiation between sexually offending forensic patients on one hand, and irritable and delusional aggressive forensic patients on the other. IGT DM is unrelated to intellectual ability as the sexual offending group scored best on tests of intellectual and attentional abilities. Results demonstrate the applicability and utility of the motivational DM model in explaining different aggression types in forensic populations.

E PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS AND PROBLEM GAMBLING: IS THERE A COMMON MECHANISM?

Kaitlyn Laforge, University of Toronto; Shazma Rajani, University of Toronto; Mary-Christina Kalahani-Bargis, University of Toronto; Kimia Honarmand, University of Toronto; Kristoffer Romero, University of Toronto; Lisa Endersby, University of Victoria; Ana Petrovic, Baycrest Hospital; Richard Govoni, University of Windsor; David Nussbaum, University of Toronto Scarborough and Whitby Mental Health Centre

The present study investigated the relationships and correlations between problem gambling, executive function, and motivational personality traits including sub-clinical psychopathy. The participants were 57 male university students. The procedure involved subjects completing executive functioning and decision-making tasks, as well as personality and problem gambling questionnaires. The results show that problem gambling may be related to traits of psychopathy, particularly, impulsivity and motivational control. The results also show some cognitive deficits in problem gamblers in decision-making abilities and working memory systems, but also cognitive advantages in estimation tasks, likely “short-circuited” by availability of immediate reward opportunities. IGT performance, problem gambling (measured by the Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index; CPGSI) and Factor 2 psychopathy analogues correlated with the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory (ZTPI) arguing for a link with immediate reward sensitivity and an insensitivity to future consequences. These data further suggest that problem gambling may be the result of biased motivational personality traits, manifested as decision-making (DM) and possibly working memory deficits rather than problems in cognitive executive functioning domains. Implications for other domains of problematic DM will be elaborated

6/13/2008 – 12:00 PM to 12:25 PM – HALIFAX B, Marriott second floor

Theory Review
Session/Séance de
revue théorique
Psychoanalytic and
Psychodynamic Psychology

A PSYCHODYNAMIC APPROACH TO ENVIRONMENTAL ILLNESS
Paul Jerry, Athabasca University; Christine Moore, Campus Alberta Applied Psychology

This discussion will explore the experience of Environmental Illness from the context of psychoanalytically-informed psychosomatic theory. The prevalence of trauma in people with EI suggests one possible avenue of explanation. When combined with the current psychodynamic understanding of somatization, the trauma/EI link provides a working model for psychotherapists to approach EI from a psychodynamic perspective.

6/13/2008 – 12:00 PM to 12:55 PM – SUITE 207, Marriott second floor

Committee Business
Meeting
SECTION PROGRAM

PUBLIC POLICY
Elizabeth Church, Mount Saint Vincent University; Juanita Mureika, New Brunswick School District 18

6/13/2008 – 12:00 PM to 12:55 PM – ATLANTIC SUITE, Marriott second floor

Reception/Réception
Counselling Psychology
SECTION PROGRAM

COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY SECTION
Vivian Lalande, University of Calgary

Members of the Section of Counselling Psychology are invited to attend this reception.

6/13/2008 – 12:00 PM to 12:55 PM – ACADIA A, Marriott main floor

Keynote
Speaker/Conférencier
de la section
Developmental Psychology
SECTION PROGRAM

THE CONSTRUCTION OF COMMONSENSE PSYCHOLOGY
Chris Moore, Dalhousie University

During the period of infancy, children construct a form of social understanding that recognizes both self and other as agents with both subjective and objective properties. Thus, by two years of age children have a basic psychological understanding of persons. In this talk, I will review the development of this Commonsense Psychology. Based on a variety of recent evidence on social cognitive development, I will argue that it develops through essentially constructivist pattern detection processes, whereby information about self and other is integrated, within the context of increasingly complex social interactive experiences. During the first year, within dyadic and then triadic interactions, infants experience matched and reciprocated information about psychological activity from both self and other. These experiences yield sensorimotor patterns of psychological understanding, allowing young infants to coordinate their own activity with that of others. With the onset of language and the imagination in the second year, such patterns become represented as properties of individual persons, leading to a new understanding of both self and others as equivalent centres of psychological activity and experience.

6/13/2008 – 12:00 PM to 12:55 PM – ACADIA C, Marriott main floor

2008 CPA Professional
Award/Prix
Professionnel

COMING FULL CIRCLE: CONCEPTUALIZING THE STUDY OF INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIOR
Debbie Moskowitz, McGill University

Debbie S. Moskowitz is Professor of Psychology at McGill University. She is interested in the organization of social behavior as influenced by interpersonal, situational, and neurochemical processes. Her early research was key in resolving the person-situation debate. She subsequently developed an event-contingent recording methodology for assessing adults' interpersonal behaviors in naturalistic settings and identifying contextual effects that influence interpersonal behavior. This method is useful for examining both mean levels of interpersonal behavior and within person processes. She and her colleagues have used the method to study the influence of traits, social roles and psychopharmaceutical agents on intrapersonal processes in working adults and individuals with

psychopathology. Professor Moskowitz is a past president of the Society for Interpersonal Theory and Research, a Fellow of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology and the American Psychological Association Division on Evaluation, Measurement, and Statistics, and a Trustee of the Society of Multivariate Experimental Psychology.

Historically the study of personality has been characterized by waves of interest in person influences on behavior, situational influences on behavior, and interactionist influences on behavior. I will argue that recent developments in the characterization of within person variability in interpersonal behavior represent a new wave of interactionism. Research will be described that identifies multiple ways to characterize within person variability. The extent of variability can be assessed using indices such as flux (dispersion of behavior around a person's mean level of a behavior) and spin (dispersion among types of interpersonal behaviors). Influences on intraindividual variability in interpersonal behavior may be modelled in terms of the dynamic covariation over time of interpersonal behaviors with other variables such as perceptions of others. Variability can also be modelled by constructing measures that reflect a person's idiographic patterning of interpersonal behavior across situations (interpersonal behavioral signatures). These approaches will be illustrated using applications to the understanding of individuals with psychopathology (e.g., Borderline Personality Disorder) and to the study of individuals in dyadic interactions.

6/13/2008 – 12:00 PM to 12:55 PM – ALEXANDER ROOM, Marriott main floor

**Conversation
Session/Séance de
conversation**
*Psychologists in
Education*

THE ABC'S OF MENTAL HEALTH: AN ONLINE RESOURCE FOR TEACHERS

A. Lynne Beal, Private Practice; John Mitterer, Brock University; Students of Multi-Media Productions and Innovation Centre, Brock University; Irene Bevc, Hincks-Dellcrest Centre; Ester Cole, Private Practice; Carole Sinclair, Hincks-Dellcrest Centre

The ABC's of Mental Health is a web-based resource for teachers of students in SK to grade 8. "A" is for Actions observed, the behaviours that cause teachers the most concern. This section describes behaviours that are appropriate for different ages and stages of development; behaviours that require intervention in the classroom; and behaviours that are serious enough to refer to a mental health specialist. It is not based on mental health diagnoses. "B" is for Beliefs, explaining factors in children's lives and development that could account for problem behaviours. "C" is for Course to Follow. This section provides possible courses for teachers to follow to promote good mental health in the classroom; to address worrisome behaviours; and to address potential mental health problems. Courses to follow take into account such factors as the child's developmental stage, family situation, and culture. The conversation hour introduces the resource and provides working demonstrations of how to use the resource on-line. Demonstrations include how a teacher could find answers to questions about a specific child's worrisome behaviour and obtain strategies for the classroom; how a teacher could obtain in-depth information about children's mental health in general; and how school psychologists can use the resource in the consultation process with teachers and parents.

6/13/2008 – 12:00 PM to 1:25 PM – COMPASS ROOM, Pedway to the Casino second floor

Symposium
*Social and Personality
Psychology*

THE REACH OF INTERPRETIVE PHENOMENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Laurie Petch, University of Sheffield, U.K.; Alison Hipwell, ARC-HLI SMP, FHLS, Coventry University, U.K.; Andrew Thompson, University of Sheffield; Donna Patterson, University of Regina

Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) is a qualitative research approach which aims to describe and understand participants' lived experiences. Initially, the originator of IPA intended to reconcile discursive and cognitive paradigms within psychology. More recently, IPA researchers have applied the method in studies spanning several pure and applied fields in the discipline. This symposium comprises five studies chosen to illustrate the breadth of research questions to which IPA pertains as an approach for practitioners, researchers and teachers of psychology. The symposium begins with two primary research studies from health and clinical/ counselling psychology, the domains where IPA has been most fruitful. The third paper demonstrates the possibility of adapting IPA as a means of synthesizing diverse qualitative findings on a clinical-developmental topic. The two final studies discuss issues arising for supervisors of research inspired by phenomenology at the graduate level. The closing paper will enable those attending to draw connections between IPA and Max van Manen's approach to interpretive phenomenology.

A

PUNJABI SIKH WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES OF ARTHRITIS: METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES AROUND INTERPRETATIVE PHENOMENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Alison Hipwell, ARC-HLI SMP, FHLS, Coventry University, U.K.; A. Turner, Coventry University; J. Barlow, University of Coventry

Widening inequalities mean poorer and less educated people have worse health outcomes, including in the UK, those from South Asian (SA) backgrounds. The UK's Expert Patients Programme, a free self-management course, helps people with long-term conditions including arthritis, to improve the daily management of their condition. Few SA people in the UK attend these courses. This qualitative, longitudinal study explores Punjabi Sikh women's culturally situated, psychosocial experiences of living with arthri-

tis, and their self-management preferences. Ten Punjabi Sikh women were interviewed, through an interpreter if necessary, in English, Punjabi, or both. Data were translated into English as appropriate, transcribed, and analysed using IPA. Whilst IPA lends itself to novel, complex research areas, methodological pragmatics of cross-cultural research using IPA have not previously been addressed. Issues arising from the different languages and interpretational methods used during interviews, the translation and back-translation procedures, transcription and cross-cultural analysis processes, are discussed.

B AN INTERPRETIVE PHENOMENOLOGICAL METASTUDY OF ANXIETY IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

Laurie Petch, University of Sheffield, U.K.; Paul Naylor, University of Sheffield

Despite well-established approaches to synthesizing quantitative data in secondary analysis, parallel approaches to qualitative findings remain controversial. This paper outlines an adapted form of Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) which is used to synthesize findings from disparate qualitative studies. Anxiety, considered on physical, personal, social and spiritual dimensions, is examined here as a key experience in development, both typical and psychopathological. The data described here are part of a wider study considering school-based interventions for anxiety in pre-adolescent children.

C GETTING THE MOST OUT OF IPA SUPERVISION: A COMPETENCY FRAMEWORK FOR THE IPA SUPERVISEE

Andrew Thompson, University of Sheffield

In this presentation, I will consider the role supervision plays in Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) and present an elementary competency framework for the IPA supervisee. In doing this I will draw on my experience of supervising postgraduates and health care practitioners and provide some examples from our work on living with appearance altering conditions. My intention in generating this embryonic framework is not to advocate a prescriptive checklist but to raise awareness of both the difficulty and importance of becoming self-reflective and open in the 'I' of IPA. Becoming competent in making interpretations is often something that new researchers struggle with and is essentially intertwined with developing reflexivity. I will argue here that supervision provides an excellent medium for facilitating and capturing reflexivity in novice and experienced IPA researchers alike. I will also outline the role supervision can play in developing technique to allow us to hear others stories and the role it can play in quality control. Lastly, I want to conclude by drawing attention to the collaborative nature of supervision and suggest that for the 'I' to be truly transparent the supervisor needs to step out of the shadows and engage with reflexivity.

D TEACH /DO /ING PHENOMENOLOGICAL RESEARCH WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS

Donna Patterson, University of Regina

Learning to do phenomenologically influenced research is not a technical stepwise sequential process no matter how much there may be an inclination to want to make it so. Teaching students to find their way from phenomenology as a philosophical stance through research design, through data gathering to writing has been a substantial part of my work within my Faculty. Particularly challenging has been the move from 'thick description' to readable evocative text, especially a text in which the voices of the research participants and of the researcher remain in tact. The proposed presentation draws on my experience teaching and working with graduate students writing their Master's theses. My comments reflect a belief that such work needs to move both students as researchers and readers as co-constructors of meaning closer to the experience under examination. My intent is to share points of dialogue around that teaching and learning. This sharing will move beyond my own experience to include both the completed work of graduate students and their reflections on our working together.

6/13/2008 — 12:30 PM to 12:55 PM — HALIFAX B, Marriott second floor

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

*Psychoanalytic and
Psychodynamic Psychology*

WORKING BILINGUALLY AND BICULTURALLY: NAVIGATING MULTIPLE DIFFERENCES IN THERAPY

Roger Frie, Long Island University

The focus on the diagnosis, treatment and reduction of symptoms, though crucially important, always needs to be combined with an appreciation of the cultural values and norms that are present in the therapeutic setting. The cultural context of therapy is particularly evident in clinical situations in which the differences between the therapist and client in terms of culture, race, ethnicity, gender, and language are pronounced. I use a clinical case to illustrate the challenges of respecting and working with historically-freighted, potentially opposing identities. I will focus in particular on the impact of cultural, political, and historical differences between the therapist and client on the therapeutic relationship, and on the way in which conducting a therapy in two languages can provide both challenges and opportunities for the progress of clinical work.

6/13/2008 – 12:30 PM to 1:55 PM – MARITIME SUITE, Marriott second floor

Symposium
Community Psychology

INCLUDING COMMUNITY IN APPLIED RESEARCH AND INTERVENTION DEVELOPMENT: PROFILING NOVA SCOTIA BASED FAMILY HEALTH PROJECTS
Cyndi Brannen, IWK Health Centre; Patricia Lingley-Pottie, IWK Health Centre; Kristina Bradley, Dalhousie University; Steven Dukeshire, Nova Scotia Agricultural College

This symposium will highlight various applied research and intervention development projects designed to improve family health. All the projects were conducted in Nova Scotia. The studies emphasized the various community contexts in which families exist. Families can be at a disadvantage for participating in research and treatment due to social and economic barriers. Health care service providers and policy makers can be disconnected from the process of applied research and intervention development. Including these communities from the outset of project can help to boost the likelihood that interventions will be appropriate, accessible and economical. The objective of this symposium is to provide an overview of different the different ways that the “community of care” supporting a family under stress can be included in research and intervention development. One presentation will focus on fathers as primary caregivers of children; a group only focused on after the community advisory committee for the project recommended that male caregivers be studied. Another will review Family Help distance treatment program. The next reviews the depression treatment preferences for adolescents in a rural community. Finally, research on farm safety and families is presented as an example of applied research that has significant implications for the agricultural community in Nova Scotia. Although these presentations are diverse, they echo each in other in the importance of including the appropriate communities when conducting applied research or developing interventions.

A **EXPLORING THE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN WELL-BEING AND CAREGIVING STATUS IN MEN**

Cyndi Brannen, IWK Health Centre; Philip Grandia, IWK Health Centre; Michelle Keddy, IWK Health Centre

Male caregiving for children and adults is a very underdeveloped area of research. Fathers and men in other caregiving roles may have different connections between their responsibilities and health compared to women. This presentation will summarize the results of a survey that focused on caregiving status and health in a sample of members of the Canadian Forces ($N = 140$). Eighty-seven of the men identified themselves as fathers (61.4%) and 87 identified as caregivers for children and/or adults (61.4%). There were no differences between paternity and measures of life satisfaction, relationship satisfaction, social support or symptoms of mental illness. However, men who were caregivers for another adult scored significantly lower on the satisfaction and support measures and had poorer mental health than those who were not caregivers, those caregiving for children, and those who cared for both children and adults. Men who are providing care for another adult may be particularly isolated from social support networks and community resources. This could be compounded for men strong in traditional beliefs who may not wish to seek out support sources. This increased risk for male caregivers has implications for service providers who should be aware of the potential negative health outcomes for this group.

B **FAMILY HELP PROGRAM: COMMUNITY OUTREACH TO INCREASE ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES**

Patricia Lingley-Pottie, IWK Health Centre; Patrick McGrath, IWK Health Centre

Limited access to mental health services is a growing community concern. Untreated pediatric conditions can be a heavy burden to the family, community caregivers and the individual child. Overtime, symptoms become more severe and difficult to manage, a frustrating reality for parents’ waiting for services. When families do receive help, traditional services often require parents to travel to clinics during the day. For many, this imposes additional burdens to the family such as missed time at work or school, travel costs and feelings of stigma. There is a need for new treatment delivery systems designed to solve access barriers. The Family Help Program is an evidence-based, distance intervention program. Treatment is delivered to families in the comfort and privacy of their own home at convenient times to increase access to services, especially to those in rural communities. Family Help is skill-focused. The family learns how to manage the child’s problem and work with community caregivers (i.e., schools and daycares) to ensure a consistency is maintained outside of the home. There is no face-to-face contact between the family and the Family Help coach. A study was designed to determine if therapeutic alliance exists. Overall, the majority of the participants reported a strong therapeutic alliance with their coach and reported satisfaction with the Family Help program services. The results suggest that distance treatment is acceptable to families. Therefore, integration of distance delivery systems as part of routine care can provide outreach to families disadvantaged financially or geographically, increasing timely access to services.

C **ATTITUDES TOWARDS DEPRESSION TREATMENT IN CAPE BRETON HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS**

Kristina Bradley, Dalhousie University; Patrick McGrath, IWK Health Centre; Alexa Bagnell, IWK Health Centre; Cyndi Brannen, IWK Health Centre

Despite the high prevalence of depression in adolescents, this population is among the least studied groups in terms of preferences for depression treatment. This study reports on adolescents’ depression treatment preferences and correlation with gender, depres-

sion symptomatology and family/peer experience and support. The pilot survey was administered to 156 adolescents, 15-20 years of age, from a Cape Breton high school. The data was analyzed utilizing multiple regression and ANCOVA for determining differences in treatment preferences across modalities according to depressive symptoms, experience, and gender. Adolescents prefer talking therapy to treatment with antidepressants, with girls preferring talking therapy more than boys. 87.74% of adolescents prefer talking therapy, 9.03% prefer antidepressants, and 3.23% prefer both treatments equally. There was no significant relationship between personal or familial experience with depression treatment and having a reduced resistance to that treatment. In adolescents with higher depressive symptom severity, there is increased resistance to both medication and talking therapy treatments. Family and peer support for a treatment was related to the participants' preference of that treatment. The implications of this research are that adolescents prefer talking therapy to medication for treatment of depression. This suggests that evidence based talk therapy should be made more readily available to adolescents. Furthermore, decreased resistance of family/peers to a treatment is related to decreased resistance of the participant to a treatment. This indicates that support from family and friends may influence the adolescent to try a depression treatment.

D THE CONTRIBUTION OF EARLY CHILDHOOD FARM EXPERIENCES TO THE FARM SAFETY-RISK PARADOX

Steven Dukeshire, Nova Scotia Agricultural College; Lauranne Sanderson, Nova Scotia Agricultural College; Renee Garbes, Nova Scotia Agricultural College; Gaetane Carignan, Nova Scotia Agricultural College; Christian Rangel, Nova Scotia Agricultural College

Despite implementation of numerous farm health and safety education campaigns and interventions, agriculture remains one of the most dangerous occupations in North America, both in terms of number of deaths and injuries. The literature suggests that traditional approaches to "getting the message out" have not worked for the most part because safety educators do not have a firm understanding of the factors that influence the perpetuation of unsafe farm behaviour. The current research utilized a mixed-methods approach to better understand farm health and safety knowledge, beliefs, and attitudes and their relationship to safe farm behaviour of the next generation of farmers. Twenty-six farm youth at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College (NSAC) were interviewed in the spring of 2006. A 37 page questionnaire assessing safety knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and behaviours was administered followed by an in-depth interview focused on the relationship between early farm experiences and current beliefs, attitudes, and behaviours. Results indicated that although participants had positive beliefs and attitudes toward farm safety, they still often failed to take proper safety precautions. These findings are examined within the framework of the farm safety-risk paradox, with a particular emphasis on the relationship of early childhood experiences on subsequent farm safety behaviour. Results were also used in the development of an on-line farm health and safety undergraduate course.

6/13/2008 – 12:30 PM to 1:25 PM – ACADIA B, Marriott main floor

**Keynote
Speaker/Conférencière
de la section**

Women and Psychology

SECTION PROGRAM

THERE IS NOTHING SO PRACTICAL AS A GOOD FEMINIST THEORY

Frances Cherry, Carleton University

I would like to take the opportunity offered by the Distinguished Member Award for the Section on Women and Psychology to reflect on the importance of feminist theory in the development of the psychology of women. I will draw most of my examples from the overlap of social psychology and the psychology of women and will discuss, in particular, the theorizing of feminist researchers in the late 1960s and 1970s and their departure from previous frameworks of understanding. My talk will begin with the insights of mid 20th century action researchers who were inspired by the Lewinian notion expressed in the title of my talk: that is the important interplay between scientific work and the solution of social problems. However, the concepts of "practical" and "good" from a feminist theoretical perspective were transformed in several ways from this earlier approach. I will speak to issues of feminist theory and practice using the Lewinian contrast as my departure point for feminist theory in the 1970s. A variety of recent writings on theory have addressed issues of modernism and globalization Flyvbjerg, Making Social Science Matter; Sears, A Good Book in Theory; Teo, The Critique of Psychology, From Kant to Postcolonial Theory) and I will spend some time speculating on what postcolonial and postmodern theorizing implies for feminist theorizing. My overarching message is one of the fluidity of theorizing and its tremendous importance for the lives of women globally.

6/13/2008 – 12:30 PM to 1:55 PM – TUPPER ROOM, Marriott main floor

**Symposium
Criminal Justice
Psychology**

CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION: MANAGING THE CHALLENGES TO EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION

David Simourd, ACES Inc; A. Keele, Saskatchewan Corrections and Public Safety; Linda Simourd, Correctional Service of Canada; Mark Olver, University of Saskatchewan

Much has been written about the proper strategies and techniques for effective correctional rehabilitation of offenders. Numerous challenges often exist in clinical practice that compromise the ability of clinicians or agencies to implement and evaluate treatment programs in an ideal fashion. The present symposium is designed to discuss some of these issues and share methods to address them across a range of therapeutic situations. Ross Keele describes a provincial approach to treating and managing offenders. Mark Olver describes the evaluation methods and results of a high intensity sexual offender program in a maximum security environment. Linda Simourd discusses the issues individual practitioners face in managing competing demands for services in a minimum security setting. Finally, David Simourd describes the implementation and evaluation of a cognitive program in a large community correctional center in the United States.

A PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES AND STRATEGIES IN SASKATCHEWAN ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

A. Keele, Saskatchewan Corrections and Public Safety; Brian Rector, Saskatchewan Corrections and Public Safety; Doris Schnell, Saskatchewan Corrections and Public Safety; Delphine Gossner, Saskatchewan Corrections and Public Safety; Chris Turner, Saskatchewan Corrections and Public Safety; Karen Todd, Saskatchewan Corrections and Public Safety

One of the goals of Saskatchewan's provincial Adult Corrections Division is to reduce re-offending behaviour through rehabilitative interventions with offenders. Several initiatives are underway to meet the objectives of managing violent and disruptive misconducts in correctional facilities, reducing criminal recidivism in the community, and promoting excellence and accountability in correctional staff. Regional Clinical Manager positions have been developed as part of the Program Development and Therapeutic Services (PDS) Unit which provide expertise in correctional program development and quality assurance. The Division has developed an implementation plan regarding provincial best-practice training standards in areas of Core Correctional Practices, Integrated Case Management, certification standards for the use of provincial Risk Assessment tools, and Clinical Supervision training for correctional Supervisors. The evidence-based literature serves as a guide for the selection of structured group programs and the development of on-unit programming strategies which include components of offender behavioural progressions and relapse prevention. Structured evaluation tools, such as the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (CPAI) are also being utilized to provide feedback on the effectiveness of intervention strategies. This presentation will focus on provincial strategies regarding risk management and reduction efforts with offenders, as well as the challenges that present themselves over the course of development, implementation, and maintenance.

B OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES TO EFFECTIVE INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING IN A MINIMUM SECURITY CORRECTIONAL SETTING

Linda Simourd, Correctional Service of Canada

Over the past 25 years, the empirical literature has provided a wealth of information on effective correctional treatment. Concepts such as risk, need, responsivity, and evidence based practice are known elements to effective correctional treatment. At times, application of these concepts within applied practice can be challenging. Agency resources are often non-existent or limited for individual counseling due to workload and funding pressures. As such, when the opportunity is available for individualized clinical work, appropriate selection of clients and utilization of efficacious treatment is needed. The current presentation explores steps taken to apply the principles of 'best practice' to individual counseling in a minimum security correctional setting. Discussion includes process issues, opportunities and challenges, as well as implications for future clinical work.

C EVALUATING THERAPEUTIC CHANGE IN A HIGH INTENSITY SEX OFFENDER PROGRAM

Mark Olver, University of Saskatchewan; Steve Wong, Regional Psychiatric Centre

Sex offender treatment efficacy can be evaluated in multiple ways, for instance, through assessing change on specific criminogenic needs targeted for treatment or by examining sexual recidivism rates following treatment. The present study examines self-reported change in a heterogeneous sample of sex offenders who received treatment services from the Clearwater High Intensity Sex Offender Program. Self-report ratings on measures of sex offender treatment targets (e.g., attitudes, empathy, hostility) were obtained pre-and post-treatment. The relationship of sex offender self-reported change to sexual offense recidivism is examined. Data are also presented comparing offender self-report ratings of change against evaluations of sex offender change on similar treatment targets made from a clinical rating scale that incorporates a modified application of the transtheoretical model of change. Implications for the predictive validity and utility of evaluations of therapeutic change in sex offenders are discussed.

D PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION IN A LARGE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

David Simourd, ACES Inc.; John Blette, Kintock Group

The correctional evidence based practice literature has expanded markedly during the past several years and offers considerable insights into core ingredients such that offenders have maximum opportunity for change. The transition from research to practice is

never smooth nor easy and correctional agencies face numerous challenges to the implementation and evaluation of offender rehabilitation programs. Quite often a balance must be struck between clinical integrity and resources (both human and financial). Furthermore, achieving a proper balance can be complicated by the size of the agency, with large scale agencies having greater difficulties than smaller agencies. This presentation will describe the implementation and ongoing evaluation of a cognitive rehabilitation program within a large (350 bed) halfway house center in Philadelphia. Discussion will focus on staff training, delivery, and program evaluation issues and some pre-treatment/post-treatment data will be presented.

6/13/2008 – 12:30 PM to 1:25 PM – COMPASS BOARDROOM, Pedway to the Casino second floor

Section Business Meeting HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY
History and Philosophy *John Connors, Canadian University College and University of Alberta*
of Psychology

6/13/2008 – 1:00 PM to 1:55 PM – NOVA SCOTIA A, Marriott second floor

CPA Invited BULLYING IS A PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM: IT'S EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY
Speaker/Conférencière TO ADDRESS BULLYING
invitée par la SCP *Wendy Craig, Queen's University; Debra Pepler, York University*
Psychologists in

Education

SECTION PROGRAM

The high proportions of Canadian students who report bullying or being bullied confirm that this represents an important public health problem. Bullying is associated with relationship problems and many physical and mental health, criminal, and socio-economic concerns. Because children's relationships are the foundation for healthy development, bullying can have impacts through adolescence and into adulthood. PREVNet (Promoting Relationships and Eliminating Violence) is a Networks of Centres of Excellence New Initiative. By linking researchers and national community organizations and governments, PREVNet is leading a public health effort focused on this critical problem. Understanding and strategies to promote healthy relationships are required in all of the places where children live, learn, and play. Practice within the community organizations has begun to transform as professionals join researchers with new exposure to scientific knowledge, tools, resources, and collaborations. PREVNet partnerships add value through the development of empirically based tools to: build awareness, change attitudes, assess bullying, implement evidenced-based strategies, and develop policies. By changing the professional practice of those who work with children and their families, PREVNet is enhancing healthy relationships and the social-emotional development of Canada's children. PREVNet also adds value through scientific practices. PREVNet links researchers with NGOs to ask new questions, within new contexts, with new methodologies, and in large, diverse samples. The PREVNet partnership model addresses this significant public health issue through knowledge development, exchange, mobilization, and uptake that will improve professional and research practice and serve as the catalyst for social-cultural change.

