

6/12/2008 — 8:00 AM to 8:55 AM — SUITE 207, Marriott second floor

Section Business Meeting SPORT AND EXERCISE PSYCHOLOGY

Sport and Exercise

Tricia Orzeck, University of Calgary

Psychology

SECTION PROGRAM

6/12/2008 — 9:00 AM to 9:55 AM — HALIFAX A, Marriott second floor

Welcoming

HONOURING OUR BEST / HOMMAGE AU MÉRITE

**Ceremony/Cérémonie
de bienvenue**

Welcome to the 69th Annual Convention of the Canadian Psychological Association! Our partners the Association of Psychologists of Nova Scotia will bring greetings as we open the convention with a session in which we honour the best of the discipline and the profession by bestowing the following awards on our friends and colleagues:

Bienvenue au 69e congrès annuel de la Société canadienne de psychologie! Nos partenaires l'Association des psychologues de Nouvelle-Écosse présenteront un mot de bienvenue à cette cérémonie où seront honorés les grands de la discipline et de la profession. Les prix suivants seront décernés :

- CPA Gold Medal Award for Distinguished Lifetime Contributions to Canadian Psychology /Prix de la médaille d'or pour contributions remarquables à la psychologie canadienne au cours de l'ensemble de la carrière: Kenneth D. Craig
- CPA Award for Distinguished Lifetime Service to the Canadian Psychological Association/Prix pour contributions remarquables à la Société canadienne de psychologie au cours de l'ensemble de la carrière : Sandra W. Pyke
- CPA Award for Distinguished Contributions to Education and Training in Psychology in Canada/ Prix de l'éducation et de la formation pour contributions remarquables à l'éducation et la formation de la psychologie au Canada : David C. Zuroff
- CPA Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology as a Profession/ Prix professionnel pour contributions remarquables à la psychologie en tant que profession: Debbie S. Moskowitz
- CPA Donald O. Hebb Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology as a Science/ Prix Donald O. Hebb pour contributions remarquables à la psychologie en tant que science : Vernon L. Quinsey
- CPA Member of the Year Award/Prix du membre de l'année: John C. Service
- CPA Distinguished Practitioner Award/Prix pour contributions remarquables à la pratique de la psychologie : Randolph J. Patterson
- CPA Award for Distinguished Contributions to Public or Community Service/ Prix pour contributions remarquables au service public ou communautaire: Wendy M. Craig & Debra J. Pepler
- CPA Award for Distinguished Contributions to the International Advancement of Psychology/Prix pour contributions remarquables à l'avancement international de la psychologie : Hank J. Stam
- CPA Humanitarian Award/Prix pour réalisations humanitaires de la SCP : Lieutenant-General The Honorable Roméo Dallaire
- New CPA Fellows/Nouveaux fellows de la SCP : Jennifer A. Connolly, Dorothy Cotton, Wendy M. Craig, J. Thomas Dalby, Arla L. Day, Leendert P. Mos, John W. Pearce, Carl L. von Baeyer
- President's New Researcher Awards/Prix du nouveau chercheur décerné par le président : Martin Drapeau, Judy Eaton, Marie-Christine Ouellet

6/12/2008 — 10:00 AM to 10:55 AM — HALIFAX A, Marriott second floor

**CPA Presidential
Address/Allocution
Présidentielle**

CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGY IN A GLOBAL CONTEXTThomas Hadjistavropoulos, CPA President

The 2008 Presidential Address will explore the impact that Canadian psychology has had around the world. Canadian discoveries and theories have led to paradigmatic shifts in several different areas of psychology; our ethics codes have influenced guideline, policy and code development in other countries; articles written by Canadian psychologists have a very high impact relative to articles written by colleagues in other G8 countries; and our applied practitioners have contributed services to underprivileged parts of the world. Special emphasis will be placed on how the unique character of Canadian society has played an important role in shaping Canadian psychology. The address will conclude by reviewing the disadvantages of fragmentation within the discipline and the importance and advantages of integrating basic science with psychological application.

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

Poster/Affiche**POSTER SESSION "A" / PRÉSENTATION PAR AFFICHAGE**

Social and Personality Psychology, Psychologie sociale et de la personnalité

#1

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTAL LEAVE-TAKERS: HOW ARE GAY, LESBIAN AND HETEROSEXUAL PARENTS VIEWED?Christine Alksnis, Wilfrid Laurier University; Serge Desmarais, University of Guelph

Research has shown that employees who take parental leave from work may be penalized in terms of promotions, salary and other rewards. Recent same-sex marriage legislation in Canada means that lesbian and gay workers now have full legal entitlement to parental leaves. The goals of this study were to ascertain how leave-taking affects perceptions of working parents and to examine whether and how those perceptions are moderated by attitudinal variables. We hypothesized that lesbian mothers would fare better than gay fathers, as they are not violating the "women want to be mothers" norm, whereas gay men who take on the parent role are violating multiple norms and may be rated particularly harshly. Participants were undergraduates enrolled in introductory psychology courses. We administered attitudinal measures of neosexism, hostile sexism, modern homonegativity, social dominance orientation and right wing authoritarianism, and assessed perceptions of employees on 3 dependent variables that could explain discriminatory behaviour by employers: competence, work commitment, and organizational citizenship behaviours. The ways in which the results fit with various theories, including social role theory and the stereotype content model, are discussed.

#2

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

SUCCESSFUL AGING: PREDICTORS AND OUTCOMES OF PURPOSE IN LIFETal 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, positive and negative affect). The importance of the findings for identifying pathways to successful aging will be discussed.

#3

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

PASSION AND SELF-THREAT: HOW IDENTITY INFLUENCES PHYSICAL PERFORMANCEJocelyn Bélanger, Université du Québec à Montréal; Robert Vallerand, Université du Québec à Montréal

Vallerand et al. (2003) developed a theoretical framework where two types of passions are proposed. Obsessive passion is characterized by an internal urge that pushes the person to engage the passionate activity and is hypothesized to be part of ego-invested self structures. Conversely, with harmonious passion, the authentic integrating self is at play (Hodgins & Knee, 2002) and the person experiences choice in engaging the activity. The present research sought to test the interactive role of identity-threat / self-affirmation conditions with passion in performance on a task related to one's passion for physical conditioning. In line with the work of Steele (1988), it was predicted that identity-threat would lead to better dynamometer performance (a measure of physical strength) for obsessively-passionate individuals who want to restore their self-integrity through high performance. Conversely, self-affirmation was expected to produce better performance for harmoniously-passionate individuals who should need a high level of self-integrity

in order to perform well. Participants ($n = 95$) recruited at the gym before their workout were randomly assigned to either the identity-threat or the self-affirmation conditions. Results of a 2 (Harmonious vs Obsessive Passion) X 2 (Ego-Threat vs Self-affirmation) ANCOVA provided support for the hypotheses. Theoretical implications are proposed.

#4

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

THE JUSTIFICATION OF LEADERS

Jillian Banfield, *University of Waterloo*; Aaron Kay, *University of Waterloo*

In two studies, we examined when people will justify the power held by leaders. Following from system justification theory (Jost & Banaji, 1994), we predicted that people would be especially likely to justify the power of leaders under two different conditions: when that leader had control over them and following a system threat. In Study 1, we varied the amount of control a leader had over participants by making the leader relevant or irrelevant. Participants evaluated the leader's competence. Our manipulation interacted with participants' chronic endorsement of the Canadian system (measured with a modification of Kay & Jost, 2003 scale). The relevant leader was rated as more competent by high scorers on the scale than by low scorers. Participants' scores on the scale did not affect their competence ratings of the irrelevant leader. In Study 2, participants read either a system threat or system affirmation before evaluating a relevant leader. Threat interacted with participants' chronic endorsement of the system on ratings of competence. Threat did not affect the ratings of high scorers. However, low scorers rated the leader as more competent following threat than following affirmation. In sum, we demonstrated two situations in which people will justify their leaders.

#5

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY AND HUMAN PERFORMANCE

Michael Battista, *University of Western Ontario*

The Earth acts as a giant magnet, and the field created by this magnet is referred to as the geomagnetic field. Particles streaming from the sun cause disturbances in the geomagnetic field. The current study examined the relationship between these fluctuations and human behaviour; specifically, with the human performance measures of creativity and intelligence. High geomagnetic activity has been associated with a wide range of human effects, ranging from increased blood pressure to elevated violence in prisons. The general pattern is that increased geomagnetic activity has an aversive effect on humans. Thus, it was predicted that intelligence and creativity test scores obtained on days with high geomagnetic activity would be lower than on days with low geomagnetic activity. Intelligence was assessed using the Wonderlic Personnel Test, and creativity with the Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking. Several measures of solar activity and geomagnetic activity during the sessions were collected. Based on data from 74 participants, it was found that creative fluency was moderately and negatively correlated with total solar flares, solar flux, and sunspot number. Sunspot number also correlated with creative flexibility and overall creativity. No relationships with intelligence were found. Implications and possible causal mechanisms are discussed.

#6

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

AVOIDANT ATTACHMENT AS A PREDICTOR OF EXTRADYADIC SEX INTENTIONS AND COMMITMENTS

Genevieve Beaulieu-Pelletier, *Université de Montréal*; Frederick Philippe, *Université du Québec à Montréal*

Past research contributions have proposed that avoidant individuals might be more inclined to extradyadic sex as a method of emotion regulation during times of stress (Brennan & Shaver, 1995). The purpose of the present pair of studies was to investigate the relationship between avoidant attachment and extradyadic sex, independently of general sexual desire level and actual sexual satisfaction level. Study 1 demonstrated that avoidant attachment was positively associated with past and present extradyadic sex intentions, as well as with past extradyadic sex commitments, in 145 undergraduate students. These results held even after controlling for sexual satisfaction and sexual desire. Anxious attachment was not a significant predictor of any of these extradyadic sex behaviors. Study 2 replicated the results from Study 1 with a sample of 270 community-dwelling participants currently engaged in a romantic relationship. In addition, results of study 2 showed that avoidant attachment was positively associated with participants' self-descriptions related to unfaithfulness (e.g., I am unfaithful, flirtatious, adulterous, etc.). Again, anxious attachment was not a significant predictor. Extradyadic sex as an emotional regulation strategy to alleviate avoidant people's fear of engagement will be discussed.

#7

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

SEEKING HEALTH INFORMATION ONLINE: THE INFLUENCE OF IRRATIONAL HEALTH BELIEFS, INTERNET SELF-EFFICACY, AND GENERAL BELIEFS ABOUT THE INTERNET

Anne Bergen, *University of Guelph*

The Internet is increasingly a source used to find health information, especially among young adults. Undergraduate students from the University of Guelph completed a series of questionnaires designed to assess (1) irrational health beliefs, (2) usage patterns of various online sources of health information (e.g., discussion forums, news sites, medical websites), (3) self-efficacy beliefs related to internet use and online health information seeking, (4) general beliefs about the accuracy of online information, and (5) criteria commonly used to evaluate online health information. Correlational analyses indicate that more irrational health beliefs are related to greater use of personal websites to gather health-related information and decreased use of citation of sources to evaluate website quality. Participants with higher internet self-efficacy were more likely to search for and read health information online, used

discussion forums and medical websites more often as sources of online health information, and were more likely to use source authority to evaluate website quality. Participants with stronger beliefs that online information is generally accurate were more likely to search for health information online, used medical websites and media websites (e.g., magazines) more often, indicated that they would use a broader variety of websites to gather health information online, and were less likely to use citation of sources to evaluate website quality. Implications for online presentation of health information are discussed.

#8

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

WAKING UP TO A SMILE: ARE MORNING PEOPLE REALLY FRIENDLIER THAN EVENING PEOPLE?

Genevieve Berube-Hayward, *Lakehead University*; John Jamieson, *Lakehead University*

This study investigated whether people are friendlier in the morning than in the evening. This was done by observing responses from individuals ($N = 264$) walking in the opposite direction of a smiling stimulus on public walking trails in the morning (9:00 am – 10:30 am) and evening (6:00 pm – 7:30 pm). Four stimulus conditions were used: lone female, lone male and a mixed gender couple where either the male or the female was the smiling stimulus. Responses were categorized as positive (eye contact and a smile or verbal greeting), or negative (no eye contact and smile or verbal greeting). The results showed that people walking in the morning gave significantly more positive responses than those walking in the evening ($p < .001$). However, the lone male received significantly fewer positive responses in the morning than the other stimulus conditions ($p < .001$). It appears that people are friendlier in the morning, unless you are a male, walking alone. Further discussion on the possible influences of perceived crowding, density, and social norms are noted.

#9

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

THE DEPRESSIVE EXPERIENCES QUESTIONNAIRE: EVALUATING THE FACTOR STRUCTURE AND PREDICTIVE VALUE OF TWO SHORT SCALES

Katy Bois, *Université de Montréal*; Frédéric Philippe, *Université du Québec à Montréal*; Serge Lecours, *Université de Montréal*

The Depressive Experiences Questionnaire (DEQ; Blatt, D'Afflitti & Quinlan, 1976) is a 66-item questionnaire assessing two subtypes of depression-Dependency and Self-Criticism. This scale has been heavily criticized because of its poor structural validity and relative unreliability. In response to this issue, some authors (e.g., Bagby, Parker, Joffe, & Buis, 1994, Viglione, Lovette, & Gottlieb, 1995) have developed short scales of the DEQ. However, these short scales have never been assessed for their factor structure with stringent confirmatory factorial analyses and their predictive validity has remained relatively untested. The present study ($n = 400$ participants) sought to evaluate the factorial structure and predictive value of the Bagby and Viglione short DEQ scales. In addition, these scales were compared with the original DEQ scales. Overall, the factor structure of the Viglione scale provided a better fit to the data than the Bagby version. Correlations showed that both short scales presented a predictive value similar to the original DEQ scales on a number of outcome variables (e.g., depression, anxiety, self-esteem, attachment, copings, defense mechanisms). Implications for dependency and self-criticism and the assessment of these two subtypes of depression with short scales of the DEQ are discussed.

#10

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

CHANGES IN AGGRESSION AFTER PLAYING VIOLENT VIDEO GAMES: EFFECTS OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN VIDEO GAME PLAY

Amanda Bolton, *University of Calgary*; John Ellard, *University of Calgary*

Past research has shown that exposure to violent video games increases post-play aggression (e.g., Anderson & Bushman, 2001); however, little is known about individual differences in this effect. People play video games in different ways; some very aggressively (e.g., killing as many enemies as possible), and others non-aggressively (e.g., avoiding enemies as much as possible). These differences mean that people are being exposed to different amounts and types of violence while playing the same game. According to the General Aggression Model (Gam), exposure to media violence constitutes a mental rehearsal of violence, which activates and strengthens cognitive structures (e.g., scripts, schema) about aggression. Therefore, it is likely that people are being affected differently since they are rehearsing different types and amounts of violence. The current research explored people's individual differences in violent video game play and its influence on aggressive behaviour in university students. Students played either a violent or a non-violent game, then decided on an amount of hot sauce to give "the next participant," which is indicative of aggressive behaviour (e.g., Klinesmith et al., 2006). Frequency of aggressive game play choices was recorded and examined as a predictor of aggressive behaviour.

#11

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION, IN-GROUP REJECTION AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AMONG OFFSPRING OF INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL SURVIVORS IN CANADA

Amy Bombay, *Carleton University*; Kim Matheson, *Carleton University*; Hymie Anisman, *Carleton University*

From 1863 to 1996, as part of an effort of forced assimilation, Aboriginal children were forced to leave their families to attend Indian Residential Schools. Children were abused, neglected, and were taught to shame their families and culture (Aboriginal Healing Foundation, 2005). Not surprisingly, individuals who attended these schools are more likely to suffer from various physical and

mental problems (National Aboriginal Health Organization, 2003). Particularly relevant to the health status of today's Aboriginal population is that the impact of stressors/trauma may have intergenerational effects. By example, it was observed that children of holocaust survivors were at an increased risk for lifetime major depression (Yehuda, 2001). The present investigation assessed how parental residential school attendance influenced depressive symptomatology, perceived discrimination, and perceived rejection from other Aboriginal peoples (in-group rejection) among First Nations peoples in Canada ($N = 113$). As predicted, individuals with at least 1 parent who attended residential school had higher levels of depression, and were more likely to perceive high levels of discrimination and in-group rejection. Mediation analyses demonstrated that higher levels of perceived discrimination accounted for the increased levels of depression observed among the offspring of Residential School Survivors.

#12

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

STUDYING ABROAD: CHINESE STUDENTS' TRANSITION TO UNIVERSITY IN CANADA

Lilly Both, *University of New Brunswick*; Enrico DiTommaso, *University of New Brunswick*

The transition from high school to university can be a difficult adjustment for many students. Students who study abroad face added pressures of adjusting to a different culture. Many social support networks, including family and friends, are left behind. This study examined the adjustment of international students studying in Canada. Thirty-five Chinese students who speak Mandarin as their first language participated in our study. They completed questionnaires in their first language that examined their attachment security (based on the Relationship Questionnaire, Bartholomew, & Horowitz, 1991), their relationships with family, friends and romantic partners, as well as their social adjustment and social connectedness. Adjustment to university was also measured. We found that individuals with a secure attachment were more likely to report feelings of social connectedness and social assurance. Individuals with a fearful or preoccupied attachment were less likely to feel socially connected whereas dismissing individuals were less likely to feel socially assured. Overall, students who felt socially adjusted to friends also reported higher levels of adjustment to school. The discussion will focus on the importance of attachment security in relation to adjustment to school in a different culture.

#13

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

THE ROLE OF ATTACHMENT IN ANGER TACTICS: UNDERSTANDING CONFLICT OUTCOMES IN ADULT RELATIONSHIPS

Andrea Boyle, *University of New Brunswick*; Enrico DiTommaso, *University of New Brunswick*; Jillian Emery, *University of New Brunswick*

Despite the common occurrence of conflicts in romantic relationships, the complexities of conflict tactics and the exchange of anger in these dyads go under-appreciated. Infant-caretaker attachments have been found to relate to how individuals experience and interact with others later in life (Bowlby, 1969, 1973, 1980), and may explain different conflict strategies used in romantic relationships. Two studies were conducted within an attachment framework to examine the use of anger tactics as a method of expressing anger, and the different strategies employed by individuals to resolve conflicts. Five hundred and sixty-seven students who had been involved in a meaningful relationship and enrolled at the University of New Brunswick in Saint John were asked to participate. They were asked to complete measures of attachment, state and trait anger, anger tactics and conflict tactics. Overall, findings indicated that those scoring lower on attachment anxiety and avoidance used more positive anger tactics and a more integrative conflict strategy, while those reporting higher attachment anxiety reported utilizing more destructive anger tactics and a more distributive conflict strategy. These studies provide new insights into the role of anger, and more importantly, the role anger tactics in understanding conflict strategies in romantic relationships.

#14

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

LOST IN TRANSLATION: THE COMPLEXITIES OF RELATIONSHIP COMMUNICATION AND ITS RELATION TO CONDOM USE

Andrea Boyle, *University of New Brunswick*; Lucia O'Sullivan, *University of New Brunswick*; Sarah Vannier, *University of New Brunswick*

Rates of consistent condom use are typically very low among young adults (Fisher, 2000). Past research has focused almost exclusively on individuals' rationales for non-condom use across partners and focused on communication about condom use specifically rather than examining the broader context of communication in relationships. The aims of this study were to use in-depth interviews to explore communication about condom use, as well as the quality and extent of general communication among young adult women and men in relationships. Participants were 32 women and 30 men (range 18-24) in established heterosexual relationships. All participants were residents of a high HIV-prevalent, urban neighbourhood. Pilot data revealed low rates of consistent condom use during intercourse among this sample. Analyses of the qualitative data revealed three primary themes (with subthemes), which were (1) noted discrepancies between claims of open communication and actual communication behaviours, (2) men's use of more direct communication strategies than women, particularly about relationship problems, and (3) an over-reliance on nonverbal communication with regard to sexual issues. Greater insights into communication practices in relationships will provide a more comprehensive picture on how communication generally relates to condom use. Implications for future interventions for high-risk HIV populations will be discussed.

#15

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

A FACTOR ANALYSIS OF PERSONALITY AND PROBLEM GAMBLING

Michael Bradley, *University of New Brunswick*; Janine Cameron, *Public Works and Government Services Canada*

The Problem Gambling Scale, and several personality self report scales, were analyzed with factor analysis separately for females and males. Variables were considered as belonging to a factor if they loaded at a .40 level or higher. For females, three factors explained 63% of the variance. The first factor at 28% of variance interrelated problem gambling positively with impulsiveness and sensation seeking and negatively with agreeableness and conscientiousness. The other two factors had sensible face validity interrelations. In one extraversion, sensation seeking and lack of neuroticism loaded together and in the second openness loaded. Neither factor was related to problem gambling. With males four factors explained 80% of the variance. The target, problem gambling, did not emerge as a factor component until the fourth factor. It explained only 13% of the total variance and stood alone unassociated with other male self report measures. The other three factors explained 30%, 23% and 14% of the variance, respectively. These loaded lack of impulsiveness with conscientiousness and agreeableness; openness with lack of neuroticism; extraversion, sensation seeking and openness. The analysis is non-causal but it is a concern that gambling is associated with somewhat negative self report characteristics for females.

#16

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

THE ROLE OF NEED FOR ACHIEVEMENT AND SELF-ESTEEM IN COGNITIVE DISSONANCE

*Stacy Bradley, Saint Mary's University; Hayley Penney, Saint Mary's University;
Steven Smith, Saint Mary's University*

The present study investigated the role of need for achievement and self-esteem in the cognitive dissonance process. Cognitive dissonance is a state of tension caused by obtaining knowledge that is inconsistent with past beliefs. In session one participants ($N = 117$) attitudes toward the difficulty of a task were assessed following the completion of a cognitive task. In session two, after learning that most individuals did very well on the task, each participant received results stating that they had performed poorly. Based on Aronson's self-perception theory, it was predicted that those individuals with high need for achievement and high self-esteem would report greater attitude change toward task difficulty, as opposed to those with low need for achievement and low self-esteem. Results demonstrated a significant main effect of self-esteem ($F(1, 113) = 5.40, p = .02$) such that those with high self-esteem reported greater attitude change, indicating greater cognitive dissonance. There was also a significant interaction ($F(1, 113) = 4.40, p = .04$) between self-esteem and need for achievement such that, in the low need for achievement group those with high self-esteem reported greater attitude change, indicating greater cognitive dissonance, than those with low self-esteem.

#17

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

A TERROR MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE ON ATTITUDES TOWARD SAME-SEX MARRIAGE: THE ROLE OF MORTALITY SALIENCE AND RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM

Amélie Bryar, Université de Moncton; Guy Leboeuf, Université de Moncton; Gaëtan Losier, Université de Moncton

In Canada, there are important individual differences in the acceptance of same-sex marriage (Ronner, 2005). How can those be explained? The aim of the present study is to shed light on this question using terror management theory (TMT; Pyszczynski et al., 2004). According to TMT, human culture serves as an anxiety buffer against the terror of death by providing a secure worldview. In this sense, same-sex marriage can be construed as a threat to those whose worldview is based on a strict endorsement of religious beliefs. Conversely, those who hold a liberal worldview are more likely to perceive intolerance as a threat. Using the mortality salience (MS) paradigm, the above hypothesis were tested by asking 68 undergraduate students to complete a Religious fundamentalism (RF) scale and to respond to questions regarding either their death (MS condition) or a visit to the dentist (control condition). The dependant variable was the level of approval of a fictional article that argued against same-sex marriage. Results from regression analysis revealed a marginally significant interaction between RF and MS condition on the appraisal of the article. That is, in the MS condition, high scores in RF were associated with more favourable appraisals of the article and low scores in RF related to less favourable appraisals. Results are discussed along with previous TMT research.

#18

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

WHAT DO FEELINGS HAVE TO DO WITH IT: THE ROLE OF EMOTIONS REGARDING PAST EVENTS IN INDIVIDUALS' CURRENT PERCEPTIONS OF SELF EFFICACY

Roxana Buchsbaum Lowinger, Concordia University; Michael Conway, Concordia University

The present study was concerned with how meaning making for self-defining memories is associated with a sense of self-efficacy. Participants were undergraduate students ($N = 60$). At time one, participants reported their current goals. Weeks later, they described four self-defining memories (i.e. memories of great personal importance) and current feelings associated with them. Participants also rated their memories in terms of whether they interfered, supported, or were unrelated to each of their goals. We hypothesized that individuals who engage in meaning making (i.e. have a sense of lessons learned or growth) regarding past events, will report having more positive feelings (e.g. pride, happiness, excitement) about those events, which will in turn lead to them feeling more self-efficacious about goals that are supported by these memories. As expected, a structural equation model revealed that meaning making predicted positive affect ($b = .52^*$), which in turn predicted self-efficacy ($b = .21^*$), ($c2 = 1.88, p = 0.39, CFI = 1, RMSEA = 0.00$). As such, meaning making is associated with the regulation of emotion, (Wood and Conway, 2006) and positive emotions are related to the attainment of current goals (Singer & Moffitt, 1994). This study underlines the importance of meaning making and affect regarding past events, rather than their contents, in predicting a sense of self-efficacy

#19

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

ROMANTIC PASSION AND DYADIC CONFLICTS : ON THE IMPORTANCE OF DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN HARMONIOUS AND OBSESSIVE PASSION TOWARD ONE'S PARTNER

Noémie Carbonneau, *Université du Québec à Montréal*; Robert Vallerand, *Université du Québec à Montréal*

The Dualistic Model of Passion (DMP; Vallerand et al., 2003) posits the existence of two distinct types of passion toward activities. Harmonious passion (HP) is at play when one freely accepts an activity as important for him/her such that activity engagement is personally endorsed. Conversely, when one feels an uncontrollable urge to engage in a beloved activity, one is said to have an obsessive passion (OP). Previous research (Ratelle et al., 2007) has shown that the DMP also applies to close relationships. Thus, the purpose of the present study was to determine the role of OP and HP toward one's partner in a variety of personal and relational outcomes. Participants were 200 students currently involved in a romantic relationship. Data were analysed using structural equation modeling (SEM). Results revealed that HP toward one's partner was positively associated with adaptive conflict resolution strategies and adaptive behaviors following conflicts, while being negatively related to rumination following conflicts. Conversely, OP toward one's partner was shown to be negatively associated with adaptive conflict resolution strategies, unrelated to adaptive behaviors following conflicts, and positively associated with rumination following conflicts. Overall, results underscore the importance of distinguishing between HP and OP in the realm of romantic relationships.

#20

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

DO SELF-ESTEEM CONTINGENCIES INFLUENCE NONCONSCIOUS GOAL PURSUIT?

Michelle Castaldi, *University of Waterloo*

This study investigated whether individuals' self-esteem contingencies influence the ways in which they pursue goals at a non-conscious level. One hundred and nine participants were primed with goals either relating to achievement or positive self-esteem, or they were primed with neutral words. Participants were then administered a word search puzzle and an anagram task, and the number of correct responses was measured to assess participants' adoption of the primed goals. The Contingencies of Self-Worth Scale was used to measure the degree to which participants based their self-esteem on academic achievement. Individuals whose self-esteem was highly contingent on academic achievement performed better on the behavioural measures than those whose self-esteem was not highly contingent on this domain, however performance was not found to be moderated by the priming of the two goals. These results provide support for the idea that contingencies of self-worth motivate individuals to succeed in contingent domains. Limitations of the present study, as well as implications for future research and possible applications to the real-world, are discussed.

#21

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

GENDER STEREOTYPING OVER INSTANT MESSENGER: CAUSE FOR HOPE IN A NEW MEDIUM?

Emily Christofides, *University of Guelph*; Towhidul Islam, *University of Guelph*;
Serge Desmarais, *University of Guelph*

Researchers have observed that contrary to the high expectations for online communications, gender stereotyping has not disappeared in this medium, and is sometimes even accentuated. This research aimed to understand the effect of gender over instant messenger, a relatively new and unexplored medium. Instant messenger was chosen because it is a medium that is used most by youth who have grown up communicating online. Participants were interviewed over instant messenger about a potential online support service and were then asked to judge the effectiveness of their interviewer. The interviewer was identified only by a masculine or feminine name (John or Katie), and was computer simulated so as to remove any variability. While John was judged more favourably than Katie for all of the dependent variables, the effects did not reach statistical significance. However, in male participants the effects were significant, lending support to the idea that male participants behaved according to a male superiority heuristic. The findings are discussed in the context of previous research on gender stereotyping in online communication, with the possibility that new gender norms exist for this medium.

#22

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

MEASURING THE INFLUENCE OF MUSIC ON ABSORPTION IN FILM: TESTING THE CONGRUENCE-ASSOCIATION MODEL (CAM) AND INDIVIDUAL SUSCEPTIBILITY TO ABSORPTION

Annabel Cohen, *University of Prince Edward Island*; Yee-May Siau, *University of Prince Edward Island*; Reginald (Andy) Gallant, *University of Prince Edward Island*

The Congruence-Association Model of film perception (Cam) proposes that audiences create a "working narrative" of a film from visual and audio sources including music (Cohen, 2005). It follows that as music engages the audience, the time to detect story-irrelevant information should increase while accuracy should decrease. The present study tested this theory using the NFB "silent" film "the Railrodder" (1965) (starring Buster Keaton; original music composed by the eminent Eldon Rathburn). There were 72 participants assigned to one of three music background conditions (original, inappropriate, no music). While watching the 20-minute film, they responded with a key-press when an "X" appeared in a random location of the computer screen on 20 occasions. The film was presented twice with an intervening distractor task. Consistent with Cam, in both presentations, the original music, as compared to no music, led to slower response time. On the second presentation, the original music also led to slower responses

than inappropriate music. Individual scores on the Tellegen (1982) Absorption Scale correlated negatively with hit rate, validating the detection task as a measure of absorption. Interactions with location of the X in the film suggest the value of controlling for the event structure of both music and film in future. (Supported by SSHRC).

#23

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

DOES DESERVINGNESS OR SCOPE OF JUSTICE MEDIATE THE EFFECTS OF NEED, UTILITY, SIMILARITY, AND CARE ON DONATIONS TO UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL, AND PRISON LIBRARIES?

Paul Conway, *University of Western Ontario*; James Olson, *University of Western Ontario*; Irene Cheung, *University of Western Ontario*

The “scope of justice” has been defined as the boundary within which justice is relevant. This construct has been used to explain why humans sometimes do not help or may even harm others: justice is seen as irrelevant when targets are excluded from the scope of justice. Recently, scope of justice researchers have been criticized for ignoring perceptions of deservingness of negative treatment. Targets may be refused help or even harmed if their behavior warrants it. In such cases, justice remains relevant: negative treatment for negative behavior is just. In a test of these theories, 78 participants were presented with information about three charities: their own university library, a prison library, and an elementary school library. They rated how much three charities deserve and how much justice applies to interactions with each, how similar, useful, and needy each charity was, and how much they cared about each. Finally, participants were given seven dollars and a chance to anonymously donate to the charities. Results indicate that whereas many of the measured variables predicted donations, deservingness mediated their impact on donations. The importance of justice did not mediate the relationship between other variables and donations. The data support a deservingness but not a scope of justice view of helping behaviour: participants only helped those they considered worthy.

#24

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

STRUCTURE FACTORIELLE ET BIAIS DE LA VERSION CANADIENNE-FRANÇAISE DU STATE-TRAIT ANXIETY INVENTORY (STAI)

Stéphanie Cormier, *Université de Montréal*; François Vigneau, *Université de Moncton*

La structure factorielle de l'Inventaire d'anxiété situationnelle et de trait d'anxiété (IASTA-Y, Gauthier et Bouchard, 1993), version canadienne de langue française du State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, forme Y (STAI-Y, Spielberger et al., 1983), est, comme celle de l'instrument original américain, sujette à débats. Si la structure à deux facteurs prévue par la théorie – un facteur d'anxiété situationnelle et un autre de trait d'anxiété – est parfois vérifiée dans les études sur le sujet, une structure à quatre facteurs à également été proposée, résultat du croisement de la structure originale état-trait et d'une distinction entre présence et absence d'anxiété. Dans la présente étude, un échantillon de 361 étudiants universitaires (147 hommes, 198 femmes) d'un âge moyen de 20,8 ans a complété l'IASTA-Y et l'échelle de vocabulaire Mill Hill (Deltour, 1993). La structure factorielle de l'IASTA-Y a été examinée à l'aide de l'analyse factorielle confirmatoire. Trois modèles ont été considérés, soit un modèle à un facteur général, un modèle à deux facteurs corrélés ainsi qu'un modèle à quatre facteurs corrélés. Ceux-ci ont également été explorés en fonction du niveau de vocabulaire des sujets. Les résultats obtenus, s'ils indiquent que la qualité de l'ajustement de la solution en quatre facteurs est supérieure à celle de modèles plus simples, montrent aussi que l'inter-corrélation des facteurs obtenus varie en fonction du niveau d'aptitude verbale des sujets, révélant ainsi la présence d'un biais linguistique de l'instrument.

#25

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

DEHUMANIZING IMMIGRANTS: THE ROLE OF HUMAN-ANIMAL SIMILARITY PERCEPTIONS AND SOCIAL DOMINANCE ORIENTATION

Kimberly Costello, *Brock University*; Gordon Hodson, *Brock University*

The present research examined whether dehumanizing perceptions of immigrants (i.e., immigrants are more animal-like) were the result of an underlying belief that humans are fundamentally different from and perhaps superior to other animals. As predicted, people who endorsed perceptions that humans are fundamentally distinct from and superior to animals were more likely to perceive immigrants as more animal-like, and such dehumanizing perceptions in turn resulted in increased prejudice toward immigrants. In addition, people high in Social Dominance were particularly likely to perceive humans as fundamentally distinct from and superior to animals and such perceptions increased the meaningfulness of immigrant dehumanization as a predictor of immigrant prejudice. In order to more clearly interpret the causality implied in the first study, Study 2 further examined the role of human-animal similarity through direct experimental manipulation. Specifically, participants were randomly assigned to read editorials highlighting similarities or differences between humans and other animals. The results of Study 2 and implications of considering the human-animal divide as a precursor to outgroup dehumanization will be discussed.

#26

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

L'EFFET DES CHANGEMENTS SOCIAUX RAPIDES SUR LES VALEURS PRIORISÉES PAR LES INDIVIDUS: UNE QUESTION DE PRIVATION RELATIVE TEMPORELLE

Simon Coulombe, *Université de Montréal*; Roxane de la Sablonnière, *Université de Montréal*; Francine Tougas, *University of Ottawa*

Des changements sociaux rapides, comme la chute du communisme en URSS, ont récemment touché des millions de gens. Selon les écrits, ces changements sont associés à un bouleversement des valeurs. Notre objectif est d'identifier le processus psychologique par lequel les changements sociaux rapides affectent les valeurs. Dans ce but, nous portons notre attention à la privation relative temporelle, c'est-à-dire l'insatisfaction ressentie suite à des comparaisons négatives de la situation présente avec le passé. Nous pro-

poisons des hypothèses adaptées à la société Russe, où des valeurs individualistes sont désormais véhiculées aux dépens des valeurs collectivistes. Nous postulons que (1) plus les individus perçoivent des changements rapides, plus ils ressentent de privation relative temporelle. Nous proposons aussi que plus les individus ressentent de privation relative temporelle, (2) moins ils priorisent les valeurs individualistes, (3) et plus ils priorisent les valeurs collectivistes. Ces deux dernières hypothèses s'appuient sur des études démontrant que l'insatisfaction incite à se raccrocher à ce qui est plus connu. Des analyses d'équations structurelles ($N = 500$) ont confirmé les hypothèses 1 et 2. Concernant l'hypothèse 3, les résultats ont cependant démontré que plus les individus ressentent de privation relative temporelle, moins ils priorisent les valeurs collectivistes.

#27

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

THE INTERACTION BETWEEN GLOBAL MOTIVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CUES ON SITUATIONAL MOTIVATION: AN EXPERIMENTAL LOOK AT THE HIERARCHICAL MODEL OF INTRINSIC AND EXTRINSIC MOTIVATION

Laurence Crevier-Braud, Université du Québec à Montréal; Geneviève Lavigne, Université du Québec à Montréal; Robert Vallerand, Université du Québec à Montréal

The Hierarchical Model of Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation (Vallerand, 1997) posits that motivation can exist at three different levels of generality: the global (personality), the contextual (life domains) and the situational (toward a specific task) level. Motivation from all levels can be self-determined (volitional, fun). No research has looked at the potential interaction between global motivation and environmental cues on situational motivation. Consequently, the present study sought to experimentally prime control and autonomy among 71 undergraduate students using the scrambled sentence task (Srull & Wyer, 1979) in order to test this interaction. Following the priming task, participants completed an anagram task followed by a measure of their situational motivation. Results revealed a significant interaction between participants' global motivation and the priming condition on their motivation toward the anagram task. Specifically, participants with a self-determined global motivation had a more self-determined situational motivation than those with a non self-determined global motivation when previously presented with controlling primes. No differences were found in the autonomy condition. These results suggest that people can react differently to environmental cues depending on their global motivational orientation. Directions for future research are proposed.

#28

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

DEFENDING THE IDEOLOGY OF MARRIAGE AND COMMITTED RELATIONSHIPS: A PERSPECTIVE FROM SYSTEM JUSTIFICATION THEORY

Martin Day, University of Waterloo; Aaron Kay, University of Waterloo; John Holmes, University of Waterloo

Western society has an uncontested ideology that 1) a committed relationship is the one truly important relationship, and 2) almost all people want to marry or seriously couple (DePaulo & Morris, 2005; 2006). Two studies investigated how system justification theory may explain the defense of such an ideology. According to system justification theory, one reason people justify social systems is because of the control that they offer to their lives. In study 1 we tested the possibility that people have biased beliefs about relationships because they act as a system that offers control. We also examined if people were motivated to value committed relationships when these relationships are generally under threat. In study 2 we examined the effects of manipulating people's perceived relationship ability on the extent they would endorse committed relationship ideology. Results are consistent with our hypotheses and are discussed within a system justification framework.

#29

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

THRILL DOES NOT LAST: A LOOK AT AFFECTIVE EXPERIENCES IN PASSIONATE INDIVIDUALS

Eric Donahue, Université du Québec à Montréal; Marc-André Lafrenière, Université du Québec à Montréal; Robert Vallerand, Université du Québec à Montréal

Passion is defined as a strong inclination toward an activity that people like, that they find important, that they invest time and energy in, and that they have internalized in their identity. Vallerand et al., (2003) have suggested two types of passion for activities, a harmonious and obsessive passion which have been found to be related to different outcomes. The present research reports two studies which examined the interplay between passion and emotional activation. In Study 1, findings demonstrated that both types of passion predicted high and moderate activation positive emotions during activity engagement. However, obsessive passion was more associated with moderate activation negative emotions than harmonious passion. In Study 2, we were interested in understanding the psychological processes through which affective experiences lead to life satisfaction (LS) and physical symptoms (PS). First, the results of Study 1 were replicated. Second, results showed that moderate (but not high) activation positive emotions were positively associated with LS, while moderate activation negative emotions were negatively associated with LS and positively associated with PS during activity engagement. Overall, these findings suggest that affective experiences derived from passion during activity engagement are important in understanding the link between passion, LS, and PS.

#30

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

BEYOND WORDS: HOW DOES TONE OF VOICE CONVEY INTERPERSONAL STYLES?

Nicole Ethier, University of Waterloo; Emily Bryntwick, York University; Pamela Sadler, Wilfrid Laurier University; Erik Woody, University of Waterloo

Tone of voice is an integral aspect of social behaviour. For example, Curhan et al. (2005) have shown that tone of voice predicts a wide range of behaviours (e.g., salary negotiations, dating decisions). The present research looks at the ways in which people's vocal

cues during social interactions allow others to make inferences about their interpersonal style. We had two main research questions: 1) How strong is the inter-rater consistency in the inferences different listeners make about another person's interpersonal style based on tone of voice? 2) What specific vocal cues communicate one's standing on interpersonal traits such as dominance and friendliness? The stimuli were short voice clips with minimal semantic content from 100 undergraduate students. Raters listened to each clip and rated participants on 8 adjectives corresponding to the four poles of the interpersonal circumplex. Inter-rater reliability of trait judgments ranged from very good to excellent. To reveal which vocal cues informed these judgments, we predicted the ratings of participants' dominance and friendliness with the following objective indices: the mean and variability of each target individual's pitch, amplitude and resonance. This set of vocal cues explained substantial variance in the ratings of participants' interpersonal traits with particular patterns of cues emerging for men and women.

#31

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

INCREMENTAL VALIDITY FOR BIG FIVE PERSONALITY PREDICTORS OF UNIVERSITY ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Cynthia Fekken, *Queen's University*; Caron Mervitz, *Queen's University*; Ronald Holden, *Queen's University*

Recent meta-analyses have shown the relevance of Big Five personality dimensions for predicting academic performance in high school and university settings. In particular, the conscientiousness dimension has demonstrated stable associations with high school and post-secondary school grade-point averages (GPAs) and scholastic assessment test scores (SATs). In the current study of first-year undergraduate psychology course students ($N = 120$), the predictability of two independent measures of relative academic success (i.e., current year average mark and current year number of course failures) from Big Five measures was examined using the NEO Five-Factor Inventory scales of Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness. Results indicated that conscientiousness predicted current year academic average, $r(118) = .40, p < .001$, and current year number of course failures, $r(118) = -.20, p < .05$. Further, conscientiousness had incremental validity in enhancing the predictability of both academic outcome measures beyond the predictability associated with high school grades and current academic year of study. Overall, data highlight that personality traits have validity and incremental effects for academic outcomes, even after accounting for traditional predictors of these outcomes.

#32

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

THE ATTRIBUTION-VALUE MODEL AND STI-RELATED STIGMA AND SHAME

Lyndsay Foster, *University of New Brunswick*; Sandra Byers, *University of New Brunswick*

According to the attribution-value model of prejudice (AVM; Crandall & Martinez, 1996), negative attitudes develop when a stigmatized group is assumed to have characteristics that conflict with one's ideology. Stigma related to sexually transmitted infections (STIs) has been shown to be a barrier to the healthcare process (Fortenberry et al., 2002), and contributes to patients' feelings of shame (Nack, 2000). Therefore, it is important to identify predictors of STI-related stigma and shame. We examined the relationship between STI-related stigma and shame and social and sexual attitudes, education, knowledge, and demographic characteristics in a sample of 299 university students. Participants who were higher on authoritarianism, had more conservative sexual attitudes, and were less accepting of casual sex reported higher levels of STI-related stigma. Education and knowledge were not associated with stigma. Participants who were older, had more conservative sexual attitudes, and viewed their school-based sex education more negatively reported higher levels of STI-related shame. Consistent with the AVM, the results suggest that individuals with traditional social and sexual attitudes are more likely to associate STIs with stigma and shame, although positive school sex education experiences may mitigate against experiencing shame.

#33

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

SHAME, GUILT, OR PRIDE IN BREAKING DRINKING NORMS

Benjamin Giguère, *York University*; Richard Lalonde, *York University*

Social norms help define behavioural appropriateness and are important predictors of drinking. The current study investigated the violation of drinking norms on the experience of shame, guilt and pride. A violation of social norms was expected to be associated with negative emotions such as shame or guilt. Independent and interdependent self-construal, being associated with respectively lower and higher importance of social norms, were also examined as predictors of these emotions. 87 university students were asked either to recall a time they violated drinking norms by drinking more than their peers or a time where their drinking was below the norms. They then rated their experience of shame, guilt and pride. As predicted, a main effect of the recall task revealed that violating drinking norms led individuals to experience shame and guilt. A three-way interaction between the recall task, and the two self-construal dispositions revealed that for individuals with lower interdependent self-construal greater independence of the self was positively associated with experiencing pride when individuals violated drinking norms. These results are assumed to emerge from the association between independent self-construal and seeking distinctiveness from social groups. Results will be further discussed in the context of individualism and collectivism research and social learning theory.

#34

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

ATTACHMENT ORIENTATION, IMPACT OF THE EVENT, AND SITUATION-SPECIFIC FORGIVENESS IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

Michelle Green, *Brock University*; Elizabeth Snieder, *Brock University*; Nancy DeCourville, *Brock University*

Individuals respond to transgressions in a variety of ways, such as through avoidance, revenge, or acceptance. In this study, we examined the roles that the impact of the transgression and attachment orientation play in predicting situation-specific forgiveness within the context of romantic relationships. A model of forgiveness in which impact of the event (operationally defined in terms of avoidance and suppression) was expected to mediate the relationship between attachment orientation (specifically, the attachment avoidance and attachment anxiety dimensions) and forgiveness was proposed and tested using structural equation modeling with amOS 7.0. Participants were 200 undergraduate students (155 women, 43 men, 2 missing) who received course credit for their participation. Participants completed a battery of questionnaires, which included measures of attachment orientation (ECR-R; Fraley, Waller, & Brennan, 2000), impact of the event (Horowitz, Wilver, & Alvarez, 1979), and state forgiveness (TRIM; McCullough & Hoyt, 2002). The proposed model provided a reasonable fit to the data (GFI = .97, CFI = .98, SRMR = .07). The intrusion facet of the impact of the event scale fully mediated the relationship between attachment anxiety and state forgiveness; whereas the relationship between attachment avoidance and forgiveness was direct and not mediated by the impact of the event.

#35

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

ON THE VALIDATION OF THE GROUP MOTIVATION SCALE (GMOS)

Simon Grenier, *Université de Montréal*; Paule Miquelon, *McGill University*;
Geneviève Lavigne, *Université du Québec à Montréal*; Robert Vallerand, *Université du Québec à Montréal*; M. Chiocchio, *Université de Montréal*

Research within the tradition of Self-Determination Theory (SDT, Deci & Ryan, 1985, 2000) has traditionally focused on individuals' motivation and its cognitive, affective, and behavioral consequences. However, it remains unknown if an entire group can be motivated toward an activity or a task and whether this group motivation can lead to different group outcomes or not? Consequently, we developed the Group Motivation Scale (GMOS) composed of 5 subscales assessing the different forms of motivation proposed by SDT (i.e., intrinsic motivation, identified, introjected, and external regulation, and amotivation). The GMOS specifically assesses individuals' perceptions of their group's self-determined motivation. The purpose of the present study was to validate the structure of the GMOS with the use of confirmatory factor analyses (CFA). A total of 252 participants from 50 work study groups completed the GMOS. Results from a CFA indicated a good fit of the model to the data which supports the factorial structure of the proposed scale. The specific implications for SDT and future research on group motivation are presented.

#36

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

I FEEL THE SAME WAY: RECOGNIZING FACIAL EMOTION AS APPROPRIATE TO CONTEXT

Cindy Hamon-Hill, *Dalhousie University*; John Barresi, *Dalhousie University*

Most research in emotion recognition focuses on categorizing exaggerated facial displays of primary emotions. Little research has focused on how we recognize more complex emotional expressions in their natural contexts - in particular in contexts in which we share emotions with others but do not explicitly label them. Our goal was to develop a paradigm in which natural emotional expressions to given contexts are used as stimuli in research on emotion recognition. We generated stimuli by recording dynamic facial responses to multiple static social images presented individually. In the experimental paradigm these dynamic facial displays were individually paired with the images to which they were responses, or paired with other images. For each paired facial display and accompanying image, the observer's task was to judge whether a person was looking at the accompanying picture or not. Since the static images would produce an emotional response in the observer as well as in the actor this task measures the ability to recognize when someone is sharing an emotional reaction similar to self with respect to a stimulus context. Preliminary results indicate the effectiveness of this paradigm for investigating the basic processes involved in understanding shared emotional states, where articulation through use of emotion category labels is not involved.

#37

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

FORGIVENESS AND MACHIAVELLIANISM

Susan Harris, *Brock University*; Nancy DeCourville, *Brock University*

The majority of research examining the relationship between personality and forgiveness has used traits (e.g., agreeableness, neuroticism) as the sole measure of personality. In contrast, this study used McAdams' (1995) tri-level framework to examine this relationship, focusing on Machiavellianism (Mach), a non-traditional belief system that embodies tactics, and behaviours (e.g., self-promoting, manipulative) that are in stark contrast to those commonly associated with our culture but said to be increasingly accepted (Webster & Harmon, 2002). Two hundred participants completed questionnaires measuring forgiveness attitudes (FAQ; Kanz, 2000), motives for forgiving (Michalica, 2005), Mach (MACH-IV; Christie & Geis, 1970), and socially desirable responding (BIDR; Paulhus, 1988). Through the use of vignettes, participants rated their likelihood of forgiving a transgressor who offered restitution that did/did not offer personal benefit for forgiving. among the predictions was that high Machs would be more likely to forgive in the benefit condition than in the no benefit condition. In fact, a significant three-way interaction indicated that high Machs having more positive attitudes toward forgiving were more likely to forgive in the no benefit condition. Implications for future research on Machiavellianism and the relationship between personality and forgiveness will be discussed

#38

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

VERBAL INTELLIGENCE PREDICTS SELF-PRESENTATION ABILITY IN A DATING SIMULATION

Jacob Hirsh, *University of Toronto*; Jordan Peterson, *University of Toronto*

Self-presentation strategies are common when individuals wish to make a good impression. In the current study, we examined how self-presentation strategies differed across dating and job application situations. Measures of personality and cognitive ability were administered to 126 undergraduate participants randomly assigned to one of three response conditions: 1) honest and accurate, 2) simulated dating service, or 3) simulated job application. Compared to the normal response group, self-reported scores on all Big Five personality dimensions were more positive in both the dating and job application conditions. When compared with each other, the job application group reported higher Conscientiousness scores, whereas the dating group reported higher Openness scores (two of the most desired traits in these respective domains). Because self-presentation on these tasks is verbally-mediated, we examined the possibility that higher levels of verbal intelligence would predict more effective self-presentation strategies. Although verbal ability was unrelated to scores in the job application group, it significantly predicted higher scores in the dating group. These results are discussed in terms of the evolutionary relationship between verbal intelligence, self-presentation ability, and sexual selection.

#39

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

TOXIC HUMOUR: THE EFFECTS OF RIDICULE OR INSULT IN PERSUASIVE ARGUMENTS

Leslie Janes, *Brescia University College*; James Olson, *University of Western Ontario*

This research examined whether using ridicule or insult in an argument makes the argument more persuasive. Much political campaigning involves the use of disparagement, and this type of campaigning is becoming increasingly popular. Sometimes this disparagement is humorous (ridicule); other times, the target is disparaged non-humourously (insult). Many forms of media use ridicule to make their point—from advertising to op-ed columns. This research investigated whether including disparagement in an argument would increase its persuasiveness. Moreover, it compared the effects of humorous disparagement (ridicule) with non-humorous disparagement (insult). We hypothesized that arguments containing humorous disparagement would lead to greater persuasion compared to articles containing either non-humorous disparagement or non-disparagement. The research design was a 2 (pro/con issue) × 3 (argument, ridicule, insult) ANOVA. Participants were presented with bogus op-ed newspaper columns presenting arguments that contained either ridicule, insult, or no disparagement. Half of the participants were given articles arguing for a certain issue, and the other half were given articles arguing against the same issue. Participants were then asked about their attitude on the issue, and their impressions of the writer. Results generally supported the hypotheses.

#40

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

THE CONTRIBUTION OF GOAL ATTAINMENT TO SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN YOUNG ADULTS: FLEETING HAPPINESS OR ENDURING SATISFACTION?

Ed Johnson, *University of Manitoba*; Joshua Gray, *University of Manitoba*; Ross McCallum, *University of Manitoba*; Kim Nozick, *University of Manitoba*; Janine Oleski, *University of Manitoba*; Margaret Penfold, *University of Manitoba*

Subjective well-being encompasses both immediate (happiness) and longer-term (satisfaction) appraisals of quality of life. Goal attainment has been posited by a number of theories to be important for both aspects of subjective well-being. However, a number of methodological problems in this research such as the use of experimenter-prescribed goals, social desirability, and stable individual differences in mean level of happiness make it difficult to evaluate the precise contribution of goal attainment to subjective well-being. In order to control for these potential confounding factors, the present study employed a longitudinal design to examine the contribution of participant-generated goals to happiness and life satisfaction, controlling for stable individual differences in happiness, as well as social desirability. One-hundred and sixty four first-year university students between the ages of 17 and 20 provided data at three different time periods over a 4-month period. Hierarchical multiple regression procedures revealed that when initial levels of happiness (positive minus negative affect), and social desirability were controlled, perceived success in goal-attainment made a significant contribution to predicting happiness, but not to life satisfaction. The discussion considers the durability, or lack thereof, of the effects of goal attainment on subjective well-being.

#41

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

DO CHINESE SELF-ENHANCE? EVIDENCE FROM A SOCIAL COMPARISON PARADIGM

Chester Chun Seng Kam, *University of Guelph*; Michael Bond, *Chinese University of Hong Kong*; Elaine Perunovic, *University of Waterloo*; Anne Wilson, *Wilfrid Laurier University*

A debate exists in the literature on whether individuals from collectivist cultures tend to self-enhance. There is conflicting evidence on whether people from Eastern culture self-enhance, and continuing methodological concerns have contributed to this lack of consensus. In addition, most of the research on this topic was conducted with Japanese participants. It is unknown whether the similar findings would be observed from participants of other Asian origins. Therefore, Native Chinese participants from Mainland China were included in the current research. We tested whether Chinese self-enhance and whether such self-enhancement is domain-specific. Mainland Chinese participants rated themselves, an acquaintance, and a random stranger on a list of agentic and communal traits. The results showed that participants rated themselves higher than an acquaintance and a random stranger on both agentic and communal traits, but such self-serving bias is higher for communal traits than agentic traits. Participants were just as likely to rate an acquaintance and a random stranger equally on agentic traits as well as communal traits, thus discrediting the argument that they rated a random stranger lower on both types of traits simply because it was too difficult to rate a random person. Findings are discussed in terms its relevance to pancultural self-enhancement theory.

#42

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

DIFFERENTIAL REACTIONS TO CLAIMS OF ETHNIC, AGE, AND GENDER DISCRIMINATION

Sonia Kang, *University of Toronto*; Alison Chasteen, *University of Toronto*; Crystal Tse, *University of Toronto*

When navigating the social world, people categorize themselves and others into groups. The quickest and most basic categorizations are those based on age, race, and gender. Unfortunately, this rapid categorization is also at the root of discrimination, where members of devalued age, race, or gender groups often experience negative outcomes due to their group membership alone. Although discrimination is an undeniable reality in our society, the degree to which people claim to have experienced discrimination varies widely. Surprisingly, there is virtually no research comparing reactions to different types of discrimination claims. In this study, we sought to learn more about the mechanisms underlying individual decisions about whether or not to make a discrimination claim by assessing reactions to claims of age, gender, and ethnic discrimination. Participants completed questionnaires assessing their reactions to discrimination claims made by men and women, young and older people, and ethnic minority and majority group members. Participants also provided data on their own experiences with discrimination, age/ethnic/gender group membership and identification, knowledge of resources for reporting discrimination, and judgments of seriousness and commonality of different types of discrimination in specific settings. The results and implications of this study will be discussed.

#43

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

ASSESSING EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS: PSYCHOMETRIC IMPLICATIONS

Katia Keefer, *Trent University*; Laura Wood, *Trent University*; James Parker, *Trent University*

Although there has been an increase in the number of measures of emotional intelligence (EI) developed for use with adults, few EI scales continue to exist for use with children and adolescents. One reason for this trend may be the lack of systematic information about the psychometric implications of developmental change in emotional and social competency. The present study examined age-related differences in responses to the youth version of the Emotional Quotient Inventory (EQ-i:YV) among a large sample of community-based children and adolescents ($N = 9,172$, aged 7 to 18 years). Analyses of reliability, item response, and factor structure across different age groups (7 to 9, 10 to 12, 13 to 15, and 16 to 18 years) revealed a number of significant effects. In line with the developmental framework of the EI construct, responses of the younger children were characterised by greater social desirability, simpler factor structure, and lower internal consistency compared to the older adolescents. The authors discuss implications of these findings for conducting empirically valid, and developmentally informed, assessment of EI in children and adolescents.

#44

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

IMPRESSION MANAGEMENT AMONG PSYCHOPATHS: WHY PSYCHOPATHS EXHIBIT LOW SCORES ON MEASURES OF DESIRABLE RESPONDING

Sabrina Kitching, *University of British Columbia*; Delroy Paulhus, *University of British Columbia*

Previous research suggests that, contrary to expectations, psychopaths engage in less impression management than non-psychopaths do. This conclusion derives from the fact that psychopaths exhibit low scores on impression management scales. We suspected that this counter-intuitive finding results from the fact that psychopaths' beliefs of what constitutes desirable behaviour run counter to those of most individuals. An appropriate measure of impression management in psychopaths would take their values into account. To evaluate our hypothesis, we administered Paulhus's Impression Management scale along with the Self-Report Psychopathy scale to a sample of 180 UBC students (50% female). We confirmed a negative correlation between impression management and psychopathy. A measure of value-adjusted self presentation was then calculated by weighting each individual's response to an impression management item with his/her desirability rating of that item. This value-adjusted measure indicated that psychopaths are engaging in as much impression management as non-psychopaths.

#45

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

THE COGNITIVE AVOIDANCE OF OSTRACISM: WHY DOES THE BEHAVIORAL APPROACH SYSTEM (BAS) NOT THE BEHAVIORAL INHIBITION SYSTEM (BIS) PREDICT ATTENTION TO SOCIAL THREATS?

Rupert Klein, *Lakehead University*

Gray (1987) suggests two general motivational systems underlying behavior. The behavioral approach systems (BAS) goal is to move toward something desirable or to avoid/escape punishment. The behavioral avoidance (or inhibition) systems (BIS) goal is to move away from something unpleasant and inhibit ongoing behavior. The BIS can motivate risk assessment behavior that increases vigilance toward threats it hopes to prevent. It is hypothesized that cognitive avoidance (i.e., automatically redirecting attention from threatening to neutral stimuli) is an escape from a threat (BAS) rather than an inhibition of a future behavior (BIS). Specifically, participants encountering a social threat (i.e., being ostracized) will be more likely to afterward cognitively avoid related threatening words if they score higher on the BAS and not the BIS. Participants were randomly assigned to an ostracism or inclusion condition on a computerized game. Afterward, a computerized emotional Stroop task was used to measure participant's reaction times to ostracism and non-socially threatening words. Data from 58 undergraduates were collected. Preliminary analyses show avoidance of ostracism words compared to non-social threat words for participants scoring high on the BAS but not the BIS. Results support the hypothesis that suggests a neurological basis for automatically avoiding social threats.

#46

Social and Personality
Psychology**STRESS IN FIRST- YEAR STUDENTS: BUFFERING EFFECTS OF SOCIAL SUPPORT**Marla Klug, York University; Esther Greenglass, York University; Lynda Cheng, York University;
Noelia Vasquez, York University

It is well-known that the first year of university can be a stressful time for students. Some of the stressors may include, adjustment to a new residence, college program requirements, familial expectations, and pressures regarding social relationships. Research has shown that social support can have an ameliorative effect on stress as a main effect or as a buffer. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between reported college stressors, emotional support, and negative affect in 68 first-year students who filled out an Online survey twice, once at the beginning of term (Time 1) and again just prior to midterm exams (Time 2). In the present study, measures include reported college stressors, emotional support, depression, anxiety and negative affect. Emotional support assesses the degree to which people, primarily family and friends, are a source of assistance, reassurance and comfort. Multiple regression results showed that emotional support (Time 1) buffered the effects of college stressors (Time 1), on anxiety, depression, and negative affect, at Time 2. Emotional support buffers the negative consequences of stressors by bolstering feelings of confidence. Theoretical and empirical implications of the findings are discussed. In particular, the relevance of the results for helping to alleviate distress in first-year university students is examined.

#47

Social and Personality
Psychology**THE EFFECT OF PERCEIVED COMPETENCE PROGRESSION ON PASSION**Marc-André Lafrenière, Université du Québec à Montréal; Robert Vallerand,
Université du Québec à Montréal

Vallerand et al. (2003) developed a Dualistic Model of Passion wherein two types of passion are proposed: harmonious (HP) and obsessive (OP) passion that predict adaptive and less adaptive outcomes, respectively. Moreover, the model suggests that people engage in activities in order to fulfill their basic psychological needs (Deci, & Ryan, 2000). Since human beings are active agents who optimize their lives by making adaptive decisions about their future (Carver & Scheier, 1998), their confidence in the potential satisfaction of the important psychological need of competence should influence their passion for a given activity. The present research investigated the effect of perceived competence progression (PCP) on passion. It was hypothesized that only HP would be influenced by PCP since HP allows flexible engagement in the activity while OP is generally associated with rigid persistence. Study 1 ($n = 109$ students) validated the PCP's scale. Study 2 ($n = 129$ athletes) demonstrated that HP (but not OP) was positively associated with PCP. Lastly, Study 3 ($n = 114$ students) showed, using an experimental design, that an increase in PCP enhanced PH, while a decrease in PCP hindered PH; the manipulations had no effect on OP. Future research directions are discussed in light of the Dualistic Model of Passion.

#48

Social and Personality
Psychology**PROFILING THE FEMALE STALKER**Katherine Lau, University of British Columbia; Delroy Paulhus, University of British Columbia

Stalking is a serious problem that has been studied primarily in clinical and forensic samples, with a focus on male perpetrators. In our sample of 174 undergraduates, we sought to identify the personality traits that best characterize the female stalker. Data were collected via an internet survey composed of a battery of personality questionnaires including the Borderline Personality Inventory (Leichsenring, 1999) and the Self-Report Psychopathy scale (Paulhus, Hemphill, & Hare, in press). Also included was an open-ended question asking participants for details about the most extreme example where they had persistently pursued a romantic target who had previously rejected them. 40 percent of participants reported having engaged in some form of stalking behaviour. Results showed that the best predictor of extreme stalking was a borderline personality followed by subclinical psychopathy. This pattern was especially true for females and held for students of East-Asian heritage as well as those of European heritage. The most predictive borderline facets were Identity Diffusion, Fear of Closeness, and Misconduct. This personality profile suggests an individual with an unstable self-image, attachment conflicts, and externalizing tendencies. These results add to the emerging literature on the typology of female stalkers, whose misbehaviour has largely been overlooked.

#49

Social and Personality
Psychology**RESILIENCE MEDIATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD TRAUMA AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS**Samuel Laventure, Université de Montréal; Geneviève Beaulieu-Pelletier, Université de Montréal;
Fédéric Philippe, Université du Québec à Montréal; Serge Lecours, Université de Montréal

Research has shown that individuals who have experienced psychological trauma during their childhood are more likely to display psychological or functional disorders in adulthood (Kaplow & Widom, 2007; Wolfe, 1984). However, an important number of adults with a history of trauma remain psychologically healthy. These people have been described as being resilient. However, the psychological processes involved in resilience are still debated. While some authors define resilience as a process that develops after the trauma has emerged, others view it as a trait. In the present research, we examined the role of trait psychological resilience (or ego-resiliency) as a mediator in the relationship between childhood trauma and psychological symptoms. A total of 114 outpatients from a University psychology clinic completed a set of five questionnaires measuring their level of child trauma, psychological resilience, anxiety, depression, alexithymia, and self-harm behavior. Mediation analyses showed that psychological resilience was a complete mediator in the relationship between child trauma and these four types of symptoms. Alternative models and implications for the conceptualization of resilience as a trait will be discussed.

#50

Social and Personality
Psychology

**UNPACKING THE TRAIT STRUCTURE OF SCHIZOTYPAL PERSONALITY:
CONTRADICTORY CONTRIBUTIONS OF OPENNESS TO EXPERIENCE**

Katie Lavigne, Concordia University; Angela Ring, Concordia University; Andrew Ryder, Concordia University; R. Bagby, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

Research investigating the trait structure of schizotypal personality (SZTP) has been inconclusive. We hypothesized that Openness-to-Experience (OE) consists of two aspects, openness and intellect, which make opposing predictions about SZTP. Study 1 investigated this complex relation between OE and SZTP in 223 undergraduates. As predicted, openness was positively related to SZTP and intellect was negatively related to SZTP ($s = .15$ and $.17$, both $ps < .05$). These results may help explain why previous research failed to find an association between OE and SZTP. As the effect sizes were small, we hypothesized that the openness and intellect effects might relate only to certain SZTP symptoms. Study 2, in progress, further investigates the relationship between OE and SZTP by separately assessing the positive, negative, and disorganized SZTP traits in 30 high SZTP and 30 low SZTP undergraduates. We predict that high openness will show the strongest association with positive traits (i.e., unusual beliefs or experiences) and that low intellect will show the strongest association with negative traits (i.e., anhedonia, social withdrawal). Taken together, these results are expected to clarify the complex relation between SZTP and OE, and will help place SZTP within the Five-Factor Model of Personality.

#51

Social and Personality
Psychology

**ON THE NEED TO BELONG: AN ANALYSIS OF THE GROWTH-ORIENTATION
AND DEFICIT-ORIENTATION PERSPECTIVE**

Geneviève Lavigne, Université du Québec à Montréal; Robert Vallerand, Université du Québec à Montréal

The need for belongingness (need to form and maintain strong, stable interpersonal relationships, Baumeister & Leary, 1995) has led to much research over the past decade. While it is typically assumed that such a need is basically invariant in people, we propose that some individual differences may exist. Specifically, two forms of belongingness needs are proposed: a growth-oriented need (intrinsic need oriented toward interpersonal actualisation) and a deficit-oriented need (extrinsic need oriented toward interpersonal deficit reduction or repair). The purposes of the present research were (1) to explore the validity of the Belongingness Orientation Scale with both exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses as well as with a test-retest stability, (2) to demonstrate the convergent and discriminant validity of the two belongingness-orientations, (3) to uncover the different interpersonal and intrapersonal outcomes (e.g., social anxiety, loneliness, self-esteem, and eudaimonic well-being) resulting from these two belongingness-orientations using structural equation modeling analysis, and (4) to explore the role of different adult attachment patterns as a determinant of the two orientations. The results of multiple studies (6) supported the validity of the Belongingness Orientation Scale and its importance in predicting interpersonal and intrapersonal psychological adjustment.

#52

Social and Personality
Psychology

I'M A POOR LONESOME COWBOY: MUSIQUE COUNTRY ET VALEURS

Alexandre Lavoie, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Stéphane Perreault, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Liliane Fillion, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Sarah Horlick, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Maria Krioutchkova, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Malgré une importante radiodiffusion à travers l'Amérique du Nord, peu de chercheurs en psychologie sociale se sont attardés à étudier la musique populaire (Hargreaves & North, 1997). Le but de cette étude était donc d'examiner, à l'aide d'une analyse de contenu, les paroles de succès #1 du « Country Billboard Chart » ($N = 1\,327$) sur une période de 50 ans à l'aide de la typologie des valeurs de Schwartz. En ce sens, la valeur principale (autonomie, stimulation, hédonisme, accomplissement, pouvoir, sécurité, conformité, tradition, bienveillance, ou universalité) émanant des paroles de chacune de ces chansons fut identifiée de manière consensuelle par un jury constitué de quatre personnes à partir des travaux sur les valeurs de Schwartz (1992). Une analyse non paramétrique de ce travail de codage démontre que les fréquences observées des valeurs différaient de celles attendues théoriquement. Plus précisément, les paroles de chansons country reflètent la tradition et la sécurité. Nous discuterons des résultats en lien avec la culture, la psychologie des médias et le Rock n' Roll.

#53

Social and Personality
Psychology

**DISATTENUATION BY SIMULATION: AN ESTIMATION AND INFERENTIAL TOOL FOR
CORRELATION AMIDST MEASUREMENT ERROR**

Michael Lawrence, Dalhousie University

It is an established observation that real-world measurement tends to underestimate true correlations between variables of interest. Correction for this underestimation is possible if some estimate of measurement error is available, however traditional correction methods either fail to provide supporting inferential procedures or fail to extend in application beyond very simple experimental designs. A new method, dubbed disattenuation by simulation (DS), will be presented as a general purpose estimation and inferential tool that fills both gaps in current correction methodology.

#54

Social and Personality
Psychology

**L'ÉCHELLE D'ESTIME DE SOI CONTINGENTE (ÉESC) : TRADUCTION ET VALIDATION
CANADIENNE-FRANÇAISE DU EXTRINSIC CONTINGENCY FOCUS SCALE (ECFS)**

Guy Leboeuf, Université de Moncton; Gaëtan Losier, Université de Moncton

Jusqu'à récemment, les recherches sur l'estime de soi ont surtout porté sur le niveau global de celle-ci (Rosenberg, 1965). Toutefois, de plus en plus de chercheurs s'intéressent à l'aspect de contingence de l'estime de soi, i.e. aux facteurs sur lesquels elle est basée (Crocker, 2001; Kernis, 2005). La présente recherche a pour but de valider en français une mesure du niveau de contingence de l'estime de soi, le Extrinsic contingency focus scale (ECFS; Williams et Schimel, 2005). Les 20 items de l'échelle font tout d'abord l'objet d'une traduction inversée parallèle (Vallerand, 1989). Des analyses de cohérence interne ainsi qu'une analyse factorielle exploratoire (étude 1) indiquent que l'instrument est valide et possède une structure unidimensionnelle. L'examen de la fiabilité test-retest à six semaines d'intervalle (étude 2) démontre que l'instrument offre une stabilité temporelle fort acceptable. Finalement, l'étude 3 confirme sa validité de construit. Dans l'ensemble, les résultats révèlent que les qualités psychométriques de la version canadienne-française le l'ÉESC sont comparables à celle de la version originale du ECFS.

#55

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

PERCEIVED PAY ENTITLEMENT: THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ENTITLEMENT

Melissa Littau, Carleton University; Janet Mantler, Carleton University

Compared to women, men generally have a higher sense of pay entitlement (the amount of pay people believe they are owed for a specific job), which has been attributed to receiving higher pay in the past and to social comparison information (i.e., awareness of how much peers are paid). We hypothesized that in addition to these two factors, pay entitlement is also influenced by psychological entitlement, which is an internal sense that one is owed more than others. Hypothetical job descriptions were given to 240 undergraduate participants, who received either social comparison information or no information regarding pay expectations for certain jobs. Participants were asked to estimate the pay to which they felt entitled for these jobs. After controlling for past pay (i.e., self-reported wages at most recent job), participants in the social comparison condition were most likely to report salary expectations similar to the stated amount, whereas participants in the no-information condition had a wider range of salary expectations. Psychological entitlement was strongly correlated with salary expectations for the no-information group. Thus, it is likely that in the absence of social comparison information psychological entitlement is a key driver of the gender differences in pay entitlement.

#56

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

REVISITING HISTORICAL APPROACHES TO PREJUDICE: THE ROLE OF SUBCLINICAL NARCISSISM, PSYCHOPATHY, AND MACHIAVELLIANISM IN THE FORMATION OF THE PREJUDICED PERSONALITY

Cara MacInnis, Brock University; Gordon Hodson, Brock University; Sarah Hogg, Brock University

Conceptualizations of prejudice have evolved over time. Dovidio (2001) identifies three historical 'waves' of prejudice research. During the first wave prejudice was considered an abnormality or syndrome (e.g., Adorno et al., 1950), inherently dysfunctional and pathological in nature. In the second wave researchers shifted emphasis from dysfunctional to normal processing, stressing cognitive biases and routine categorization (see Duckitt, 1992). The third (and current) wave promotes a multidimensional approach toward intrapersonal and intergroup processes. Here we consider an integration of the theoretical approaches from the first and second waves. Intriguingly, recent research (e.g., Schlachter & Duckitt, 2002) has begun to revisit first wave theorizing, investigating relatively abnormal personality variables in relation to prejudice. Paulhus and Williams' (2002) "dark triad of personality" (narcissism, psychopathy, Machiavellianism), we argue, may be particularly valuable to consider in a prejudice context. The current study examines how these three maladjustment variables relate to ideological individual difference variables (e.g., social dominance orientation, authoritarianism) and prejudice. We consider how maladaptive personality traits operate in conjunction with normal-range ideological personality variables in forming the foundation of a prejudiced personality.

#57

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

CENSORSHIP IN ONLINE COMICS

Sean Mackinnon, Wilfrid Laurier University; Kelly Barrie, University of Waterloo

This research investigates whether or not amateur artists who publish comics online are taking advantage of the internet's relative freedom from censorship to include content in their work which might be unacceptable in other media. We conducted a content analysis of a small sample of randomly selected webcomics ($N = 31$), looking for frequency and severity of foul language, violence, sex, and drug use. Relatively speaking, language remained virtually uncensored (only 16.7% had censored or no foul language). Violence was highly prevalent and relatively uncensored, with 72.4% of comics having violence depicting blood or breaking of limbs (61.9% of these depicted graphic injuries or murder). Sexual themes were present in many comics (76.6%), but instances of nudity (13.3%) or on-screen sex (10.0%) were relatively uncommon. Illicit drug use was highly unrepresented, with 66.7% of comics having no instances of drug use, 30% depicting usage of alcohol or cigarettes, and 3.3% (one comic) depicting illicit drug use. Preliminary analyses also suggest that comics drawn by male artists tend to use harsher language, be more violent, and have more sexual content than comics drawn by female artists. The potential motivations for self-censorship as well as the sex differences in webcomic content are discussed.

#58

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

YOGA AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING: ON THE ROLE OF HARMONIOUS AND OBSESSIVE PASSION

Sabrina Massicotte, Université du Québec à Montréal; Éric Donahue, Université du Québec à Montréal; Robert Vallerand, Université du Québec à Montréal

Vallerand et al. (2003) proposed two types of passion: harmonious (HP) and obsessive (OP) passion. HP occurs when one freely engages in an activity that is personally endorsed and important. Conversely, OP occurs when the individual feels an uncontrollable urge to engage in the passionate activity. HP has been associated with positive psychological adjustment, positive affect and subjective well-being, while OP has been associated with higher levels of anxiety and typically unrelated to subjective well-being. The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between passion for yoga (an activity known to lead to relaxation state, control, and wellness) and anxiety and subjective well-being. Participants completed the Passion Scale and various well-being scales. As hypothesized, HP predicted greater positive affect, life satisfaction, and hedonic and eudemonic well-being. Moreover, HP was negatively associated with state anxiety during yoga classes and physical symptoms. OP was negatively associated with physical symptoms but unrelated to state anxiety. It does appear that obsessively-passionate yogis do not benefit as much from yoga as harmoniously-passionate yogis do. Future research is needed to better understand the psychological processes that prevent obsessively-passionate yogis from attaining yoga's main objective: an increase in well-being.

#59

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

COMMITMENT TO BELIEFS: EXAMINING INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN PEOPLE'S WILLINGNESS TO FOLLOW THEIR BELIEF SYSTEMS

Matthew Maxwell-Smith, *University of Western Ontario*; Victoria Esses, *University of Western Ontario*

Personal beliefs that involve a level of individual commitment or self-sacrifice (e.g., politics, religion) may exert a strong influence on a person's behaviour. People do not necessarily follow their beliefs to the same extent, however. It is proposed that the degree to which a person thinks or acts according to his or her beliefs can be partially explained by a construct we refer to as Commitment to Beliefs (CTB). The CTB scale asks respondents to indicate the extent to which they consider their beliefs to be important to their identity, indisputably correct, important guides to their behavior, and important to follow irrespective of the consequences. Results from one study suggest that the scale has high levels of internal consistency and test-retest reliability, as well as strong levels of convergent and discriminant validity. Two studies also demonstrate predictive validity: people who scored higher on the CTB scale were more likely to report that they had engaged in activities in the past month and year that followed directly from their beliefs, and show interest in discussing belief-relevant current events with others. These findings suggest that there are individual differences in the extent to which people follow their beliefs. This research may be instrumental in predicting what people do and the extremes to which people may go in order to act on their belief systems.

#60

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

LIONS' SHARE OF THE BLAME: PERCEPTIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY WITH SYSTEMIC VIOLENCE

Cathy McMillan, *Carleton University*; Frances Cherry, *Carleton University*

Truth commissions are bodies established to report on systemic human rights abuses. To give a full account of abuses, both perpetrator and victim are called upon to give their respective stories. However, in conflict, it is often the government that commits violence. This study was designed to investigate perceptions of responsibility where government-led violence was committed by an individual. The study investigated whether the context of justice, retributive or restorative, make a difference to perceptions of responsibility at truth commission hearings. University students ($n = 118$) were asked a series of questions with regards to responsibility and jail time (punishment). The participants in the retributive justice condition were more likely to feel the individual was responsible for the crime whereas those in the restorative justice condition perceived the government to be more responsible for the crime. As well, those in the retributive condition were more likely to agree that the individual should go to jail than those in the restorative justice. Furthermore, all participants were asked how long the jail term should be for the individual who committed a crime on behalf of the government. Participants in the retributive condition were more likely to want the offender to go to jail for a longer period of time than those in the restorative condition.

#61

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' NEED SATISFACTION AT SCHOOL AND AT WORK: THE BALANCE OF NEED SATISFACTION ACROSS CONTEXTS PREDICTS DROP OUT INTENTIONS

Marina Milyavskaya, *McGill University*; Hugo Gagnon, *McGill University*; Genevieve Taylor, *McGill University*; Richard Koestner, *McGill University*

The importance of the basic psychological needs of autonomy, competence, and relatedness for well-being has been examined in a number of contexts (see Deci & Ryan, 2000). Furthermore, the balance in the satisfaction of these three needs has recently been found to be important (Sheldon & Niemiec, 2006). The present study extends these findings by examining the balance in the satisfaction of these needs across various contexts by exploring adolescents' need satisfaction at school and in their part-time jobs, and its relation to drop out intentions. Over fourteen hundred high school students who worked over 10 hours per week completed questionnaires assessing number of hours worked, grade-point average, need satisfaction experienced at work and at school, and school drop out intentions. The results show that while the satisfaction of needs at work was not predictive of drop out intentions, the balance of need satisfaction between the school and work context did play a significant role in predicting drop out intentions independently of the effects of school need satisfaction and grade point average. This points to the importance of balance in need satisfaction between contexts independent of the level of need satisfaction in each context.

#62

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

AN EXAMINATION OF THE MOOD-REPAIRING QUALITIES OF SELF-AFFIRMATIONS

Sean Moore, *University of Alberta*

According to self-affirmation theory, people cope with threats to their self-concept by focusing on or affirming other positive, self-relevant qualities. Consistent with this perspective, recent reviews suggest that self-affirmations prevent a number of maladaptive coping responses that occur in threatening situations. To date, however, it remains unclear as to how self-affirmations produce these beneficial effects. The purpose of the present study was to examine the possibility that self-affirmations assist in coping because they reduce the negative feelings caused by the perception of threat. As a result, affirmations provide affective feedback that a threatening situation is safe. To test this hypothesis, participants in the present study completed 1 of 2 different negative mood inductions (sad or anxious) prior to completing a self-affirmation task. Half the participants reported their current mood before completing the affirmation task, while the remaining participants reported their mood after self-affirming. Consistent with a mood-repair view, participants who completed the mood measure after the affirmation task reported significantly lower levels of negative affect compared to participants who reported their mood prior to the affirmation task. Implications of these results for theories relating the self to emotions are discussed.

#63

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

THE NAKED TRUTH: DEVELOPMENT OF A SCALE DESIGNED TO MEASURE MALE BODY IMAGE SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS DURING PHYSICAL INTIMACY

Todd Morrison, *National University of Ireland, Galway*; *Lorraine McDonagh*, *National University of Ireland, Galway*; *Brian McGuire*, *National University of Ireland, Galway*

The aim of this study was to develop a psychometrically sound measure of male body image self-consciousness during sexual relations (i.e., The Male Body Image Self-Consciousness Scale, M-BISC). Using a heterogeneous sample of Irish men ($N = 136$), results indicated that the M-BISC was unidimensional and had good internal reliability. As predicted, participants' body image self-consciousness correlated positively with their level of sexual anxiety, and negatively with their level of sexual esteem, body esteem, and self-rated physical attractiveness. Findings also suggested that levels of self-consciousness were greater among those who self-identified as non-heterosexual, were not currently in an "exclusive" dating relationship, and had not engaged in sexual intercourse in the past four weeks. Limitations of this study and directions for future research are outlined.

#64

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

APPROACHING AND AVOIDING SELF-KNOWLEDGE: ANTECEDENT MOTIVES AND CONSEQUENCES OF IDENTITY PROCESSING STYLES

Kimberly Nozick, *University of Manitoba*; *Edward Johnson*, *University of Manitoba*

Identity processing styles refer to the kinds of social-cognitive strategies people use to process self-relevant information. This study investigated antecedents and consequences of informational, normative, and diffuse-avoidant identity processing styles. Using a longitudinal design, undergraduate students were assessed on measures of self-compassion, identity style, perceived identity-competence and self-concept clarity. Informational identity style was found to positively predict perceived identity-competence, while the normative identity style was found to positively predicted self-concept clarity. Interestingly, the diffuse-avoidant identity style negatively predicted both self-concept clarity and perceived identity-competence. Only the informational style was associated with self-compassion as an antecedent. These results suggest that each identity processing style is uniquely related to self-concept clarity and perceived identity-competence as consequences, and that the informational style is uniquely related to self-compassion as an antecedent.

#65

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

PREFERENCE FOR DECISIONAL CONTROL REFLECTED IN SITUATIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

Elizabeth Pawluk, *University of Western Ontario*; *Ryan Hong*, *University of Western Ontario*; *Matthew Shanahan*, *University of Western Ontario*; *Richard Neufeld*, *University of Western Ontario*

Preference for decisional control (DC), the selection of the least threatening alternative from available options, reflects the interplay between DC's quantifiable dimensions: the benefit of DC, Potential Threat Reduction (PTR) and its costs, Information Processing Demand (IPD). Previous findings validate the use of 'Elimination by Aspects' (Tversky, 1972; Batsell et al., 2003) mathematical model of preference and choice in measuring individual difference in affinity for DC. Disposition toward DC thus was estimated according to patterns of choice in systematized vignettes of physical-danger and ego threat, structured to reflect the above pair of DC dimensions. Individual differences in EBA-model parameters, expressing corresponding differences in preference for decisional control, were mapped onto selected psychometric measures. Temperament measures included the "Need for Cognition" expected to positively relate to modeled utilities of higher PTR and the "Desirability for Control" expected to relate negatively to higher utilities of reducing on IPD, (i.e., discounting the cost of DC). The "Uncertainty Response Scale" measured anxiety associated with increased choice accompanying DC. The results replicate and extend previous findings of the variability to predilection of DC, and lend construct validity to its EBA parameters, by embedding them in a broader psychometric context.

#66

*Social and Personality
Psychology***I LOVE YOU AND I LOVE YOU NOT: PREDICTORS AND OUTCOMES OF
AMBIVALENCE IN CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS**Megan Pearson, Acadia University; Diane Holmberg, Acadia University

This study examined the association between ambivalence in close relationships and outcomes on three components of well-being: physical, psychological, and relational. These associations were also explored in terms of biological sex differences and attachment styles. Data were gathered from a convenience sample of 206 participants (145 females, 61 males) currently in romantic relationships. Following the work of Uchino, those who indicated that their partner was both “helpful” and “upsetting” when turned to for support were classified as being in ambivalent relationships; those who indicated their partner was “helpful” and not at all “upsetting” when turned to for support were classified as being in supportive relationships. A MANOVA revealed that those in ambivalent relationships displayed significantly poorer outcomes on all three aspects of well-being than those in supportive relationships. There were no sex differences in the occurrence of ambivalence, and neither sex exhibited significantly worse well-being outcomes than the other based on the presence of ambivalence in a current dating relationship. Insecure attachment styles accounted for a significant proportion of the variance in the relationship between ambivalence and well-being; however, the presence of ambivalence still uniquely predicted relational well-being, over and above attachment styles.

#67

*Social and Personality
Psychology***AGREEABLENESS AND ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS: INITIAL EVIDENCE OF
THE APPLICABILITY OF THE DEPENDENCE REGULATION MODEL**Mihailo Perunovic, St. Thomas University

Two correlational studies examined the applicability of the dependence regulation model to the romantic relationships of agreeable people. That is, the studies examined whether high agreeable people have better romantic relationships than low agreeable people because of high agreeable people's greater sense of trust in their partner. Previous research has shown that the more trusting a person is, the more they will value their partner and relationship (as the trusting person will allow him or herself to become more emotionally dependent on his or her partner). In the current studies we measured participants' level of Big 5 agreeableness, trust, and several different relationship quality variables (e.g., feelings about one's partner). We then used structural equation modeling to investigate whether trust, in fact, mediated the relationship between agreeableness and the relationship quality variables. Results indicated that trust consistently mediated the association between agreeableness and the different relationship quality variables. Importantly, alternate competing models were tested but did not fit the data well. Thus, overall these studies provide evidence that the dependence regulation model may be useful for explaining why high agreeable people have better romantic relationships than low agreeable people.

#68

*Social and Personality
Psychology***EMOTIONAL AND MOTIVATIONAL PROCESSES IN SELF-DEFINING MEMORIES
INFLUENCE PERSONALITY, PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT, AND WELL-BEING**Frederick Philippe, Université du Québec à Montréal; Geneviève Beaulieu-Pelletier, Université de Montréal; Serge Lecours, Université de Montréal

Recent contributions have examined the role of memories in personality and well-being. However, the processes involved in these relationships have been mostly overlooked. The present study aimed at identifying the emotional and motivational processes involved in the relationships between self-defining memories and personality traits, psychological adjustment, and subjective well-being. A total of 250 participants described a self-defining memory and other memories related to it. For each reported memory, participants were assessed for their emotional experience at the time of the event, their self-determined motivation, and the level of need satisfaction provided by the event. Participants were also assessed for some personality traits, psychological adjustment, and hedonic and eudemonic well-being. Results showed that all three components (emotions, self-determination, and needs) contained in the self-defining memory and in the related memories were positively associated with openness and psychological resilience and negatively associated with neuroticism and behavioral inhibition. In addition, all three variables were also positively associated with psychological adjustment and hedonic and eudemonic well-being. Regression analyses suggested that the main predictor of all the variables assessed was psychological need satisfaction. Implications will be discussed.

#69

*Social and Personality
Psychology***THE EFFECT OF A SOCIAL COMPARISON THREAT ON FOOD CHOICE IN WOMEN**Patricia Pliner, University of Toronto

We examined women's food choices after exposure to a threatening upward social comparison in an achievement situation. On the pretext of a two-study session, participants volunteered for a study examining the effect of hunger on performance of a series of competitive skill-related tasks and for a consumer taste test. Some participants were led to believe that their competitor (a confederate) performed much better than they (high threat), while others performed the tasks under non-competitive conditions (low threat). They were then given a choice of which of seven versions of lasagna they would eat and rate in the consumer taste test; these seven versions differed in terms of their caloric content/healthfulness. It was expected and found that participants in the high threat condition, in comparison to those in the low threat condition, would be highly motivated to restore their sense of self-worth by successfully competing in an area unrelated to the original inferiority and would, therefore, choose a lower calorie/more healthful version of the lasagna. The results are discussed in terms of the centrality of a slender body as a feature of the contemporary

ideal of female attractiveness. It is argued that, because it is so difficult to achieve, a thin body is a status symbol for women and striving for it is a form of achievement behavior.

#70

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

THE GANDHI APPROACH TO SELF-CONTROL: PERSONAL RESOLUTION ADHERENCE AND ITS CORRELATES

Russell Powell, *Grant MacEwan College*; Andrew Howell, *Grant MacEwan College*

Although people often use personal resolutions (e.g., New Year's resolutions) when attempting to control their behavior, only limited research has been done on the effectiveness of this tactic. This may be due to the common assumption that such resolutions are often ineffective. Anecdotal information, however, suggests that some individuals (e.g., Mahatma Gandhi) have been able to utilize this device to attain very high levels of self-control. The present study examined the extent to which a brief measure of self-reported ability to adhere to personal resolutions was associated with various indices of self-regulation and personality in college students. Personal resolution adherence was found to be strongly associated with several variables, including self-control, procrastination, conscientiousness, extraversion, behavioral activation (a measure of sensitivity to reward as opposed to punishment), and flourishing (a measure of emotional and psychological well-being). Personal resolution adherence was also significantly correlated with students' use of implementation intentions (detailed plans) for studying and exercising. In keeping with the Ainslie-Rachlin model of self-control, personal resolutions can be conceptualized as a type of commitment response which effectively enables some individuals to delay gratification and obtain highly valued outcomes.

#71

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

PERSONALITY AND ABILITY AS PREDICTORS OF VOCATIONAL INTERESTS AND ACADEMIC MAJOR

Julie Pozzebon, *Brock University*; Beth Visser, *Brock University*; Mike Ashton, *Brock University*

The present study investigated the role of personality and ability in predicting vocational interests and academic major choices. A sample of 300 first-year university students was assessed on levels of personality characteristics (using the HEXACO Personality Inventory), cognitive abilities (using standardized math and verbal tests), vocational interests (using Goldberg's Vocational Interest Scales), and academic major choices (using university registrar's records). It was hypothesized that vocational interests and conceptually similar academic majors would be associated with similar combinations of personality and ability variables. Results showed that abilities and personality dimensions contributed independently to the prediction of vocational interests and of academic major choices. The relative contributions of verbal and mathematical ability, and of the six personality factors, differed across the vocational interest scales and academic major choices in ways that were generally consistent with predictions.

#72

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

THE "MEDIA" AND BODY IMAGE: MAKING AND MITIGATING SOCIAL COMPARISONS TO TELEVISION PROGRAMS

Stephanie Quigg, *Ryerson University*; Lindsay Brown, *Ryerson University*; Stephen Want, *Ryerson University*

Studies of "media effects" on women's satisfaction with their appearance have focused largely on images from fashion magazines and television commercials, and rarely on images from television programs themselves. However, there may be differences between these forms of the media that are interesting theoretically (because television programs are used for different purposes than commercials and magazines) and practically (because television programs are more ubiquitous than commercials and magazines). The present study reports on the effects of experimental exposure to television programs depicting thin and highly-attractive characters on feelings of appearance-satisfaction in undergraduate women. The results demonstrate a detrimental effect on participants' feelings of satisfaction with their appearance. This result is interpreted in line with social comparison theory. In addition, a brief intervention, designed to remove the basis for social comparison with television images, was shown to be effective in mitigating this effect.

#73

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

DOES UNCONSCIOUS THOUGHT FACILITATE MOTIVATIONALLY CONGRUENT DISTORTION?

Blanka Rip, *Université du Québec à Montréal*; Edward Orehek, *University of Maryland, College Park*; Arie Kruglanski, *University of Maryland, College Park*

The present study explores the interplay of motivated distortion and unconscious thought processes. Previous research on motivated distortion suggests that distortion in line with a previously primed background goal occurs when people have sufficient cognitive resources to distort information about which they are asked to make a judgment (Chen & Kruglanski, 2006). Previous research on unconscious thought processes suggests that people make better decisions when thinking unconsciously about complex matters than when thinking consciously or deciding immediately about those same matters (Dijksterhuis, 2004, 2006). Combining these findings, we hypothesized that paradoxically, motivationally congruent distortion will be more pronounced when people think unconsciously before making a complex judgment than when they think consciously or decide immediately. To test this hypothesis, we employed a 2 (goal prime, neutral prime) \times 3 (immediate decision, conscious thought, unconscious thought) experimental design and measured the extent to which people distort in line with the goal prime. Results are discussed in terms of previous research findings and their implications for day-to-day, as well as, political decision-making.

#74

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

FREE-MARKET IDEOLOGY, AUTHORITARIANISM, AND HOBBSIAN BELIEFS

Chris Roney, *University of Western Ontario*; Kerri-Lynn Kerins Barreca,
University of Western Ontario

Roney and Alexander (2002) found a positive correlation between free-market ideology and right-wing authoritarianism. The former involves belief in little government interference in economic markets, whereas the latter implies a need for a strong government to maintain order. One hundred and thirty three university students completed measures of free-market ideology, right-wing authoritarianism (Altemeyer, 1988), and a measure that was devised based on the ideas of the philosopher Hobbes, arguing for the need for a strong government. Hobbesian beliefs predicted free-market ideology significantly, but this was mediated by right-wing authoritarianism (Sobel test = 3.32, $p < .01$). This suggests that right-wing attitudes embodied in authoritarianism include complicated attitudes regarding the role of government, wanting it minimal in the economic realm, but optimal in terms of social control.

#75

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

THE NEED FOR ENEMIES

Jessica Rourke, *University of Victoria*; Robert Gifford, *University of Victoria*

The purpose of this study was to examine the need for enemies, as it was thought that enemies may impact self-identity and self-esteem. We hypothesized that participants would report a need for enemies and having previously had at least one enemy. It was also hypothesized that participants would report that enemies are valuable and serve a purpose. Participants were 141 undergraduate students from a mid-sized Canadian university. Through open-ended and checklist items, participants described enemyship as a relationship characterized by hate. In addition, consistent with previous literature, they described enemies as individuals who are cruel, have opposing views, obstruct others, and who seek to gain at another's expense. Fifteen percent of participants expressed a need for enemies and 79% had experienced at least one enemy in their lifetime. Furthermore, 48.2% believed that enemies are valuable to have, and 41.1% believed that enemies serve a purpose (e.g., motivating them to improve, as a means of social-comparison, and as a boost to their self-confidence). Those with higher self-esteem, as well as those with a high social dominance orientation reported a greater need for enemies. Results demonstrate that perhaps counter-intuitively, enemies may often play a valuable role in people's lives.

#76

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

BODY IMAGE IMPACTS: WOMEN'S EXPOSURE TO PSYCHOEDUCATIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION AND UNDERWEIGHT VS. NORMAL-WEIGHT WOMEN

Elizabeth Russell, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*; Sandra Wright, *Sir Wilfred Grenfell College*

Women's body image may be negatively impacted by viewing images of thin women represented in the media, and positively impacted by reading psychoeducational health information. Both factors are moderated by thin-ideal internalization. Viewing thin-ideal females was hypothesized to negatively impact body image (as measured by the MBSRQ), and viewing normal-sized women and reading health information was hypothesized to improve body image. Thin images were predicted to affect thin-ideal internalized women to a larger degree. Two hundred and ten women with a mean age of 19.8 participated. Health information and images had no significant effect on four of the five subscales of the MBSRQ. However, women who viewed normal-sized images rated their current weight as neither under nor over weight when compared to the other image groups ($p < .05$), suggesting that the influence of viewing normal-weight women in the media may mediate the effects of thin-ideal media bombardment. Because the study explicitly controlled for thinness, results broadly suggest that thin-ideal representation in the media alone may not be responsible for body image discontent, but instead a number of factors represented in these images (e.g., clothing, posture, trappings of wealth) may interact to produce low body image in young women.

#77

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING, HEALTH AND ADULT ATTACHMENT ORIENTATION

Stan Sadava, *Brock University*; Colin Perrier, *Brock University*; Stephanie Wiebe,
Brock University

We report results from a set of studies linking subjective well-being (SWB) and health within contemporary adult attachment theory, using composite measures of SWB, health, and dimensions of adult attachment orientation. Although physical health is linked in the literature to subjective well-being (SWB), the direction of this effect is not evident. We report longitudinal data from a sample of first year university students, tested during orientation week, at the end of their first term and again two years later. Short-term and longer-term cross-lagged partial correlational analyses show the predominant direction of influence is from health to SWB. Studies from our lab and elsewhere reveal that nonsecure adult attachment orientation is linked to poor health. In further analyses with this sample, replicated with samples of graduating students, individuals with chronic illnesses, and addicted clients at initial intake into a treatment centre, we test a model of attachment on SWB, after first entering a composite measure of self-reported health. In all four samples, attachment anxiety and attachment avoidance predicted SWB, and health did not mediate these associations. Therefore, it appears that a sense of SWB is determined by both physical and social functioning. Results are discussed in terms of attachment theory and extant models of subjective well-being.

#78

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

GROUP JUSTIFICATION IN INTER-GROUP CONFLICT

Lavanya Sampasivam, *McGill University*; Michael King, *McGill University*; Donald Taylor,
McGill University

It is common "folk theory" that individuals who engage in violent conflict have innate traits predisposing them to violence. However, there is no empirical support for this claim. The hypothesis that disadvantaged minority groups attempt to improve their condition by pursuing normative action and it is when repeated attempts at working within the system fail that violence is undertaken. This hypothesis was tested by examining the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, a militant, minority group in Sri Lanka. Six Tamil immigrants from Sri Lanka agreed to an in depth narrative interview and also completed a questionnaire assessing their perceptions of what led to the violence in Sri Lanka. The data from the questionnaires was analyzed by means of t-tests. Results confirmed the hypotheses in showing that it was when repeated attempts at working within the system failed that violence was undertaken.

#79

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

PREDICTING STRESS: COMPARING MULTIMODAL STRESS NEGOTIATION DATA TO THE PREDICTIONS OF A NORMATIVE MODEL OF DECISIONAL CONTROL

Richard Neufeld, *University of Western Ontario*; Matthew Shanahan, *University of Western Ontario*; Ryan Hong, *University of Western Ontario*; Elizabeth Pawluk, *University of Western Ontario*

Extensive simulations that elucidate the properties of a normative model of decisional control were presented at CPA 2007. Decisional control is a means of coping with stress through the exercise of choice among courses of action to reduce stress. In past research, we used a game-theoretic like approach to investigate the fundamental quantifications generated by the model and their interrelations. The quantified constructs at play in stress negotiation include: cognitive load, unpredictability of threat, threat reducibility, and residual expected threat. Residual expected threat in particular is theorized to relate closely to levels of stress as measured in the present research by psychophysiological and reaction time data. In the present study, the statistical properties of the simulation studies are applied to data collected from 71 participants presented with decisional control scenarios by computer. Predictions include a strong negative correlation between threat reducibility and stress, a moderate correlation between cognitive load and threat reducibility, and a particularly heavy impact of uncertainty in decisional scenarios in the direction of increased stress. Validation of the normative model has important implications for psychometric assessment and prediction of stress, and for advantageous choice structure for minimizing stress in decision-making science.

#80

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

WISHFUL THINKING OR NECESSARY RESOURCES: WHAT DO PROCRASTINATORS THINK THEY NEED TO HELP THEM MAKE HEALTHY CHANGES?

Fuschia Sirois, *University of Windsor*

Previous research suggests that chronic procrastinators practice fewer wellness behaviours and that they have difficulty initiating and following through with health-related tasks. Although low health self-efficacy has been suggested as a possible explanation, lack of perceived resources may also account for this relation. However, if the resources perceived as necessary to complete a task are unrealistic, then such strategies may simply reflect self-handicapping. To test this proposition adults from the community ($N = 146$; 65% female; M age = 34 ± 13) who stated that they intended to make healthy changes in the near future completed measures of trait procrastination, stress, and wellness behaviours. They were also asked what three things they would wish for to help with their health behaviour change. Three groups were formed based on the procrastination scores. A thematic content analysis of the qualitative responses was conducted using NVivo 2.0 and the wish themes were compared across the low, moderate and high procrastination groups. Similar to previous research, procrastination was associated with fewer wellness behaviors, and greater stress. A comparison of the wishes across the three procrastination groups revealed distinct differences in the reasonableness of the wishes. Implications for motivating people to change health behaviours are discussed.

#81

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

SEVERITY AND IMPACT OF HURTFUL EVENTS AS MEDIATORS OF THE PERSONALITY-FORGIVENESS RELATIONSHIP

Elizabeth Snieder, *Brock University*; Nancy DeCourville, *Brock University*; Michelle Green, *Brock University*

This study examined the role of personality and offence characteristics (i.e. severity of the hurt, impact of the event on the victim) in predicting forgiveness in the context of romantic relationships. A model of forgiveness in which severity of the hurt and impact of the event were expected to mediate the relationships between personality (specifically, the honesty/humility and agreeableness dimensions) and forgiveness was proposed and tested using structural equation modeling with amOS. Participants were 200 undergraduate students (155 women, 43 men, 2 missing), who received course credit for their participation. The questionnaires, which were completed in groups, included measures of personality (HEXACO-PI; Lee & Ashton, 2004), severity of event (four items written for this study), the Impact of Event Scale (Horowitz, Wilner, & Alvarez, 1979), and forgiveness (TRIM; McCullough & Hoyt, 2002). The proposed model provided a reasonable fit to the data ($GFI = .95$, $CFI = .94$, $SRMR = .07$). Severity and impact of the event fully mediated the relationship between honesty/humility and forgiveness and partly mediated the relationship between agreeableness and forgiveness. Implications for future research will be discussed.

#82

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

PERFECTIONISM, INTERNALIZATION OF THE THIN-IDEAL, AND DISORDERED EATING AMONG UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Melody Sorenson, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*; Delbert Brodie, *St. Thomas University*

Internalization of societal standards of thinness and perfectionism have both been identified as risk factors in the development of eating disorders. The present study sought to determine if internalization and two dimensions of perfectionism (self-oriented and socially prescribed) were related to an individual's tendency to engage in disordered eating behaviours. The results of the study suggest that self-oriented perfectionism is significantly related to disordered eating, internalization of the thin-ideal, and socially prescribed perfectionism. Socially prescribed perfectionism, however, was unrelated to either disordered eating or to internalization. As hypothesized, internalization of the thin-ideal was a strong predictor of disordered eating among participants, and accounted for more variance than either dimension of perfectionism.

#83

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

THE JUSTICE ORIENTATION SCALE

Katherine Starzyk, *University of Manitoba*

The Justice Orientation Scale (JOS; Rupp, Byrne, & Wadlington, 2003) assesses the extent to which people internalize justice as a moral virtue (Internalization subscale) and are attentive to injustice (Attentiveness subscale). This scale was originally developed for use in industrial-organizational research on justice, but its use could be extended to other areas. Previously I demonstrated the Internalization subscale predicted support for reparations for a Canadian historical intergroup harm, but expressed concerns regarding some of the measure's psychometric properties (Starzyk, 2007). In this study, I evaluated the JOS's factor structure and internal consistency with a large sample ($N = 1034$) of undergraduate students. Participants completed the JOS in the context of a larger study. A confirmatory factor analysis of the JOS generally supported its hypothesized two-factor structure and internal consistency. I will highlight the ways in which this measure may be improved and discuss how the JOS differs from other measures that may predict sympathy or antipathy toward disadvantaged groups or outgroups.

#84

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

THE ROLE OF RIGHT-WING AUTHORITARIANISM IN THE MOATING STRATEGY

Monika Stelzl, *St. Thomas University*

MOATING, or "moving others away or toward the in-group", refers to a strategic utilisation of one's multiple social identities. Specifically, MOATING represents the strategy of actively denying or affirming shared group membership with others by focusing on the others' alternate group memberships (or social identities). This technique allows in-group members to emphasise the shared group membership of the other when the other's actions are positive. However, when the other affects the in-group negatively, the in-group members can use MOATING to move the other away from the in-group and toward the out-group. MOATING extends and combines the perspectives of self-management and multiple social identities. In the current research, the moderating role of right-wing authoritarianism (i.e., the tendency to follow and reinforce conventional societal norms) in MOATING was investigated. It was found that when the other was presented as threatening the positivity of the in-group, individuals higher in right-wing authoritarianism emphasised the other's non-shared, out-group, identity to a significantly larger degree than individuals lower in right-wing authoritarianism. These findings contribute to our understanding of the interplay between personality and social factors associated with social identity and inter-group processes.

#85

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

TO BE OPTIMALLY FUNCTIONING IN SOCIETY: THE ROLE OF PASSION AND VALUES

Ariane St-Louis, *Université du Québec à Montréal*; Marc-André Lafrenière, *Université du Québec à Montréal*; Robert Vallerand, *Université du Québec à Montréal*

Positive psychology (Seligman & Csikszentmihalyi, 2000) underscores the need to study the strengths and virtues that enable individuals to thrive in their communities. We believe that optimally functioning individuals, who are committed to their cause, should be passionate for their activity. Vallerand et al. (2003) developed a dualistic approach to passion wherein two types of passions are proposed: harmonious (HP) and obsessive (OP). HP occurs when individuals freely engage in an activity they find important and enjoyable, whereas OP arises when ones experience an uncontrollable urge to partake in the activity. We suggest that intrinsic versus extrinsic values (Kasser & Ryan, 1993) influence the type of passion people develop toward their cause, which in turn should predict their life satisfaction. The present study tested this model. Participants were 71 men and women who were nominated "Personality of the week" by the La Presse newspaper for contributing to the Quebec society. Results from Structural Equation Modeling revealed that extrinsic values were positively associated with both HP and OP. Intrinsic values, however, were only positively related to HP, which was conducive to life satisfaction (but not OP). These findings provide additional support for the passion model and pave the way for new research directions.

#86

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

A CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS OF THE RUMINATION ON SADNESS SCALE

Nassim Tabri, *Concordia University*; Giuseppe Aflonsi, *Concordia University*; Michael Conway, *Concordia University*

The Rumination on Sadness Scale (RSS; Conway, Csank, Holm, & Blake, 2000) is a 13-item measure of individual differences in the tendency to think about and dwell on feelings of sadness. A factor analysis by Conway et al. suggests a 1-factor solution for the scale. The current study evaluated the proposed 1-factor solution using a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). A large sample of Concordia University undergraduates ($N = 2379$) completed the RSS between 1995 and 2005. Initial findings indicated that the 1-factor solution provided a poor fit to the data ($\chi^2(64) = 2264.20, p < .001, CFI = .84, RMSEA = .12, C.I. = .116 - .124$). The indi-

vidual items were assessed on conceptual grounds. Two factors were hypothesized: process of repetitive thinking on sadness and thinking about the meaning of one's sadness. The scale was reduced to 8 items that were most strongly conceptually linked to these 2 factors. The 2-factor solution was tested using a CFA approach. The model provided a good fit to the data ($\chi^2(19) = 225.10, p < .001$, CFI = .97, RMSEA = .07, C.I. = .06 - .08). The results are discussed in terms of the link between rumination and depression.

#87

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

ALEXITHYMIA AND ACCURACY IDENTIFYING SPECIFIC NEGATIVE EMOTIONS

Jennifer Thake, Carleton University; John Zelenski, Carleton University

Alexithymia encompasses a cluster of cognitive-affective characteristics including difficulty identifying feelings (DIF; Taylor et al., 1997). Few studies have empirically assessed the construct validity of the alexithymia factors. Past results have revealed that the DIF factor is positively associated with the frequency of negative emotion word use (Tull et al., 2005; Reif, et al, 1996). However, measuring the frequency of word use does not provide information about the accuracy of emotional identification (Tull et al., 2005). The purpose of this study was to assess the relationship between DIF and accuracy when identifying specific negative emotions. Participants ($n = 166$) were assigned to conditions designed to induce a specific negative emotion (fear, sadness, anger, disgust). It was hypothesized that DIF would be unrelated to the target emotion and correlate positively with the other non-target emotions. The mood inductions were successful, as participants experienced significantly greater levels of the target emotion in each condition. DIF was unrelated to the target emotion in each condition; and instead, was positively related to the non-target emotions in the disgust and sad conditions. Findings present partial support the construct validity of alexithymia, as individuals scoring high on DIF have difficulty accurately identifying specific negative emotions.

#88

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

TESTING INCREMENTAL VALIDITY WITH TRAIT TAXONOMIES: THE AB5C AND MINDFULNESS

Paul Trapnell, University of Winnipeg; Erin Buckels, University of Winnipeg

Incremental validity testing of a new measure is usually done via comparative prediction studies that pit it against comparison predictor measures selected because of their conceptual similarity or theoretical relevance to the new measure. In the trait domain, the choice of such comparison measures is all too often haphazard. Well-structured trait taxonomies like the Abridged Big Five Circumplex Model (AB5C) provide a systematic method for specifying appropriate comparison measures for testing the incremental validity of a new trait measure. This approach was illustrated with respect to the Mindful Attention and Awareness Scale (MAAS). We hypothesized and confirmed that MAAS occupies the III+ (high conscientiousness) IV+ (high emotional stability) region of the AB5C taxonomy. We constructed a comparison measure, the Absentminded Distractible Disposition scale (ADD), from trait adjectives located in the III+IV+ region of the AB5C (e.g., scatterbrained, absentminded), and tested whether MAAS longitudinally predicted well-being beyond that explained by ADD. As expected, ADD and MAAS were strongly correlated. ADD explained all the MAAS association with conscientiousness and almost all of the MAAS association with well-being. MAAS explained little of ADD's relation to well-being. The merits of conceptualizing MAAS mindfulness as a III+IV+ construct are discussed.

#89

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

SEEING CLEARLY THROUGH ROSE-COLOURED GLASSES: PARTNER PERCEPTIONS AND THE POSSIBILITY OF ACCURACY WITH BIAS

Talia Troister, Queen's University; Lorne Campbell, University of Western Ontario; Sandra Lackenbauer, University of Western Ontario; Harris Rubin, University of Western Ontario; Garth Fletcher, University of Canterbury

Theoretical work has argued that accurate and positively biased appraisals of romantic partners are independent and serve distinct relationship functions (Fletcher, 2002). The current experiment was conducted to show that accuracy and bias in appraisals, when manipulated independently, both uniquely contribute to, and synergistically predict, positive relationship perceptions. Both members of 53 dating couples were ostensibly shown, in private, their partner's ratings of them on 10 interpersonal traits. Participants were randomly assigned feedback that was high or low in accuracy (indicated by the correlation between self and 'partner' ratings) and high or low in positive bias (indicated by the differences in self and 'partner' mean ratings). Positively biased feedback increased participants' felt security regarding their relationships' future, whereas accurate appraisals made participants feel understood. Results revealed that more accurate and more positively biased feedback independently made people feel more positive about their partners and relationships. As expected, participants receiving both highly accurate and positively biased feedback felt the most positively about their partners and relationships. Results support the notion that accuracy and bias can be independently manipulated and contribute uniquely, and synergistically, to partner and relationship perceptions.

#90

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

WATCHING TORTURE ON PRIME TIME: POSITIVE ATTITUDINAL EFFECTS ON PERCEPTIONS OF EVIL

Scott Veenvliet, Tyndale University College; Kimberley Clow, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Jack Bauer, a main character on the television show 24, performs many extremely violent actions including torture and murder. However, fans of the show have a very strong affinity to Jack Bauer, and do not perceive his actions as wrong or evil. A study was conducted to investigate what the influence of prior attitudes would be toward a protagonist on their moral judgements of his actions.

Fans of the show 24 read about three different protagonists (Jack Bauer, a villain, and a control) in scenarios similar to ones currently found in the moral judgement literature. Participants who held favourable attitudes toward Jack Bauer rated his actions as less bad and less evil, even in scenarios where he tortured to death an innocent person. The results are discussed with reference to the literature on the role of emotion and self-serving biases on moral judgements.

#91

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

A BEHAVIOURAL GENETIC STUDY OF THE DARK TRIAD PERSONALITY TRAITS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE BIG 5

Vanessa Villani, *University of Western Ontario*; Philip Vernon, *University of Western Ontario*;
Julie Schermer, *University of Western Ontario*

This poster reports the first behavioural genetic investigation of the three Dark Triad variables (narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy) and their relationships with the Big 5 personality traits. Two hundred and seventy eight adult twins completed questionnaire measures of the Dark Triad and the Big 5. Consistent with some previous studies, we found significant correlations among some of the Dark Triad variables and between each of the Dark Triad variables and some of the Big 5. To the extent that these variables were correlated at the phenotypic level, these correlations were largely attributable to correlated genetic factors. At the univariate level, all traits showed the influence of genetic and nonshared environmental factors, with heritabilities ranging between 31% and 72%; Machiavellianism alone also showed the influence of shared environmental factors.

#92

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

A BEHAVIOURAL GENETIC STUDY OF TRAIT EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE BIG 5 PERSONALITY TRAITS

Vanessa Villani, *University of Western Ontario*; Philip Vernon, *University of Western Ontario*;
Julie Schermer, *University of Western Ontario*; K Petrides, *University College, London*

This poster reports the first behavioural genetic investigation of trait emotional intelligence and its relationships with the Big 5 personality traits. Three hundred and sixteen pairs of adult twins completed the Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (TEIQue) and the NEO-PI-R measure of the Big 5. Consistent with some previous studies, we found significant correlations between several TEIQue facets and factors and some of the Big 5 factors. To the extent that these variables were correlated at the phenotypic level, these correlations were entirely attributable to correlated genetic and nonshared environmental factors. At the univariate level, all TEIQue facets and factors showed the influence of genetic and nonshared environmental factors, with heritabilities ranging between 24% and 50%.

#93

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

TEMPERAMENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL CORRELATES OF PSYCHOPATHY IN A STUDENT SAMPLE

Beth Visser, *Brock University*; Julie Pozzebon, *Brock University*; Michael Ashton, *Brock University*

The relations between temperament, psychopathy, and antisocial student behaviors were examined in a sample of undergraduate students. It was hypothesized that the four factors emerging from the Self-Report Psychopathy III scale (SRP-III; Paulhus, Hemphill, & Hare, in press) would be differentially related to measures of temperament, personality, and antisocial behaviors. In addition, it was hypothesized that the Fearless Dominance factor of the Psychopathic Personality Inventory – Revised (PPI-R; Lilienfeld & Widows, 2005) would have temperament and behavioral correlates distinct from those of the four SRP-III factors. Results generally supported the hypotheses, suggesting that psychopathy has a conceptually meaningful array of temperamental underpinnings and behavioral correlates even in a sub-clinical population.

#94

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN GENDER-RELATED PERSONALITY TRAITS AND MULTIPLE ROLE STRAIN

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

Recent findings have indicated that a growing proportion of the Canadian workforce experience role strain associated with trying to meet the responsibilities of multiple roles such as employed worker, parent, spouse, and caregiver (Duxbury & Higgins, 2003). Women in particular face challenges balancing paid work and other responsibilities, and are more likely to report high levels of role strain and role conflict compared to men (Duxbury & Higgins, 2003; McElwain, Korabik, & Rosin, 2005). The current study examined whether personality traits associated with masculine and feminine gender role socialization (agency, communion, unmitigated agency, unmitigated communion) were related to three dimensions of multiple role strain (role distress, role enhancement, and role support). Participants were 98 employed women living with a chronic illness. Results revealed that women high on unmitigated communion were the most vulnerable to multiple role strain, reporting greater levels of role distress and lower levels of both role enhancement and role support. Findings are consistent with a body of literature that indicates that unmitigated communion is associated with greater distress due to overinvolvement with others and self-neglect. Future research should examine the associations between gender-related traits and multiple role strain among healthy women not living with chronic illness.

#95

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

NOT ENOUGH HOPE: PROCRASTINATION AND INTENTIONS TO PERFORM HEALTH BEHAVIOURS

Jennifer Voth, *University of Windsor*; Fuschia Sirois, *University of Windsor*

According to the Theory of Planned Behaviour, the performance of health behaviours is determined by the strength of one's intentions (Ajzen, 1991). Previous research links procrastination to the formation and strength of intentions, a relationship mediated by self-efficacy (Sirois, 2004). Like self-efficacy, hope is described as the mental determination and perceived ability to reach a goal (Snyder, 2002). Thus, hope may relate to procrastination and intentions in a similar manner. Research suggests that hope mitigates the tendency towards procrastinating on intentions to perform academic tasks, which are time-sensitive and have clear deadlines. Currently, research has not examined hope and procrastination regarding tasks that are not time-sensitive, such as performing health behaviours. This study investigated the role of hope in the relationship between procrastination and intentions to perform health behaviours. Adults from the community ($N = 146$) completed measures of hope, procrastination and intentions to change their health behaviours. Procrastination was associated with less hopefulness ($r = -.31, p < .01$) and weaker intentions ($r = -.22, p < .01$). Hopefulness was related to stronger intentions ($r = .16, p < .05$). Mediation analyses revealed that hope did not mediate the procrastination-intention relationship. Distinctions between self-efficacy and hope are discussed.

#96

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

THE DIVERSE PERSONALITIES OF MORAL HEROISM

Lawrence Walker, *University of British Columbia*; Jeremy Frimer, *University of British Columbia*

In challenging the view that moral excellence takes a univocal form, this research examined whether divergent personality types are associated with exemplary moral action. Participants were 50 Canadian moral heroes (national award recipients for either exceptional bravery or care), as well as an individually-matched comparison group. They responded to a set of personality inventories and an extensive life-review interview which provided a broadband assessment of personality. Hierarchical cluster analysis of the moral heroes, based on 13 personality variables, yielded a threefold typology: (a) individuals in the "communal" cluster were strongly relational and generative in their interpersonal orientation (relative to other heroes and to their comparison group); (b) individuals in the "principled" cluster had sophisticated faith development and moral reasoning, as well as strong goal motivation for self-development; whereas (c) individuals in the "ordinary" cluster were more commonplace in their personality, with lower levels of many personality variables than other heroes and generally not different from their comparison group. These contrasting profiles of moral personality imply that exemplary moral functioning can be embodied in multifarious forms that may reflect different developmental processes and pathways.

#97

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

AFFECT REGULATION, ATTACHMENT ORIENTATION AND MENTAL HEALTH: THE IMPORTANCE OF POSITIVE AFFECT

Stephanie Wiebe, *Brock University*; Stan Sadava, *Brock University*

Adult attachment orientations characterized by high levels of anxiety and avoidance are linked with psychopathology in the research. The affect regulation hypothesis provides a possible explanation for this link. While most of the research has focused on negative emotion and attachment anxiety, this study also investigates whether positive emotion helps to explain the link between attachment avoidance and mental health. We report results from a sample of individuals reporting a chronic illness, and a sample of university students, and include measures of mental health, depression, and loneliness. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses show that in these samples, higher avoidance and anxiety predicted worse mental health, higher levels of depression and loneliness. In the chronic illness sample, positive and negative emotions mediated the relationship between attachment anxiety and avoidance and mental health, but not depression or loneliness. In the student sample, positive and negative emotions mediated the link between only low levels of avoidance and mental health, depression and loneliness. This research highlights the role of positive emotions in addition to negative emotions in the predictive link between attachment and mental health, especially in the case of those with high levels of avoidance.

#98

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

COPING WITH A THREATENED IDENTITY: IMPLICATIONS FOR AFFECT AND ACTIONS ENDORSED

Renate Ysseldyk, *Carleton University*; Kimberly Matheson, *Carleton University*;
Hymie Anisman, *Carleton University*

From race to religion, we all belong to social groups that shape our responses to a range of circumstances. Given our current socio-political climate, appraisal-coping processes evoked by a religious identity threat and their implications on emotional and behavioural reactions were examined. Undergraduate participants ($N=122$) completed measures assessing group identity strength, appraisal-coping styles, affect, and action-endorsements following an article that threatened group identity (matched to participants' religious affiliation). Regression analyses indicated that religious identity strength was associated with greater sadness, anger, fear, and contempt, yet likewise with greater determination. High-identifiers were also more likely to endorse various actions to confront the threat, and were less likely to accept the situation. Finally, multiple-mediation analyses revealed that threat appraisals mediated the relations between religious identification and negative affect, whereas the relations between identification and action-endorsements were mediated by appraisals of the situation as threatening or challenging, and by problem-focused coping efforts. Thus, although a strong religious identity was related to distress following the threat, this relation may be indicative of high-identifiers' inclinations to interpret the situation as particularly threatening. Concurrently, these individuals may cope with such circumstances by way of seeking solutions in an effort to diminish the consequences of the threat.

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

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

*Industrial and
Organizational Psychology*

SECTION PROGRAM

THE SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

John Meyer, *University of Western Ontario*

By all accounts, employee engagement has become the newest trend in management practice. Where did this interest come from? Attention in the popular press and business magazines far outweighs that in academic journals. Indeed, the number of research articles in peer reviewed academic journals is relatively small, albeit growing. This creates the impression of practice leading science. But is engagement really something “new,” or is it a repackaging of well-research theoretical concepts (e.g., job involvement, organizational commitment)? I will provide a brief discussion of the engagement concept in current use and why it has achieved such popularity. I will then show how the concept can be grounded in well-established theory. Finally, I will argue that by recognizing and building on these theoretical roots, science can move from follower to leader in the development and evaluation of engagement practices, and perhaps prevent their demise as simply another management fad.

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

**Workshop/Atelier
de travail - Section/
CPA Invited**

**Speaker/Conférencier
invité par la SCP
et la section**

Clinical Psychology

SECTION PROGRAM

COMPETENCY IN LIFESTYLE CHANGE INTERVENTIONS: MASTERING MOTIVATIONAL ENHANCEMENT, BEHAVIOUR MODIFICATION & EMOTION MANAGEMENT

T. Michael Vallis, *Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre*

Psychologists possess skills that have been, and are increasingly being recognized as, critically important to stem the tide of life limiting chronic illnesses associated with unhealthy lifestyles. In this workshop a competency based approach will be employed to facilitate the development of three “missing links” from current medically-driven approaches to risk reduction and primary prevention; motivational enhancement, behaviour modification and emotion management. Objectives of this workshop include: 1. An overview of evidence based motivational enhancement, behaviour modification & emotion management interventions; 2. To identify practical strategies that can be applied to overcome patients’ apparent resistance to change; 3. To enable participants to motivate clients to change lifestyle behaviour to prevent and/or manage diabetes and other chronic conditions; 4. To become familiar with an assessment and intervention model based on the constructs of motivational enhancement, behaviour modification and emotion management.