6/13/2008 – 1:00 PM to 1:25 PM – HALIFAX A, Marriott second floor

Theory Review A BLIND SPOT WORTH LOOKING AT IN THE DSM-IV-TR: UNDERSTANDING
Session/Séance de THE CULTURAL AND SOCIO-POLITICAL CONTEXT OF MENTAL ILLNESS
revue théorique *Shafiq Sunderani, McMaster University; Maneet Bhatia, McGill University;*
International and Jeeseon Park, McGill University
Cross-Cultural Psychology

As globalization continues exposure to people from diverse backgrounds with differing ideologies and value systems in Canada demands our understanding. It is projected that by 2017 almost one out of every four people in Canada could be a member of a visible minority group- a sharp increase of a 111% from 2001 (Statistics Canada, 2005). Accordingly, an increased sensitivity to the cultural context of clients with mental health issues is much needed. Culture shapes the experience and expression of psychopathology by supplying specific contents to thoughts and feeling that, in turn manifest as maladaptive cognitions and emotional distress (Kleinman & Good, 1995). Conversely, the DSM-IV-TR is a symptom-based approach that largely ignores both the cultural and the socio-political context in which these symptoms manifest. We argue these specific contents (i.e. thoughts and feelings), shaped by culture, intersect with the clients' familial structure along with the nations' economic system and instability in governance to form the basis of experience and expression of illness. Specifically, we will discuss: 1) Qi-Psychosis in China, 2) Seva Anxiety in India, 3) Hwa-byung in Korea, and 4) PTSD in Guatemala to elucidate the shortcomings of the DSM-IV-TR. The implications of this review are the development of culturally-appropriate diagnostic categories and healing practices.

6/13/2008 – 1:00 PM to 2:55 PM – HALIFAX B, Marriott second floor

Keynote **WEININGER MEMORIAL KEYNOTE ADDRESS: LACAN ON LOVE**
Speaker/Conférencier Bruce Fink, *Duquesne University*
de la section
Psychoanalytic and
Psychodynamic Psychology
SECTION PROGRAM

Lacan's various notions of love over the course of his career will be explored and will be compared at certain points with Freud's. Freud's rather "obsessive" theory of love will be contrasted with Lacan's views of passion in his early work, of the "miracle" of love in his reading of Plato's Symposium, of the main thrust of courtly love, and of love as giving what one does not have.

6/13/2008 – 1:00 PM to 1:55 PM – HALIFAX C, Marriott second floor

Conversation **CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN RURAL & NORTHERN PSYCHOLOGY**
Session/Séance de Karen Dyck, *University of Manitoba*; Cindy Hardy, *University of Northern British Columbia*
conversation
Students in Psychology

This session will provide participants with an opportunity to learn more about the rewarding career opportunities for psychologists in rural, northern, and remote communities. The presenters will share their own experiences with working and living in rural and northern communities and discuss the unique opportunities they have had in the areas of research, teaching, and clinical practice. Audience members will be encouraged to share their own experiences and will have ample opportunity to ask questions they may have about careers in rural and northern psychology.

6/13/2008 – 1:00 PM to 1:55 PM – SUITE 207, Marriott second floor

Committee Business **PUBLICATIONS**
Meeting Peter Bieling, *St. Joseph's Hospital*

6/13/2008 – 1:00 PM to 2:25 PM – ATLANTIC SUITE, Marriott second floor

Symposium **ADDRESSING "WOMEN'S ISSUES" IN COUPLE'S THERAPY**
Counselling Psychology Jack De Stefano, *McGill University*; Susan Gamberg, *McGill University*; Kaori Wada, *McGill University*; Riccardo Cordi, *University of Ottawa*; Calli Armstrong, *McGill University*; Anne-Marie Mikhail, (*discussant*) *Faculty of Education, McGill University*

Traditional models of psychotherapy are rooted in an individualistic perspective which either ignores or minimizes the relational aspects of psychological distress. In a series of interrelated papers, this symposium will examine the relational aspects of certain non-normative life events and challenges faced by couples. Further, it will provide suggestions and clinical tools for addressing these issues in therapy. In each paper special attention will be given to the role of emotions and to the emotion-focused framework. The first paper will address how an eating disorder affects both members of a couple and will offer clinical insights in attending to this difficulty. The second paper will present some of the struggles that are experienced by couples who are coping with the unexpected termination of a pregnancy. The third paper will highlight the challenges that immigrant couples face when their last child leaves home. The final paper will present an emotion-focused approach to couples therapy, and provide intervention strategies for shifting client perspectives. Collectively, these papers will identify issues that are traditionally viewed as "women's" problems. How these problems are expressed in the couple's life and their impact on long-term intimate relationships will also be addressed. The resulting discussion will highlight the convergence and divergence among the papers and synthesize some implications for practice and training.

A **COUNSELLING THE DISORDERED EATING COUPLE: CONJOINT INTERVENTIONS FOR BOTH THE DISORDERED AND NON EATING-DISORDERED PARTNER**
Susan Gamberg, *McGill University*

While rates of diagnosed eating disorders may appear low (between 1 and 7 percent of women), sub-clinical eating disorder symptoms are estimated in over 30 percent of the female population. Many of these women are in relationships with partners who are extremely concerned for their health and well-being. Current models of the aetiology of eating disorders assign roughly equal importance to psychosocial and genetic determinants. Psychosocial factors are particularly pertinent in long-term relationships because

women with eating disorders are known to experience marked impairments in interpersonal functioning. Moreover, higher levels of marital dissatisfaction have been linked to higher symptomatology. As such, while the eating problems leads to significant distress in a couple, this distress exacerbates the existing problem so that a cyclical pattern emerges. Also, the current literature does not adequately address the concerns of the non-eating disordered partner. The partner may experience feelings of alienation because of secrecy surrounding food issues, in addition to a lack of intimacy resulting from shameful feeling about the body. This paper examines the usefulness of couple's therapy in addressing eating disorders and explores how access to a partner's perspective may be a useful resource for therapeutic intervention.

B **THE IMPACT OF PERINATAL LOSS ON INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS**
Kaori Wada, McGill University; Susan Gamberg, McGill University

Various estimates indicate that approximately one in six pregnancies ends in miscarriage or stillbirth. Although the literature on reproductive health is replete with women's physical and psychological risks associated with perinatal death, its impact on marital and intimate relationship is less studied. Perinatal loss is often unacknowledged and regarded as inconsequential in society, contributing to limited social support for couples that experienced perinatal loss. Therefore, support from one's partner plays a pivotal role in the psychological adjustment following perinatal loss. Yet, literature suggests that perinatal loss can cause a considerable strain on the relationship, making support difficult to offer. For example, incongruent grieving styles and gender differences may cause undue misunderstanding and relationship discord among couples. In addition, couples may experience difficulties such as sexual dysfunctions and heightened anxiety about subsequent pregnancies. This paper will examine the impact of perinatal loss on couple relationships from a systemic perspective. The implications for the practice of couple and family therapy will be discussed.

C **COUNSELLING IMMIGRANT PARENTS WHEN CHILDREN LEAVE THE NEST**
Riccardo Cordi, University of Ottawa

According to the 2006 population census, for the first time ever in Canada there were more families comprised of couples without children (42.7%) than with children (41.4%). Aside from low fertility rates, one explanation for this phenomenon is that the while the population is aging, life expectancy continues to rise. As a result, couples now have more of their lives to spend with "in the empty nest" after their children have left the home. Studies have shown that empty-nest parents and mothers in particular, are at greater risk of experiencing overwhelming grief, sadness, dysphoria, and depression (Kahana & Kahana, 1982). While some literature addresses the issue of counselling couples dealing with an empty-nest, there is a dearth of literature examining the empty-nest syndrome as experienced by immigrant parents. With more than 200 different ethnic origins reported in Canada, and with more than 5.4 million people (18.4% of the population) born outside of the country (Census, 2001), increased support is needed for these populations. This paper will explore the strengths and limitations of using family-therapy based interventions in counselling immigrant fathers and mothers faced with the negative consequences of an empty nest.

D **THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN: TECHNIQUES WHICH ALLOW CLIENTS TO EXPERIENCE THEIR PARTNERS' PERSPECTIVE**
Calli Armstrong, McGill University

Emotion Focused Therapy (EFT) is an empirically supported form of treatment for couples (Johnson, Hunsley, Greenberg, & Schindler, 1999). EFT integrates experiential and systemic perspectives and works with underlying emotions which are seen as a central component of intimate relationships. One of the goals of EFT for couples is to change how each partner experiences the relationship (Greenberg & Johnson, 1988). In the EFT approach, the therapist assists clients in accessing emotional experiences and restructuring their interactions (Johnson, 1996). This presentation will explore the importance of perspective switching when addressing power inequalities in couples. Experiential and action techniques, which can provoke emotional experience and alternative points of view, will be explored. The impact of these techniques on establishing mutual understanding in couples will be discussed. Research on the efficacy of EFT for couples will also be discussed.

E **DISCUSSION OF PREVIOUS PAPERS**
Anne-Marie Mikhail, (discussant) Faculty of Education, McGill University

Themes, convergences and divergences in the four papers will be addressed. Implications for practitioners will be discussed.

6/13/2008 — 1:00 PM to 2:25 PM — ACADIA A, Marriott main floor

Symposium
Developmental Psychology

TO LIE OR NOT TO LIE: CHILDREN'S VERBAL DECEPTION AND ITS DETECTION

Victoria Talwar, McGill University; Mina Popliger, McGill University; Cindy Arruda, McGill University; Shanna Williams, McGill University; Sarah-Jane Renaud, McGill University

Recently, researchers have shown a renewed interest in the development of lying in children after neglecting the topic for nearly half a century. This current upsurge of interest is due to both the topic's theoretical relevance to issues such as children's social and moral development, and its practical implications in parenting, moral education, clinical and legal practices. The present symposium brings together four new studies on the development of lying with a focus on four important and related issues in the research of the development of verbal deception: Do children tell the truth and what motivates/promotes their truth-telling behavior? Do they understand the importance of truth-telling and is their understanding of truth and lies related to their behavior? Can children be detected when they lie and can they detect others lies? The present symposium provides a forum for researchers to discuss theoretical and practical issues related to the study of lying, and social factors that may contribute to its development.

A DO CHILDREN PRATICE WHAT THEY PREACH: LIE-TELLING BEHAVIOURS AND MORAL UNDERSTANDING

Mina Popliger, McGill University; Victoria Talwar, McGill University

There has been little research examining children's lie-telling or its relation to children's moral understanding. Two studies have examined this relationship within a legal context. There has been no consideration of developmental differences of children's lie-telling behaviours (for both antisocial and prosocial reasons), their moral understanding, and the relationship among these variables. Herein, children (5-14 years) participated in a temptation resistance paradigm where they were told not to look at a forbidden toy and later asked about their behaviour (antisocial lie); a disappointing gift paradigm where children were given an undesirable gift and then asked how they liked their gift by the gift-giver (prosocial lie); and provided moral evaluations of (dis)honesty scenarios. Preliminary results ($N=80$) found that with age children were more likely to tell both antisocial and prosocial lies. Younger children evaluated all lies negatively, while older children evaluated prosocial lies more positively. Finally, there was no relationship among children's behaviours and their moral evaluations. Results support developmental differences in children's lie-telling abilities and understanding, yet there appears to be no strong relation among these variables in children. Hence, children do not practice what they preach.

B DECREASING LIE-TELLING IN CHILDREN FOLLOWING A TRANSGRESSION: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VERBAL MOTIVATORS

Cindy Arruda, McGill University; Victoria Talwar, McGill University

Study 1: The current study ($n=185$) examined the effectiveness of internal and external verbal appeals in conjunction with the threat of punishment in children's (3-9 years old) truth-telling following a transgression during the temptation resistance paradigm. Results show that lie-telling decreased significantly in children exposed to verbal appeal conditions compared to those in the punishment and control conditions. More specifically, the no punishment/external appeal condition had the greatest truth-telling rate, where 58.3% of children confessed compared 86.4% of children in the Punishment/ No appeal condition that lied about committing a transgression. Study 2: This subsequent study examined the effectiveness of inverting the order the verbal conditions (internal, external, punishment) were presented to children ($n=60$) in order to determine which had the greatest impact in promoting truth-telling: the appeal, the threat of punishment, or the order of appeal the child was exposed to. Preliminary results indicate that the order of appeal does not significantly decrease children's truth-telling rates. The external appeal condition was found to be the most effective while the punishment condition was shown to be the least effective. The implications for the development of children's moral behavior and factors that facilitate such development will be discussed.

C THE LANGUAGE OF A LIE: AN ANALYSIS OF CHILDREN'S DECEPTIVE STATEMENTS

Shanna Williams, McGill University; Rod Lindsay, Queen's University; Kang Lee, University of Toronto

The development and study of children's deceptive behaviors and statements has become an increasingly important area of study for both legal and developmental researchers. Despite the implications theoretical and practical implications of the study of this behavior there remains relatively little research conducted (Hala, chandler, & Fritz, 1991; Lewis, stranger, & Sullivan, 1989, Peskin 1992; Polak & Harris, 1999; Talwar & Lee 2006). The present study examined the linguistic markers for both truthful and deceptive statements of children (4-7, $M = 5.66$, $SD = 1.177$). An analysis of children's mock courtroom testimony was analyzed using Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC). Previous research has examined the differences in adults' language when describing either a true or untruth event (Newman, Pennebacker, Berry, & Richards, 2003; Bond & Lee, 2005). Contrary to previous adult research, children's deceptive statements contained greater first person singular pronouns, other references and prepositions. Results indicate a significant difference between linguistic markers for deception in children compared to adult populations. The implications of this research will be discussed in terms of its implications for adult judgments of children's deceptive statements and the development of lie telling in children.

D HOW WE DETECT LIES: AN INVESTIGATION INTO CHILDREN AND ADULTS' ABILITIES TO DETECT DECEIT

Sarah-Jane Renaud, McGill University; Jessica Gulmi, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Angela Crossman, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Very few studies have examined both children and adults' abilities to detect children's real spontaneous lies. In the present study children (preschool children and early elementary school-aged children) and adults were asked to view a number of taped interviews

of children (ages 4 to 7) who participated in a modified temptation resistance paradigm, designed to elicit spontaneous anti-social lie-telling. In Study 1, participants ($N = 156$) viewed children's responses when asked to promise to tell the truth and were then questioned about their transgressive behavior. Results indicated a significant effect of age, with older children significantly better at detecting lies ($M = .66$, $SE = .03$) than both preschool children ($M = .48$, $SE = .04$), $p = .01$, and adults ($M = .52$, $SE = .04$), $p < .05$. In Study 2, half of the videos were edited to exclude the children's answers to the promise question. Preliminary results indicated that participants ($N = 25$) had significantly better accuracy when detecting the true and false statements of children whose promise they viewed ($M = .56$, $SE = .26$) compared to those where they did not see the child promise ($M = .43$, $SE = .26$), $p < .001$.

6/13/2008 – 1:00 PM to 1:55 PM – ACADIA C, Marriott main floor

Reception/Réception **CPA CAMPUS REP RECEPTION**
Students in Psychology Lindsay S. Uman, *Dalhousie University*

6/13/2008 – 1:00 PM to 1:55 PM – ALEXANDER ROOM, Marriott main floor

Conversation **THE EARLY DETECTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF AUTISTIC SPECTRUM**
Session/Séance de **DISORDERS: AN INITIAL STEP TOWARD DEVELOPING PRACTICE**
conversation **GUIDELINES FOR CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGISTS**
Clinical Psychology Susan Bryson, *Dalhousie University and IWK Health Centre*; Jamesie Coolican,
Dalhousie University; Melanie Vanier, *IWK Health Centre*; Erika Brady, *IWK Health Centre*;
Tricia Beattie, *IWK Health Centre*; Isabel Smith, *Dalhousie University and IWK Health Centre*

Progress in the early detection and diagnosis of autistic spectrum disorders (ASDs; e.g., Bryson et al., 2007; Zwaigenbaum et al., 2005) has led to practice parameters from various professional groups (e.g., the American Academy of Pediatrics, 2007). Recommendations focus on universal screening for developmental disorders and/or ASD specifically, with the goal of allowing earlier treatment and improving outcomes of both children and their families. While this is a widely shared goal, we face several challenges, including the need for evidence-based early screening methods, reliable and stable early diagnoses, and interventions designed to address the treatment needs of toddlers with ASD, with consideration to their feasibility and sustainability within a publicly-funded system. These and related issues will be the focus of discussion in this session. We invite psychologists and students who are interested in the early detection and diagnosis of autism. This is an initial step towards our main goal: to develop Practice Guidelines for the early detection and diagnosis of ASD for the Canadian Psychological Association. We will take this opportunity to develop an action plan in which wide consultation and input will be sought from psychologists and other stakeholders, including parents, throughout Canada.

6/13/2008 – 1:30 PM to 2:25 PM – NOVA SCOTIA B, Marriott second floor

Presidential **THE IMPLICATIONS OF BASIC SCIENCE FOR APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY AND**
Symposium/Symposium **OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY FOR BASIC SCIENCE**
présidentiel Thomas Hadjistavropoulos, *CPA President, Session Chair and Commentator*

In this symposium the presenters will discuss the importance of the integration of basic psychological science and application. Rather than thinking of basic experimental psychological science as being distinct or irrelevant to psychological practice and application, the presenters will make the case that the two broad areas of psychology are highly complementary and a greater degree of collaboration between basic and applied psychologists is likely to enhance the advancement of our discipline.

A **ON THE PRACTICAL BENEFITS OF PURE IDEAS**
Steven Pinker, *Harvard University*

Dr. Pinker will argue that the greatest application of basic science in psychology to the world at large is not in particular applied domains but in the philosophical world view that the science of psychology contributes to – a world view that affects everything from how we bring up and educate our children, to how we make moral decisions, to how we organize political systems, to how we define the meaning and purpose of our lives.

B **TECHNOLOGY FOR ALL**
Peter Graf, *University of British Columbia*

Modern mobile electronics (e.g., personal digital assistants – PDAs, smart-phones) are ideal as platforms for building assistive devices that could be used to compensate for the cognitive declines that occur in the course of normal aging, and to ameliorate the consequences of selective breakdowns in cognition brought about by trauma or disease (e.g., stroke, dementia). However, the development of such devices has been slow, in part, because of a failure to implement the findings from basic research in the design of device interfaces which are adapted to the unique needs and abilities of user populations. My presentation will illustrate how col-

laboration between the lab and design studio can produce applications to fill previously unmet needs.

6/13/2008 — 1:30 PM to 2:25 PM — HALIFAX A, Marriott second floor

Conversation
Session/Séance de
conversation
International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology

CLINICAL INTERVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SENIOR IMMIGRANTS WITH DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY DISORDERS
Pavna Sodhi, Shepell-fgi; Surinder Sodhi, Jason Roth and Associates

This presentation will provide an intergenerational perspective concerning senior immigrants with depression and anxiety disorders. For many immigrants, migrating to a new country means an opportunity to provide a better life and future for their family. The first decade is dedicated to establishing themselves in their new homeland on a personal and professional level. During this challenging time, they may experience a plethora of post-migration obstacles and triumphs which may continue to resurface during various stages of their life. As their bicultural offspring adapt, grow older and become more autonomous with respect to their career and marital decisions, levels of anxiety and depression amongst the first-generation population will predictably fluctuate or even dissipate; but in some cases may become more pronounced and potentially problematic. This presentation will share further insight regarding the interventions suitable for this population and strategies to reduce and manage their depression/anxiety related symptoms effectively. It will also identify specific resources available and discuss proactive recommendations for senior immigrants experiencing this type of depression and/or anxiety disorder.

6/13/2008 — 1:30 PM to 2:25 PM — ACADIA B, Marriott main floor

Reception/Réception
Women and Psychology
SECTION PROGRAM

SECTION ON WOMEN AND PSYCHOLOGY (SWAP) SOCIAL HOUR
Charlene Senn, University of Windsor

All members and those considering membership in the section are welcome. We particularly encourage student members to attend and meet other feminist psychologists in a comfortable environment.

6/13/2008 — 1:30 PM to 2:55 PM — COMPASS ROOM, Pedway to the Casino second floor

Symposium
Social and Personality
Psychology

FEELING FAR OR FEELING CLOSE MATTERS: CURRENT DIRECTIONS IN RESEARCH EXAMINING PERCEIVED TEMPORAL DISTANCE
Johanna Peetz, Wilfrid Laurier University; Anne Wilson, Wilfrid Laurier University; Gregory Gunn, Wilfrid Laurier University; Irene Cheung, University of Western Ontario

This session will give an overview on the distinction between “objective” and subjective time and present recent research examining the implications of subjective temporal distance to past and future events. First, Wilson will review the distinction between calendar time and subjective feelings of time and describe work examining the conditions in which calendar time and subjective time are related or dissociated. Then, the implications of subjective distance to past events will be discussed. Gunn will talk about how time perceptions of historical injustices differ for social groups. Gunn’s research suggests that members of the perpetrator group distance past injustices more than members of the victim group, presumably to protect their collective identity. Then, focusing on personal experiences rather than historic injustices, Cheung will discuss the role of subjective distance for forgiveness in interpersonal relationships. Cheung shows that feeling far from a relational transgression facilitates forgiveness, particularly after receiving an apology from the transgressor. Finally, the implications of temporal distance to future events will be examined. Peetz will discuss distancing patterns to future goals, and describe work showing that perceived closeness of an academic goal can increase people’s motivation, as well as goal-directed behavior.

A

THINKING ABOUT TIME: PEOPLE’S JUDGMENTS OF SUBJECTIVE AND CALENDAR TIME FOR AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL AND NEWS EVENTS
Anne Wilson, Wilfrid Laurier University

People are often faced with the task of estimating the time of a past event. People rarely encode the precise date of an event in memory, so normally they use other strategies to estimate correct dates. We make an explicit distinction between “objective” time (i.e., clock or calendar time) and subjective time (i.e., how recent or distant an event feels). Although considerable research has investigated the cognition of calendar time judgments, substantially less work has focused on people’s estimates of subjective time, or how the two are related. Sometimes, events that are closer in real time also feel much closer, but at other times subjective time can diverge markedly from calendar time estimates. Misjudgments of objective time have significant consequences for individuals’ decisions (e.g., timing a doctor visit) and in contexts where date accuracy is needed (e.g., job applications, legal testimony). Biases

in subjective time can impact cognitive and affective responses regarding the self and others, and under some conditions will influence people's judgments of objective time. I briefly review this work and describe several new studies in which we examine people's estimates of objective and subjective time, the cognitive strategies people use to arrive at their judgments, and the conditions under which objective and subjective time are related and when they are dissociated.

B **WHEN INTER-GROUP INJUSTICES FEEL LIKE "ANCIENT HISTORY": GROUP MEMBERSHIP AFFECTS PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTANCING OF HISTORIC EVENTS**
Gregory Gunn, Wilfrid Laurier University; Anne Wilson, Wilfrid Laurier University

Historical injustices can have social identity implications for current members of historic perpetrator and victim groups. The current research examines whether shifting subjective temporal distance from past injustices may be one strategy for individuals to protect their social identity. In Study 1, women and men read about the mistreatment of women at the turn of the nineteenth century. As expected, men judged these events to be subjectively further from the present than women. Moreover, for men, greater distancing predicted less collective guilt, and in turn less support for compensation. On the other hand, women who felt closer to injustices called for more compensation. In Study 2, participants again read about the historical mistreatment of women. However, these injustices were mitigated for half the participants by highlighting subsequent advances in women's rights. We expected that mitigation would reduce the threat to men's social identity by providing a sense of 'absolution' for past harms. Indeed, men continued to distance historical transgressions more than women in the injustice, but not in the mitigated condition. We also determined that, for men, subjective distance may protect collective identity by fostering a belief that gender inequality no longer exists.

C **WHEN INTERPERSONAL HARMS FEEL FAR AWAY: EXAMINING THE ROLES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TIME AND APOLOGY IN FORGIVENESS**
Irene Cheung, University of Western Ontario

Examining the Role of Psychological Time and Apology in Forgiveness The present research examined the relation between forgiveness and the psychological passage of time. It was predicted that transgressions perceived as distant in time would be associated with more forgiveness of the transgressor. It was also predicted that this effect would be stronger among those individuals who had received an apology from the transgressor than among those who had not. In Study 1, participants were led to feel distant from or close to an interpersonal transgression against them. Although the manipulation was ineffective, correlational analyses showed that the further away the transgression was perceived to be, the more participants reported having forgiven their perpetrator. In Study 2, participants were led to feel far from or close to a transgression committed either against the self or a close other. Results showed that participants reported more forgiveness of the transgressor in the subjectively distant condition compared to the recent condition, but only for harms committed against the self. Further analyses showed that this finding was stronger among participants who received an apology than among those who did not, as predicted. Findings suggest that psychological time can facilitate forgiveness for personal harms, especially following an apology.

D **FEELING CLOSE TO FUTURE GOALS MAKES THINGS HAPPEN: MOTIVATIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL IMPLICATIONS OF SUBJECTIVE TEMPORAL DISTANCE**
Johanna Peetz, Wilfrid Laurier University; Anne Wilson, Wilfrid Laurier University

Thinking about a future goal as imminent or remote may have implications for motivation, goal-pursuit and even goal achievement. People might distance expected failures and pull anticipated successes closer, similar to patterns of distancing for past events (Ross & Wilson, 2002). Indeed, students reported feeling subjectively closer in time to anticipated successes (a good midterm grade) than to expected failures (a poor grade). Those who felt closer to the upcoming exam also performed better. Psychological closeness of future goals may contribute to a feeling of urgency to work toward the goal, and increased practice may eventually improve their performance. We tested this hypothesis in an experimental setting. Participants, who felt subjectively closer to an academic aptitude test in two weeks time, reported more motivation to prepare for the test as well as more motivation to perform well on the test. Participants were then given the opportunity to practice for the test. Both performance and practice motivation increased students' actual practice efforts. We conclude that subjective distance to future goals can play an important role in goal-directed behavior that may eventually affect goal achievement. Process mechanisms by which subjective distance affects motivation, as well as personality factors will be discussed.

6/13/2008 — 1:30 PM to 2:55 PM — COMPASS BOARDROOM, Pedway to the Casino second floor

Section Business Meeting **SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY ISSUES**
Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Issues *Kevin Alderson, University of Calgary*
SECTION PROGRAM

6/13/2008 — 2:00 PM to 3:55 PM — NOVA SCOTIA CD, Marriott second floor

Poster/Affiche

POSTER SESSION "E"/ PRÉSENTATION PAR AFFICHAGE

Community Psychology, Criminal Justice Psychology, International and Cross-Cultural Psychology, Rural and Northern Psychology
Psychologie communautaire, Psychologie et justice pénale, Psychologie internationale et interculturelle, Psychologie des communautés rurales et nordiques

#1

Community Psychology

EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION AND OUTCOMES OF A MENTORING PROGRAM IN AN ONTARIO HIGH SCHOOL: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

Natalie Brown, *Wilfrid Laurier University*; Geoff Nelson, *Wilfrid Laurier University*

This qualitative study examined the processes, outcomes and suggested improvements for a mentoring program at a public high school. The participants included seven student mentors, seven mentees, and eight teachers. The mentees were from classes whose focus is on entry into the workforce upon graduation rather than further education. Individual interviews, focus groups and participant observation in eight classrooms were used to gather information from the mentors, mentees, and teachers involved in the program. The transcripts of tape-recorded qualitative interviews were analyzed using grounded theory to build a model illustrating the experiences of participants in this mentoring program. Important themes in the model included personal growth, understanding of self and others, and positive relationships between the mentors and mentees. The findings of this research will be used to improve and strengthen this mentoring program in future years, as well as to develop a better understanding of such programs.

#2

Community Psychology

YOUTH MATTERS: HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY NEEDS OF YOUTH ON THE MARGINS OF HOMELESSNESS

Sharon Clark, *IWK Health Centre*; Jean Hughes, *Dalhousie University*; Andy Cox, *IWK Health Centre*; Bonnie Warren, *IWK Health Centre*; Susan Cakmak, *IWK Health Centre*

This project is focused on youth who are on the margins – or within the continuum - of homelessness, ranging from the absolutely homeless to youth “at-risk” of homelessness. We are interested in how health service provision and mental health affects youth who are on the margins of homelessness. We know from our earlier research work with youth who were accessing a local shelter, that while many youth report accessing services, those who report clinical symptoms are both less likely to access services, particularly mental health services, and are less satisfied with the services they have accessed. The purpose of the current study was to explore how youth who are on the margins of homelessness stay healthy, and to understand their decision-making around the use of health services. The first stage involved meeting in focus groups with youth who were homeless or at-risk of being so, to identify the community supports and services that they accessed and considered most relevant and suitable. The results from the youth focus groups guided the second stage where we interviewed Service Providers that the youth had identified, and asked them to identify the strengths/limitations and challenges/opportunities of providing services to youth on the margins of homelessness. Results highlight the need for coordinated and flexible service delivery methods for this population of youth.

#3

Community Psychology

THE ROLE OF A CLERGYPERSON WITHIN AN ASSERTIVE CASE MANAGEMENT OUTREACH TEAM

Rachel Fayer, *Wilfrid Laurier University*; Richard Walsh-Bowers, *Wilfrid Laurier University*

Mental health consumer/survivors living in urban poverty are generally marginalized and devalued by society. To aid in the process of recovery they require a holistic form of treatment to meet their physical, emotional, psychological, and spiritual needs. The current exploratory study investigated the role of a pastor as part of a multidisciplinary team engaged in mental health outreach work and the impacts of this role for people experiencing urban homelessness. Multiple qualitative methods were used to collect data from different stakeholder groups. From multiple participant perspectives, the findings indicate that there are many unique spiritual, relational, and moral aspects of an outreach minister’s role. The unique roles of the outreach minister occur within the context of client needs and translate into various responses which positively impact program consumers. The outreach minister responds to client needs affectively, spiritually, instrumentally, and through mental health problem-solving. The findings indicate that the unique spiritual, relational, and moral characteristics of an outreach minister’s role within a multidisciplinary team potentially entail significant benefits for consumer/survivors experiencing urban poverty.

#4

Community Psychology

THE TRANSFORMATIVE POTENTIAL OF PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH FOR SOCIAL CHANGE WITH SEXUAL MINORITY YOUTH

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

Participatory action research (PAR) is a collaborative research approach whereby researchers and community members engage as partners in a research endeavor to generate knowledge about an issue pertinent to a particular community, and use that knowledge to engage in social action for the betterment of the community. However, PAR is a dynamic process which develops out of the needs, experiences, and concerns specific to a given community, and thus with every PAR project unique challenges and benefits emerge that offer important insight into the effectiveness of PAR as an approach to creating social change. This poster will present a critical reflection on the process of engaging in PAR with a group of sexual minority youth to investigate the ways in which they resist heterosexism in their lives. This reflection is based upon personal memos taken by the academic researcher throughout the

duration of the project and focus group data collected from the youth once the project was completed. Specifically, this poster will discuss the benefits and challenges of utilizing community psychology principles and PAR to empower sexual minority youth and raise their critical consciousness of their oppression, the ethics of conducting PAR as an outsider, the challenges in initiating and sustaining social action, and the unique benefits PAR offers for social change with sexual minority youth.

#5
Community Psychology

PROFILE AND MEASUREMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE FOR PERSONS RECEIVING ASSERTIVE COMMUNITY TREATMENT SERVICES

Jennifer Hopton, *The Men's Project, Ottawa*; Susan Farrell, *Royal Ottawa Mental Health Centre*

Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) is a model of service delivery providing support to promote the community adjustment of individuals with severe mental illness (SMI) (Stein & Santos, 1998). ACT's effectiveness is documented by 25 years of empirical validation, the first waves of which focused on the outcome variables of hospital utilization and psychiatric symptomology. Quality of life has emerged as a construct with potential to provide a more nuanced portrait of the lives of persons living with SMI. Previous research has found that self-measured variables such as perceived symptom distress and psychological integration are stronger predictors of subjective quality of life than are objective measures such as finances and work (Chan, Krupa, Lawson, & Eastabrook, 2005). There is yet no common methodology for the measurement of quality of life for clients receiving ACT services, nor consensus on the perspective from whom it is best assessed. This poster profiles the measurement of quality of life for 75 ACT clients as elicited by both the Client and Provider versions of the Wisconsin Quality of Life Questionnaire. Aspects of quality of life measured and their relationship to symptom distress, psychosocial and environmental need will be presented. Operationalization and measurement of quality of life as a construct and future directions for accurate profiling are discussed.

#6
Community Psychology

THE EXPERIENCE OF FOOD INSECURITY IN OFF-RESERVE, CANADIAN ABORIGINAL FAMILIES

Emily Leconte, *University of Ottawa*; Elizabeth Kristjansson, *University of Ottawa*; Wesley Rodney, *Health Canada*

Globally, food insecurity and hunger affects families and has negative effects on the well-being of already vulnerable populations. Few studies have documented this struggle as it is experienced by Canadian Aboriginal people. Although Aboriginal groups disproportionately experience poorer health and discrimination (Stephens, Porter, Nettleton, & Willis, 2006), they tend to be under-represented in research that captures their unique experiences. To address gaps in research, remedy colonial methodologies, and bring meaningful improvements to Aboriginal food insecurity, it is vital to include an Aboriginal perspective by collaborating with Aboriginal community representatives and academics throughout the research process. This study examines the needs and concerns of off-reserve, Aboriginal, food insecure families in Ottawa, Ontario. Respondents self-identified as Aboriginal or having Aboriginal heritage and having difficulty obtaining the types and quantity of food they desired for themselves and their family. Candidates participated in a semi-structured, oral interview where questions were assembled from the Guide to Measuring Household Food Security (Bickel, Nord, Price, Hamilton, & Cook, 2000), a pilot study conducted in Ottawa (Kristjansson, Runnels, Garahan, & Calhoun, 2007), and an independent study on Aboriginal people (McKinnon, 2007). Results are analyzed using a modified grounded theory approach and are discussed in terms of lived experiences of Aboriginal food insecurity in the Ottawa area.

#7
Community Psychology

A LONGITUDINAL EXAMINATION OF RISK AND RESILIENCE TRAJECTORIES AMONG HOMELESS YOUTHS WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS

Jeff Perron, *McMaster University*; Sean Kidd, *McMaster Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neurosciences*; Kristin Cleverley, *McMaster University*; Carrie Bullard, *Joe Brant Hospital*

Due to the difficulties associated with longitudinal research with homeless individuals, minimal work has been done in the area of risk and resilience trajectories among homeless and street-involved youths. Further, there is a pressing need to examine these trajectories as they relate to youths with mental health concerns who comprise a large proportion of this population. Such youths typically have difficulty accessing mainstream services, rely heavily on emergency services, and have poor outcomes. This is highlighted by recent work suggesting that suicide is the primary cause of death among this population. The present study, employing a longitudinal mixed method design, involved an exploratory examination of how key variables (patterns of service use, resilience, substance use) affect outcomes (self esteem, suicidal ideation, housing status) for homeless youths identified as having significant mental health issues. Findings highlight service access barriers and, through examination of the relationships between predictive factors and outcomes, outline priorities with respect to health service system development and intervention with this underserved and marginalized population.

#8
Community Psychology

DEVELOPING RECOVERY-ORIENTED PSYCHIATRIC REHABILITATION SERVICES: STRATEGIES FOR PROGRAMME EVALUATION AND SERVICE IMPROVEMENT

Jenn Ranter, *McMaster University*; Sean Kidd, *McMaster Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neurosciences*

Across mental health service settings increasing attention and effort is being directed towards developing recovery-oriented systems of care. Such services emphasize improvement in quality of life and wellness as being of primary importance and involve ac-

tive and meaningful collaboration with persons in recovery. While many service providers and administrators have come to understand the key concepts of recovery, much ambiguity remains regarding specific strategies for service development. This project, which focused on a vocational clubhouse and a meaningful activity program for persons with severe mental illness, outlines the process and findings from a comprehensive programme evaluation. This evaluation included both qualitative interviews and structured surveys completed with all stakeholders (service providers, consumers, managers, family members, community partners), with stakeholders subsequently engaged in the process of service development using logic-modelling. Employing evidence-based strategies for both evaluation and change management, this collaborative process serves as a model for those seeking to implement recovery-oriented services in hospital and community service settings.

#9 **UNDERSTANDING THE STRENGTHS OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES VIA PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH**
Community Psychology Heather Schmidt, *Algoma University College*

'Understanding the Strengths of Indigenous Communities' (USIC) is a collaborative research project that involved 8 First Nations from across Canada. Aboriginal community members were trained in various research methods, which they then used to survey their fellow community members about areas of community success and what is working well in their respective First Nations. They worked collaboratively with academics to complete focus groups, surveys, and case studies in their communities. (The survey being a comprehensive measure of holistic community well-being.) I have been involved with this project for the past 7 years as the statistics analyst for the survey data and collaborating on case studies and focus groups wherever the researchers felt I was needed. In addition, I interviewed the various project members about their experiences within the USIC project and I analyzed my own research journals from my time spent living on-reserve in the communities. My poster will share some of the challenges that we faced, our strategies for conducting successful Aboriginal research (persevering in spite of the challenges), reflections on the role of non-Native academics in First Nations research, as well as statistical findings about community quality of life, traditional culture, and individual empowerment in the participating communities.

#10 **THE POWER OF MANY: NEIGHBOURHOOD ASSOCIATIONS AND EMPOWERMENT**
Community Psychology Brian Hoessler, *Wilfrid Laurier University*; Scotney Evans, *Wilfrid Laurier University*

Neighbourhood associations play a vital role in our communities by encouraging informal social events, providing recreational programming and other services and helping to generate a stronger sense of community. Furthermore, these volunteer-run formal participation organizations can work to bring about long-lasting change in their physical and social environments. Informed by theories of community building, civic capacity and empowerment, this mixed-methods comparative case study examines the similarities and differences in the type and degree of empowerment that neighbourhood associations display at the organizational level. In addition, this research assesses the conditions and organizational factors that can promote this capacity to improve their communities.

#11 **IT'S ALL IN THE DETAILS: EYEWITNESS MEMORY FOR EMOTIONAL SCENES**
Criminal Justice Psychology Angela Birt, *Mount Saint Vincent University*; Andrea Arsenault, *Mount Saint Vincent University*

In eyewitness literature, a number of studies have reported that central information of an emotional scene is well retained, whereas peripheral details of such a scene are poorly recalled. However, research is conflicted as to what constitutes a central detail versus a peripheral detail. Consequently, it is difficult to make specific predictions about the types of details eyewitnesses are likely to recall with accuracy. In Experiment 1 participants viewed nine emotional scenes and identified central and peripheral details in one of four instructional conditions: 1) perceptual/ spatial; 2) plot relevant/ irrelevant; 3) source of emotion; and 4) no specific instruction. Experiment 2 tested memory for the same emotional scenes to determine which definition of central and peripheral details most accurately fit the pattern of eyewitness recollection. The source of impairing or facilitory effects on emotional memory is under debate. In order to examine the differential effects of emotional valance and arousal, participants in both experiments viewed highly positive, neutral, and highly negative emotional scenes (e.g., graphic accident). Individual differences in eyewitness accuracy were also explored. Results are discussed with emphasis on implications within legal and forensic contexts.

#12 **HOW DOES ONE APPEAR CREDIBLE? STRATEGIES USED OF HONEST AND DECEPTIVE TARGETS TO CONVEY AN APPEARANCE OF CREDIBILITY**
Criminal Justice Psychology Angela Burbridge, *University of New Brunswick*; Mary Ann Campbell, *University of New Brunswick*

The current study was designed to assess strategies reported by both deceivers and truth-tellers in their attempts to appear credible during an interrogation about their involvement in a mock crime. Data from two experimental conditions were analysed ($N = 89$). One pool of interrogation data involved suspects who may or may not have had knowledge of a mock crime and who were interviewed by a police officer. The other involved suspects who provided a false or true alibi and were interviewed by a uniformed security officer. Participants' reported strategies to appear credible were pooled across conditions and evaluated. Results suggest that honest and deceptive suspects can not be identified based on reported credibility strategies. Participants in both conditions reported

similar strategies in general, with the exception of inclusion of detail, voice regulation, and truth-telling. Few reported strategies were reflective of actual indicators to deception. Implications for future research are discussed.

#13

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

**IT'S A GOOD THEORY, BUT EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE DOESN'T SEEM
TO EXPLAIN INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN LIE DETECTION ABILITY**

Mary Ann Campbell, *University of New Brunswick*; Derek Pasma, *University of New Brunswick*

In reference to her research with the expert “wizards” of lie detection, O’Sullivan (2005) proposed that emotional intelligence contributes to their level of proficiency. To test this assumption, 145 undergraduate students were shown videos of eight targets being interviewed about their knowledge of a mock crime or about their attitudes towards a peer. Some of these targets were instructed to be deceptive in their accounts. Detectors judged targets’ credibility after each interview, and were offered a \$50 motivational incentive to perform at a proficient criterion level (6/8 correct). A total of 53 detectors were identified with greater than chance detection accuracy. The above chance “proficient” detector group was compared to an equally sized random sub-sample of “poor” lie detectors on a performance-based measure of emotional intelligence (Mayer-Salovey-Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test; the MSCEIT). Results did not support O’Sullivan’s hypothesis. No major differences were identified between proficient and poor lie detectors on total MSCEIT scores, or on the four MSCEIT branch scores of perceiving emotion, using emotion to facilitate thought, understanding emotion, and the management of emotion. Implications of these findings are discussed in the context of the many empirical attempts to identify individual differences in deception detection ability.

#14

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

**AN EXAMINATION OF THE CONCURRENT VALIDITY OF PSYCHOMETRIC AND
PHALLOMETRIC MEASURES OF SEXUAL DEVIANCE**

Donaldo Canales, *University of Saskatchewan*; Mark Olver, *University of Saskatchewan*

Sexual offenders pose a risk to public safety, and thus, research that stands to improve knowledge and practice concerning the assessment and treatment of sexual offenders is imperative to promote safer communities. To assist practitioners in forensic settings, the Violence Risk Scale – Sexual Offender Version (VRS-SO) was developed as a clinician-rated tool to assess risk, track therapeutic progress, and evaluate risk reduction in sexual offenders. The aim of the present study is to examine the concurrent validity of the Sexual Deviance factor of the VRS-SO with respect to phallometric measures of sexual deviance. Phallometric test data and VRS-SO ratings were collected from a sample of federally incarcerated sexual offenders from the Regional Psychiatric Centre (RPC) in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Data will be presented examining the convergence between phallometrically obtained measures of sexual deviance and psychometric ratings of deviance via the VRS-SO. Implications for the validity and utility of psychometric approaches for assessing sexual deviance are discussed.

#15

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

**INVESTIGATING THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DYNAMIC CONSCIENCE AND
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR**

Tara Carpenter, *Dalhousie University*; Marcus Juodis, *Dalhousie University*;
Stephen Porter, *Dalhousie University*

A substantial body of research on antisocial behaviour has been conducted with offender populations, with a major focus on the role of psychopathy. While psychopathy clearly is associated with antisocial behaviour among incarcerated offenders, little is known about its contributors among the general population. The “dynamic conscience”, a construct derived from previous studies of the etiology of psychopathy, refers to the relative degree of malleability of, or control one has over, one’s conscience. I hypothesize that the dynamic conscience construct could illuminate the nature of antisocial behaviour in non-psychopathic populations, such that individuals with a relatively high degree of control over their conscience will likely have the capacity to commit more antisocial behaviours than those with a lower degree of control. The current study will examine this relationship between the dynamic conscience and antisocial behaviours in approximately 200 undergraduate students. The current study also examines potential developmental precursors to the dynamic conscience, and will provide norms and validity data for the Dynamic Conscience Scale, and Life Style Behaviour Survey, both introduced here.

#16

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

**THE IMPACT OF AFTERCARE ON SEXUAL OFFENDER RECIDIVISM: A
META-ANALYTIC COMPARISON OF TREATMENT AND SUPERVISION PRACTICES**

Nicola Chopin, *University of Saskatchewan*; J. Stephen Wormith, *University of Saskatchewan*

The public and media are becoming increasingly aware of the presence of sexual offenders in the community. In Canada, approximately half of sex offenders found guilty of their offence are sentenced to time in prison (Statistics Canada, 2003) and the majority will return to the community. Reintegration is a stressful experience which may increase offenders’ risk to reoffend (Marshall et al., 1993). However, by releasing offenders under the justice system’s jurisdiction, offenders may be supported in their transition to the community (Steele, 1995), particularly via the provision of aftercare services such as treatment, intensive supervision, and informal community-based supervision (such as Circles of Support; Wilson et al., 2002). The current meta-analysis compared the efficacy of aftercare treatment (k = 6) and supervision (k = 5) in reducing sexual and general recidivism. Treatment was significantly more effective than supervision in reducing both sexual and general recidivism. Antiandrogen treatment was significantly better at reducing recidivism than cognitive-behavioural treatment. While supervision was less effective than treatment,

intensive supervision produced significant reductions in sexual recidivism. Community notification was not effective in reducing recidivism. An analysis of treatment efficacy by follow-up time found significant reductions up to 12 years.

#17

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

IS EARLY- OR LATE-ONSET PUBERTAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATED WITH RISK BEHAVIORS?: A COMPARISON OF YOUTH IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND THEIR COMMUNITY COUNTERPARTS

Laurie Clark, University of Ottawa and IWK Health Centre; Sharon Clark, IWK Health Centre

Several investigators have proposed a link between either early or late pubertal timing and various antisocial behaviors and related problems, including delinquency, drug use, sexual behaviors and school success. However, much of this research is based on studies of 'mainstream' youth, and may not apply to youth who are typically absent from such samples, such as those who do not regularly attend school. The purpose of the current study was to investigate whether or not a relationship exists between pubertal timing and delinquent activities, sexual behaviors and drug use in a group of youth involved in the justice system and determine whether or not the relationship between these factors differs for youth in the justice system who are at the extreme end of the spectrum of risk-taking behavior versus a group of community youth. Males and females aged 13 to 18 completed the Self-Reported Delinquency and Drug Use modules of the National Youth Survey's semi-structured interview schedule, the Pubertal Development Scale, and a questionnaire on sexual experience in one-on-one interviews. Pubertal timing and gender will be used in multiple regression analyses to predict problem behaviors in the two groups. The results may be helpful in planning interventions, as early- or late-onset pubertal development may be used as to identify youth at greater risk for developing difficulties and develop more appropriate services.

#18

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

DOES A TAXONOMIC SIMILARITY MEASURE IMPROVE OUR ABILITY TO LINK SERIAL CRIMES?

Shevaun Corey, Carleton University; Donna Gauthier, Carleton University; Craig Bennell, Carleton University

The police frequently rely on an analysis of crime scene behaviours to determine whether a number of offences have been committed by the same offender. For this to be possible, offenders must exhibit behavioural stability and distinctiveness across their crimes. Attempts have been made to identify the conditions under which stability and distinctiveness become most apparent. One such attempt has focused on the coefficient used to quantify across-crime similarity. Historically, Jaccard's coefficient (J) has been used for this purpose, but the taxonomic similarity measure (\tilde{A} s) also shows promise. Using data from 126 rapes committed by 42 rapists (3 crimes per offender) the degree to which this new coefficient can be used to link crimes will be examined. The behaviours exhibited by the offenders will be used to calculate J and \tilde{A} s for every pair of crimes. These scores will then be subjected to logistic regression and receiver operating characteristic analysis to quantify the degree of linking accuracy that can be achieved using each coefficient. The implications of the results will be discussed.

#19

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

EXAMINING IMPULSIVITY, SOCIAL PROBLEM SOLVING, ALCOHOL DEPENDENCY AND AGGRESSION IN DOMESTIC ABUSERS AND NON-DOMESTIC ABUSERS

Dena Derkzen, University of Saskatchewan; J. Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan

Since violent offenders constitute a heterogeneous group, one cannot assume that all violent offender subtypes exhibit the same cognitive and personality characteristics (Serin & Kuriychuk, 1994). As a result of diverse criminogenic needs of violent offenders, there is some debate as to the best treatment for them (Serin & Preston, 2001; Polaschek & Collie, 2004). Currently specialized treatment is common for those convicted of domestic violence. (Aldarondo, 2002). Researchers suggest that identifying characteristics which differentiate men who abuse their partners from other men will improve prediction and control of domestic abuse and may provide insight into the factors which cause or lead to this behaviour (Tolman & Bennett, 1990). We examined impulsiveness, social problem solving, alcohol dependency and aggression between offenders with a previous conviction of domestic abuse ($n = 69$) to those with no known history of domestic assault ($n = 85$). T-tests and Logistic Regression were conducted to examine group differences with respect to cognitive and personality characteristics and to examine the role of these variables in relation to a history of domestic assault. Specifically, differences emerged suggesting higher levels of anger, hostility and alcohol dependency amongst those convicted of domestic abuse. The implications of these findings for future research and the development of specialized treatment programs are provided.

#20

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TREATMENT PERFORMANCE AND CORRECTIONAL OUTCOME FOR GANG MEMBERS

Chantal Di Placido, Regional Psychiatric Centre; Treena Witte, Regional Psychiatric Centre; Deqiang Gu, Regional Psychiatric Centre; Stephen Wong, Regional Psychiatric Centre

Gang members are very difficult to engage in treatment which might explain why few researchers attempt to quantify treatment impact on correctional outcome for gangs. However, there is evidence that gang members who completed treatment recidivated less than those who did not complete treatment and those who performed better in treatment had more positive institutional behaviours than those who performed less well (Di Placido et al., 2006a; Di Placido et al., 2006b). The present study compares treatment per-

formance and various community correctional outcome measures between treated ($n = 43$) & partially treated ($n = 27$) gang members with at least 1 year follow-up after participating in a high intensity treatment program for violent offenders in a federal forensic mental health facility. The gang members were federal offenders with sentences of 2 years or more. Treatment performance variables include attitude towards treatment, denial of offence and treatment needs, motivation/effort, homework completion, group and unit behaviours, and so forth. Outcome variables include reasons for and time to first suspension, and number and sentence length of post-treatment convictions. The results of the study should address the link between performance in a high intensity treatment program and recidivism for this group of very challenging offenders.

#21

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

AN EMPIRICAL TEST OF THE HOMOLGY ASSUMPTION IN CRIMINAL PROFILING

Brandy Doan, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Brent Snook, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Criminal profiling (CP) involves predicting a criminal's characteristics based on crime scene evidence. One fundamental assumption underlying CP is that offenders who exhibit similar crime scene actions will share similar characteristics (i.e., the homology assumption). In a profiling task, some profilers first categorize crime scene behaviors into a behavioral typology (e.g., sadistic rapist). The resulting typology is then used to invoke a standard set of background characteristics (e.g. type of previous convictions). Despite the importance of this assumption, no study has tested the generalizability of existing typologies. This study tests the generalizability of three existing profiling typologies. Demographic and crimes scene behaviors were compiled for three data sets: arson ($n = 87$), burglary ($n = 36$) and robbery ($n = 177$). Crime scene behaviours associated with each offence was used to classify offenders into a typology and background information for each offender across the various typologies was compared. Results provide little support for the homology assumption. The implications of these findings for the credibility of CP and police investigations are discussed.

#22

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

DETECTING DECEPTION LIVE OR ON TAPE: DO DIFFERENCES EXIST IN DECEPTION DETECTION STRATEGIES?

Naomi Doucette, University of New Brunswick; Mary Ann Campbell, University of New Brunswick

Conclusions about the generally poor lie detection skill of most individuals are based on studies that ask detectors to make credibility judgments after observing a videotaped target. However, legal professionals often believe that it is easier to detect deceit in a live situation (Strömwall & Granhag, 2003). Although participating in an interview seems to impair detection accuracy (Granhag & Strömwall, 2001), preliminary evidence suggests live, non-participatory observation can facilitate the detection of deceit (Campbell & Redfern, 2006). As a means of identifying the source of this facilitating effect, the current study analyzed the detector strategies used to make credibility judgments in two target conditions. Undergraduate students observed either a live ($n = 35$) or a videotaped ($n = 66$) mock police interrogation and were asked to formulate a judgment of the target's credibility and to describe the verbal, nonverbal, and content information on which they based that decision. Despite greater detection accuracy with live (66%) relative to video observation (42%), no major differences were found between the two in terms of the general type and number of self-reported cues used. This suggests that, although the use of live observation may facilitate the detection of deceit, this effect can not be explained by the cues detectors claim to rely on when making their judgments.

#23

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

IMPROVING GEOGRAPHIC PROFILING PREDICTIONS THROUGH THE USE OF CALIBRATED DISTANCE DECAY FUNCTIONS

Karla Emeno, Carleton University; Simon Deng, Carleton University; Craig Bennell, Carleton University

Geographic profiling systems use distance decay functions to predict where serial offenders live. These functions assume that the likelihood of an offender residing at a particular location decreases with increasing distance from the offender's crime sites. Currently, each system relies on a default function, which was validated on data that is unrelated to the data being submitted to these systems. This occurs despite the fact that it is unlikely that a single decay function can be used with equal effectiveness across data collected under varying conditions. This study determines whether a decay function calibrated for a particular sample results in greater predictive power than an uncalibrated function. Decay functions will be calibrated for two different samples of burglary collected from two different geographic locations. The default (i.e., uncalibrated) function from a computerized geographic profiling system will also be used. Curve fitting procedures will be used, and goodness-of-fit tests conducted, for the calibrated and uncalibrated functions. It is hypothesized that the calibrated functions will possess more predictive power than the default function. The implications of the findings will be discussed.

#24

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

EYEWITNESS LINEUP CONSTRUCTION AND THE OWN-RACE BIAS

Kristine Fitzgerald, York University; Jeffrey Pfeifer, University of Regina

The current study investigated the possible implications of the own-race bias for lineup construction between Caucasian and First Nation groups. A group of 99 participants (50 Caucasian and 49 First Nation) viewed a series of 25 photographs of First Nation males and ranked them in order from most to least similar to a First Nation male target photograph. Results yielded different 9-per-

son lineups as a function of participant race and gender, suggesting that the own-race bias may impact eyewitness lineup construction. The applied implications of these results for the construction of eyewitness lineups involving First Nation individuals will be discussed.

#25

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

WOMEN OFFENDER DESISTANCE: AN EXAMINATION OF PROTECTIVE FACTORS AND A PATHWAYS MODEL OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Shannon Gottschall, Carleton University; Ralph Serin, Carleton University

A retrospective longitudinal study was conducted, examining the outcomes of a sample of 160 federally-sentenced women through archival data. Relationships were found between release outcomes and offender associates, substance abuse and antisocial attitudes. Clinical judgments of overall risk and need were also significantly related to outcome. A pathways model of substance abuse and crime that reflects coping with negative affect and criminal lifestyle was examined with the results regarding scale reliability and relationship with outcome showing the promise of the model. Such a model might enhance the assessment of women offenders and inform substance abuse treatment specificity. Scores on both scales were found to be significantly correlated with outcome, significant differences were found between the scores of women with positive and negative outcomes, and significant differences were found in survival times between the groups created by the model. Survival analyses showed the model approached significance when predicting survival/failure rates. Separate analyses were also performed for Aboriginal women within the sample. Improvements to the model are discussed along with directions for future research.