6/12/2008 — 11:00 AM to 12:55 PM — ATLANTIC SUITE, Marriott second floor

**Workshop/Atelier de
travail**

Counselling Psychology

PREVENTING A CONTINUUM OF DISORDERED EATING: AN ECOLOGICAL APPROACH TO PREVENTION

Reana Saraceni, *University of Calgary*; Shelly Russell-Mayhew, *University of Calgary*

The ecological perspective is emerging as the ‘best practices’ model for the prevention of weight-related issues. There have been numerous approaches to the prevention of disordered eating with a vast range of success. The disease-oriented paradigm may be responsible for slowing the progress of weight-related prevention efforts because of undue attention on individual pathology. There is general agreement that prevention programs purely focused on the didactic teaching of symptoms or detailed descriptions of ‘recovery’ from an eating disorder may do more harm than good by unintentionally teaching the negative behaviour meant to be prevented. It is becoming increasingly clear that sociocultural factors, such as the media promotion of ultra thin women, contribute to body dissatisfaction. Indeed, weight pre-occupation may be a normal response to the demands of a society that values thinness as the standard of beauty. Prevention research from an ecological perspective recognizes the continuum of attitudes and behaviours that lead to disordered eating and targets both protective and risk factors. This workshop focuses on practical strategies, research designs, and a synthesis of outcomes from programs that take an ecological perspective and target not only individual change but also the larger environmental influences.

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

Theory Review
Session/Séance de
revue théorique
Psychology and Religion

RELIGIOSITY SCALES: FINDING THE ONE YOU NEED OUT OF THE MORE THAN 177 AVAILABLE
Marsha Cutting, *Waterloo Lutheran Seminary*

At least 177 scales are available to researchers who want to measure religiosity or spirituality (Cutting and Walsh, under review). This abundance of scales creates a challenge for researchers looking for the optimal instrument to in exploring the connections between religiosity/spirituality and areas such as health, addictive behaviours, and prejudice. This review will survey the scales available for different purposes (research, clinical use, etc.), highlight some of the more used scales, and discuss some of their strengths and weaknesses. In particular, the problem of norm groups that either are not fully specified or limited to specific populations will be explored, as will the division within the field as to whether scales ought to be suitable for multiple faith groups or faith-group-specific. A list of scales not included in Hill and Hood (1999), most of which have been published since that volume, will be distributed.

6/12/2008 — 11:00 AM to 12:55 PM — ACADIA A, Marriott main floor

Workshop/Atelier de
travail
Community Psychology

FINDING YOUR SOUL-MATE—INTRODUCING A NEW COMMUNITY BUILDING ACTIVITY
Dengting Boyanton, *University of Texas at Brownsville*

This workshop will introduce a new community-building activity—Finding Your Soul-Mate. The purpose of this activity is to enhance the sense of connection among the students and to create a learning community. Numerous scholars have recognized students' needs for feeling related or connected with others (Connell & Wellborn, 1991; Deci, et al., 1985; Frymier & Houser, 2000; Weiner, 1990). This sense of relatedness or connectedness with others has an effect on their motivation (Furrer & Skinner, 2003) and their academic outcomes (Anderman, 1999; Anderman & Anderman, 1999; Battistich, Solomon, Kim, Watson, & Schaps, 1995; Eccles & Midgley, 1989; Goodenow, 1993; Roeser, Midgley, & Urdan, 1996; Wentzel, 1998, 1999). The Finding Your Soul-Mate activity was created to strengthen classroom interpersonal relationships. It was designed based on a bonding theory—KSS bonding theory (Boyanton, submitted). The KSS bonding theory states that in order to create a bonding relationship between two individuals, three conditions must be met: knowledge (collecting information about each other), sharedness (having something in common), and significance (both individuals considering that shared knowledge as important). The theoretical background, strategies, and procedures of this activity will be introduced and related materials will be provided for this workshop.

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

Symposium
Developmental Psychology

RESILIENCE: A CONTEXTUALIZED APPROACH TO STUDY AND INTERVENTION

Caroline Burnley, *Malaspina University-College*; David Mykota, *University of Saskatchewan*; Tania Smethurst, *Malaspina University-College*

Recently there has been a concern that if interventions that support the development of resilience are to be effective, there is a need to take a much more contextualized approach to studying resilience than has been done previously (Ungar, 2003). This symposium features three presentations that speak directly to this issue. The first presentation will discuss the experience of being a site of the International Resilience Project which studies the individual, familial and community factors that promote resilience within communities around the world, while acknowledging the challenges and resources that are unique to each community. The second presentation will describe a neighbourhood case study which addressed the social, interpersonal and structural resources and processes, within three neighbourhoods, that support/promote health outcomes in children. The third presentation focuses on the context of a Canadian wilderness therapy intervention program designed to foster/support the process of resilience in youth-at-risk experiencing personal crises. The effectiveness of such a program in promoting resilience will be discussed. Together, these presentations advance our understanding of context in studying resilience. Moreover, the results have important implications for intervention programs that promote resilience.

A **THE INTERNATIONAL RESILIENCE PROJECT: THE EXPERIENCE OF YOUTH IN NANAIMO, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Caroline Burnley, *Malaspina University-College*; Ruth Kirson, *Malaspina University-College*; Tania Smethurst, *Malaspina University-College*

The purpose of the International Resilience Project (IRP) is to develop a culturally sensitive understanding of how youth around the world effectively cope with the adversities that they face in life. The IRP uses a unique contextual and cross-cultural approach that employs both quantitative and qualitative research methods to examine individual, interpersonal, family, community and cul-

tural factors associated with building resilience in . The International Resilience Project spans 11 countries over 6 continents. This presentation will include a description of the opportunities and challenges associated with studying resilience from community and contextual perspectives with specific reference to one community's experience in Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada. With co-operation and direction from an advisory board consisting of members that work with youth in the community, the researchers designed and carried out the first study unique to this site using the research protocols from the IRP including the use of the Child and Youth Resilience Measure (CYRM), 10 site specific questions and interviews with participants which included youth and elders in the community. Results and implications of the research and potential community applications/interventions will be discussed.

B **A CONCEPTUAL MODEL FOR COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AS IT AFFECTS CHILD AND YOUTH HEALTH OUTCOMES**

David Mykota, *University of Saskatchewan*

In this study, the author investigated community resilience from the perspectives of well-defined, geographically bounded neighbourhoods and in relation to factors within them that may mediate, either positively or negatively, child and youth health outcomes. Three socially contrasting neighbourhoods with heterogeneous child health outcomes were selected for study. Within each neighbourhood, adults and 13- to 18-year-old youth were recruited for focus group interviews; in addition, key informants from the educational sector were included in the study. The results provide empirical support to a conceptual model of community resilience that integrates structural and process related dualisms as well as risk and protective factors for child health. While presenting an integrated model of community resilience, the author acknowledges the need for studies that further illuminate specific contributions of community and individual factors and their mechanisms in producing child and youth health outcomes.

C **A LOOK AT RESILIENCE WITHIN A WILDERNESS THERAPY PROGRAM**

Tania Smethurst, *Malaspina University-College*; *Caroline Burnley*, *Malaspina University-College*; *Ruth Kirson*, *Malaspina University-College*

The ability to display resilience is considered an asset to an individual's psychological health and positive development (Werner & Smith, 1982). Research has found that individual factors that have protective value and foster resilience include a positive self-regard, problem-solving skills and powerful connections to something beyond oneself, whether it be a higher power, a connection to a cause or to nature. The support of a positive role model in one's life has also been found to contribute to resilience (Garmezy, 1991 & Werner, 1982). This study investigates resilience within a wilderness therapy (WT) program. The goal of WT is to promote skills conducive to healthy lifestyle choices through overcoming physical and psychological challenges (Russell, 2002). The purpose of this research is to assess whether a WT program fosters protective factors. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used in this assessment. Youth at CanAdventure Education, a WT program on Vancouver Island, were interviewed and given the Youth Resiliency: Assessing Developmental Strengths Questionnaire (SV) (Resiliency Canada, 2005). Participants were interviewed in the first and last weeks of their 32 day program. Findings and results will be discussed regarding the effectiveness of CanAdventure Education to foster factors important in building resilience in its participants.

6/12/2008 — 11:00 AM to 12:25 PM — ACADIA C, Marriott main floor

Symposium
Clinical Neuropsychology

THE ROLE OF THE NEUROPSYCHOLOGIST IN DRUG DEVELOPMENT: ADVANCING NEUROCOGNITIVE ASSESSMENT IN CLINICAL TRIALS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Shelley McColl, *Decisionline Clinical Research*; *Miglena Grigorova*, *Decisionline Clinical Research*; *Natalie Phillips*, *Concordia University/Jewish General Hospital*; *Nora Kelner*, *Jewish General Hospital and McGill Memory Clinic*

Central nervous system disorders are highly prevalent but the development of pharmacotherapies is a complex and time-consuming process with a low probability of success. The assessment of the effects of centrally-active drugs on cognition has potential to help identify treatment responders, treatment effects, and how treatments affect brain functioning and has become a hot topic in drug development. The reasons for the interest are: (a) there are many novel compounds in development aimed at improving cognition (e.g. mechanism based drugs or drugs targeting specific receptor subtypes); (b) there are more cognitive syndromes in need of treatment; (c) cognitive function has been shown to have predictive validity for functional outcomes; and d) advances in technology have allowed for better mapping of the human brain as activated by cognitive tasks. This symposium will provide a current perspective on the role of the neuropsychologist in advancing the development and application of modern neurocognitive measures in human drug trials. State of the art presentations will be given on the emerging area of neurocognitive testing in early stages of drug development, the use of computerized test platforms, the potential of electrophysiological techniques to map the effects of centrally active compounds in clinical populations, and critical issues in cognitive assessment in dementia trials.

A **THE ROLE OF THE NEUROPSYCHOLOGIST IN EARLY STAGE DRUG DEVELOPMENT: FRIEND OR FOE?**

Shelley McColl, *Decisionline Clinical Research*

The cognitive effects of pharmacotherapies for central nervous system (CNS) disorders are typically evaluated using traditional neuropsychological instruments in later phase clinical trials (phases II-IV) in targeted patient populations. Including the assessment of neurocognitive function early in drug development in healthy normal volunteers (i.e., phase I) has the potential to help identify clinically meaningful CNS effects and provide a greater understanding of a drug's pharmacological profile. This added information may help determine a molecule's likelihood for success or failure prior to entering later stage pivotal trials. However, the uniqueness of the phase I environment poses challenges for the application of traditional neuropsychological tests. Traditional instruments are often inappropriate or require considerable adaptation for use in phase I trials, which raises questions about the impact on test psychometrics and test standardization in the field. This presentation will provide (a) a critical perspective on the challenges of neurocognitive assessment in this unique environment and (b) a practical overview of the contributions of the neuropsychologist to the development and application of neurocognitive measures and the appropriate interpretation of results from phase I studies. Case examples from early stage clinical trials will be presented.

B

COMPUTERIZED NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING IN CLINICAL TRIALS: ISSUES AND CONTROVERSIES

Miglena Grigorova, *Decisionline Clinical Research*

The selection and application of neuropsychological instruments in clinical trials requires careful consideration to optimize investigation of therapeutic potential and unwanted side effects of drugs on cognitive and behavioral function. There are also special considerations depending on the study such as relevance to the type of compound, stage of development, indication, trial design, and target population. This presentation will focus on the role of neuropsychologist in providing independent, expert input on the development and application of computerized neuropsychological measures in clinical trials and the context in which they may be appropriately used and interpreted. The staggering number of traditional paper-pencil and computerized tests available can be overwhelming for those who lack expertise and the role of neuropsychologists in this process is invaluable. Traditional paper-and-pencil measures will be compared to a sample of commercially available computerized tests which are currently used in drug development in terms of the uniqueness and the needs of the study.

C

ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES IN THE ASSESSMENT IN CLINICAL POPULATIONS: ARE THEY READY FOR PRIME TIME?

Natalie Phillips, *Concordia University/Jewish General Hospital*; Erin Johns, *Concordia University*

Modern neurophysiological techniques offer a low-cost and non-invasive means of measuring brain function and pathology. These measures have the potential to be used as vulnerability and/or diagnostic markers and to evaluate the effectiveness of pharmacotherapy and other treatments. We will present an overview of electroencephalography (EEG) and event-related brain potential (ERP) techniques and how they can be used to assess brain function, psychological states, and cognitive processes. We will also review their use in neuropsychiatric and neurological clinical populations, including depression, multiple sclerosis, traumatic brain injury, and dementia. We will discuss the current state of knowledge as to whether these techniques demonstrate adequate psychometric properties (e.g., reliability, sensitivity/specificity, normative values) to contribute to assessment at either a group- and single-subject level.

D

NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING IN CLINICAL TRIALS FOR THE DEMENTIAS

Nora Kelner, *Jewish General Hospital and McGill Memory Clinic*

Dementing disorders are now recognized as one of the most important challenges facing medicine in the 21st century. Cognitive impairment is a central feature of the dementias, most often manifested as memory impairment, although other cognitive domains are also affected. As such, the assessment of therapeutic efficacy of drug treatments for the dementias includes the symptomatic improvement, slowing, or arrest of symptom progression as manifest in cognition. However, the most widely used instrument in clinical trials in the dementias does not adequately address the scope of domains of function affected, such as attention, working memory, language, or executive function. The following presentation will illustrate the contributions of the neuropsychologist in ensuring the measures chosen in Phase III dementia trials assess key cognitive parameters, are reliable, sensitive according to the severity of disease, capable of detecting changes in cognition, ecologically valid and sample the cognitive domains relevant to the expression of the disease. Examples of past and on-going trials will be given.

6/12/2008 — 11:00 AM to 12:25 PM — ALEXANDER ROOM, Marriott main floor

Symposium

History and Philosophy of Psychology

ETHICS UPDATE 2008

Jean Pettifor, *University of Calgary*; Carole Sinclair, *The Hincks-Dellcrest Treatment Centre*; Judi Malone, *Athabasca University*; Janel Gauthier, *Université Laval*

The application of ethical principles in a diversity of circumstances, and sometimes changing circumstances, is a life long responsibility for psychologists. The CPA Committee on Ethics generates formal opinions, guidelines, and resources to support Canadian psychologists in meeting these challenges. This symposium provides an update on several current issues under consideration, such as, supervision, end-of-life, the use of electronic media. Also presented is an overview of lessons that rural Canadian psychologists

today can learn from their American and Australian counterparts. Language and meaning emerge in the context of culture. Measures are discussed to ensure that meaning and intent are not distorted in translation, and to ensure that a secular English language format is culturally sensitive in the initial development of a universal declaration of ethical principles for psychologists.

A COMMITTEE ON ETHICS UPDATE: GUIDELINES, CODE INTERPRETATIONS, AND ETHICS RESOURCES

Carole Sinclair, *The Hincks-Dellcrest Treatment Centre*

Three of the functions of the CPA Committee on Ethics are to generate formal opinions on specific ethical issues or questions raised by the membership, develop new guidelines as needed, and develop resources for ethics education. This presentation will provide an update on several recent activities of the Committee on Ethics related to these functions, including development of Ethical Guidelines for Supervision in Psychology: Teaching, Research, Practice, and Administration, and development of Code Interpretations regarding psychologists' ethical responsibilities when: (a) working with persons making end-of-life decisions; (2) delivering services through electronic media; (3) using titles or academic designations. An update also will be provided regarding the development of an ethics section for the CPA Website. Participants will be invited to provide feedback regarding the Committee's recent activities and ideas for the future.

B LESSONS RURAL CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGISTS CAN LEARN FROM THEIR AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN COUNTERPARTS

Judi Malone, *Athabasca University*

There is a dearth in Canadian literature and research on rural psychological practice even though 20% of Canadians live in rural areas. Some fledgling work has begun in rural psychology in the United States of America, and Australia has developed research and training infrastructure in this area, particularly focused on ethics. As the OECD country with the largest geographical dispersion of people, Canada may benefit from considering lessons we can learn from our international colleagues.

C CAN A SECULAR ENGLISH LANGUAGE FORMAT BE UNIVERSALLY MEANINGFUL IN ADDRESSING ETHICAL PRINCIPLES FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS?

Janel Gauthier, *Université Laval*

Language and meaning emerge in the context of culture, politics, economics and history. There is empirical evidence of commonalities in basic human values across cultures, but there is evidence as well of barriers to mutual understanding and differences in how people believe life should be lived. One of the major lessons to be learned in working cross culturally on what is initially an English language secular Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists is that the meaning of language is not constant and wide consultation is essential to be sensitive to the differences. Examples of issues related to the meaning of language will be given. They will include warnings about words that are prescriptive or can be perceived as western control, colonization, dominance, oppression; words that carry negative political baggage; and words that carry a limited sense of competence. The need to recognize indigenous psychology as well as the indigenization of psychology will be emphasized. Finally, how the issues of the meaning of language have been addressed by the International Ad Hoc Joint Committee for the development of a universal declaration of ethical principles for psychologists will be described.

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

Symposium
Psychologists in Education

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS AND RESILIENCY IN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER: AN UPDATE

Donald Saklofske, *University of Calgary*; Janine Montgomery, *University of Manitoba*;
Jo-Anne Burt, *University of Calgary*; Danielle Dyke, *University of Calgary*;
Yvonne Hindes, *University of Calgary*; Keoma Thorne, *University of Calgary*

Numerous conceptual models have been advanced to explain the social-emotional difficulties experienced by individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Models outlining atypicalities in theory of mind (the ability to conceive of mental states and to use mental state concepts to interpret and predict one's own and other individuals' behavior), executive functions (goal-directed, future-oriented behaviours thought to be mediated by the frontal lobes), and emotional intelligence (the capacity to reason about emotions, and of emotions to enhance thinking) have been proposed to increase knowledge of the socio-emotional characteristics of individuals with ASD. Further, studies of resilience have provided insight into the factors that best promote adaptive capacities in adolescence; however, little is known about those capacities that support resiliency in youth with ASD. In addition to examination of the three aforementioned models and their impact on socio-emotional outcomes, the project was interested in severity of autism symptomatology, and the factors that best promote resiliency in youth with ASD. Findings suggest that models of theory of mind, executive functions and emotional intelligence, as well as symptom severity, are predictive of resiliency. Implications for understanding resiliency and successful transitions into adulthood in youth with ASD are explored.

A PREDICTORS OF SOCIAL AND MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES IN ASPERGER'S DISORDER

Janine Montgomery, University of Manitoba; Donald Saklofske, University of Calgary; Vicki Schwean, University of Calgary; Danielle Dyke, University of Calgary; Keoma Thorne, University of Calgary; Adam McCrimmon, University of Calgary; Yvonne Hindes, University of Calgary; Jo-Anne Burt, University of Calgary; Candace Kohut, University of Calgary

Individuals with Asperger's Disorder (AD) demonstrate sustained and severe deficits in socialization that often impact important social outcomes and mental wellness. This study explored emotional intelligence (EI; trait and ability models) and theory of mind (ToM) as predictors for important social (e.g. social stress and social skills) and mental health (e.g. anxiety and depression) outcomes in young adults with AD. Findings indicate that EI and ToM predict adaptive and maladaptive outcomes in this particular group. The implications for intervention and future research are highlighted.

B AN EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRAIT-BASED EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND RESILIENCE IN YOUTH WITH ASPERGER'S DISORDER

Jo-Anne Burt, University of Calgary; Vicki Schwean, University of Calgary; Donald Saklofske, University of Calgary; Janine Montgomery, University of Manitoba; Yvonne Hindes, University of Calgary; Candace Kohut, University of Calgary; Keoma Thorne, University of Calgary; Danielle Dyke, University of Calgary; Adam McCrimmon, University of Calgary

Resilience is defined as a dynamic process wherein individuals display positive adaptations despite the presence of significant adversities. While research has examined the relationship between resilience and life outcomes in typically developing populations – emphasizing the importance of positive emotions and social support – little research has examined the influence of resilience within the Asperger's Disorder (AD) population. The effects of AD, a pervasive developmental disorder characterized by atypicalities in social and emotional functioning, are significant during adolescence when social and emotional abilities become increasingly important. The role of trait-based emotional intelligence, conceptualized by Bar-On (1997), has recently been linked with resilience (e.g., Edward & Warelou, 2005). This study examined the relationship between trait-based emotional intelligence and resilience in youth with AD. Results suggest that while youth with AD rate themselves differently than normative samples on tests of trait-based emotional intelligence, these individuals rate themselves as average on many measures of resilience. The relationship between trait-based emotional intelligence and resilience will be discussed.

C SPECIFICITY IN EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS IN YOUTH WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER: AN UPDATE

Danielle Dyke, University of Calgary; Vicki Schwean, University of Calgary; Donald Saklofske, University of Calgary; Janine Montgomery, University of Manitoba; Keoma Thorne, University of Calgary; Adam McCrimmon, University of Calgary; Yvonne Hindes, University of Calgary; Jo-Anne Burt, University of Calgary; Candace Kohut, University of Calgary

Many investigators have argued that Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is best characterized as a disorder of higher cortical neural substrates and associated executive functions (EFs). While most investigators support the view that the prefrontal cortex (PFC) plays a primary role in EFs, there are differing views regarding which specific regions of the PFC (and related functions) are most highly associated with the behavioural characteristics of individuals with ASD. Consequently, this research involves an examination of the performance of youth with ASD on various standardized instruments and experimental indices of EFs for coherence with neurophysiological models of prefrontal function. Specifically, a typology of EFs characterized by predominantly cognitive abilities versus processes related to affect regulation was explored. Although EF deficits in youth with ASD were expected to correlate more strongly with primarily affective EFs (associated with orbitofrontal cortex function) than primarily cognitive EFs (associated with dorsolateral cortex function), preliminary findings indicate poor performance solely on primarily cognitive measures. An evaluation of the utility of neuropsychological models of executive and associated prefrontal function to guide us towards a more specific behavioral EF profile for youth with ASD is explored.

D THEORY OF MIND AND RESILIENCY IN YOUTH WITH ASPERGER'S DISORDER

Yvonne Hindes, University of Calgary; Vicki Schwean, University of Calgary; Donald Saklofske, University of Calgary; Janine Montgomery, University of Manitoba; Jo-Anne Burt, University of Calgary; Keoma Thorne, University of Calgary; Danielle Dyke, University of Calgary; Adam McCrimmon, University of Calgary; Candace Kohut, University of Calgary

Resiliency is described as protective mechanisms that promote successful adaptation in spite of the presence of high risk factors or threats to development. Although the study of resiliency in typically developing individuals has provided insight into factors that promote positive outcomes, limited research has focused on resiliency in clinical populations such as Asperger's Disorder (AD).

AD is characterized by atypical patterns of interest or behaviour and social-emotional difficulties, and there is extensive literature that suggests that individuals with AD have difficulty with theory of mind (ToM). The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between ToM and resiliency in youth with ASD. Findings indicate that although ToM does not relate to resiliency, participants displayed poor performance on an 'advanced' ToM task, as compared to typically developing peers. Interestingly, however, participants' performance on this 'advanced' ToM task was not consistent with previous findings of individuals with AD or High-Functioning Autism (Baron-Cohen, Wheelwright, Hill, Raste, & Plumb, 2001). Findings are discussed in light of implications for better understanding ToM and resiliency in youth with AD.

E RESILIENCY AND SYMPTOM SEVERITY IN INDIVIDUALS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

Keoma Thorne, *University of Calgary*; Vicki Schwean, *University of Calgary*; Donald Saklofske, *University of Calgary*; Adam McCrimmon, *University of Calgary*; Danielle Dyke, *University of Calgary*; Janine Montgomery, *University of Manitoba*; Yvonne Hindes, *University of Calgary*; Jo-Anne Burt, *University of Calgary*; Candace Kohut, *University of Calgary*

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is characterized by difficulties with social interaction, language and communication, and the presence of stereotyped behaviors (APA, 2000). As a result of these difficulties, youth with ASD often experience maladaptive social, vocational, and academic outcomes (Tantam, 2000). Interestingly, many youth who are faced with adverse circumstances display positive adaptation or resilience and appear to be relatively unaffected by adversities (e.g., Luthar & Cicchetti, 2000). We expected the severity of autism symptomatology to have explanatory power in understanding the spectrum of resilient behaviors displayed by youth with ASD. Specifically, individuals with severe symptomatology were expected to display less resilient behavior than those with mild symptomatology. Further, we explored the relationships between adaptability, communication and social skills, stereotyped behaviors and affect regulation, and resilient attributes such as sense of mastery, sense of relatedness, emotional reactivity and satisfaction with life. Significant relationships were found between resilience and a number of these factors. The role of severity of autistic symptomatology and related factors such as adaptability, communication, social skills, and affect regulation in predicting resilient outcomes in youth with ASD will be examined.

6/12/2008 – 11:00 AM to 12:25 PM – COMPASS ROOM , Pedway to the Casino second floor

Symposium Health Psychology

THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN IMPROVING CHILDREN'S HEALTH: APPLIED EXAMPLES

Elizabeth McLaughlin, *IWK Health Centre and Dalhousie University*; Joan Backman, *IWK Health Centre and Dalhousie University*; Nancy Bandstra, *Dalhousie University and IWK Health Centre*; Erin Moon, *Dalhousie University and IWK Health Centre*; Christine Chambers, *IWK Health Centre and Dalhousie University*

In pediatric (child health) psychology, evidence-based psychological principles are applied to the assessment and treatment of children and adolescents with acute and chronic health issues. Pediatric psychologists at the IWK Health Centre work with a variety of populations throughout this tertiary care children's hospital. The presentations in this symposium will highlight some of the unique aspects of the work being done by our group. In addition to describing the development and evolution of a new role in rehabilitation psychology, the role of psychology in a specialty clinic for children with severe feeding disorders, and in multidisciplinary enuresis and encopresis clinics will be discussed. The application of an efficient, evidence-based group treatment for recurrent abdominal pain, co-facilitated by psychology trainees, will be reviewed. Finally, there will be discussion of well-established behavioural strategies that have been successfully applied to children with vision problems, a population that has received little attention in the pediatric psychology literature. This symposium will be of interest to health psychologists and clinical child psychologists, as well as to trainees who may be interested in learning more about services available through a specialized track in Pediatric Psychology at the IWK.

A REHABILITATION PSYCHOLOGY AT THE IWK: PROMOTING PARTICIPATION AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN CHILDREN AND YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES

Joan Backman, *IWK Health Centre and Dalhousie University*; Crystal Lowe-Pearce, *IWK Health Centre and Dalhousie University*

Rehabilitation Psychology at the IWK serves children and youth with physical disabilities (e.g., cerebral palsy, spina bifida, neuromuscular conditions) and/or acquired brain injuries (e.g., traumatic brain injury, stroke, infections). As part of a developing interdisciplinary Pediatric Rehabilitation Service, assessment, consultation and intervention services are provided with regard to behavioral or psychological adjustment issues related to, or complicated by, disability. These may include coping with disability and changes in physical or cognitive functioning, and developing strategies to support optimal functioning and participation at home, school and community. Case examples will be presented which illustrate how information about a child/youth's physical and neuro-cognitive abilities, as well as family and school contexts, is used to develop an intervention plan. Interventions include individual work with children and families, as well as group programs to promote skill development and independence, provision of information and support to parents, and outreach to support pediatric rehabilitation care in patients' home communities.

B MEALTIME MADNESS: WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT THAT FEEDING CHILDREN COULD BE SO DIFFICULT?

Nancy Bandstra, *Dalhousie University and IWK Health Centre*; William Crist, *IWK Health Centre and Dalhousie University*

Early studies on feeding problems in infants and young children were often framed conceptually in an organic-nonorganic dichotomy. What has become clear, however, is that even when there are contributing organic factors for the feeding difficulties, feeding difficulties arise frequently because of a complex interplay between biological, social, and behavioral factors. As a result of this new understanding, psychologists have become increasingly important in the assessment and treatment of feeding disorders in young children. Utilizing short case vignettes and review of recent research in the field, this presentation provides a brief overview of the role of psychology in a multi-disciplinary Feeding Clinic and will highlight evidence based treatments for treating feeding difficulties. Incorporated into the presentation will be information on two parent report measures that were developed by the IWK Feeding and Nutrition Clinic that are helpful in the initial screening and assessment of feeding difficulties and have proven useful in program evaluation.

C MULTIDISCIPLINARY TREATMENTS FOR ENURESIS AND ENCOPRESIS: EFFECTIVELY COMBINING MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

Erin Moon, *Dalhousie University and IWK Health Centre*; Joanne Gillespie, *IWK Health Centre and Dalhousie University*

Elimination disorders such as enuresis and encopresis with constipation are prevalent disorders in childhood that can have a significant negative impact on both the child and his or her family. The efficacy of behavioural and cognitive-behavioural interventions for enuresis and encopresis are well established. Medical and psychological treatments for these disorders are best conceptualized as complementary. Accordingly, a multidisciplinary approach in which physicians, nurses, dieticians, and psychologists work in direct partnership provides an efficient and effective strategy for the assessment and treatment of these disorders. When medical and psychological information is provided in conjunction, it offers the unique opportunity for disciplines to reinforce one another and to truly implement a biopsychosocial model of clinical care. We will describe the close collaboration between the departments of Pediatric Health Psychology, Urology, Gastroenterology and Pediatrics at the IWK Health Centre and highlight how treatment approaches such as multidisciplinary clinics and co-therapy (as in the case of biofeedback) enhance the quality of care provided to these children and their families.

D GROUP-BASED COGNITIVE-BEHAVIOURAL TREATMENT FOR PEDIATRIC RECURRENT ABDOMINAL PAIN: A LEARNING EXPERIENCE FOR ALL

Christine Chambers, *IWK Health Centre and Dalhousie University*; Sara King, *IWK Health Centre and Dalhousie University*

Recurrent abdominal pain is a common experience for many children that is often related to school absences and impairments in family and social functioning. In most cases, no organic explanation for the pain is identified, leading to frustration on the part of children and their families. Evidence supports a cognitive-behavioural approach for teaching these children and their parents coping skills to reduce pain and pain-related disability. This presentation will provide an overview of our group treatment program for pediatric recurrent abdominal pain, coordinated through the IWK Pediatric Health Psychology Service and the Gastroenterology Clinic. A novel feature of our treatment program is that the therapists are PhD students taking an advanced child intervention course at Dalhousie University taught by a psychologist on our service. The groups run parallel to the course, giving students an experience to apply what they are learning through the course to actual work with pediatric patients and their families. The group also provides a supervision experience for interns and fellows working on our service. Pre-post data from children and parents who have participated in our groups, as well as feedback from the students who have participated as therapists, will also be presented.

E PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY IN OPHTHALMOLOGY: VIEWING OLD TECHNIQUES THROUGH A NEW LENS

Elizabeth McLaughlin, *IWK Health Centre and Dalhousie University*; Anna Pignol, *University of North Dakota and IWK Health Centre*

Pediatric psychologists possess a unique skill set of behavioural strategies that can be applied to working with children with vision problems. Amblyopia, for example, affects approximately three percent of children. During a critical period in early childhood, treatment with occlusion therapy (eye patching) of the unaffected eye can strengthen the affected eye. Without therapy, children are at risk of experiencing permanent vision problems, which can interfere with occupational choice and driving ability. Treatment adherence is the best predictor of success with occlusion therapy, but measured adherence rates are low. Using well-established behavioural principles such as shaping and reinforcement, pediatric psychologists can help to increase adherence to occlusion therapy, and directly influence the future vision of children with amblyopia. The same approaches can be used to assist with compliance to ophthalmological exams, some of which (e.g., slit lamp, intraocular pressure) are routinely performed under general anaesthesia if the child is unable to tolerate the exam. Again, pediatric psychologists are well trained in strategies that can be applied to promote cooperation with these exams, and as a result, decrease the need for anaesthesia and reduce morbidity in this population.

6/12/2008 — 11:30 AM to 12:25 PM — HALIFAX A, Marriott second floor

Keynote

**Speaker/Conférencière
de la section**

FROM PSYCHOLOGY TO POLICY

Sherri Torjman, *Caledon Institute of Social Policy*

This address will explore major areas of interface between psychology and policy. These include the definition of disability, and mental function in particular, as developed by the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Technical Advisory Committee on Tax Measures for Persons with Disabilities. The definition question is linked, in turn, to a second important policy question: the issue of access to benefits, programs and services. A third key dimension of psychology and policy focuses upon research, and the fact that the evidence base which forms the foundation for policy work often draws upon psychological research. Finally, the 'communities agenda' movement that is emerging in the country will be discussed briefly to point out how mental health considerations are playing an increasingly important role in shaping policy proposals for healthy communities.

6/12/2008 — 11:30 AM to 12:25 PM — HALIFAX B, Marriott second floor

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

*International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology*

SECTION PROGRAM

**CULTURAL VALUE ORIENTATIONS: NATURE & IMPLICATIONS OF
NATIONAL DIFFERENCES**

Shalom Schwartz, *The Hebrew University of Jerusalem*

The cultures of societies differ in innumerable ways. I present a set of cultural value orientations useful for comparing national and ethnic cultures. These orientations evolve in response to three key problems that all societies face: (a) What should the relationships between individuals and groups be? (b) How can people be motivated to work cooperatively and productively? (c) What should the relationship of people to the social and ecological environment be—fitting in or changing and improving? I briefly describe the international database and the methods developed to measure the orientations. Empirical research confirms seven orientations and the three dimensions they form. Using these orientations, I map relations among 76 national cultures and identify 8 distinctive cultural regions in the world. I then discuss how differences in national culture relate to a variety of socially significant attitudes of citizens, to aspects of the social structure of countries, to government effectiveness and policy, to demographic variables, and to involvement in international trade.

6/12/2008 — 11:30 AM to 12:55 PM — HALIFAX C, Marriott second floor

Symposium

Students in Psychology

**REGISTRATION/LICENSURE/PROFESSIONAL MOBILITY: WHAT STUDENTS
NEED TO KNOW**

Kenneth Roy, *Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards*; Emil Rodolfa, *Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards*; Alex Siegel, *Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards*

Students pursuing training in professional psychology often receive little information about the requirements, procedures, and the potential problems associated with obtaining licensure/registration as a psychologist. This symposium includes papers by psychologists experienced with registration and licensure in Canada and the U.S. that will guide students towards successful preparation for professional credentialing throughout their career. Review of common requirements across provinces and states, benefits of using a credentials bank, mobility vehicles and tips to avoid commonly experienced problems will all be addressed.

A

**OVERVIEW OF REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION AND LICENSURE ACROSS
CANADA AND THE U.S.**

Kenneth Roy, *Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards*

This paper reviews the common requirements and most frequent variations in the requirements for registration/licensure across the provinces and states. Issues such as entry level degree, competency assessment, required written and oral exams and supervised experience are considered.

B

TIPS FOR AVOIDING PROBLEMS WITH INITIAL REGISTRATION/LICENSURE

Emil Rodolfa, *Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards*

Avoiding problems with one's initial registration is greatly facilitated by following a few easy and inexpensive steps. This paper will review the advantages of following a few simple tips, such as banking one's credentials (transcripts, supervised experience, etc.), and getting the details in advance about the location proposed for one's initial registration or licensure.

C

UNUSUAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH REGISTRATION/LICENSURE

Alex Siegel, *Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards*

Often problems associated with one's initial registration/licensure do not fall into a specific category. This paper will look at some common problems that some people experience such as non Health Service Degrees(I/O, forensic psychologists)

6/12/2008 — 11:30 AM to 12:55 PM — MARITIME SUITE, Marriott second floor

Symposium

*Psychoanalytic and
Psychodynamic
Psychology*

REFLECTIONS ON THE INTERSECTION OF BUDDHISM AND DYNAMICALLY-ORIENTED PSYCHOTHERAPY: EGO, DESIRE AND COMPULSIVE PATTERNS OF ESCAPE

Wendy-Jo Wood, *McGill University*; Michael Sheppard, *University of Saskatchewan*;
Jennifer Hopton, *The Men's Project, Ottawa*

Buddhist theory has been discussed with respect to dynamically-oriented therapies, notably by psychoanalysts such as Jeremy Safran and Mark Epstein. The goal of this symposium is to reflect on the various ways in which Buddhist philosophy informs psychodynamic/psychoanalytic treatment. The first paper addresses what is arguably one of the most important theoretical concepts in both psychoanalysis and Buddhism, that is, the self (or ego). In this paper, the contrast between strengthening the ego (as reflected in some psychoanalytic schools) versus dissolving it (as reflected in Buddhist philosophy) is addressed. The second paper focuses on desire and addresses the question of whether desire can lead to therapeutic growth, as is reflected in some interpretations of Buddhist thought. The clarification of desire leads to a discussion in the third talk about how Buddhist techniques can be drawn upon to help in the treatment of addiction.

A

EGO IN BUDDHIST AND PSYCHOANALYTIC/PSYCHODYNAMIC THEORY

Michael Sheppard, *University of Saskatchewan*

The ego, as the "reality principle" mediates between the urges of the id (individual desires and aversions) and the superego (internalized desires and aversions). A stronger ego is better able to manage disappointment and loss leading to suffering (e.g., through greater resilience or more adaptive defense mechanisms). The Buddhist Four Noble Truths (essentially, 1: there is suffering; 2: there is a cause for suffering; 3: there is an end to suffering; and 4: there is a way to the end of suffering) and the practice of the Middle Way (i.e., non-extremism, the integration of dualities) initially seem to fit psychoanalytic ideas of ego and ego strength development. However, there are some important differences, most notably the Buddhist goal of dissolving the ego and losing the self, in contrast with the psychoanalytic/psychodynamic goal of strengthening the ego and integrating the self. This paper will explore differences and similarities between these different conceptualizations of ego, and orient the audience to later talks in this symposium.

B

A COMPARISON OF BUDDHIST AND PSYCHOANALYTIC VIEWS ON DESIRE: IS DESIRE A FRIEND OR FOE?

Wendy-Jo Wood, *McGill University*

In a culture where mindless indulgence in desire is the norm, the question of how to approach desire in a therapeutic context is timely. Buddhism and psychoanalysis view desire as a threat to spiritual and psychological well being, respectively. The Buddha's Second Noble Truth states that desire is the cause of all human suffering, a sentiment reflected in Freud's Reality Principle, Klein's Depressive Position, and Lacan's notion of *Jouissance*. However, there are some important distinctions with respect to how desire is viewed in these two traditions. Psychoanalysts believe desire should be brought into awareness, accepted, and tolerated as a means of reducing psychological symptoms. In contrast, traditional interpretations of Buddhism suggest that it is necessary to renounce desire for spiritual well being. A more recent interpretation, proposed by psychoanalyst Mark Epstein, is consistent with what is called the Middle Way in Buddhism. He argued that desire should neither be renounced nor simply accepted and tolerated, but rather used as a vehicle for guiding one toward spiritual and psychological growth. His interpretation suggests that it is not desire that leads to suffering, but our habitual clinging to sense pleasures. These opposing theories will be considered in the context of dynamically-oriented psychotherapy.

C

COMPULSIVE PATTERNS OF ESCAPE: ADDICTION THROUGH A BUDDHIST LENS

Jennifer Hopton, *The Men's Project, Ottawa*

Buddhists speak of the roots of our suffering (*dukkha*) in terms of our attachment or clinging to sense pleasures and our attempts to avoid pain or discomfort. Buddhist psychology is particularly concerned with the ways in which each of us responds to the inevitable suffering of life with these compulsive patterns of escape (Brazier, 2003). These patterns are conceptualized as the "norm" on the milder end of a continuum, for example our propensity to drink more coffee, to eat more, to have sex or distract ourselves with television when we are more stressed. At the opposite extreme, the patterns become increasingly life-threatening when manifested in the form of addiction to drugs and/or alcohol. In Western psychology treatment for addictive disorders has proven challenging, demonstrating often inconsistent results. Recently, Buddhist ideas have been imported into mainstream psychology (c.f. Hayes, Follette, & Linehan, 2004) and addiction treatment (Marlatt, 2002), most notably under the rubric of "mindfulness." Psychoanalytically-oriented therapists including Mark Epstein have resurrected theoretical concepts such as Winnicott's "true self" and

re-applied them to psychotherapy with a Buddhist slant. This presentation will explore the overlap of ideas in Buddhism and Western psychotherapy in an effort to gain a richer understanding of addiction and its clinical implications.

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

Keynote
Speaker/Conférencière
de la section
Industrial and
Organizational Psychology
SECTION PROGRAM

TOWARD ORGANIZATIONAL RESEARCH 2.0
Natalie Allen, *University of Western Ontario*

Most of us embrace the idea of I/O psychology scholars and practitioners working together on organization-based research projects. But how hard – or creatively – do we work toward achieving this? My contention is that some of the old strategies for connecting scholars, practitioners, and research sites need serious rethinking. Fortunately, there are several trends over the past few years that, in my view, make it timely to develop new strategies for developing and sustaining these important connections. In this presentation, I describe these trends and, using research on teams as an example, offer speculations about how technology, the media, networking, and researcher / university initiatives can be used to help move I/O psychologists toward what I call Organizational Research 2.0. Doing so, I argue, has the potential to reduce “conflict” between science and practice while at the same time enhancing the overall quality of organizational research and increasing its impact in the workplace.

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

Committee Business
Meeting

MEMBERSHIP
Catherine Lee, *University of Ottawa*

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

Theory Review
Session/Séance de
revue théorique
Health Psychology

PRELIMINARY OUTCOMES ASSOCIATED WITH THE AUGMENTED EDUCATION MODEL OF SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT
Joan Nandlal, *Centre for Addiction and Mental Health*; Monica Bettazzoni, *Centre for Addiction and Mental Health*; Nina Flora, *Centre for Addiction and Mental Health*

Non-labour force participation by persons with a mental illness is estimated to be between 60 and 90 % despite research suggesting that many can and do want to work. ample evidence points to the benefits of the Individualized Placement and Support (IPS) model of supported employment (SE) for persons with a mental illness in obtaining competitive employment. However, research also suggests that job retention for IPS graduates is poor. The augmented education (AE) model of SE incorporates best practices and seeks to promote placement and retention in competitive employment positions. This presentation presents preliminary findings of a longitudinal evaluation of AE with emphasis on employment, academic and other outcomes amongst the first four cohorts of students in one AE program – the Assistant Cook Extended Training Program, and the first cohort of students in a second AE program – Construction Craft Worker Extended Training. Findings reveal positive outcomes in employment, academic and other domains. Most noteworthy is that, when compared to outpatients or graduates from all programs offered by the post-secondary institution, AE program graduates do just as well or better in terms of employment outcomes. Findings are discussed in light of discourses about the employability of persons with a mental illness.

6/12/2008 — 12:30 PM to 1:55 PM — HALIFAX B, Marriott second floor

Symposium
International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology

ACCULTURATION AND IDENTITY IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT
James Cameron, *Saint Mary's University*; John Berry, *Queen's University*; Elisa Montaruli, *Université du Québec à Montréal*; Richard Lalonde, *York University*; Kimberly Noels, *University of Alberta*

Current perspectives on the psychology of acculturation are presented, with a focus on identity, and with attention to Canadian, international, and global contexts. These include: the consequences of intercultural contact amidst globalizing forces (John Berry); the relationship between national and global identities (Jim Cameron); predictors of ethnic and civic forms of national belonging in the Autonomous Basque Community of Spain (Elisa Montaruli, Shaha El-Geledi, and Richard Y. Bourhis); a framework for understanding the dynamics of intergenerational conflict, evaluated in a sample of South-Asian Canadians (Richard N. Lalonde, Benjamin Giguère, and Ilil Naveh-Benjamin); and the correlates of cross-situational ethnic identity variability among first- and second-generation Canadians (Kimberly Noels).

A**GLOBALIZATION, ACCULTURATION AND IDENTITY***John Berry, Queen's University*

When groups of different cultural backgrounds and their individual members engage each other, a process of acculturation begins, leading to cultural and psychological changes in both parties. A second process (globalization) is also initiated by intercultural contact and leads to cultural and individual change. A long-held assumption is that the eventual outcome will be the loss of distinctive cultural and behavioural features, leading to the development of one national identity. In this paper, I challenge this assumption, employing an acculturation framework that posits highly variable cultural and psychological outcomes that follow from intergroup contact. It is based on two issues: the maintenance of heritage culture and identity; and the equitable participation of all peoples in the life of the national society. Examples of such variability are provided, using empirical studies of indigenous peoples and immigrants. My conclusion is that, rather than homogenization resulting from intercultural contact, the more likely outcomes are either some forms of integration (exhibiting a high degree of cultural and psychological continuity and producing new social structures that incorporate interacting peoples), or separation (in the form of resistance and revitalization of heritage cultures).

B**GLOBALIZATION AND THE COEXISTENCE OF COLLECTIVE IDENTITIES***James Cameron, Saint Mary's University*

Although processes associated with globalization have changed the ways we think about the meaning of nations and national belonging, psychologists have only begun to lend their voices to the "great globalization debate" (D. Held & A. McGrew, 2003). Key social psychological themes that emerge from this debate are presented, with a focus on the implications for the expansiveness of collective identity—which potentially includes all humanity—and the ways that identities at different levels of abstraction coexist with each other. With reference to Canadian data ($N = 282$) suggesting the compatibility of national and global attachments, and using J.W. Berry's (1984) model as a template, it is argued that concepts and processes from the psychology of acculturation can be usefully applied to articulate how the social self-concept might be reshaped in an international context. It is hoped that this will, in turn, help elaborate the social psychological meanings of constructive patriotism, cosmopolitanism, and global citizenship.

C**IDENTIFICATION AND ACCULTURATION ORIENTATIONS AS DETERMINANTS OF ETHNIC/CIVIC NATIONAL BELONGING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY, SPAIN***Elisa Montaruli, Université du Québec à Montréal; Shaha El-Geledi, Université du Québec à Montréal; Richard Bourhis, Université du Québec à Montréal*

among its complex impacts, immigration is playing a key role in debates concerning national belonging and social cohesion in receiving societies. The ethnic national belonging (NB-E) conception is based on a criterion of inclusion focusing on blood ancestry, historical community, and indigenous accented speech. Civic national belonging (NB-C) is related to criteria of inclusion based on individual rights, civic obligations, and access to social protection for all citizens regardless of race, color or creed. Using a new Canadian national belonging scale (Bourhis, Barrette, & Moriconi, in press), distinguishing between NB-E and NB-C, undergraduates in the Autonomous Basque Community of Spain ($N = 746$) also completed a battery of scales designed to explore the construct validity and psychological profile of respondents endorsing these two conceptions of national belonging. Key results showed: 1) participants endorsed NB-C more strongly than NB-E; 2) Basque identification was more strongly related to endorsement of NB-C than NB-E; 3) Social Dominance Orientation was a predictor of NB-E but not of NB-C; 4) endorsement of the integrationism acculturation orientation was a predictor of NB-C, whereas individualism and assimilationism predicted NB-E. Results are also analysed based on the homogeneous Basque vs Spanish/Basque mixed ancestral origin of participants.

D**PRIMING CULTURAL CONFLICT IN SECOND GENERATION CANADIANS***Richard Lalonde, York University; Benjamin Giguère, York University; Ilil Naveh-Benjamin, York University*

A framework is offered for understanding the notion of cultural conflict that can be experienced by second generation Canadians. This framework focuses on the development of cultural norms and how these norms can differ for 1st and 2nd generation Canadians, particularly when these immigrants are coming to Canada from an Eastern cultural background (i.e., South Asian heritage culture). It is argued that cultural conflict arises when the norms of the heritage culture and the dominant culture are simultaneously salient and at odds with each other. Most day to day interactions, however, will not be associated with such conflicts. When conflicts do arise, however, they will often be experienced at the familial level. This study focuses on the experience of intergenerational cultural conflict that can occur in South Asian families around issues of dating. 64 South Asian Canadians were randomly assigned to one of 3 conflict prime conditions: dating, family gathering, or scheduling (control condition). It was expected, and found, that an intergenerational conflict around issues of dating was more likely to elicit negative affect compared to the other conditions. Examples of qualitative responses will also be provided. The discussion will focus on different triggering events for cultural conflicts in different cultural groups.

E**ARE SITUATIONAL VARIATIONS IN ETHNIC IDENTITY RELATED TO PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS?***Kimberly Noels, University of Alberta*

Clément and Noels' (1992) situated ethnic identity model maintains that identification with the heritage and majority ethnic groups varies depending upon the social situation. Although there is growing evidence to support such a model, there is some debate about whether such fluctuations in identity are problematic for psychological well-being. This study examines the link between identity variation and well-being, including a consideration of several factors that may moderate this relation, such as the age of cultural acquisition, beliefs about whether one's identities are complementary or oppositional, identity centrality and commitment, and confidence in one's skills using the language of the receiving society. First- and second-generation immigrants to Canada ($N = 169$ and $N = 284$, respectively) from diverse ethnic backgrounds completed a questionnaire assessing their identity across four situational domains (with family and friends, at school, in the community), measures of psychological adjustment, and instruments to assess the hypothesized moderators. Although the results showed generational differences in the extent to which identity varies, very little support was found for the notion that these variations are linked directly or indirectly to well-being. The implications of these results for theories of the self and identity are discussed.

6/12/2008 — 12:30 PM to 12:55 PM — ACADIA B, Marriott main floor

Theory Review
Session/Séance de
revue théorique
Counselling Psychology

WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF RESILIENCE IN EXITING A BATTERING RELATIONSHIP
Beth MacEachern, *University of Calgary*; Vivian Lalande, *University of Calgary*

Women who have experienced battering in relationship are often pathologized and denounced as having contributed to their own victimization or for breaking up the family unit. In examining the lived experiences of these women through the lens of a strengths perspective, there is a shift in emphasis from a problem and pathology approach to an examination of the strengths embodied by these women, and how these women may draw upon these strengths, e.g., resilience, in exiting the relationship. This presentation will briefly review what is known from the research literature about: leaving a battering relationship, how resilience is defined, examining resilience from an ecosystemic perspective, and the impact of the elements of protective and risk factors in manifesting resilience. Additionally, this presentation will provide an overview of the results of a qualitative phenomenological research project that examined women's experiences of resilience in exiting a battering relationship. This overview will include a discussion of the themes that emerged from interviews with six women: resilience, sense of knowing, erosion, way of being, transition, and reflections of the journey, as well as the overarching theme: Regeneration of Self. Limitations of the study and areas for future research will be discussed.

6/12/2008 — 12:30 PM to 12:55 PM — ACADIA C, Marriott main floor

Theory Review
Session/Séance de
revue théorique
Criminal Justice
Psychology

BACK TO BASICS IN RISK ASSESSMENT DEVELOPMENT: LINKING BASIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH
Joseph Camilleri, *Queen's University*; Vernon Quinsey, *Queen's University*

Violent and sexual risk assessments that include dynamic risk variables and target specific offenses are now being used to address unique criminogenic needs through treatment programs. Sometimes these needs address psychological constructs, such as attitudes, sexual deviance, and personality; however, the dynamic properties of these constructs have not been established. We describe recent research that implicates cuckoldry risk in domestic sexual assault to demonstrate the importance of using basic research and theoretical advances in psychology to understand the structure of dynamic risk variables and to generate new ways of thinking about intervention.

6/12/2008 — 12:30 PM to 1:55 PM — ALEXANDER ROOM, Marriott main floor

Oral Paper
Session/Séance de
présentation orale
History and Philosophy
of Psychology

DISCIPLINES
Annabel Cohen, *University of Prince Edward Island*

A

THE ESCALATION OF MUSIC PSYCHOLOGY
Annabel Cohen, *University of Prince Edward Island*

During the early history of psychology, music was regarded as an area of enquiry equal in legitimacy to that of other fields. The lack of technology for recording and playback of sound, however, impeded progress. The subsequent period of Behaviorism did

not provide a comfortable climate for research in music psychology. The initial days of the Cognitive Zeitgeist that followed proved little better. Four decades later, however, history has come full circle and gone beyond. Music psychology has escalated, and there is no sign of slowing down. What accounts for this change? The following factors are suggested: (1) publications in the 1960's and 1970's in *Psychological Review* especially by authors recognized first for other research (2) advances in digital audio that increased the accessibility of both music in general and technology for music-psychology research in particular (3) developments in brain imaging for which music provides a useful probe (4) creation of specialized journals, societies, and meetings, and (5) extensive music training of many key researchers which coincidentally fostered their general research skills as well as provided a basis for domain-relevant scientific insight. Canadian leadership in the field of music psychology is notable, and speculation as to the reason points to several institutions unique to Canada.

B**A TALE OF TWO TRADITIONS IN THE STUDY OF AESTHETICS**

Marissa Barnes, *York University*

At first glance, science and aesthetics would appear strange bedfellows. However, the two domains converge in the field of experimental aesthetics. This area began with the work of Gustav Fechner in 1876 and is currently represented in the American Psychological Association by Division 10 (Society for the Psychology of Aesthetics, Creativity and the Arts). The topic of aesthetics and the arts is interdisciplinary. Yet, two traditions in the study of aesthetics have grown along disciplinary boundaries: philosophical and scientific. In this paper I will provide a historical analysis of the development of experimental aesthetics. I will begin by discussing the emergence of aesthetics in German philosophy. Second, I will review the history of experimental aesthetics, as well as the similarities and dissimilarities in the psychological and philosophical approaches. Third, I will outline the tension between the philosophical and scientific traditions, and whether experimental methods are appropriate for the study of art and aesthetics. I conclude that a lack of integration on philosophical-conceptual and scientific-methodological issues presents difficulty for progress in the field of experimental aesthetics. Thus, I will propose that a psychological approach, both philosophically and scientifically based, can help bridge the incompatibility of the "two cultures"—art and science.

C**WORKING WITH GENIUS**

Laura Ball, *York University*

The concept of genius has long held the imagination of philosophers, psychologists, and other academics. Theorists have addressed the topic, as we know it today, since the mid-eighteenth century. However, due to the socially-constructed and historically-embedded nature of genius combined with the rarity of individuals who receive this distinction, there has been no consensus on how to define genius. Authors such as Immanuel Kant and Hans J. Eysenck looked towards creativity as the defining feature of genius. Cesare Lombroso and Ernst Kretschmer investigated the 'mad genius syndrome'. Academics Lewis M. Terman and Howard Gardner explored the relationship between intelligence and genius while others, such as James McKeen Cattell and Cora Sutton Castle, simply examined trends in eminent persons. Given the diversity of perspectives within the literature, genius remains a problematic topic to study historically, theoretically, and empirically. This paper will outline a categorization system for the genius literature based on a text analysis of historical and contemporary texts. In addition, an argument will be presented for a new understanding of genius through the use of interdisciplinary methodologies. This new definition will explicitly acknowledge the socio-historical nature of genius.

6/12/2008 — 12:30 PM to 1:25 PM — TUPPER ROOM, Marriott main floor

Conversation**Session/Séance de conversation**

Counselling Psychology

THE ACCULTURATION OF REFUGEE SURVIVORS OF TORTURE

Ivana Djuraskovic, *University of Calgary*; Nancy Arthur, *University of Calgary*

The experience of torture has an intense effect on the lives of refugees. Furthermore, torture has a profound influence on the acculturation and ethnic identity reconstruction of refugees in Canada. Refugee survivors of torture not only have to face the effects of forced exile and involuntary immigration but they also must deal with traumatic pre-migration experiences such as genocide, killings, torture, and violence. Refugee survivors of torture are not psychologically ready for the forced exile and resettlement and they consequently experience greater challenges related to mental health and adaptation to the new country. The purpose of this conversation session is to encourage participants to use critical thinking when discussing the issues of refugee experiences, including torture, acculturation, and ethnic identity reconstruction. This conversation session will encourage participants to discuss issues related to refugee migration. Furthermore, participants will be encouraged to discuss the complex issues faced by refugee survivors of torture when resettling to a new country. Implications for counselling roles and practices will also be discussed.

6/12/2008 — 12:30 PM to 1:55 PM — COMPASS ROOM, Pedway to the Casino second floor

Symposium

Women and Psychology

WOMEN AND HORMONAL MADNESS: GETTING OUT OF THE RESEARCH FOG

Carmen Poulin, *University of New Brunswick*; Lynne Gouliquer, *McGill University*; Freda Burdett, *University of New Brunswick*; Kerri Gibson, *University of New Brunswick*

Researchers interested in female reproduction typically focus on one particular aspect (e.g., the premenstrual phase) instead of adopting a life-time perspective. Except for a few feminist theoreticians (Fausteo-Sterling, 1992; Ussher, 2006), rarely is the association of “madness” with each and every aspect of female reproduction examined critically. Yet such an encompassing and critical perspective is necessary. Without it, this misogynist link remains intact, unquestioned, and through distinct and independent research activity, it is reinforced. Consequently, this relationship continues to permeate theories, hypotheses, and research; thereby informing the treatment of women in social, medical, and psychological domains. This symposium consists of four presentations. The initial one provides an overview of the “problématique,” gives a brief historical review, and reviews assumptions common to all empirical research (from various epistemological traditions, not only positivist) that lead to the problem in question. These assumptions prevent the development of a critical perspective regarding the link between women and hormonal madness. The remaining three presentations of our own feminist research will serve to exemplify how, despite our adopted critical stance, our research serves to make invisible the hormonal-madness relationship across women’s life span.

A

DISSECTING THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE: A LONGITUDINAL EXAMINATION OF BELIEFS REGARDING MENSTRUATION AND PMS

Lynne Gouliquer, McGill University; Carmen Poulin, University of New Brunswick; Jessica McCutcheon, University of New Brunswick

A review of the literature since the turn of the 20th century indicates that the distinction between symptoms linked to menstruation versus Premenstrual Syndrome (pmS), has not always been clear. When examining the recommended medical treatments, however, those for pmS are almost exclusively psychotropic drugs, whereas for menstruation, treatment is largely directed at alleviating physical discomfort. This suggests a distinction in terms of aetiology. If the general literature conflates whereas medical treatments distinguish between menstruation and pmS, what is prevalent in the general population’s beliefs? To answer this question, over the last 15 years, impressions were collected from students taking a Psychology of Women course regarding the nature of pmS, and observations about their mothers’ experience of pmS. The data were thematically analysed. Findings suggest that conflation exists between symptoms regarding menstruation and those linked to pmS. Indeed, little distinction is made between the symptoms associated with these two menstrual cycle phases, neither psychologically nor physically. Similar to the attitudes of clerics, physicians, and scholars over the centuries, students’ reflections regarding the menstrual cycle tend to be to the detriment of women: Women’s psychology and their reproductive system continue to be linked to negative affects exclusively.

B

PICKLES, ICE-CREAM, AND TEARS: PREGNANCY, BIRTHING, AND POST-PARTUM DEPRESSION

Freda Burdett, University of New Brunswick; Carmen Poulin, University of New Brunswick

The medicalisation of childbirth forces women to “enter a foreign institution largely governed by men and perform what previously would have been a most intimate act” (Thurtle, 1995, p. 419). Medicalising childbirth has resulted in viewing women as weak and vulnerable during labour and delivery, due to perceived debilitating femininity, and therefore, in need of protection by the patriarchal system. But the perception of women’s physical deficiency does not end there. Women’s hormonal systems are considered deficient and responsible for various postpartum affective disorders, though there is little evidence demonstrating a direct causal link. Fifteen New Brunswick women were interviewed and data was analysed utilizing the Psycho-Social Ethnography of the Common Place (P-SEC)(Gouliquer & Poulin, 2005). P-SEC allows for the identification of organisational moments (OMs-events that serve the institutions yet complicate the lives of marginalised groups) and how women cope with those situations. Specific OM’s identified as complicating women’s childbirth and postpartum experience were: 1) nurse assignment, 2) medicating of women, and 3) processing hospital discharge. Findings indicate a discrepancy between the intent of services offered by the medical institution and women’s experience of those services. Discussion is on wishes of feeling heard, cared for, connected, and empowered.

C

MEDICALISED MENOPAUSE: INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES TO WOMEN’S EXPERIENCES

Kerri Gibson, University of New Brunswick; Carmen Poulin, University of New Brunswick

While the virtues of hormone replacement therapy (HRT), and more recently its harmful side effects, are becoming common knowledge, little research focuses on women’s actual experience with HRT. To address this gap, in a previous study (Gibson & Poulin, 2006), we examined women’s experience with menopause and HRT. We sought to elucidate the roles of the medical and pharmaceutical institutions in shaping women’s experiences of menopause and HRT. In the present study, we interviewed five family physicians and two pharmaceutical representatives to obtain institutional reactions to women’s concerns. The Psycho-social Ethnography of the Common Place (P-SEC) (Gouliquer & Poulin, 2005) was employed. Specifically, we asked interviewees to react to three organisational moments (OMs-events that serve the institutions yet complicate the lives of marginalised groups) women had spoken of: 1) brief physician visits, 2) advertising HRT, and 3) prescribing HRT. Findings highlight certain systemic issues within the institutions, such as how the financial goals behind the pharmaceutical industry can complicate the perception of reliability of information, and the disadvantages of certain payment methods for physicians. The discussion focuses on the ethics of care in the current Canadian health-care system. Policy considerations are also discussed.