#26

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

ESTABLISHING THE NEEDS OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS USING THE LEVEL OF SERVICE INVENTORY-ONTARIO REVISION: COMPARING RECIDIVISTS TO NON-RECIDIVISTS

Adrienne Gross, Nipissing University; Margaret Sroga, Nipissing University

The Level of Service Inventory-Ontario Revision (LSI-OR) is a popular risk/need assessment tool designed to classify offenders according to 5 risk level categories. A sample of Aboriginal male offenders ($n=209$) were compared to a Non-Aboriginal male sample ($n=200$) across the LSI-OR eight subscales, the Special Responsivity section as well as reconviction rates. These offenders had a mean follow-up time of 44 months. Statistical comparisons were performed between Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal samples as well as their respective locations, residing either in custody or the community. Community and institutional Aboriginal offenders, scored significantly higher on all LSI-OR sections when compared to Non-Aboriginal offenders. Aboriginal offenders also recidivated at greater rates than their Non-Aboriginal counterparts. Prediction of recidivism was weakest for the Aboriginal institutional sample ($r=.224, p<.05$) and best for the Non-Aboriginal community sample ($r=.618, p<.001$). The Special Responsivity section shows better predictive capacity for the Non-Aboriginal sample ($r=.284, p<.001$). A two-way MANOVA demonstrated particular LSI-OR variables implicated for Aboriginal recidivism: criminal history, leisure/recreation, companions, pro-criminal attitude/orientation, substance abuse, antisocial pattern, motivation as a barrier and cultural issues.

#27

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

THE IMPACT OF INITIAL IMPRESSIONS OF TRUSTWORTHINESS ON JURY DECISION-MAKING

Chantal Gustaw, Dalhousie University; Leanne ten Brinke, Dalhousie University; Stephen Porter, Dalhousie University

Despite the long-held assumption that judges and jurors hold the skills to assess the honesty of witnesses, there is good reason to question the validity of credibility assessment in the courtroom. According to the Dangerous Decision Theory of legal decision making proposed by Porter and ten Brinke (2007), impressions of trustworthiness based on the face occur instantaneously and have a major impact on how subsequent information concerning the target is interpreted. Although these ensuing assessments are highly flawed, interpretation of new information is rationalized through misconceptions about deceptive behaviour. High levels of motivation felt by a judge or juror serves to exacerbate this tunnel vision, increasing confidence in initial assessments. The current study seeks to test the validity of this model by presenting participants with two vignettes describing (violent or petty) crimes accompanied by a photo of the (supposed) defendant, previously rated as highly trustworthy or untrustworthy. Verdicts will be gathered after the presentation of increasingly incriminating and exonerating evidence. It is predicted that participants will interpret ambiguous information to further support and rationalize their initial assessment of the individual's trustworthiness. Furthermore, it is predicted that this effect will be more pronounced when in reference to relatively mild crimes.

#28

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

A META-ANALYSIS OF DRUG TREATMENT COURT LITERATURE: ASSESSING STUDY QUALITY AND TREATMENT EFFICACY

Leticia Gutierrez, Carleton University; Guy Bourgon, Public Safety Canada; John Weekes, Correctional Service of Canada

Outcome studies assessing drug treatment court efficacy have yielded mixed results. Meta-analyses assessing the effectiveness of drug treatment courts in reducing recidivism have produced a wide range of effect sizes. The present study is a meta-analysis that attempts to evaluate the two main factors that are believed to influence the results to date: methodological/study quality and treatment quality. In order to assess study quality, a modified rating scale designed for a meta-analytic study on the effectiveness of sexual offender treatment programs, will be used (Collaborative Outcome Data Committee Guidelines for the Evaluation of Sexual

Offender Treatment Outcome Studies, 2006). Treatment quality of the various drug treatment court programs will be assessed by evaluating their adherence to the principles of risk, need and responsivity. These factors have been shown to mediate the effectiveness of treatment across various offender groups, as well as for a variety of criminogenic needs (substance abuse, sexual offending, aggression). This study will provide insights into the effectiveness of drug treatment courts in reducing recidivism, and whether techniques of effective correctional programming are being implemented. The results will have major implications for the manner in which future evaluation studies and treatment programs should be conducted.

#29

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

A COMPARISON OF PAROLE OFFICER REPORTS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

Laura Hanby, *Carleton University*; Justina Sowden, *Carleton University*;
Ralph Serin, *Carleton University*

The National Parole Board (NPB) is responsible for the decision to grant, deny or revoke parole for federal offenders in Canada. This decision-making body must balance the rights and needs of the offender with the safety of the public by arriving at the least restrictive determination consistent with the protection of society (Corrections and Conditional Release Act). In arriving at a decision, the NPB considers a number of factors, including the recommendations given in pre-release psychological assessments and parole officer reports. The purpose of this study is to determine whether parole officers and psychologists differ in the content of their reports, the relevancy of their risk assessments, and their subsequent recommendations. Approximately 50 offender files from across Canada will be reviewed and coded on case specifics, the content of the assessments provided by psychologists, and the content of the reports prepared by parole officers, with inter-rater reliability assessed. This will allow for conclusions to be made regarding the uniqueness of the subject expertise of psychologists. If parole officers can provide comparable reviews, psychological assessments may be reserved for special populations with distinctive needs. Future research directions will be discussed.

#30

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

CREATING FALSE MEMORIES: EFFECTS OF VARYING TYPES OF DETAILS CONTAINED IN PHOTOGRAPHS

Joanna Hessen, *University of Windsor*; Alan Scoboria, *University of Windsor*

Research has shown that false memories can be created via provision of narratives or photographs, and suggests that false narratives produce higher false memory rates than false photographs. This has been explained in terms of photographs being more constraining than narratives. The argument is that the specificity of details within photographs limits the freedom to develop familiar details about an event because they are a snapshot of a moment and thereby discourage imagination. However, particular details within media may also vary in the degree to which they are constraining. Details are more likely to be constraining when they are unfamiliar, thus limiting the fluency of cognitive processing experienced when they are present. On the other hand, self-relevant details likely enhance false memory formation by promoting processing fluency via feelings of familiarity that are erroneously attributed to the false event. Results to date suggest that the relative balance of self-relevant and constraining details in false photographs impacts fluency in recalling unremembered events, which predicts false memory formation. This study explores the effects of constraining or promoting fluency, by systematically varying the presence of unfamiliar and self-relevant details in photographs of a false childhood event.

#31

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

AN EXAMINATION OF FACTORS POTENTIALLY RELATED TO THE CRIMINAL PROFILING ILLUSION

Sarah Hildebrand, *Carleton University*; Craig Bennell, *Carleton University*

Two factors are examined that may contribute to the criminal profiling illusion, a term used to describe the fact that individuals believe profiling works despite the lack of empirical evidence that it does. Eighty participants read one of four versions of a mock magazine article, which contained information about an aggravated assault, a profiler consulted on the case, details of the profile, and a description of the offender. Across the four conditions, profiler credibility was manipulated so that participants were presented with (a) a high status profiler or (b) a low status profiler, and the offender description was manipulated so that the emphasis was on (a) correct profile predictions or (b) correct and incorrect profile predictions. Participants were then asked to rate the accuracy and usefulness of the profile. Despite the fact that empirical research suggests they should not, we hypothesize that participants will rate profiles provided by a high (versus low) status source as more accurate and useful, especially when correct (versus correct and incorrect) predictions are focused on. The implications of the results will be discussed.

#32

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN TRUE AND FALSE ALLEGATIONS OF RAPE

Melissa Huggan, *Carleton University*; Craig Bennell, *Carleton University*

False allegations of rape occur when an individual claims she has been raped when she has not. Such occurrences are problematic for the police who must be able to distinguish them from true allegations. In this study, 40 true and 40 false allegations of rape will be examined in order to validate a procedure – structural behavioural analysis – for distinguishing between the two types of statements. This procedure is based on the assumption that individuals who make true allegations will talk about rape differently from those who make false allegations (e.g., different aspects of the offender's behaviour will be emphasized). Each victim statement will be content analysed (and a sub-sample checked for reliability) using a coding dictionary consisting of 37 offence behaviours.

The structure of the allegations will then be explored using multidimensional scaling. If differences between true and false allegations are found, the data will be examined using logistic regression and receiver operating characteristic analysis to determine whether it is possible to distinguish between the two types of statements. The implications of these results will be discussed.

#33

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

THE IMPACT OF DIAGNOSTIC TERMS: COMPARING PERCEPTIONS OF PSYCHOPATHY AND ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER

Micheline Hughes, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Jennifer Buckle, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Studies document that participants often have negative perceptions of individuals diagnosed with a mental disorder. In this broad finding, there are questions that require further study. For example, within a diagnostic domain, are some terms perceived more negatively than others? This study investigated undergraduate students' perceptions of the terms antisocial personality disorder and psychopathy. Although these terms are not interchangeable, there are some characteristics similar to both. These features formed the basis of scenarios presented to participants. Each participant read one of three scenarios and was asked to answer questions based on the scenario. The three scenarios were identical except for the diagnostic term - antisocial personality disorder, psychopathy, or no mental disorder. Participants were recruited from Introductory Psychology classes at Sir Wilfred Grenfell College, Memorial University of Newfoundland. At the time of data collection the participants had not been exposed to the terms psychopathy or antisocial personality disorder in their psychology course. Five constructs were explored to assess perceptions of the diagnostic terms - dangerousness, threat to society, recidivism, prognosis, and length of incarceration. The implications of the study will be presented.

#34

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

AN EVENT-RELATED BRAIN POTENTIALS (ERPS) STUDY OF DECEPTION DETECTION USING A CARD PLAYING TASK

Pauline Inglis, Dalhousie University; Yannick Marchand, NRC-IBD (Atlantic) and Dalhousie University; Celeste Lefebvre, IWK Health Centre

Malingering and deception have major implications in both clinical and forensic contexts. Currently, neurophysiological measures, such as event-related potentials (ERPs), are of interest in developing a reliable tool for identifying deceivers. This study investigates ERP patterns during both truthful and deceptive responses during a computerized card-playing task. Participants' ERPs were measured using a 64-electrode cap. For the computerized card-playing task, participants were shown a probe card followed by six sequentially presented test cards, one of which matched with the probe card. The test cards varied in terms of shared features with the probe card (e.g., same suit or face value). Participants were asked to either identify the correct match card (truthful condition) or to deny knowledge of the match card (deception condition) by button press responses. This study examines ERP patterns during both truthful and deception conditions on both on a group and individual level, in an effort to determine if deceptive responses can be accurately identified. In addition, the impact on ERP patterns of having overlapping characteristics between the test and probe cards were also investigated.

#35

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

PREDICTING CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM IN ADULT MALE OFFENDERS: RESEARCHER VERSUS PAROLE OFFICER ASSESSMENTS OF RISK

Natalie Jones, Carleton University; Shelley Brown, Carleton University; Edward Zamble, Queen's University

Past research has demonstrated that when employing a comprehensive battery of measures (i.e., self-report, interview, file-based) to predict risk of recidivism for offenders under community supervision, accuracy rates typically exceed 80% (i.e., Brown & Zamble, 2007). However, translating this systematic research protocol into practice is challenging for parole officers who lack both the requisite resources and relevant training. The current study offers an initial attempt to bridge the gap between research and practice by comparing the predictive accuracy of parole officer assessments of risk with those of trained research assistants. The sample in question consists of 127 male offenders under community supervision in Ontario (average follow-up period of 67 months), who were respectively assessed by parole officers and researchers at three different intervals (i.e., 1, 3, and 6 months post-release). While additional receiver operating characteristic analyses will be conducted, preliminary results indicate that the research-based protocol is generally a stronger predictor of recidivism than parole officer assessments. Theoretical and practical implications of these findings are discussed and specific strategies are offered in an effort to translate research into practice.

#36

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

A NARRATIVE REVIEW OF PSYCHOLOGICALLY-ROOTED INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES: COMMON SENSE VS. EMPIRICAL RATIONALES

Jennifer Kavanagh, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Brent Snook, Memorial University of Newfoundland

The increased police use of psychologically-rooted investigative techniques (e.g., criminal profiling) has prompted researchers to question the scientific status of these techniques. The current study reports a narrative review of the literature on five policing techniques. Articles are classified according to whether authors employed common sense (k = 14) or empirically (k = 11) based arguments in interpreting phenomena. Articles are evaluated on the following criteria: (a) sources of knowledge (e.g., qualitative vs. quantitative), (b) analytical processes (e.g., hindsight bias vs. experimental), and (c) integration of evidence (e.g., idiographic vs. nomothetic focus). Data on article characteristics (e.g., year of publication), author characteristics (e.g., qualifications), and author

perspective on the investigative technique (e.g., opinions of usefulness) are presented. The common language effect size indicator (CL) is used to compare the common sense and empirical ratings of articles based on article characteristics, principle author characteristics, and author perspective. The extent to which common sense and empirical rationales have flourished in the literature is outlined.

#37

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

ASKING THE RIGHT QUESTIONS: AN EXAMINATION OF POLICE INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES

Kathy Keating, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*; Brent Snook, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*

A critical component of successful criminal investigations is the ability of police officers to obtain accurate and complete information from witnesses (Milne & Bull, 2003). Obtaining quality witness testimony is largely a function of appropriate questioning by the interviewing officer. In the current study, 30 videotaped police witness interviews are coded according to whether police officers use the following types of questions: leading questions, open ended questions, closed ended questions, multiple questions, probing questions, appropriate closed yes/no questions, inappropriate closed yes/no questions, forced choice questions, and opinion questions. In addition, interviewer (e.g., experience, age, training) and interview characteristics (e.g., amount of total details, average length of responses, proportion of time talking for officer and witness, use of the cognitive interview, time after first interruption, number of interruptions) are coded. The training and investigative implications of the results are discussed

#38

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

ARE POLICE OFFICERS USING THE REID TECHNIQUE? A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF POLICE INTERROGATION METHODS

Lesley King, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*; Brent Snook, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*

The purpose of a police interrogation is to both elicit a confession from a suspect and/or gather information that can assist with the investigation. In Canada, the Reid model (Reid) is the most widely taught method. Because Reid primarily involves the use of threats and promises of leniency, some researchers have argued that it is likely to cause false confessions. Unfortunately, the extent to which Reid is being used during actual police interrogations is unknown. In addressing this issue, the current study examines how much of Reid is being applied during interrogations and how variations in its application are related to suspect confessions. Thirty police interrogation video recordings were content analyzed for the presence of 125 components of Reid (e.g., direct positive confrontation, alternative questions, specific theme development). The video recordings were also coded for 12 coercive police tactics (e.g., suspect not permitted to invoke his rights, deprived of essentials). The implications of these findings for police interrogations are discussed.

#39

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

COGNITIVE AND NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL PREDICTORS OF JUVENILE ADJUDICATIVE COMPETENCY: THE ROLE OF EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING

Kimberly Kreklewetz, *Simon Fraser University*; Ronald Roesch, *Simon Fraser University*; Jodi Viljoen, *Simon Fraser University*; Allen Thornton, *Simon Fraser University*

Maturation of the frontal lobes of the brain and the emergence of adult-level executive functioning are major developments that occur during adolescence (Welsh & Pennington, 1988; Rosso et al., 2004). Similarly, legal abilities and decision making improve from early to late adolescence (Burnett, 2004; Grisso et al., 2003, McKee, 1995, 1998; Viljoen & Roesch, 2005). The purpose of the present research is to explore the relationship between juvenile adjudicative competency abilities and executive functioning in a sample of juvenile offenders ($N = 150$). This study will investigate whether one or more domains of executive functioning serve as useful predictors of adolescents' scores on measures of adjudicative competency beyond the contributions made by the variables of age and general intelligence. We hypothesize that both inhibition/impulsivity and cognitive flexibility will be related to scores on the Fitness Interview Test- Revised (FIT-R; Roesch, Zapf, Eaves, & Webster, 1998) and the Mac Arthur Judgement Evaluation (Mac-JEN; Woolard, Reppucci, Steinburg, Grisso, & Scott, 2003), while working memory will be unrelated to scores on these measures. We also expect to find significant developmental differences in executive abilities. Finally, consistent with past research, we anticipate significant relationships between age and competency and intelligence and competency.

#40

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

NEUROCOGNITIVE DEFICITS IN ADOLESCENT SEXUAL OFFENDERS

Megan Lau, *University of Western Ontario*; Megan Lau, *University of Western Ontario*; Roy Frenzel, *University of Alberta*

Most research on adolescent sex offenders has focused on their familial and personality characteristics, but descriptions of the cognitive functioning these offenders are exceedingly rare. Better understanding of neurocognitive functioning would add important insight into why some adolescents commit these crimes. Previous research has demonstrated that lower IQ scores, deficits in attention, and deficits in executive functioning are all associated with anti-social behavior in young offenders, which suggests similar deficits might be demonstrated in a same-aged sexually deviant population. The present study examines the neurocognitive functioning in a sample of adolescent sexual offenders ($N = 35$) for gross neurological impairment, as well as specific areas of weakness, and overall level of performance. These domains are addressed through the dimensions of verbal, performance and full scale IQ, auditory and visual memory, cognitive flexibility and frontal lobe inhibition. Subjects were found to have problems with

attention, concentration, cognitive flexibility, and short-term memory. No gross neurological impairments were identified, however lower than average score were detected across almost all measures. Specific deficiencies in functioning are explored, along with implications for treatment method selection and service delivery.

#41

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

MALE OFFENDERS' PERCEPTIONS OF SELF AND DESISTANCE: EXPLORING PREDICTIVE VALIDITY

Caleb Lloyd, *Carleton University*; Ralph Serin, *Carleton University*

While the majority of offenders eventually desist from crime, evidence suggests that desistance is not directly tied to the extinction of risk factors (Laub, Nagin, & Sampson, 1998). For many offenders, desistance involves commitment to quality marriages, gainful employment and substance abuse recovery. However, the internal identity shifts that are hypothesized to underlie offenders' external life changes have not been adequately explored. This study developed scales for assessing cognitive desistance factors and tested their inter-relationships within an offender sample from minimum-security institutions ($N = 142$). Results indicate that the variables largely relate to each other as predicted by desistance theory. Desistance factors were unrelated to risk to re-offend, suggesting these variables may be complementary to risk assessment. Using a subset of the sample, predictive validity of the desistance beliefs measures are explored to determine if desisting offenders can be identified prospectively. This avenue of research should be further explored by refining the measurement methods and further assessment of post-release recidivism outcome.

#42

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

BREAK AND ENTER COMPREHENSIVE ACTION PROGRAM: RESULTS FROM AN EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENT AND PRELIMINARY PROCESS EVALUATION

Duyen Luong, *Carleton University*; J. Wormith, *University of Saskatchewan*

The present study was an evaluability assessment and preliminary process evaluation of the Break and Enter Comprehensive Action Program (BECAP), a multi-agency, multi-disciplinary initiative consisting of representatives from Saskatchewan Corrections and Public Safety, Public Prosecutions, Saskatoon Police Service, and Saskatoon Tribal Council. BECAP was implemented to address the high incidence of break and enter offences in the city of Saskatoon and was the first phase in a multiphase strategy of the Saskatoon Crime Reduction Strategy. BECAP refers collectively to two distinct programs, one for young offenders and one for adult offenders. Each program involves providing intensive supervision and case management to high-risk, high-need young and adult offenders who have a history of break and enter offences. Each offender is managed by a multi-disciplinary team consisting of a probation officer, police constable, and crown prosecutor. The key data collection methods for this study included a review of all relevant program documents and interviews with key stakeholders. A program logic model was produced to describe the conceptual framework underlying the programs. Areas of strengths and areas that should be improved upon were identified. The project represented the first step of an evaluation collaboration between the University of Saskatchewan and the government initiative.

#43

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

"WHEREVER YOU ARE AND WHOEVER HAS YOU, PLEASE COME HOME": EXAMINING EMOTIONAL APPEALS TO THE PUBLIC FOR BEHAVIOURAL DISPLAYS OF DECEPTION

Sarah MacDonald, *Dalhousie University*; Leanne ten Brinke, *Dalhousie University*; Stephen Porter, *Dalhousie University*

Deception is a common aspect of social interaction. However, humans (police officers being no exception) rarely detect deceit above the level of chance (Ekman & O'Sullivan, 1991). Public appeals made by relatives of missing loved ones, whom they have in fact killed, are among the most interesting forms of deception. Alarming, even these emotional, high-stake lies evade detection (Vrij & Mann, 2001). The present study is gathering both genuine and deceptive media footage of these pleas to examine behavioral cues to deception in such emotional duplicity. Among others, the use of illustrators, blinking rates and the covering of facial features will be measured and examined as cues to deceit in this emotional context. It is expected that there will be differences between the genuine and deceptive pleas on these variables, providing useful signals of deception. It is hoped that the knowledge acquired through this study may allow police officers to examine suspicious relatives as suspects in a more empirical manner.

#44

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

PSYCHOPATHY AND THE DETECTION OF FAKING ON SELF-REPORT INVENTORIES OF PERSONALITY IN AN INMATE SAMPLE

Bonnie MacNeil, *Queen's University*; Ronald Holden, *Queen's University*

There is a strong intuitive appeal for an association between psychopathy and dissimulation on self-report inventories. However, the relationship between psychopathy and the ability to fake without being caught on self-report inventories of personality has not been established. This study examined whether psychopathic traits enabled faking good and faking bad on self-report inventories of personality. Male federal offenders ($N = 84$) completed the Holden Psychological Screening Inventory, Paulhus Deception Scales- Impression Management Scale, and Personality Research Form- Desirability Scale under experimentally induced fake good, fake bad, and standard conditions. Given the putative deceptive and manipulative nature of psychopaths, it was expected that individuals who were able to fake good and fake bad without being caught would score significantly higher on measures of psychopathy than individuals who were caught faking. Contrary to the hypothesis, results showed that successful and unsuccessful fakers did not differ as a function of general psychopathy. However, across several methods of evaluation, successful fakers scored

significantly higher than unsuccessful fakers on the Carefree Nonplanfulness subscale of the PPI, and significantly lower on the Stress Immunity subscale. Implications for the detection of faking on self-report inventories of personality are discussed.

#45

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

IS ATTITUDE TOWARD CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AFFECTED BY EXPOSURE TO PROCEDURAL DETAILS OF STATE-SANCTIONED EXECUTION?

Stuart McKelvie, *Bishop's University*

In three studies, university students completed a measure of their attitude towards capital punishment (Questionnaire on Capital Punishment, QCP) before and after reading factual accounts of either execution procedures (electric chair, gas chamber and lethal injection) or of the acts committed by four convicted murderers. Ratings of perceived cruelty and emotional arousal were also obtained. In Experiment 1 ($n = 120$), participants completed Form A of the QCP first and Form B of the QCP second or vice versa and the second assessment took place immediately after reading about execution or murderers. QCP scores did not vary by condition or by time. In Experiment 2, again with immediate testing, participants completed either Form A or Form B on both occasions. There was some evidence that on the second assessment attitude toward capital punishment was more negative after reading about the execution methods than after reading about the murderers. In Experiment 3, participants again completed the same form on both occasions but there was a two-day delay between reading about execution or murderers and the second testing. In addition, lurid details of the executions and murderous acts were provided. Attitude toward capital punishment was more negative after reading about execution than about the murderers. In all three experiments, men had a more positive attitude toward capital punishment than women, and there was more change in the direction of a less positive attitude for people rating the execution methods as more cruel. It is concluded that attitude toward capital punishment was altered under certain conditions.

#46

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

A TEST OF THE TEMPORAL STABILITY, CROSS-SITUATIONAL CONSISTENCY, AND HOMOLOGY ASSUMPTIONS OF CRIMINAL PROFILING

Tamara Melnyk, *Carleton University*; Sarah Bloomfield, *Carleton University*;
Craig Bennell, *Carleton University*

Criminal profiling is based on three assumptions: temporal stability in behaviour across crimes, cross-situational consistency in behaviour between an offender's criminal and non-criminal life, and homology of background characteristics for offenders displaying similar crime scene behaviours when compared to one another. Information on the crimes and backgrounds of 53 serial murderers (three crimes per offender) was obtained from a police database. Multidimensional scaling was used to identify two underlying themes in the behaviours and backgrounds of the offenders, and the crimes and backgrounds of each offender were assigned to a predominant theme. Temporal stability was tested by determining the frequency with which the same theme was displayed across crimes in a series. Cross-situational consistency was tested by determining the frequency with which an offender's crimes and background could be assigned to the same theme. Homology was tested by measuring the degree to which offenders who committed similar crimes possessed similar backgrounds. A relatively low level of support was found for each assumption. The implications of these results for the practice of profiling are discussed.

#47

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

DEVELOPING AN ITERATIVE CLASSIFICATION TREE FOR LINKING SERIAL CRIMES

Rebecca Mugford, *Carleton University*; Adam Paquette, *Carleton University*;
Craig Bennell, *Carleton University*

Police agencies often rely on an analysis of crime scene behaviours to determine whether a number of crimes have been committed by the same offender. Over the past decade, actuarial tools have been developed for conducting linkage analysis, and some of these tools achieve levels of accuracy that surpass the accuracy of police professionals. However, there appears to be resistance towards using these tools, often because they are perceived as overly complex and cumbersome. The use of iterative classification trees (ICTs) to empirically derive an ordered set of linkage-relevant questions represents a potential solution to this problem. Not only has the ICT approach been shown to result in high levels of predictive accuracy in other contexts, this tool can also be more easily understood and implemented by end-users. This study will examine crime scene behaviours from 126 solved rapes committed by 42 UK offenders in an attempt to produce an ICT for linkage analysis. The ICT developed will then be validated through the use of receiver operating characteristic analysis. Results and implications of the current research will be discussed.

#48

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

THE LINK BETWEEN PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS AND ATTACHMENT FUNCTIONING IN NON-OFFENDING YOUNG ADULTS

Derek Pasma, *University of New Brunswick*; Mary Ann Campbell, *University of New Brunswick*; Enrico DiTommaso, *University of New Brunswick*

Early theories in both attachment (e.g., Bowlby, 1966) and psychopathy (e.g., Cleckley, 1941) have posited that a lack of close emotional bonds is related to psychopathic-like characteristics, such as the 'cold, emotionless character'. Recent research has supported these early theories, showing that measures of attachment to parents are negatively correlated with measures of psychopathy (Flight & Forth, 2007). The present study sought to further examine this relation using a non-forensic young adult population, and employing a promising new measure of psychopathic traits, along with established measures of attachment. Participants ($N = 227$ undergrads) completed an assessment battery consisting of the Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory, the Relationship Scales Questionnaire, the Relationship Questionnaire, and the Social and Emotional Loneliness Scale. Results indicated that total YPI

scores were not related to attachment indices; however, a significant positive correlation was found between the affective dimension of psychopathy and fearful and dismissing attachment styles. When categorized as high vs. low psychopathic traits groups, the high-traits group reported significantly greater preoccupied and dismissing attachment than the low-traits group. Theoretical implications for the interpersonal functioning of psychopathic individuals will be discussed.

#49

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

**SUPREME COURT OF CANADA ADDRESSES ADMISSIBILITY OF
POST-HYPNOSIS WITNESS EVIDENCE: R. V. TROCHYM (2007)**

Marc Patry, *Saint Mary's University*; Veronica Stinson, *Saint Mary's University*;
Steven Smith, *Saint Mary's University*

In February of 2007, the Supreme Court of Canada issued its ruling in *R. v. Trochym*, a case in which the Court addressed the admissibility of post-hypnosis witness testimony. Following a description of the case facts, we summarize the decisions of the lower courts and of the Supreme Court of Canada. In *Trochym's* trial for second degree murder, the Ontario trial judge held a lengthy voir dire involving testimony by three experts before determining that the post-hypnosis evidence was admissible and that it would be a jury determination as to the weight that would be attributed to that evidence. The judge's admissibility analysis was based on a (formerly) leading case on the issue from Alberta, *R. v. Clark* (1984). The Ontario Court of Appeal denied *Trochym's* appeal and declined to make a categorical bar against all post-hypnotic testimony. The holding by a majority of five Justices of the Supreme Court of Canada (with one concurring opinion) establishes a presumption of inadmissibility for post-hypnosis evidence that is very unlikely to be overcome. While not a clear bar against this form of testimony, this ruling makes it extraordinarily difficult for such testimony to be admitted in the future. We discuss the case and its implications for the Canadian law enforcement community.