6/12/2008 — 1:00 PM to 2:55 PM — NOVA SCOTIA CD, Marriott second floor

Poster/Affiche

POSTER SESSION "B"/PRÉSENTATION PAR AFFICHAGE

Clinical Psychology (Adult), Psychoanalytic and Psychodynamic, Psychopharmacology, Psychophysiology, Substance Abuse/Dependence, Psychologie clinique (adulte), Psychoanalytique et psychodynamique, Psychopharmacologie, Psychophysiologie, Toxicomanies

#1

Clinical Psychology

INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAMWORK IN INPATIENT PSYCHIATRY: WHEN BAD TEAMS HAPPEN TO GOOD PATIENTS

Rozen Alex, *The Ottawa Hospital*; Angela Stevens, *Carleton University*

The interdisciplinary psychiatric care team is an essential element involved in the facilitation of optimal patient outcome in inpatient psychiatry units. An effective team requires various members from different disciplines to work together towards the common goal of the best possible patient care. Staff communication and collaboration is vital for achieving effective team performance as it relates to patient health, safety, and satisfaction. Relatively little research has examined the relationship between interdisciplinary teamwork and patient outcomes. The present program evaluation involves an assessment and comparison of two different psychiatric care teams working within separate hospital campuses. Team processes are explored in relation to leadership, job satisfaction, team cohesion, attitudes towards health care teams and patient satisfaction. Implications for inpatient aggression, revolving door patients, and high staff turnover will be discussed.

#2

Clinical Psychology

DOES THE COPARENTAL RELATIONSHIP CHANGE OVER TIME?

Veronica Asgary, *University of Ottawa*; Catherine Lee, *University of Ottawa*; Catherine Horvath, *University of Ottawa*; Sarah Bellefontaine, *University of Ottawa*

The coparental relationship, or the way parents coordinate their parenting efforts, includes child-related disagreements, parental alliance, and partner support (Feinberg, 2002). Recent research suggests that the coparental relationship may have significant effects on child adjustment. Although the term "coparenting" was originally used in reference to the parenting partnership in divorced couples, an increasing body of literature has examined this construct in intact relationships. To date, little is known of ways the coparental relationship may shift over time. In this study, we examined the stability of child-related disagreements, the parental alliance, and partner support in a low risk community sample of intact couples. Dual-income parents ($N = 65$ couples) with an oldest child 18-60 months of age (mean = 36) completed the Child-Rearing Disagreement Scale (Jouriles et al., 1991), the Parental Alliance Measure (Abidin & Brunner, 1995), and the Partner Support for Parenting Scale (Lee & Bouchard, 1999) at Time 1 and then again one year later at Time 2. We will report on test-retest reliability for these measures, as well as examining variables that are associated with stability and change.

#3

Clinical Psychology

ACCURACY AND JUDGMENT BIAS OF LOW INTENSITY EMOTIONAL EXPRESSIONS AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH MAJOR DEPRESSION

Davina Bakerman, *University of Ottawa*; Pierre Gosselin, *University of Ottawa*; Jean-Claude Bisslerbe, *University of Ottawa Institute of Mental Health Research*

Current research suggests that individuals with major depression have difficulty interpreting emotional facial cues, resulting in negative interpersonal experiences. Studies have shown that those with major depression have difficulty interpreting all emotions while others have shown an overall bias towards negative emotions. These contradictory results can be attributed to failing to take judgment bias and varying intensities of emotions into account. The goal of the current study is to improve on these methodological limitations and better understand the relationship between depressive state and the ability to decode emotional cues. Approximately 20 depressed and non-depressed participants will partake in this study. A series of standardized facial expressions displaying six basic emotions with four levels of intensity were presented to each participant. Data will be analyzed in relation to differences in accuracy as measured by the unbiased hit rate (Wagner, 1993). This takes into account the ability to account for the emotion when it is presented, and the participant's ability to choose only one choice when it is appropriate. Judgment biases will be measured by examining the tendency to overuse or underuse a particular category of emotion. Results will be discussed in relation to methodological improvements and the role of cognitive biases in major depression.

#4

Clinical Psychology

ALCOHOL USE AND RUMINATION: THE ROLE OF MEMORY

Susan Battista, *Dalhousie University*; Nancy Kocovski, *Wilfrid Laurier University*

Preliminary research suggests that there is a positive relationship between alcohol consumption at a social event and subsequent rumination. The current study is examining the role of memory in this relationship. Currently, 58 participants have completed the current study (a total of 150 participants will be run by Spring, 2008). Participants are read aloud a scenario that describes heavy alcohol consumption. Participants are randomly assigned to a memory condition where they picture themselves waking up the morning after the scenario and being able to recall the previous night's events or a no memory condition where they picture themselves waking up and not being able to recall the previous night's events. Participants then complete questionnaires to assess how

much rumination they would experience if they had experienced the scenario that was read to them. Preliminary analyses indicate that participants in the no memory condition are reporting significantly higher levels of rumination compared to participants in the memory condition ($t(56) = 2.62, p = .01$). These findings will help to understand the connection between alcohol use and rumination, which has direct implications for why individuals who experience high levels of rumination may be motivated to consume alcohol in social situations.

#5

Clinical Psychology

"WHY DO I HAVE TO KEEP TELLING YOU?: AN EXAMINATION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF PARENTING GOALS AND CHILD-RELATED DISAGREEMENTS OVER ONE YEAR"

Sarah Bellefontaine, *University of Ottawa*; Catherine Lee, *University of Ottawa*;
Veronica Asgary, *University of Ottawa*; Catherine Horvath, *University of Ottawa*

Mothers ($n = 130$) and fathers ($n = 130$) of pre-school age children completed the Parenting Goals Measure (PGM; Hastings & Grusec, 1998) and the Child Related Disagreements (CRD; Jouriles et al., 1991) at time 1. In addition, parents also completed the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL; Achenbach & Rescorla, 2000), a report of children's behaviour. The intraclass correlation coefficient was calculated as an index of the degree of similarity between parents' ratings of goals on the PGM (PGM-icc). Little is known about the stability of these constructs over a period of rapid developmental change. Therefore, at time 2, mothers and fathers of 65 pre-school age children were followed up with and completed the same measures (PGM, CRD, and CBCL). Correlational analyses will be used to determine the test-retest reliability of reports on the PGM and CRD over time. Implications for services for children and families are discussed.

#6

Clinical Psychology

A COMPARISON OF THE TOWER OF LONDON AND THE D-KEFS TOWER TEST IN ASSESSING EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING

Kelly Benn, *Queen's University*; Anne-Claire Larochette, *Queen's University*;
Allyson Harrison, *Queen's University*

Executive functioning (EF) is one's ability to use a problem solving set to attain a goal and is often assessed using a tower test such as the Tower of London (TOL). In 2001, a new tower test was introduced as part of the Delis-Kaplan Executive Function System (D-KEFS). However, this test has never been compared to the more traditional TOL. The current study aimed to determine whether the TOL and D-KEFS tower test differed in their assessment of EF by comparing students' performances on both tests. Participants were 40 students (27 females, 13 males) with a mean age of 22.73 ($SD = 6.80$), undergoing an assessment to investigate the possibility of a learning disability. Students were administered each test in a counterbalanced order. Overall achievement scores on each test, as well as items with similar numbers of disks, were compared using paired-samples t-tests. Results indicate that students achieved similar overall scores on both tests ($t(39) = -1.11, p > .10$). However, students performed significantly worse on the TOL than on the DKEFS on easier items that required fewer moves. This difference did not persist for later items that required more moves. These findings indicate that overall, both tests measure EF similarly in this population but that the TOL is more difficult and therefore may be more sensitive to EF impairment in earlier items than the D-KEFS tower test.

#7

Clinical Psychology

IMPACT OF EXPOSURE TO THIN MEDIA IMAGES ON FOOD CONSUMED BY RESTRAINED AND UNRESTRAINED EATERS

Sabreena Bola, *Lakehead University*; Ron Davis, *Lakehead University*

The sociocultural pressure to be thin is a known risk factor for the development of dieting behaviour. Previous studies have shown that women eat less when exposed to thin media images. Other research has shown that for dieters, thin images appear to have self-enhancement effects and are pleasurable. The current study explored the effects of specific instructions to either engage in social comparison to models in thin media images or focus on the aesthetic qualities of the image in restrained and unrestrained eaters. Seventy-four female undergraduate students participated in the study. Participants were exposed to the same set of media images and randomly assigned to one of two instructional sets, followed by a taste test. Restrained eaters were found to eat significantly more than unrestrained eaters overall ($p = .03$). However, no significant differences were found as a function of instructional set. Additionally, restrained eaters reported higher pathological eating (EDE-Q) scores compared to unrestrained eaters ($p < .001$). Further, restrained eaters reported higher emotionally overeating scores compared to unrestrained eaters ($p = .02$). These findings suggest that restrained eaters may disinhibit and eat when exposed to thin media images in general, but that this effect is not specific to instructions to engage in social comparison or focus on other qualities of the images.

#8

Clinical Psychology

INTERPERSONAL STRESS AND DISTURBED EATING: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF FIRST-YEAR UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Jennifer Boyd, *University of Waterloo*; Jennifer La Guardia, *University of Waterloo*; Erik Woody, *University of Waterloo*

In this longitudinal study we examined the role of academic and interpersonal stress in predicting the development of eating disturbances in first-year undergraduate women. At the beginning of their first term of university, 188 women completed questionnaires assessing their developmental history, current eating behaviours, and recent stressors. Participants then completed eight weekly online sessions to assess the occurrence of new stressors and changes in eating behaviour. Using structural equation modeling (SEM), results indicated that a greater number stressful events and perceived stress over the semester predicted an increase

in dietary restriction and emotional over-eating between the baseline and final sessions. As well, weekly data were analyzed using autoregressive linear trajectory (ALT) modeling, which showed that higher stress levels on one week predicted elevated emotional over-eating during the following week. Restrictive dieting, in contrast, did not follow the same fluctuating pattern, suggesting that this behaviour, once started, may continue across a number of weeks. These results will be discussed within an interpersonal framework, conceptualizing dysregulated eating as an emotional regulation strategy for those with inadequate coping skills during periods of interpersonal stress. Implications for future research and interventions will be discussed.

#9 ROMANTIC ATTACHMENT, CONFLICT, AND VIOLENCE AMONG COHABITING AND MARRIED COUPLES

Clinical Psychology

Audrey Brassard, *Université de Sherbrooke*; Yvan Lussier, *Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières*

Attachment researchers have shown that conflict is influenced by attachment style (Pietromonaco, Greenwood, & Feldman Barrett, 2004). Attachment dimensions – anxiety and avoidance – have also been associated with intimate partner violence (Lafontaine & Lussier, 2005). The goal of this study was to examine the longitudinal associations between attachment anxiety and avoidance, conflict, and intimate partner violence three years later. In 2004, 270 French-Canadian heterosexual couples aged 18 to 35 years completed self-reported measures of romantic attachment, perception of conflict, and intimate partner violence. In 2007, 70 couples agreed to fill out the questionnaires again. Avoidant and anxious attachment were related to perception of conflict three years later, for both men and women. Women's anxious attachment at time 1 predicted their perpetration of psychological violence, as well as their perception of their partner's physical and psychological violence at time 2. For men, attachment avoidance predicted their use of physical and psychological violence, whereas anxiety predicted their use of psychological violence. Implications of these findings for the prevention of couple dysfunction and violence are discussed.

#10 COUPLES AND CONSEQUENCES OF GAMBLING

Clinical Psychology

Priscilla Brochu, *Université Laval*; Michaël Bouchard, *Université Laval*; Lindy Pâquet, *Université Laval*; Francine Ferland, *Université Laval*; Patricia-Maude Fournier, *Université Laval*; Robert Ladouceur, *Université Laval*

The consequences of pathological gambling have a negative impact on many aspects of both the gamblers and their relatives' lives. This exploratory study compared the gamblers' perceptions about the consequences of gambling in his life and in the life of his spouse to the perceptions of his spouse. Seven couples including a male pathological gambler participated in the study. Members of each couple individually completed the questionnaire. The descriptive analyses showed that beside the financial consequences, the members of the couple did not mention having experienced the same consequences from the gambling behaviour of the gambler. The quantitative analyses indicated that the spouse perceived both the consequences they experienced as well as the consequences experienced by the gambler as having been more intensive. The present results tend to explain how a couple with one member being a pathological gambler could differ in the evaluation of the consequences they experience because of gambling. This new element of understanding would help to adapt the intervention with those couples.

#11 GAMBLERS' DEPOSIT BEHAVIOR TOWARDS MONETARY RESEARCH COMPENSATIONS

Clinical Psychology

Priscilla Brochu, *Université Laval*; Michael Cantinotti, *Université Laval*; Christian Jacques, *Université Laval*; Robert Ladouceur, *Université Laval*

Individuals taking part in scientific studies often receive a monetary compensation. In the field of gambling, however, the idea that monetary compensations might entice pathological gamblers to perpetuate their gambling merits consideration given that gambling is considered as an impulse control disorder (APA, 1994). Many researchers have already raised their concerns about giving monetary compensations to participants with addictions other than gambling (Fry & Dwyer, 2001; Festinger & al. 2005). Secondary analyses using a sub-sample of participants from Cantinotti, Ladouceur and Jacques' study (2007) were carried out to compare the time used to deposit compensations (checks) by pathological (PG) and non-pathological (NPG) video lottery (VLT) gamblers ($N = 212$). Those participants had received a \$Can15 check as a compensation for their participation. The post dispatching and check deposit dates were gathered. PG ($n = 106$) and NPG ($n = 106$) coming from the same town were paired together to control for the dispatching delays. The results revealed that there is no significant difference between the deposit delays of PG and NPG VLT gamblers (using Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Mann-Whitney non-parametric tests). This study and future studies could have a great impact in the regulation of the compensations practices used by researchers when dealing with PG in their samples.

#12 THE CANADIAN PROBLEM GAMBLING INDEX: FACTOR STRUCTURE AND ASSOCIATIONS WITH PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN A NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE

Clinical Psychology

Ivy Brooker, *Student*; Ian Clara, *University of Manitoba*; Brian Cox, *Departments of Psychiatry, Psychology, and Community Health Sciences*

This study examined the factor structure of the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI), a measure used to assess severity of gambling behaviour in the general population, as well as its associations with past-year psychopathology using a sub-sample ($n =$

742) of moderate-to-high-risk problem gamblers within the large, nationally representative Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 1.2 sample. An exploratory analysis found support for a unifactorial model of the CPGI primarily defined by negative consequences of gambling. Positive associations between problem gambling and various past-year disorders and mental health behaviours were found, with the strongest association being for suicide ideation. These findings help to define the range of maladaptive behaviours associated with problem gambling and their mental health correlates in the Canadian population.

#13

*Clinical Psychology***EXPRESSED LANGUAGE COMPLEXITY AMONG SELECTIVELY MUTE VERSUS CONTROL CHILDREN IN ANXIETY PROVOKING VERSUS FREE-PLAY SITUATIONS**

Jennifer Bruce, *McGill University*; Akanksha Sharma, *McGill University*; Charles Cunningham, *Hamilton Health Science Centre*

Selective mutism (SM) is an anxiety disorder characterized by a failure to speak in selected situations that cannot be attributed to a communication or language disorder (APA, 1994). Previous studies have suggested that children with SM have expressive language difficulties despite showing normal non-verbal, cognitive and receptive language abilities (McInnes, Fung, Mannassis, Fiksenbaum & Tannock, 2004). This study examined the complexity differences in expressive language between SM children and control children. To detect anxiety induced differences this study included a low (free play) versus high (birthday speech) anxiety condition. In a study conducted by Cunningham, Siegel, van der Spuy & Bow (1985) mean length of utterance (MLU) was used as a measure of speech complexity in language delayed boys. Using this measure as computed by the CHILDES program, (MacWhinney, 2000) transcriptions of child-parent interactions were coded for both SM and control groups. A 2 (activity: free play vs. birthday speech) x 2 (group: selective mutism vs. control) one-tailed mixed model ANOVA was computed for both children and parents. Results showed no significant differences in the amount of lexical output. However, SM children had an overall lower language complexity than the typically developing children. These findings could have significant impact on treatment focus of this disorder.

#14

*Clinical Psychology***THE EFFECT OF ONE WEEK OF VERBAL REPETITION ON APPRAISAL OF CONTAMINATION-RELATED THOUGHTS**

Madelaine Burley, *University of Waterloo*; Christopher Watson, *University of Waterloo*; Christine Purdon, *University of Waterloo*

Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) is a therapeutic approach that emphasizes the defusion of thoughts from their associated emotional meanings as a key factor in overcoming mood and anxiety problems. Verbal repetition of thoughts (VR) is a cognitive defusion technique that has been found to significantly reduce the believability and distress associated with self-relevant negative thoughts (Masuda, Hayes, Sackett, & Twohig, 2004). Recently, Watson and Purdon (in preparation) found that VR resulted in significant reductions in the belief, distress, and meaningfulness of contamination-related thoughts in a non-clinical sample of individuals with high self-reported contamination fears. The present study is a replication and extension of Watson et al., comparing the effects of one week of daily VR practice to the effects of one week of daily imaginal exposure (IE) and no intervention on the appraisal of contamination words and relevant avoidance and monitoring behaviours at baseline, post-intervention and one-week follow-up. It is hypothesized that VR will be at least as effective as IE in reducing distress and negative appraisal, as well as concomitant avoidance and monitoring behaviours.

#15

*Clinical Psychology***AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY OF CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN ADOLESCENT ROMANTIC COUPLES: DOES MOCK AGGRESSION OCCUR?**

Mary Catherine Cappadocia, *York University*; Mahtab Moaveni, *York University*; Jennifer Connolly, *York University*; Debra Pepler, *York University*; Wendy Craig, *Queen's University*

Mock aggression represents verbally or physically aggressive behavior that is accompanied by positive affect. During the transition to adolescence, girls tend to use mock aggression as a playful and low-risk strategy for initiating contact with boys and establishing heterosexual romantic relationships (Maccoby, 1998; Pellegrini, 2003). This form of aggression is considered affiliative and positive in nature during this developmental period. It is unknown whether mock aggression occurs during older adolescents' interactions with romantic partners. In the present study, we observed 37 adolescent heterosexual couples (mean age = 16.35 years) during problem-solving discussions to explore the frequency and nature of mock aggression, as well as other conflict management styles. The adolescents displayed "integrative" and "downplaying" conflict management styles most often. Mock aggression was exhibited by 10.8% of the girls and 3% of the boys. Mock aggression was related to confrontational conflict management, as well as reduced personal and partner satisfaction with respect to the discussion. These findings suggest that adolescent girls use mock aggression as an indirect form of confrontation. Although it can be benign during childhood, mock aggression appears to have negative consequences within adolescent romantic relationships.

#16

*Clinical Psychology***ASSESSING DATING AGGRESSION IN EARLY ADOLESCENCE**

Mary Catherine Cappadocia, *York University*; Emily Simkins-Strong, *York University*; Jennifer Connolly, *York University*; Wendy Josephson, *York University*; Debra Pepler, *York University*

Aggression between dating partners occurs in 26-46% of adolescent relationships and studies suggest it emerges during early adolescence (Foshee, 1996; Hickman, Jaycox, & Aronoff, 2004; Pepler et al., 2006). The Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships

Inventory (CADRI; Wolfe et al., 2001) has recently been developed and validated with reference to romantic relationships in mid- and late-adolescent samples. However, little is known about its psychometric properties within younger adolescent samples. In the present study, we examined the psychometric properties of the CADRI among 122 early adolescents who had recently been involved in a romantic relationship (mean age = 12.43 years). Factor analyses suggested that a two-factor structure was most suitable for the CADRI in this sample. One factor reflected physical and threatening forms of aggression and the other reflected sexual, verbal/emotional, and relational forms. Verbal/emotional dating aggression perpetration and victimization occurred most frequently. Perpetration and victimization were both associated with depression, anxiety, and delinquency. Results of the present study support the use of the CADRI within an early adolescent sample and suggest that violence prevention and intervention programs for this age group focus on verbal forms of aggression, which may precede more severe physical forms.

#17

Clinical Psychology

THE ROLE OF IMPULSIVITY AND COMPULSIVITY IN DISORDERED EATING, SELF-HARM, ANDAnnamarie Carlson, *University of Manitoba*

Symptoms of eating disorders include food restricting, bingeing, and compensating for intake through vomiting, laxative use, and excessive exercise. Impulse control problems, obsessive-compulsive (OC) symptoms, and self-harming behavior often co-occur (Favazza et al., 1989). The purpose of the current investigation is to explore the relationship between disordered eating, compensatory behaviors (e.g., obligatory exercise), and self-harming behavior through the role of impulsive and OC traits. A sample of 166 female undergraduate students completed questionnaires assessing disordered eating, obligatory exercise, self-harm behaviors, OC traits, and impulsiveness. Results support previous research indicating that disordered eating is related to OC traits and that self-harm behaviors are related to impulsive traits, and when the two types of behavior occur together, the two types of traits also occur, suggesting a more complicated eating disorder. Individuals with multiple disordered eating and self-harming behaviors were more likely to be obligatory exercisers, although obligatory exercisers were not necessarily more likely to engage in self-harm behaviors. Future research should address the function of obligatory exercise among those who engage in multiple self-harming behaviors, and the benefit of eating disorder treatments that address both OC and impulsive traits.

#18

Clinical Psychology

SELF-REPORTED BEHAVIORAL AND EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS OF TUNISIAN ADOLESCENTSMyriam Chahed, *Paris 10-Nanterre University*; Djaouida Petot, *Paris 10-Nanterre University*

Background: Previous research has shown that in most countries boys have more externalizing problems than girls, and girls have more internalizing problems than boys. Total problems and externalizing problems tend to diminish with age, whereas internalizing problems tend to increase with age. Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate the influence of gender and age on the behavioral and emotional problems of Tunisian adolescents. Method: The French version of the Youth Self-Report (YSR; Achenbach, 1991) was administered to an urban sample of 772 Tunisian adolescents aged 12 to 18 years recruited from secondary schools of Tunis, Tunisia. Results: The YSR Total Problem mean score was 47.2 ($SD = 25.0$). Significant main effects of age and gender are found on the Total Problem scale. There was a significant gender and age effect on the Internalizing scales: Girls scored higher than boys on these scales, older adolescents (16-18) scored higher than the younger ones (12-15). The Externalizing scale was not related to gender but the effect of age was significant, with older adolescents scoring higher than younger ones. Conclusion: The main specificities of this Tunisian sample are the absence of gender differences on the externalizing scales and the very high level of behavioral and emotional problems compared with the "omnicultural" norms presented by Crijnen et al. (1997).

#19

Clinical Psychology

MOTHER-FATHER DIFFERENCES IN ATTRIBUTIONS FOR CHILD BEHAVIOURKathy Chan, *University of British Columbia*; Kailee Penner, *University of British Columbia*; Clarisa Markel, *University of British Columbia*; Charlotte Johnston, *University of British Columbia*

Although discrepancies between mothers and fathers in parenting practices have been associated with child behaviour problems, few studies have examined whether mother-father differences in attributions for child behaviour are also associated with child outcome. This study takes a first step by examining whether differences exist between mothers' and fathers' attributions of children's behaviours. Participants include mothers and fathers of 8-11 year old boys. Parents completed the Written Analogue Questionnaire (WAQ), which asked them to imagine their sons displaying inattentive, oppositional, prosocial, and impulsive behaviours, and to make attributions regarding the causes of these child behaviours. The results of a preliminary analysis ($N=15$ mother-father pairs, a full sample of 50 is anticipated) showed that mothers held their sons more responsible and blamed them more for their oppositional and inattentive behaviours than fathers did (Responsibility $F(3, 42) = 3.21, p = .05$; Blame $F(3, 42) = 4.28, p = .02$). In contrast, fathers blamed themselves more for their sons' behaviours than mothers did, $F(1, 42) = 5.78, p = .03$. This poster will also investigate whether these patterns vary between parents of boys with and without behavioural problems. It is hoped that these findings will serve to inform interventions for parents and children with behavior problems.

#20

Clinical Psychology

UNWANTED INTRUSIVE THOUGHTS AND APPRAISALS OF TYPICAL OBSESSIONS IN NORMAL UNDERGRADUATESSarah Chan, *University of Regina*; Kathleen Corcoran, *Centre for Addiction and Mental Health*; Sheila Woody, *University of British Columbia*

Rachman (2003) emphasized the importance of personal meaning in unwanted intrusive thoughts and the progression to clinical obsessions, where intrusions most dissonant with the preferred self-view can lead to catastrophic misinterpretations of the occurrence of the thought as indicating madness, dangerousness or immorality (Rowa & Purdon, 2003). This study explored the relationship between idiosyncratic content of intrusions and appraisals of typical obsessions among normal undergraduate research participants. Appraisals of obsessions were measured by ratings of vignettes where the participant imagined themselves or another person experiencing an aggressive, sexual and blasphemous intrusion. Results show some similarities and differences between the intrusion content reported by this sample and typical content found in clinical obsessions. Similar to a clinical sample, aggressive and sexual intrusions were frequently reported, but loss and negligence intrusions were also frequently reported. Intrusions about contamination and blasphemy were rarely spontaneously reported by the undergraduates. There were no significant relationships between the theme of reported intrusions and scores on other measures, although a trend was observed in relation to aggressive ideation: maladaptive appraisals of the aggressive vignette were weakly associated with reports of aggressive intrusions.

#21

Clinical Psychology

A MULTIDIMENSIONAL DEFINITION OF MINDFULNESS: PREDICTING DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY

Laurie Ching, *University of Calgary*; Amanda Epp, *University of Calgary*; Alisa Singer, *Calgary Health Region*; Shannon Jones, *University of Regina*; Keith Dobson, *University of Calgary*

Research has found that individuals who use mindfulness are less likely to exhibit symptoms of depression and anxiety. Despite recognition of the importance of mindfulness to psychological well-being, only recently have measures been developed to assess mindfulness. The Mindful Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS) is one such tool, premised on a unidimensional definition of mindfulness. More recently, the Kentucky Inventory of Mindfulness Skills (KIMS) was developed using a multidimensional definition of mindfulness. The KIMS is currently the only measure that provides subscales based on an empirically supported factor structure of mindfulness, and thus, it has been suggested that the KIMS has incremental validity in assessing mindfulness. The current study examined the ability of the KIMS and the MAAS, to predict symptoms of depression and anxiety. It was hypothesized that as a potentially more comprehensive measure of mindfulness, the KIMS would have incremental validity in predicting anxiety and depression. It was also hypothesized that higher scores on the mindfulness measures would be correlated to lower scores on measures of depression and anxiety. The results found support for both predictions. The incremental validity of a multi-dimensional conception of mindfulness for predicting anxiety and depression are discussed, and future directions explored.

#22

Clinical Psychology

ADOLESCENTS WITH EATING DISORDERS: RELATIONS BETWEEN ATTACHMENT STYLE, FAMILY FUNCTIONING, AND SELF HARM

Jennifer Cometto, *University of Windsor*; Mary Kaye Lucier, *Bulimia Anorexia Nervosa Association*; Rosanne Menna, *University of Windsor*

The purpose of this study was to examine links between attachment style, family functioning and self-harm behaviours in adolescents with Eating Disorders (ED). Participants were 89 adolescent females ranging from 11-18 years. Participants completed questionnaires assessing ED, family functioning, attachment pattern, and self-harm behaviours. Adolescents with an insecure attachment style reported greater attempts at exerting control using destructive strategies, and fewer attempts to adjust to changing life demands compared to adolescents with a secure attachment. Adolescents with a preoccupied attachment style indicated a greater tendency to communicate using a limited range of emotional expression, and inhibited emotional responses, compared to adolescents who reported a fearful attachment style. Adolescents who reported engaging in self-harm behaviour were more likely to hold conflicting value systems, such as family values differing from personal values, and were more likely to communicate using limited or inappropriate emotional responses. Results will be discussed in terms of intervention efforts.

#23

Clinical Psychology

CONSTRUCT VALIDATION OF THE BRIEF CHILD AND FAMILY PHONE INTERVIEW IN A POPULATION OF HIGH-RISK, HIGH-NEEDS CHILDREN

Steve Cook, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Christine Cullion, *University of Western Ontario*; John Nofle, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Jeff St. Pierre, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Alan Leschied, *University of Western Ontario*; Shannon Stewart, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Andrew Johnson, *University of Western Ontario*

Longitudinal designs must be combined with exhaustive efforts to achieve high return rates, as the same factors that predict attrition may also predict poor long-term outcomes in high-risk populations. For this reason, telephone-administered measures hold promise for longitudinal research projects, and in the assessment of clinical outcomes (i.e., for the purposes of evidence-based practice). In the present study, we examine the validity of the BCFPI in a sample of 393 high-risk, high-need children, aged 6 to 16 ($M = 11.48$ years, $SD = 2.40$). Although the Brief Child and Family Phone Interview (BCFPI) has been validated in clinical samples, it has not been evaluated among children functioning at the extreme end of the distribution. Cronbach's alpha estimates were acceptable for all subscales. Furthermore, a varimax-rotated principal components solution extracted from the pool of all test items demonstrated a factorial structure that aligned well with the factor structure proposed within the scoring manual. Concurrent validity was evidenced by the moderate to strong correlations that were found with selected measures of the Conners' Parent Rating Scale. Taken together, these findings suggest that the BCFPI is a reliable and valid indicator of reported child functioning within this client population, and could be recommended for the assessment of 'hard-to-reach' populations.

#24

Clinical Psychology

SITUATING THE ROLE OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FOR HIGH-NEEDS, HIGH-RISK CHILDREN AND YOUTH: PRELIMINARY OUTCOMES

Steve Cook, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Christine Cullion, *University of Western Ontario*; John Nofle, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Jeff St. Pierre, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Alan Leschied, *University of Western Ontario*; Shannon Stewart, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Andrew Johnson, *University of Western Ontario*

While there is a considerable literature focusing on efficacious treatment protocols for children and youth with mental health needs, research on the real world effectiveness of a system of care is much less substantial. In an effort to close this gap in the literature, we have begun to evaluate the trajectory of change in a sample of high-risk, high-needs children and youth. Outcome data have been collected over three years, at multiple points in time. The preliminary results for 94 children and youth with extreme socio-emotional dysfunctions are presented. Using the Brief Child and Family Phone Interview (BCFPI) as the primary measure, moderate to large effect sizes are found post-discharge from residential treatment. While the reduction in reported symptomatology was significant over time, the use of non-linear regression analyses reveals a curvilinear relationship that is suggestive of a slight behavioural relapse at the two-year follow-up. These results are discussed in the context of maintaining stable trajectories of improvement for children and youth after they leave intensive out-of-home psychiatric treatment.

#25

Clinical Psychology

SYMPTOM STRUCTURE OF PANIC DISORDER IN A NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE

Lisa Coulson, *University of Manitoba*; Brian Cox, *University of Manitoba*; Ian Clara, *University of Manitoba*

Panic disorder is an anxiety disorder that is characterized by the presence of a variety of symptoms, such as fear, chest pain, and nausea. Subtyping of panic disorder symptoms has been done for some time, however most research has been limited to treatment-seeking samples. The current study employed exploratory factor analysis to examine the symptom structure of panic disorder with a select sample of a large nationally representative sample ($n=9282$). Evidence was obtained for a four-factor model of panic symptom clusters consisting of (1) nausea related symptoms (2) a cognitive factor (3) unreality related symptoms, and (4) a cardiorespiratory factor. These clusters of panic symptoms in the general population differ from previous studies using treatment-seeking samples. The clinical implications of these clusters are discussed.

#26

Clinical Psychology

PREDICTORS OF TYPE OF GAMBLING PROBLEM IN A POPULATION OF PROBLEM GAMBLERS

Sara Craig, *Lakehead University*; John Jamieson, *Lakehead University*; Dwight Mazmanian, *Lakehead University*

The Catalyst database, which is operated through the Ontario Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, was used to identify predictors of type of gambling problem. A total of 418 clients (56.9% male and 43.1% female) entered into gambling addiction treatment programs in Thunder Bay between 2003 and mid-2006. Predictors of having problems with each of 14 types of gambling were identified. Younger individuals were significantly more likely to have problems with games that involve excitement and risk such as betting on games of skill ($p = .001$), outcome of events ($p = .005$), sports ($p = .022$), and other gambling activities ($p = .002$) compared to older individuals. Males were more likely than females to have problems with 7 out of 14 types of gambling, while more women than men had problems with bingo ($p = .001$). Those who identified themselves as having a primary gambling problem had problems with more types of gambling than clients who entered treatment for a substance addiction, but also reported having gambling problems. This study helps clarify the heterogeneous nature of problem gamblers by identifying groups of individuals who are more likely to have problems with certain gambling activities.

#27

Clinical Psychology

PSYCHOLOGY IN COLLABORATIVE INTERPROFESSIONAL HEALTH EDUCATION

Lara Cross, *University of Western Ontario*; Ian Nicholson, *London Health Sciences Centre*

Health care professionals are moving forward more and more in recent years into models of interprofessional collaborative education and training. However, while some professions in Canada are involved in a large number of projects in recent years, Psychology has been a primary and active participant in only a few. This poster will outline a current project focusing on mental health and housing/homelessness. Students and faculty at the University of Western Ontario from seven health disciplines, and community agencies, have become partners in the Collaborative InterProfessional Health Education and Research - Mental Health (CI-PHER-MH) project. The project focuses on intercollaborative training in community mental health agencies in London, Ontario as well as a series of structured student-focussed interprofessional education two-hour workshops. The poster will give an overview of these activities as well as their results. The successes and difficulties of such projects will be reviewed with special focus on the difficulties of psychology's involvement with them.

#28

*Clinical Psychology***USING DISCRETE CHOICE CONJOINT EXPERIMENTS TO MODEL THE TREATMENT PREFERENCES OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH SELECTIVE MUTISM, ANXIETY DISORDERS, AND COMMUNITY CONTROLS**

Charles Cunningham, *McMaster University*; Heather Rimas, *McMaster University*; Louis Schmidt, *McMaster University*; Angela McHolm, *McMaster Children's Hospital*; Shannon Edison, *McMaster Children's Hospital*; Sue McKee, *McMaster University*; Jeff St. Pierre, *Psychology Professional Practice Lead*

To improve uptake, adherence, and outcome, user preferences must inform health service design. We used market research methods to model the service preferences of parents of children with selective mutism, anxiety disorders, and community controls. Parents ($n=145$) completed 30 choice tasks, each presenting 3 experimentally varied combinations of 11 3-level treatment attributes. We computed individual parameter estimates with hierarchical Bayes, utilities using multinomial logit, and share of preference simulations for different attribute combinations. Latent class analysis yielded two segments with preferences unrelated to diagnostic grouping. Parent mediated exposure (helping their child practice skills for dealing with problems in the home, community, and school) was the most important attribute for both segments. Segment 1 (73.8%) preferred collaborative vs parent-controlled treatment decisions, group vs individual parent training, readings with vs without weekly coaching calls, and clinic vs school-based services. Both segments preferred scientifically proven services, individual vs group treatment for children, and the inclusion of family members. Both segments felt parental disorders should be treated. Segment 1 preferred to learn about, though not use, medication for child and parental disorders. Segment 2 preferred medication for parents but not children.

#29

*Clinical Psychology***MODELING LINKS BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE AND SAFETY CLIMATE IN A REGIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL**

Charles Cunningham, *McMaster University*; Linda Kostrzewa, *McMaster Children's Hospital*; Heather Rimas, *McMaster University*; Alida Bowman, *McMaster University Children's Hospital*; Susan Blatz, *McMaster Children's Hospital*; Don Buchanan, *McMaster Children's Hospital*; Colleen Fotheringham, *McMaster University*; Barbara Jennings, *McMaster Children's Hospital*; Kathleen Kitching, *McMaster Children's Hospital*; Colleen Lowe, *McMaster University*; Yvonne Chen, *McMaster University*

Low organizational justice is linked to poor work performance, absenteeism, insomnia, cardiovascular disease, and psychiatric disorders. Weiner (2007) suggested that organizational justice might also be linked to hospital safety climate. Using electronic focus group themes, we composed a 25 question organizational justice and safety climate scale. Principal components factor analysis with a varimax rotation ($n=652$ hospital staff, 76% return) yielded 5 factors with excellent internal consistency: procedural justice, distributive justice, relational justice, management visibility, and safety climate. Regression analysis showed that procedural justice, the extent to which staff understood and could influence decisions, made the greatest contribution to the prediction of safety climate ratings. Relational justice (interactions characterized by dignity and respect) accounted for a smaller proportion of the variance. Distributive justice (fair wages and benefits) and management visibility made much smaller, though significant, contributions to safety climate predictions. In combination, these factors accounted for 30% of the variance in safety climate scores. These findings confirm Weiner's (2007) suggestion that work environments characterized by participatory decision processes and respectful relationships are an important prerequisite to a safe hospital climate

#30

*Clinical Psychology***USABILITY TESTING OF INTERNET SELF-HELP PROGRAM "FEELING BETTER" FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

Shannon Currie, *Dalhousie University*; Patrick McGrath, *IWK Health Centre and Dalhousie University*; Victor Day, *Dalhousie University*

There is a need for innovative, cost-effective ways to address the mental health needs of post-secondary students seeking psychological services. Internet self-help interventions are posited to be an effective alternative to individual counseling for many students, and have been documented to improve mental health outcomes in community populations, including reducing symptoms of distress (i.e., depression, anxiety, and stress). Designed to build upon the effective elements of existing programs, "Feeling Better" is an Internet self-help CBT-based program created for Canadian university students experiencing mild to moderate symptoms of distress. The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the usability of the prototype program using a qualitative usability testing approach. Specifically, participants were asked to "think aloud" while systematically exploring the content of the 10 modules. For each module, participants completed a semistructured interview questionnaire of their impressions of the program's usability (i.e., ease of navigation, clarity, efficiency, and acceptability). An iterative testing approach was used, whereby the feedback of each participant was used to inform changes to the design of the interface to increase its usability. Data collection is ongoing. Usability findings, examples of the revised program, and future directions will be presented.

#31

*Clinical Psychology***SELFHOOD VULNERABILITY IN OCD: DEVELOPMENT OF THE OBSESSIONAL CONCERNS AND SELF QUESTIONNAIRE**

Adriana del Palacio-González, *University of New Brunswick*; David Clark, *University of New Brunswick*; Gemma Garcia-Soriano, *Universidad de Valencia*

Recently it has been suggested that a disturbance in internal representations of the self and world might constitute a cognitive vulnerability for obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD; Doron & Kyrios, 2005). Moreover, research on selfhood processes suggests that self-worth contingencies may play a critical role in self-representation (Crocker et al., 2003). Thus selfhood vulnerability in OCD might be conceptualized in terms of self-worth contingent on goal-attainment in OCD-relevant life domains (cleanliness, morality, orderliness, etc). This study represents an initial development of an 80 item questionnaire, Obsessional Concerns and Self Questionnaire (OCSQ), to assess OCD-relevant self-worth contingencies. A sample of 117 undergraduates completed the OCSQ; Obsessive Intrusive Thoughts Inventory (INPIO), Beck Depression Inventory -II; Beck Anxiety Inventory; Contingencies of Self-Worth Scale (CSWS), Penn State Worry Questionnaire; Clark-Beck Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory (CBOCI); Rosenberg Self-esteem scale (RSE) and the OCPD subscale from the PDQ 4+. Initial zero-order correlations revealed that the OCSQ was moderately correlated with OC symptoms, and general self-worth contingencies but not anxiety or depression. The findings are discussed as providing the first evidence of specific selfhood processes that might warrant further research as a vulnerability factor in OCD.

#32

Clinical Psychology

DO SOCIAL DISCONNECTION AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS MEDIATE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERFECTIONISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE?

Sarah Doucette, *Dalhousie University*; Simon Sherry, *Dalhousie University*; Paul Hewitt, *University of British Columbia*; Dayna Sherry, *Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre*; Sherry Stewart, *Dalhousie University*

Since the early 1990s, numerous studies have emerged linking perfectionistic tendencies to various difficulties, including depressive symptoms and relationship problems (e.g., Sherry, Law, Hewitt, Flett, & Besser, 2007). Although both case studies and theoretical accounts suggest an association between perfectionism and alcohol abuse (e.g., Flett & Hewitt, 2002), there is a paucity of research on this topic. Moreover, despite evidence suggesting a consistent link between perfectionism and alcohol abuse, there is currently no model to explain why these variables are connected. In the present study, we propose and test a model purporting to explain why perfectionism and alcohol abuse are linked. Building on prior research (e.g., Hewitt, Flett, Sherry, & Caelian, 2006), a dual-pathway mediational model is tested wherein social disconnection and depressive symptoms are proposed to mediate the perfectionism-alcohol abuse relationship. This model was tested utilizing a sample of undergraduates ($N = 216$). Path analysis suggested this model fit the data well and, as hypothesised, the connection between perfectionism and alcohol abuse was fully mediated by social disconnection and by depressive symptoms. Individuals with high levels of perfectionism may abuse alcohol when confronted with perceived social rejection and feelings of depression.

#33

Clinical Psychology

DYSPHORIA AND EMOTION RECOGNITION: THE ROLE OF INTERPERSONAL CONTEXT AND RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

David Duong, *University of Waterloo*; Uzma Rehman, *University of Waterloo*

Depression is associated with a bias in emotion recognition. While there is disagreement as to the exact nature of the bias, studies typically find evidence for either a negative bias (e.g., Bouhuys et al., 1999), a lack of a positive bias (e.g., Solan et al., 1992), or both (Hale, 1998). Although a wealth of literature has documented the relationship between emotion recognition and depression, there is a dearth of studies examining this cognitive phenomenon in dysphoric individuals. Moreover, past studies have neglected the possible role of interpersonal context. Indeed, as romantic partners play a significant role in the course of depression (Coyne, 1976), it is important to examine how cognitive deficits may differ across various contexts. In the present study, participants completed a facial emotion recognition task that involved pictures of their partner as well as strangers. Although participants did not exhibit greater accuracy for partner stimuli, relationship satisfaction did play a role in the relationship between dysphoria and emotion recognition. Specifically, preliminary results suggest that greater relationship satisfaction is associated with greater accuracy for non-dysphoric individuals but is associated with poorer accuracy for dysphoric individuals. These findings are discussed in terms of their relevance to dysphoric individuals' social functioning.

#34

Clinical Psychology

MENTAL CONTAMINATION AND WASHING BEHAVIOUR: THE IMPORTANCE OF THOUGHT-ACTION FUSION AND SEXUAL ATTITUDES

Corinna Elliott, *Concordia University*; Laura Rudy, *Concordia University*; Stella-Marie Paradisis, *Concordia University*; Adam S. Radomsky, *Concordia University*

Mental Contamination (MC) is a psychological feeling of internal dirtiness associated with fears of contamination in obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). MC differs from physical contamination in that MC may be evoked by thoughts, words or imagined events and is difficult to wash away (Rachman, 2006). MC is not limited to OCD; women who have been sexually assaulted may also experience feelings of MC (Fairbrother & Rachman, 2004). The purpose of this study was to examine relationships between Thought-Action Fusion (TAF), conservative sexual attitudes (SAS), urges to wash and washing behaviour associated with MC. Female undergraduate students ($n = 19$ tested to date) listened to audio recordings of a non-consensual kiss from a man described as immoral, imagining themselves in the scenario. Measures of TAF, SAS, urges to wash and washing behaviour were obtained. Preliminary analyses revealed that TAF scores significantly predicted urges to wash, whereas SAS scores significantly predicted actual washing behaviour. Additionally, interactions were found between TAF and SAS for urges to wash (positive) and urges to shower (negative trend). Data collection continues and will enable us to detect hypothesized effects. Final results will be discussed in terms of cognitive-behavioural conceptualizations of and treatments for OCD.

#35

*Clinical Psychology***THE IMPACT OF INFANT EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS ON SCHOOL AGE MATH ACHIEVEMENT IN CHILDREN WITH SPINA BIFIDA: A LATENT VARIABLE ANALYSIS**Lianne English, *University of Guelph*; Marcia Barnes, *University of Guelph*

Spina bifida (SB) is a debilitating neural tube defect associated with numerous motor, cognitive, and behavioural deficits. It occurs in approximately 0.3-0.5 of every 1000 births and represents the most prevalent cause of congenital brain and spine malformations in North American children (Williams et al., 2005). This longitudinal study investigated the developmental trajectories of executive functions and their impact on school-age math achievement in 91 children with SB and 74 controls. Executive functions (EFs) relate to a child's ability to formulate goals independently, to plan and sequence behaviour in the pursuit of particular goals, and to maintain flexibility in problem-solving situations. EFs were parsed into two domains (attentional control and goal-directed behaviours) for infants at four timepoints (12, 18, 24, and 36 months). Math achievement scores were later collected for this same group of children at 7.5 years of age. Latent variable growth curve models were established to assess intraindividual change in infant EFs and the relationship between rate of change in infant executive processes and second-grade math outcomes. The results are discussed in relation to models of mathematics difficulties, the hypothesized cognitive and neurological underpinnings of math deficits in SB, and implications for math interventions.

#36

*Clinical Psychology***THE STROOP TASK IN DEPRESSION: A META-ANALYSIS**Amanda Epp, *University of Calgary*; Keith Dobson, *University of Calgary*; David Dozois, *University of Western Ontario*; Paul Frewen, *University of Western Ontario*

The Stroop task is used to explore the association between depression and attention. Participants are asked to name the color of neutral and depression-related words as quickly as possible, while ignoring word content. The relative interference associated with delayed naming of disorder-related compared with neutral words is assumed to reflect an attentional bias for the disorder-related stimuli. Theories of emotion and cognition predict that depression is associated with an attentional bias for mood-congruent stimuli, but the empirical evidence for this hypothesis is equivocal. This meta-analysis was conducted to examine the conditions under which depression-related attentional biases have and have not been obtained. 60 empirical studies (published prior to July 2007) were identified and analyzed. Preliminary results suggest that effect sizes are: a) weak in general, b) strongest in studies with clinically depressed individuals and highly-specific/self-relevant stimuli, and c) weaker in studies with dysphoric individuals and less specific/less self-relevant stimuli. The results are discussed in terms of the theoretical implications for information processing models of depression. The limitations of previous Stroop studies and the strengths and limitations of the current meta-analysis are noted. Directions for future research in the domain of attentional biases are discussed.

#37

*Clinical Psychology***EXPLORING FACETS OF MINDFULNESS: A REPLICATION**Amanda Epp, *University of Calgary*; Laurie Ching, *University of Calgary*; Alisa Singer, *University of Calgary*; Shannon Jones, *University of Calgary*; Keith Dobson, *University of Calgary*

Studies on the efficacy of mindfulness-based interventions are increasingly evident in the literature, but less attention has focused on evaluating the assessment of mindfulness. In order to understand the effectiveness of teaching mindfulness skills, and the mechanisms by which mindfulness training works, it is important to assess whether currently available mindfulness measures accurately gauge mindfulness. There is also question as to whether mindfulness is a uni- or multidimensional construct. A recent study by Baer et al. (2006) explored the facet structure and psychometric properties of mindfulness measures. To replicate the previous study, the current study examined the psychometric properties of the Mindfulness Attention Awareness Scale and the Kentucky Inventory of Mindfulness Skills in 352 students. Factor analysis of these measures along with a tool including items from the five factors of mindfulness, established by Baer et al. (2006), was also conducted. Preliminary results suggest strong reliability of the measures, relatively comparable to the previous study, and a similar factor structure. Results are discussed in terms of establishing a multidimensional definition of mindfulness, and merging various measures of mindfulness into a single scale. Limitations of current mindfulness scales and future directions in mindfulness research are described.

#38

*Clinical Psychology***LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF CHILD-PARENT DYADS IN CHILDREN WITH SELECTIVE MUTISM**Sophia Fanourgiakis, *McMaster University*; Charles Cunningham, *McMaster University*; Louis Schmidt, *McMaster University*; Shannon Edison, *McMaster Children's Hospital*; Angela McHolm, *McMaster Children's Hospital*; Sue McKee, *McMaster University*; Katie Marshall, *McMaster University*; Jennifer Bruce, *McGill University*; Akanksha Sharma, *McGill University*; Eri Kida, *McMaster University*; Karen Traicus, *McMaster University*; Amanda Holding, *McMaster University*; Amy Matharu, *McMaster University*

Children with selective mutism (SM) are persistently silent at school but appear to speak comfortably at home. Symptoms of anxiety and speech-language deficits are associated with SM. We transcribed the interactions of 17 children with SM and 19 normal controls during free play and birthday speech interactions with their mothers. Although children with SM sometimes evidence speech and language disorders, standardized testing with strangers may overestimate these difficulties given the nature of SM. This is the rationale for the analysis of conversations with parents in this study. However, children with SM produced less complex language during the free play activity than controls. These results therefore support previous findings of language deficits in children

with SM. Children with SM produced less complex language overall, but more predominantly during the anxiety-provoking birthday speech activity. Parents of SM children used greater language complexity and more words during the birthday speech in comparison to parents of control children. These findings suggest that during the birthday speech, mothers may attempt to compensate for their child's language setbacks with an increasingly talkative and directive style which in the long run may compound the child's difficulties.

#39

Clinical Psychology

THE EYE OF THE BEHOLDER: PARENTAL STRESS AND PERCEPTIONS OF DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOURIsabel Fearon, *Dalhousie University*; Breanne Ricketts, *Saint Mary's University*

Schaughency et al. (1985) posited that parental perception of child problems may be more closely related to the parent's psychological state than to the child's actual level of deviance. The present study tested this supposition, examining the relationship among parenting stress and parent- and teacher-reports of child behaviour among a sample of children with severe Disruptive Behaviour Disorders (9 girls, 29 boys) recruited from tertiary-level mental health programs. It was hypothesized that high levels of parental stress would result in exaggerated parental perceptions of child symptoms, as reflected in elevated scores on parent, but not teacher reports. Consistent with this hypothesis, there was a significant relationship ($r = .562$) between child symptomatology and self-reported parenting stress. Among this clinically referred sample, parents were also more likely than teachers to rate children's behaviour as clinically problematic. Moreover, while parents' ratings of child symptomatology increased with increasing parenting stress, teachers' ratings remained relatively stable, resulting in decreased agreement between parents' and teachers' ratings. Findings suggest that parental reports of children's symptomatology should be interpreted with caution, particularly when parents are experiencing high levels of stress.

#40

Clinical Psychology

DISCREPANCY BETWEEN PARENT AND SELF-RATINGS OF EMPATHY AND AUTISM SYMPTOMS IN INDIVIDUALS WITH AN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERJillian Filliter, *Dalhousie University*; Shannon Johnson, *Dalhousie University*

Individuals with an Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) demonstrate impaired ability to understand others' mental states, often referred to as a Theory of Mind deficit. Mechanisms that underlie understanding of others' mental states are proposed to be similar to those involved in attributing mental states to self. We examined self-awareness in high-functioning individuals with an ASD by comparing parent and self-report scores on the Autism Spectrum, Empathizing, and Systemizing Quotients (AQ, EQ, & SQ). Participants were 25 individuals with an ASD and 33 controls, ages 7 to 22 years. As expected, parents of ASD participants reported significantly more autistic features (higher AQs) and lower empathy (lower EQs) than parents of controls. No differences were found between groups on parental ratings of SQs. Interestingly, we found significant correlations for parent and self-report AQ and EQ scores for controls ($r = 0.53$ and $r = 0.56$, respectively, both $p < 0.01$), but not for the ASD group ($r = 0.36$ and $r = 0.07$, both ns). Parent and self-report SQ scores were not significantly correlated for either group. Participants with an ASD reported significantly higher empathy, more systemizing features, and fewer autistic features compared to parent ratings. Findings will be discussed in the context of current research on Theory of Mind.

#41

Clinical Psychology

FACTOR STRUCTURE OF THE PSYCHACHE SCALE IN AN UNIVERSITY SAMPLERicardo Flamenbaum, *Queen's University*; Ronald Holden, *Queen's University*

Recent research has shown support for the validity of psychache (i.e., psychological pain) as an important statistical predictor of suicidality. The factor structure of the Psychache Scale, a 13-item self-report measure of psychological pain, was examined in a large ($N = 1334$) sample of undergraduate students. Principal components analysis revealed two dimensions accounting for 57.7% and 8.9% of the variance. Examination of varimax-rotated factor loadings suggested that the designation of factors was associated with the response format of items, rather than different content-based interpretations. The validity of the two-dimension solution was examined by regressing scores on measures of hopelessness, suicidal motivation, and suicidal preparation on the two subscales indicated by the rotated factor loadings. Results showed that use of two subscales did not enhance prediction of the criteria beyond what could be obtained with a single total score. Overall, these results suggest that the Psychache Scale is composed of a single underlying construct representing psychological pain with an artifactual dimension reflecting an alternate response format, and the scale is therefore best utilized as a single summed score.

#42

Clinical Psychology

PREDICTING OUTCOMES IN PIVOTAL RESPONSE TREATMENTS FOR AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERSKristin Fossum, *Dalhousie University*; Isabel Smith, *IWK Health Centre*

Abstract The current study sought to examine potential outcome predictors in the Nova Scotia Early Intensive Behavioural Intervention program for children with Autism Spectrum Disorders. The study was designed to address a number of problems identified in intervention research with this population. Twenty-nine children with ASD, ages three to five years of age were included in the study. It was hypothesized that initial changes functional speech, as well as, previously established predictors of intervention outcome (i.e., child age, cognitive abilities and severity of autism symptoms), would predict more comprehensive communi-

cation changes over six months of intervention. In addition, the study assessed potential collateral changes associated with the intervention. While none of the variables were found to predict communication outcome in this small sample of children with ASD, clear changes were evidenced in both the intervention targets (i.e., functional speech) and in receptive and expressive communication from baseline to six months. In addition, significant decreases in challenging behaviour were evidenced. These changes are noteworthy given that the intervention is less intensive and costly than other behavioural interventions evaluated throughout the literature. The implications of these findings and potential alternative predictors (e.g., affect) are discussed.

#43

Clinical Psychology

PATTERNS OF USE, MOTIVATIONS FOR AND ACUTE SUBJECTIVE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO USE IN EARLY PSYCHOSIS PATIENTS

Heather Fulton, *Dalhousie University*; Sean Barrett, *Dalhousie University*; Sherry Stewart, *Dalhousie University*; Kim Good, *Dalhousie University*; Ron Leslie, *Dalhousie University*; Alissa Pencer, *IWK Health Centre*; David Whitehorn, *Dalhousie University*; Heather Milliken, *Dalhousie University*

Many explanations have been put forth (e.g. the Self Medication Hypothesis) to explain the high rates of tobacco use by patients with psychotic illnesses. Studies examining tobacco use by these individuals, however, have typically only involved chronically ill patients. Consequently, it is unclear whether the high rate of tobacco use by this population is attributable to a desire to self-medicate for the symptoms of their psychotic illness, a desire to manage side effects of their medication, or some other factor. The present study compared tobacco use patterns, motivations for use and subjective effects while using tobacco as reported by early psychosis patients and age- and gender-matched controls. Results suggest that early psychosis patients initially try tobacco at an earlier age than controls, and use it more frequently later in life. Patients also used tobacco on significantly more days in the past month than control participants. Controls felt "less happy" when using tobacco, while early psychosis patients reported "no change" in their feelings of happiness during use. The present data suggest that differences in tobacco use are present before patients develop their disorder, and differences in subjective feelings about tobacco use may help explain differing rates of use.

#44

Clinical Psychology

MESURE DE L'INTELLIGENCE ÉMOTIONNELLE CHEZ LES PERSONNES ÂGÉES AVEC L'AIDE DU TEST D'INTELLIGENCE ÉMOTIONNELLE MAYER-SALOVEY-CARUSO

Marie-Eve Gagnon, *Université Laval*; Janel Gauthier, *Université Laval*

L'intelligence émotionnelle (IE) est un concept relativement nouveau en psychologie qui suscite beaucoup d'intérêt. Une carence peut toutefois être identifiée au niveau des données concernant les personnes âgées. À titre d'exemple, seulement 0,22% de l'échantillon utilisé pour normaliser le Mayer Salovey Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test (MSCEIT; Mayer, Salovey, Caruso, 2002), un test d'habiletés développé spécifiquement pour mesurer l'IE, étaient âgés de plus de 65 ans (J. Yip, communication personnelle), ce qui soulève des questions quant à son utilisation avec cette population. Cette recherche avait pour objet d'évaluer la validité de la version française du MSCEIT chez les personnes âgées et de comparer de façon exploratoire les scores obtenus dans ce groupe à ceux présentés par les auteurs du test dans leur manuel d'administration pour différents groupes d'âges. Cent vingt-quatre personnes âgées de 65-85 ans ont complété le MSCEIT, un questionnaire mesurant la validité apparente du MSCEIT et un questionnaire portant sur la compréhension des consignes et des tâches. Les analyses révèlent que la cohérence interne du test est élevée (alpha de Cronbach = 0,93) et que l'ensemble de l'échantillon perçoit le MSCEIT comme une mesure en lien avec l'IE. L'évaluation a également soulevée certaines difficultés importantes en lien avec la compréhension des directives de certains sous-tests. Le MSCEIT semblerait demander un niveau excessif de concentration pour plusieurs personnes âgées. Ces facteurs pourraient partiellement expliquer les résultats significativement inférieurs du groupe au MSCEIT ($p < 0,0001$). Des recommandations sont alors proposées pour améliorer la validité des résultats des personnes âgées au MSCEIT.

#45

Clinical Psychology

ANXIETY, PERFECTIONISM AND EATING DISORDER SYMPTOMS IN EATING DISORDER NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

Yvonne Chen, *McMaster University*; Aislin Graham, *McMaster University*

More than two thirds of patients struggling with an eating disorder also struggle with at least one form of anxiety disorder (Kaye et al., 2004) and the link between perfectionism and eating disorders has also been well established. The relationship found between perfectionism and eating disorders in previous research could be in large part due the fact that patients struggling with eating disorders also often struggle with anxiety disorders. The present study considered whether perfectionism contributed uniquely to eating disorder symptoms in Eating Disorder Not Otherwise Specified- Restrict (EDNOS-R) sample ($n=47$). Perfectionism, as measured by the Multi-Dimensional Anxiety Scale for Children, was correlated with body dissatisfaction but not bulimic symptoms and drive for thinness. The anxiety symptoms assessed by MASC were each significantly correlated with a drive for thinness, body dissatisfaction, and bulimic symptoms. Given that perfectionism accounted for little additional variability after other symptoms and forms of anxiety were controlled, it appears that the relationship between perfectionism and eating disorders may in part be a reflection of the fact that anxiety is related to eating disorders. Alternatively, perfectionism may be associated with eating disorders specifically through the development of body dissatisfaction for EDNOS-R patients.

#46

Clinical Psychology

THE INITIAL DEVELOPMENT OF AN ADHD INDEX FOR THE PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT INVENTORY

Albert Gouge, *Northern Ontario Assessment and Resource Centre*; Alana Homes, *Northern Ontario Assessment and Resource Centre*

The Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) is a broad measure of psychopathology employed in a variety of clinical populations. The clinical experience of many psychologists has indicated a correlation between several scales of the PAI and the likelihood of an ADHD diagnosis, despite the lack of specific PAI ADHD scales or indexes. These scales include the Schizophrenia: Thought Disorder (SCZ-T), Mania: Activity Level (MAN-A), Anxiety: Cognitive Symptoms (ANX-C), Borderline: Self-Harm (BOR-S), and the Positive Impression (PIM) subscales of the PAI. The Connors Adult ADHD Rating Scale – Self-report: Long Version (CAARS-S: L) is a 66 item self report inventory developed to be used in the assessment of adult ADHD. The correlations between these PAI subscales and the indexes of concurrently administered CAARS-S: L were examined in a large sample of post secondary students referred and assessed with respect to learning difficulties ($N = 136$). Large and significant correlations were demonstrated between these PAI scales and the various index scores of the CAARS, most specifically the ADHD Index and the DSM-IV ADHD Symptom Index. Multiple regression analyses were employed to examine the relationship between the previously mentioned PAI scales and the CAARS indexes. Based upon these analyses an ADHD index for the PAI was developed for use as an ADHD screening tool in post secondary student populations. Elevated T Scores on the PAI ADHD Index would indicate the need for further investigation regarding attentional deficits.

#47

Clinical Psychology

EATING DISORDER RISK AND THE EVALUATION OF ATTRACTIVENESS

Aislin Graham, *McMaster University Children's Hospital*; Karin Humphreys, *McMaster University*; Yvonne Chen, *McMaster University Children's Hospital*; Sherry Van Blyderveen, *McMaster University Children's Hospital*

Individuals with eating disorders place undue influence on weight and shape when evaluating their self worth and attractiveness. This study investigates whether this excessive influence is applied to the evaluation of others. Participants were presented with images of men and women's faces, varying in attractiveness, each randomly paired with bodies of varying weight. Participants rated each face-body pair for overall attractiveness. The degree of importance individuals placed on body weight when evaluating attractiveness, as well as which body weight participants favoured, were determined. Measures of participants' eating disorder risk and body mass index were also obtained. Surprisingly, individuals with a high-risk for eating disorders did not show a thin preference when evaluating others, and did not place greater emphasis on body weight when making attractiveness judgments. Highly symptomatic individuals preferred heavier bodies in others. The present study suggests that individuals with eating disorders perceive the world around them correctly and do not idealize thinness in others. This contrasts with their faulty self-perceptions, in which they perceive themselves as heavier than they actually are. Given this discrepancy, changing the faulty self-perceptions within individuals who display eating disorder symptoms will be a relevant focus for eating disorders treatment.

#48

Clinical Psychology

COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS AND SOCIAL INFORMATION PROCESSING IN CHILDREN WITH PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS

Vanessa Hamill, *University of Western Ontario*

Psychopathy is a term used to describe people who charm and manipulate their way through life. Cardinal features of psychopathy include deficits in the affective (e.g., lack of empathy), interpersonal (e.g., short lived relationships), and behavioral (e.g., aggression) domains. Recent findings suggest that characterizations that define adult psychopaths likely manifest in childhood (Frick, 1998). Several research groups have identified these characterizations (e.g., lack of empathy, thrill and adventure seeking) in children who present with callous-unemotional (CU), or pre-psychopathic traits (e.g., Frick et al., 2003; Kruh, Frick, & Clements, 2005). The present study will examine cognitive functions and social information processing abilities in a group of children with and without CU traits. Eighty boys between the ages of 10 and 13 years will be recruited from two children's mental health agencies. Data collection will begin in December 2007. Parents will complete the Antisocial Process Screening Device and the Child Behavior Check-List. Children will complete behavior measures tapping into socio-cognitive (e.g., go-no/go task) and social information processing abilities (e.g., facial affect recognition). It is hypothesized that children who display CU traits will have deficits on all behavioral tasks, and will be more aggressive than children without CU traits.

#49

Clinical Psychology

AN EXAMINATION OF MEASURES OF RUMINATION, COPING STYLES, AND MOOD SYMPTOMATOLOGY

Lauren Haubert, *University of Calgary*; Brenda Key, *University of Calgary*; Jennifer Kowalsky, *University of Calgary*; Tavis Campbell, *University of Calgary*

Although rumination (i.e., passively dwelling on negative feelings) has been strongly implicated in the phenomenology of depression, definitions of rumination and measures of the construct vary substantially. Previous research on the Ruminative Responses Subscale (RRS) of the Response Styles Questionnaire (Nolen-Hoeksema & Morrow, 1991), and the Stress-Reactive Rumination Scale (SRRS; Robinson & Alloy, 2003), has demonstrated mixed support for their factor structures, and associations with other coping measures and mood symptomatology are poorly understood. The current study examined the factor structures of the RRS and SRRS, as well as associations between the obtained factors and symptoms of depression and anxiety. In addition to the RRS and SRRS, the Beck Depression Inventory-II, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, Mastery Scale, Ego-Resiliency Scale, and Destructive Anger Behaviour-Verbal Rumination Subscale were administered to 292 undergraduate students. An exploratory factor analysis revealed a five factor solution for the RRS that explained 55.66% of the variance in RRS scores, and a similar analysis of the SRRS yielded a five factor structure which explained 63.02% of variance. Correlational analyses among the measures, and the derived

factors for the RRS and the SRRS, differed in some ways from previous research that has provided mixed evidence for these measures' factor structures. Strengths and limitations of the current study, and clinical and theoretical implications of the results will be addressed. Possible avenues for future research in the area of ruminative coping styles will be proposed. Nolen-Hoeksema, S., & Morrow, J. (1991). A prospective study of depression and posttraumatic stress symptoms after a natural disaster: the Loma Prieta earthquake. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 61, 115-121. Robinson, S. M., & Alloy, L. B. (2003). Negative cognitive styles and stress-reactive rumination interact to predict depression: A prospective study. *Cognitive Therapy and Research*, 27, 275-291.

#50

Clinical Psychology

RUMINATION AND REFLECTION: EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COGNITIVE AND BEHAVIOURAL COPING IN REMITTED DEPRESSED WOMEN

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

Rumination has been linked to the onset and maintenance of depression in women. Recent research, however, suggests that current conceptualizations of rumination may consist of two distinct factors, namely brooding and pondering, considered to be maladaptive and adaptive, respectively. Few studies have examined the relationships between these cognitive styles, mood, and other behavioural coping styles in depression. In this study, 70 remitted/recovered depressed women completed self-report measures of rumination, reflection, cognitive and behavioural avoidance, problem-solving, acceptance, worry, metacognition, and depressive and anxious symptoms. Participants were also randomly assigned to either a rumination, reflection, or distraction induction. Individuals in the rumination induction showed significantly greater decreases in their mood from pre- to post- induction than those in the reflection or distraction conditions. Correlational analyses revealed that self-reported rumination was more strongly associated with worry and avoidance, and more weakly associated with acceptance and problem-solving, than reflection. Correlations of reflection with depression and anxiety were lower than those for rumination, but still significant for depression. Strengths and limitations of this study, and implications for theoretical models of rumination and future research, will be discussed.

#51

Clinical Psychology

PARENTING GOALS AND CHILD BEHAVIOUR: INFLUENCE OF PARENT AND CHILD GENDER

Catherine Horvath, *University of Ottawa*; Catherine Lee, *University of Ottawa*; Sarah Bellefontaine, *University of Ottawa*; Veronica Asgary, *University of Ottawa*

Parents' socialization practices vary by child gender (Cassano, Perry-Parish, & Zeman, 2007). Furthermore, parenting goals (desired results driving parents interactions with their children) are related to parental behaviour (Hastings & Grusec, 1998). However, little research has been conducted that examines possible relationships between parenting goals and child behaviour and potentially moderating variables, such as parent and/or child gender. In the current study, 130 mothers and fathers completed an interview about their parenting goals (the Parenting Goals Measure; Hastings & Grusec, 1998) and about their children's adjustment (the Child Behavior Checklist; Achenbach & Rescorla, 2000). It was hypothesized that parent gender and child gender would influence parenting goals and parental ratings of child behaviour. The association between parenting goals and child internalizing and externalizing behaviours was examined to determine whether there were variations by either, or both, child and parent gender. The implications of these findings to clinical work with parents of children with internalizing and externalizing behaviour problems is discussed.

#52

Clinical Psychology

YOUTH THERAPIST STRATEGIES TO ENHANCE CLIENT HOMEWORK COMPLETION

Carolyn Houlding, *Children's Centre Thunder Bay and Lakehead University*; Fred Schmidt, *Children's Centre Thunder Bay and Lakehead University*; Diane Walker, *Children's Centre Thunder Bay*

Lack of client follow through on therapeutic homework is a longstanding issue in treatment with children, adolescents and their families. This study examined the strategies youth therapists used to enhance therapeutic homework completion in clients of a child and adolescent mental health service. Thirty two youth therapists participated in this mixed method study. All participants completed a 'Follow Through Strategy' survey (based on Kazantzis, MacEwan, & Dattilio, 2005). Thirteen participants completed semi-structured interviews. These were analysed using Phenomenological Descriptive Analysis (Collaizzi, 1978). Data from both the 'Follow Through Strategy' and interviews revealed therapists predominantly relied on implicit and minimally directive strategies to encourage homework completion. They were less likely to report use of structured and pre-emptive approaches. Directions for future studies are described.

#53

Clinical Psychology

STUDENT MENTAL HEALTH: ASSOCIATIONS WITH ACADEMIC AND NON-ACADEMIC SELF-REGULATED FUNCTIONING

Andrew Howell, *Grant MacEwan College*; Amanda Sheptycki, *Grant MacEwan College*; Sarah Mageean, *Grant MacEwan College*

Keyes (2005) operationalized flourishing as elevated emotional, psychological, and social well-being. In past research, we revealed that flourishing has achievement-related correlates reflective of self-regulated functioning among undergraduate students. Specifically, students classified as flourishing, relative to those classified as moderately mentally healthy or as languishing, were less likely to adopt an entity view of ability or to procrastinate and were more likely to endorse mastery-approach goals, to report high self-control, and to obtain high grades. In the current research, we extended the nomological net of flourishing to additional achieve-

ment-related domains and to non-academic domains reflective of self-regulated functioning. Results from a sample of 247 undergraduates show that flourishing correlates positively with self-reported academic delay-of-gratification, academic help-seeking, and use of cognitive and meta-cognitive learning strategies, and that flourishing is associated inversely with self-reported compulsive eating, compulsive buying, and aggression. The association of flourishing with indices of self-regulated functioning in health- and relationship-related domains will also be examined.

#54

Clinical Psychology

CHARACTERISTICS OF WORK-RELATED DIFFICULTIES IN A SHARED MENTAL HEALTH CARE SERVICE

Janelle Jarva, *Northern Ontario School of Medicine*; Sara Robillard, *St. Joseph's Care Group*; John Haggarty, *St. Joseph's Care Group*

Mentally ill individuals are more likely to be unproductive and may have more of an impact on society for low productivity while at work, than from low productivity while away from work (Dewa et al., 2004). No known previous studies have examined the characteristics of individuals with mental health-related work difficulties entering into a shared care service. The Shared Mental Health Care Service (SMHCS) employs psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses, and social workers, who work with the family physicians to provide mental health care to patients in a primary health care setting. Of a larger group of individuals ($N = 2220$) seeking SMHCS services, approximately 14% report having work-related issues, as indicated by their family physician. The purpose of this study was to examine and compare the characteristics of those individuals who are experiencing mental health-related work difficulties to those without these difficulties. These characteristics include total number of psychiatric symptoms, and psychosocial problems, diagnosis, severity of illness, etc. The study is the first to compare those experiencing work difficulties and those who are not among a sample of individuals seeking shared mental health services, and the results will aid clinicians in the understanding of the mental health issues of this population.

#55

Clinical Psychology

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER DAY TREATMENT?: LONG-TERM CLINICAL OUTCOME FOR CHILDREN WITH DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS

Susan Jerrott, *IWK Health Centre*; Sharon Clark, *IWK Health Centre*; Isabel Fearon, *Dalhousie University*

Disruptive Behaviour Disorders (DBD) are among the most commonly diagnosed mental health disorders of childhood. Early onset behaviour problems have been shown to be relatively stable over time and to be predictive of poor adult outcome. Day treatment programs have been suggested as a cost-effective treatment option for children with DBD and there is evidence to support their short-term effectiveness in reducing problem behaviours and improving academic performance. However, there is as yet insufficient evidence to judge their efficacy in reducing the long-term effects of these chronic disorders. The present study examined long-term outcomes (30-50 month post-discharge) in a sample of children under 12 years of age with DBD following completion of a 14-week Cognitive-Behavioural day treatment program. Previous studies by the present authors using standardized parent-report measures indicated a significant improvement in child symptomatology and parenting stress on completion of this program. In the present study, long-term outcome is evaluated in terms of standardized measures of child symptomatology and parenting stress, service utilization, and placement stability. Implications for service delivery to children with DBD and their families are discussed.

#56

Clinical Psychology

THE ABILITY OF HEALTHY YOUNG ADULTS TO ENGAGE IN PURPOSEFUL SLOWING OF REACTION TIME: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT OF MALINGERING

Andrew Johnson, *University of Western Ontario*; Philip Vernon, *University of Western Ontario*

One potential problem in the neuropsychological assessment of individuals who have sustained a head injury is "malingering" (attempting to appear more impaired than one truly is). Measurement of reaction time has been demonstrated to be sensitive to information processing speed deficits resulting from brain injury, and so it is relevant to investigate the extent to which individuals can fake sufficient "slowness" as to suggest a mild deficit in information processing speed, without appearing so slow as to suggest malingering. In the present study, 45 right-handed participants (26 men and 19 women) were asked to perform a computer-based reaction time battery at three different speeds: 100%, 75%, and 50%. Participants consistently responded significantly slower than requested, in both of the "slowed" conditions. This suggests that individuals can make appreciable alterations to the speed with which they respond to visual stimuli, but cannot do so with any degree of accuracy. It is unlikely, therefore, that an individual would be capable of malingering on a test of reaction time, in an attempt to appear (for example) mildly impaired by brain injury. Further research in this area may yield norms that might be applied to the creation of tests of malingering.

#57

Clinical Psychology

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF KNOWLEDGE TRANSLATION? A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF FUNDED CIHR OPERATING GRANTS

Debbie Johnson Emberly, *IWK Health Centre*; Ian Graham, *Canadian Institute of Health Research*; VP Knowledge Translation Portfolio; Jacqueline Tetroe, *Canadian Institute of Health Research*

Objective: To undertake a content analysis of funded Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) open access grant proposals to examine the types and budgets of knowledge translation (KT) activities proposed. Methods: A random sample ($N=400$) of funded

grant proposals from funding years 2000/01 and 2005/06 was generated from the total funded operating grants in each of the four CIHR themes. Variables abstracted included characteristics of the grant, investigators, and budget and type of KT activities Results: Overwhelmingly, the KT activities identified were end of grant diffusion activities, e.g., conference presentations, publication. The percentage of grants that identified KT as a specific objective within the proposed research increased from an average of 10% in 2000/01 to an average of 30% in 2005/06. However, this increase was not consistent across themes. The biomedical theme demonstrated a decrease in budget for KT activities over time. The health systems/services and population health themes demonstrated the greatest increase in KT budget and activities. Discussion: Innovative integrated KT activities are emerging from the health systems and population health themes, e.g., involvement of stakeholders, website dissemination, which have the potential to reach more stakeholders for less cost than traditional methods of dissemination of research findings. Implications of these findings are discussed in the context of the mandate of CIHR and the science of KT.

#58

*Clinical Psychology***DEPRESSION AND RECOLLECTIONS OF PARENTAL NEGLECT AND OVERPROTECTION: THE ROLE OF GENDER AND BORDERLINE PERSONALITY TRAITS**Gelareh Karimiha, *University of Waterloo*; Uzma Rehman, *University of Waterloo*

Negative childhood experiences are closely linked to adult depression. The current study investigated whether the relationship between depressive symptoms and recollections of care and overprotection in childhood would be mediated by borderline personality traits. Data were collected from 68 women and 69 men who participated in a larger study examining various inter- and intrapersonal predictors of depression. Depressive symptoms were measured with the Beck Depression Inventory, while a subscale of the 10-item Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory (MCMI) was used to measure borderline personality traits. Recollections of childhood care and overprotection were assessed with the Parental Bonding Instrument. Results revealed that for women, borderline personality traits fully mediated the relationship between depression and recollections of childhood overprotection, and partially mediated the relationship between depression and recollections of childhood care. For men, childhood recollections were unrelated to depressive symptoms. These results point to important gender differences in the role of negative childhood experiences in adult depression, and shed light on the differential mechanism through which such experiences may lead to depression among women.

#59

*Clinical Psychology***RATINGS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOURS IN PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENTS BEFORE AND AFTER AN INDEX COURSE OF ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY (ECT)**Kimberly Kreklewetz, *Simon Fraser University*; Grant Iverson, *British Columbia Mental Health and Addiction Services (BCMHAS)*; Brian Brooks, *British Columbia Mental Health and Addiction Services (BCMHAS)*; Nirmal Kang, *British Columbia Mental Health and Addiction Services (BCMHAS)*

Patients are generally referred for electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) as treatment for severe psychiatric illnesses. Many patients also have co-existing aggressive behaviours. This study investigates whether aggressive behaviours decrease in adult psychiatric inpatients ($N = 33$) following an index course of ECT. Aggression was measured with the Aggressive Behaviour subscale of the Riverview Psychiatric Inventory (RPI; Haley, Iverson, & Moreau, 2002). A sizable proportion of inpatients referred for ECT exhibited aggressive behaviours. More than 27% of patients were rated as moderate or greater on the physical assault item of the RPI. For temper outbursts and threatening/intimidating behaviour, moderate or greater ratings were found in 42% and 45% of inpatients, respectively. In contrast, following ECT, moderate or greater ratings were found in 12.1% for physical assault, 30.4% for temper outbursts, and 21.2% for threatening/intimidating behaviours. Both parametric and non-parametric data analyses indicated that these aggressive behaviours were significantly lower following an index course of ECT. Unlike previously published case studies, this study examined the effects of ECT on aggression in a larger clinical sample and utilized a standardized rating scale of aggression. ECT appeared to have a positive effect, at least after one index course, on reducing aggressive behaviours.

#60

*Clinical Psychology***DIALECTICAL BEHAVIOUR THERAPY WITH SUICIDAL ADOLESCENTS**Kristine Lake, *Children's Centre Thunder Bay*; Christine O'Shaughnessy-Start, *Children's Centre Thunder Bay*; John Biancospino, *Children's Centre Thunder Bay*; Leanna Marshall, *Children's Centre Thunder Bay*

For professionals providing mental health treatment to adolescents, suicidal behaviour is a very serious issue. In a recent press release, The World Health Organization reported that worldwide suicide rates have increased by 60%, placing suicide among the three leading causes of death for individuals aged 15 to 34. Unfortunately, due to the lack of methodologically sound studies in this area, the search for effective interventions intended to address suicidal behaviour has yielded disappointing results. Many of the psychosocial treatments studied to date, including problem-solving therapy, intensive intervention plus outreach, emergency card, inpatient behaviour therapy, and antidepressant therapy, have not proven to be more effective than control conditions. However, Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (DBT) appears to be one intervention that has shown some promise in the treatment of suicidal adolescents. This mixed-method pilot study will evaluate the effectiveness of the first adolescent DBT program to be implemented in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Qualitative data, in the form of semi-structured interviews, will be gathered throughout the course of treatment from adolescent clients and their caregivers in order to gain an understanding of their perspectives and experiences with DBT. In addition, psychometric measures intended to assess client functioning will be administered prior to beginning treatment, upon completion of the 16-week multi-family group, and again six months following completion of the group. Preliminary results will be available by spring, 2008.

#61

Clinical Psychology

GAMBLER OR NON-GAMBLER, THAT IS THE QUESTION

Daniel Lalonde, *Université Laval*; Emmanuelle Bastille-Denis, *Centre québécois d'excellence pour la prévention et le traitement du jeu*; Cathy Savard, *Centre québécois d'excellence pour la prévention et le traitement du jeu*; Christian Jacques, *Centre québécois d'excellence pour la prévention et le traitement du jeu*; Isabelle Giroux, *Université Laval*

Although it may seem obvious to define a non-gambler, the literature shows that this isn't necessarily the case. Researchers don't all use the same operational definition of a non-gambler. This may be due in part to the fact that this population hasn't received much attention. Knowing more about non-gamblers may however help us better understand problem gambling. The goal of the present study was to compare gamblers and non-gamblers in regard to their sociodemographic characteristics. Data from the latest prevalence study in the general adult population of Quebec (2002) was used. The sample consists of 8534 adults who answered a telephone survey inquiring about their general gambling habits, possible gambling problems, other related problems and general information. For the present study, participants were categorized according to their frequency of participation in different forms of gambling over the last 12 months: 1) 'pure' non-gamblers; having not participated in any form of gambling, 2) non-gamblers (excluding lottery); having not participated in any form of gambling except lottery, scratch tickets and draws, 3) gamblers; having participated in at least one form of gambling aside from lottery, scratch tickets and draws. Logistic regression analyses show that age, gender, income, religious affiliation and having had a strong urge to gamble following a stressful life event significantly increase the likelihood of belonging to the non-gamblers group. These findings may be a first step toward identifying protective factors against problem gambling. Future studies are required to evaluate their usefulness.

#62

Clinical Psychology

DAY SERVICES FOR YOUTH: AN INTER-AGENCY TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR YOUTH EXPERIENCING BEHAVIOURAL, EMOTIONAL, AND/OR ACADEMIC DIFFICULTIES

Laura Lang, *Annapolis Valley Health*; Julia Feldstein, *Acadia University*

The Day Services for Youth (DSfY) program is a school-based intervention program, for adolescents aged 12-15, who exhibit difficulties that preclude success in school, at home, or in the community at large. DSfY is a three month program where students are removed from their home school, offered intensive intervention, and gradually re-integrated into their school of origin. The program assumes a "strengths-based" approach to intervention, focusing on encouraging competencies and positive potential. Staffing of the program consists of a teacher, educational assistant, psychologist, community support worker, clinical psychology student, and two youth workers. An outreach component to the program has also been established, involving monthly drop-in groups and summer programs. The focus and objectives of the program include working collaboratively with partnering agencies, offering intensive intervention to youth and their families, and strengthening relationships within the home, school, and community. The purpose of the current evaluation was to examine whether the program was able to adhere to the aforementioned goals and to assess program strengths and weaknesses. Results demonstrated clinically significant changes on self-report measures of aggressive behaviour, ADHD, and oppositional defiance. Similar significant results were found via parent-report measures.

#63

Clinical Psychology

THE CENTRALITY OF SELF-HARM REASONS: CONCEPTUALIZING SELF-HARM USING A MODIFIED MODEL OF THE THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOUR

Stephen Lewis, *Dalhousie University*; Darcy Santor, *University of Ottawa*

Historically, self-harm has been conceptualized using a number of observable features (e.g., degree of harm) and then further understood by elucidating key concomitants (e.g., abuse). While these approaches yield important information regarding the clinical presentation of and who is at risk for self-harm, they do not contribute to the understanding of why people self-harm. To address this, a number of recent research efforts have examined self-harm reasons. These approaches are promising, but might be limited as they do not investigate lethal and non-lethal reasons in tandem and seldom report psychometric properties of the assessment measures used. Furthermore, no efforts to date have synthesized self-harm reasons within a comprehensive motivational model of behaviour. The present study attempted to overcome these limitations by examining self-harm reasons using a newly developed measure and integrating these reasons into a modified model of the theory of planned behaviour (TPB). Results indicated that self-harm reasons meaningfully and reliably grouped together using the new measure. Findings further supported a modified TPB model of self-harm incorporating the resultant reason factors. Overall, findings have empirical and clinical implications that will be discussed and the new measure and modified TPB model offer new, albeit preliminary, ways to conceptualize self-harm.

#64

Clinical Psychology

SELF-REPORTED PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH ATTENTION-DEFICIT/HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD) AND OPPOSITIONAL DEFIANT DISORDER (ODD)

Krista Luedemann, *University of Ottawa*; Catherine M. Lee, *University of Ottawa*

There has been a growing recognition of the link between parental psychopathology and child psychopathological symptoms. This study was designed to examine self-reported psychopathology in mothers and fathers of children in three groups of families: those with children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder combined type (ADHD-C), children with ADHD-C and comorbid oppositional defiant disorder (ADHD-C/ODD) and nondisordered children. Thirty-five families in each group will be recruited through clinics, mental health professionals and community announcements. Parents complete the Adult Self-Report Form for Ages 18-59

(ASR Achenbach & Rescorla, 2003), including depressive problems, antisocial problems, and substance use and the Conners' Adult Attention Rating Scale-Screening Version (CAARS-SV) assessing symptoms of ADHD. Preliminary results on the first 17 families indicate that compared to parents of nondisordered children, higher numbers of mothers and fathers of disordered children report clinically significant symptoms. It is expected that data will be analyzed for 50 families. Data will be presented separately for mothers and fathers.

#65

Clinical Psychology

SPECIFICITY OF CHILDHOOD MALTREATMENT AND DEPRESSOTYPIC ORGANIZATION IN YOUNG ADULTS

Margaret Lumley, *University of Guelph*

The purpose of the current study was to examine particular experiences of childhood maltreatment as potential developmental precursors to a depressotypic cognitive organization (i.e., tightly connected negative schemas and loosely connected positive schemas) in a sample of young adult men and women ($N = 124$, mean age = 18.19). The relation between childhood maltreatment (i.e., father emotional maltreatment, mother emotional maltreatment, physical abuse, and sexual abuse) and depressotypic organization was assessed using a computer task in which participants plotted a series of cognitive schema contents (e.g., "I am a failure") on a 2-dimensional grid along the dimensions of self-descriptiveness (high vs. low) and valence (positive vs. negative). Childhood maltreatment was assessed using the Childhood Experiences of Care and Abuse Questionnaire. As hypothesized, all forms of maltreatment were significantly related to a depressotypic cognitive organization. However, father emotional maltreatment and physical abuse emerged as the strongest predictors in a multivariate context. Results here suggest that emotionally abusive fathers may have a potent and detrimental effect on children's development and organization of core beliefs about self.

#66

Clinical Psychology

VALIDATION OF THE SOCIAL ANXIETY – ACCEPTANCE AND ACTION QUESTIONNAIRE

Meagan MacKenzie, *Wilfrid Laurier University*; Nancy Kocovski, *Wilfrid Laurier University*

Mindfulness based interventions, such as Acceptance and Commitment Therapy are increasingly being examined by clinical researchers. Complaint-specific treatment outcome measures are necessary to evaluate the efficacy of these novel therapeutic techniques. This research was conducted to provide support for the validity of the Social Anxiety – Acceptance and Action Questionnaire (SA-AAQ). This scale was developed to measure nonjudgmental acceptance of social anxiety symptoms. It was hypothesized that the SA-AAQ would demonstrate convergent validity with measures of social anxiety and mindfulness and divergent validity with a measure of depression. The sample consisted of 341 undergraduates (277 females) who completed the SA-AAQ, social anxiety measures, mindfulness measures, a depression inventory, an impulsivity inventory and a social desirability scale. As expected, the SA-AAQ correlated negatively with measures of social anxiety and positively with measures of mindfulness. Additionally, the SA-AAQ was less associated with measures of depression than measures of social anxiety. The SA-AAQ was also correlated negatively with some aspects of impulsivity. This study provides support for the use of the SA-AAQ as a measure of acceptance of social anxiety symptoms. These results suggest that this measure may be useful in evaluating treatment outcome in socially anxious populations.

#67

Clinical Psychology

RELIGIOUS COMMITMENT, EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING AND THE ROLE OF OBSESSIONALITY IN YOUNG ADULTS

Jeffrey Maguire, *University of New Brunswick*; David Clark, *University of New Brunswick*

Cultural factors can have an influence on emotional adjustment and well-being. Whether there is a relationship between obsessionality and religiosity compared to other symptom domains is not well understood. The present study investigated whether fundamentalist Christians exhibit greater difficulty with obsessional thoughts and beliefs than low religious students. Sixty-six students from an Atlantic Canadian Bible College as well as 59 high and 55 low religious UNB students completed a battery of questionnaires. A series of ANOVAs revealed that fundamentalist Christians scored significantly higher than the low religious students on the Clark-Beck Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory (CBOCI) Obsessions subscale but not on the CBOCI Compulsions subscale, BDI, BAI or PSWQ. With regard to obsession relevant beliefs, the fundamentalist group was significantly higher than low religious students on the Obsessional Belief Questionnaire's Responsibility/Threat and Importance/Control Beliefs subscales. These findings indicate that obsessional beliefs about the importance of taking control of unwanted thoughts are specifically elevated in highly religious Christian students. Indeed, the failure to find significant group differences on other measures suggests that elevated obsessionality in the religious individual is not due to heightened negative emotionality, general distress or maladjustment.

#68

Clinical Psychology

USE OF THE BASIS-32 TO TRACK CLIENT CHANGE IN A COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SETTING

K. Amanda Maranzan, *Lakehead University*; Peter Voros, *Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre and Lakehead University*

The current emphasis on effective psychotherapy treatments has resulted in an increased interest in psychotherapy outcome research and the development of sensitive and reliable outcome measures. The Behaviour and Symptom Identification Scale-32 (BASIS-32) is one such measure and is used by our community mental health program to track client change. Our program provides individual and group psychotherapy to adult outpatients who present with one or more serious mental illnesses. Treatment typically consists of 15 individual sessions and/or 8 group sessions with a broad emphasis on cognitive-behavioural and problem-

solving strategies. Clients complete the BASIS-32 at intake and at each treatment session. To determine treatment efficacy, we used a Reliable Change Index to identify changes in ratings of psychiatric symptomatology and social functioning over three timeframes in 107 persons with a serious mental illness. As expected, the greatest amount of reliable change occurred between the time of intake and last appointment (50% of clients demonstrated true improvement and 2% demonstrated true deterioration on the BASIS-32 total score) while the least amount of reliable change occurred between intake and time of first appointment (6% of clients demonstrated true improvement and 2% demonstrated true deterioration on the BASIS-32 total score).

#69

*Clinical Psychology***DIFFERENCES IN CHILDREN'S ATTRIBUTIONS FOR THEIR MOTHERS AND FATHERS**Clarisa Markel, *University of British Columbia*; Kathy Chan, *University of British Columbia*;Kailee Penner, *University of British Columbia*; Charlotte Johnston, *University of British Columbia*

Previous studies show that children's attributions about parenting and family functioning are associated with child adjustment. However, to our knowledge no study has looked at differences between the attributions that children make about their mothers and fathers. In this study, 8–11-year-old boys completed the Children's Attribution Measure assessing their attributions for parenting by their mothers and fathers. Boys rated the degree to which ability, task difficulty, effort, or the child caused parents' behaviors. Preliminary results with $N=13$ (a sample of 50 is anticipated) show that positive parenting behaviors are equally attributed to ability for mothers and fathers. However, boys attribute negative parenting behaviors more often to a lack of ability in mothers, $F(1, 12) = 7.16, p = .02$. Similarly, positive parenting behaviors are equally attributed to the task for mothers and fathers. However, negative parenting behaviors are more often attributed to task difficulty in mothers than fathers, $F(1, 12) = 9.72, p = .009$. Differences such as these in children's perceptions of their relationships with their mothers and fathers may contribute to our understanding of parent-child or inter-parent conflicts and their links to child behavior problems.

#70

*Clinical Psychology***MOTIVATIONAL ENHANCEMENT FOR OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE DISORDER: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS ON ENHANCED TREATMENT EFFICACY**Randi McCabe, *McMaster University*; Karen Rowa, *McMaster University*; Martin Antony,*Ryerson University*; Lisa Young, *St. Joseph's Health Care*; Richard Swinson, *McMaster University*

Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) is a pervasive and impairing anxiety disorder characterized by recurrent, unwanted thoughts and/or the presence of repetitive behaviors typically aimed at reducing distress. Although exposure and response prevention (ERP) is considered the "gold standard" psychological treatment for OCD, the majority of treatment completers achieve only a partial recovery (Eddy, Dutra, Bradley, & Westen, 2004). Addressing treatment concerns, motivation, and level of commitment prior to ERP is likely to increase a patient's motivation to engage in and persist with treatment, thus enhancing treatment efficacy. This study examines the efficacy of motivational enhancement in augmenting ERP treatment outcome. Data collection is ongoing and preliminary data will be presented. Participants ($n=17$) were randomly assigned to receive either three sessions of motivational enhancement or three sessions of relaxation therapy (control intervention). Preliminary findings suggest that the motivational enhancement intervention is associated with increased confidence to overcome OCD and increased readiness to engage in active treatment. In addition, a trend was observed for enhanced treatment outcome in the motivation group as reflected in reduced OCD symptom severity post ERP compared to the control group.

#71

*Clinical Psychology***EFFECTIVENESS OF TWO NEW INTERVENTIONS FOR REDUCING EATING AND BODY IMAGE CONCERNS IN WOMEN**Amanda McMahan, *Lakehead University*; Monique Mercier, *Lakehead University*;Loretta Blanchette, *Lakehead University*; Ron Davis, *Lakehead University*

Body dissatisfaction is prevalent and associated with psychiatric disorders and distress in women. Research demonstrates a multifactorial nature of body image; revealing perceptual, socio-cultural, behavioural, cognitive, and affective contributors and consequences. Mindfulness practice, which has already been incorporated into a number of successful psychological treatments, has yet to be integrated into empirically tested body image treatment programs. However, the practice's emphasis upon awareness, non-judgement, description, and non-reactivity suggests it has potential to address the many dimensions of body image. The Turning Points 2 (TP2; Davis et al., 2004) series is also a multifactorial program which, when administered in a group discussion format, has been shown to reduce eating and body image concerns in young women (Bone et al., 2005). However, the clinical utility of each of these promising programs when administered individually are unknown. In the present study, women were randomly assigned to either a mindfulness based program or TP2. The effectiveness of each of these self-guided, two-week programs was assessed according to the degree of change on the Eating Disorder Examination Questionnaire alongside several other measures of psychopathology. Comparisons among the programs and their respective influences upon eating behaviours and body image are discussed.

#72

*Clinical Psychology***AN EXAMINATION OF ALTRUISM IN OCD AND DEPRESSION: UNDERSTANDING SYMPTOMATOLOGY**Gregory Mendelson, *Concordia University*; Chris Parrish, *Concordia University*;Adam Radomsky, *Concordia University*

Individuals with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) have an inflated sense of responsibility, hypothesized to promote and maintain compulsive checking behaviour. OCD sufferers may also exhibit elevated levels of altruism, particularly if their concerns relate to protecting others. In contrast, individuals with Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) may exhibit egoistic traits relative to others, given the self-focused nature of many MDD concerns. The current ongoing study addresses the following questions: Do OCD sufferers report more altruism than depressed or non-clinical participants? Are higher levels of compulsive checking associated with higher levels of altruism? Are higher levels of perceived responsibility associated with higher levels of altruism? Three participant groups were recruited for this study: individuals with OCD, individuals with MDD, and non-clinical control participants. Standardized self-report measures of checking, perceived responsibility and altruism, as well as an interview-based measure are used to compare levels of these variables across groups. Preliminary analyses indicate that individuals in the OCD group reported high levels of altruism, perceived responsibility and checking, relative to established means for non-clinical respondents. Final results will be discussed in terms of cognitive-behavioural models of, and treatments for, OCD and depression.

#73

*Clinical Psychology***STAGE OF CHANGE AS A PREDICTOR OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AND EXPRESSED INTEREST IN A BODY IMAGE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**

Monique Mercier, *Lakehead University*; Ron Davis, *Lakehead University*;
Amanda McMahan, *Lakehead University*

It has been demonstrated that approximately half of university women experience dissatisfaction with the weight or shape of their bodies (Donato, 2004). We investigated psychological distress, disordered eating attitudes and behaviours, and body mass index (BMI) as a function of one's stage of change regarding body image. Furthermore, we examined if being in the action stage was predictive of expressed interest in a pilot body image improvement program. Participants were 266 female undergraduate students who completed an online battery of questionnaires pertaining to psychological well-being, eating attitudes and behaviours, and body image. Those individuals in the action stage had significantly higher mean scores relative to the other stages on the variables of psychological distress, eating disorder symptoms, as well as significantly higher BMI. Relative to the other stages, those in the action stage were also significantly more likely to express interest in a body image improvement program. Additionally, those individuals who expressed interest in the body image improvement program had higher mean scores on psychological distress, eating disorder symptoms, and BMI. This study poses the potential application of the stage of change model in future research involving body image issues.

#74

*Clinical Psychology***THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE AND DISORDERED EATING BEHAVIOURS AND COGNITIONS**

Erin Moss, *University of Calgary*; Kristin von Ranson, *University of Calgary*

Research has found that up to 49% of bulimic women report current or past alcohol misuse, while up to 40% of alcohol-misusing women report current or past bulimia nervosa. Although parallels have been drawn between eating disorders (EDs) and substance use disorders as diagnostic categories, few studies have examined ED symptoms in individuals with substance use disorders. To evaluate the degree to which women with alcohol dependence (AD) evidence ED symptoms, this study examined Minnesota Eating Behaviours Survey (MEBS) scores in women with diagnoses of AD ($n = 28$), comorbid ED and AD ($n = 21$), and no history of an ED or AD (controls; $n = 39$). We hypothesized that: (1) the comorbid group would score higher than the AD and control groups, and (2) the AD women would score higher than the control group. On the MEBS total score and subscale scores, the comorbid group scored significantly higher than the AD and control groups (all $p < .01$), while the AD group scored significantly higher than the control group (all $p < .001$). These findings suggest that women with AD exhibit a moderate level of ED symptomatology that is intermediate between individuals with comorbid diagnoses and those with no ED or AD history. Consideration of ED symptoms may be an important component in the assessment and treatment of substance use disorders in women.

#75

*Psychoanalytic and
Psychodynamic
Psychology*

DEFENSE MECHANISM CHANGE OVER A 5-YEAR PSYCHOANALYTIC TREATMENT FOR AVOIDANT PERSONALITY DISORDER

Trevor Olson, *University of Saskatchewan*; Michelle Presniak, *University of Saskatchewan*;
John Porcerelli, *Wayne State University*; V. Barry Dauphin, *University of Detroit Mercy*

In 2007, Porcerelli and colleagues published the first systematic case study of psychoanalytic treatment of Avoidant Personality Disorder (AvPD). Although results indicated that clinically significant changes were achieved on several outcome variables, defense mechanisms were not included in the original study. Thus, the present study examined defenses over the course of therapy. Transcripts from 21 sessions were coded using the Defense Mechanism Rating Scales (DMRS). Coders were blind to the chronological order of the transcripts, the diagnosis of the patient, and the results from other outcome measures. Results indicated that the adaptiveness of defense use as assessed by the DMRS Overall Defensive Functioning scale dropped from initial assessment (4.60) to Year 1 of therapy (4.22). A steady increase in defensive adaptiveness was observed from Year 1 (4.22) to Year 4 (5.08), followed by a drop in adaptiveness prior to termination in Year 5 (4.44). Defense use at follow-up was the most adaptive of all ratings (5.61). Change of specific defense levels and other outcome variables will be discussed. In conclusion, this study empirically demonstrated the pattern of defense change over a course of psychoanalytic therapy for an individual with AvPD. This pattern was consistent with theoretical expectations and unique to defense mechanisms when compared to other outcome measures.

#76

Psychoanalytic and
Psychodynamic
Psychology

DEFENSE MECHANISMS: CAN THEY HELP US IN DIFFERENTIATING ANTISOCIAL AND BORDERLINE PERSONALITY TRAITS?

Michelle Presniak, *University of Saskatchewan*; Trevor Olson, *University of Saskatchewan*;
Michael MacGregor, *University of Saskatchewan*

In recent years, there has been a renewed interest in the empirical study of defense mechanisms and the role they play in psychopathology. For example, recent research demonstrates that defenses can be helpful in differentiating between similar mental disorders. One group of disorders that can be complicated to differentiate diagnostically due to overlapping criteria, high comorbidity, and little divergent validity are Cluster B personality disorders. This difficulty is especially true for Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) and Antisocial Personality Disorder (APD). The goal of the current research was to examine the utility of defenses for differentiating between a nonclinical sample high on BPD traits and a sample high on APD traits. Personality was assessed with the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI). Based on scores from the PAI, participants were divided into a high BPD group and a high APD group. Defenses were assessed through self-, observer-, and projective-report measures. The utility of defenses for differentiating between the two groups was analyzed using discriminant function analyses. Results showed that correct classification could be achieved based on defense use. Results from specific defenses as well as differences between defense assessment measures will be discussed.

#77

Psychopharmacology

CANNABINOID RECEPTOR MODULATION OF BRAIN FOS-IMMUNOREACTIVITY

Jordan Scantlebury, *Dalhousie University*; Shadna Rana, *University of Waterloo*;
Marc Schaus, *Wilfrid Laurier University*; Paul Mallet, *Wilfrid Laurier University*

The cannabinoid CB1 receptor inverse agonist rimonabant and the putative CB1 neutral antagonist O-2050 differentially affect locomotion and water consumption, but not food consumption, in rats. The nature of this difference at the neuroanatomical level has not yet been described. We characterized Fos-immunoreactivity (Fos-IR; a marker of neural activation) induced by rimonabant and O-2050 in 26 distinct brain regions in male Sprague-Dawley rats. Forty-eight rats were given rimonabant (1, 3, or 10 mg/kg), O-2050 (3 or 10 mg/kg), or vehicle intraperitoneally and perfused 2-h later. Fos-IR was determined in diaminobenzidine immunoperoxidase stained 50 μ m coronal sections using light microscopy. Preliminary results suggested that O-2050 enhanced Fos-IR significantly in regions associated with locomotion, anxiety, feeding, and reward, whereas rimonabant had no effect on Fos-IR, despite previous reports to the contrary. To ensure the functionality of rimonabant in our paradigm, we assessed the ability of rimonabant and O-2050 to reduce Fos-IR induced by the cannabinoid receptor agonist Δ^9 -THC. Twenty-four additional rats received intraperitoneal injections of 5 mg/kg Δ^9 -THC alone, or combined with 10 mg/kg rimonabant or 3 mg/kg O-2050, and were perfused 2-h later. Tissues have been collected, and Fos-IR quantification is in progress.

#78

Psychopharmacology

ANALYSIS OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ON AUGMENTATION STRATEGIES FOR UNIPOLAR DEPRESSION

Craig Yury, *University of Nevada, Reno and Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre*;
David Antonuccio, *University of Nevada School of Medicine Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences*; Jane Fisher, *University of Nevada, Reno*

Treatment of depression with a single pharmaceutical agent has a low success rate, and often several agents are tried or combined to increase efficacy. Augmentation can be defined as the addition of one or more medications to an existing antidepressant monotherapy. This study examined the extent of empirical research on augmentation strategies for unipolar depression and the effectiveness of augmentation strategies. Valenstein et al. (2006) detailed the frequency of antidepressant augmentation strategies utilized in Veteran's Administration mental health settings with a diagnosis of unipolar depression and an antidepressant prescription during the fiscal year 2002. An in depth literature review was conducted based on the results of Valenstein et al.. More than 40% of the most popular classes of augmentation strategies, and more than 55% of the most frequently prescribed combinations of drugs used for augmentation for unipolar depression have no published scientific support. A meta-analysis was conducted from the data obtained from the literature review. Of the 22 studies identified in the literature review, 13 studies contained sufficient data to calculate an effect size. Mean estimated effect size of all 13 studies calculated with random effects is 0.1782 with a 95% confidence interval of -0.2513 – 0.6076.

#79

Psychophysiology

ASSESSMENT OF MAGNO-, PARVO-, AND KONIOCELLULAR VISUAL STREAMS IN MIGRAINE

James Brazeau, *Lakehead University*; Michael Wesner, *Lakehead University*

Migraine headache is considered one of the most common chronic pain conditions. Recent scientific evidence suggests that abnormal functioning of the trigeminovascular system underlies the pathophysiology of the disorder. The visual system is of particular interest in migraine due to the fact that visual auras, photophobia, and visual triggers, are apparent in patients. Recent evidence has suggested that both retinal and cortical visual dysfunction is present in migraine patients. The majority of the research has focused on aspects of vision that are specific to one of the three visual streams. To date, no study has sought to specifically assess visual performance across the three main parallel processing streams: the magnocellular, parvocellular, and koniocellular streams. We made use of sophisticated psychophysical measures to selectively measure visual performance in two main migraine patient groups (Mi-

graine With and Without Aura) and compare these measurements to non-migraine controls. Results of the study are discussed in terms of their relevance to the pathophysiology, assessment, and treatment of migraine headaches.

#80

Psychophysiology

ESTROGEN AND WORKING MEMORY IN HEALTHY YOUNG FEMALES: A BEHAVIOURAL AND ERP STUDY

Annie-Claude David, *Hôpital Douglas*; Miglena Grigorova, *Hôpital Douglas*; Natalie Phillips, *Concordia University*

The literature on estrogen indicates that high estrogen enhances working memory (WM) in women. This study investigated variation in WM as a function of estrogen level in 10 young healthy free-cycling women. Participants were tested on the n-back task, which systematically increases WM load, during menstruation (low estrogen) and ovulation (high estrogen). Behavioral and event-related brain potentials were recorded. P300 amplitude should decrease and latency should increase with WM load. Performance accuracy decreased as WM load increased and was poorer during the low estrogen versus high estrogen condition; however, there was no significant interaction of cycle by working memory load. Reaction time increased when working memory load was maximal and this effect was greater during low estrogen. No difference in P300 latency was found in the parietal region (CPZ) during high estrogen compared to low estrogen where latency was found to increase as WM load increased. Finally, P300 amplitude in anterior regions decreased less when memory load was maximal during high level of estrogen. These results indicate that WM might be sensitive to estrogen level in young women, such that performance is slower and less accurate when estrogen is low. These effects were largely reflected in brain activity. Our results extend previous findings and could have implications in hormone based treatment.

#81

Psychophysiology

INTELLIGENCE AND SENSORY DISCRIMINATION USING THE MISMATCH NEGATIVITY

Michael Houlihan, *St. Thomas University*; Robert Stelmack, *University of Ottawa*; Stefan Troche, *University of Bern, Switzerland*; Thomas Rammsayer, *University of Bern, Switzerland*

The scientific study of general intelligence has its roots in the seminal work of Francis Galton and Charles Spearman. Their work on the nature of intelligence started to point the direction of sensory discrimination ability as an important contributor to overall general ability. Advances in computer technology and brain visualization techniques have allowed for the reconceptualization of the relation between sensory discrimination and intelligence in terms of brain processes. In this study, the mismatch negativity (MMN) was used as a measure of automatic detection of a change in an auditory stimulus sequence. Intellectual ability was assessed using the Multidimensional Aptitude Battery and a series of trail making tests. The MMN was elicited using frequency deviant and duration deviant tones. Within each of these conditions, three levels of deviation were used in which the difficulty of the discrimination was varied. Structural equation modeling indicated a significant contribution of frequency discrimination to general intelligence but the duration discrimination did not.

#82

Substance

Abuse/Dependence

A DISCURSIVE ANALYSIS OF SELF-ESTEEM IN THE CONTEXT OF ADDICTIONS TREATMENT

Emily Doyle, *University of Calgary*

Self-esteem is one of the oldest constructs in western social science. Since 1890 over 23,000 books, chapters, articles have been devoted to accounting for it. Most psychological research to date has defined and operationalized self-esteem in terms of outcome measures and standardized test scores, focusing mainly on presumed causes or correlates of self-esteem. Absent from the literature is research into differences in understanding and uses of self-esteem in clinical settings. This study reports on the use of discourse analysis to explore how clients and counsellors talk about self-esteem in the context of addictions treatment. Ten participants attending addictions treatment took part in structured interviews inquiring about their perceptions of self-esteem's role in substance abuse and recovery. Text from the interviews (client discourse) was compared and contrasted with text from the treatment centre's standardized self-esteem workshop (counsellor discourse). Results suggest that the counsellor discourse failed to attend to the breadth, depth, and variety of client experiences and contexts present in client discourses. Without mutually constructed understandings of self-esteem between client and counsellor the therapeutic value of such interventions can be questioned. Clinical suggestions for promoting and working from shared understandings of self-esteem are offered.

#83

Substance

Abuse/Dependence

COMPUTERIZED BRIEF INTERVENTION AND CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT FOR SMOKING CESSATION IN METHADONE-MAINTAINED OPIATE-DEPENDENT INDIVIDUALS

Heather Durdle, *University of Windsor*; Steven Ondersma, *Wayne State University*; David Ledgerwood, *Wayne State University*

Brief interventions (BI) and contingency management (CM) have both shown varying degrees of success in reducing addictive behaviours, but few studies have combined the two interventions. In an exploratory trial, smokers ($N = 48$) from a methadone maintenance clinic were randomly assigned to either: 1) computer-delivered BI only; 2) computer-delivered BI plus CM; or 3) a control condition. Breath carbon monoxide (CO) and state motivation were measured three times weekly for five weeks and at one-month post-treatment. Overall results suggested better effects for the BI plus CM group than the control group, with the BI only group

falling in the middle on most outcomes. BI plus CM was associated with the clearest effects on breath CO ($d = .47$ at one-month follow-up, with significantly more during-treatment CO readings below 10 ppm). BI only was associated with smaller effects on breath CO ($d = .17$ at follow-up). With respect to motivation, the BI only group expressed the largest degree of motivation throughout the study period. Results suggest that the addition of CM to BI may have positive effects on smoking behaviour, but may also negatively impact internalization of behaviour change.

#84

*Substance
Abuse/Dependence*

**ÉVOLUTION DE LA PERCEPTION DES PERSONNES SIGNIFICATIVES
DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT RELATIONNEL ET DE LA MANIFESTATION
PSYCHOPATHOLOGIQUE CHEZ DES ADOLESCENTS EN TRAITEMENT
D'UNE CONSOMMATION ABUSIVE DE SUBSTANCES PSYCHOTROPES**

Gabriel Fortier, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi; Claude Dubé, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi; Nathalie Martel, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi; Martin Dallaire, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi; Jean-François Tremblay, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi; Nathalie Morasse, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi

Le traitement de la toxicomanie vise fondamentalement la réduction de la consommation de substances psychotropes. L'effet du traitement sur la perception par l'adolescent des personnes significatives de son environnement relationnel et sur la psychopathologie est peu investigué. Cette étude descriptive vise à observer, durant le traitement intensif de la toxicomanie, l'évolution de la perception par l'adolescent des personnes significatives de son environnement relationnel et l'expression concomitante de la psychopathologie. Quatorze participants ont été recrutés (15,5 ans ET : 1,019) et évalués, à trois reprises durant l'application du traitement. Instruments utilisés : l'inventaire sociodémographique pour la collecte de diverses informations, le PEP pour l'estimation de la propension des participants à échanger sur des situations personnelles avec six personnes significatives (mère, père, amis et adultes) et le SCL-90-R pour la psychopathologie. Les résultats indiquent un accroissement significatif de la propension à échanger particulièrement avec la mère et le père. De plus, il y a une réduction de l'expression de la psychopathologie pour l'ensemble des adolescents. Par contre, cette réduction est variable en fonction de la psychopathologie observée au cours des trois phases du traitement. La discussion souligne l'effet du traitement sur ces paramètres.

#85

*Substance
Abuse/Dependence*

**THE "DYSFUNCTIONAL FAMILY": AN INVESTIGATION OF THE SYMPTOM SPECIFICITY
AND FAMILY ENVIRONMENT OF ADULT CHILDREN OF ALCOHOLISM AND ABUSE**

Shawn Gates, York University; Navneet Dhami, York University; Maxine Wintre, York University

This study investigates the impact of being raised in an alcoholic/abusive environment and the development of the adult children of alcoholism (ACOA) syndrome. The specificity of the ACOA syndrome (physical, emotional, cognitive and behavioral symptoms attributed to being raised by an alcoholic parent[s]) is examined to determine whether it is specific to ACOAs or to growing up in a dysfunctional family environment in general. Potential differences in the experience of the syndrome are also examined in terms of the family role (i.e., hero, scapegoat, lost child, mascot) filled by an adult while a child/adolescent. In doing so, the family roles construct is extended to individuals from non-alcoholic abusive home environments by investigating whether they utilize these coping mechanisms and whether these roles influence the experience of negative symptomology in adulthood. The concepts of parenting styles (Baumrind, 1971, 1989), parent-child reciprocity (Youniss, 1980, 1983, 1985) and spousal reciprocity (Wintre, Gates, & Churchill-Keating, 2006) are examined in terms of their relationship with symptoms related to experiences of parental alcoholism/abuse. Data were collected from four groups (ACOA, abuse without alcoholism, abuse with alcoholism, controls) of clinical and university-student adults. Findings are discussed in terms of clinical and methodological implications.

#86

*Substance
Abuse/Dependence*

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF PERSONALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES TO
THE ADULT CHILD OF ALCOHOLISM (ACOA) ROLE**

Navneet Dhami, York University; Shawn Gates, York University; Maxine Wintre, York University

Black (1982) described adaptive roles undertaken by children, which are perceived to be beneficial for survival in an alcoholic family that is unfortunately plagued by "inconsistency and unpredictability" (Black, 1989). Alcoholic families lack any structure that is normally provided by a non-alcoholic home environment. These adopted roles are perceived to bring stability to a chaotic family unit (Minuchin et al., 1975). The commonly observed roles investigated in this study include: Hero, Lost Child, Mascot, and Scapegoat. It has been suggested that previous studies have not found a difference in personality between ACOAs and non-ACOA because researchers have relied on college age participants (Lyon & Seefeldt, 1995). The present study examines the environmental factors (i.e., parenting styles and parent-child reciprocity) and personality characteristics that can contribute to the adoption of particular family roles. Data were collected from approximately 320 participants, age 25-60 years, who fall into four groups: 1) alcoholic, 2) abusive, 3) alcoholic and abusive, 4) normal. Analyses include the examination of the role of environmental factors and personality by performing correlations, ANOVAs, and regression analyses with ACOA roles as the dependent variable. Results will be discussed in terms of their research, clinical, and practical implications.

#87

*Substance
Abuse/Dependence*

**DRINKING MOTIVES PREDICT DAILY MOOD - ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION
RELATIONSHIPS IN UNDERGRADUATES**

Valerie Grant, Dalhousie University; Sherry Stewart, Dalhousie University; Cynthia Mohr, Portland State University

Individuals with different drinking motives show distinctive patterns of alcohol use and problems. Compared to external motives, internal/emotional motives (coping and enhancement) are related to heavier drinking and more alcohol-related problems. It is important to determine the unique drinking triggers associated with each emotional motive, as they could provide the basis for targeted interventions. Using the Modified Drinking Motives Questionnaire - Revised, which separates coping-anxiety and coping-depression motives, we investigated whether motives moderated relationships between daily mood and subsequent drinking. Undergraduates ($N = 117$) provided daily reports of mood and alcohol consumption online for 3 weeks. Hierarchical linear modelling analyses revealed that, as hypothesized, stronger coping-depression motives predicted stronger daily depressed mood - alcohol consumption slopes. Also consistent with expectation, stronger coping-anxiety motives predicted stronger anxious mood - alcohol consumption slopes. Conformity motives also predicted stronger anxious mood - alcohol consumption slopes. Unexpectedly, higher enhancement motives did not predict stronger positive mood - alcohol consumption slopes. Surprisingly, conformity motives did moderate the relationship between daily positive mood and alcohol consumption, but only when alcohol was consumed away from home.

#88

Substance

Abuse/Dependence

LE LIEN ENTRE LES RÉCEPTEURS CB1, LES ENDOCANABINOÏDES, LE CANNABIS ET LA DÉPRESSION

Julien Lemay, Université D'Ottawa

L'ouvrage courante avait comme but, d'explorer comment les récepteurs CB1 et leurs agonistes pourraient être responsable, en partie, de la baisse des monoamines dans le système nerveux central. Si l'une de ses hypothèses est vraie et que les récepteurs CB1 modulent réellement à un tel point les monoamines; il se peut que les récepteurs CB1 aient un rôle dans la détection et le traitement de pathologies, dont la dépression, dans le futur. D'après mon analyse d'articles existants, les récepteurs CB1 ont tout simplement une courbe dose-réponse avec un profil qui subit une hausse suivit d'une chute. Alors, avec une faible dose d'un agent canabinomimétique agoniste, il y aurait une augmentation de monoamines due à l'inhibition du système GABA et les effets inhibiteur des monoamines des CB1 (s'ils sont présents à cette dose) seraient moins importants que cette augmentation. Une augmentation des monoamines serait observée juste qu'à ce que l'on dépasse un seuil théorique ou ces deux effets s'annulent; après ce point, les effets inhibiteurs des récepteurs CB1 sur les monoamines seraient plus importants. Les répercussions en recherche seraient assez importantes aussi; négliger la demi-vie de 8h-10 jours du cannabis ne serait plus acceptable puisqu'il ne s'agit plus d'une réponse "boolean" au cannabis mais une réponse qui dépend de la dose présente dans le système.

#89

Substance

Abuse/Dependence

PERSONALITY AND TOBACCO USE BY EARLY PSYCHOSIS PATIENTS AND AGE- AND GENDER- MATCHED CONTROLS

Brittany MacGillivray, Dalhousie University; Heather Fulton, Dalhousie University; Sean Barrett, Dalhousie University; Kim Good, Dalhousie University; Ron Leslie, Dalhousie University; Sherry Stewart, Dalhousie University; Alissa Pencer, IWK Health Centre; David Whitehorn, Dalhousie University; Heather Milliken, Dalhousie University

Psychotic illnesses affect more than one percent of the population and can have profound implications on affected individuals' lives. A high proportion of these individuals also smoke tobacco; a behaviour associated with considerable morbidity (e.g., lung cancer). Previous studies have investigated personality as a possible factor predisposing these individuals to use tobacco, however little research to date has compared personalities of individuals with psychotic illnesses to tobacco-using controls. Further, minimal research has been conducted examining how personality may affect patterns of use and co-abuse of tobacco with other substances (e.g. using tobacco and alcohol together). The present study will examine patterns of tobacco and other substance use (using the Time Line Follow-back method) in relation to personality (using the Substance Use Risk Profile Scale) in early psychosis patients and age- and gender-matched controls. It is hypothesised that early psychosis patients with an impulsive personality type will be more likely to use tobacco with other substances, and they will do this more frequently than impulsive personality type controls or patients with different personality types. Findings from the present study will help to better understand the high rates of tobacco use in these disorders and identify possible predisposing factors for this behaviour.

#90

Substance

Abuse/Dependence

HUMAN ABUSE LIABILITY OF THE SMOKING CESSATION DRUG VARENICLINE IN SMOKERS AND NONSMOKERS

Shelley McColl, Decisionline Clinical Research; Aaron Burstein, Pfizer Global Research and Development; Karen Reeves, Pfizer Global Research and Development; Clare B Billings, Pfizer Global Research and Development; Marilyn Stolar, Pfizer Global Research and Development; Edward Sellers, Decisionline Clinical Research

Varenicline is an alpha 4 beta 2 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor partial agonist developed for smoking cessation. This study evaluated varenicline's human abuse potential in smokers ($n=23$) and nonsmokers ($n=22$) using a randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled, double dummy crossover design with 5 treatment periods: amphetamine 15 mg and 30 mg, varenicline 1 mg and 3 mg, and placebo. Following each treatment, participants were assessed on measures of abuse liability: Visual Analog Scales (VAS) of drug effect, the Addiction Research Center Inventory (ARCI, Cole version), and the Monetary Value Procedure (MCP). Positive drug effects for varenicline 3 mg were similar to placebo and significantly lower than amphetamine in smokers and nonsmokers. Unpleasant effects such as nausea were reported strongly for varenicline 3 mg in both participant groups. For 1 mg varenicline, the overall patterns were similar to 3 mg, with the exception of nonsmokers who showed isolated positive effects which were balanced

by negative drug effects. Results suggest that varenicline has pharmacological effects and a dose response profile that is different from that expected for known drugs of abuse. In conclusion, varenicline is unlikely to be abused.

#91

*Substance
Abuse/Dependence*

ALCOHOL USE MOTIVES AND PERSONALITY RISK FACTORS AMONG ADOLESCENTS WITH INTERNALIZING AND EXTERNALIZING MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS PRESENTING TO A MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE

Melissa McGonnell, Dalhousie University; Alissa Pencer, IWK Health Centre and Dalhousie University; Sherry Stewart, Professor, Departments of Psychiatry, Psychology, and Community Health and Epidemiology Dalhousie University

In adolescents, there is high co-morbidity between alcohol use disorders and both internalizing and externalizing mental health disorders. Theoretically, motives for alcohol use and personality risk factors should be associated, and be different for adolescents with these two types of mental health disorders. This study recruited adolescents aged 12-19 presenting for mental health services at the IWK Health Centre in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Participants completed a number of self-report instruments including the Brief Child and Family Phone Interview: Paper Version (BCFPI), the Substance Use Risk Profile Scale (SURPS), and the Drinking Motives Questionnaire – Revised (DMQ – R). Preliminary analyses revealed strong endorsement of social motives and the predicted group x drinking motive interaction. Internalizers scored higher on coping and enhancement motives (drinking to regulate mood), and externalizers scored higher on social and enhancement motives (drinking for positive reinforcement). Predictions regarding personality risk factors included that externalizing disorders would be associated with impulsivity while internalizing disorders would be associated with hopelessness and/or anxiety sensitivity. Implications for motivation-matched interventions for alcohol problems among adolescents presenting with internalizing vs. externalizing mental health disorders are discussed.