#50

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

COGNITIONS RELATED TO PEER AGGRESSION IN FEMALE ADOLESCENTS

Anne Pleydon, *IWK Health Centre*; Fredric Weizmann, *York University*;
Adrienne Perry, *York University*

This study supports a social information-processing theory of female adolescent aggression that emphasizes the role of aggressive problem-solving strategies as well as moral evaluations, schemas, and attitudes supporting the use of aggression. Female young offenders ($n=48$) and high school students ($n=51$) were compared on self-reported verbal, physical, and indirect aggression, as well as thoughts and attitudes related to the justification and legitimization of peer aggression. Young offenders reported significantly more verbal and physical aggression than high school students. However, young offenders and high school students did not significantly differ in self-reported indirect aggression. Young offenders endorsed higher tolerance for overt aggression, valuing of aggressive behaviour, perception of the world as hostile, legitimacy for physical, verbal, and instrumental aggression, retaliation and self-defense, and general approval of aggression compared to high school students. In discriminant analyses, tolerance for overt aggression, legitimization of physical aggression, approval of retaliation, perception of the world as hostile, and valuing of aggressive behaviours accurately distinguished between young offenders and high school students. Legitimization of verbal aggression predicted self-reported aggression in female adolescents. Findings from this study assist in establishing normative information about the direct and indirect aggressive behaviours of female adolescents. Furthermore, this research is one of few cognition and aggression studies that include female young offenders. Implications of the findings for treatment and future research are discussed.

#51

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

STUDENTS FEAR OF SEX CRIME: WHEN, WHO & WHY?

Hilary Randall, *University of New Brunswick*; Hilary Randall, *University of New Brunswick*

Research studying the public's fear of crime has proliferated in recent years (Fetchenhauer & Buunk, 2005; Kaysen, Morris, Rizvi & Resick, 2005; Schafer, Huebner & Bynum, 2006, Sutton & Farrall, 2005; Tulloch, 2004). It has been reported that each year, in the US, between 40 and 50% of adults report that they are afraid to walk alone at night near their home, and as many as 50% report that they worry about crime (Warr, 1995). People report fearing becoming a victim of crime, not only themselves, but also fearing for the people whose welfare they care about, such as their children and their spouses (Madriz, 1997; Snedker, 2006; Warr & Ellison, 2000). This fear for the safety of others has been termed altruistic fear, in contrast to the fear for one's own safety, termed personal fear (Warr, 1992). The present study examined the fear of sexual victimization (both personal and altruistic fear) in a university sample of 323 students (100 males and 223 females) using a scale designed specifically for this study. Participants also indicated who in their lives they most feared may become the victim of a sex crime, as well as why they feared for that person. The Fear of Sex Crimes scale was factor analysed and shows promising psychometric properties, including demonstrating a Cronbach's Alpha of .91. Results are discussed with respect to future research, and possible clinical applications.

#52

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

LEVEL OF SERVICE INVENTORY – ONTARIO REVISION ON FEMALE OFFENDERS

Kathleen Reynolds, *Nipissing University*; Margaret Sroga, *Nipissing University*

The Level of Service Inventory – Ontario Revision is an actuarial risk/need assessment tool designed to classify offenders using 5 risk levels. The current study ($N=332$) compares a probation female offender sample to an incarcerated female offender sample across the LSI-OR's eight General Risk/Need subscales and Other Client Issues subsection to determine the predictive validity for

general recidivism. The mean follow-up period was 3.57 years. Institutionalized female offenders scored significantly higher on all LSI-OR sections. Institutionalized and community females did not differ on their index offence severity; however, the institutional offenders recidivated at a significantly higher rate. Incarcerated female scores are more highly correlated with recidivism than community offenders ($r=.346$ vs. $r=.323$). The ROC analysis performed on the LSI-OR total score and Other Client Issues section added diagnostic accuracy for both groups. For the community sample, the existing classification scheme requires modification with the majority of the existing risk levels failing to differentiate between the female offenders' survival probabilities. The institutional model of recidivism was determined by a hierarchical logistic regression and includes Criminal History and Substance Abuse variables. The community model of recidivism only includes Procriminal Attitude/Orientation.

#53

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

**THE EFFECT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING ON RECIDIVISM:
A META-ANALYSIS**

Terri Simon, *University of Saskatchewan*; J. Stephen Wormith, *University of Saskatchewan*

The effectiveness of correctional education has been debated for decades (Stevens, 2000). A large number of evaluation studies have been conducted that show positive effects, but are plagued with methodological flaws. A literature review (Gerber and Fritsch, 1995) and two previous meta-analyses (Wilson, Gallagher, & MacKenzie, 2000; Chappell, 2004) had shown an overall positive effect for correctional education on recidivism, but all three called for further research. The current meta-analysis investigated the differential effect of education program type. Vocational programs were found to be the most effective, closely followed by Post-secondary education. High school/GED programs and an unspecified/mixed category each had a moderate effect, with Basic/ABE having a negative effect on recidivism of participants. Analyses were also conducted to compare the effect sizes for differences in publication year, sample size, and follow-up time. The findings are discussed in relation to criminogenic need, implications for correctional intervention and directions for future research.

#54

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

**EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICE DELIVERY
MODEL IN REDUCING RECIDIVISM**

Terri Simon, *University of Saskatchewan*; J. Stephen Wormith, *University of Saskatchewan*;
Lina Girard, *Ontario Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services*

In 2001, the province of Ontario implemented a new policy aimed at incorporating "best practices" from the literature into probation and parole services. This new policy, named the Probation and Parole Service Delivery Model (PPSDM), has several objectives, including: a) employ assessment-based decisions; b) assume a case management approach in probation and parole supervision; c) consider risk to reoffend and criminogenic needs in intervention and supervision; d) reserve the highest level of supervision for those most at risk to reoffend; and, e) use the least intrusive levels of intervention necessary while ensuring public safety. The policy also included the development of five supervision "streams" based on risk level, criminogenic needs, and other factors, for which supervision and intervention standards differ (Coté, 2003). A random sample of 200 from each of the five streams was chosen from 2004 and matched to a sample supervised prior to PPSDM implementation (from 1998) resulting in an overall sample of over 1900 offenders. The recidivism rates and recidivism severity are compared overall and for each of the five streams. Results are discussed in relation to effective correctional practices, policy implementation, and recommendations for future research.

#55

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

DETECTING FALSE CONFESSIONS: ARE JUDGES BETTER THAN AVERAGE?

Steven Smith, *Saint Mary's University*; Marc Patry, *Saint Mary's University*;
Veronica Stinson, *Saint Mary's University*

Although police investigators believe that they can tell when a suspect is lying, the empirical evidence suggests that investigators are no better than untrained lay people (see Kassin, et al., 2005) and may indeed be worse. This notion is consistent with previous evidence that people from a variety of legally relevant professions (e.g., police, judges, psychiatrists) are no better than chance at detecting deception (Ekman & O'Sullivan, 1991). Although criminal suspects may confess to crimes they did not commit for a number of reasons, it is difficult to determine how often false confessions occur. Because judges are regularly expected to make decisions regarding confessions from defendants remanded for criminal trial, their ability to determine the authenticity of a confession is important. Canadian provincial court judges ($N=25$) watched five videotaped confessions (adapted from Kassin et al., 2005). Three of the confessions were true, and two were false. After estimating how accurate they would be, judges made true/false judgments for each of the five videotaped confessions. Judges' accuracy across the five confessions varied from 36% to 64%, and overall accuracy was 52%. Although this accuracy rate was no different than chance, it was also no different than judges' predictions of their own accuracy (52.8%). The implications of these findings are discussed.

#56

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

**THE INFLUENCE OF ADOLESCENT CRIMINAL HISTORY ON FUTURE RISK IN
AN NCRMD POPULATION**

Alicia Spidel, *University of British Columbia*; Johann Brink, *Forensic Psychiatric Hospital*;
Tonia Nicholls, *Forensic Psychiatric Hospital*

Background: Despite a growing population in Canada since the introduction of Bill C-30, of Not Criminally Responsible due to Mental Disorder (NCRMD) accused persons, few studies have looked at the characteristics of these individuals (Desmarais et al., 2007). No studies to date have looked at the influence of juvenile criminal history on risk for interpersonal violence in adulthood

despite the strong relationship that has been found between these variables. in other forensic populations Purpose: This paper has two objectives: 1) Determine if there are differences in risk as measured by the HCR-20 and PCL-R in this population comparing those with childhood criminal history and those without. 2) Describe differences in these groups in terms of other demographic and historical variables. Method: Participants. Thirty-five adult males and 2 adult females with a legal disposition of NCRMD and who were admitted to the Forensic Psychiatric Hospital in British Columbia, were recruited shortly after admission. Procedure. A comprehensive historical assessment was conducted on file information from hospital charts, as well as legal, criminal, and psychosocial histories. Measures. Current risk was assessed through the Psychopathy Checklist – Revised (PCL-R, Hare, 1991) and the HCR-20 (Webster, Douglas, Eaves, & Hart, 1997). Results: Preliminary results found significant

#57

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

PSYCHOPATHY IN THE MEDIA: A CONTENT ANALYSIS

Angela Stevens, *Carleton University*; Adelle Forth, *Carleton University*

The media is a commanding information center, containing content which reflects and informs popular opinions. Attitudes and beliefs are influenced by information gleaned from newspapers, television and the internet. In particular, the term “psychopath” appears in the media in relation to a variety of themes. The construct of psychopathy has become an important concept in the criminal justice system given the increasing reliance on the Psychopathy Checklist for purposes of risk assessment. The present study examines the portrayal of psychopathy in the media, through a content analysis of three major newspapers (The Globe and Mail, The Times, and The New York Times) and the internet. Variables chosen for analysis include source characteristics (e.g., article themes, sensational content), descriptions of central characters (e.g., gender, trait descriptions) and crime characteristics where applicable (e.g., crime type, victim injury). Inter-rater reliability is assessed for 20% of the articles and internet websites. Descriptive statistics are reported and comparisons of content between different sources are explored. Temporal changes in reporting are also assessed over three distinct time periods (1980s, 1990s, 2000s). Implications for the influence of media messages on attitudes about psychopathy with respect to jury decision making are discussed.

#58

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

A PHALLOMETRIC EXAMINATION OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS IN RELATION TO THEIR DIAGNOSES

Catherine Stewart, *University of Saskatchewan*; J. Stephen Wormith, *University of Saskatchewan*

Within a forensic context, phallometry aids in the determination of offenders’ deviant sexual preferences for both treatment and risk assessment purposes. However, in the field of phallometry many questions remain about assessment practices and the utility of such practices with psychiatric patients. The current study examined 368 male federal offenders (203 Caucasians, and 153 Aboriginal Canadians) on phallometric indices of sexual deviancy. The phallometric assessment consisted of two slide sets depicting nude and semi-nude pre-pubescent, pubescent, and adult males and females. The two slide sets were presented to offenders on average 5.51 ($SD = 12.66$) days apart. Overall, the reliability and validity of these indices were supported with this population. Further, these phallometric indices were examined with respect to psychiatric diagnoses for individuals diagnosed with a major mental illness (namely, a mood or psychotic disorder), cognitive impairment, sexual disorder, substance abuse, or cluster B personality disorder and compared to those without such diagnoses. Finally, the relationships between the phallometric indices of sexual deviancy and recidivism were explored to examine the predictive validity of the phallometric testing with sexual offenders.

#59

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

SENTENCING DECISIONS FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS: THE ROLE OF MODERN PREJUDICE

Carrie Tanasichuk, *University of Saskatchewan*; J. Wormith, *University of Saskatchewan*

There is a well-documented over-representation of Aboriginal offenders in Canadian penitentiaries. Although explanations such as higher rates of crime in Aboriginal communities have been suggested, the possibility of systemic bias, where Aboriginal defendants are given harsher sentences for identical crimes, should also be considered. The present study was conducted in an attempt to further explore this explanation by using measures of modern and old-fashioned prejudice. Whereas “old-fashioned prejudice” refers to the belief that an out group is in some way inferior, “modern prejudice” refers to the view that a minority group no longer faces discrimination or that the minority group is being “too pushy” when advocating for equal rights (McConahay, 1983). Since outright old-fashioned prejudice has become so reprehensible in our society, prejudice has become more covert and hidden and only surfaces when the attitude can be attributed to a cause other than prejudice. Using a sample of undergraduate students, it was found that participants scoring high in modern prejudice recommended longer sentences when the offender was Aboriginal. In accordance with the theory of modern prejudice, this difference was only found for relatively low harm crimes (i.e., petty theft, vandalism). The implications of these findings are discussed.

#60

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

CONDUCTING RESEARCH WITH THE POLICE: PRIORITIES, CHALLENGES, AND SOLUTIONS

Alyssa Taylor, *Carleton University*; Craig Bennell, *Carleton University*

Research has noted the difficulties of conducting police research for both civilian researchers working inside police agencies and academic researchers working outside police agencies. A structured questionnaire was used to examine the opinions of both groups across three domains: (a) research priorities, (b) challenges of conducting research, and (c) solutions for overcoming obstacles. With

respect to priorities, several shared responses were given by both groups (e.g., improvements to data collection), but there were also group differences in the priorities of insiders (e.g., projects are primarily determined by police enquiries) and outsiders (e.g., projects are primarily determined by individual interest). In terms of challenges, there were commonalities across the groups (e.g., difficulty gaining officer trust), but several group differences (e.g., insiders mentioned staff shortages and outsiders highlighted difficulties with data access). Finally, regarding potential solutions to research challenges, each group mentioned the need to establish respect between collaborators (e.g., by attending ride-alongs), to use less jargon when disseminating research, and to publish research in relevant (i.e., trade) journals. These findings have the potential to improve the quality of collaborations between researchers and the police, which will increase the overall quality of research.

#61

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

A COMPARISON OF THE CREDIBILITY OF INCARCERATED VIOLENT OFFENDERS' ACCOUNTS OF INSTRUMENTAL VS. REACTIVE VIOLENCE

Marguerite Ternes, University of British Columbia; Barry Cooper, The Ekman Group and Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission; John Yuille, University of British Columbia and the Ekman Group

Although the credibility of violent offenders' accounts of their violent crimes has obvious implications to the criminal justice system, this area has received little attention from researchers. The present study will apply Criteria Based Content Analysis (CBCA), a well-researched verbal credibility assessment technique, to Canadian offenders' memory reports of violence. For a previous study, 150 male incarcerated violent offenders were asked to recall up to five different types of memories, including an act of perpetrated instrumental violence and an act of perpetrated reactive violence. The present study will compare the credibility of reports of instrumental violence to the credibility of reports of reactive violence. As previous research has demonstrated that instrumental acts of violence are more detailed than reactive acts of violence, and appropriate detail is associated with credibility, it is expected that accounts of instrumental violence will be coded as credible more frequently than accounts of reactive violence. The results will add to the CBCA literature, as well as to our knowledge of how type of violence affects memory. The findings will be discussed in terms of their implications to the criminal justice system (e.g., credibility of police interviews, offender accounts at trial, and during risk assessments).

#62

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN COPING WITH WORK-RELATED STRESS IN A CORRECTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Lesley Terry, St. Francis Xavier University; Margo Watt, St. Francis Xavier University; Jeff Earle, Springhill Institution; Jeannette Dixon, Nova Institution for Women; Silvia Frausin, Dartmouth Parole Office

Work-related stress is recognized as a serious occupational health hazard (Cummins, 1990). Correctional environments include both sources of workplace stress defined by Fisher (2000): (1) systemic (e.g., job stress or burnout) and (2) traumatic (e.g., being threatened or witnessing a violent act against a co-worker) (Childress, Talucci, & Wood, 1999). The uniqueness of the correctional environment may make some stress coping strategies more effective than others (Cheek, 1983). The purpose of the current study was to investigate gender differences in coping with stressors as experienced by Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) staff in the Atlantic Region. This research represents an extension of Gal's (2003) study in the Pacific Region. Staff from Atlantic Region institutions and parole offices completed a series of questionnaires including: Exposure to Stress Questionnaire for Correctional Staff (ESQCS; Gal, 2001), Ways of Coping (WOC, Folkman, Lazarus, Dunkel-schetter, DeLongis & Gruen, 1986), and Sense of Social Support (SSS, Dolbier & Steinhardt, 2000). Results are discussed in terms of the implications for correctional environments and training of staff.

#63

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

TEACHING ADULT SEXUAL OFFENDERS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES TO DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN DANGEROUS AND SAFE SITUATIONS

Stuart Toews, University of Manitoba; John Whiteley, University of Manitoba; Rayleen De Luca, University of Manitoba

Sexual offending is a common problem among adult males with intellectual disabilities. This study evaluated an applied behavioral analysis program to teach sexual offenders with intellectual disabilities to discriminate between pictures of situations in which they were likely to re-offend (dangerous situations) and situations in which they were unlikely to re-offend (safe situations). The 4 participants were screened to identify relevant target categories and settings. Pictures of dangerous situations showed a target individual alone or with another target individual. Pictures of safe situations showed a target individual accompanied by an adult male. Three settings (community centre, bus stop, and bus interior) were depicted. Pictures were projected onto a wall in the training room and participants pressed buttons on a response box to indicate whether the situation presented in the picture was safe or dangerous for them. Training procedures included rule training, performance feedback, and positive reinforcement. Each participant responded to 144 pictures in pretest, 1-week posttest, and 5-week posttest. Results showed that all participants learned to discriminate between safe and dangerous situations in each of the 3 settings during training, and they improved from pretest to 1- and 5-week posttests.

#64

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

**PREDICTIVE VALIDITY OF THE LEVEL OF SERVICE INVENTORY –
ONTARIO REVISION ON ADULT MALE SEXUAL ASSAULTERS**

Genevieve Vrana, Nipissing University; Margaret Sroga, Nipissing University

The Level of Service Inventory – Ontario Revision (LSI-OR) is an actuarial based risk/need assessment instrument used to classify offenders across five risk levels. The risk/need level is derived from the General Risk/Need section. Sexual offenders tend to score low and the initial classification is often overridden by the assessor based on the offender's scores on other sections, such as the Specific Risk/Need section. The purpose of this study was to assess the predictive validity of the LSI-OR on a sample of adult male sexual assaulters on general and violent recidivism. Recidivism data was obtained from offenders sentenced to either open ($n=99$) or secure ($n=99$) custody over a mean follow-up period of 3.76 years. It was also of interest to determine if the use of Specific Risk/Need scores and overridden risk levels increased the validity of the LSI-OR. Correlations, multiple regression models, and ROC curves demonstrated that the LSI-OR was accurate in predicting recidivism. In particular, the criminal history subscale was the strongest predictor of recidivism. Initial risk/need scores correlated with recidivism more strongly than overridden scores. The Specific Risk/Need Score did not add incremental validity to the tool.

#65

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

**ASSESSING ATTITUDES TOWARDS YOUNG OFFENDERS WITH MENTAL
ILLNESS: A MODERN CANADIAN PERSPECTIVE**

*Jason Warner, Saint Mary's University; Jeff Reinhardt, Saint Mary's University;
Ryan VanKroonenburg, Saint Mary's University; Brandi Hartlen, Saint Mary's University;
Nicole Conrad, Saint Mary's University; Mellissa McLaughlin, Saint Mary's University*

The public's attitude towards young offenders with mental illness has an impact on how young offenders with mental illness are dealt with in the criminal justice system. Yet currently, information on the public's attitudes toward this population in Canada is unavailable. The purpose of this study was to design and validate a scale to measure attitudes toward young offenders with mental illness. The scale assessed the areas of community, relationships, treatment, and sentencing, in regards to young offenders with mental illness. To assess the psychometric properties of this new scale, data was collected in two phases. The initial phase in development of the scale consisted of the administration of the scale to a group of undergraduate students, enabling an in-depth item-analysis. Following this phase, the revised scale was administered to undergraduate students and individuals working in various health and justice organizations. In addition, various other measures of attitudes toward mental illness and young offenders were administered to examine the validity of the new scale. In addition to presenting results related to the psychometric properties of this new scale, information from this Canadian sample regarding attitudes toward young offenders with mental illness will be summarized.

#66

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

**NEUROLOGICAL FUNCTIONING IN PSYCHOPATHS: DIFFERENTIAL HYPOTHESIS
TESTING VIA META-ANALYSIS OF THE FACIAL AFFECT RECOGNITION DEFICIT**

*Kevin Wilson, Dalhousie University; Kevin Wilson, Dalhousie University;
Marcus Juodis, Dalhousie University; Stephen Porter, Dalhousie University*

Several studies have identified an association between psychopathy and deficits in facial affect recognition. Although this finding is widely seen as providing evidence for amygdala dysfunction in psychopaths, this interpretation is challenged by recent studies finding no such deficit. An alternative explanation comes from the Left Hemisphere Activation hypothesis, which suggests that the recognition deficits of psychopaths occur only when the left hemisphere is activated. These competing hypotheses were tested via a meta-analysis of 14 investigations of psychopathy ($N = 866$) using the facial affect recognition paradigm. Results indicated that there were significantly larger deficits in affect recognition for expressions processed by the left amygdala in studies using response styles using verbal, compared to non-verbal, response methods. The findings of this review suggest that contemporary models of psychopathy may mischaracterize the disorder, and that future research and clinical work should explore specific treatment approaches when considering this as yet 'untreatable' population.

#67

*Criminal Justice
Psychology*

**PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS IN THE COMMUNITY: THE EFFECT OF
PROTECTIVE FACTORS IN MITIGATING NEGATIVE OUTCOMES**

Sara Wotschell, Carleton University

This study will examine the manner in which protective factors mitigate the negative behavioral outcomes of community members expressing psychopathic traits. Outcome measures are moral decision making, empathy, and antisocial behavior. This study aims to further the findings which have examined the "successful psychopath", an individual able to maintain a position in the community without being incarcerated (Patrick, 2006). To date much of the research has used incarcerated offenders and there has been minimal study of psychopathic traits and protective factors in non-criminal groups. This study is important as an increased understanding of what protective factors relate to being more moralistic, empathetic and thus successful in the community, may lead to the development of more effective intervention. Participants will be adult community members who will take six on-line self-report surveys. We are expecting the results to indicate that there is a direct relationship between high levels of psychopathic traits and high levels of antisocial behavior. We are also expecting to find that those with high levels of psychopathic traits who also report higher levels of protective factors will have reduced levels of antisocial or violent behavior, and will be more moralistic and empathetic. Results, conclusions and implications will be discussed at completion in March of 2008.

#68

*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology***HOW TO UNDERSTAND CANADIAN SOCIETY: EXAMINING THE ROLE OF CULTURAL VALUES AND SOCIAL AXIOMS IN ADAPTING TO CANADA***Stryker Calvez, University of Saskatchewan; Louise Alexitch, University of Saskatchewan*

Cross-cultural researchers have formulated an approach to culture that is based on universal needs that are experienced by all human beings: biological needs, social interaction needs, and functional survival needs. To this effect, there are two dimensions of culture that have been articulated: values and social axioms. Schwartz and Bilsky (1990) defined values as desirable, trans-situational goals, varying in importance, that serve as guiding principles in people's lives. Leung et al. (2002) defined social axioms as generalized social beliefs that are used to understand social situations and guide social behaviour. An understanding of these two types of cultural knowledge should enhance survival and functioning of people in their social and physical environments. A survey was administered to students who were newcomers to Canada (i.e., international and landed immigrant students) to measure their perceptions of Canadian values and social axioms, frequency and effectiveness of their interactions with Canadians and intentions to stay in Canada. Results showed that knowledge of Canadian values and social axioms was correlated with behavioural and psychological adaptation to Canada. The findings have implications for cross-cultural acculturation research and social policy programming for landed immigrants and international students.

#69

*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology***DO CHILDREN FROM IMMIGRANT FAMILIES ORIGINATING FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DIFFER FROM CHILDREN COMING FROM NON-IMMIGRANT FAMILIES REGARDING ATTENTION / HYPERACTIVITY BEHAVIOURS AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS OF ATTENTION?***Anne Choquette, Université du Québec à Montréal; Isabelle Denis, Université du Québec à Montréal; Marie-Claude Guay, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Attention deficit behaviours (inattention, hyperactivity, impulsivity) are related to scholastic achievement (Rapport and al., 1999). McAndrew and colleagues (2005) affirmed that over one African or Haitian student in four starts high school with more than two years of academic delay. The present study was undertaken in Montreal and targeted 36 children between the age of 10 and 12 years old. The purpose was to compare attention behaviours, hyperactivity and cognitive functions of attention of children from families immigrating from developing countries and non-immigrant families. The hypothesis is that academic difficulties observed in children of immigrant families would be explained by attention deficit behaviours (Rapport and al., 1999; Fergusson and al., 1993). Attention behaviours were measured using a teacher-report form (ASEBA; Achenbach, 2001) and cognitive functions of attention were evaluated with a computerized test (TIFA; Pépin and al., 2006). Results indicate that teachers report significantly more attention/hyperactivity problems for children coming from immigrant families than for children of non-immigrant families. Surprisingly, for several cognitive tasks targeting attention, the performance of immigrant children were similar to those of non-immigrants. These findings are discussed and theoretical explications are addressed.

#70

*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology***DO THE CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANT FAMILIES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES PRESENT MORE ANXIOUS BEHAVIORS THAN NON IMMIGRANT CHILDREN?***Isabelle Denis, Université du Québec à Montréal; Anne Choquette, Université du Québec à Montréal; Marie-Claude Guay, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Many studies indicate that children from immigrant families present more anxiety problems than children from non immigrant families. This exploratory study aims to compare anxious behaviors of immigrant children from developing countries to non-immigrant children. A total of 35 children aged from 10 to 12 years old (12 children native of Quebec and 23 Haitians or Latin-Americans) from poor neighborhoods in Montreal were included in this study. Anxious behaviors were measured by the ASEBA questionnaire completed by parents and teachers. Results indicated that the parents and the teachers observed significantly more anxious/depressed behaviors in immigrant children from developing countries than in non immigrant children. These results could be explained, at least in part, by the fact that immigrant children of developing countries live in families that accumulate many psycho-social risk factors such as poverty, single-parent households and low levels of formal education completion by the parents.

#71

*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology***AN EXPLORATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL AXIOMS AND ACCULTURATION ORIENTATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS AND RECEIVING SOCIETY MEMBERS***Darcy Dupuis, University of Guelph; Saba Safdar, University of Guelph; Shaha El-Geledi, Université du Québec à Montréal*

This research involves a set of two exploratory studies examining the role of social axioms or general beliefs in predicting acculturation orientations of immigrants and receiving society members. The common goal of these studies was to expand the case for the predictive ability of social axioms into the specific area of acculturation orientations. Participants in the first study included 290 Anglo-Canadian undergraduates attending university in southern Ontario. Participants completed the Social Axioms Survey (SAS) and two versions of the Host Community Acculturation Scale (HCAS), tailored to British and Arab-Muslim immigrants. Hypotheses focused on the differential ability of social axioms dimensions in predicting six receiving society acculturation orientations toward the two salient immigrant groups. The second study involved 135 immigrants in Canada. Participants completed the Social Axioms Survey (SAS) and the Immigrant Acculturation Scale (IAS). Hypotheses focused on the predictive ability of social

axioms dimensions on four immigrant acculturation strategies. Discussion will focus on the significance of the present findings for future research in acculturation and the utility of social axioms for investigating issues related to cross-cultural contact.

#72

*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**EXAMINATION OF EMOTIONAL DISPLAY RULES IN CANADA; COMPARING
IMMIGRANT AND CANADIAN-BORN PARTICIPANTS**

Kirsten Hartburg, *University of Guelph*; Saba Safdar, *University of Guelph*

In the present study emotional display rules were examined in the multicultural context of Canadian society. Emotional display rules refer to a culturally prescribed set of rules that are learned early in life and dictate the management and modification of the expression of seven emotions, including fear, sadness, contempt, disgust, happiness, surprise, and anger, depending on social circumstances (Matsumoto, 2001). A total of 300 individuals participated in the study; $N = 104$ immigrant university students (M age = 20), $N = 120$ Canadian-born university students (M age = 19) and 94 Canadian-born adults (M age = 50). Participants completed the Display Rules Assessment Inventory (DRAI). The DRAI measures individuals' perception of the appropriate expression of the seven emotions towards various interactants (e.g., father, sister, professor), in private and public contexts. The results will be discussed by exploring the variations in the regulation of emotional expression between the Canadian student sample and the immigrant student sample. Additionally, the two Canadian samples will be compared in terms of their emotional expression with a particular emphasis on the function of age.