#92

*Substance
Abuse/Dependence*

PERSONALITY, MOTIVATION AND PATTERNS OF MISUSE OF PRESCRIPTION ANXIOLYTICS AND SEDATIVES

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

Anxiolytic and sedative medications have important therapeutic uses and are widely prescribed in the treatment of anxiety and insomnia. In addition to their beneficial effects, these substances have psychoactive properties that render them vulnerable to misuse (O'Brien, 2005). Despite indications that recreational use of anxiolytics and sedatives is growing, there is a dearth of information available regarding the factors related to their misuse. Existing research has suffered from inconsistency in the operational definition of misuse (Compton & Volkow, 2005). Specific personality characteristics (e.g. Conrod et al., 2000) and differing motives for use (Griffiths & Johnson, 2006) are thought to be related to vulnerability for problematic substance use. The current study investigates anxiolytic and sedative misuse in an adult Canadian sample of prescribed and non-prescribed users using a battery of structured interview and self-report measures. Use for intoxicating effect, as opposed to therapeutic effect, will be the basis for defining misuse. It is expected that distinct clusters of users will be characterized based on patterns and contexts of use, demographics, personality, psychiatric symptoms, and motivation for use. Identification of the predictors and correlates of anxiolytic and sedative misuse will be essential in understanding this important public health issue.

#93

*Substance
Abuse/Dependence*

SOCIAL CONTEXT PATTERNS OF PRESCRIBED AND NON-PRESCRIBED STIMULANT MEDICATION MISUSE

Jessica Meisner, Dalhousie University; Megan McLarnon, Dalhousie University; Christine Darredeau, Dalhousie University; Sean Barrett, Dalhousie University; Department of Psychology and Psychiatry

The misuse of prescription stimulant medications, which are primarily used in the treatment of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), has been depicted as a growing phenomenon in national surveys (e.g., NSDUH, 2006) and scientific literature. In attempting to characterize this issue, many studies have used unitary conceptualizations of misuse that fail to differentiate between non-prescribed and prescribed misuse, motives for misuse (i.e., intoxicating vs. therapeutic), social contexts (e.g., alone in a university residence vs. a party with multiple users) and patterns of misuse (e.g., co-administration with other substances). This study aims to provide an exhaustive characterization of stimulant medication misuse, recognizing misuse as a heterogeneous phenomenon. Using a structured face-to-face interview technique (Barrett et al., 2005), participants (an adult Canadian sample) will be asked to provide detailed information regarding their history of prescription stimulant use and other recreational drug use. In addition, participants will complete questionnaires in to regards to their demographic information, personality characteristics, and psychiatric symptoms. It is expected that there will be distinct clusters of stimulant medication 'misusers' differentiated on the basis of motives for misuse and the social context of misuse.

#94

*Substance
Abuse/Dependence*

ENERGY DRINK USE AND MISUSE IN NS UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Stephen Price, Dalhousie University; Christine Darredeau, Dalhousie University; Heather Fulton, Dalhousie University; Sean Barrett, Dalhousie University

Energy drinks (ED's, i.e. caffeine + taurine, e.g. Red Bull) are being aggressively marketed to young adults and have become the fastest growing segment of the beverage industry. Research has shown that substances are not usually used in isolation, but fre-

quently used in combination with other substances (e.g. Barrett et al., 2006). There is a growing concern that many ED users are combining this beverage with alcohol and that this may lead to social problems, such as increased alcohol consumption, injury, and driving while intoxicated (O'Brien et al., 2007). Undergraduate students will be interviewed about their specific motivations for ED use, their lifetime substance and ED use, as well their patterns of substance and ED use in the seven days preceding the interview. Participants will also complete self-report questionnaires (demographics, an ADHD checklist, and a personality inventory). Analyses will be conducted to examine differences in substance use patterns and the relationships these patterns have with ED consumption. Regression will be used in an attempt to determine predictors of ED misuse. Results of this study will provide further insight into problems associated with ED/ alcohol use in the context of simultaneous substance use in university students.

#95*Substance**Abuse/Dependence***SEX DIFFERENCES IN DEPRESSION - SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER COMORBIDITY IN A SAMPLE SEEKING ADDICTIONS TREATMENT**Brigitte Sabourin, *Dalhousie University*; Sherry Stewart, *Dalhousie University*

Although depression and substance use disorders (SUD) are highly co-morbid, there is a paucity of research examining sex differences in clinical severity associated with depression - SUD comorbidity. The present ongoing study aims to explore sex differences in severity of psychopathology associated with co-occurring depression, and co-occurring independent depression (i.e. occurring either before the onset of the SUD or during a period of abstinence) among individuals seeking SUD treatment. Clients first presenting for addictions treatments are invited to complete the Psychiatric Diagnostic Screening Questionnaire (PDSQ; a self-report measure that screens for various DSM-IV Axis I disorders). Analyses on data collected to date revealed that women, but not men, were more likely to suffer from depression even when abstaining from alcohol or drugs, an indication of independent depression. Also, for women, but not for men, independent depression was associated with a higher number of anxiety disorders, and with a more severe SUD presentation. Findings indicate that women seeking addictions treatment who suffer from co-morbid independent depression present a more severe clinical picture than either their male counterparts or non-depressed SUD women. The complex relationship between depression and SUD, especially in women, needs to be recognized in treatment planning and delivery.

#96*Substance**Abuse/Dependence***EFFECTS OF PRENATAL AND CURRENT MARIJUANA EXPOSURE ON VISUOSPATIAL WORKING MEMORY USING FMRI**Rebecca Schnare, *University of Ottawa*; Carmelinda Longo, *University of Ottawa*; Andra Smith, *University of Ottawa*

Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), in young adults from the Ottawa Prenatal Prospective Study (OPPS), has been used to reveal long lasting effects of prenatal marijuana exposure on visuospatial working memory. The OPPS is a longitudinal research project which has followed participants over 20 years, and has collected data on potentially confounding lifestyle variables (including current drug use), to permit the examination of the neurobehavioural and developmental effects of prenatal drug exposure on the offspring. This population of subjects provides a unique opportunity to investigate the effects of smoking marijuana on visuospatial working memory while controlling for prenatal exposure to marijuana as well as many other lifestyle variables. It also allows for a comparison of the effects of marijuana exposure at two different but very influential and critical times in neurodevelopment. This poster will present fMRI and performance results from thirty-one OPPS offspring between 18-22 years of age (16 prenatally exposed and 15 nonexposed, and 9 users and 20 non-users) as they performed a visuospatial 2-back task. Multiple regression analyses will be performed, and results will be discussed with respect to age of marijuana exposure.

#97*Substance**Abuse/Dependence***MINDFULNESS AND EMOTION REGULATION AMONG YOUTH WITH PROBLEM SUBSTANCE USE**Lisa Vettese, *Ryerson University*; Jenny Rogojanski, *Ryerson University*; Wing Ling Li, *Ryerson University*; Tony Toneatto, *Centre for Addiction and Mental Health*

To elucidate the role of mindfulness in emotion regulation in substance abuse, this study examined the interrelationships among mindfulness, emotion regulation, and addictive severity in a sample of youths with problem substance use. $N=81$ clients ages 16 to 24 were assessed at intake to a youth addictions service of a large urban addictions and mental health treatment center. Correlational analyses showed mindfulness, as measured on the Kentucky Inventory of Mindfulness Skills, as well as the subscales Act with Awareness and Accept Without Judgment, to relate to lower addictive severity, and higher scores on the Difficulties with Emotion Regulation Scale. Regression analyses were also conducted examining the contribution of mindfulness and addictive severity to emotional regulation difficulties at intake to treatment. These findings indicate that mindfulness, and in particular, problems on particular mindfulness sub-skills, relate to emotion regulation difficulties among young adults with problem substance use.

#98*Substance**Abuse/Dependence***MINDFULNESS AND SELF-EFFICACY IN COPING WITH SUBSTANCE URGES**Lisa Vettese, *Ryerson University*; Homan Allami, *Ryerson University*; Taryn Moss, *Ryerson University*; Jon Stea, *Ryerson University*; Tony Toneatto, *Centre for Addiction and Mental Health*

This study explored the role of mindfulness in self-efficacy in dealing with substance use urges among individuals. Approximately 80 youth age 16-24 seeking treatment for problem substance use were assessed at intake and over the course of brief substance use treatment for their mindfulness skills using the Kentucky Inventory of mindfulness skills, for self-efficacy in coping with substance urges on the Drug Taking Confidence Questionnaire, and severity of impulsive and addictive behavior on the Behavior and Symptom Identification Scale. It was expected that greater mindfulness skills would be related to better self-efficacy in coping with substance use urges, which in turn, would predict drug using behaviour. Data will be presented testing the hypothesis that mindfulness would predict better self-efficacy, which in turn would account for lower addictive severity at intake to treatment. These results are expected to demonstrate the potential utility of mindfulness in enhancing self-efficacy in coping with drug urges, and corresponding substance use behavior.

#99

Developmental Psychology

YOUNG CHILD WITNESSES' IDENTIFICATION ACCURACY USING THE FAST ELIMINATION LINEUP PROCEDURELaura Melnyk, *University of Western Ontario*; Kathleen Halabecki, *University of Western Ontario*

We examined whether the fast elimination procedure improved children's identification accuracy. Thirty-two young children (24-42 months), 30 preschool children (44-71 months), and 35 adults briefly interacted with a male "target." The participants were then shown a target-present or target-absent lineup and were asked to make two judgments: In Judgment 1, they were asked to identify which male looked most like the target. Next, in Judgment 2, they were asked whether their selection was indeed the target. In target-present lineups, only 20% of the young children correctly selected the target, compared with 38% of the preschool children and 80% of the adults (Judgment 1). When asked the Judgment 2 question ("Is this really the magician?"), the children had difficulty in rejecting a foil, with comparable false identifications rates (45% for young children, 38% for preschool children, $z < 0.37$). Across age groups, the children's rate of false identifications decreased from Judgment 1 (73%) to Judgment 2 (42%), $z = 2.49$, $p < .01$, indicating that the two-judgment process of the fast elimination lineup does reduce false identifications. For the target-absent lineups, we compared the rate of false identifications of the selected foil at Judgment 2 ("Is this really the magician?"). The young children and preschool children were more likely to make a false identification than the adults (65% vs. 45% vs. 10% respectively), $z = 3.33$, $p < .001$. The data indicate that the fast elimination lineup may reduce children's false identifications, but that this procedure still yields high false identification rates.

6/12/2008 — 1:00 PM to 1:55 PM — NOVA SCOTIA A, Marriott second floor

Keynote**Speaker/Conférencière
de la section***Psychologists in
Education***SECTION PROGRAM****THE PSYCHOLOGIST AS A CHANGE AGENT: ALIGNING RESEARCH AND PRACTICE EFFORTS TO BUILD CAPACITY FOR SCHOOL SYSTEMS TO IMPROVE STUDENT OUTCOMES**Ruth Ervin, *University of British Columbia*

There is nothing more difficult to plan, more doubtful of success, nor more dangerous to manage than the creation of a new order of things... —Niccolo Machiavelli, *The Prince* (1513). Those words capture the complexities and challenges associated with the adoption of a new way of doing things. Any psychologist working to advocate a new practice within a school setting knows there is nothing routine, common, or simple about practice change. For shifts in typical practices to be adopted and sustained, most psychologists recognize it is important to address how new practices (e.g., implementing a tiered, problem-solving process at a school-wide level) fit within existing organizational structures and systems. However, the process of introducing or changing practices in a specific local setting and how to go about this (i.e., implementation science) is newly developing, and many psychologists are concerned that they lack the broader skill sets required to facilitate school. Although more research is needed to fully appreciate how new practices are adopted and sustained and what factors facilitate or hinder this process, the existing literature offers guidance (Ervin & Schaughency, in press). This presentation will discuss the need for psychologists to function as agents of change in building capacity for schools to address the growing severity, complexity and diversity of student needs.

6/12/2008 — 1:00 PM to 1:55 PM — NOVA SCOTIA B, Marriott second floor

**2008 CPA Education and
Training Award/Prix de
l'éducation et de
la formation****"STEPS TOWARDS AN EVOLUTIONARY PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGY"**David Zuroff, *McGill University*

David Zuroff was born in 1949 in NYC and raised in Merrick, Long Island. He graduated with a BA in physics from Harvard University in 1971 and in 1977 received his Ph.D. in clinical psychology from the University of Connecticut, where he profited from the mentorship of Conrad Schwarz and Julian Rotter. He then taught at Quinnipiac College for two years. During this time he began to collaborate with Sidney Blatt of Yale University, who became a close colleague and friend. He moved to SUNY-Binghamton in 1979 and then to McGill University in 1982, where he is now Professor of Psychology. Throughout his career at McGill

he has enjoyed extraordinary colleagues and a succession of remarkably talented undergraduate and graduate students. At present his major research interests are personality vulnerability to depression, common factors in psychotherapy, and evolutionary personality psychology. He has been married to his high school sweetheart, Debbie Moskowitz, since 1971. Together they have produced two children and multiple publications.

The distinguished personality theorist Julian Rotter argued that an ideal personality theory would provide both a theory of personality processes and a descriptive language of individual differences, and that the individual differences variables would be directly linked to the process theory. This goal continues to elude theorists, as the classic personality theories are riddled with conceptual and measurement problems, and the Five Factor Model lacks anchoring in a process theory.

My research program uses evolutionary psychology as the conceptual foundation to develop a personality theory that meets Rotter's criteria. The process theory is provided by Bugental's (2000) model of five social domains (attachment, social rank, reciprocity/exchange, multi-member coalitions, and mating), each served by a system of evolved psychological mechanisms that generate flexible social behavior. Within each domain, differences in the structure and functioning of the system define dimensions of individual differences.

I will describe the development and validation of new measures of individual differences in the social rank domain (dominant leadership, coalition building, and ruthless self-advancement) and the social exchange domain (equitable trading and hard-nosed management). The ultimate goal is to be able to describe people in terms of a comprehensive set of personality variables that span the five domains of evolved social behavior.

6/12/2008 — 1:00 PM to 1:55 PM — HALIFAX A, Marriott second floor

Symposium

PRESIDENT'S NEW RESEARCHER'S AWARD SYMPOSIUM/SYMPOSIUM POUR LES RÉCIPENDAIRES DU PRIX DU NOUVEAU CHERCHEUR

Thomas Hadjistavropoulos, CPA President; Marie-Christine Ouellet, McGill University; Martin Drapeau, McGill University

A

INSOMNIA FOLLOWING TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY: IMPACTS, CORRELATES AND TREATMENT WITH COGNITIVE-BEHAVIOUR THERAPY

Marie-Christine Ouellet, McGill University

Beyond deficits of a cognitive nature, traumatic brain injury (TBI) may lead to a variety of psychological complications. Our research has shown that approximately half of all TBI survivors report sleep difficulties and that one-third fulfill the DSM-IV criteria for an insomnia syndrome causing significant distress in their daily lives. Despite its importance, insomnia has received very limited scientific or clinical attention, with the consequence that most sufferers remain untreated. Our results suggest that problems such as pain, fatigue and depression are closely linked to insomnia after TBI. Furthermore, psychological factors such as maladaptive habits, thoughts, and attitudes may interact with neurological dysfunction and lead to the development or exacerbation of sleep problems. We showed that certain psychological factors can be modified successfully in a short cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) in order to improve sleep quality. It may sometimes be assumed that individuals having sustained TBI will not benefit from CBT because of impaired awareness, memory problems or attention deficits. This research shows that CBT is indeed feasible following TBI. Since CBT for insomnia has been shown to have more durable effects than pharmacotherapy alone, there is a need to make this type of intervention more accessible in rehabilitation settings.

B

ASSESSING COGNITIVE ERRORS AND COPING IN VIVO: THE NEXT STEP IN FACILITATING PROCESS RESEARCH IN CBT

Martin Drapeau, McGill University

Decades of research have convincingly demonstrated that psychotherapy is effective in helping individuals to cope with mental disorders and achieve mental health. However, much less is known about how psychotherapy works and how it could be improved. This is particularly true in cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT). While early CBT studies have focused on carefully describing and demonstrating its efficacy, relatively few have furthered our understanding of the processes behind its success, thus limiting our capability to improve its delivery and efficacy. A difficulty in doing such research lies in finding or developing measures that enable clinical researchers to identify key cognitive constructs in vivo, namely cognitive errors and coping patterns. The CE and CAP rating systems (Drapeau et al., 2005; Perry et al., 2005) are, to the best of our knowledge, the first two observer rated measures of cognitive errors (CEs) and coping action patterns (CAPs). Unlike self report questionnaires, these observer rated measures document CEs and CAPs as they occur or are reported by a patient. As such, they can offer a new perspective on the psychotherapeutic processes involved in CBT.

6/12/2008 — 1:00 PM to 1:55 PM — HALIFAX C, Marriott second floor

Conversation
Session/Séance de
conversation
Students in Psychology

LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL: GRADUATE SCHOOL AND BEYOND

Becki Cornock, *University of Manitoba*; Kelty Berardi, *University of Windsor*;
Sarah Bertrim, *University of Windsor*; Nicola Fitzgerald, *Centre for Addiction and Mental Health*;
Sarah Kibblewhite, *Centre for Addiction and Mental Health*; Tammy Whitlock,
London Health Sciences Centre

Are you a graduate student in clinical psychology? Ever wonder if you will make it through to the end of the term, never mind graduate? Do you find yourself struggling with the constant juggling of classes, research, practica, and internship applications, not to mention a family life, social life, and the impending real world (i.e., more applications, job interviews, licensure, and the EPPP!)? Learning from those who have been through the stressful experiences you are facing can help in the navigation of academic, career, and personal hurdles. It can also help to provide you with the reassurance that you can reach the light at the end of the tunnel. We are six colleagues who all started in the same clinical program at the same time just over seven years ago and we would like to invite you to join us for an informal conversation session to discuss the challenges of graduate school and beyond. We will discuss our various paths, which have resulted in diverse career choices (including adult, child, neuropsychological, and general practices in hospital, rehabilitation, community, academic, and private settings) and will also share what we feel are some of the key factors in our success.

6/12/2008 — 1:00 PM to 1:55 PM — ATLANTIC SUITE, Marriott second floor

Conversation
Session/Séance de
conversation
Counselling Psychology

INTERPROFESSIONAL COLLABORATION IN HEALTH CARE: CLIENT POSITIONING AND PERSPECTIVES

Nathan Pyle, *University of Calgary*; Nancy Arthur, *University of Calgary*

Interprofessional collaboration is emerging as a preferred framework of service delivery in health care in response to complex client needs, labour force shortages, and escalating costs of care. Although considered a cornerstone in interprofessional education and practice initiatives, the role of clients in interprofessional models remains ambiguous. Often operating under the principles of client-centered practice, clients have frequently been passive participants to the unfolding interprofessional process. This presentation will address clients' participation in interprofessional collaboration through reviewing key issues in the professional literature and several models of practice. We will also introduce selected findings from a research project involving clients and interprofessional collaboration. Participants will be invited to discuss their experiences and recommendations for supporting client involvement in interprofessional initiatives.

6/12/2008 — 1:00 PM to 1:55 PM — MARITIME SUITE, Marriott second floor

Conversation
Session/Séance de
conversation
Brain and Behaviour

FROM MOLECULES TO MIND: USING MULTIPLE APPROACHES TO INVESTIGATE PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENA

Rahia Mashoodh, *Dalhousie University*; Heath Matheson, *Dalhousie University*

One of the major challenges facing contemporary research in Psychology and Neuroscience is the increase in specialization and decrease in communication between subfields of these respective disciplines. Researchers in disparate fields rarely rely on each other to inform their own investigations. For instance, advancements in molecular biology or ethology are rarely applied to social disorders. In this conversational session we plan to address this challenge by discussing the need to conduct research at many levels (from molecular neuroscience to cognitive psychology) to broaden our understanding of the topics at hand and increase the efficiency with which we gain insight into psychological problems. Topics will include: How are particular phenomena studied at each level? How can the methods and results at each level instruct each other? What are limits of the methods and results within each field? What sorts of investigations can bridge extant knowledge gaps? These questions will be addressed by appealing to a number of potential topics including language, learning, memory, social behaviours and their connections to various psychopathologies (e.g. mood and autism spectrum disorders).

6/12/2008 — 1:00 PM to 2:55 PM — ACADIA A, Marriott main floor

Conversation
Session/Séance de
conversation

THE 5TH REVISION OF THE ACCREDITATION STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES FOR DOCTORAL PROGRAMMES AND INTERNSHIPS IN PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Karen Cohen, *Canadian Psychological Association*; Peter Henderson, *The Rehabilitation Centre*; Arcangelo Caputo, *Canadian Psychological Association*

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

6/12/2008 — 1:00 PM to 2:25 PM — ACADIA B, Marriott main floor

Symposium
Health Psychology

CURRENT RESEARCH IN HEALTH ANXIETY

Sherry Stewart, *Dalhousie University*; Simon Sherry, *Dalhousie University*; Kerry MacSwain, *Dalhousie University*; Melissa Kehler, *University of Regina*; Margo Watt, *St. Francis Xavier University*

Health anxiety is characterized by health-related fears and beliefs, arising from catastrophic misinterpretations of somatic signs and symptoms (e.g., pain, gastrointestinal distress, cardiorespiratory complaints) as being indicative of serious illness (e.g., cancer). Severe or clinically significant health anxiety, involving intense fear, disease conviction, and functional impairment, may meet diagnostic criteria for hypochondriasis (Asmundson, Taylor, & Cox, 2001). The proposed symposium involves a panel of researchers investigating various aspects of health anxiety and hypochondriasis. The first paper will describe a new model of health anxiety from an interpersonal perspective and report on the findings of a preliminary investigation of this new model, the Interpersonal Model of Hypochondriasis (IMH). The second paper will report on the findings of a study which examined gender differences in the various dimensions of hypochondriasis. The third presentation will describe the development and validation of a new measure of cognitive aspects of health anxiety, the Health Cognitions Questionnaire (HCQ). The final presentation will report on an investigation of the learning history origins of two known risk factors for health anxiety and pain. Finally, an expert in the area of health anxiety will provide an integrative discussion of the findings from this new area of research.

A

THE INTERPERSONAL MODEL OF HYPOCHONDRIASIS

Simon Sherry, *Dalhousie University*; Sherry Stewart, *Dalhousie University*; Sarah Doucette, *Dalhousie University*; Julia Hussman, *Dalhousie University*; Dayna Sherry, *Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre*; Nicole Vincent, *Dalhousie University*

Hypochondriasis is a common problem that involves anxiety about health and beliefs one has a disease. Extant models of hypochondriasis have advanced our understanding of this phenomenon by focusing on cognition and behavior (Taylor & Asmundson, 2004). Much less, however, is known about the personality traits and interpersonal processes that play a role in hypochondriasis. In an effort to begin filling this void, the Interpersonal Model of Hypochondriasis (IMH) is presented as a framework intended to bring greater clarity and coherence to our understanding of the personality traits and interpersonal processes that maintain hypochondriasis. The IMH both integrates and extends previous research on hypochondriasis (Noyes et al., 2002). According to the IMH, anxious attachment (i.e., a persistent fear one will be abandoned by significant others) is a key contributor to, and a maintenance factor for, hypochondriasis. Anxious attachment is hypothesized to drive the vicious cycle of worry, reassurance-seeking, interpersonal conflict, and alienation typical of hypochondriasis. Data from a preliminary test to the IMH are presented. These data stem from a structured daily diary study of romantic couples. The strengths, weaknesses, and clinical implications of the IMH are discussed.

B

ARE THERE GENDER DIFFERENCES IN MEAN LEVELS OF HYPOCHONDRIASIS?

Kerry MacSwain, *Dalhousie University*; Simon Sherry, *Dalhousie University*; Sherry Stewart, *Dalhousie University*; Margo Watt, *St. Francis Xavier University*; Heather Hadjistavropoulos, *University of Regina*

Hypochondriasis involves persistent anxiety about illness and beliefs that one has or may contract an illness. Hypochondriasis is distressing to the sufferer and costly to society, and research is needed to better understand, assess, and treat hypochondriacal concerns. For example, it is unclear whether extant models of hypochondriasis generalize across gender. Drawing on theoretical accounts and empirical studies, the present study hypothesized that women (relative to men) would report significantly higher levels of reassurance-seeking related to hypochondriacal concerns. To test this hypothesis, 535 undergraduates completed the Multidimensional Inventory of Hypochondriacal Traits (Longley, Watson, & Noyes, 2005), a valid and reliable self-report questionnaire measuring four core dimensions of hypochondriasis: alienation, reassurance-seeking, somatic absorption, and worry about health. As hypothesized, women reported significantly higher levels of reassurance-seeking than men. The observed gender difference was moderate in magnitude and is consistent with research suggesting women may be more likely than men to attempt to regulate distress by engaging in support seeking. Results from the present study will be discussed with reference to current etiological models of hypochondriasis and may be useful in promoting clinical services that are sensitive to gender-linked diversity.

C

DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF THE HEALTH COGNITIONS QUESTIONNAIRE (HCQ)

Melissa Kehler, *University of Regina*; Heather Hadjistavropoulos, *University of Regina*; Donald Sharpe, *University of Regina*; Michelle Bourgault-Fagnou, *University of Regina*; Jennifer Janzen, *University of Regina*

According to the cognitive-behavioural model of health anxiety, individuals with health anxiety misinterpret physical sensations as signs of serious physical illness. The level of threat that is experienced is predicted to be a function of four core beliefs: 1) probability of illness, 2) awfulness of illness, 3) ability to handle illness, and 4) adequacy of available resources. Despite the key role of these beliefs in the health anxiety model, a questionnaire measuring these beliefs does not yet exist. In this presentation, we will describe the development and validation of the Health Cognitions Questionnaire (HCQ). Using the Internet, participants from across Canada ($n = 195$) completed the HCQ, along with measures of health anxiety, anxiety, depression, physical and emotional functioning, and coping. Factor analysis of the HCQ revealed four factors: Awfulness of Illness, Vulnerability to Illness, Difficulty Coping with Illness, and Medical Inadequacy. All four of the beliefs correlated with health anxiety. Multiple regression analysis showed the four factors accounted for substantial variance in health anxiety, but Beliefs about Vulnerability to Illness and Difficulty Coping with Illness had unique predictive power. During the presentation, further findings in support for the HCQ will be highlighted along with future research directions and clinical implications.

D

SPECIFICITY OF CHILDHOOD LEARNING EXPERIENCES RELATED TO ANXIETY SENSITIVITY AND ILLNESS/INJURY SENSITIVITY: IMPLICATIONS FOR HEALTH ANXIETY AND PAIN

Margo Watt, *St. Francis Xavier University*; Sherry Stewart, *Dalhousie University*; Roisin O'Connor, *Dalhousie University*; Erin Moon, *Dalhousie University*; Lesley Terry, *St. Francis Xavier University*; Patricia Furer, *University of Manitoba*

Health anxiety refers to preoccupation with and fear of bodily sensations arising from catastrophic misinterpretations about significance of these sensations (Hadjistavropoulos et al., 2004). Some researchers have suggested a role for health anxiety in chronic pain (e.g., Rode et al., 2001). Constructs theoretically relevant to development of both health anxiety and chronic pain are anxiety sensitivity (AS) and illness/injury sensitivity (IS) (Cox et al., 1999; Vancleef et al., 2006), two of three "fundamental fears" proposed by Reiss (1991). Whereas the learning history origins of AS have been examined in a series of studies (Stewart et al., 2001; Watt & Stewart, 2000; Watt et al., 1998), no studies have examined the origins of IS. This retrospective study compared the relative specificity of learning experiences related to the development of AS and IS in a sample of 192 undergraduates (143W; 49M). Structural equation modeling supported non-specific paths from both anxiety-related and aches/pains-related childhood learning experiences to AS, and a more specific path from aches/pain-related childhood learning experiences to IS. Results suggest that the developmental antecedents of IS are more specific to learning experiences around aches and pains, whereas the developmental origins of AS are more broadly related to learning experiences around bodily sensations.

6/12/2008 — 1:00 PM to 1:55 PM — ACADIA C, Marriott main floor

Keynote

**Speaker/Conférencier
de la section**

Criminal Justice

Psychology

SECTION PROGRAM**A FEW VERY SMALL STEPS**

Stephen Wong, *Correctional Service of Canada*

Forensic clients who have extensive violent histories and suffer from personality disorders such as psychopathy present major challenges to criminal justice agencies and decision makers. Thanks to the dedication of many forward-looking researchers and practitioners in criminal justice psychology, "what works" is gradually replacing the "nothing works" mantra. However, "Does anything work?" is still a question often raised by those tasked with managing and treating offenders at very high risk to re-offend, who are difficult to manage while incarcerated, and are resistant to treatment, such as those with psychopathic disorders, those who are members of gangs, and those who had committed serious violent acts while incarcerated. Some of these individuals are held in custody under the most restrictive conditions imaginable. This presentation will describe treatment outcome evaluations based on work done to provide treatment and management services to these very challenging forensic clients.

6/12/2008 — 1:00 PM to 2:55 PM — COMPASS BOARDROOM, Pedway to the Casino second floor

**Committee Business
Meeting**

ETHICS

Carole Sinclair, *The Hincks-Dellcrest Treatment Centre*

6/12/2008 — 1:30 PM to 2:55 PM — TUPPER ROOM, Marriott main floor

Symposium

Social and Personality

Psychology

**IS DECEPTION IN EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH BAD FOR PARTICIPANTS?
NEW DATA AND METHODOLOGICAL/THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Josee Larry, *University of Windsor*; Cheryl Aubie, *Capital Health Eating Disorder Clinic*; Robert Ferguson, *University of Windsor*; Katherine Krawiec, *University of Windsor*

The use of deception in psychology experimental research recently has been a topic of intense debate. The use of deception in research is considered entirely unethical by some while others argue its necessity to obtain valid data, itself a moral obligation to human well being. This debate is especially relevant when deception is of an ego-threatening nature. Previous research has shown that having participated in deceptive research does not appear to have negative consequences in terms of participants' assessment of psychological research and their willingness to participate again. However, there are no available data on the immediate effect of debriefing on variables such as mood and anxiety following deceptive experimental manipulations of an ego-threatening nature. In this symposium, we review the theoretical and philosophical arguments regarding the use of deception in research. We also present data on the effect of deception debriefing on the mood and anxiety of participants who took part in experimental manipulations involving deception with varying levels of ego-threat.

A DECEPTION IN EATING BEHAVIOUR RESEARCH

Cheryl Aubie, *Capital Health Eating Disorder Clinic*; Sara Robillard, *St. Joseph's Care Group*

Deception is often necessary to gather valid data in psychological research. However, a number of governing bodies discourage the use of deception. In the CPA Code of Ethics, informed consent is subsumed under the highest ethical principle, Respect for the Dignity of Persons. The 1998 Tri-Council Policy Statement (TCPS) requires researchers to justify the use of deception to their Research Ethics Board (REB). The TCPS requires REBs to consider the scientific merit of the research to decide whether to allow deception. However, the guidelines for evaluating scientific merit are unclear and standards are not uniform across REBs. REBs may be overly conservative in their approval of deceptive research, basing decisions solely on potential negative consequences for participants rather than on scientific merit. Excessive conservatism in the use of deception may limit the possibility for scientific growth in some areas of study that are virtually impossible to explore when participants are fully informed of the purpose of the research. Eating research is one of these areas. Findings from eating-related research have extensively benefited clinical work with eating disorders sufferers. Such a contribution would not have been possible without deceptive research, highlighting the ethical dilemma posed by deception. This issue will be explored, using eating-related research as the example.

B PARTICIPANTS ARE NOT NEGATIVELY AFFECTED BY EGO-THREATENING DECEPTION WHEN CAREFUL DECEPTION DEBRIEFING IS USED

Josee Jarry, *University of Windsor*; Catherine McKeown, *University of Windsor*;
Katie Leblang, *University of Windsor*

The goal of this study was to test the impact of a self-esteem threat combined with exposure to thin models on the body image of female participants. Participants were randomly assigned to either receive a self-esteem threat in the form of false failure feedback or to receive no feedback following completion of an alleged cognitive test. This test was described as highly predictive of academic and professional success. After receiving failure feedback, participants experienced significantly elevated negative mood as well as lowered positive mood, performance self-esteem and social self-esteem compared to participants who received no feedback. Participants' mood was measured again after careful deception debriefing. Results showed that, after debriefing, there were no significant differences between participants who had received the self-esteem threat and those who had received no feedback. These results show that deception is not inherently damaging to participants and highlight the effectiveness of careful and sensitive debriefing when participants must be deceived to preserve the validity of the data.

C THOROUGH DEBRIEFING CAN EFFECTIVELY COUNTER INCREASED DISTRESS CAUSED BY DECEPTIVE MANIPULATION

Robert Ferguson, *University of Windsor*; Josee Jarry, *University of Windsor*

The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of varying types of interpretations of intrusive thoughts on the severity of obsessive-compulsive symptoms. All participants completed an intrusive thought provocation procedure by which they wished harm to a loved one. They then were given varying information about the meaning of having the intrusive thought, depending on the experimental condition to which they had been randomly assigned. Specifically, one group was given false information indicating that having the intrusive thought meant something negative about their character or moral values. A second group of participants was given accurate information that normalized having the intrusive thought and the control group was not given any information after completing the intrusive thought provocation procedure. Results revealed that participants in the negative interpretation and control conditions reported more severe distress prior to debriefing. However, after a thorough debriefing procedure, there was no significant difference in levels of distress between the three experimental groups. This study provides further evidence for the effectiveness of detailed debriefing procedures when using experimental research that requires a distressing and deceptive manipulation.

D THE EFFECT OF DEBRIEFING AFTER DECEPTION IN A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO THE MALE MEDIA IDEAL ON MEN

Katherine Krawiec, *University of Windsor*; Josee Jarry, *University of Windsor*

The current study will examine the impact of deception debriefing on men having participated in a study investigating the effect of exposure to the male media ideal on male body image, mood, self-esteem, and muscle-building behaviour. In this study, the effectiveness of debriefing after deception will be measured. Deception first will be used in the cover story. Participants will be told

that they are involved in a marketing study on the effectiveness of sporting goods advertisement. Then, they will be randomly assigned to view advertisements containing a male with a mesomorphic physique or an average physique and asked to rate these advertisements. Deception will be used again to measure the effect of muscular versus average advertisement on muscle building behaviour. The experimenter will pretend that another student needs help with a quick study on muscle building behaviour and is having difficulty finding volunteers. Participants will be asked whether they would be willing to help and will be explained that they will simply have to choose a weight and do however many biceps curls they wish to do. Participants' affect and state self-esteem will be measured immediately after viewing the images and after the debriefing. Data on the effect of the debriefing will be presented.

6/12/2008 — 2:00 PM to 2:55 PM — NOVA SCOTIA A, Marriott second floor

Section Business Meeting PSYCHOLOGISTS IN EDUCATION

Psychologists in Education Joseph Snyder, *Concordia University*

SECTION PROGRAM

Section business meeting followed by a reception.

6/12/2008 — 2:00 PM to 2:55 PM — NOVA SCOTIA B, Marriott second floor

2008 CPA Gold Medal

Award/Prix de la médaille d'or

WHITHER PSYCHOLOGY? THROUGH THE PRISM OF PAIN

Kenneth Craig, *University of British Columbia*

Kenneth D. Craig, PhD, is a Professor Emeritus (Psychology) at UBC. Born and raised in Calgary, but long residing in Vancouver, he studied at Concordia University, UBC, Purdue University and the Oregon Health & Sciences University. He has served as President of CPA, the British Columbia Psychological Association and the Canadian Pain Society, and is on the Council of the International Association for the Study of Pain. He was Editor of the Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science and presently is Editor-in-Chief of Pain Research and Management. CPA distinctions include the Donald O. Hebb Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology as a Science and awards for Distinguished Contributions to Education and Training, and Psychology as a Profession. He received the CIHR Senior Investigator Award, the Canada Council I.W. Killam Research Fellowship, the Canadian Pain Society Distinguished Career Award, and the American Pain Society Jeffrey Lawson Award for Advocacy in Children's Pain Relief. Research with treasured colleagues and students has focused on pain assessment, nonverbal communication, and pain in children and people with communication limitations.

Psychology affords remarkable opportunities to advance understanding of the human condition and to ameliorate distressing challenges of life, with pain offering prospects of major advances in professional and public health practices. Chronic debilitating pain is of epidemic proportion, as it is suffered by 20 to 30% of the Canadian population, and stories of inadequately controlled acute pain are legion. Psychology has an edge in the search for innovative insights and interventions, because pain is best understood as comprising complex thoughts, feelings, and sensations. Early studies demonstrating a potent impact of social interventions led to preoccupation with how one could best understand the pain experience of others. Facial expression became a focus, particularly because it has social credibility and provides access to pain experience in underserved populations with communication limitations. Our current focus is upon pain empathy, as judgements of other's pain can be capricious, yet determine care provided. Automatic, reflexive expression of pain appears to provoke more spontaneous empathetic reactions, whereas deliberate, controlled expression, for example, self report, often is treated with incredulity. A comprehensive model is emerging that extends beyond narrow biomedical and intrapersonal formulations to support a central role for psychology in combating the major challenge of pain.

6/12/2008 — 2:00 PM to 3:25 PM — HALIFAX A, Marriott second floor

**Conversation
Session/Séance de
conversation**

**THE MENTAL HEALTH COMMISSION OF CANADA: UPDATE AND RELEVANCE
TO PSYCHOLOGY**

Lorraine Breault, *University of Alberta*; Andy Cox, *IWK Health Centre*; Patrick McGrath, *IWK Health Centre*; John Service, *Mental Health Commission of Canada*

The Mental Health Commission of Canada was a recommendation in the Senate Committee's Report on mental health entitled *Out of the Shadow's At Last* and was announced by the Prime Minister in August, 2007. The purpose of the Commission is to be a catalyst for change using as tools, among other things, the development of a national mental health strategy, a ten year program to help reduce stigma and discrimination against people with mental health problems and to improve knowledge exchange in mental health. It is essential that psychology be involved. The conversation hour will be an opportunity to learn more about the Commission and to give feedback to Commission members. Lorraine Breault is a CPA Fellow and a Commission

Board member, Andy Cox is a Commission Board member, Pat McGrath is a CPA Fellow and member of the Commission's Science Advisory Committee and John Service is the former Executive Director of CPA and the Commission's Chief Operating Officer.

6/12/2008 — 2:00 PM to 3:55 PM — HALIFAX B, Marriott second floor

**Workshop/Atelier
de travail**
*Industrial and
Organizational Psychology*
SECTION PROGRAM

OCCUPATIONAL STRESS PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION
Joseph Hurrell, Jr., *St. Mary's University*; E. Kevin Kelloway, *supervisor*

Occupational stress represents a widespread, highly deleterious and enormously costly problem in North America. For example, in a 2004 Human Solutions™ survey of a representative sample of the Canadian workforce, nearly 79% of the respondents reported that they "always" or "sometimes" experienced stress in their jobs. Occupational stress can clearly play a major role in the etiology of a wide-variety of both physical and psychological disorders (including heart disease and depression) and has staggering individual, organizational and national costs. The Conference Board of Canada, for example, has estimated that workplace stress costs the Canadian economy \$12 billion annually. However, despite the ever burgeoning literature on the nature, causes and physical and psychological consequences of occupational stress, surprisingly little is known regarding how to prevent it or to intervene when it occurs. The purpose of this workshop is to provide state-of-the-art information regarding the nature and efficacy of both individually and organizationally targeted approaches to preventing job stress and intervening, when it's present, to reduce individual and organizational costs. Individually targeted approaches to be discussed in the workshop include: health promotion activities, stress management training, relaxation and meditation techniques, and cognitive behavioral therapy. Various types of organizationally targeted approaches including both psychosocial and socio-technical interventions will also be considered. Workshop participants will gain a basic understanding of the diverse approaches to occupational stress prevention and intervention that exist and will be in a better position to choose, develop and/or implement an effective occupational stress program.

6/12/2008 — 2:00 PM to 3:25 PM — HALIFAX C, Marriott second floor

Symposium
Students in Psychology

MULTI-SITE INVESTIGATIONS INTO VARIABLES RELATED TO UNDERGRADUATES' SUCCESS

Maxine Wintre, *York University*; Elizabeth Flynn-Dastoor, *Wilfrid Laurier University*; Thanh-Thanh Tieu, *Wilfrid Laurier University*; Navneet Dhami, *York University*; Megan Ames, *York University*; Ashley Morgan, *York University*

This exciting symposium draws on a multi-site, multi-cohort, longitudinal project conducted at six different Canadian university campuses. The universities differ in student population size (9,700 students to 51,000 students), ethnic (55% - 100% Canadian born) and racial diversity (3% -40% visible minority), percentage of students living in residence (15% - 89%), as well as size of city or town where the campus is located. The project is also informed by theories not typically associated with the transition to university but applicable to this developmental age group, including: Youniss' (1985) theory on the transformation of late adolescents' perceptions of reciprocity with their parents; Berzonsky's (1990) identity processes; Henderson's (1913) the goodness of fit as updated by Eccles et al. (1993); Simpsons (1949) Diversity Index; and Arnett's (2000, 2006) theory of emerging adulthood. Topics examined include: changes in relationships with parents change as a function of university type and student residence; the relationship between identity processes and time management and student adjustment to university; ethnicity and student adjustment to university; attachment as a moderator of the experience of a group intervention to ease the transition to university; and the long term consequences of dropping out of one's first choice of university and transferring schools.

A LONGITUDINAL CONTEXT EFFECTS ON PARENTAL RECIPROCITY AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Elizabeth Flynn-Dastoor, *Wilfrid Laurier University*; Michael Pratt, *Wilfrid Laurier University*; S. Mark Pancer, *Wilfrid Laurier University*

The purpose of the present study was to examine development in parent-child relationships, in particular a more mature level of reciprocity, over the first three years of university. The importance of variations in the university context was also examined by including students from either commuter-based or residential universities, and who lived either in residence or at home for each type of campus. An initial sample of 737 students from six different Canadian university campuses (three residential and three commuter) completed surveys prior to beginning university and at four time points during their first three years of university. Measures included in the present study were the Perceptions of Parental Reciprocity scale (Wintre et al., 1995), and the Student Perceptions of University Support Scale. ANOVA and multiple regression analyses indicated that students who lived in residence at a residential university made the most gains in reciprocity in their relationships with parents, and that the relationship between type of university attended and reciprocity in the relationship with parents was mediated by students' perceptions of support in the university environment.

ronment. Results of this study thus suggest that the climate of campus life has a differential impact on what the residence experience means for students living on campus.

B I PLAN TO SUCCEED: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF TIME MANAGEMENT, IDENTITY, AND UNIVERSITY ADJUSTMENT

Thanh-Thanh Tieu, Wilfrid Laurier University; S. Mark Pancer, Wilfrid Laurier University

Time is a precious commodity, how we choose to spend our time can have a great impact upon our lives. For students, the significant relationship between time management skills and grade point average (Lahmers & Zulauf, 2000) could impact academic performance and ultimately their success. Research has shown that a clear sense of one's goals and roles is related to stronger time management skills (Macan, Shahani, Dipboye, & Phillips, 1990). Therefore, having a clear sense of one's identity could be related to positive time management skills. The present research was designed to test a model of the relationships between students' identity processing style, time management skills and university adjustment over students' first year of university. In this longitudinal study it is hypothesized that time management skills will fully mediate the relationship between identity and adjustment. Correlations between the variables of interest show significant relationships between the time management skills, identity and first year adjustment. Structural equation modeling (SEM) will be used to test a model of the relationship between identity processing style, involvement, and adjustment to university.

C STUDENT'S VISIBLE MINORITY STATUS & ETHNIC DIVERSITY OF THEIR SCHOOL POPULATION

Navneet Dhami, York University; Maxine Wintre, York University

The person-environment fit model proclaims that adjustment is dependent on the interactions between individuals and their contexts (Magnusson & Stattin, 1998). Research shows that students who experience ethnic congruency in the transition from high school to university have better school adjustment and GPA than their peers who attended ethnically incongruent schools (Adnan & Felner, 1995). The present study focuses on examining visible minority and second generation students at five Canadian university sites. Data were collected from approximately 2700 participants entering their first year as undergraduates at ethnically diverse campuses or more homogenous campuses (i.e., mainly Caucasian students). The study investigates: a) pre-university differences between minority students who chose to attend primarily homogenous Caucasian schools versus ethnically diverse schools; b) whether ethnically diverse students have more positive experiences at ethnically diverse or more homogenous schools than other groups and c) whether ethnically diverse students adjust better at more ethnically diverse schools than those at homogeneous schools. Analyses include one and two way ANOVAs, with student ethnic minority and school ethnic mix as the between subject variables and controlling for both gender and high school GPA. Results will be discussed in terms of their research, clinical and practical implications.

D THE ROLE OF ATTACHMENT IN MODERATING THE EXPERIENCE OF A GROUP INTERVENTION TO EASE THE TRANSITION TO UNIVERSITY

Megan Ames, York University; Michael Pratt, Wilfrid Laurier University

The present research focused on how attachment styles (Bartholomew & Shaver, 1998) might predict first-year students' responses to a transition to university group intervention, implemented at three different university sites. Volunteer participants ($N = 148$) were randomly assigned to questionnaire-only control or intervention groups at each school. Each intervention group consisted of eight students and two facilitators who met weekly for nine weeks at the beginning of first semester to discuss issues relevant to the transition. Attachment styles (secure, preoccupied, dismissing, fearful), attendance at group meetings, rated reactions to the groups, and several measures of student adjustment to university were collected by questionnaire at the end of the intervention in November and again in March. Results indicated that, as hypothesized based on previous group research (Mikulincer, 2003), dismissing students were less likely to attend and to report enjoying the intervention groups, whereas secure students were more likely to report having positive experiences. Nevertheless, the more dismissing students appeared to benefit from the intervention as much as others on several adjustment measures: loneliness, university adjustment, depression. Attachment styles thus may play an important role in moderating students' group experiences in such intervention programs, and might have implications for their continuing participation.

E STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF TRANSFERRING TO A SECOND UNIVERSITY: A NEGATIVE OR POSITIVE EXPERIENCE?"

Ashley Morgan, York University; Maxine Wintre, York University

In the past, students who left university prior to completing a degree were thought of as failures, but current research is dispelling this "drop-out myth." Wintre, Bowers, Gordner, and Lange (2006) found that 29.4% of leavers had actually transferred to another university, and another 29.4% had transferred to a college. Therefore, the majority of "drop-outs" may be students who are transferring to a different post-secondary institution. The present study begins to address the lack of information on transfer students' experiences. Ninety-six transfer students from a large Canadian, multi-ethnic, commuter university were contacted and interviewed over the phone. The data from the interviews are primarily descriptive, including demographic information, adjustment to both the previous and current universities, expectations regarding graduating from both the previous and current universities, reasons for leav-

ing the previous university, the decision to transfer, who the student consulted, satisfaction with their decision to transfer, reasons for choosing the current university, and perceived fit or match with both the previous and current universities. Initial results indicate that the majority of students believe that the decision to transfer “was the best thing” for them, dispelling the myth that transferring schools is a negative experience in the long run.

6/12/2008 — 2:00 PM to 2:55 PM — SUITE 207, Marriott second floor

Editorial Board Meeting **CANADIAN JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY**
Simon Grondin, *Université Laval*

6/12/2008 — 2:00 PM to 3:55 PM — ATLANTIC SUITE, Marriott second floor

Workshop/Atelier de travail **EVIDENCE-BASED GROUP TREATMENT FOR ANXIETY IN YOUTH IN A CLINICAL SETTING**
Clinical Psychology Cheryl Gilbert MacLeod, *IWK Health Centre*; Alissa Pencer, *IWK Health Centre*; Alexa Bagnell, *Dalhousie University and IWK Health Centre*

Anxiety disorders are the most prevalent mental health concern in children and adolescents, affecting up to 13% of youth. Current research has shown that Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (CBT) is effective for up to 80% of children and adolescents with anxiety disorders. However, much of this research has been conducted in academic settings and the effectiveness of the same treatments in a clinical, and therefore heterogeneous population fraught with real world constraints, is relatively untested. This workshop will provide an overview of how a multidisciplinary team at a secondary/tertiary care centre for children and adolescents has successfully implemented evidence-based group CBT for youth with a range of anxiety disorders (often with co-morbid mental health problems). This workshop will help participants learn how to successfully implement evidence-based treatments for anxiety in a clinical setting. The care path and treatment protocol (Cool Kids©) will be reviewed, along with examples of its use with different anxiety disorders (e.g., Social Anxiety Disorder, Separation Anxiety Disorder, Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Panic Disorder, Anxiety Disorder NOS). Obstacles to implementing the treatment in clinical settings will also be discussed. Finally, outcome data demonstrating the effectiveness of the groups in a clinical setting will be presented.

6/12/2008 — 2:00 PM to 3:25 PM — MARITIME SUITE, Marriott second floor

Symposium **ISSUES AND CONTROVERSIES IN POLICE PSYCHOLOGY**
Criminal Justice Psychology Dorothy Cotton, *Correctional Service of Canada*; John Tivendell, *Université de Moncton*; Richard MacLennan, *University of Regina*

As police psychology is emerging area of practice in Canada, there are many areas in which standard protocols and procedures are undeveloped, unclear, or controversial. At the same time, there is tremendous scope for psychologists to be involved in research and practice related to policing. This symposium will include presentations in several areas of police psychology including forensic, organizational, clinical and operational issues. Individual papers will address the phenomenon of suicide among police officers; issues related to bias free policing; the role on interviewing and competencies in police selection; and Organisational efficacy and Employment Engagement

A **ORGANISATIONAL EFFICACY AND EMPLOYMENT ENGAGEMENT: COULD THE KEY BE ORGANISATIONAL IMAGE?**
John Tivendell, *Université de Moncton*

The pressure on an organisation to increase its productivity, i.e. both its efficiency and its effectiveness, is usually well documented (e.g. APSC, 2005). Police services are no different and are thus expected to do more with, at best, the resources they have today. Some of the commonly suggested drivers of organisational productivity include introducing new financial incentives, new time and labour saving technologies and/or introducing new human resource management programs (HRM) such as a team structure or participative decision making. However most of the scientific literature suggests that the impact of financial incentives is short lived, that new technologies and procedures usually add to job demands (remember the paperless office) and some recent studies at least question the validity and the impact on organisational productivity of all those Human Resource management programs (HRM) we have witnessed in the last 90 years (Wall & Wood, 2005). Is this new concept of Employee Engagement (EE; Thackray, 2005) a better predictor of an organisation's productivity or just the next ex flavour of the month? The following will report on the results of two recent studies which are discussed in terms of practical management alternatives

B **RESEARCH & ANALYSES FOR BIAS FREE POLICING**
Richard MacLennan, *University of Regina*

Racial profiling research is concerned with a potential over-representation of members of some ethnic groups in contact with the police. It is suggested that there may be numerous reasons for this excessive police contact, including three broad categories of: a) intentional factors, b) unintended factors, and c) factors beyond police control. Some discussion is also made of the complexity of untangling such factors in behavioural science research. A brief review is then undertaken on some of the racial profiling research conducted in the US. Although more limited, this is followed by a review of some of the controversy surrounding racial profiling in a Canadian context, with a more detailed analysis of a data collection project for this purpose conducted in Kingston, Ont. Some of the problems in racial profiling research are then discussed, along with suggestions for potentially improving this research. This discussion is further broken down into four main areas: data collection, measurement issues, the “benchmark” problem, and the lack of inferential statistical analyses to appropriately interpret the results. As an alternative to racial profiling research using police contact data, several other research paradigms are proposed, which may more directly evaluate race relations in policing.

C

POLICE SUICIDES: MYTH OR BONA FIDE OCCUPATIONAL HAZARD?Dorothy Cotton, *Correctional Service of Canada*

One only has to type “police suicide” into any internet search engine to become aware of the industry that has built up around the phenomenon of suicide in police officers. Popular culture would have you believe that the rate of suicide is much higher among police officers than in the general public. But the data—particularly Canadian data—do not necessarily support this point of view. This paper will review what we know, what we think we know, and what we do not know about police suicides including examining aspects of police culture that may contribute to the problem and possible strategies of change.

6/12/2008 — 2:00 PM to 3:55 PM — ACADIA C, Marriott main floor

Workshop/Atelier de travail*Psychoanalytic and**Psychodynamic Psychology***MAKING IT WORK: SHORT-TERM PSYCHODYNAMIC THERAPY WORKGROUP IN A CLINICAL HEALTH SETTING**Sarah Hillis, *Saskatoon Health Region*; *Laurene Wilson*, *Saskatoon Health Region*;Michael Sheppard, *University of Saskatchewan*; Michelle Presniak, *University of Saskatchewan*

The Department of Clinical Health Psychology, Saskatoon Health Region formed a working group, to contribute to the evidence that short-term psychodynamic approaches are best practice with a health population. The foundation of this workgroup was theory review and current clinical evidence from randomized control trials. From that, the group set out to examine current approaches of video review (e.g., McCullough’s recommendations; Defense-Q) and to determine the most efficient and effective means to assess elements of the model, mechanisms of change, and indicators of positive change. This workshop will share the evolution of this process and recommendations, with illustrative case material.

6/12/2008 — 2:00 PM to 3:25 PM — ALEXANDER ROOM, Marriott main floor

Oral Paper**Session/Séance de présentation orale***History and Philosophy of Psychology***INTERNATIONAL**Thomas Teo, *York University*

A

A POST-POSTMODERN CONCEPTUALIZATION OF UNITY IN PSYCHOLOGYJason Goertzen, *York University*

The unity of psychology is often seen as a failed dream of the Modern era. Unity is defined as homogeneous grand theory: If unity were to be achieved psychologists would study the same phenomena, use the same methods, never disagree, etc. Arguably, some or most of these goals were in fact goals of Modern era thinkers. In today’s intellectual climate, however, grand theories are frowned upon and unity-related pursuits are seen as naïve and a continuation of past failures. However, at the other extreme, concerns about the fragmentation of psychology continue and are even increasing. Critiques regarding postmodern relativism also continue to abound and the problem of evaluation presents psychologists with real, practical dilemmas. In this paper, drawing on Lyotard and a model of dialectical pluralism, while critiquing E. O. Wilson’s consilience approach, I will argue that we can take some insights of postmodernism seriously while at the same time pursue integrative knowledge as a counter to postmodern relativism. This integrative knowledge is unlike Modern unity attempts, however, in that it is contingent, dynamic, and never final nor absolute. This post-postmodern conceptualization of unity is in contrast to Modern versions and provides a new perspective for understanding the unity-disunity debate in psychology.

B

SOME IMPLICATIONS OF INTERNATIONALIZING PSYCHOLOGY FOR THE DISCIPLINE’S HISTORIOGRAPHYRichard Walsh-Bowers, *Wilfrid Laurier University*; Thomas Teo, *York University*;Angelina Baydala, *University of Regina*

The recent movement toward internationalizing psychology (Brock, 2006), in which scholars are de-centring universalized U.S. psychology, poses consequences for instructors in the history of psychology course and for authors of history of psychology textbooks. The history course is widely taught in the U.S., but course content is predominantly American, judging by the popular textbooks employed. But typically only those European figures with an influence in the U.S. are covered. In effect, the history of the U.S. discipline is conflated with Psychology's global history. Yet many American psychologists had little impact overseas. For example, because European psychologists never abandoned mental processes and their approaches to psychology, the "cognitive revolution" is a non-event from a European perspective (Danziger, 1994). When instructors and authors consciously adopt an international approach, an enhanced appreciation of the diversity and uniqueness of contributions to the discipline internationally results. Another consequence is recognition of how intertwined academic and applied psychology has been since the origins of the discipline. I discuss the implications of internationalizing psychology for instructors and authors in terms of the practical principle of selection of historical material.

C

A PSYCHOLOGY WITHOUT CAUCASIANSThomas Teo, York University

In the second half of the nineteenth century, Friedrich Albert Lange (1828-1875) proclaimed a psychology without a soul as the only promising research strategy. For more than a hundred years it has been the credo of natural-scientific psychology to rid the discipline of all metaphysical concepts. Thus, it is astonishing that current psychology still operates in thousands of studies with the concept of a Caucasian. Research on the concept shows that the term is unscientific and based on a false origin myth. I will trace the history of the Caucasian myth, analyzing the works of Christoph Meiners (1747-1810) and Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752-1840) who derived the idea of a Caucasian variety from the mountain Caucasus. Blumenbach argued that the first human beings and the most beautiful people lived there. I will trace the myth in its cultural-political and scientific contexts. I will challenge the notion that "even if the concept is unscientific we all know what it means" because the Caucasian concept used in such a way imposes uniformity and reinforces thinking in homogenous race groups when geographic data do not support this notion. It is concluded that the nonsensical concept of a Caucasian should be abandoned.

6/12/2008 — 2:00 PM to 2:55 PM — COMPASS ROOM , Pedway to the Casino second floor

**Conversation
Session/Séance de
conversation**

*Women and Psychology***CONSTRUCTIONS OF 'MOTHERING': IMPLICATIONS FOR MENTAL HEALTH CARE PROVISION**Lianne Fisher, Brock University; Dawn Shickluna, OISE at the University of Toronto

"Mothers" and (their) "children" are fraught categories. Often, both categories are seen as homogeneous groups whose relationships are extreme and essentialized: either filled with tension and strife, or the opposite, the embodiment of loving-kindness. Frieden called the mother/child relationship the "problem that has no name." Critiques of mothering including hooks' anti-racist critique (2000), have generally not been expanded to address the "mothering" features reported and treated by the greater care-providing community. Both in our interactions with mothers as our friends, clients, and peers, as well as in our engagement with writing and academic discussions about mothers, we encounter "motherhood" as pathologized. Many cultural policies still discriminate against women, children, and mothering (e.g., see Ocean, 2005). Despite much work that has been done, "mothering" requires a more substantive critical approach to transform the theoretical and practical treatment and support of those who undertake mothering in its many guises. We will present some of the theoretical issues we grapple with in engaging with motherhood. Our aim is to promote a dialogue that will enhance our understanding of the social construction of mothering and extend a critical understanding of the connections between mothering and pathology within psychological and medical services.

6/12/2008 — 2:30 PM to 3:55 PM — ACADIA B, Marriott main floor

**Symposium
Clinical Psychology**

MODERN ISSUES IN METHODOLOGY AND MEASUREMENT FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCHDavid Flora, York University; Laura Mills, York University; Victoria Savalei, University of British Columbia; Lori Gray, University of Windsor; Fuschia Sirois, University of Windsor

Recent advances in quantitative methodology have substantially changed the way researchers approach measurement and data analysis. This symposium addresses issues such as how applied psychologists utilize advances in quantitative methodology, how to analyze structural equation models with incomplete, nonnormal data with small sample sizes, the social dynamics of survey responding, and the use of computational linguistics analysis in text-based responses.

A

QUANTITATIVE METHODOLOGY RESEARCH: DOES IT MAKE IT ON THE READING LIST OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGISTSLaura Mills, York University; Eva Abdulla, York University; Robert Cribbie, York University

This study investigated how applied psychology researchers utilize articles on advances in quantitative methodology. Study one investigated top-tier psychology journals to determine the frequency of references related to quantitative methodology. Results indicate that for a two year span (2005 – 2006) across six journals, the mean total citations was 71 while of those, the mean number of quantitative methodology references was 1 or less. Overall, articles that indicated no statistical references had a higher frequency than articles which indicated any other number of statistical references. These frequencies varied by journal and are discussed. Study two investigated citations of articles published in quantitative methodology journals. From the years 1993, 2003, and 2004, frequency of citations was recorded along with whether the destination article was quantitative or applied in nature. Type and number of citations differ significantly by the source of the quantitative article.

B ANALYZING STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELS WITH INCOMPLETE NONNORMAL DATA WITH SMALL SAMPLE SIZES

Victoria Savalei, University of British Columbia

Incomplete data are common in applied research, and much has been written about ways to approach the problem. In structural equation modeling (SEM), the FIML approach (also called direct ML or raw ML) is increasingly recommended as most appropriate. However, real life data are often nonnormal as well as incomplete. As if the occurrence of incomplete nonnormal data is not problematic enough, a third complication often co-occurs: that of small sample sizes. As is well known, the SEM methodology is asymptotic, and in particular the test statistics may require medium to large sample sizes to converge to their supposed chi-square distributions. The focus of the present work is to propose and study test statistics that are more appropriate for incomplete nonnormal data in small sample sizes. The proposed statistics are incomplete data extensions of the residual-based corrected statistic and the residual-based F statistic, which have been found to work well in simulation studies with small samples and complete nonnormal data (Bentler, 1999; Nevitt, 2004). The residual-based statistic has been extended to incomplete nonnormal data by Yuan and Bentler (2000), but its small sample modifications have not been extended or studied. An extensive Monte Carlo study is carried out to evaluate the performance of the new small sample statistics, and their performance is found to be satisfactory.