#73

*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**CULTURAL VALUES AND THE ROLE OF AUTONOMY IN FACILITATING
SELF-DETERMINED MOTIVATION FOR SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING**

Megan Lau, *University of Western Ontario*; Megan Lau, *University of Western Ontario*;
Kimberly Noels, *University of Alberta*; Kristie Saumure, *University of Alberta*

Noels (2001) and her colleagues have suggested that suggested that Deci and Ryan's (1985) Self Determination Theory (SDT) may be a useful framework for understanding motivation for second language learning. Previous research on SDT has demonstrated that self-determined motivation is facilitated through the fulfillment of three psychological needs: autonomy, competence and relatedness. As much of the research on SDT has come from Western nations with an individualistic orientation, questions have been asked regarding the cross-cultural applicability of SDT. This study utilized samples of both Asian-Canadian language learners ($N = 93$) and Euro-Canadian learners ($N = 135$) in order to test the validity of SDT across individuals from relatively individualistic vs. collectivistic cultural backgrounds. In addition, it considered the possibility of culturally-specific forms of autonomy, termed "proactive" and "reactive", proposed by Littlewood (1999). Results suggested that Deci and Ryan's SDT (1985) is valid for language learners from both cultural backgrounds, and showed no systematic differences between cultural groups in preference for one form of autonomy over the other. The results are discussed in light of their implications for theories of motivation and applications to language teaching and learning.

#74

*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CULTURE, FAMILY, AND SEXUALITY IN
SECOND GENERATION CHINESE CANADIANS**

Andrea Lee, *University of Ottawa*; Marta Young, *University of Ottawa*;
Marcela Olavarria, *University of Ottawa*

Over the years, research on sexuality have been widely gathered and disseminated in North America. However, research exploring the relationships between culture, family and sexuality among different ethnic groups still remains sparse. This is surprising considering that empirical findings have shown that young second generation immigrants are often confronted with conflicting sexual attitudes and behaviors as compared to those of their culture of origin. Young second generation immigrants may also find it difficult to reconcile the potential discrepancies between their parents' and their own sexuality. The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between culture, family and sexuality in second generation Hong Kong Chinese Canadians. Sexual attitudes, knowledge, and behaviors will be assessed in order to explore the relationships between different aspects of culture, family, and various domains of sexuality. Second generation Chinese Canadians between the ages of 18 and 25 will complete the following measures: individualism and collectivism, sexual attitudes, sexual knowledge, sexual behaviors, parental permissiveness, and comfort with own sexuality. The obtained results will be compared to those found in the cross-cultural and sexuality literatures. In addition, the sample of second generation Chinese Canadians will be compared with an Anglo-Canadian sample.

#75

*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**RESIDENTIAL CROWDING STRESS AND HOUSEHOLD MODIFICATIONS IN THE
REPUBLIC OF GHANA**

Michelle McCarron, *University of Regina*; Louis Awanyo, *University of Regina*

The detrimental effects of residential crowding on psychological health have been well documented (e.g., Evans, Wells, & Moch, 2003); however, few researchers have investigated the stress associated with household crowding in developing nations. Heads of household ($n = 107$) in three localities within the Republic of Ghana completed a survey of household and residence composition, housing and residential changes, residential space satisfaction, and housing stress. Housing stress, as well as two strategies for managing factors contributing to housing stress and residential dissatisfaction (change in room function and renovations/additions), were examined using multiple regression analyses. Housing stress emerged as a common theme across localities and the discrepancy between the head of household's perceived need for overall change and the actual level of change achieved was the best pre-

dictor of housing stress. A number of demographic variables, including education and locality of residence, were predictive of the type of change made to the residence. The results of these analyses may aid families in developing nations in setting realistic goals for addressing housing concerns and may provide the impetus for future research into the effects of, and strategies for coping with, residential crowding.

#76
*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**PREDICTORS OF SEXUAL EXPERIENCE, ATTITUDES AND KNOWLEDGE:
A COMPARISON BETWEEN SECOND GENERATION SOUTH-ASIAN AND
ANGLO-CANADIANS**

Marcela Olavarria, *University of Ottawa*; Marta Young, *University of Ottawa*;
Keren Elton, *University of Ottawa*; Andrea Lee, *University of Ottawa*

Although much research has been conducted on the effects of acculturation on second generation youth, only a few studies have focused on the relationships between their culture orientations and their sexuality. Furthermore, the impact of family influence on these relationships remains underexamined. The main goal of this study is to explore the relationships between cultural and family measures on sexual experiences, attitudes related to sexuality and knowledge regarding sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). For this purpose, ninety-one second generation South Asian Canadians and one hundred Anglo-Canadians between the ages of 18 and 25 took part in the present study. Participants were questioned on the following variables: level of acculturation, individualism-collectivism, intergenerational conflict, family connectedness, perceived parental permissiveness toward premarital sexuality, sexual experiences, comfort with sexuality and knowledge of STDs. The obtained results will be discussed in the context of current findings in the cultural and sexuality literatures.

#77
*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**INTERETHNIC DATING ATTITUDES OF CHINESE- AND ARABIC-SPEAKING
INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS: THE EFFECTS OF CULTURAL BACKGROUND AND
ACCULTURATION**

Natacha Pennycooke, *Concordia University*; Donald Watanabe, *Concordia University*;
Andrew Ryder, *Concordia University*

Interethnic romantic relationships have become increasingly common in Canadian society; the topic, however, remains neglected by researchers. We hypothesized that students who are more acculturated to mainstream Canadian culture will hold a more positive attitude towards interethnic dating as compared with students who are less acculturated. Thirty Chinese-speaking and 30 Arabic-speaking undergraduate international students completed the Vancouver Index of Acculturation (VIA; Ryder, Alden, & Paulhus, 2000) along with a measure of interethnic dating developed for the study. As expected, mainstream acculturation was associated with more positive attitudes towards in-group members of both the same and the opposite sex who engage in interethnic relationships (all $ps < .05$). We also found that whereas Chinese-speaking men and women both perceived that Chinese-speaking women outdate more frequently, Arabic-speaking men and women both perceived that Arabic-speaking men outdate more frequently. The results speak to the importance of both culture-of-origin and acculturation level in predicting interethnic dating attitudes and behaviours.

#78
*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**SYMPTOM PRESENTATION AND BELIEFS ABOUT DEPRESSION: A
CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON**

Tonje Persson, *Concordia University*; Andrew Ryder, *Concordia University*; Jessica Dere, *Concordia University*; Xiongzhaoh Zhu, *The Medical Psychological Research Center, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University*; Steven Heine, *University of British Columbia*

Researchers have proposed that Chinese individuals somatize distress due to culturally-specific beliefs about depression. This link has not been studied. Study 1 investigated somatization in response to life events in Chinese ($n=91$), Asian-Born Chinese-Canadian ($n=100$), Western-born Chinese-Canadian ($n=63$), and Euro-Canadian ($n=89$) students. Surprisingly, the Chinese group had lower somatic symptom scores compared to the other groups ($ps < .05$). Following more severe events, however, the proportion of somatic symptoms increased in the Chinese group and decreased in the other groups, $F(3,329)=7.04$, $p<.05$. These results suggest that cross-cultural somatization is only apparent after stressful life events. Study 2, in progress, expands on these findings by investigating depression beliefs held by Chinese and Euro-American students, and the link between beliefs and symptoms.

#79
*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CROSS-CULTURAL ADAPTATION FOR
IMMIGRANTS IN URBAN AND RURAL CANADA**

Sarah Rasmi, *University of Guelph*; Darcy Dupuis, *University of Guelph*;
Saba Safdar, *University of Guelph*

In 2006, over 250,000 immigrants arrived in Canada (Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2006). Despite the annual influx of immigrants, Canada's smaller cities and rural areas are failing to attract a significant number of immigrants. At present, about 75% of immigrants in Canada live in Toronto, Montréal or Vancouver, commonly referred to as Canada's "gateway cities" (Krahn, Derwing & Abu-Laban, 2003). Research observing differences in the adjustment of immigrants in urban and rural populations remains scant. This project considers a series of factors identified in the literature by testing a model of acculturation in both a rural ($n=106$) and urban ($n=106$) immigrant sample. Our focus is whether this specific set of constructs found to be associated with successful

acculturation is similarly applicable in both groups. Theoretical foundation is based on the Multi-dimensional Individual Difference Acculturation Model (MIDA; Safdar, Lay & Struthers, 2003) which argues that certain aspects of acculturation and psychological adaptation are pan-cultural. Results will be discussed in terms of key factors implicated in the process of cross-cultural adaptation. Successful acculturation was examined in terms of psycho-physical symptoms, and in-group and out-group contact. We will also discuss similarities and differences in the two samples.

#80

*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology*

BELIEFS ABOUT THE FUTURE

Claudia Rocca, Carleton University; Warren Thorngate, Carleton University

In a world that is constantly undergoing change, it is important to determine young adults' expectations about the future. More specifically, in this study we are interested in examining what students from different countries think about their own future and the future of the world, in order to establish a snapshot in time. Participants from Canada and Iran completed a questionnaire assessing future expectations both for themselves and more generally, of the world at large. The results give insights about cultural differences in individual's personal views and expectations of their futures and the future of the world. Furthermore, we want to determine if beliefs about the future are related to gender, age and other demographic variables. Results would also propose that the methodology is a useful one for exploring cultural differences in young people's images of the future.

#81

*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**THE IMMIGRATION EXPERIENCE OF IRANIAN BAHÁ'IS IN SASKATCHEWAN:
THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THEIR EXISTENCE, FAITH AND RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE**

Miki Talebi, Carleton University; Michel Desjardins, University of Saskatchewan

For approximately 150 years, Baha'is in Iran have been persecuted on the basis of their religious faith. Limitations to virtually every aspect of their life have compelled them to either face "civic death" or migrate to other countries. This qualitative research explored the experience of forced migration, and how religion attenuates the disruption to the lives of Iranian Baha'is in Saskatchewan. At the core of this research was an analysis of the adaptive strategies that participants utilized to re-establish continuity and order to their lives. This research utilized two techniques – life-history and semi-structured interviews – to uncover rich and comprehensive data. The data were analyzed for semantic content to reveal common themes, syntactic content to explore the emplotment (the activity of fashioning a story out of a series of events) of migration, and finally for links between data and a theoretical model grounded in critical phenomenology. These analyses revealed that participants who were satisfied with their current positions in life had developed a way for contradictory life worlds (Iranian and Canadian; religious and pragmatic) to co-exist, while those who were not satisfied found it difficult to maintain a balance between these life worlds, thus reinforcing their liminal existence. Implications for future research are addressed.

#82

*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology*

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN RECEIVING AND GIVING ADVICE IN IRAN

Mahin Tavakoli, Carleton University; Asefeh Tavakoli, University of Azzahra, Tehran, Iran

A sample of 40 Iranian university students residing in Tehran completed the "Where Does Advice Come from?" questionnaire, developed by the researcher. The questionnaire asked participants if they wanted, requested, and received unrequested advice about seven personal decisions topics, whose advice they sought and who gave them the unrequested advice, and how much pressure they felt to take the advice of those people. The results indicated that participants requested advice more than they want it, and they received requested and unrequested advice more from female advisors (i.e., mothers, sisters, grandmothers, and aunt) than male advisors (i.e., fathers, brothers, grandfathers, and uncle). Female participants as compared to male participants (a) wanted and requested advice about more decision topics; (b) requested advice from more number of advisors; (c) received more requested and unrequested advice about whom to marry; (d) requested more advice from female advisors, parents, and specifically from their mothers; (e) received less unrequested advice from parents and male advisors. The gender difference in feeling pressure of advice was not significant. Parents more than siblings and friends gave advice to participants, and siblings and friends more than extended family did so.

#83

*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology*

CONFLICT-INDUCING ADVICE IN IRAN

Mahin Tavakoli, Carleton University; Asefeh Tavakoli, University of Azzahra, Tehran, Iran

The present study explored the conflicts between advisor and advisee in Iran that advice can bring. The contents of interviews with 20 Iranian undergraduates, living in Tehran at the time of experiment, were analyzed. Participants answered several questions about an occasion in which they received advice that caused a severe conflict. They answered the same questions about an occasion in which they gave advice that caused a severe conflict. Results showed that more conflicts came from unwanted and unrequested advice than from wanted and requested advice. Advisees reported more intense emotional reactions to conflicts than did advisors. The pressure that participants felt when received advice was greater than the pressure they reported for their-own advisees. Participants received 70% of conflict-inducing advice from their parents and gave 75% of conflict-inducing advice to their friends. More conflicts remained unresolved when participants gave than received advice. The social support that advisors of participants received was greater than the support that participants received. When giving advice, males more than females argued. Females received con-

flict-inducing advice about more minor decisions than did males, suggesting that females in Iran are more closely monitored than are males.

#84

*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology*

A MULTI-METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH TO ASSESSMENT OF CULTURES

Mahin Tavakoli, *Carleton University*; Jean Sima-Liu, *Carleton University*

To assess the features of cultures, cultural specialists rely on rating-scales (e.g., Cross, et al, 2000; Kashima & Hardie, 2000). Heine et al (2002) found that cross-cultural measurements that used rating scales could not reveal that East Asians are more collectivists than North Americans, though cultural experts agree that they are. Triandis et al. (1990) recognize a need for structuring instruments that use a combination of different methodologies. The purpose of this study is developing such instrument. The sample was 62 undergraduates of Carleton University. The questionnaire consists of: (a) Background questions; (b) "Consequences Questionnaire" that exposes participants to nine hypothetical events and asks what consequences happening of the event would likely have for participants or for people they know; (c) "Distribution Questions" that asks participants if they win different amounts of money, how much money they would spend on different people; (d) The Relationalism-Individualism-Collectivism scale (Kashima & Hardie, 2000); and (e) The Relational Interdependence (Cross, et al, 2000). This paper will compare the capacities of four (b to e) parts of questionnaire in distinguishing between participants with different cultural backgrounds, and will show the relationships among the questionnaires. Suggestions for structuring questionnaires more sensitive to cultural differences will be presented.

#85

*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology*

PERSONALITY AND ACCULTURATION IN CHINESE IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA: A COMBINED ETIC-EMIC APPROACH

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

There is a growing body of research examining the relation between culture and personality and on personality change accompanying acculturation. Most of these studies, however, rely on trait models developed and validated in North America. The goal of the present study was to investigate the relation between personality and acculturation in Chinese immigrants to Canada, using both North American and Chinese instruments. To this end, the NEO Personality Inventory – Revised (NEO PI-R; Costa & McCrae, 1992) and the Chinese Personality Assessment Inventory (Cheung et al., 1996) were administered to 129 Chinese-born students at a large Canadian university. Factor analyses revealed a structure that incorporated elements of both measures, but that included a unique Interpersonal Relatedness factor that did not involve NEO PI-R constructs. As predicted, Extraversion was positively associated with mainstream acculturation ($b=.43, p<.05$); however, we failed to find the expected relation between heritage acculturation and Interpersonal Relatedness. These findings speak to the value of adopting a combined etic-emic approach when studying personality across cultures.

#86

*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology*

SOCIAL COMPETENCE WITHIN A CULTURAL CONTEXT: FIRST NATIONS PERSPECTIVES

Sheri Tillotson, *University of Northern British Columbia*; Kenneth Prkachin,
University of Northern British Columbia

Research has shown that chronic stress produced during social interactions is a determinant of cardiovascular diseases. People who are more socially competent negotiate interpersonal situations (a manifestation of behaviors, affect and cognitions) with greater satisfaction than those who lack adequate social skills. As a result, those who are more socially competent may experience fewer stress-related experiences over time and be less susceptible to cardiovascular diseases. Social competence research has been defined and researched largely from mono-cultural perspectives. Given the higher rates of cardiovascular diseases in some First Nations (FN) populations we sought to identify culturally specific social competencies among FN populations in Northern BC. Interviews with FN students discussed whether features of a current psychometric tool were relevant in their culture (i.e. quality of speech, self-directed goals). Results from interviews suggested that overt behaviors such as linguistic expression were different for some FN peoples. As well, the cognitions relevant to maintaining in-group homeostasis were deemed more important in determining how an individual goes about achieving their goals. Social competence, a combination of behaviors, cognitions, and affect appear to have qualitatively different features dependent up on culture.

#87

*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACCULTURATIVE STRESS AND DEPRESSION IN INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AS DISPLAYED IN SOMATIZATION

Hollie Turner, *Acadia University*

With an increasing abundance of international students attending Canadian universities, the unique stressors that they face and the way in which they deal with them has become increasingly important. Acculturate stressors such as language problems, perceived discrimination, and culture shock are all variables that need to be considered as a part of a relationship leading to depression. This depression may not be apparent in traditional symptoms but could result in somatization, causing health problems. In this study, the interaction of depression, acculturative stress, and somatization in international students was examined. The experimental group consisted of International students (students from outside of North America) from first year versus fourth year. The control group was Non-International students from first year versus fourth year. The CES-D was used to measure depression, the ASSIS was used

to measure acculturative stress, and the DSSS was used to measure somatization. It was expected that students who display high acculturative stress scores, also showed higher rates of depression, leading to higher somatization, and that the length of time in Canada played a moderating variable. The implications of this study should be considered throughout university counseling centres in an effort to draw attention to recognizing depression from somatic symptoms.

#88 **“SATELLITE BABIES”: PARENT-INFANT SEPARATION AND CHILD SOCIOEMOTIONAL FUNCTIONING IN CHINESE CANADIAN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES**
International and Cross-Cultural Psychology Natasha Whitfield, York University; Yvonne Bohr, York University

The number of immigrants in Canada has grown exponentially over the last century, contributing significantly to the country's multicultural composition. In this era of globalization, many immigrant families are faced with the challenge of preserving their cultural traditions and values, while adapting to life in Canada and achieving economic and social success. In order to meet this challenge, some families engage in a cultural practice of parent-child separation, wherein parents send their young infants back to their homeland to be raised by extended family until the children are of age to attend school. The present cross-cultural study focuses on risk and resilience factors of the offspring of Chinese Canadian immigrants who have endured one or more prolonged separations from their parents in their early formative years. Child socioemotional functioning, including attachment, is examined. Immigrant children who endured separations from their parents are contrasted with those who did not experience such separations.

#89 **THE ROLE OF CULTURE AND FAMILY IN PREDICTING HAITIAN-CANADIANS SEXUAL EXPERIENCE, ATTITUDES AND KNOWLEDGE**
International and Cross-Cultural Psychology Marta Young, University of Ottawa; Marcela Olavarria, University of Ottawa; Andrea Lee, University of Ottawa; Claudine Desruisseaux, University of Ottawa; Bolaji Laflamme-Lagoke, University of Ottawa

Although a large body of literature has accumulated on the acculturation orientations of migrants, there are few studies that explore the relationships between acculturation and sexuality. Recently, researchers have noted that young immigrants are often confronted with differing sexual attitudes and behaviours compared to those of their culture of origin or to those of their parents (Brotto, 2004; Hendrick et al., 2002). The main objective of the present study is to explore the relationships between cultural measures and family-related measures on participants' reported sexual experiences, attitudes regarding sexuality and their knowledge of sexual transmitted diseases (STDs). Canadian born Haitian students between the ages of 18 and 25 completed the following measures: a multidimensional measure of acculturation (identity, behaviour, language) towards the Haitian and the Canadian culture, individualism-collectivism, parental permissiveness with respect to premarital sexuality, intergenerational conflict, family connectedness, participants' sexual experience, comfort with their own sexuality and knowledge related to STDs. The obtained results will be discussed within the context of current findings in the acculturation and sexuality literatures. Furthermore, comparisons will be made between this group and a control group comprised of French and English Canadians.

#90 **VALUES AND SOCIOSEXUALITY ACROSS INDIVIDUALS AND NATIONS: THE DUAL INFLUENCE OF EVOLUTION AND CULTURE**
International and Cross-Cultural Psychology Yue Zhao, Concordia University; Zheni Wang, Concordia University; James Pfaus, Concordia University; Jessica Dere, Concordia University; Andrew Ryder, Concordia University

Evolutionary approaches to human sexuality have described cross-cultural similarities in mating strategies, but underestimate cultural variation. This project examines the relation of cultural values to sociosexuality, defined as willingness to engage in casual, low-investment, sexual contacts. Study 1 took a nation-level approach using archival data across 42 countries with available data. Men had higher sociosexuality scores than women in all countries. At the same time, there were marked cross-cultural differences in the extent of sociosexuality and in the size of the sex difference. Self-expression values were positively associated with sociosexuality ($\hat{\alpha}=.44$). Secular-rational values were negatively associated with the magnitude of sex difference ($\hat{\alpha}=-.42$). Study 2, in progress, takes an individual-level approach in 100 undergraduates. Preliminary data analysis suggests that openness to change values are positively associated with sociosexuality ($r=.26$). Results support the evolutionary model of sociosexuality, while pointing to the important influence of cultural values at national and individual levels.

#91 **SPEAKING A COMMON LANGUAGE: A FRAMEWORK FOR A YOUTH-FRIENDLY DEFINITION OF “RURALITY” IN CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH**
Rural and Northern Psychology Laura Armstrong, University of Ottawa; Ian Manion, Executive Director, Provincial Centre of Excellence for Child and Youth Mental Health at the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario

Rural youth are at greater risk for mental health concerns, such as suicidality and substance abuse, than their urban counterparts. However, there is little consensus regarding the definition of rurality in the Canadian youth mental health literature. Definitions of rural samples, if given, range from those in which the population is less than 1000 to those with a lack of internet access. The lack of a consistent definition can confound research involving rural youth. In order to find a definition that will have meaning for the population of interest, it is important to engage youth stakeholders themselves in defining rurality for youth mental health research.

Thus, within the context of a mental health study, 829 youth from non-remote Ontario communities of different population sizes and locations, were asked to define the place where they live qualitatively. The composite definition for those living in what most would consider rural settings was: "Most people live in small towns, villages, or on farms, live 15-60+ minutes away from schools and friends by car or bus, and live 1-2 hours away from a major city centre." Combined with census data (i.e. population size) and degree of cultural diversity within a given population/region, the "youth-friendly" definition is proposed as the most comprehensive way of defining non-remote rurality for youth mental health research.

#92

*Rural and Northern
Psychology*

ROLE OF RURAL VERSUS URBAN LOCATION IN ACCESS TO PROFESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH CARE

*Cindy Hardy, University of Northern British Columbia; Karen Kelly, University of Alberta;
Don Voaklander, University of Alberta*

Canadian researchers are just beginning to examine issues related to rural/urban differences in mental health services utilization (e.g., Langille, Lyons, & Rogers, 2002; Robinson, 2002). Statistics Canada's National Population Health Survey conducted in 1994-95 revealed that 3% of urban residents but only 1% of rural residents reported consulting a psychologist in the past year (Canadian Psychological Association, 1997). In the present study, the Canadian Community Health Survey on Mental Health and Well Being (Statistics Canada, 2003) was analyzed to provide much-needed evidence regarding rural and urban differences in mental health services utilization. From the nationally representative sample ($n = 35140$), approximately 8% sought help for emotional, mental, or behavioural problems from a mental health professional in the previous year. Predictor variables were demographics including rural versus urban geographic location, general health, social support, substance use, severity and chronicity of psychological distress, and previous year use of medications and hospital services. The predictors were tested first in bivariate and then in multivariate logistic regression analyses predicting use of any professional services, and predicting use of psychological services. Although rural/urban geographic location was a significant predictor of use of professional services at the bivariate level, it was not significant when other predictors were controlled. Findings will be interpreted in light of how they might inform effective design and delivery of mental health services in rural Canada.

#93

*Rural and Northern
Psychology*

AN EXPLORATION OF PERCEPTIONS OF INTERPROFESSIONAL COLLABORATION AND RURAL MENTAL HEALTH

Jennifer Kilfoil, Halifax Regional School Board; Jennifer Kilfoil, Halifax Regional School Board; Elizabeth Church, Mount Saint Vincent University

Although collaborative mental-health practice has been shown to benefit patients/clients, there has been relatively little research done in rural communities. Collaborative-care models may help address challenges faced by rural health professionals, many of whom work in isolation and feel underprepared to meet the mental-health demands in their communities. In this study, twelve professionals, representing nine professions, were interviewed regarding their experiences of providing collaborative mental-health treatment in a rural Newfoundland community. All participants strongly endorsed the value of interprofessional collaboration. They described benefits such as enhanced quality of care for clients/patients, improved decision-making, and feeling valued and respected as professionals. A team approach to treating mental health was considered advantageous in providing integrated care and keeping patients/clients in their community. The drawbacks to collaborative practice were that it can be time consuming and difficulties maintaining confidentiality. Participants identified factors that help facilitate collaborative practice, including familiarity and trust, working in close proximity, and professionals' strong connections to the community. Challenges associated with treating mental health in a rural community were high workloads and a lack of facilities and programs.

#94

*Rural and Northern
Psychology*

PLANTING THE SEEDS OF CHANGE: EVALUATION OF THE IMPACTS OF COMMUNITY GARDENS ON WELL-BEING AND CONNECTIONS TO COMMUNITY AND NATURE IN FIRST NATIONS' YOUTH

Graham Trull, Lakehead University; Mirella Stroink, Lakehead University

First Nations populations in Canada currently struggle with a variety of social, economic, and health issues (Waldram, Herring & Young, 2006). Many of these problems have been shown to relate to levels of connectedness to community and to nature, as well as involvement in cultural traditions (Waldram et al., 2006; Mayer & Frantz, 2004; Davidson & Cotter, 1991). These factors were measured among youth both before and after the implementation of a community gardening project in a First Nations community in North-Western Ontario. Paper and pencil questionnaires were used to measure well-being, sense of community, connectedness to nature, and cultural identification among youth in both the participating community and control communities. It was hypothesized that youth in the participating community would display greater increases in these measures compared to those in control communities. Significant relationships were also expected between individual variables as well, with changes in well-being explained by the other measured variables. While the intervention did not show a significant effect overall on well-being, significant relationships were noted between well-being scores and sense of community, connection to family and friends, and Aboriginal culture identification. Results will be discussed in terms of quantitative outcomes as well as qualitative observations.

6/13/2008 — 2:00 PM to 2:55 PM — NOVA SCOTIA A, Marriott second floor

2008 CPA Donald O. Hebb Award/Prix Donald O. Hebb **ARE WE THERE YET? STASIS AND PROGRESS IN FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY**
Vernon Quinsey, Queen's University

Vern Quinsey received his PhD in Biopsychology from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst in 1970. He was first a psychologist and later Director of Research at the maximum security Oak Ridge Division of the Mental Health Centre in Penetanguishene, Ontario. In 1988, he moved to Queen's University, where he is currently Professor of Psychology, Biology, and Psychiatry and Head of the Psychology Department.

He is a CPA Fellow and has served on the editorial boards of the Journal of Interpersonal Violence, Sexual Abuse, the Journal of Forensic Psychiatry, Aggression and Violent Behavior, among others. He has chaired NIMH and OMHF research review panels.

He received the Significant Achievement Award of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers in 1994 and a Career Contribution Award from the CPA Criminal Justice Psychology Section in 2005. He held a Senior Research Fellowship from the Ontario Mental Health Foundation (1997-2003).

Progress in forensic psychology has been rapid in some areas and nonexistent in others. By contrasting technological and conceptual scientific progress in three areas—the legal disposition of mentally ill offenders, risk appraisal, and theories of individual differences in antisocial behavior—I attempt to identify some determinants of progress. Conceptual progress appears to depend even more heavily than technological progress on developments in the more advanced sciences, supporting the idea that consilience plays a vital heuristic role in psychology.

6/13/2008 — 2:00 PM to 3:55 PM — HALIFAX C, Marriott second floor

Workshop/Atelier de travail **APPLYING TO GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGY**
Students in Psychology *Catherine Lee, University of Ottawa; Roxanne Sterniczuk, University of Calgary; Annie Drouin, University of Ottawa*

Applying to graduate school can be a challenging, time-consuming and expensive process. This workshop is designed to address concerns of undergraduates who are contemplating graduate studies in psychology as well as those wishing to move from a Master's to a PhD program. Recent graduate school applicants and faculty members will present information that should be helpful in making choices about whether you wish to attend graduate school in psychology including career options and admission rates for Canadian programs. The workshop should be useful to those considering graduate work in either experimental or clinical psychology. Participants will learn about researching different programs, finding a potential supervisor, preparing an admission package, obtaining reference letters, financing studies, handling waiting and rejection, and decision-making about different offers. Workshop participants will receive a copy of "Applying to Graduate School" which has been prepared as a collaborative project by the Scientific Affairs Committee and the Section for Students in Psychology.

6/13/2008 — 2:00 PM to 2:55 PM — SUITE 207, Marriott second floor

Committee Business Meeting **SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS**
David Dozois, University of Western Ontario

6/13/2008 — 2:00 PM to 2:55 PM — MARITIME SUITE, Marriott second floor

Conversation Session/Séance de conversation **THINKING BEYOND THE INDIVIDUAL: USING NEIGHBOURHOOD-LEVEL INDICATORS TO UNDERSTAND HEALTH OUTCOMES**
Community Psychology *Melissa Calhoun, University of Ottawa; Stephanie Leclair, University of Ottawa; Elizabeth Kristjansson, University of Ottawa; Vivien Runnels, University of Ottawa; Nazeem Muhajarine, University of Saskatoon*

The discipline of psychology has traditionally focused on the individual to understand health outcomes, yet research shows that where we live can impact our health and the gap in health between high and low socioeconomic groups. This conversation session will discuss the importance of understanding the environment and the intersection between the individual and his or her environment. Two studies that were recently conducted in Ottawa and Saskatoon will be used to highlight the relationship between spatial inequalities and disparities in health between high and low socioeconomic neighbourhoods. Specific indicators that were used in the neighbourhood analysis included the natural environment, goods, services and amenities (i.e., food, recreation, education, health services, financial services, and mobility), the social environment (i.e., social cohesion and crime), the built environment (e.g., housing quality) and neighbourhood socioeconomic deprivation. An overview of the strengths and challenges of neighbourhood

level work will be presented. We will cover: defining neighbourhoods, gathering accurate and useable data, developing and fostering community-academic partnerships and using research to influence policy and planning interventions. The session participants will be encouraged to share their experiences and ideas with working within a neighbourhood level of analysis.

6/13/2008 — 2:00 PM to 2:25 PM — ALEXANDER ROOM, Marriott main floor

**Theory Review
Session/Séance de
revue théorique**
*Psychologists in
Education*

**THE APPLICATION OF CHC THEORY AND CROSS-BATTERY ASSESSMENT TO
PRESCHOOL MEASURES OF COGNITIVE ABILITIES**

Laurie Ford, *University of British Columbia*; Leah Gillespie, *University of British Columbia*;
Jessica Parker, *University of British Columbia*

Interest in the assessment of preschool-age children continues to grow, with an increased focus on the learning needs of young children. In response to research on the effectiveness of early preschool experiences, an increased number of assessment tools designed for use with preschool-age children are now currently available. In the cognitive area, many of these tools are either psychometrically linked to and/or are extensions of measures commonly used with school-age children and youth. Contemporary Cattell-Horn-Carroll (CHC) theory has revolutionized the development and interpretation of measures of cognitive abilities. The theory is empirically supported with a wide array of cognitive measures currently utilizing CHC theory as major component of test interpretation (e.g. SB5; WISC-IV; KABC-2; WJIII, DAS2). While the theory has strong evidence for its application to individuals five years of age through senior adulthood, surprisingly few studies have examined its application to preschool age students, and in turn, preschool age measures of cognitive abilities. In this theory review session, the application of CHC theory to the use and interpretation of preschool measures of cognitive abilities is explored. A series of joint factor studies of preschool measures of cognitive abilities, expert consensus as well as the literature on cognitive development and developmentally appropriate practice will serve as foundation for the review.

6/13/2008 — 2:00 PM to 3:55 PM — TUPPER ROOM, Marriott main floor

**Workshop/Atelier de
travail**
*Adult Development and
Ageing*

**SUPPORT GROUPS FOR CAREGIVERS AND FOR PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH
DEMENTIA: A WORKSHOP**

Maureen Gorman, *Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre*

“Informal” caregiving is a known stressful (and rewarding) activity undertaken when a family member develops symptoms of dementia that progressively takes away their mental capacity, “personality”, and ultimately independence. The loss experience is felt by the person with the dementia and by their spouses and children, albeit in unique ways. The objectives of this workshop are to (1) present the rationale for providing a support program for patients and for caregivers (together and separately), including a literature review on supportive therapy methods and needs assessment; (2) demonstrate the effectiveness of the interdisciplinary psychoeducational model of structured support groups, using program evaluation results from demographic, pre-post measures, and evaluation data from over twenty-five groups conducted by this author; (3) present participants with suggestions about how to organize the groups, from working with referral sources to collecting post group data, and including the group session content and format; and (4) discuss the implications of the use of the support model in individual, family group, patient and caregiver forms, in the context of factors that enhance or detract from the successful completion of the intervention. The outcome of the workshop is that participants will be able to apply the logic model in determining the support needs of their population served, organize an appropriate support program and apply program evaluation methods to help sustain the program’s viability. Workshop materials will be provided and a Support Program Manual will be available on a cost recovery basis.

6/13/2008 — 2:30 PM to 3:55 PM — NOVA SCOTIA B, Marriott second floor

Symposium
Clinical Psychology

CHILDHOOD MALTREATMENT AND EMOTION-BASED OUTCOMES

Lisa Vetteese, *Ryerson University*; Leslie Atkinson, *Ryerson University*;
Andrea Gonzalez, *University of Toronto*; Christine Wekerle, *University of Western Ontario*

This symposium will examine links between early maltreatment experiences and emotion regulation across the lifespan. Neuropsychological, physiological, cognitive, and environmental mechanisms will be explored. Dr. Atkinson will present research examining whether mothers maltreated as children transmit their cortisol secretion patterns via their own behaviour towards the child; that is, they recreate their own stressful environment of origin and the infant responds accordingly. Ms. Gonzalez will present findings linking maternal early life adversity to current parenting behavior, including data showing adverse early life experiences relate indirectly to maternal sensitivity through HPA function, which in turn relates directly to maternal sensitivity and indirectly to maternal sensitivity through executive function. Dr. Vetteese will present on maltreatment history and emotion regulation difficulties among youth with problem substance use, and the unique, negative contribution of self-compassion to emotion regulation prob-

lems. Dr. Wekerle will present on the perception of environmental safety (within neighbourhood, school, and home) among youth in child protection services, and explore whether the perception of safety moderates the relationship between childhood maltreatment experience and psychological distress as measured by emotional regulation.

A **EARLY EXPERIENCE OF TRAUMA, MATERNAL SENSITIVITY, AND INFANT CORTISOL STRESS RESPONSE**

Leslie Atkinson, Ryerson University

Investigators have shown that the mothers who experienced early trauma have offspring with affect regulation difficulties. Underlying these difficulties is the offsprings' atypical excretion of cortisol. There is much theory on how mothers' influence their children in this respect, but little data. We hypothesise that mothers whom have been maltreated as children transmit their cortisol secretion patterns via their own behaviour towards the child; that is, they recreate their own stressful environment of origin and the infant responds accordingly. We are currently collecting data on mothers' maltreatment during childhood (Childhood Trauma Questionnaire), observational data regarding her behaviour towards her own infant (maternal sensitivity, maternal atypical behaviour within an attachment framework), and the infant's cortisol stress response (provoked through maternal separation). We will analyse these data to assess the aforementioned mediation hypothesis.

B **NEUROPSYCHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY AS INTERVENING MECHANISMS BETWEEN EARLY LIFE ADVERSITY AND CURRENT MATERNAL FUNCTIONING**

Andrea Gonzalez, University of Toronto

Parenting is determined by a myriad of factors (Belsky, 1984; Fleming, 2005). Accumulating research suggests that parents' early life experiences influence their subsequent parenting behaviors and can be transmitted across generations (Belsky, 1984; Pullatz, et al., 2004). Proposed intervening mechanisms linking early experiences to parental behaviors in humans are primarily psychosocial in nature, or involve a complex interplay of risk and protective factors. In animals evidence suggests that transmission involves physiological mechanisms (Meaney, 2001). The purpose of this study was to propose a model linking maternal early life adversity to current parenting behavior via neuropsychological and physiological mechanisms in humans. Subjects were recruited and tested at 3-6 months postpartum. 90 women were assessed on diurnal cortisol rhythm, mother-infant interactions and on the CANTAB, a neuropsychological battery measuring aspects of executive functioning. Women were also assessed on a battery of inventories assessing early life experiences. A series of path analyses indicated that adverse early life experiences were indirectly related to maternal sensitivity through HPA function, this in turn was directly related to maternal sensitivity and was indirectly related to maternal sensitivity through executive function.

C **MALTREATMENT, EMOTION REGULATION AND SELF-COMPASSION IN YOUNG ADULTS SEEKING ADDICTIONS TREATMENT**

Lisa Vettese, Ryerson University; Tony Toneatto, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

Childhood maltreatment has been associated with emotion regulation difficulties across the lifespan. Individuals with addictions have particularly high rates of childhood maltreatment, and are at heightened risk for maladaptive coping and emotion regulation problems. Self-compassion is a form of emotion-focused coping involving a particular kind relationship to one's own suffering, characterized by self-kindness, mindfulness, and a sense of common humanity. Self-compassion has recently been proposed to have important implications for emotion regulation, including difficulties with emotion regulation stemming from childhood maltreatment. This study examined the interrelationships among maltreatment history, difficulties with emotion regulation, and self-compassion in 81 young adults seeking addictions treatment through a large urban mental health and addictions treatment centre. Self-compassion, as measured with the Self-Compassion Scale (Neff, 2003) was found to be negatively predictive of emotion regulation difficulties above and beyond maltreatment history, addictive behavior, severity of psychological distress, and family support, which was unrelated to outcomes. Self-compassion also mediated the relationship between maltreatment history and emotion regulation difficulties. Implications for treatment will be discussed.

D **PERCEPTION OF SAFETY, MALTREATMENT AND EMOTIONAL REGULATION**

Christine Wekerle, University of Western Ontario

Adolescence is a period of transition in which youth begin to form and refine their personalities, enter romantic relationships, and progress to independent living. These transitions occur within environmental contexts. For adolescents in child protective services (CPS), elevated environmental fluctuations such as a higher number of residential transitions (and by extension neighbourhoods and potentially schools), can add an additional burden to the development of resiliency beyond the impact of their maltreatment experiences. One important outcome indicator of resiliency is self-regulation of negative emotionality (Dishion & Connell, 2006). High adversity adolescents who are deemed less resilient than their high adversity well-functioning counterparts tend to experience high negative emotionality and cross-domain mal-adaptation (Masten et al., 1999). Given that maltreatment often occurs in contexts of change (perpetrators, site of assault, etc.), youth's perceived environmental safety may moderate the impact of their maltreatment experience on their ability to regulate negative emotionality and may mitigate psychological stabilization. This study examines the perception of environmental safety (i.e., within neighbourhood, school, and home) among CPS youth and specifically whether perception of safety moderates the relationship between childhood maltreatment experience and psychological distress as

measured by emotional regulation. It is hypothesized that low perceived environmental safety will worsen the adverse effect of childhood maltreatment on psychological distress/emotional regulation, while high perceived environmental safety will buffer the effect of childhood maltreatment on psychological distress/emotional regulation.

6/13/2008 — 2:30 PM to 3:25 PM — HALIFAX A, Marriott second floor

**CPA Invited
Speaker/Conférencière
invitée de la SCP**
Women and Psychology
SECTION PROGRAM

THE RELATIONAL REVOLUTION
Christina Robb, Independent writer

Emerging from the human rights movements of the 1960s and 1970s, relational psychology focuses on power and empathy in relationships and becomes the first democratic psychology. Three groups of psychologists and psychiatrists observe that human relationships are the chief agents of development, happiness, psychological injury and trauma. They describe how relationships as we experience them activate and entrain the elements - including neurochemical elements - of psychological healing. Judith V. Jordan, Janet L. Surrey, Stephen Bergman, and Amy Banks create their Relational Cultural Theory at the Jean Baker Miller Training Institute, expanding Miller's legacy as they elaborate the central role of mutual empathy in development and healing, and the way power imbalances can disable empathy. For Carol Gilligan, Lyn Mikel Brown and others, girls' development is a doorway into a complex and creative relational culture that is lost to boys as toddlers and to women at adolescence. Judith Lewis Herman, Mary Harvey and the clinicians of the Victims of Violence Program find that all psychological trauma is betrayal trauma, and the betrayals of sexual assaults -from father-daughter incest to rape and political torture - are common atrocities that can be healed by relational interventions: education, support groups, and individual therapy with a respectful clinician-witness.

6/13/2008 — 2:30 PM to 2:55 PM — ATLANTIC SUITE, Marriott second floor

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

THEORY INTEGRATION IN CAREER PSYCHOLOGY
Charles P. Chen, University of Toronto

Since Frank Parsons' (1909) milestone conceptual work on the trait-and-factor theory at the turn of the century, vocational and career psychology has witnessed, especially for the past 6 decades, the emergence of an array of influential theories in the field. How to continue a meaningful effort for theory development continues to be a topic of high interest in the realm. While new theories may keep coming into light as the scholarly interest in theory study remains robust, there has been ample calling upon the need and pertinence to developing new theoretical models that integrate the rich tenets and constructs from the existing theories. This presentation is an effort to explore the possibility of theory integration in career psychology, aiming at bridging especially some of the tenets between objectivist/positivistic and constructivist approaches. It inquires the potentiality and workability in combining similar and very different theoretical views in a preliminary framework that might be heuristic to the further enhancement of the on-going debate of theory integration. The presentation also proposes and demonstrates how the integrated theoretical approach can actually work to guide and enhance practice in career psychology, generating useful and applicable insights for practitioners, researchers, and theorists alike.

6/13/2008 — 2:30 PM to 4:25 PM — ACADIA A, Marriott main floor

**Workshop/Atelier de
travail**
Clinical Psychology

**BEST PRACTICES FOR THE EARLY SCREENING, ASSESSMENT AND
DIAGNOSIS OF AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS IN YOUNG CHILDREN**
Jennifer Nachshen, The Miriam Foundation; Nathalie Garcin, Miriam Home and Services

In their position statement regarding early intervention for children with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs), The Canadian Paediatric Society (2004) suggested that intensive behavioural interventions provided early in life lead to more positive outcomes. Crucial to the success of early intervention is early identification. Research has shown that ASDs can be identified in children by the time that they are 18 – 36 months of age (Cox et al., 1999; Lord, 1995; Lord et al., 1997; Osterling & Dawson, 1994). Not only is it necessary to identify children in the toddler years, it is also possible to do so, given the use of appropriate tools and techniques. The purpose of this workshop is to delineate the Canadian best practice guidelines for early screening, assessment and diagnosis of ASDs in very young children, derived from the most recent scientific literature and achieved by expert consensus, involving 27 experts from 7 provinces across Canada. Input from active clinicians and parents informed the development of the guidelines. The resulting document includes recommendations for professionals and researchers involved in the screening, assessment and diagnosis of ASDs, with the aim of improving their earliest detection and intervention. The workshop will provide attendees with practical tools for the surveillance and screening of ASDs in very young children.

6/13/2008 — 2:30 PM to 4:25 PM — ACADIA B, Marriott main floor

Workshop/Atelier de travail
Teaching of Psychology
SECTION PROGRAM

VALUES AND ETHICS IN TEACHING: THE GOOD, THE BAD, AND THE UGLY
Kenneth Cramer, University of Windsor; William Owen, University of Northern British Columbia

All courses, all lectures, and conversations are laden with values - what we believe, what we choose to discuss, how we discuss it; it's unavoidable really. In essence, it is all about what we believe is good and right and fair, and as instructors we need to be aware of the values we convey in the classroom. This 2-part workshop begins by helping us identify our own values through a series of small group discussions that address two key issues - should we teach values and how can we do so. We will look at modeling, service learning, and how to deal with alternative views. We conclude this section by examining a variety of teaching methods that should prove useful. In the second part, we discuss ethics in university teaching. Ethical standards are in place to direct us as we carry out the basic responsibilities in our interactions with various groups. We will engage participants using breakout sessions to identify two forms of responsibility: (a) responsibility to students (including the free pursuit of learning, mutual respect, confidentiality, and anti-discrimination), and (b) responsibility to colleagues, the institution, and the discipline (including giving credit where due, fair evaluation of colleagues, class overcrowding, and addressing inadequate teaching in others). Workshop participants will leave with new strategies for their classroom and beyond.

6/13/2008 — 2:30 PM to 2:55 PM — ACADIA C, Marriott main floor

Theory Review
Session/Séance de revue théorique
Traumatic Stress

PATHWAYS OF POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS AND POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH AMONG FIREFIGHTERS
Lori Gray, University of Windsor; Dennis Jackson, University of Windsor

Various studies have attempted to elucidate the development of traumatic stress symptoms among emergency service providers. In an effort to predict traumatic stress symptoms in this population, epidemiological initiatives have focused upon emergency service providers' physical and emotional proximity to traumatic events. Based on these factors as well as the frequency and severity of trauma exposure among this population, a relatively high prevalence of traumatic stress would be expected. In contrast, comparative studies indicate that emergency service providers have a lower prevalence of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder but experience more traumatic stress symptoms relative to the general population. Furthermore, the relationship between trauma exposure and traumatic stress has been mixed across a myriad of research studies. The review session will peruse the existing literature, highlighting commonalities and discrepancies in an attempt to disentangle meaning from noise. Evidence for a path model of the development of traumatic stress among firefighters will be presented, which integrates trauma exposure, distress, traumatic stress symptoms, and posttraumatic growth. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

6/13/2008 — 2:30 PM to 4:25 PM — ALEXANDER ROOM, Marriott main floor

Workshop/Atelier de travail
Psychologists in Education

INTRODUCING THE NEW WECHSLER ADULT INTELLIGENCE SCALE – FOURTH EDITION: CANADIAN
Marie-Josée Gendron, Harcourt Assessment; Donald Saklofske, University of Calgary

This workshop introduces the new Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale – 4th Edition (WAIS-IV) to be published with Canadian norms in the Fall of 2008. A thorough review of the theoretical bases of this new test demonstrates the increased emphasis on fluid intelligence. Discussions introduce some new subtests such as Figure Weights, Visual Puzzles, Cancellation, Grocery List and Social Perception. With the increasing aging population, considerable effort has been placed on including relevant measures for the assessment of elderly adults, including executive functioning and enhanced measurement of working memory. The presentation will also review the four-index structure of this new tool (i.e., Verbal Comprehension, Perceptual Reasoning, Working Memory and Processing Speed). The workshop presents the many linking studies between the WAIS-IV and the Wechsler Memory Scale – 4th Edition and the Wechsler Fundamentals: Academic Skills highlighting Canadian findings. We will examine how the psychologist can use these data for assessing ability-achievement discrepancies and pre-morbid functioning in individuals suffering from dementia or other cognitively debilitating conditions. The numerous clinical studies (e.g., mild cognitive impairment, borderline intellectual functioning, anxiety, etc.) conducted with the WAIS-IV demonstrating unique performance profiles will also be reviewed.

6/13/2008 — 3:00 PM to 4:25 PM — NOVA SCOTIA A, Marriott second floor

Symposium
Developmental Psychology

**THE ALPHABET AND CHILDREN'S ALPHABETIC KNOWLEDGE:
 CHALLENGES IN LEARNING AND APPLICATION**

Mary Ann Evans, *University of Guelph*; Glenn Thompson, *University of Ottawa*;
 Jean Saint-Aubin, *Université de Moncton*; Bronwen Davis, *University of Guelph*

In North America, learning the alphabet is traditionally regarded as a quintessential academic task of kindergarten and a clear body of literature shows that alphabetic knowledge is a strong predictor of beginning reading skill. This symposium focuses on challenges associated with acquiring and imparting alphabetic knowledge by examining the nature of alphabet books for young children, parent-child interactions with an alphabet books with a particular focus on children's errors, the relationship between letter knowledge and attention to print in alphabet books, and variability between letters in the ease with which children learn letter names. Implications for the design of alphabet books and alphabetic instruction will be drawn.

A DETERMINANTS OF LETTER KNOWLEDGE IN FRENCH-SPEAKING CHILDREN

Glenn Thompson, *University of Ottawa*; Alain Desrochers, *University of Ottawa*;
 Alain Marchand, *Université de Montréal*; Pierre Cormier, *Université de Moncton*

Alphabetic languages are often based on a complex system of relations between written marks, phonology, and morphology. In learning to read children discover the Alphabetic principle, that is, the notion that letters map onto phonemes in simple or complex ways (e.g., as with contextual graphemes). We investigated a variety of factors associated with French-speaking Kindergarten, First and Second grade children's ($N = 1,011$) ability to name single-letter graphemes. Letter naming was found to be more accurate if they were vowels rather consonants, if they had an inconsistent print-to-sound correspondence, if they did not carry a diacritic mark (e.g., é ou è), and if their name began with the phoneme represented by the letter itself. These results highlight the importance of visual, phonological and relational factors in the acquisition of French letters names. Implications for the development of oral reading are discussed.

B A SURVEY OF ALPHABET BOOKS: LOOKS CAN BE DECEIVING

Mary Ann Evans, *University of Guelph*; Brianne O'Grady, *University of Guelph*;
 Monica Lavoie, *Université de Moncton*

Alphabet books are among the first books purchased for children and described as the "soldiers of literacy", as a means of familiarizing children with letter shapes, learning letter sounds, and developing phonological awareness. This introductory paper will give a brief history of alphabet books, and present an overview of the characteristics of over 90 alphabet books for young children in English and French which were coded for various features. It will provide descriptive statistics for these features (e.g., type of accompanying text, letter size and placement, prominence of target words, complexity of illustration, etc), provide visual examples, and point out instances wherein these print salient books may actually confuse young children in their acquisition of alphabetic knowledge.

C EYE MOVEMENTS OF SENIOR KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN READING AN ALPHABET BOOK AND RELATIONSHIP TO THEIR LETTER KNOWLEDGE

Jean Saint-Aubin, *Université de Moncton*; Mary Ann Evans, *University of Guelph*

Previous research tracking children's eye movements and coding their verbal comments has shown that children rarely look at print in storybooks. Alphabet books, however, may elicit different behaviour. Twenty children ages 59 to 71 months read an alphabet book while their eye movements were monitored. As expected, results revealed that children spent significantly more time on the illustration than on the letter or the word, which did not differ one from the other. Most importantly, after controlling for vocabulary knowledge, the number of letters known by a child accounted for a significant amount of variance in the latency before fixating the letter, and the time spent fixating the word. Thus in order for alphabet books, to elicit their attention to print, children must have acquired a critical mass of letter knowledge.

D CHILD MISCUES AND PARENTAL FEEDBACK DURING ALPHABET BOOK READING

Bronwen Davis, *University of Guelph*; Mary Ann Evans, *University of Guelph*;
 Kailey Reynolds, *University of Guelph*

Shared storybook reading research has demonstrated that children whose parents respond to errors with graphophonemic clues, such as pointing out letter sounds, demonstrate better word reading skills than children whose parents supply the miscued word. Absent in the research is a consideration of alphabet books as a specific subset of children's literature. These books often combine story-like text with a focus on letters and their sounds. The current study examines parent-child dyads reading an alphabet book together to identify the types of errors or miscues children make, to examine the nature of parental feedback to these miscues, and to determine whether child miscues and parental feedback relate to initial levels of literacy skills and to specific alphabet book features. Early literacy skills were assessed in 55 non-literate children in the fall of senior kindergarten. Parent-child dyads were audiotaped

reading an alphabet book together in their home during the subsequent winter. Tapes were transcribed and coded for child miscues and parental feedback. Results are discussed in relation to possible beneficial parental feedback behaviours and potential development of empirically-based criteria for alphabet book construction.

6/13/2008 — 3:00 PM to 4:25 PM — HALIFAX B, Marriott second floor

Symposium
Health Psychology

THE HEALTH IMPACT OF SLEEP DISTURBANCES ACROSS THE LIFESPAN

Penny Corkum, Associate Professor, Department of Psychology and Psychiatry, Dalhousie University; Christine Chambers, Associate Professor, Department of Pediatrics and Psychology, Dalhousie University & IWK Health Centre; Graham Reid, University of Western Ontario; Ben Rusak, University Research Professor, Departments of Psychiatry, Psychology and Pharmacology, Dalhousie University; Gail Eskes, Dalhousie University

This symposium will provide a lifespan perspective of the health impacts of sleep disruption as well as the impact sleep disruption can have on functioning across a range of settings, including home, school and work. We will also highlight the impact of sleep disruption on various areas of functioning including cognitive, social, emotional and behavioural. Presentations will draw upon the latest research literature, results from our own research, and clinical knowledge and practice. Methods of assessing sleep problems and the best practices in treatment will be highlighted for each developmental stage, including infants, preschoolers, elementary school-aged, adolescents, and adults. A listing of resources will be included in each presentation. There are five presenters who will each present for 15 minutes with a few additional minutes for questions after each presentation. The workshop will be moderated by Dr. Corkum. This symposium should be of interest to many psychologists given that sleep problems are pervasive in our society and affect the mental and physical health of individuals across the lifespan.

A **INFANT SLEEP: CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Christine Chambers, Associate Professor, Department of Pediatrics and Psychology, Dalhousie University & IWK Health Centre

Infant sleep problems are among the most common and salient challenges faced by new parents. A recent study found that the presence of an infant sleep problem doubled the odds of serious psychological distress and poor general health in new mothers. This presentation will provide an overview of common issues related to infant sleep, including developmentally appropriate expectations for sleep in the first year of life. In addition, some of the most common sleep struggles in infancy (e.g., sleep onset-associations, night wakings, early risers, the brief napper) will be described. Evidence-based prevention and intervention approaches, including recent recommendations from the American Academy of Sleep Medicine (AASM), for promoting healthy infant sleep will be reviewed. Barriers to implementation of evidence-based prevention and intervention approaches (e.g., parental concerns regarding the short and long terms effects of extinction, inconsistency with attachment-based parenting approaches) and controversial issues related to infant sleep (e.g., pacifier use, co-sleeping) will also be discussed.

B **SLEEP IN TODDLERS AND PRESCHOOLERS: THE ROLE OF SLEEP PROBLEMS IN THE DEVELOPMENTAL OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY**

Graham Reid, University of Western Ontario

If not successfully treated, sleep difficulties in infancy can persist over time and result in disruption in functioning for the child and his/her family. This presentation will review the most common sleep problems during toddlerhood and the preschool years as well as the evidence-based treatments for these sleep problems. Findings from our secondary data analyses of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth will be shared. This study included a cross-sectional and a longitudinal design which sought to address two primary questions. First, we explored the relationship between current sleep problems in toddlers and their mental health symptoms. Secondly, we examined whether sleep problems in toddlerhood predicted psychopathology during preschool years. Our results indicate that toddler sleep problems were related to current psychopathology above and beyond other predictors (e.g., individual, family and environmental risk factors). However, toddler sleep problems did not predict later psychopathology in preschool years. The presentation will conclude with a discussion about how sleep problems may exacerbate emotional and behaviour problems in young children.

C **ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT OF SLEEP PROBLEMS IN SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN**

Penny Corkum, Associate Professor, Department of Psychology and Psychiatry, Dalhousie University

Sleep problems in elementary school-aged children contribute to attention, learning, behaviour and emotional difficulties. This presentation will provide an overview of the basics of sleep (e.g., function and regulation of sleep, sleep architecture, developmental changes in sleep), the most common sleep disorders (including dysomnias and parasomnias), assessment of sleep (e.g., context and measurement), and evidence-base treatment for sleep disorders in this age range (e.g., pharmacological and behavioural). A specific behavioural intervention for sleep problems ("Better Nights: Better Days") will be described. This program was deliv-

ered to parents of children who are typically developing and parents of children with disruptive behaviour disorders. It is an evidenced-based program which is delivered over five sessions to parents using a distance treatment model (i.e., Family Help). The results from a randomized control trial evaluating the effectiveness of this sleep intervention will be shared. The link between sleep and childhood psychopathology will also be explored.