C SURVEYS AS SOCIAL ENCOUNTERS: EVIDENCE FROM APPLIED RESEARCH

Lori Gray, University of Windsor

Increasing attention has been allotted to the social dynamics that underlie survey responses. While methodological and statistical aspects of survey design have been of paramount importance in advancing the field, these issues are inseparable from the larger social context within which survey questions are asked. Surveys function as social encounters in which participants apply principles of conversation to arrive at a pragmatic meaning for each item and subsequently, construe a suitable response. The social dynamics that underlie survey responses are purported to exist even when the researcher is physically absent and commonly account for differences between open and closed-ended questions (Sudman, Bradburn, & Schwarz, 1996). This presentation strives to ascertain whether the concept of surveys as social encounters holds in an applied sample. The presentation will focus on results obtained from an anonymous and confidential internet survey completed by 352 Canadian emergency service providers (e.g., firefighters, paramedics, police officers). Participants were asked about their organizational environment, trauma exposure, and traumatic stress symptoms in both closed- and open-ended response formats. Evidence for surveys as social encounters will be presented in light of similarities and differences in responses obtained from open-ended and closed-ended items.

D QUANTIFYING MEANING: A COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS ANALYSIS APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING TEXT-BASED RESPONSES

Fuschia Sirois, University of Windsor

In traditional quantitative measurement, constructs are assessed using scales proposed to tap the latent dimensions that comprise the trait, belief, or attitude in question. However, in certain areas of psychology, such as health, using this approach may impede new insights into experiences with a particular illness, stressor, or behaviour by restricting both the depth and breadth of response possibilities. Qualitative methods are often employed to overcome this limitation but at the cost of limited generalizability. One way to optimize the benefits of both approaches is to use computational linguistics analysis (Pennebaker, 2007). This approach allows for a flexible analysis of a large number of text based responses by extracting and counting content and style words to differentiate and compare groups of people. Themes can also be extracted from word groups and analyzed as factors that reflect distinct meaning units. Using text-based responses from 980 adults from the community, and from adults from two chronic illness groups, different methods of linguistic analysis were employed and their results compared to those obtained from traditional scales. Overall, the linguistic analyses provided a more meaningful evaluation of the experiences examined. Other uses for linguistics analysis, including within subjects changes over time, are discussed.

6/12/2008 — 3:00 PM to 4:55 PM — NOVA SCOTIA CD, Marriott second floor

Poster/Affiche

POSTER SESSION "C" / PRÉSENTATION PAR AFFICHAGE

Clinical Neuropsychology, Clinical Psychology (Child), Counselling Psychology, Traumatic Stress Neuropsychologie clinique, Psychologie clinique (enfant), Psychologie du counseling, Stresse Traumatique

#1

*Clinical Psychology***EXECUTIVE AND ALERTING ATTENTION ARE IMPAIRED IN CHILDREN WITH ADHD**Jennifer Mullane, *The Hospital for Sick Children*; Penny Corkum, *Dalhousie University*; Raymond Klein, *Dalhousie University*; Elizabeth McLaughlin, *IWK Health Centre*; Michael Lawrence, *Dalhousie University*; Meredith Pike, *University of Guelph*

Recently, theorists have sought to understand the inattentive symptoms in children with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder within a well-validated cognitive neuroscience model of attention known as the Attention Network Theory. It has been predicted that Alerting (i.e., maintaining an alert state) and Executive (i.e., interference control) attention are impaired in ADHD while Orienting (i.e., movement of attention in space) attention is intact in this population. Very little research has directly examined this question in a single sample of children with this disorder. Twenty-five children with ADHD Combined Type (19 M, 6 F, M age = 9.20 yrs), 20 children with ADHD Predominately Inattentive Type (12 M, 8 F, M age = 9.58 yrs), and 45 typically developing (TD) children (31 M, 14 F, M age = 9.41 yrs) were given the Attention Network Test to test the predictions made by this model. Children with the Combined Type of ADHD did not significantly differ from those with the Inattentive Type on any of the three networks. As hypothesized, children with ADHD showed significantly less efficient performance than their TD peers on measures of Alerting and Executive attention but did not differ in Orienting attention. These results support the predictions made by proponents of the Attention Network Theory and highlight that aspects of attention are in fact impaired in children with ADHD.

#2

*Clinical Psychology***THE DISMISSABILITY OF NON-EROTIC THOUGHTS DURING SEXUAL ACTIVITY**Andrea Nelson, *University of Waterloo*; Christine Purdon, *University of Waterloo*; Madelaine Burley, *University of Waterloo*

According to Barlow's model of sexual dysfunction, anxiety in sexual situations leads to attentional focus on sexual performance at the expense of the erotic cues, which compromises sexual arousal. This experience will enhance anxiety in future sexual situations, and non-erotic thoughts relevant to performance will receive attentional priority. Previous research with student samples (Purdon & Holdaway, 2006; Purdon & Watson, 2007) has found that people experience many types of non-erotic thoughts in addition to performance-relevant thoughts, and that, consistent with Barlow's model, the frequency of and anxiety evoked by these thoughts is associated with sexual functioning. The current study replicates and extends these findings in a community sample by examining mood state before and during sexual activity with a partner and the extent to which participants are able to dismiss their non-erotic thoughts. As per Barlow's model, it was expected that greater negative affect and less positive affect before and during sexual activity would predict greater frequency of non-erotic thoughts. Greater negative affect during sex was also expected to be associated with greater difficulty dismissing the thoughts. All three factors were expected to predict poorer sexual functioning and satisfaction. Theoretical and clinical implications will be discussed.

#3

*Clinical Psychology***NEUROTICISM AS A PREDICTOR OF DEPRESSION IN ADOLESCENTS: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY**Evan Newton, *McGill University*

This study examined the role of neuroticism in predicting depression, longitudinally. Little research has been done examining neuroticism in children and adolescents, and to our knowledge, this is the first study to examine neuroticism as predictor of depression longitudinally in a sample of adolescents. The goal of this study was to examine if neuroticism interacted with higher levels of stress to predict depression over several follow-up intervals in a sample of adolescents. The effect of neuroticism in predicting anxiety was similarly examined, as well as sex differences. The sample was drawn from a Montreal high school. 160 students, grades seven through eleven, completed the study. The sample received four follow-ups over a six-week course. In line with our hypotheses, the interaction between neuroticism and depression was significant in predicting depression. This stress-diathesis model also held for anxiety.

#4

*Clinical Psychology***PROBLEM GAMBLING AS THE PRIMARY VERSUS SECONDARY REASON FOR SEEKING ADDICTION TREATMENT**An Nguyen, *Lakehead University*; John Jamieson, *Lakehead University*; Dwight Mazmanian, *Lakehead University*; Sara Craig, *Lakehead University*; Nancy Black, *St. Joseph's Care Group*

The Catalyst database, maintained by the Ontario Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, was used to examine problem gamblers who entered treatment for addiction in Thunder Bay between 2003 and mid-2006. Comparisons were made between those who presented for treatment of gambling as their primary problem ($n = 138$), those who presented for a substance addiction ($n = 280$) with gambling as a secondary problem, and those who had only a substance addiction ($n = 2,178$). Clients with gambling as the primary problem had a lower rate of substance-use comorbidity (20.6%) and were significantly more likely than the other two groups to be female, widows or widowers, employed or on retirement income, older, better educated, and without any legal problems. The secondary gambling clients were much more similar, demographically, to the substance addiction only clients than to the primary gambling clients. The distinction between those with a primary versus a secondary gambling problem appears to be important for identifying two quite different types of problem gamblers.

#5

*Clinical Psychology***LINKS BETWEEN PRESCHOOL AGGRESSION, SOCIAL-INFORMATION PROCESSING, AND GENDER**Sara O'Neil, *University of Windsor*; Rob Clark, *University of Windsor*; Rosanne Menna, *University of Windsor*

This study is among the first to examine the link between social-information processing and aggression among preschoolers. Thirty aggressive and 30 non-aggressive preschoolers were presented with a series of situations in which one child was harmed by another child. Children were asked to infer the intentions of the protagonist and asked how they would respond if they were in the situation. In situations that were aggressive, no significant group differences were found. In ambiguous situations where the intentions were unclear, aggressive children were significantly more likely to make hostile attributions and to say that they would respond aggressively, compared to their non-aggressive peers. Aggression and social-information processing was moderated by gender. Aggressive girls were significantly more likely to say that they would respond aggressively, compared to their peers, but they were not more likely to make hostile attributions. Aggressive boys made significantly more hostile attributions than their peers, but they were not more likely to say that they would respond aggressively. This study is the first to show this moderating effect of gender on the relation between aggression and social-information processing in preschoolers. The implications for social-information processing theory are discussed and suggestions for interventions are made.

#6

*Clinical Psychology***AN INVESTIGATION OF PAIN RESPONDING AND COPING IN A SAMPLE OF YOUNG ADULT PAIN REPORTERS**Sarah Oulton, *St. Francis Xavier University*; Margo Watt, *St. Francis Xavier University*; Lesley Terry, *St. Francis Xavier University*

Men and women tend to respond to pain differently (Keogh, 2006) and adopt different strategies for coping with pain (Unruh, 1996). To date, little is known about the prevalence of pain among undergraduates and how undergraduates who report chronic pain (i.e., pain persisting longer than three months) respond to and cope with pain. Mass screening of first-year undergraduates revealed that 30% of students ($n=199$) reported pain persisting longer than three months as measured by a brief Pain History Questionnaire (McWilliams, 2007). A subsample of these pain reporters (25M, 25F) was administered an acute pain induction task (e.g., cold pressor task) and assessed for pain threshold, tolerance, and recovery time. Following the task, participants were queried as to what strategies they employed for coping with the acute pain. Coping with chronic pain was assessed with the Chronic Pain Acceptance Questionnaire (Geiser, 1992) and Chronic Pain Coping Inventory (Jensen, Turner, Romano, & Strom, 1995).

#7

*Clinical Psychology***FAMILY HISTORY, ALEXITHYMIA AND PERCEIVED EMOTIONAL REACTIVITY**Laura Paret, *University of Guelph*; Heidi Bailey, *University of Guelph*; Jessica Grummitt, *University of Guelph*

Alexithymia is an understudied personality trait that may mediate the link between inadequate parenting and psychological disorders. The purpose of the present study is to see if family history (parental emotional neglect, overprotectiveness, or normative control group) interacts with reported symptoms of alexithymia and emotional reactivity to stimuli. (1) Participants will complete the Toronto Alexithymia Scale, which assesses difficulty identifying feelings, difficulty describing feelings, and externally oriented thinking. (2) Participants will view pictures selected from the International Affective Picture System that differ on emotional valence and arousal. Their ratings of their emotional experience will be compared to associated normative ratings for those pictures. A strength of this study is its assessment of perceived emotional reactivity relative to normative data, without relying on language-based self-report. Previous studies have supported that parental overprotection and perceived lack of affection (i.e. neglect) are associated with degree of alexithymia. It is unclear however if those with alexithymia will show less variability in emotional reactivity to pictures in general, or have blunted emotional reactions only to pictures rated as highly arousing, or to just those rated as positively valenced. Data collection is underway and will be completed December 2007.

#8

*Clinical Psychology***FACIAL AND VOCAL EMOTION RECOGNITION IN HIGH-FUNCTIONING AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS**Justin Patterson, *Dalhousie University*; Shannon Johnson, *Dalhousie University*

It has been proposed that individuals with an Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) have deficits in recognizing emotions exhibited by others and that this impairment contributes to the social dysfunction in ASDs. However, previous studies of emotion recognition in ASD have yielded conflicting results. Contradictory findings may be due, in part, to inclusion of ASD participants from a wide range of functional levels in some studies. In this study, we examined facial and vocal emotion recognition in a group of 26 high-functioning children and adolescents diagnosed with an ASD and 21 typically developing controls. Participants viewed a series of faces depicting emotional expressions and listened to a set of nonsensical vocalizations, each expressing a specific emotional tone. For both tasks, emotional stimuli were presented one at time and participants selected an emotional label following the presentation of each item. Analyses will involve group comparisons of overall emotion recognition accuracy for each task, as well as accuracy and response times for each type of emotion. We expect the ASD group to show lower emotion recognition accuracy than controls for both facial and vocal tasks. Findings will be discussed in light of previous studies of emotion recognition in ASD.

#9

*Clinical Psychology***PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE TORONTO ALEXITHYMIA SCALE (TAS) IN A MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT SURVIVOR POPULATION**Daniel Peluso, *University of Regina*; Patrick Welch, *University of Regina*;
R. Nicholas Carleton, *University of Regina*; Gordon Asmundson, *University of Regina*

Alexithymia is a state characterized by cognitive and affective deficits in the understanding and processing of emotion. The 20-item version of the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS), a popular self-report questionnaire for measuring alexithymia, has demonstrated internal reliability and construct-validity (Swift et al., 2006); however, the factor structure remains undetermined (Muller et al., 2003). Although most studies utilizing exploratory (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) have supported the original 3-factor model, some studies have suggested unitary, 2-factor, alternative 3-factor, and 4-factor models (Kooiman et al., 2001). The discrepancies may be artifacts of translation, as the studies have spanned at least nine different languages; however, the inconsistencies persist across the English version as well. The current study examined TAS scores - completed as part of an ongoing study - from a sample of motor vehicle accident survivors receiving rehabilitation at a tertiary center ($N=113$; 69.9% women; Mean age=38.4; $SD=13.1$). Several precedent models were tested with CFA; none yielded satisfactory fit indices. Accordingly, an EFA using Costello and Osborne's (2005) recommendations was performed. The results of the EFA suggested a 2-factor, 10-item model that accounted for 51% of the variance. Results, implications, and directions for future research are discussed

#10

*Clinical Psychology***THE DIFFERENTIAL CONSEQUENCES OF GUILT AND SHAME PRONENESS FOR SOCIAL FUNCTIONING**Maggie Penfold, *University of Manitoba*; Edward Johnson, *University of Manitoba*

The present research contributes to literature that seeks to differentiate between the influence of shame and guilt on various outcomes. Although shame and guilt both involve negative self-evaluations, they are distinguished by the scope of the evaluation. Recent conceptualizations regard shame as a negative global evaluation of the self that leads to social withdrawal, avoidance, and hostility; whereas guilt is thought to reflect a limited negative evaluation of one's behavior in a given situation, having the effect of motivating pro-social behavior and approach (repair) tendencies (Tangney & Dearing, 2002). In a sample of undergraduate students ($N=160$) shame and guilt proneness were examined as predictors of later self-esteem, loneliness and avoidance behaviors. Results of regression analyses revealed that shame but not guilt was significantly predictive of a decrease in self-esteem, increased loneliness, and a higher incidence of avoidance behaviors in the academic, identity, and social domains. Guilt on the other hand was negatively related to loneliness and was predictive of a lower incidence of avoidance behavior in the social domain. The findings support efforts to differentiate shame and guilt as distinct self-conscious affective states with very different consequences for social functioning.

#11

*Clinical Psychology***MARITAL SATISFACTION AND PARENTING ALLIANCE IN RELATION TO CHILD DIFFICULTIES**Kailee Penner, *University of British Columbia*; Clarisa Markel, *University of British Columbia*;
Kathy Chan, *University of British Columbia*; Charlotte Johnston, *University of British Columbia*

This study investigates the relationships among parents' marital satisfaction, parenting alliance (cooperation, communication, and mutual respect between parents), and their perceptions of their son's behavioral difficulties. Looking at a community sample of 8- to 11-year-old sons and their parents, this poster will report on parent ratings (mother, $N=39$; father, $N=35$; full sample of 50 pairs is anticipated) on the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS), the Parenting Alliance Measure (Pam), and the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). Preliminary results show significant positive associations between both mothers' and fathers' marital satisfaction and parenting alliance ($r=.72, p<.001$; $r=.46, p=.006$, respectively). Although there were no significant associations between mothers' or fathers' marital satisfaction and perceptions of their son's behavioral difficulties, a significant negative association was found between mothers' ratings of parenting alliance and perceptions of their son's behavioral difficulties ($r=-.44, p=.006$). However this association was not found for fathers. It is hoped that the final findings of this study will illuminate the role of both marital satisfaction and parenting alliance as associated with child problems, and guide intervention efforts for parents and children.

#12

*Clinical Psychology***THE SELF-MANAGEMENT CORRELATES OF SOCIAL ANXIETY**Alexander Penney, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*; Peter Mezo, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*

Self-management (Kanfer, 1970) is composed of 3 interdependent facets: self-monitoring (SM), self-evaluating (SE), and self-reinforcing (SR). Currently, a self-management model for anxiety isn't available. Forty-five undergraduates completed the Self-Control and Self-Management Scale (SCMS; Mezo, 2005), 3 social anxiety measures and a social desirability measure. SM, SE and total SCMS scores negatively correlated with the social anxiety measures. A validated cutoff score separated participants into low and high anxiety groups. Independent t-tests revealed the high anxiety group had significant deficits in SE and overall self-management. The role of these results in the development of a self-management model for anxiety is discussed.

#13

Clinical Psychology

COPING STYLES IN SOCIAL PHOBIA

Melissa Persadie, *Anxiety Treatment and Research Centre*; Karen Rowa, *Anxiety Treatment and Research Centre*; Randi McCabe, *Anxiety Treatment and Research Centre*; Martin Antony, *Ryerson University*; Richard Swinson, *Anxiety Treatment and Research Centre*

The current study investigated styles of coping in Social Phobia (SP) using the Coping Style Questionnaire for Social Situations (CSQSS). This measure assesses the coping styles of monitoring (i.e., seeking out threat-related information) and blunting (i.e., distracting from threat-related information) in social situations. This measure showed strong psychometric properties in a non-clinical population, but no studies have investigated it using a clinical population, though these styles are important to understand for the cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) of SP. Participants included 44 individuals with a primary diagnosis of SP. Participants completed the CSQSS, three measures of SP symptom severity, and two anxiety-provoking behavioural tasks. Results suggested monitoring and blunting subscales are internally consistent. Blunting and monitoring scores were positively related to scores of social phobia symptom severity, with a stronger relationship between blunting (vs. monitoring) scores and severity scores. In comparison, total monitoring scores showed stronger correlations with anxiety ratings during stressful behavioural tasks as compared to blunting scores. Finally, individuals identified as high monitors ($N = 11$) or high blunters ($N = 10$) were compared on anxiety ratings from the behavioural tasks, and high monitors had significantly higher anticipatory anxiety before.

#14

Clinical Psychology

CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS OF ADOLESCENT ADHD SYMPTOMS FROM PARENT AND ADOLESCENT REPORTS

Ashley Pitch, *York University*; Maggie Toplak, *York University*; David Flora, *York University*; Linda Iwenofu, *York University*; Karen Ghelani, *The Hospital for Sick Children*; Umesh Jain, *Centre for Addiction and Mental Health*; Rosemary Tannock, *The Hospital for Sick Children*

Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is one of the most diagnosed childhood mental disorders. Although often enduring throughout adolescence, the symptom profile has not been as well studied as the symptom presentation in childhood. The purpose of this study was to use confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) to examine the symptoms of adolescents referred for attentional difficulties. Two hundred and one adolescents and their parents were interviewed using a semi-structured diagnostic tool, the Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School-Age Children—Present and Lifetime Version (K-SADS-PL). Parent and adolescent data were examined separately. CFA was used to test four potential factor structures: a correlated two-factor model of Inattention (INA) and Hyperactivity/Impulsivity (H/I); a correlated three-factor model of INA, H, and I; a bifactor two-factor model of a general INA-H-I factor plus two factors of INA and H/I; and a bifactor three-factor model of a general INA-H-I factor plus three factors of INA, H, and I. Results indicated that the bifactor two-factor model best accounts for adolescent symptoms, suggesting that INA and H/I are distinct constructs, but only after controlling for the general factor. These results will clarify the symptoms of ADHD in adolescence, providing implications in the areas of diagnosis, classification, and treatment.

#15

Clinical Psychology

PATTERNS OF SERVICE USE WITHIN A CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH AGENCY

Graham Reid, *University of Western Ontario*; Juliana Tobon, *University of Western Ontario*; Barrie Evans, *Madame Vanier Children's Services*; Alan Leschied, *University of Western Ontario*; Vicky Wolfe, *Child and Adolescent Centre*; Jeff St Pierre, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Jeff Carter, *Madame Vanier Children's Services*; Shannon Stewart, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Evelyn Vingilis, *University of Western Ontario*; Charles Cunningham, *McMaster University*

A gap exists between our existing acute-illness models of care and the natural history of psychopathology, which suggests problems such as Attention-Deficit Disorder are chronic conditions. Examining current patterns of service use is one step in addressing this gap. Visit data were obtained from one mental health agency in Ontario (for children age 4-11 at first visit, with at least 5 years of potential data; $N = 447$). Using multi-level latent class cluster analyses, a 4-cluster solution was identified. The intensity and type of services were examined. Cluster 1, "Minimal care" (49%), had the lowest number of outpatient visits in year 1 and no visits thereafter. Cluster 2, "Acute" (27%), had a high number of outpatient visits in year 1 and few visits thereafter. Cluster 3, "Intensive" (15%), had the highest number of outpatient visits in years 1 and 2, and received out-patient and residential care during year 3 with some visits thereafter. Cluster 4, "On-going" (9%), had a low number of outpatient visits in years 1 and 2, with increased levels of out-patient services for the following three years, and had the highest days in residential care in year 3. Overall 24% of children had patterns of care lasting more than 1 year, suggesting a substantial number of children may require on-going care. New methods of identifying and caring for these children and families are needed.

#16

Clinical Psychology

NERVOUS CONDITIONS IN PARENTS OF YOUNG CLINICALLY-REFERRED HIGH RISK CHILDREN: MATERNAL WARMTH, CONTROL AND SENSITIVITY

Julia Rick, *University of Western Ontario*; Shannon Stewart, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Christine Cullion, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Melissa Currie, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*

Research has suggested that anxious/nervous parents are less warm and positive toward their children, more critical, and promote less autonomy than non-anxious/nervous parents (Rutherford, 2004). Whether this risk factor leads to co-morbid difficulties in behaviourally disordered children is unknown. Participants included 66 families with clinically referred children between the ages of

2 ½ to 6 years. Standardized measures were administered designed to assess demographics, parenting stress and depression. Groups were identified based on parental self-report: 1) Parents with a "Nervous Condition" (e.g., generalized anxiety disorder; phobia), severe enough to require treatment and/or hospitalization (NP; $n=17$); and 2) Parents with no history of "Nervous Condition" (NHP; $n=49$). Parent and child were videotaped during free play and clean up tasks to determine parental warmth, sensitivity and control during naturalistic parent-child interactions. Results indicated that NP were less likely to be oriented and proximal to their child during both free play and clean up sessions, compared to NHP. NP were less likely to display negative control during clean up, compared to NHP. Children of NP were more likely to display more externalizing and total problems, compared to NHP. Clinically relevant implications for the treatment of young children with mental health problems are discussed.

#17

Clinical Psychology

THE EFFECT OF PARENTING STRESS ON PARENT AND TEACHER RATINGS OF DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR DISORDERSBreanne Ricketts, Saint Mary's University; Isabel Fearon, Dalhousie University

The relationship between parenting stress and parent-teacher concordance with regard to child disruptive behavior in a clinically referred group of children was examined. Findings showed a low level of agreement between parent and teacher ratings of disruptive behavior as well as a positive, significant correlation between parenting stress and child symptomology. Results also indicated that as parenting stress increased, concordance between parents and teachers decreased. Findings suggest that clinically elevated levels of parenting stress may distort parental perception of child disruptive behavior, which may decrease the concordance level between parents and teachers. Low concordance and correlations between parent and teacher ratings is a problem when a child's treatment plan or diagnostic status depends on ratings from these informants.

#18

Clinical Psychology

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO THREE DIMENSIONAL BODY SHAPE EXPOSURE IN FEMALE UNIVERSITY STUDENTSJulie Riendeau, Lakehead University; Ron Davis, Lakehead University; Loretta Blanchette, Lakehead University

Evidence suggests that women and girls experience considerable dissatisfaction with their body size and shape and a particular desire to be thinner. We experimentally investigated the psychological responses of women to two dimensional (2D) or three-dimensional (3D) body image exposure. Seventy female undergraduate students were randomly assigned to view life-size images of themselves in 2D or 3D as well as to receive one of two sets of instructions (nonjudgmental self-description [NSD] versus no instruction). Body dissatisfaction (BD), length of time engaged in mindful activity, and self-reported mood were assessed throughout the experiment. among participants with dispositionally low-shape concerns, exposure to 3D images produced significantly lower BD compared to their 2D counterparts. among participants with high-shape concerns, BD decreased significantly from pre- to post-exposure among those viewing their images in 2D with NSD instruction. Conversely BD decreased significantly from pre- to post-exposure among participants in the 3D condition who simply viewed their images without instruction. Findings of the present study suggest that 3D body image exposure is a viable method for reducing BD in dispositionally high-shape concerned individuals. The superiority of no instruction among participants with high-shape concerns when viewing their images in 3D may be attributed to the negation of negative body schemas and automatic thoughts by the novelty of 3D exposure. Further research is required to determine the underlying mechanisms of 3D body image exposure and the ways in which it exerts its effects.

#19

Clinical Psychology

SHARED MENTAL HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION IN A FAMILY PHYSICIAN OFFICESara Robillard, St. Joseph's Care Group; Janelle Jarva, Northern Ontario School of Medicine; John Haggarty, St. Joseph's Care Group

The vast majority of patients with psychological problems are seen initially and sometimes solely by their family physician (Buszewicz, Pistrang, & Barker et.al, 2006). Shared mental health care provides enhanced services within the family physician's office and the defining characteristic is the recognition that no single provider can meet all the patients' needs. 1545 consecutive mental health consultations were conducted from 2001 to 2007. All prospective data was collected including demographic, psychiatric, psychosocial, medical and physical illness behaviour characteristics for patients. At referral, family physicians' identified depressed mood as the primary problem, anxiety symptoms as secondary, and panic symptoms/attacks as tertiary. The most prevalent psychosocial symptoms identified included marital, common-law, or partner problems, followed by bereavement and parent/child issues. Finally, chronic pain, followed by significant medical or physical illness was identified as the medical or physical symptom most important to the client's presentation or potential treatment plan by the family physician. Quantitative analyses of program demographics reveal ongoing utilization, likely because it enhances the family physician's ability to provide optimal mental health care. The results are continually used for tailoring the program for greater clinical care.

#20

Clinical Psychology

POST-EVENT PROCESSING IN SOCIAL PHOBIAKaren Rowa, Anxiety Treatment and Research Centre; Randi McCabe, Anxiety Treatment and Research Centre; Martin Antony, Ryerson University; Richard Swinson, Anxiety Treatment and Research Centre

Cognitive behavioural models of Social Phobia (SP) suggest that people with SP ruminate about their performance in social situations, which serves to enhance anxiety. The current study examined post-event rumination in SP. Forty two participants with SP

(mean age 37; 64% female) were asked to complete two anxiety-provoking tasks. After completing each task, participants were randomly assigned to either a (1) focus condition where they were instructed to focus on their performance on the task or a (2) distract condition where they were asked to complete a simple distraction task. After the focus or distract manipulation, participants rated their levels of anxiety about completing the original task, and completed questionnaires about the degree to which they ruminated about their performance on the tasks. Participants were also contacted the following day to provide further ratings of their level of anxiety and degree of post-event rumination. Results suggested no differences between groups in terms of immediate or next day anxiety levels. However, individuals who reported a higher degree of rumination about their performance the following day (despite experimental condition), reported higher levels of post-event anxiety. The implications of these results for the cognitive behavioural model of social phobia will be discussed.

#21

Clinical Psychology

THE INTERPERSONAL ASPECTS OF PERFECTIONISM AND SUICIDE IN YOUTH: A TEST OF THE SOCIAL DISCONNECTION MODEL

Heather Roxborough, *University of British Columbia*; Simon Sherry, *Dalhousie University*;
Paul Hewitt, *University of British Columbia*; Carmen Caelian, *University of British Columbia*;
Gordon Flett, *York University*

The social disconnection model (SDM) has indicated that the interpersonal aspects of perfectionism are linked with suicide (Hewitt, Flett, Sherry & Caelian, 2006). The current study tested a component of the SDM (Hewitt, et al., 2006) by determining whether the interpersonal aspects of perfectionism and suicide outcomes in youth are mediated by experiences of being bullied, a marker of social disconnection. The interpersonal perfectionism trait of socially prescribed perfectionism (SPP) and the interpersonal expression facets of perfectionistic self-presentation (PSP), suicide outcomes, and experiences of being bullied were measured in a heterogeneous sample of youth psychiatric outpatients aged 8 to 21 (88 males, 70 females) using the Child and Adolescent Perfectionism Scale (Flett, et al., 2000), the Junior Form of the Perfectionistic Self-Presentation Scale (Hewitt et al., 2007), bullying ratings, and multiple measures for suicide ideation, risk, past attempts, and risk of future suicide attempts. The current study found evidence in support of the SDM; the PSP facet, nondisplay of imperfection, and suicide outcomes were mediated by experiences of being bullied. Findings will be discussed as will the implications of interpersonal aspects of perfectionism and social disconnection in suicide outcomes for youth.

#22

Clinical Psychology

EXAMINING THE UTILITY OF A RECREATIONAL RESPITE PROGRAM IN REDUCING STRESS IN PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH ATTENTION-DEFICIT/HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER

Tamara Ruzic, *University of Regina*; Kristi Wright, *University of Regina*; Shelley Stulberg,
Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region; Stephanie Kaiser, *University of Regina*

Research suggests that parents of children with mental health disorders have higher incidences of stress, physical illnesses, mental illnesses, and substance use. Of particular salience to the current project are the needs of parents of children with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). More frequent and intense parent-child relational disruptions are observed within families with children with ADHD than families without children with diagnosed disorders. Respite care is one of the community services that may maintain and enhance the functioning of families of children and youth with mental health disorders. Given the latter, the current project was designed to provide parents with indirect respite by offering a structured athletic activity for a group of 10-12 children (ages 7-12) with ADHD twice per week for 13 weeks. Parent/child demographics, levels of parental perceived stress, and child psychopathology were measured at baseline and at completion of program. Individual positive and negative targeted behaviours were recorded during each session. It is anticipated that participation in this program will result in (1) decreased levels of parental perceived stress; (2) decreased levels of child psychopathology; (3) decreased frequency of targeted negative child behaviours; and (4) increased frequency of targeted positive child behaviours.

#23

Clinical Psychology

I FEEL FAT, NOT SAD

Yvette Scattolon, *Capital Health Eating Disorder Clinic*; Cheryl Aubie, *Capital Health Eating Disorder Clinic*

There is ample evidence to suggest that individuals with eating disorders have impairments in emotional processing. The bulk of research in this area has focused on exploring alexithymia, which is characterized by a diminished ability to identify and describe feelings. Over the last two decades, the field of emotional intelligence (EI) has expanded beyond the concept of alexithymia to explore other aspects of emotional processing. Mayer, Caruso, & Salovey (1997) have proposed an ability-based definition of emotional intelligence that consists of four hierarchical branches: perception, appraisal, and expression of emotion; emotional facilitation of thinking; understanding and analyzing emotions; and management of emotions. To date, no research has been conducted connecting these branches of EI specifically to eating disorders. In the present study, EI was explored in individuals with eating disorders using Mayer et al.'s EI ability scale (MSCEIT, 2002). Further, the correlation between EI factors and symptoms associated with eating disorders such as depression, anxiety, and dissociation were also explored. Participants included adults who were diagnosed with an eating disorder and who were undergoing treatment at an outpatient Eating Disorder Clinic. It was hypothesized that individuals with eating disorders have lower emotional intelligence than the general population and that lower emotional intelligence is associated with increased symptomatology such as dissociation. Preliminary results will be summarized and future treatment implications for improving the EI of individuals with eating disorders will be discussed.

#24

*Clinical Psychology***ADHD AS A RISK FACTOR FOR ADOLESCENT GAMBLING**Stacey Schell, *University of Guelph*; Laura Wood, *Trent University*; James Parker, *Trent University*; Sohail Khattak, *The Kid's Clinic*

Examined emotional intelligence (EI) and gambling behaviour in 120 adolescents diagnosed with ADHD, and a matched community sample. All participants completed the youth version of the Emotional Quotient Inventory (EQi:YV), and the South Oaks Gambling Screen-Revised for Adolescents (SOGS-RA). The ADHD group had significantly lower levels of EI compared to the community sample, but the proportion of nonproblem, at-risk, and problem gamblers did not differ between these groups. The ADHD sample was divided based on the presence of comorbid diagnoses, (e.g. depression, anxiety disorder), and examination of these different groups revealed that adolescents with ADHD and an additional diagnosis had significantly higher gambling scores than those with only ADHD or ADHD and a learning disability (LD). Additional analyses revealed that, compared to the community sample, there were significantly greater proportions of at-risk and problem gamblers among the group with ADHD and an additional diagnosis. Adolescents with ADHD and a comorbid disorder also had significantly higher overall gambling scores compared to the community group. The results suggest that the presence of a comorbid disorder in adolescents with ADHD significantly increases risk for development of gambling problems, although the exact causes remain unclear.

#25

*Clinical Psychology***ASSESSING ASPERGER SYNDROME: A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF TWO NEW MEASURES**Jessica Schroeder, *York University*; Jonathan Weiss, *Centre for Addiction and Mental Health*; Carly McMorris, *York University*; Lisa Hancock, *York University*; James Bebko, *York University*

Background: There is significant variability in adjunct measures used to assist in diagnosing and in determining the severity of Asperger syndrome. Research is needed to further evaluate the features of the disorder and to identify potential measures for the assessment of symptom severity. Method: This study will examine how well the Krug Asperger's Disorder Index (Krug & Arick, 2003), a measure that was created to differentiate between Asperger syndrome and high-functioning autism, correlates with current diagnosis, and with another measure of Asperger syndrome. In addition, scores on the measures will be correlated with estimates of intellectual functioning (WASI), receptive language (PPVT), expressive language (EOWPVT-2000), and autism symptom severity (CARS). These measures will be used with 20 children (6-16 years of age) with a diagnosis of either high-functioning autism or Asperger syndrome. Conclusion: This study will contribute to current understanding of the features of Asperger syndrome, the validity of the diagnosis, and the efficacy of the two Asperger measures reviewed. Funding: CIHR-NAAR Autism Spectrum Disorders Strategic Training Program (JAH-PI), SSHRC, CIHR

#26

*Clinical Psychology***COGNITIVE VULNERABILITIES TO DEPRESSION IN AN INTERPERSONAL AND STRESS GENERATION CONTEXT**Lorna Scott, *University of New Brunswick*; David Clark, *University of New Brunswick*

Recent epidemiological evidence has indicated that depression is on the rise in Canada, particularly among young adults. Researchers have therefore become increasingly interested in understanding the factors that contribute to a person's susceptibility to depression. 59 participants from the University of New Brunswick completed measures of depression (BDI-II), the cognitive personality vulnerabilities of sociotropy and autonomy (Personal Style Inventory), and interpersonal problems (as rated by self and roommate; Inventory of Interpersonal Problems – 64) at Time 1, and then again in 10 weeks time, as well as participating in a structured life event stress interview. Multiple regression analyses revealed that aspects of the relationship between stress, personality style, and interpersonal behaviours are transactional in nature in the prediction of depression scores. These results support previous findings which have linked personality, interpersonal problems, and depression.

#27

*Clinical Psychology***THE STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE SELF-SCHEMA INTERACTS WITH STRESSFUL LIFE EVENTS TO PREDICT DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AT ONE YEAR FOLLOW-UP**Pamela Seeds, *University of Western Ontario*; David Dozois, *University of Western Ontario*

According to Beck's cognitive theory of depression, depressive self-schemas are hypothesized to develop in early childhood and remain dormant until triggered by a later stressful life event (Beck, 1967). These self-schemas can be described both in terms of their content (i.e., what type of information is stored within them) and structural (i.e., how the information contained within them is organized) characteristics. To date, few studies have concurrently examined both the content and structure of the self-schema in the context of a diathesis-stress model of depression. A sample of undergraduate students ($n=65$) completed measures of cognitive organization, dysfunctional attitudes, and depressive symptomatology twice, one year apart. Consistent with Beck's model, content of the self-schema (i.e., dysfunctional attitudes) interacted with negative life events during the intervening year to prospectively predict depressive symptoms at time 2, controlling for depressive symptoms at time 1. Similarly, organization for negative self-referent information interacted with negative life events to prospectively predict depressive symptoms at time 2. These results suggest that both the content and structure of the self-schema may be important in characterizing cognitive vulnerability to depression. Results will be discussed with respect to early intervention and prevention of depression.

#28

Clinical Psychology

SELF-SCHEMA ORGANIZATION AND COGNITIVE REACTIVITY TO A NEGATIVE MOOD PRIMEPamela Seeds, *University of Western Ontario*; David Dozois, *University of Western Ontario*

This study investigated the effect of cognitive organization of the self-schema on cognitive reactivity to negative mood changes. Two hundred and three undergraduate students completed a two-hour assessment, including measures of the organization of self-referent information, depressive symptomatology, dysfunctional attitudes, and mood state, as well as a negative mood induction procedure. Participants with more tightly interconnected negative self-referent schemas and/or more diffusely interconnected positive self-referent schemas were expected to show greater reactivity to a negative mood induction (i.e., greater changes in dysfunctional attitudes) relative to individuals with less interconnected negative schemas and/or more tightly interconnected positive schemas. Analyses indicated that none of the cognitive organization variables predicted cognitive reactivity to negative mood changes. The implications of these results are discussed as they pertain to cognitive organization as a vulnerability factor for depression. As well, limitations and areas for future improvements for research into these constructs are suggested.

#29

Clinical Psychology

PARENTS' PERSPECTIVES ON THEIR CHILD'S MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMDianne Shanley, *University of New England and University of Western Ontario*; Judith Brown, *University of Western Ontario*; Graham Reid, *University of Western Ontario*; Jann Paquette-Warren, *University of Western Ontario*

Parents' perceptions of their child's mental health problems have been largely unstudied. This qualitative study described how parents view the cause and evolution of their child's mental health problem. 24 parents currently seeking help for their child's mental health problem were interviewed. Data were analyzed using the phenomenological method. The overarching themes of complexity, ownership and disbelief described parents' overall perceptions of their child's problems. In addition, parents described a multitude of causes responsible for their child's problems, far more than previous research has identified. Four patterns describing how parents integrated the presence of multiple causes were presented. Finally, four themes revealing how parents viewed the evolution of their child's problem were presented. Findings highlighted 1) the importance of implementing a theoretical framework to understand parent's perceptions of mental health problems, namely illness perception theory, and 2) the utility of implementing patient-centered care approach when treating children's mental health problems.

#30

Clinical Psychology

WHAT IS CYBERSEX?Krystelle Shaughnessy, *University of New Brunswick*; Lindsay Walsh, *University of New Brunswick*; E. Sandra Byers, *University of New Brunswick*

Researchers have begun investigating online sexual activity, also called cybersex. However, they have been inconsistent in their operational definitions of OSA and have not investigated whether participants view these behaviours as "having sex". Yet, recent findings indicate that students attach different meanings to the term having sex (Randall & Byers, 2003) suggesting differences in the meaning attached to various OSAs. Undergraduate participants ($N=222$) first provided a written definition of "cybersex". Next, they indicated whether items on a list of OSAs meant "having sex". Finally, they indicated their involvement in each of the OSAs, and completed measures of sex attitudes. Content analysis of the written definitions revealed that participants defined cybersex as OSAs that were partnered, interactive, and detailed. Although the majority of both male (70.4%) and female (58.8%) participants did not endorse any OSAs as sex, consistent with the content analysis, partnered OSAs were most frequently considered sex. Men reported engaging in more types of OSA than women ($t = 8.34, p < .000$) but there were no gender differences in OSA definitions ($t = -1.61, p = .11$). Predictors of OSA definitions and experiences were also examined. Implications of participants' definition of cybersex for researchers are discussed.

#31

Clinical Psychology

DOES TALKING HELP? THE EFFECTS OF MARITAL STATUS AND DEPRESSION ON CHANGES IN MOOD IN RESPONSE TO MARITAL PROBLEM-SOLVING DISCUSSIONSRavinder Sidhu, *University of Waterloo*; Uzma Rehman, *University of Waterloo*

The aim of the present study was to determine whether marital satisfaction and depression interact to predict affect concerning marital problem-solving discussions. A total of 76 married couples were recruited for participation. Subjects were administered the SCID and BDI to assess for depression symptomatology and severity, as well as the DAS to assess marital satisfaction. The couples then engaged in two problem-solving discussions: one in which they discussed an area that the wife would like her husband to change in, and one where they discussed the husband's topic of change for the wife. Ratings of affect were obtained prior to each discussion. Results indicate that participants showed an increase in mood from before the first problem-solving discussion to before the second discussion, suggesting that problem-solving communication can improve mood. For husbands, this increase in mood was predicted by their level of depression only, with higher levels of depression predicting smaller mood increases. For wives, there was an interaction between marital satisfaction and depression. Specifically, higher levels of depression predicted a smaller increase in mood, but only for those wives who were high in marital satisfaction. These findings help to elucidate the impact of depression in a relationship context and can thus inform couples therapy.

#32

*Clinical Psychology***THE INFLUENCE OF THERAPIST STYLE ON CLIENT EMOTIONAL PROCESSING**Terence Singh, *University of Windsor*; Antonio Pascual-Leone, *University of Windsor*;
Leslie Greenberg, *York University*

The majority of the literature exploring the contributions of the therapist to the process of psychotherapeutic change has examined the therapist's contribution to the change process in relation to treatment outcome, or within the broader context of an intervention program. In contrast, relatively little attention has been given to the therapist's interventions as they occur moment-by-moment within a therapy session, and the impact that these micro-interventions have on the client. The aim of the present study is to identify styles of therapeutic intervention that increase the likelihood of clients' productive emotional processing within productive sessions of psychotherapy. In the current study, observable therapist interventions were examined moment-by-moment as they occurred within 34 sessions of experiential therapy. Therapy segments were coded using process rating scales that articulated the content, style, and quality of experiencing of therapist interventions. Client emotional processing was assessed using the Experiencing scale (Klein et al., 1986). Subsequent content analyses revealed several polythetic classes of therapeutic intervention style. The influence of each style of therapeutic intervention on client emotional process was examined. These relationships, and the manners in which they vary over the course of a therapeutic session, will be discussed.

#33

*Clinical Psychology***PERSONALITY AND DRINKING MOTIVES: MODERATING EFFECTS OF MALADAPTIVE COPING BEHAVIOURS**Caitlin Smith, *Dalhousie University*; Roisin O'Connor, *Dalhousie University*;
Sherry Stewart, *Dalhousie University*

Gray's (1976) motivational model attributes behaviour to individual differences in the Behavioural Inhibition (BIS) and the Behavioural Activation (BAS) systems. BAS and BIS have been implicated in risk for alcohol misuse (Fowles, 1994), yet the mechanisms of these risk pathways remain unclear. Individuals with a strong BIS over attend to aversive stimuli, hence experience anxiety, and may be at risk for drinking to cope, particularly if adaptive emotion coping skills are unavailable. Individuals with a strong BAS seek out reward and are motivated to experience positive affect, thus may be at risk for drinking because of alcohol's mood enhancing effects. This risk pathway may be strongest for those who lack adaptive, alternative skills for achieving positive mood. Accordingly, we hypothesized that a strong BIS and BAS will be associated with coping and enhancement drinking motives, respectively, but only when emotion coping skills are maladaptive. Our current ongoing laboratory study (target $N = 84$) uses self-reports to assess university students' BAS/BIS, drinking motives, and emotion coping skills. Examination of the preliminary data collected to date provides support for the hypotheses. BIS and BAS were associated with elevated coping and enhancement drinking motives, respectively, but only when the skills to regulate negative emotionality were maladaptive ($ps < .06$).

#34

*Clinical Psychology***EVALUATING THE EFFICACY OF POPULAR PARENTING SELF-HELP BOOKS USING CURRENT EVIDENCE-BASED PARENTING PRINCIPLES**Geoff Sorge, *York University*; Maggie Toplak, *York University*

An estimated 80 percent of psychotherapists recommend the use of parenting self-help books to parents of disruptive children (Arkowitz & Lilienfeld, 2006). Furthermore, parents may turn to self-help books for advice instead of seeking the help of a professional. However, these books are not subjected to any type of evaluation; thus, the effectiveness of such books is completely unknown. This study subjected the 15 top-selling parenting self-help books to a preliminary evaluative process. A coding scheme was developed to include strategies and principles endorsed by three evidence-based parenting programs (Incredible Years, Parent-Child Interaction Therapy, and Parent Management Training). Two independent coders reviewed each of the 15 books to determine whether the strategies and principles endorsed by the evidence-based programs were also endorsed in the parenting books. Preliminary analyses indicate that many of the discipline and limit setting strategies in the evidence-based approaches are endorsed by the parenting books, but strategies to build the parent-child relationship are not. According to evidence-based therapies, both of these approaches are critical for the effective management of children's behaviour.

#35

*Clinical Psychology***INTRUSIVE MEASURES DURING RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT: AN INNOVATIVE AND CLINICALLY RELEVANT APPROACH TO ASSESSMENT, DATA COLLECTION AND CLINICAL PROGRAMMING**Shannon Stewart, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Christine Cullion, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Claire Wallace-Piccin, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Toni Swart, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Greg Fry, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Erin O'Keefe, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Melissa Currie, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*

Use of intrusive measures with children/youth is contentious and highly relevant to children's mental health in light of reported risk of injury that may result from procedures to children/youth in distress (Day, 2000). Research has detailed how organizations have lowered intrusive measures after tracking use over time. Data on 87 residential clients is presented to demonstrate the utility of information related to secure isolation, restraints, PRN usage and its relationship to demographics and pre-admission behavioural indices on the Brief Child and Family Phone Interview. A negative correlation was found between the frequency of PRN's with the following BCFPI subscales: Internalizing ($r = -.26$), Managing Anxiety ($r = -.28$), Quality of Relationships ($r = -.26$) and School ($r = -.24$). No significant relationship was found when comparing the BCFPI with the frequency of restraints. A negative correlation was

found between the frequency of SI's and the following BCFPI subscales: Internalizing ($r = -.28$), Managing Anxiety ($r = -.35$) and the Total Mental Health Domain ($r = -.29$). Strategies to implement "best practice" approaches within organizations to deal with highly aggressive and destructive behaviours in children/youth are discussed. Results are discussed in the context of maintaining a stable trajectory of improvement for clients in a residential setting with implications for policy, quality assurance and clinical programming.

#36

Clinical Psychology

REFERRAL DIFFERENCES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS: SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN SYMPTOMATOLOGY

Shannon Stewart, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Christine Cullion, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Tammy Schepens, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Erin O'Keefe, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*; Melissa Currie, *Child and Parent Resource Institute*

Research has suggested different patterns of severity for mental health issues among boys and girls (Weis et al., 2005). A gender paradox found suggests that girls with certain emotional and behavioural problems, although more rare, fare worse over time, compared to boys with the same disorder (Loeber & Stouthamer, 1998). There appears to be a higher threshold for problem behaviours in girls compared to boys (Baker et al., 2005). Consequently, girls' referrals for specialized assistance may not occur until the problem has become pervasive and severe. Symptomatology of boys ($n = 192$) and girls ($n = 61$) were compared at referral to Child Parent Resource Institute (a tertiary care facility for children/youth with complex mental health needs) based on the Ontario-mandated Brief Child and Family Phone Interview (BCFPI). Results suggested that girls displayed higher levels of total mental health problems, attention symptoms, conduct difficulties, externalizing behaviours, mood, self-harm, and lower levels of cooperation compared to boys. Girls' family situation, social participation and quality of relationships were more dysfunctional than boys'. Although a smaller portion of referred are girls, girls tend to more severely disturbed than boys. Findings have implications for screening, early intervention and specialized service provision for girls with mental health needs.

#37

Clinical Psychology

SELF-GENERATED MOTIVES FOR GAMBLING: RELATIONS TO GAMBLING INVOLVEMENT, GAMBLING PROBLEMS, AND CO-MORBID PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN TWO POPULATION-BASED SAMPLES OF GAMBLERS

Sherry Stewart, *Dalhousie University*; Raymond Klein, *Dalhousie University*; Sean Barrett, *Dalhousie University*; Daniel McGrath, *Dalhousie University*

Motivational models of addiction have proven useful in understanding certain addictive behaviours, such as alcohol use; however, they have not been extensively investigated in the gambling area. In the present study, the utility of classifying gamblers into gambling motives groups was examined based on self-generated responses to an open-ended question about their primary reason(s) for gambling. Secondary data analyses were performed on gambling prevalence studies conducted in Newfoundland and Alberta. Participant responses were coded in the context of Coopers' (1994) motivational model for alcohol use, adapted for gambling behaviour. Categories for primary gambling motives included: coping (e.g., distract from problems), enhancement (e.g., for excitement), social (e.g., do things with friends), and other. Preliminary results indicate that coping-motivated gamblers are characterized by a greater severity of gambling problems on the 9-item CPGI problem gambling index than enhancement-motivated or socially-motivated gamblers. In the context of gambling, results also suggest that additional categories may be required to address gamblers primarily motivated by recreation or external reinforcement (e.g. money). Demographic information, psychiatric symptoms, gambling activities, other substance use, and implications for treatment programs for gambling motives groups are discussed.

#38

Clinical Psychology

COGNITIVE VULNERABILITY TO DEPRESSION IN ADOLESCENTS IN URBAN AND RURAL HUNAN, CHINA: A MULTI-WAVE LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Darren Stelow, *McGill University*; John Abela, *McGill University*

Epidemiological studies suggest that the prevalence of depression in China has risen in recent decades – particularly among adolescents. With respect to adolescents, China currently has the 2nd highest suicide rate in the world. Further, among Chinese young adults aged 15–34, suicide accounts for 19% of all deaths making it the leading cause of death among this segment of China's population. Despite such alarming statistics, scant research has examined models of the etiology of depression in adolescent samples in mainland China. The current multi-wave longitudinal study tested the vulnerability-stress hypothesis of the hopelessness theory of depression in Chinese adolescents in both urban and rural settings. More specifically, we examined whether high levels of negative cognitive styles conferred vulnerability to depressive symptoms following the occurrence of negative events. In line with the hopelessness theory, higher levels of negative cognitive styles were associated with greater increases in depressive symptoms following increases in negative life events. Results replicated across urban and rural samples suggesting that the cognitive vulnerability-stress model proposed by the hopelessness theory of depression may be applicable to two distinct demographics of China's youth population.

#39

Clinical Psychology

A CLOSER LOOK AT THE ASSESSMENT OF BASIC LANGUAGE AND LEARNING SKILLS TRACKING SYSTEM: RELIABILITY, VALIDITY AND ITS USE IN TRACKING PROGRESS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

April Sullivan, *York University and IWK Health Centre*; Adrienne Perry, *York University*; Nancy Freeman, *Toronto Partnership for Autism Services, Surrey Place Centre*; James Bebko, *York University*

The Assessment of Basic Language and Learning Skills (ABLLS; Partington & Sundberg, 1998) is a fine-grained assessment tool and curriculum for children with autism and developmental disabilities, and it is used by 57% of professionals who work in this area (Carr, 2006). The ABLLS can be a useful supplement to standardized assessment results by providing a more detailed analysis of skill acquisition. However, the ABLLS has not been standardized on typical children and traditional psychometric properties, such as reliability and validity, have not been explored. This poster outlines a three-part study. The first study explores developmental trajectories on the ABLLS for 14 typically developing children between 5 and 49 months of age. The second part explores inter-rater reliability of the ABLLS among a sample of 5 preschool children with autism, and convergent validity with standardized measures for 83 children (68 with autism/PDD-NOS and 14 typically developing). The third part of this study uses data from the ABLLS and standardized measures to clarify developmental trajectories of 75 children with autism enrolled in intensive behavioural intervention programs. Overall, the results indicate that the ABLLS is a valid and reliable tool for detecting changes in development, but the sensitivity of this tool varies by age and skill area.

#40

*Clinical Psychology***LE TROUBLE OBSESSIONNEL-COMPULSIF ET LA QUALITÉ DE VIE: IMPACT D'UNE THÉRAPIE BASÉE SUR LES INFÉRENCES ET FACTEURS CLINIQUES ASSOCIÉS**Annie Taillon, *Centre de Recherche Fernand-Seguin*; Kieron O'Connor, *Centre de Recherche Fernand-Seguin*

Le trouble obsessionnel-compulsif (TOC) est l'un des troubles anxieux les plus répandus. Le niveau de qualité de vie des personnes atteintes de TOC est en général plutôt faible mais peut-être amélioré à l'aide d'un traitement approprié (Bystritsky et al., 1999). Il n'existe toutefois pas de consensus quant aux variables cliniques qui seraient reliées à l'amélioration du niveau de qualité de vie en cours de traitement. L'objectif principal de la présente étude est donc d'évaluer si l'amélioration pré/post thérapie de la qualité de vie est corrélée avec la modification du niveau de symptômes obsessionnels-compulsifs et dépressifs au cours de cette même période. Une thérapie basée sur la modification des processus de raisonnement erronés ayant déjà été démontrée comme efficace pour le TOC, soit l'Approche Basée sur les Inférences (ABI; O'Connor et al., 2005), a été utilisée. Les résultats préliminaires révèlent que la thérapie ABI spécialisée au TOC semble efficace pour diminuer les symptômes obsessionnels-compulsifs et dépressifs et améliorer le niveau de qualité de vie. La diminution des symptômes obsessionnels-compulsifs ne s'accompagnerait toutefois pas nécessairement d'une amélioration équivalente du niveau de qualité de vie. À l'opposé, la diminution des symptômes dépressifs s'accompagnerait d'une amélioration équivalente du niveau de qualité de vie.

#41

*Clinical Psychology***EVALUATION OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGISTS' ASSESSMENTS OF STUDENTS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES (LD)**Mahin Tavakoli, *Carleton University*

The archival files of clinical psychologists' reports, stored by the Carleton University's Paul Menton Centre for students with disabilities were used in this study. Thirty-seven randomly selected assessment reports of students with LD, first diagnosed at age 7-35, were examined. The results of the study showed that in order to assess students' cognitive abilities, information processing abilities, and achievement, respectively 50%, 76%, and 49% of the psychologists used more than one instrument. This paper will elaborate on the following aspects of assessment instruments and reports: (1) the most frequently used instruments for assessing students cognitive abilities, processing abilities, and their achievement; (2) the instruments that were used for assessing both cognitive abilities and information processing purposes; (3) the implications of using various measurement instruments to assess both information processing and cognitive abilities; (4) the strengths and shortcomings of the assessment reports provided by clinical psychologists; and, (5) recommendations for improving the quality of documentation and assessment strategies.

#42

*Clinical Psychology***GROUP THERAPY FOR ENCOPRESIS: INTEGRATING NARRATIVE AND BEHAVIORAL APPROACHES**Michael Teschuk, *University of Manitoba*

The most common current pediatric treatment approach for encopresis typically combines medical management (e.g. laxatives) with behavior therapy techniques to establish regular bowel habits (McGrath, Mellon, and Murphy, 2000). For children in whom the problem has become chronic and severe, however, additional therapeutic interventions are often required. In our tertiary care hospital setting, we have developed a family-based, group treatment approach specifically aimed at assisting children and families with chronic and treatment resistant encopresis. We utilize the externalizing metaphor of "beating sneaky poo" (White, 1984), in combination with a "team" approach, to facilitate behaviour change and treatment adherence. Treatment components and effectiveness data will be presented.

#43

*Clinical Psychology***CHILDHOOD LEARNING EXPERIENCES RELATED TO PAIN ANXIETY IN YOUNG ADULT PAIN REPORTERS**Jennifer Threader, *St. Francis Xavier University*; Margo Watt, *St. Francis Xavier University*; Lesley Terry, *St. Francis Xavier University*

Pain has physiological, psychological and environmental factors, which impact how people experience pain. Chronic pain, defined as pain lasting longer than three months (Geertzen et al., 2006), is a growing health problem affecting 31% of the Canadian population (LaChapelle, 2004). It has been found that psychological factors including pain-related anxiety and early childhood learn-

ing experiences influence the onset, experience and maintenance of chronic pain behaviors (e.g. Vowles et al., 2004). Chronic pain sufferers reveal greater pain-related anxiety relative to matched comparison groups. Also, chronic pain sufferers report classical conditioning, operant conditioning and vicarious conditioning experiences prior to age 18 that has influenced their pain reporting in adulthood. Despite these findings, little research has investigated persistent pain reporting in a non-clinical sample. The present research project investigated pain reporting among Psychology 100 students at St. Francis Xavier University; from a sample of 658 (212 M, 446 W) students, 199 (57 M, 142 W) reported pain lasting longer than three months on the 6-item Pain History Questionnaire. Of these 199 students who report chronic pain, 90 (45 M, 45 W) were recruited to participate in a follow up study to fill out self-report measures including the LHQ, PASS-20, the ASI and AS.

#44

Clinical Psychology

ROMANTIC ATTACHMENT, COGNITIVE DISTRACTIONS, AND SEXUALITY AMONG COUPLES

Sylvie Tousignant, *Université de Sherbrooke*; Audrey Brassard, *Université de Sherbrooke*;
Yvan Lussier, *Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières*

Romantic attachment theory conceptualizes romantic love in terms of three behavioral systems: attachment, caregiving, and sex (Mikulincer & Shaver, 2007). Both dimensions of attachment insecurity, anxiety and avoidance, are associated with lower sexual satisfaction (Fricker & Moore, 2002). Cognitive distractions during sex have been negatively associated with sexual arousal (Elliot & O'Donohue, 1997), whereas attachment anxiety has been linked with intruding thoughts during sex (Birnbaum, 2007). The goal of this study was to examine the links between attachment anxiety and avoidance, cognitive distractions, and various aspects of sexuality. A sample of 70 French-Canadian heterosexual couples aged 18 to 35 years completed self-reported measures of romantic attachment, cognitive distractions, and experience of sexuality in their relationship. Cognitive distractions were related to sexual difficulties, as well as attachment anxiety and avoidance for both partners. Women's reports of cognitive distractions were associated with their avoidance of and compliance to sexual activities. Moreover, men's reports of sexual intercourse were inversely related to their partner's cognitive distractions during sex. Implications of these findings for the prevention of couple sexual dysfunction and dissatisfaction are discussed.

#45

Clinical Psychology

VULNERABLE NARCISSISM AND THE DISTINCTIVENESS OF DEPRESSIVE PERSONALITY DISORDER

Shona Tritt, *Concordia University*; Andrew Ryder, *Concordia University*;
Angela Ring, *Concordia University*; Aaron Pincus, *Pennsylvania State University*;
Michael Bagby, *Centre for Addiction and Mental Health*

Depressive personality has recently been added to DSM-IV as a diagnosis needing further study. Its distinctiveness from other personality and temperamental styles remains unclear, although there is evidence that depressive personality – compared to other depression-spectrum disorders – is characterized by high self-consciousness, high gregariousness, and low tender-mindedness. This combination resembles vulnerable narcissism, a pattern of shyness and inhibition in combination with grandiosity and entitlement. The relation between depressive personality and vulnerable narcissism was assessed in 100 university students. Vulnerable narcissism was correlated with two measures of depressive personality ($r_s = .55$ and $.53$), an association that remained after controlling for other temperaments ($r_s = .21$ and $.22$). These results suggest that vulnerable narcissism may be a distinguishing feature of depressive personality.

#46

Clinical Psychology

PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE REGARDING SELECTIVE MUTISM: A SURVEY OF FAMILY PHYSICIANS AND PAEDIATRICIANS

Melanie Vanier, *IWK Health Centre*; Erika Brady, *IWK Health Centre*

Selective Mutism, once considered very rare, has a prevalence rate as high as two percent among young children. Recent research based on parent report suggests that physician detection of, and knowledge regarding treatment of, this condition is limited. This study extends previous work by directly assessing physician knowledge regarding Selective Mutism in the Maritime provinces. 109 family physicians and 65 paediatricians completed survey questions about their knowledge of risk/causal factors, associated conditions, cases seen, and case management and treatment. Preliminary results suggest that surveyed family physicians and paediatricians demonstrate knowledge that is in some ways consistent with current research-based understanding of Selective Mutism. For instance, the majority of family physicians and paediatricians identified a shy temperament as a risk factor for Selective Mutism. However, in other ways, misconceptions were shown. As examples, the majority of family physicians and paediatricians identified traumatic events, child abuse, and family dysfunction as likely risk/causal factors for Selective Mutism. In addition, a substantial minority of family physicians and paediatricians believed that Autistic Spectrum Disorder is an associated condition of Selective Mutism. These and other results will be discussed in terms of implications for early detection and appropriate intervention.