D**CLINICAL IMPACTS OF SLEEP LOSS IN ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS**

Ben Rusak, *University Research Professor, Departments of Psychiatry, Psychology and Pharmacology, Dalhousie University*

People sleep less than they should for a variety of reasons. One reason is that the combined homeostatic and circadian mechanisms that regulate sleep do not permit satisfactory adaptation to typical academic schedules for adolescents and work schedules for many adults in our society. The technological developments that have led over the last hundred years to control of lighting, instantaneous international communication and commerce, and the expectation of 24 h availability of services also promote chronic sleep loss across entire populations. The resulting loss of sleep has numerous negative effects on human behaviour and physiology, including well-characterized decreases in academic and work performance and increased risk of catastrophic accidents. Recent research demonstrating a role for sleep in consolidation of newly learned skills and information and in the regulation of endocrine systems point to other costs of lost sleep. Among these are reduced benefits from learning opportunities, and endocrine abnormalities that may be contributing to the current increase in rates of obesity and metabolic disorders, as well as their myriad secondary health consequences.

E**IMPACT OF OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA ON SLEEP AND DAYTIME FUNCTIONING IN ADULTS**

Gail Eskes, *Dalhousie University*

Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is a common sleep disorder in adults and the elderly, characterized by disrupted breathing, hypoxemia, and fragmented sleep at night with daytime sleepiness and significant changes in cognition, mood and daytime functioning. This talk will review our current knowledge of how sleep apnea affects cognitive and emotional functioning and discuss possible mechanisms for these effects. Assessment, risk factors and comorbid conditions will also be highlighted. Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) is the standard treatment for moderate to severe sleep apnea, and while it is effective for treating the breathing disruptions, the reversibility of other associated symptoms has not yet been resolved. A case study will be presented which outlines issues involved in the assessment and treatment of an OSA patient. The results from our current research on the effectiveness of CPAP treatment in treating daytime sleepiness, cognitive and psychosocial function will be presented.

6/13/2008 – 3:00 PM to 3:55 PM – SUITE 207, Marriott second floor

Reception/Réception

History and Philosophy of Psychology

RECEPTION

John Connors, *Canadian University College and University of Alberta*

6/13/2008 – 3:00 PM to 4:25 PM – ATLANTIC SUITE, Marriott second floor

Symposium

Counselling Psychology

THE ADVANCEMENT OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS THROUGH A FLEXIBLE APPLIED GRADUATE COURSE

Sharon Cairns, *University of Calgary*; Emily Doyle, *University of Calgary*; Ivana Djuraskovic, *University of Calgary*; Reana Saraceni, *University of Calgary*

CPA accreditation standards specify that clinical and counselling psychologists require doctoral-level training in program development and evaluation in order to function competently as a professional (Canadian Psychological Association, 2002). To enhance the meaningfulness and investment in such a course, the University of Calgary designed a graduate level program development and evaluation course that requires students to either conduct a real world program evaluation or to develop a program and plan a complete program evaluation. The diversity of projects and the collaborative nature of the class combine to provide students with a broad learning experience. This symposium will focus on the experiences and projects of three doctoral students participating in this course. The first paper will describe a needs assessment that utilized a focus group to investigate counsellors' perceived need to evaluate individual counselling sessions at a non-profit agency. The second paper will describe an outcome evaluation of a men's domestic violence treatment group program. The third paper will describe the planned program evaluation of a health promotion program that encourages youth and the adults in their lives to formulate healthy attitudes and behaviours about body image and self-acceptance.

A**THE NEED FOR INDIVIDUAL COUNSELLING EVALUATION**

Emily Doyle, *University of Calgary*; Ivana Djuraskovic, *University of Calgary*; Reana Saraceni, *University of Calgary*; Sharon Cairns, *University of Calgary*

Since the 1980's the evidence-based practice paradigm has become increasingly dominant. While this approach contributes to providing clear evidence of what types of treatment work and for whom, it is an approach that attempts to "fit the round peg of psychotherapy into the square hole of medicine" (Miller, Duncan & Hubble, 2004, p. 4). The importance of the alliance between client and counsellor remains the most significant predictor of the success of treatment, something that can not be accounted for in evidence-based practice. In response, the paradigm of practice-based evidence has emerged. Outcome-informed approaches, such as individual counselling session evaluation, are practical, systematic methods of evaluating, informing, and reporting the effectiveness of treatment (Saggese, 2005). A focus group was conducted at a Calgary addictions counselling agency as preliminary needs assessment research investigating counsellors' perceived need to evaluate individual counselling sessions with practice-based evidence. The evaluation questions included: Is there a need for individual counselling session evaluation? What are some of the perceived benefits of individual counselling session evaluation? And what are some of the perceived barriers to individual counselling session evaluation? Analysis of the focus group responses will be discussed.

B THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE TREATMENT GROUPS FOR CULTURALLY DIVERSE CLIENTS

Ivana Djuraskovic, University of Calgary; Reana Saraceni, University of Calgary; Sharon Cairns, University of Calgary; Emily Doyle, University of Calgary

Evaluations of domestic violence programs and their effectiveness for culturally diverse clients frequently show mixed results, possibly related to the use theoretical approaches that may not be suitable for culturally diverse clients (Buttelt & Carney, 2006). Current literature identifies a lack of culturally competent programs and overall, little research has been done on domestic violence programs for culturally diverse men. Calgary Counselling Centre offers a family violence group, Responsible Choices for Men (RCM), which includes individuals from both the dominant and non-dominant culture. Outcomes for 100 men from the dominant culture will be compared with outcomes for 100 men from the non-dominant culture. Evaluation questions include: (1) Is there a differential attrition rate for men from the non-dominant culture compared with men from the dominant culture?, and (2) Are changes on the Physical Abuse of Partner Scale and the Non-Physical Abuse of Partner Scale before and after treatment different for men from the dominant and non-dominant cultures? The results will provide empirical evidence regarding the effectiveness of the RCM group for culturally diverse men. Implications for developing culturally competent domestic violence programs will be discussed.

C QUALITY PROGRAMMING AND EVALUATION: GREATER ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS IN BODY ESTEEM PROMOTION

Reana Saraceni, University of Calgary; Sharon Cairns, University of Calgary; Emily Doyle, University of Calgary; Ivana Djuraskovic, University of Calgary

The understanding and appreciation for the main concepts of program evaluation are often highly aligned with dissertation research in applied psychology. This paper describes the program development, implementation and evaluation of a body esteem program targeting adolescent girls and the adults in their lives. Course requirements addressing the program development component of this course option require a literature review of the area of interest and a discussion of the theoretical basis of the program. Program goals and objectives are identified in relation to the target population and the anticipated need for health promotion approaches to body image for youth. Quality program planning, content and implementation require the specification of knowledge and steps needed to carry out health programs as outlined in this paper. Program effectiveness is discussed within the evaluation plan and addresses both implementation and outcome evaluation. Greater comprehensiveness of program evaluation is discussed in relation to the combined use of qualitative and quantitative methods.

6/13/2008 — 3:00 PM to 3:55 PM — MARITIME SUITE, Marriott second floor

**Conversation
Session/Séance de
conversation
Family Psychology**

PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTIONS FOR ADULT CHILDREN OF DIVORCED PARENTS

Robert Roughley, University of Calgary; Linette Lawlor, University of Calgary

The frequency of divorce has increased drastically over the past thirty years and the literature is just beginning to quantify the impact of parental divorce on now adult children. Children of divorce have an increased likelihood of interpersonal difficulties and are more likely than children of intact parental marriages to themselves divorce. When children of divorce are facing marital difficulties, it may be critical for the counsellor to recognize the role of an adult child's parental divorce in current relationships, and utilize interventions specific to the special considerations of an adult child of divorce. There are two areas of discovery: what are the specific concerns and attitudes held by adult children of divorced parents regarding their own marital or committed relationships, both prospective and existing; and, what counselling techniques and processes can be implemented to assist counsellors in this area? In this interactive discussion format, participants will examine these two critical questions and consider potential psychosocial interventions that can be utilized in addressing the specific concerns of adult children of divorced parents.

6/13/2008 – 3:00 PM to 4:25 PM – ACADIA C, Marriott main floor

Symposium
*Industrial and
 Organizational Psychology*

**THE HEALTHY WORKPLACE: A REVIEW OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH
 PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH**

Arla Day, *Saint Mary's University*; Lori Francis, *Saint Mary's University*;
 Breanne Ricketts, *Saint Mary's University*; Frank Schryer Lebel, *Saint Mary's University*;
 Shannon Currie, *Dalhousie University*; Gail Hepburn, *University of Lethbridge*

Because the negative individual, organizational, and social impact of job stress has been well documented, improving employee well-being is not only an important objective for individual employees (in terms of improved health, satisfaction, etc.), but also for organizations because healthy employees may be more productive and may help increase the competitive advantage of the organization (Schmidt, Welch, & Wilson, 2000). Therefore, it is important to study the health and well-being of a variety of workers, as well as both the organizational factors that may negatively impact health and improve it. In the first presentation, Lori Francis will discuss the health and well-being of a wide range of employees across Nova Scotia. Next, Bree Ricketts will outline the physical and psychological health of parents caring for a special needs child. In the third presentation, Frank Schreyer Lebel will discuss his work dealing with the stressors experienced by midwives across Canada. In the 4th presentation, Shannon Currie will examine the direct and moderating effects of organizational and individual supports on the relationship between stressors and psychosocial health of military personnel returning from deployment. Finally, Gail Hepburn will outline how justice perceptions are related to an employee's return to work.

A **STRESS & STRAIN IN NOVA SCOTIAN ORGANIZATIONS: PRELIMINARY
 RESULTS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA WORK STRESS SURVEY**

Lori Francis, *Saint Mary's University*; E. Kevin Kelloway, *Saint Mary's University*;
 Bernadette Gatien, *Saint Mary's University*; Natasha Wentzell, *Saint Mary's University*

We undertook a large scale, longitudinal study of occupational health in a sample representative of the Nova Scotia workforce. Using random digit phone dialing we engaged a sample of 2000 individuals who matched Nova Scotia census data on gender, age, and county of residence and who represented a broad range of industries and job types. Surveys assessing job characteristics, stressors, strain, and organizational health programs were sent to these individuals 3 times in a 12 month period. We will present a snapshot of the prevalent stressors, strain symptoms, health behaviours and access to organizational programs reported by the sample on phase one of the survey ($N = \sim 1400$). We will also outline directions for future research stemming from this project. Our presentation will help to set the stage for the others in this symposium by providing a descriptive assessment of the prevalence of the stressors and other health-related variables that these inferential papers describe.

B **THE PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH OF PARENTS WITH SPECIAL
 NEEDS CHILDREN**

Breanne Ricketts, *Saint Mary's University*; Arla Day, *Saint Mary's University*;
 Isabel Fearon, *Dalhousie University*; Lori Francis, *Saint Mary's University*

Work-life conflict and job stress are challenges faced by many employees. These challenges can be particularly stressful for parents with special needs children because these parents may face increased time demands, financial hardship, and a lack of support. Although little empirical evidence exists on the health outcomes of these parents, preliminary research suggests that parents with special needs children do experience increased strain (Brennan et al., 2005), stress (Freeman et al. 1995), and work-life conflict (Rosenzweig et al., 2002). Therefore, we examined the types of support programs that were available to parents with special needs children across Canada. We conducted several interviews and focus groups to identify the issues that either helped parents balance their responsibilities and improve well-being or worsened their work-life balance and health. Based on this qualitative information, we developed a survey that we sent to a sample of parents caring for a special needs child from Nova Scotia and Ontario. We conducted moderated regressions to examine the direct impact of specific demographic, work, and family factors on the self-reported health and work-life conflict of parents with special-needs children, as well as the buffering effects of individual, organizational, and community support. Implications for individuals and organizations are discussed.

C **STRESS AND HEALTH OF CANADIAN MIDWIVES**

Frank Schryer Lebel, *Saint Mary's University*; Arla Day, *Saint Mary's University*

Although midwives can provide a vital service to health care systems world wide (e.g., they attend 90% of births in the Netherlands), they only attended 2% of the births nationwide in Canada in 2002 (CIHI, 2004). The Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada is concerned with a shortage of workers in Canadian maternity care and has indicated that midwives are part of the solution (SOGC, 2007). However, Canadian midwives experience unique stressors and work experiences that may stifle the national growth of the profession. For example, Canadian midwives may be inadequately remunerated, have limited scope of practice in rural or remote areas, deal with ambiguous legal status, and contend with issues of professional recognition (Klein, 2000; Kornelsen, 2003). These issues may exacerbate the stress and burnout of Canadian midwives. In response, this study examined the specific variables that are important predictors of stress and burnout in the Canadian midwifery context. We conducted a series of semi-structured interviews to clarify the current issues in Canadian midwifery. We then conducted a national survey of midwives.

We examined the impact of work stressors on the health and burnout levels of these midwives, as well as the extent to which organizational supports buffered the stressor-stain relationship. Policy implications and possible interventions are discussed.

D **EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRAIN AND COPING IN MILITARY PERSONNEL**

Shannon Currie, Dalhousie University; Arla Day, Saint Mary's University

Job stress is a function of both chronic and acute job stressors (Day & Livingstone, 2001) and can affect physiological (e.g., immune system) and psychological (e.g., burnout) functioning (Olf, 1999; Tennant, 2001). The extreme working conditions of deployed military personnel may exacerbate some of these negative outcomes. However, coping strategies and social support may buffer the impact of stress on interpersonal functioning. Therefore, we examined the extent that individual factors (e.g., coping style) and organizational, family, and community factors (e.g., support, days of leave) were associated with strain and turnover in military personnel. Personnel who had been on rotation in Afghanistan completed a post-deployment survey. We examined the factor structure and reliability of measures of coping style, strain, and support. Moderated regression analyses were conducted to examine the buffering effect of coping style, debriefing, and support on the relationship between stressors and strain outcomes and between stressors and turnover intentions. This study identified factors that may help to buffer the experience of strain and increase intentions to stay in the military. Implications for post-deployment supports in the all military employees and implications for other organizations are discussed.

E **RETURNING INJURED WORKERS TO THE WORKPLACE: WORKPLACE-BASED STRATEGIES AND FAIRNESS**

Gail Hepburn, University of Lethbridge; Renée-Louise Franche, Institute for Work and Health; Lori Francis, Saint Mary's University

Perceived fairness or justice was proposed as a mediator of the relationship between workplace-based return-to-work strategies and affective organizational commitment, mental health, and the sustainable return-to-work of injured workers. Within 5 weeks of their injury, telephone interviews were conducted with 166 workers from the province of Ontario, Canada, who had experienced lost time injuries from work. Multiple regression analyses indicate that workers reporting return-to-work processes that include designated return-to-work coordinators, early workplace contact, and offers of work accommodation report more sustainable return-to-work and greater affective commitment compared to those whose return-to-work processes did not contain these strategies. Further, the perceived fairness of the return-to-work process mediates the relationship between these strategies and affective commitment and mental health, but not sustainability of return-to-work. The implications of these preliminary findings for understanding the success of workplace-based return-to-work strategies, as well as for the design of new strategies, will be discussed.

6/13/2008 – 3:00 PM to 4:25 PM – COMPASS ROOM, Pedway to the Casino second floor

Symposium
Psychologists in Education

THE ROLE OF THE TEACHER: A PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Wan Har Chong, Nanyang Technological University; Rebecca Ang, Nanyang Technological University; Choon Lang Quek, Nanyang Technological University; Vivien Huan, Nanyang Technological University; Lay See Yeo, Nanyang Technological University

This symposium offers a psychological perspective of the teacher-student relationship among adolescents in Asia, with a specific focus on Secondary School students in Singapore. Paper 1 provides a statistical analysis of the Teacher-Student Relationship validating it using confirmatory factor analysis. Paper 2 examines the contextual influences of teacher-student relationship in promoting school adjustment of at-risk adolescents in school. Paper 3 investigates perception of students towards their teachers based on the QTI. Paper 4 explores how teacher-student relationship influenced student attitude to teachers and school. Paper 5 looks at teacher efficacy and teacher-student relationship in the context of teaching low achieving students.

A **FACTORIAL VALIDITY AND EQUIVALENCE OF THE TEACHER-STUDENT RELATIONSHIP INVENTORY ACROSS UPPER ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH SAMPLES**

Rebecca Ang, Nanyang Technological University; Wan Har Chong, Nanyang Technological University; Vivien Huan, Nanyang Technological University; Choon Lang Quek, Nanyang Technological University; Lay See Yeo, Nanyang Technological University

Teacher student relationships have been extensively studied in preschool and early elementary school samples. However, much less is known about children's relationships with their teachers in upper elementary grades through high school. Using confirmatory factor analysis, this study extended previous research by providing further evidence for the three-factor structure of the Teacher-Student Relationship Inventory (TSRI) using an upper elementary school sample ($n = 420$) and a sample from junior high school ($n = 635$). Multigroup confirmatory factor analysis was also used to examine the invariance of the TSRI across both samples. Results from multigroup confirmatory factor analysis suggested that while partial invariance was observed across the samples, the consistency of fit indices together with explicit tests for the reasonableness of partial measurement invariance provided support that partial invariance was acceptable. Taken together, findings indicate cross-sample generalizability of the 14-item TSRI measure.

B **INTERPERSONAL CONTEXTUAL INFLUENCES ON THE TEACHER-STUDENT RELATIONSHIP IN PROMOTING SCHOOL ADJUSTMENT OF AT-RISK STUDENTS IN MIDDLE SCHOOL**

Wan Har Chong, Nanyang Technological University; Vivien Huan, Nanyang Technological University; Choon Lang Quek, Nanyang Technological University; Lay See Yeo, Nanyang Technological University; Rebecca Ang, Nanyang Technological University

This study investigated aspects of the teacher-student relationship as they relate to school adjustment with 523 Grade 8 students in Singapore. The first two questions examined what configurations of teacher-student support could be identified with at-risk students, and how these sub-groups varied with respect to school adjustment. Cluster analysis identified two sub-groups on the basis of specific qualities of the teacher-student relationship and patterns of teacher interpersonal behaviors in the classroom deemed important for improving the psychosocial aspects of their school experience. The final question examined the contribution of the interpersonal context of school to students' perception of the relationship. Students' attitude toward teachers was significant in mediating between teacher-student relational quality and school liking. Implications from the study were discussed.

C **STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHER-STUDENT INTERACTIONS AND TEACHERS' CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT IN THE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT**

Choon Lang Quek, Nanyang Technological University; Lay See Yeo, Nanyang Technological University; Rebecca Ang, Nanyang Technological University; Wan Har Chong, Nanyang Technological University; Vivien Huan, Nanyang Technological University

This study investigates 1357 students' perceptions of their form teachers' interpersonal behaviour across 56 classrooms from 6 secondary schools. The validated 48-item Questionnaire on Teacher Interaction (QTI) was used to investigate the teachers' positive and negative attributes. Good cronbach alphas (0.6-0.8) were found for most of the scales when the individual was used as the unit of analysis. The item means of six scales ranged from 2.4 to 3.57 except two scales: Uncertain (SO) and Dissatisfied (OS) which had means of 2.0. In terms of gender differences, significant differences were found in six scales out of the eight scales. A follow-up focus group interview with students was also conducted to investigate the teachers' effective classroom management practices perceived by students in the learning environment.

D **HOW TEACHER-STUDENT RELATIONSHIP INFLUENCED STUDENT ATTITUDE TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL**

Vivien Huan, Nanyang Technological University; Choon Lang Quek, Nanyang Technological University; Lay See Yeo, Nanyang Technological University; Rebecca Ang, Nanyang Technological University; Wan Har Chong, Nanyang Technological University

This study examines the influence of both student and teacher perception of the student-teacher relationship on student's attitude to teachers and attitude to school. It also seeks to explore any gender differences in the perception of teacher-student relationship between male and female adolescents. A sample of 1266 students (541 girls and 725 boys) from 6 different secondary schools in Singapore participated in this study. Findings obtained in this study indicated that gender differences were observed for certain dimensions in the teacher-student relationship predicting their attitude to teachers and to school. Possible explanations for the obtained results were suggested and implications of the findings were also discussed.

E **TEACHER EFFICACY AND TEACHER-STUDENT RELATIONSHIP IN THE CONTEXT OF TEACHING LOW ACHIEVING STUDENTS**

Lay See Yeo, Nanyang Technological University; Rebecca Ang, Nanyang Technological University; Wan Har Chong, Nanyang Technological University; Vivien Huan, Nanyang Technological University; Choon Lang Quek, Nanyang Technological University

This paper focused on the efficacy of Singapore teachers who teach low achieving adolescent students. Three dimensions of self-reported teacher efficacy – instructional strategies, classroom management, and student engagement – were examined in relation to teacher attributes and the teacher-student relationship. Data were obtained from the Teacher Self-Efficacy Scale (Tschannen-Moran & Woolfolk Hoy, 2001) and the Teacher-Student Relationship Scale (Ang, 2005). Significant differences between novice teachers and experienced teachers emerged in teacher efficacy beliefs in relation to instructional strategies, classroom management, and student engagement. Conflict in teacher-student relationship was found to predict teacher efficacy for teachers of low achieving students.

6/13/2008 – 3:00 PM to 4:25 PM – COMPASS BOARDROOM, Pedway to the Casino second floor

Section Business Meeting

Psychoanalytic and Psychodynamic Psychology

SECTION PROGRAM

Annual Business will be discussed.

SECTION BUSINESS MEETING

Jon Mills, Canadian Psychological Association

6/13/2008 — 4:00 PM to 4:25 PM — NOVA SCOTIA B, Marriott second floor

Theory Review
Session/Séance de
revue théorique
Clinical Psychology

**PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY IN HOSPITALS, SCHOOLS, AND
CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS IN CANADA**
Ian Nicholson, *London Health Sciences Centre*

This discussion will present the data of a 4 year survey of professional psychology in three service settings in Canada: hospitals, schools, and corrections. Data presented will include regional differences and similarities in each of the three service settings as well as the differences and similarities across the three service settings. Issues covered in the survey cover not only salaries and pressures on profession but also the perception of what psychologists in these settings would find useful from professional associations in their work.

6/13/2008 — 4:00 PM to 4:25 PM — HALIFAX C, Marriott second floor

Theory Review
Session/Séance de
revue théorique
Community Psychology

**CANADIAN POPULATION HEALTH INITIATIVE'S IMPROVING THE HEALTH
OF CANADIANS: MENTAL HEALTH AND HOMELESSNESS**
Elizabeth Votta, *Canadian Institute for Health Information*

Over 10,000 Canadians are homeless on any night. People experiencing homelessness are at risk for compromised mental health, mental illness, suicide and substance abuse. Mental health can be influenced by various individual, social, cultural, physical and socioeconomic determinants. These factors can, in isolation or combination, be related to homelessness. Further, while various mental health issues can precede homelessness, others can develop or worsen with homelessness. The report, *Improving the Health of Canadians: Mental Health and Homelessness*, compiles estimates of homelessness across Canada and looks at factors related to mental health, such as coping, social support and self-esteem. New analyses in the report show that mental and behaviour disorders were the main reason for emergency department use and inpatient hospitalization among homeless men and women in Vancouver, Calgary and Toronto. The report highlights evaluations that speak to the effectiveness of Housing First approaches and various community-based case management programs in helping the homeless achieve stable housing. Many factors that affect mental health are also linked to determinants of homelessness. There is a role for everyone, across all levels of government and sectors within and outside of health, to play in understanding and addressing the link between mental health and homelessness.

6/13/2008 — 4:00 PM to 4:25 PM — SUITE 207, Marriott second floor

Theory Review
Session/Séance de
revue théorique
*Industrial and
Organizational Psychology*

POSITIVE COMPROMISE AND WORKLIFE PSYCHOLOGY
Charles P. Chen, *University of Toronto*

Individuals encounter challenges in their worklife in an era of rapid globalisation and new socio-economic reality. One of such challenges is a fast-changing vocational environment of much uncertainty than ever before. This uncertainty can often have a significant psychological impact on individuals' cognitive, affective, and behavioural functioning in their vocational aspects of life. This presentation introduces a newly formed conceptual model. Termed "positive compromise," the proposed model underlies the need to maintain an open stance, paying particular attention to the role of compromise in managing uncertainty in one's worklife. The central premise is that to deal with uncertainty a person often has to give up something less feasible and achievable in order to accomplish career goals and projects that are more practical and obtainable. As a result, compromise becomes an inevitable vital construct in achieving a healthier and more constructive state of vocational being. To expand on the theoretical notion of compromise in the career literature, the presentation elaborates the rationale and scope of the positive compromise framework, leading to redefining the role and function of compromise in vocational and worklife psychology. Following this new conceptual framework, implications for career development intervention and career counselling are illustrated.

6/13/2008 — 4:00 PM to 4:25 PM — MARITIME SUITE, Marriott second floor

Theory Review
Session/Séance de
revue théorique
*Rural and Northern
Psychology*

**DILEMMAS, OPPORTUNITIES, & LESSONS TO BE LEARNED:
EXEMPLARY PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE IN RURAL PSYCHOLOGY**
Judi Malone, *Athabasca University*

As a psychologist and doctoral student studying and practicing rural psychology I am intrigued by the unique rural practice considerations not covered in most urban-based psychology training. Ethical challenges faced in rural practice include managing professional boundaries, community pressure, generalist practice, interdisciplinary collaboration, and professional development constraints. The distinct advantages to rural practice include enhanced career, professional, and employment opportunities, the opportunity to work for social justice, and the challenge and stimulation of generalist practice. Rural communities and their psychological service needs have been changing and becoming more diverse. Psychologists are being challenged to develop service guidelines and to increase training and development opportunities. This review session will be relevant to rural psychologists and urban psychologists who work with people from rural or small communities. It will include a review of recent literature on rural practice and relevant ethical considerations in addition to an update on ongoing empirical research in this area.

6/13/2008 — 4:00 PM to 4:25 PM — TUPPER ROOM, Marriott main floor

Theory Review
Session/Séance de
revue théorique
Sport and Exercise
Psychology

STRATÉGIES DE PRATIQUE PHYSIQUE VARIABLE VERSUS SPÉCIFIQUE
ET ACQUISITION D'HABILITÉS MOTRICES : ANALYSE DE LA
LITTÉRATURE DE SPÉCIALITÉ
Khaled Taktek, Laurentian University

Le présent article traite des caractéristiques des habiletés fermées et ouvertes en mettant le lien avec les stratégies de pratiques physiques les plus efficaces pour l'apprentissage moteur et la performance motrice. D'autre part, cet article discute de deux principales théories de l'apprentissage moteur : la théorie des boucles fermées d'Adams (1971) et la théorie du schéma moteur de Schmidt (1975). La première théorie stipule que ce qui est appris est un « programme moteur spécifique » pour chaque mouvement. Ainsi, la reproduction identique et stéréotypée du geste représente la meilleure stratégie d'apprentissage moteur. Par contre, la seconde théorie propose les notions du « programme moteur général » et du « schéma moteur » permettant d'exécuter plusieurs mouvements appartenant à la même classe. Par conséquent, la pratique physique variable s'avère la meilleure stratégie d'apprentissage et de transfert. Finalement, des recommandations pédagogiques sont proposées aux intervenants en matière d'éducation physique et sportive dans le but d'optimiser l'acquisition des habiletés motrices.

6/13/2008 — 4:30 PM to 6:25 PM — HALIFAX A, Marriott second floor

AGM

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING/ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE
 Canadian Psychological Association/Société canadienne de psychologie

6/13/2008 — 7:00 PM to 8:55 PM — Queen's Wharf

Social
Event/Activité sociale

TALL SHIP SILVA
 Ticket holders only