#47

Clinical Psychology

PERFECTIONISM, APPEARANCE SCHEMAS, AND SYMPTOMS OF BODY DYSMORPHIC DISORDER

Jennifer Vriend, *Dalhousie University*; Simon Sherry, *Dalhousie University*; Paul Hewitt, *University of British Columbia*; Dayna Sherry, *Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre*;
Gordon Flett, *York University*; Andrea Wardrop, *University of British Columbia*

Perfectionism is linked to various difficulties where body dissatisfaction figures prominently, including symptoms of body dysmorphic disorder (BDD; i.e., a preoccupation with an imagined flaw in physical appearance). Research suggests trait perfectionism (Hewitt & Flett, 1991) is related to BDD (Bartsch, 2007). However, in the present study a different perspective on the link between perfectionism and BDD was tested. Specifically, nondisplay of imperfection (i.e., a self-presentational style involving concern over behavioural displays of imperfection) was hypothesized to contribute incrementally to the understanding of BDD beyond established contributors to BDD (e.g., trait perfectionism). A mediational model was also tested where dysfunctional appearance schemas were expected to mediate the link between nondisplay of imperfection and BDD. In testing these hypotheses, 96 community members and 118 undergraduates completed measures of perfectionism, appearance schemas, and BDD. As expected, in both samples, nondisplay of imperfection predicted BDD beyond established contributors to BDD. In both samples, the relation between nondisplay of imperfection and BDD was also partially mediated by appearance schemas. Results suggest nondisplay of imperfection is a concomitant of BDD. Longitudinal research is needed to clarify whether nondisplay of imperfection is an antecedent of BDD.

#48

Clinical Psychology

A BEHAVIOUR MANAGEMENT GROUP FOR PARENTS OF A CHILD WITH AN AUTISTIC SPECTRUM DISORDER

Jennifer Vriend, Dalhousie University; Melanie Vanier, IWK Health Centre; Erika Brady, IWK Health Centre; Shannon Johnson, Dalhousie University

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of a group-based behaviour management program for parents of children diagnosed with an autistic spectrum disorder (ASD). Participants consisted of 10 mothers who had a child between the ages of 5 and 10 years old with an ASD. The intervention involved 6 weekly 2-hour sessions. Each session targeted a specific behaviour management technique (e.g., positive behaviour support, differential reinforcement) and consisted of a warm-up phase, homework review, trouble shooting, an explanation of the targeted behaviour management technique, role modeling, in-session exercises, discussion, and homework planning. Mothers completed pre- and post-intervention self-report questionnaires to assess their perceived level of stress and competency as well as a questionnaire about their child's behaviour. We will compare responses on questionnaires completed prior to the program with those completed immediately after the program, as well as responses at a one month follow-up. We expect that results will indicate decreased parental stress, increased parental self-competency, and decreased child behaviour problems. The potential clinical role of behaviour management groups for parents of a child with an ASD will be discussed.

#49

Clinical Psychology

RELATIONS BETWEEN ANXIETY SENSITIVITY AND WEATHER-RELATED FEARS

Margo Watt, St. Francis Xavier University; Emma MacDonald, St. Francis Xavier University

Anxiety sensitivity (AS) refers to fear of arousal-related sensations based on belief that these sensations portend dire consequences (Reiss & McNally, 1985). High AS is recognized as a diathesis for anxiety disorders, including panic and posttraumatic stress disorder (Reiss & McNally, 1985; Taylor, 1999). Little research has examined role of AS in specific phobias; none has examined role of AS in fears related to natural environment (e.g., weather). Participants in the present study included 196 undergraduate students (135F, 61M) who completed a series of questionnaires including the Anxiety Sensitivity Index (ASI; Peterson & Reiss, 1992) and an author-constructed Weather Experiences Questionnaire (WEQ). Preliminary results indicate that high (vs. low) AS individuals (i.e., those scoring one standard deviation above and below the sample mean, respectively) report significantly more fears related to unusual weather, consider themselves significantly more likely to be injured or die as a result of bad weather, and are significantly more worried about climate change in general. Interestingly, high (vs. low) AS individuals also report more experience with significant weather events ($X^2 = 9.70, p < 0.002$). Results are discussed in terms of "severe weather phobia" (Westenfeldt, 1996) and the relevance of such investigations in light of current concerns about climate change.

#50

Clinical Psychology

THE ROLE OF CHILDHOOD MALTREATMENT AND ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS IN DEPRESSION

Rebecca Wells, University of Waterloo; Uzma Rehman, University of Waterloo

Numerous studies have shown a link between childhood maltreatment and depression in adulthood. The present study will test a model of depression in which childhood maltreatment, including physical, emotional, and sexual abuse and neglect, interacts with romantic relationship history and relationship satisfaction to influence depressive symptoms. The model will be tested in both males and females to determine if gender differences exist. Participants completed the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (Bernstein & Fink, 1997), a dating questionnaire, a modified version of the Quality of Marriage Index (Norton, 1983), and the Beck Depression Inventory II (Beck, Steer & Brown, 1996). Cross sectional data from 590 undergraduate students will be used to test the hypothesis that the association between depressive symptoms, childhood maltreatment and romantic relationship history is mediated by current relationship satisfaction. Longitudinal data collected at one month ($n = 288$) and one year ($n = 79$) follow-ups will be used to test the hypothesis that changes in relationship satisfaction interact with childhood maltreatment and relationship history to predict changes in depressive symptoms. Understanding the role of childhood maltreatment and the number and quality of romantic relationships in the onset and maintenance of depressive symptoms can help to inform approaches to both the prevention and treatment of depression.

#51

*Clinical Psychology***STRESS, COPING, AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN YOUTH: AN EXAMINATION OF THE TRIPARTITE MODEL**Jennifer Welsh, *Lakehead University*; Dwight Mazmanian, *Lakehead University*

The extent to which adult models of depression can be applied to children and adolescents is an issue of considerable significance for researchers and clinicians. The present study examined the relationships among components of the tripartite model of depression (Clark & Watson, 1991), stress levels, and coping style (Nolen-Hoeksema, 1994) in a sample of 213 adolescents between the ages of 12 and 19. Participants completed the Children's Depression Inventory, Positive and Negative Affect Schedule – Children, Children's Response Styles Scale, and the Problem Questionnaire. Data analyses revealed that: 1) high negative affect (NA) was significantly related to ruminative coping ($p < .05$), while low positive affect (PA) was not ($p > .05$), 2) parent and peer stress levels were both significant predictors of NA and PA scores ($p < .01$), and 3) depression was significantly related to high NA, low PA, and both parent and peer stress levels (all $ps < .01$). These results provide some support for the application of the tripartite model and other models of adult depression to youth.

#52

*Clinical Psychology***COMORBIDITY OF ADHD IN CHILDREN WITH SYMPTOMATIC TRAUMA**Tammy Whitlock, *University of Windsor*; Joseph Casey, *University of Windsor*

Even in the absence of a PTSD diagnosis traumatic experiences in childhood have been shown to affect neurobiological, emotional, behavioural, cognitive, and interpersonal development (Carrion et al., 2001; De Bellis et al., 2005). Children who have experienced trauma are often more likely to be diagnosed with ADHD than PTSD (Famularo, et al., 1996). The goal of the present study was to determine the proportion of children with symptomatic trauma who also meet diagnostic criteria for ADHD. A sample of 32 children of both genders aged 7-14 years with confirmed trauma exposure or ADHD were recruited. Diagnoses of ADHD, symptomatic trauma, or both were given based on results from the Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children and parent/teacher versions of the Conners' Rating Scale-Revised. The majority of children with symptomatic trauma (67%) met diagnostic criteria for ADHD (13 times greater than expected within the general population). Comorbidity of ADHD and symptomatic trauma was present in children who experienced both acute and chronic trauma, all types of trauma represented in the sample, and across referral sources. The majority of children were being treated for ADHD, while psychosocial symptoms following trauma were overlooked. Findings have implications for identification and treatment of children and suggest the need for regular screening of trauma symptoms.

#53

*Clinical Psychology***READINESS FOR CHANGE AMONG FAMILY CAREGIVERS OF OLDER ADULTS WITH DEMENTIA: VALIDATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND CHANGE ASSESSMENT SCALE**Ursula Wiprzycka, *OISE at the University of Toronto*; Corey Mackenzie, *University of Manitoba*

Despite negative mental and physical health consequences among family caregivers of older adults with dementia, services aimed at reducing their stress are underutilized. This study examined caregivers' readiness to engage in help-seeking endeavors by assessing the psychometric properties of a widely used measure of change readiness. Participants ($n = 102$) completed the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA) scale and measures of distress, coping, social support, help-seeking attitudes, service familiarity, and service use. The URICA demonstrated good reliability ($\alpha = 0.82$) and moderate criterion validity. Exploratory factor analysis supported retention of four factors, although confirmatory factor analysis suggested a reasonably poor fit to the intended four-factor structure. The results indicate that the existing model allows assessment of differential help-seeking profiles among dementia caregivers, but a modified version of the URICA may improve its ability to predict mental health service use for this at-risk population. Implications for using a modified version of the URICA to determine which caregivers will seek help will be discussed. Incorporating measures of caregivers' readiness to seek help in the planning phase of treatment represents an important new direction for improving their access to mental health services, and enhancing treatment outcomes.

#54

*Clinical Psychology***"ATTACKING DEPRESSION: KICKBOXING AS AN ADJUNCT TO AND IN VIVO EXAMPLE OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIOURAL THERAPY INTERVENTIONS"**Andrea Woznica, *Markham Stouffville Hospital*; Jessica Cooperman, *Markham Stouffville Hospital*; Marina Veprinska, *Markham Stouffville Hospital*

Adolescents struggling with mood disorders can be a difficult population to engage in therapy and successfully treat. Often, teens agree to try strategies at home; however, many fail to follow through. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of a Cognitive-Behavioural Therapy (CBT) program for adolescents that incorporates group exercise as an integral, behavioural component of treatment. A total of 53 adolescents (ages 15-19; 42% boys) were drawn from a hospital-based child and adolescent clinic. All group members met criteria for a mood disorder diagnosis. The program ran for 12 weeks with a maximum of 8 teens per group. Group sessions were held twice weekly: the first session involved the teaching of CBT strategies while the second session consisted of a choreographed kickboxing class at a local gym. Initial findings suggest that the group was effective. Post-group depression scores on the Children's Depression Inventory (CDI) were significantly lower than pre-group scores. In addition, 49% of participants indicated a shift in their commitment to help themselves. Results are discussed in the context of engaging teens in therapy and increasing the likelihood of applying CBT strategies.

#55

*Clinical Neuropsychology***THE MAMMILLARY BODIES AND MEMORY: A CASE EXAMPLE IN SUPPORT OF THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN RECOLLECTION AND FAMILIARITY**

Catherine Burton, *Calgary Health Region*; John Fisk, *Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre and Dalhousie University*; Sultan Darvesh, *Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre and Dalhousie University*; Renn Holness, *Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre and Dalhousie University*

The exact role of the mammillary bodies in memory has remained elusive due to the rare occurrence of isolated, bilateral lesions to these structures. We describe a 61-year-old woman, admitted to hospital following the subacute onset of memory failure and confusion. Clinical examination revealed severe anterograde amnesia. MRI with contrast demonstrated an enhancing lesion in the region of the mammillary bodies bilaterally, suggestive of malignancy. Despite reduction in size following a two-week course of steroid treatment, repeat MRI revealed persistence of the tumour. Neuropsychological testing that same day revealed isolated impairments of immediate and delayed free recall and yes/no recognition, in addition to some impairments of executive functions. Performance on forced choice recognition was within normal limits as was her performance on tests of other verbal abilities, visual spatial abilities and processing speed. These findings are in keeping with the Dual Process Theory of episodic memory described by Aggleton and Brown (1999), in which "recollection" is ascribed to the integrity of the circuit of Papez, whereas "familiarity" is ascribed to the integrity of the perirhinal cortex - medial dorsal thalamus - prefrontal cortex circuit. This case illustrates the importance of circuits involving mamillary bodies in recollection in episodic memory.

#56

*Clinical Neuropsychology***PREDICTING SUBJECTIVE MEMORY DECLINE FOLLOWING TEMPORAL LOBE EPILEPSY SURGERY**

Sherri Carter, *Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre*; Jaime Williams, *Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre*; Jeannette McGlone, *Dalhousie University*

Memory ratings decline for <10% of temporal lobe epilepsy patients after surgical resections (see Williams, Martin and McGlone, submitted). This retrospective study examined 5/ 64 surgical epilepsy cases who reported significant postoperative memory decline on the Memory Observation Questionnaire (MOQ) determined by reliable change indices. Better pre-surgical memory performance and absence of mesial temporal sclerosis (MTS) were predicted. Cases were matched on age, sex, and full scale IQ (Average range), and then compared on objective memory, mood, and psychosocial adjustment. Wilcoxon tests revealed trends for higher pre-surgical memory performance and greater objective memory loss for those with increased memory complaints post-surgery, although findings did not reach .05 level of significance in this small sample (i.e., WMS Percent Delayed Recall - Stories, $p = .08$ and Verbal Paired Associates, $p = .07$). Contrary to expectations, neuropathology revealed 4/ 5 cases with MTS. Pairs did not differ on depression or psychosocial adjustment yet case review revealed adverse clinical outcomes for those with more memory complaints. Taken together, these findings concur with Lineweaver et al. (2004), suggesting that for those with normal pre-surgical memory abilities, greater complaints following surgery may coincide with actual memory decline and be a marker of poorer post-surgical outcome.

#57

*Clinical Neuropsychology***EPISODIC MEMORY, EXECUTIVE, AND SEMANTIC INDICES IN HEALTHY AGING AND AMNESTIC MILD COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT**

Patricia Ebert, *Capital District Health Authority*; Nicole Anderson, *KLARU, Baycrest*

amnesic mild cognitive impairment (amCI) is a transitional stage between normal aging and Alzheimer's disease (AD). While semantic deficits have been identified in AD, their presence in amCI is under debate. Fifty-nine older adult volunteers underwent neuropsychological screening. Based on their results, 44 were classified as healthy aging and fifteen as amCI. Diagnosis of amCI was based on finding one or more memory scores below expected compared to general cognitive performance while non-memory scores remained normal. Three composite indices were derived: an episodic memory index (WMS-R: LMI, Verbal PA I, Visual PA II, and CVLT LDFR), an executive index (CVLT perseverations, FAS fluency, WAIS-III DS backward, TMT B), and a semantic index (Animal fluency, Mill Hill Vocabulary). Raw scores were standardized within the healthy aging group and averaged to obtain the indices. amCI scores were standardized to the healthy aging group. As per group selection, the episodic memory index was lower in amCI ($z = -1.4$) than in healthy aging ($z = 0.0$; $t(57) = 8.3$, $p < 0.001$). Executive indices did not differ between groups ($t(57) = 1.8$, ns) while the semantic index was lower in amCI ($z = -0.8$) than healthy aging ($z = 0.0$; $t(57) = 3.4$, $p = 0.001$). This study supports other findings of early semantic change in amCI.

#58

*Clinical Neuropsychology***THE FRONTAL SYSTEMS BEHAVIOR SCALE AND COGNITION IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS**

Teisha Gunness, *The Ottawa Hospital and Adler School of Professional Psychology*; Lisa Walker, *The Ottawa Hospital and University of Ottawa*

Cognitive impairment occurs in approximately 50 % of people with multiple sclerosis (Rao et al., 1991). The Frontal Systems Behavior Scale (FrSBe) is a questionnaire measuring frontal system dysfunction via three theoretically derived subscales: Apathy, Disinhibition and Executive Functioning (Grace & Malloy, 2001). The FrSBe is sensitive to behavioural change in MS (Chiaravalloti & DeLuca, 2003). The current study measured whether the FrSBe correlated with cognitive performance on neuropsychological

tests. Nineteen out-patients with MS (15 relapsing-remitting, 3 secondary-progressive, 1 primary progressive) with a mean disease duration of 6.21 years ($SD = 5.81$) and a mean age of 44.84 years ($SD = 7.88$) completed a battery of cognitive tests. It was hypothesized that Apathy scores would negatively correlate with measures of initiation, and Executive Dysfunction scores would negatively correlate with traditional measures of executive functioning. Pearson correlation coefficients were calculated with Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons. Hypotheses were not confirmed; however, analyses revealed that Apathy positively correlated with Trails B total time ($r = .730, p < .01$); Executive Functioning and Disinhibition were negatively correlated with Digit Span backward ($r = -.576, p < .01$; $r = -.673, p < .01$), respectively. Results were discussed in the context of theories of executive functioning.

#59

Clinical Neuropsychology

EFFECTS OF CONTINUOUS POSITIVE AIRWAY PRESSURE (CPAP) TREATMENT OF OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA ON DAILY FUNCTIONS, MOOD, AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Esther Lau, Dalhousie University; Gail Eskes, Dalhousie University; Debra Morrison, Dalhousie University; Margaret Rajda, Dalhousie University; Kathy Spurr, Dalhousie University

Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is characterized by nighttime disrupted breathing, hypoxemia and fragmented sleep, daytime sleepiness, and functional deficits. Here, we report the outcomes of CPAP treatment on nighttime sleep, daytime sleepiness, and psychosocial variables. Thirty patients with moderate to severe OSA and compliant on CPAP were studied with an overnight polysomnographic sleep study, measures of sleep quality, sleepiness, mood, functional outcomes, and quality of life (QoL). CPAP significantly improved respiratory disturbance index, oxygen saturation, sleepiness, functional outcomes and QoL. After treatment, the number of patients with abnormal scores fell from 71% to 28% on the Epworth Sleepiness Scale, from 83% to 28% on the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, and from 79% to 38% on the Functional Outcomes of Sleep Questionnaire. Sleepiness was a significant predictor of mood, affective states, functional outcomes and QoL, while subjective sleep quality predicted functional outcomes and QoL. CPAP appears to be effective in improving sleep and daytime outcomes, although it does not appear to be consistently effective for all patients. Residual sleepiness and issues in sleep quality continue to affect psychosocial domains of patients with OSA. Research supported by the Nova Scotia Health Research Foundation.

#60

Clinical Neuropsychology

NEUROCOGNITIVE OUTCOMES OF PATIENTS WITH OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA TREATED WITH CONTINUOUS POSITIVE AIRWAY PRESSURE

Esther Lau, Dalhousie University; Gail Eskes, Dalhousie University; Debra Morrison, Dalhousie University; Margaret Rajda, Dalhousie University; Kathy Spurr, Dalhousie University

Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is characterized by nighttime disrupted breathing and hypoxemia, daytime sleepiness and changes in cognition and mood. The reversibility of cognitive deficits after treatment with continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) is controversial. We report analyses of an ongoing study of the outcomes of CPAP treatment on attention and executive function. Thirty-two patients with moderate to severe OSA and compliant on CPAP treatment were studied with working memory tasks, neuropsychological testing, and overnight polysomnographic sleep study and compared to 20 healthy controls. CPAP improved nighttime respiratory disturbance index, oxygen saturation and daytime sleepiness ratings. Treated patients showed a significant reduction, however, on tests of working memory (verbal and spatial 2-back tasks and working memory span), as compared to controls. Patients also performed worse on neuropsychological measures of attention, executive function, and psychomotor speed. While CPAP is an effective treatment for sleep disturbances and daytime sleepiness, cognitive deficits, especially executive function may be more resistant to treatment in OSA. These results have implications for current treatment protocols and patient education strategies. Research supported by the Nova Scotia Health Research Foundation.

#61

Clinical Neuropsychology

ASSISTING WITH CLARIFICATION OF DIAGNOSTIC HETEROGENEITY USING THE WISCONSIN CARD SORTING TASK IN ADULTS WITH SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS

Gillian Macdonald, University of Windsor; Annunziata Marcoccia, University of Windsor; Saadia Ahmad, Hotel-Dieu Grace Hospital

There are a broad range of cognitive deficits associated with mental illnesses such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. Specifically, deficits in executive functioning are a prominent feature of schizophrenia. The Wisconsin Card Sorting Task (WCST) is a commonly used measure to assess executive dysfunction. Research in the area of executive functioning has found that people with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder perform poorly on this measure (Goldberg, Weinberger, Pliskin, & Berman, 1989). Although there is a paucity of research in this area, studies comparing overall performance patterns on the WCST have found little variation in performance between schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. However, more in-depth analysis of response patterns has not been conducted. The current study was designed to elucidate the underlying dysfunction that influences response patterns on the WCST. A cluster analysis was conducted using 125 patients from a local hospital suffering from psychosis spectrum disorders and mood and anxiety disorders. Cluster solutions were externally validated using the DSM-IV. Findings revealed cluster solutions based on underlying symptomatology and are discussed within the framework of differential diagnosis for those with severe mental illness.

#62

Clinical Neuropsychology

THE CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF MALINGERING

George Mallia, Private Practice

The differential diagnosis of malingers is essential to ensure accurate diagnosis, maintain health care costs, and assist arbiters in legal decision-making. Spurred on by the considerable growth in medicolegal referrals, research on malingering has experienced

a considerable increase during the last 15 years. Significant progress has been achieved in the development of various detection procedures. Improved sensitivity and specificity has been realized. The theoretical review will examine detection models of malingering, explanatory models of malingering, issues related to research methodology, and the clinical data psychologists ought to evaluate in order to maximize diagnostic accuracy. The literature demonstrates that psychologists who carefully evaluate psychological assessment data are able to identify malingerers from honest responding clients with considerable success.

#63

Clinical Neuropsychology

NEUROSARCOIDOSIS AND ASSOCIATED NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL SEQUELAE: ARARE CASE OF ISOLATED INTRACRANIAL INVOLVEMENT

Matias Mariani, *University of Windsor*

We present a case study of an individual diagnosed with isolated neurosarcoidosis, a rare granulomatous condition of unknown aetiology. Although the extant medical literature on this disease is adequate, no study has focused on the neuropsychological sequelae involved with such an inflammatory disorder. The case described herein is of a 57-year-old woman who participated in a neuropsychological evaluation after complaining of recurring cognitive difficulties. Results of the assessment revealed moderate difficulties in effortful word retrieval and unstructured verbal recall, as well as some mild mental rigidity and slowing, and subtle difficulties with attention. Her profile was suggestive of generalized lesions as well as more focalized lesions in the left fronto-temporal regions, consistent with her MRI scans. The results are discussed in terms of diagnostic implications.

#64

Clinical Neuropsychology

MEMORY OUTCOMES AFTER TEMPORAL LOBE EPILEPSY SURGERY: SELECTIVE AMYGDALOHIPPOCAMPECTOMY VS. ANTERIOR TEMPORAL LOBE RESECTION

Jeannette McGlone, *Dalhousie University*; Sherri Carter, *Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre*; Jaime Williams, *Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre*

There is no consensus whether cognitive effects such as memory loss are minimized if neurosurgeons remove a smaller than larger region of the temporal lobe. We present retrospective data on 16 patients who underwent selective amygdalohippocampectomy (SAH) versus 48 with anterior temporal lobe (ATL) resections for control of temporal lobe epilepsy. Demographics and medical histories were similar (i.e., age of onset, seizure frequency, medications, side of surgery, seizure outcome). There was no significant between-group difference on objective memory scores, except trends for SAH to have lower post-op Wechsler Paired Associate scores than ATL ($p < .10$). There was no difference on subjective memory ratings using the Memory Observation Questionnaire (MOQ) pre-op or post-op. Within-group ANOVAs (pre to one-year post surgery) showed that objective and subjective scores did not decline significantly after surgery. Interestingly, ATL patients rated memory change more positively than SAH patients (mean difference on MOQ-SA t score of 8.8, $T_{2,18.2} = 2.1$, $p < 0.06$); a finding that was also seen in the relatives' ratings (MOQ-RA, MD = 9.2, $T_{2,51} = 2.3$, $p < 0.05$; MOQ-RB, MD = 22.4, $T_{2,52} = 2.0$, $p < 0.06$). In this non-randomized sample, subjective memory outcomes favoured the larger ATL than smaller SAH resections.

#65

Clinical Neuropsychology

L'ÉTUDE DE LA FLUENCE VERBALE CHEZ LES PATIENTS ATTEINTS DE LA MALADIE D'ALZHEIMER EN PHASE INITIALE

Sarah Pakzad, *Université de Moncton*; Paul Bourque, *Université de Moncton*; Zafar Javed, *M.D., Geriatric*; Marie-Lyne Lussier, *Étudiante*

Certains chercheurs proposent l'utilisation des tests de fluence verbale comme moyen de dépistage des premiers signes de démence (Marczinski et Kertesz (2006), Rouch-Leroy, Fabrigoule, Letenneur, Amieva, Commenges, Orgogozo et Dartigues (1999) et Sallor, Antoine, Diaz, Kuslansky et Kluger (2004)). Pour la présente étude, nous avons examiné les caractéristiques des détériorations de chaque forme de fluence verbale (alphabétique et catégorielle) chez 25 patients atteints de la Maladie d'Alzheimer (MA) au stade initial, âgés de 61 à 83 ans, par rapport aux 25 sujets normaux du même âge. L'objectif étant d'examiner la particularité des réponses de ces patients face à ce test et de mieux comprendre la légitimité d'utilisation de ce test, parmi d'autres, dans le diagnostic précoce de la MA chez une population à risque. Nos résultats indiquent une détérioration de la fluence verbale catégorielle chez les patients atteints de la MA alors que les sujets normaux semblent être moins performants pour la fluence verbale alphabétique. D'autres résultats de cette recherche seront discutés.

#66

Clinical Neuropsychology

THEORY OF MIND DEFICITS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA: TRAIT CHARACTERISTIC, CONSEQUENCE OF SPECIFIC MEDICATIONS, OR BOTH?

Ioulia Savina, *Université de Montréal*; Richard Beninger, *Queen's University*

Research has established that theory of mind (ToM), the ability to attribute mental states to oneself and others, is impaired in schizophrenia. Activations of the medial prefrontal cortex are associated with ToM test performance; typical and atypical antipsychotics differentially affect c-fos expression in this region. We therefore hypothesized that ToM performance in individuals with schizophrenia would differ depending on specific antipsychotic medication. Eighty-four patients were assigned to medication-based groups: various typical medications; Clozapine; Olanzapine; and Risperidone. The Control group was 24 healthy volunteers. ToM functioning was assessed with picture-sequencing, second-order ToM stories, and a Faux-Pas test. The Olanzapine and Clozapine groups performed similarly to Controls on ToM tasks. The Typical and Risperidone groups performed worse than the other groups on ToM tasks. Additional follow up analyses of 74 remitted patients showed results similar to the full patient sample. These findings suggest that ToM deficit in schizophrenia may not be exclusive to acute psychotic states and may be related to maintenance

medication. We are currently analyzing ToM performance by symptom clusters within the medication groups and anticipate interaction effects between positive/negative symptom clusters and medication treatment on ToM performance.

#67

Counselling Psychology

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERVENTIONS AND NARRATIVE PROCESSES FOR CRITICAL INCIDENTS

Calli Armstrong, *McGill University*; Jennifer Janzen, *McGill University*;
Marilyn Fitzpatrick, *McGill University*; Lynne E. Angus, *York University*

Productive therapy includes three types of narratives: external (descriptions of events), internal (descriptions of emotional experiences), and reflexive (analysis of events or experiences) (Angus, Levitt, & Hardtke, 1999). In successful psychotherapy, therapists help clients balance these modes of processing, often by shifting the narratives from external to reflexive and internal modes. This presentation explores the question: What is the relationship between narrative process modes and therapist interventions during relationship building incidents in early therapy? Participants included 24 therapist trainees and 24 volunteer clients. Transcripts of client identified critical incidents were coded as external, internal, and reflexive modes using the Narrative Process Coding System (NPCS; Angus, Hardtke, & Levitt, 1996), and as interpretations (defence and transference) or supportive interventions (acknowledgements, clarification, questions, associations, reflections, work-enhancing strategies, support strategies, and contractual agreements) using the Psychodynamic Intervention Rating System (PIRS; Cooper & Bond, 1992; 2002). Results indicate the types of interventions associated with shifts in modes of processing. Implications for researchers and clinicians relative to the role of different interventions in shifting narrative processes are discussed.

#68

Counselling Psychology

ATTITUDES TOWARD INFIDELITY: THE ROLE OF ATTACHMENT STYLE AND PERSONALITY TRAITS

Michelle Behr, *Trinity Western University*; Cory Pedersen, *Kwantlen University College*;
Oscar Astete, *Kwantlen University College*; William Szliveszter, *Kwantlen University College*

When considering infidelity research, we find that a) attachment styles are related to patterns of infidelity (Allen and Baucom, 2004), and that b) personality traits influence attitudes toward infidelity (Orzeck & Lung, 2005). Furthermore, there is literature to suggest that attachment style and personality traits are related to each other (Shaver & Brennan, 1992). We explored these variables through an online survey where 200 participants were asked to answer questions on standardized scales designed to assess attachment style, personality, and attitudes toward infidelity. Specifically, we used the Fraley, Waller, and Brennan (2000) Experiences in Close Relationships Revised (ECR – R) scale, The Relationships Issues Scale (Boekhout, Hendrick, & Hendrick, 2003), and a 40-item scale for personality factors (Botwin, Buss, & Shackelford, 1997). Recruitment for this study was achieved through online forums and specific sites dedicated to fostering healthy relationships. Multiple hierarchical regression and possibly path analysis techniques will be employed for statistical analysis once data collection is complete. Knowledge of the combined influences of individual personality variables and attachment styles may help to build a more composite view of attitudes toward infidelity, informing the treatment methods used to help heal indiscretions.

#69

Counselling Psychology

GRADUATE STUDENTS' TRAINING AND KNOWLEDGE IN CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE

Diane Bell, *OISE at the University of Toronto*; Lana Stermac, *OISE at the University of Toronto*

This study assessed the current training and knowledge of childhood sexual abuse among graduate student counsellors. Participants were 32 graduate students from Toronto with an average age of 34 years. Twenty-six females, five males and one undeclared filled out a questionnaire about their knowledge and training of childhood sexual abuse at graduate school. The questions covered three main areas: preparation, practices and general knowledge including definitions of childhood sexual abuse and false memory syndrome. Results of the study revealed that although the average hours of instruction received from graduate schools about childhood sexual abuse was four, ten participants did not receive any training at all. Two-thirds of the sample had not sought training outside graduate school. While most participants thought that childhood sexual abuse is a prevalent problem that resulted in impaired adult functioning, two-thirds of the sample did not feel prepared by their graduate program to treat clients with abuse histories. Conclusions from this study suggest that some graduate students are still being poorly prepared by graduate programs to treat clients with histories of childhood sexual abuse. Direct implications/applications of this research point to possible changes in the curriculum regarding students' training and knowledge of childhood sexual abuse.

#70

Counselling Psychology

HOW SIMILAR ARE COUNSELLORS' AND CLIENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE SEVERITY OF PRESENTING CONCERNS AT INTAKE?

Sharon Cairns, *University of Calgary*; Stewart Engelberg, *Trent University*

Counsellors routinely make appraisals about the severity and complexity of clients' presenting issues when they conduct an intake assessment. However counsellor and client perceptions do not always agree (Sharkin, 2003; Stewart & Cairns, 2002). In this study participating clients attending an initial intake session at a post-secondary counselling centre completed the Clinical Outcomes in Routine Evaluation Outcome Measure (CORE-OM; Barkham et al., 2001) and their counsellors completed the Presenting Issues Form (Cairns, 2006), which included a severity scale based on the DSM-IV-TR (APA, 2000) Global Assessment of Functioning. Correspondence between the severity scale and the CORE-OM total score and risk subscale will be analyzed. Implications for counselling practice will be discussed.

#71

Counselling Psychology

YOUNG WOMEN'S DECISION TO PURSUE A CAREER IN THE TRADESAshley Cavanaugh, Trinity Western University

There is scant research done on young women interested in pursuing a career in the trades, specifically male-dominated trades (e.g. electrician, plumber) despite increased awareness about opportunities for advancement and high income in these careers. The purpose of this study was to examine personal, academic and background factors influencing young women's interest in entering a career in the trades. The sample included 264 female students in grades 11 and 12 in Ontario. Results showed that only a small percentage of the sample was interested in a career in the trades and the only significant predictor for interest in pursuing a career in the trades is academic performance (GPA). Even controlling for the effects of SES, grade, personal values, perceptions of competence in a variety of domains (academic, global self worth and work), GPA remained a significant predictor of interest in a career in the trades (Wald = 10.61, $P = .001$; Exp(B) = 1.09). For this sample of young women in high school, it seems that they are confirming the stereotype that careers in the trades are only for those who are unable to succeed academically. At the same time, it must be recognized that other, unexamined, factors are also likely to affect young women's decision to enter careers in trades, with the variables accounting for only a moderate amount of the variance (Nagelkerke R-squ = .172).

#72

Counselling Psychology

WEIGHT APPRAISALS: HOW TO EXAMINE THE INFLUENCE OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER OF THE APPRAISER AND APPRAISEEMaren Conrad, University of Calgary; Shelly Russell-Mayhew, University of Calgary; Kevin Alderson, University of Calgary

Body image dissatisfaction, a significant and growing social problem in Western culture (Stice & Bearman, 2001) and around the world (Becker, 2004), has been linked to unhealthy eating patterns (Stice, Schupak-Neuberg, Shaw, & Stein, 1994), mental health issues like depression (Stice & Bearman), and eating disorders. Recent research suggests that the ideal female body is becoming thinner and the ideal male body larger (Spitzer, Henderson, & Zivian, 1999). Though the interactions of sexual orientation, gender, and body image have been well studied, little attention has been paid to their impact on judgments of other's bodies (Cohen & Tannenbaum, 2001). This research investigates the influences of sexual orientation and gender on the way women and men judge overweight bodies. Preliminary results will be presented from eight focus groups, grouped by gender and sexual orientation, aimed at exploring the influence of these factors on judgements of overweight people. The results will be discussed in relation to established theories of body image and judgements that create a foundation for future studies exploring the influence of gender and sexual orientation on body acceptance and attraction. Resulting knowledge will help drive developments in counselling and teaching about what influences the way people think about their bodies and those of others.

#73

Counselling Psychology

ROMANTIC PARTNERS AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' CAREER PLANNINGJose Domene, Trinity Western University; Michelle Behr, Trinity Western University; Ashley Cavanaugh, Trinity Western University; Serita McLelland, Trinity Western University; Jessica Nee, Trinity Western University

Because many young adults are simultaneously engaged in the process of forming long-term romantic relationships and transitioning from educational setting into the world of full-time work, the intersection of these two developmental tasks is worthy of exploration. The present study addresses this issue, exploring how couples in university work together to plan for their future careers. Two specific questions were addressed: (a) how do emerging adult couples jointly negotiate and work to achieve their various goals; (b) what specific goals for their future career do these couples formulate? The sample consisted of 6 couples in relationships lasting at least one year, with a mean age was 23.3 years, and with at least one member in the final year of university/trade school. The action project method, a social constructionist form of qualitative research, was used to collect and analyze the data. Major findings were: (a) career development was conceptualized as a mutual phenomenon, rather than an individual one; (b) partners were very actively involved in each others' career decision-making; and (c) a wide range of goals emerged, including making an occupational choice, improving finances, deciding where to live/relocate, and finding the right balance between work and relationship. Implications of these findings for university and other career-counselling programs will be discussed.

#74

Counselling Psychology

PATTERNS OF MATERNAL INVOLVEMENT IN YOUTHS' CAREERDEVELOPMENT: SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES ACROSS GENDERSJose Domene, Trinity Western University; Krista Socholotuk, Trinity Western University; Richard Young, University of British Columbia

This study explored patterns of similarity and difference in mothers' engagement in joint career development projects with their daughters versus their sons during young adulthood. The action-project method was used to explore similarities and differences in the career development activities of mothers and their young adult children (10 mother-daughter dyads, 8 mother-son dyads), from a range of ethnicity and SES backgrounds. The data set included interviews, video-taped observations, and self-report diaries collected over six months per dyad. A team-based, discursive analytical strategy was used to identify individual themes and dominant. A complex pattern of similarities and differences emerge between sons' and daughters' engagement with their mothers, around their career development. Mother-daughters: goals included successfully transitioning to university, career exploration, and negotiating appropriate levels of independence for the daughters; barriers included lack of time, geographic separation and perceiving that each other had a negative attitude; both contributed equally to interactions. Mother-sons: goals included career exploration, pro-

motion of independence, and improving/maintaining the mother-son relationship; barriers were lack of time and mothers' perceptions that sons had a negative attitude; mothers took the lead and contributed more in joint interactions.

#75

Counselling Psychology

SOURCES OF WORKPLACE STRESS AND LEVELS OF BURNOUT IN CANADIAN COUNSELLORS

Sarah Flynn, University of Western Ontario; Jason Brown, University of Western Ontario; Susan Rodger, University of Western Ontario

For any professional, the experience of work-related stress and burnout is a serious concern. Individuals in occupations that involve an intense emotional element, such as counselling, are particularly affected by stress and burnout. The present study established levels of counsellor burnout, compassion fatigue, and compassion satisfaction in 76 counsellors living in Ontario, using the Professional Quality of Life Scale (ProQOL). This study also examined how four independent variables (i.e. the domain of counselling, professional experience, case load, and the amount of engagement in self-care) affect counsellors' burnout levels. The counsellors in this sample were significantly less burned out than the ProQOL normed sample and showed significantly more compassion satisfaction than the ProQOL normed sample. As hypothesized, burnout and compassion satisfaction were negatively correlated. It was also determined that experience in the field of counselling and working in the private sector of counselling are protective factors for burnout in counsellors, whereas frequent engaging in self-care is not a protective factor for burnout. This study also determined specific sources of stress that arise in the counselling profession and particular client behaviours that cause counsellors stress.

#76

Counselling Psychology

THE JOURNEY FROM DELINQUENCY: AN ADOLESCENT'S LIVED EXPERIENCE

Esther Graham, Campus Alberta Applied Psychology; Shelly Russell-Mayhew, University of Calgary

The overall intent of this phenomenological, qualitative case study was to hear the voice of the adolescent and to provide further impetus for research on adolescent delinquency and resilience. The study explored an adolescent's journey towards healthier development and was guided by the following question: "How does an adolescent who was characterized as delinquent at one point in time, journey towards healthier development?" Using semi-structured interviews, an adolescent, her mother, and a teacher were interviewed numerous times over the course of a three month period. Analysis of data revealed six prominent roles: the role of parents and family, the role of peers, the role of age, the role of school, the role of faith, and the role of self. Within these roles 18 themes emerged and captured the adolescent's journey. The findings suggest that many of the prominent variables found in Rachel's journey are familiar to quantitative research. However, as Rachel's teacher reflected, adolescent development is "...similar to a chemistry experiment". Many distinct variables are combined to produce a healthy, functioning adolescent. A deeper, richer description of healthy adolescent development is required for the fullness of knowledge to be reached. The implications of such knowledge will not only impact adolescents and their families but those who implement counselling intervention.

#77

Counselling Psychology

CHILDREN'S PERCEPTIONS OF A PSYCHO-EDUCATION PROGRAM ABOUT PARENTAL MENTAL ILLNESS: AN EVALUATION OF "KIDS IN CONTROL"

Karen Hamill, University of British Columbia; Lynn Miller, University of British Columbia

Children of parents with mental illness (COPmI) are often referred to as 'invisible' in the literature due to a lack of recognition by mental healthcare professionals, educators, and researchers. This is particularly concerning given that COPmI have higher rates of mental illness, developmental delays, behavioural problems, lower academic achievement, and poorer social relationships compared to the general population. This study is in response to calls within the academic community to empirically validate prevention programs for COPmI to determine whether they are of benefit to the participants and whether wider dissemination is warranted. The study evaluated the "Kids in Control" program using Flanagan's (1954) critical incident technique to explore the subjective experiences of 15 participants in the program. It is anticipated that the preliminary results will address the following: (1) helpful and unhelpful aspects of the program, (2) areas for program improvement, and (3) knowledge of COPmI's issues and needs.

#78

Counselling Psychology

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND USE OF TRADITIONAL, COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE AMONG PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS IN CANADA – A NATIONAL SURVEY

Maya Hammer, OISE at the University of Toronto

This study examined knowledge, attitudes, and use of traditional, complementary, and alternative medicine (TCam) among psychology students in Canada through an online survey. Participants were recruited from a purposive, cross-sectional sample of approximately 1200 student members of the Canadian Psychological Association student listserve. The survey consisted of questions eliciting information regarding students' awareness and use of 15 TCam modalities (e.g., Aboriginal Healing, Traditional Chinese Medicine, Breathing/Relaxation Techniques, and Yoga), attitudes toward TCam use in psychology, previous training in TCam, perceived training needs for TCam in psychology, as well as demographic characteristics. The survey was validated using Chronbach's alpha. Descriptive statistics summarized responses and Pearson's correlations were conducted to provide insight into potential relationships between variables. Results from the survey depict current attitudes of students about the use of TCam in psychology, which will inform the development of curriculum for research and clinical training programs offered in psychology departments

across Canada. Further, it may initiate discussion around professional guidelines related to incorporating TCam in psychological research and practice.

#79

Counselling Psychology

WHEN SEX HURTS: COUPLES' EXPERIENCES OF FEMALE SEXUAL PAINNatalie Hansen, *University of British Columbia*; Marla Buchanan, *University of British Columbia*

The experience of pain during or after sex is a common phenomenon among women; however, little is known about its impact on members in a couple relationship. Framed by a biopsychosocial perspective of pain, a narrative method was employed to answer the following research question: What are couples' experiences of recurrent physical pain on the part of the female partner during or immediately following sexual contact? Eight Canadian participants (four men and four women) were recruited from the community and shared their stories of female sexual pain in individual narrative interviews. The range of age of the participants was 23 to 37, and the participants varied on marital status, socioeconomic status, and cause of sexual pain. Holistic and thematic analyses were conducted. The findings were represented in two parts: First, as eight stories, written by the researcher based on a holistic analysis of the transcripts, and second, as across-narrative themes. The themes were: Adapting to a different sexual relationship, shifts in sexual self-view, challenges to creating a family, difficulties with dealing with medical professionals, and coping. The findings have implications for counselling psychology professionals as well as for other health professionals who serve women and couples experiencing female sexual pain.

#80

Counselling Psychology

FACTEURS LIÉS AU CHOIX ET AU CHANGEMENT DE PROGRAMME D'ÉTUDES UNIVERSITAIRESLise Lachance, *Université du Québec à Chicoutimi*; Louis Richer, *Université du Québec à Chicoutimi*

De plus en plus de jeunes adultes entreprennent des études collégiales ou universitaires alors qu'ils sont indécis face à leur choix professionnel. Cette réalité, qui traduit une certaine forme d'immaturité vocationnelle, peut amener des étudiants à effectuer des changements dans leur cheminement académique et s'avérer un obstacle à leur réussite scolaire. Ce projet vise à connaître les motivations à l'origine de l'inscription d'étudiants universitaires à un programme d'études de premier cycle et à comprendre le processus menant à un changement de celui-ci. Tous les étudiants de l'UQAC inscrits au premier trimestre d'un programme de baccalauréat à temps plein sont informés du projet. Le registraire transmet aux chercheurs l'information relative au changement de programme de ceux ayant donné leur consentement. Quinze étudiants ont été rencontrés en entrevue semi-dirigée. L'analyse du contenu des entrevues a permis de dégager les thèmes abordés et d'en extraire le sens. Les causes inhérentes au changement de programme d'études sont multiples. Les principales concernent un désintérêt pour le programme initialement choisi et le sentiment de pouvoir atteindre leurs objectifs professionnels en s'inscrivant à un programme qui les attire davantage. La discussion traite du processus d'orientation des étudiants et mène à des recommandations visant à favoriser leur réussite scolaire.

#81

Counselling Psychology

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENT-INFANT BED-SHARING AND MARITAL SATISFACTION FOR FIRST-TIME PARENTSRosemary Messmer, *University of British Columbia*; Lynn Miller, *University of British Columbia*

The relationship between parent-infant bed-sharing and marital satisfaction for first-time parents during the transition to parenthood will be examined. Women ($n=250$) in cohabitating, heterosexual relationships who have given birth between 6 and 18 months prior to their participation in this study will complete measures through a survey method. Participants will complete Norton's (1983) Quality of Marriage Index to assess relationship satisfaction, and a Sleeping Arrangement Questionnaire designed to assess occurrence of bed-sharing behaviours and whether the reason for bed-sharing is intentional or reactive to an infant sleep problem. Participants will also complete measures assessing known covariates of marital satisfaction, including the Iowa Fatigue Scale (Hartz, Bentler, & Watson, 2003), the Beck Depression Inventory – II (Beck, Steer, & Brown, 1996), and the Infant Characteristics Questionnaire (Bates, Freeland, & Lounsbury, 1979). Regression analyses will determine whether occurrence of bed-sharing significantly predicts variation in marital satisfaction while controlling for covariates of marital satisfaction. Moderation regression analyses will determine whether reason for bed-sharing interacts with occurrence of bed-sharing to enhance prediction of marital satisfaction. Implications for parents and health care professionals will be discussed.

#82

Counselling Psychology

EXPLORING PSYCHOLOGISTS' USE OF SPIRITUALITY IN CLINICAL PRACTICECorrie Mollins, *University of Calgary*; Helen Massfeller, *University of Calgary*

Abstract There has been a resurgence of interest in and integration of spirituality into psychotherapy. This study examined the beliefs surrounding the use of spirituality in psychotherapy among psychologists currently practicing in the southern Alberta region ($n=12$). A mixed-method design was used to gain an understanding of how psychologists personally conceptualize spirituality, and also how these individuals address spirituality issues with their clients in private practice. The quantitative data collected included demographic information, as well as responses to the Spiritual Well-Being Scale (SWBS) and the Spiritual Involvement and Beliefs Scale-Revised (SIBS-R). A qualitative interview was conducted in a semi-structured format, and two vignettes were presented to explore how these psychologists approached issues related to spirituality in an ethically appropriate manner, in accordance with the Canadian Code of Ethics. We will discuss the results of this research and their implications for future research.

#83
*Counselling Psychology***CLIENT INVOLVEMENT IN PSYCHOTHERAPY: FACTOR STRUCTURE OF CLIENT SELF AND OTHER RATINGS***Eric Morris, McGill University; Marilyn Fitzpatrick, McGill University*

While psychotherapy process research has established a reliable relationship between observer ratings of client experiencing and outcome, to date relatively little attention has been focused on how clients assess their own involvement. The Comprehensive Scale of Psychotherapy Session Constructs (CSPSC; Eugster & Wampold, 1996) has the potential to illuminate client perspectives on both their own and their therapists' involvement in sessions but it has not previously been validated. The self-report, client involvement component of the CSPSC consists of 15 items, and uses a 6-level Likert response format to assess their own involvement and their perceptions of the involvement of their therapist. In the present study, exploratory and confirmatory factor analytic techniques were used to examine the factor structure of the CSPSC on a sample of 105 volunteer counseling clients. Goodness-of-fit indices indicated that the resultant model was a good fit to the observed sample data, with three interpretable factors emerging from the analysis: a client factor, an engaged therapist factor, and a disengaged therapist factor. The results of the study suggest that client involvement may be multi-faceted and that clients may separate positive and negative aspects of therapist behaviors. Implication of the work and suggestions for the potential uses of the CSPSC-Involvement scale are presented

#84
*Counselling Psychology***SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIONIST APPROACHES TO COUNSELLING: INSIGHTS FROM DISCURSIVE AND GROUNDED THEORY ANALYSES***Kate Nielsen, University of Calgary; Tom Strong, University of Calgary; Lara Schultz, University of Calgary; Katie Turner, University of Calgary*

Increasingly, mental health practitioners are using social constructionist approaches to counselling. These approaches involve the discretionary and somewhat improvised use of particular conversational practices. Little research shows how these practices are enacted and completed between clients and counsellors or how clients and counsellors experience these practices. This SSHRC funded research examined how conversational practices associated with narrative and solution-focused approaches are used and experienced by clients and counsellors. Thirty-three volunteering clients and eighteen volunteering counsellors with training and supervision in narrative and solution-focused approaches participated in videotaped, single hour consultations on lifestyle issues. Passages with the conversational practices of interest were identified and discourse analysis was used to elucidate the actions and utterances of the clients and counsellors. Clients and counsellors also independently returned to view their participation in the passages and answer questions about their experiences using the practices. These retrospective comments were transcribed and analyzed using grounded theory. The findings provide insight into how conversational practices are used in social constructionist counselling and suggest how counsellors can enhance their collaboration with clients in using these practices.

#85
*Counselling Psychology***COUNSELLING AND TRADITIONAL HEALING: EXPLORING AN INTEGRATIVE MODEL***Olga Oulanova, OISE at the University of Toronto; Roy Moodley, OISE at the University of Toronto*

Given that mainstream mental healthcare inadequately addresses the psychological needs of indigenous clients, there is revival in the use of traditional healing practices among Canadian Aboriginal communities. As a result of this recent resurgence, therapeutic benefits of Aboriginal healing are receiving much attention in counselling research. In evaluating interventions with Aboriginal clients an argument is repeatedly made for incorporating indigenous healing practices. However, concrete recommendations are missing on how to utilize traditional healing conjointly with Western counselling. To address this limitation, we interviewed Canadian mental health workers who routinely carry out such integration. These individuals employ both Western psychological interventions and Aboriginal traditional practices. Qualitative data from discussions of their integrative efforts were analyzed via the Grounded Theory approach. We propose an explanatory model for ways in which integration of Aboriginal traditional healing and Western counselling is presently carried out in the context of Canadian mental health. We discuss these findings with regard to providing adequate psychological services for Aboriginal clients. Broader implications for the role of culturally-grounded helping approaches in the mainstream mental healthcare system are also addressed.

#86
*Counselling Psychology***THE BRIDGES PROJECT: EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY-BUILDING FOR SURVIVORS OF WOMAN ABUSE***Susan Rodger, University of Western Ontario*

The poster will present results to date of a program of research that, using feminist and social justice frameworks, examines and evaluates an alternative secondary school education program for women who have experienced abuse. The Bridges Project offers women who do not have their high school diploma a supportive learning program that takes place at a local adult (secondary school) education facility and features a small class of women only, a woman teacher, and supports such as group and individual counselling, transportation, advocacy, a curriculum modified to be emotionally safe, and attention to physical and emotional safety. The program uses Relational-Cultural Theory (e.g. Robb, 2006) as the framework to identify and evaluate outcomes, develop research questions and systematically examine the violence-related barriers to educational success for abused women, who drop out of secondary school studies at two to three times the rate of other adult students (Raphael, 1998). Results from the first 2 years of this 3-year project will be presented, including both qualitative (writing and interviews) and quantitative analyses with measures of trauma symptoms, depression, self-efficacy and social networks. This project is supported through the University of Western Ontario and funding from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC).

#87 **IMAGES AND IDEALS: COUNSELLING WOMEN AND GIRLS IN AN "THIN-IS-IN" CULTURE**
Counselling Psychology Reana Saraceni, *University of Calgary*; Shelly Russell-Mayhew, *University of Calgary*

Research suggests that the prevalence of ultra thin female images portrayed in the media encourages female weight preoccupation. The current study analyzed body measurements, weights, and heights of Playboy centerfolds across four decades from 1960 to 1999. Significant results show that bust and hip sizes have decreased relative to waist sizes, producing a more tubular body shape. Weights have not varied significantly, whereas heights have increased an inch with each decade. The total percent of Playboy centerfolds meeting criteria for Anorexia Nervosa is 45.3%, and none of the models were either at, or above 100% of their expected weight. Analyzing body mass index (BMI) indicates that there is less body weight variability in the 1990 than the 1960s, suggesting female body weight standards have become more and more restrictive. This research provides strong support for the cultural expectation that women's body standards continue to approach unrealistic proportions. This has serious health implications for women who make comparisons to these ideals. Although Playboy centerfolds likely epitomize the female ideal, they do not represent the typical model that women compare themselves to most. Consequently, the body standard ideals are even thinner for women than this study is able to substantiate.

#88 **EMBODIED GROUP THERAPY**
Counselling Psychology Dawn Shickluna, *OISE at the University of Toronto*

The infusion of the Cartesian mind-body split throughout Western culture is longstanding and the investment in this split has formed the foundation of western psychotherapy where the mind is treated as separate from the body. Unfortunately, literature that pays attention to the necessity of understanding the body as an integral part of pain and healing is rare. Nevertheless, despite the scant attention given to this topic, there is a slowly emerging literature in psychology involving discussions of the body in therapy. With a focus on group therapy, I will explore the role of the body in psychotherapy and argue that we need to consider and validate the body in therapy as a source of knowledge and as a site for healing. More specifically, I am interested in how incorporating the body allows us to take the theoretical model of group psychotherapy offered by Irving Yalom a step further.

#89 **OLDER WOMEN'S NARRATION OF THEIR EXPERIENCE(S) OF CREATING VOICE THROUGH THE PROCESS OF ETHNOPERFORMANCE**
Counselling Psychology Marianna Terrett, *University of British Columbia*

Through the process of interweaving Mieniczakowski's (1996, 2002) ethnodrama and Fel's (1998) and Gaorian's (1999) performative inquiry, a space opened up within which five women aged seventy-one to eighty-nine collaboratively empowered themselves. Performing voice evolved through collaboration, being in a safe environment, performative inquiry, and debriefing/discussion. The goal of performed ethnography was to move participants into spaces of agency. During six videotaped performance ethnography workshops, the participants performed their struggle while living and exploring the process of constructing, reconstructing and narrating their stories of being muted or silenced. Using Arvay's (1998) holistic (whole story and content) narrative analysis method, I undertook four readings to discover content, narrator identity, narrator struggle, and the silence or oppression society placed on each narrator. The analysis uncovered six stories performed in common: loss of physical health, strength, and energy; wanting to care for and be cared for; fear of becoming a burden; challenging and being challenged; love of learning; and experiences of loneliness, exclusion and invisibility.

#90 **AN ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION ON PRACTICA AND INTERSHIPS AT UNIVERSITY COUNSELLING CENTRES IN CANADA**
Counselling Psychology Jennifer Volsky Rushton, *Dalhousie University*; Victor Day, *Dalhousie University*; Sandra MacRae, *Dalhousie University*

During the 2006/2007 academic year, information was gathered on practica and internship opportunities at university counselling centres across Canada. Data on 50 counselling centres was collected from websites and via email enquiries. Nineteen centres offered internships and 31 offered practica. Only three of the 19 internships are listed on the APPIC website. Data was collected on the configuration of counselling centre services, the type of students accepted, the length of placements and the amount of supervision given. Results showed great diversity amongst centres, which is beneficial to students looking for specific training experiences. However, the amount and type of information about practica and internships was variable, making it difficult for students to research and compare opportunities. The use of the term "internship" was also inconsistent. Results suggest a need for more easily accessible information and more consistency of language in descriptions of internships and practica. A template for presenting information on training opportunities is proposed.

#91 **ADULT ATTACHMENT, INTERPERSONAL PERCEPTIONS, THE WORKING ALLIANCE AND OUTCOME IN PSYCHOTHERAPY**
Counselling Psychology William Whelton, *University of Alberta*; Michelle Emmerling, *University of Alberta*

Change in therapy generally requires that the client feel that they have a caring and helpful relationship with their therapist, a bond called the working alliance (Horvath & Greenberg, 1989). The working alliance has been consistently identified as a central predictor of positive outcome in therapy (Martin, Garske, & Davis, 2000); it is a goal-oriented relationship to which both the thera-

pist and client must contribute. The relationship history and interpersonal patterns of some clients makes the construction of an effective working alliance a difficult challenge. Recent research has linked enduring patterns of attachment in adults to both psychological symptoms and to struggles in the process of therapy (e.g., Mallinckrodt & Chen, 2004). However, the detailed measurement of the processes underlying any interpersonal difficulties in therapy remain difficult and elusive. Attachment styles may be fueling certain types of interpersonal perceptions in the process of therapy, and these may be undermining the working alliance. In this study researchers examined the relationships among client attachment styles, client perceptions of the therapist, the working alliance and outcome in a sample of adults in a community mental health clinic over a period of eight months. Measures used included process measures like the Working Alliance Inventory, the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale, and the Social Behavior Inventory. The outcome measures used were the General Health Questionnaire, the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems, the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, and the Attachment Style Questionnaire. The results are discussed in terms of the challenge of establishing productive working alliances in therapy.

#92

Counselling Psychology

**A QUALITATIVE INQUIRY OF THE "GOOD GRIEF" WORKSHOP:
CHILDREN'S GRIEF AND THE CREATIVE ARTS**Angela-Elizabeth-Grace Wlasenko, University of Saskatchewan; Jennifer Nicol,
University of Saskatchewan

In North America, 5% of children experience the loss of a parent by age 16, and even more lose an extended family member, making children's grief a relevant issue for counsellors and counselling psychologists. Bereavement in early childhood has been implicated with depression and suicide attempts in later life. Without appropriate support and intervention, this population is at risk of negative outcomes, including complicated grief. Children's grief differs from that of adults because they interpret and utilize different coping mechanisms. The ways children cope depend on many factors, including their own resilience and how they have coped with previous challenges. The creative arts have been shown to be beneficial when working with children in bereavement facilitation. The purpose of the study was to use a case study to investigate a group-delivered creative arts program for children who have experienced the death of a loved one in order to provide a rich description of the program, with the intent of identifying implications for the school context. Data was generated using multiple sources – observation-participation, field notes, artifacts, semi-structured interviews with various stakeholders – then analyzed to generate a detailed understanding of the "Good Grief" workshop. Results and implications for adapting the program for school settings will be presented.

#93

Counselling Psychology

**READING BETWEEN THE LINES: THE STORIES OF ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS
EXPERIENCE WITH THE ONSET AND PERSISTENCE OF SELF-HARM BEHAVIOUR**Mandy York, University of Alberta

While self-cutting and other self-injurious behaviours have been studied over many decades among various populations such as individuals with psychiatric and personality disorders, little research has been conducted among normative adolescent populations (Carlson, DeGeer, Deur, & Denton, 2005). This is alarming since recent statistics suggest it is during adolescence in which the increase of self-harm behaviour is the greatest (Favazza, 1998; Fowler, Hilsenroth, & Nolan, 2002) and when the behaviour typically begins (Favazza & Conterio, 1989). The rise of deliberate self-harm in adolescents may be the result of external influences such as the media, Internet, peer and group influence and subcultures that celebrate self-harm. Ten adolescents and young adults who have self-injured on more than one occasion will be recruited to share their stories with this behaviour. Particular focus will be on how participants began engaging in deliberate self-harm and the reasons behind what perpetuated its use. Interview transcripts will be analyzed using a narrative research approach (Emden, 1998) to uncover core stories and themes. The information gleaned from this study will contribute to the research literature on deliberate self-harm and may lead to the enhancement of prevention and treatment strategies for this detrimental problem.

#94

Traumatic Stress

**FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL ANXIETY
AND TRAUMATIC LIFE EVENTS**Kelsey Collimore, University of Regina; R. Nicholas Carleton, University of Regina;
Gordon Asmundson, University of Regina

Traumatic life events have been implicated as risk factors for developing emotional disorders, including social anxiety disorder (SAD; Bandelow et al., 2004; Rapee & Spence, 2004). Although some studies indicate that traumatic events show little specificity and are not connected with specific disorders (Kessler, Davis, & Kendler, 1997), other studies demonstrate that particular types of trauma (e.g., sexual assault) are uniquely associated with SAD (Magee, 1999). The present study further assessed the relationship between different traumatic events (i.e., assaultive, nonassaultive) and various facets of social anxiety (SA). Undergraduate participants ($n=310$) completed measures of social interaction anxiety, social performance anxiety, social avoidance and distress, along with a checklist of traumatic events as part of a larger study. Participants reporting a traumatic event were dichotomized based on whether they had experienced an assaultive ($n=128$; 76.6% women, $M_{age}=20.61$, $SD=3.78$) or nonassaultive ($n=131$; 77.1% women, $M_{age}=20.05$, $SD=2.91$) trauma. An analysis of variance was performed to assess differences in SA between the trauma types. No statistically significant differences were found on any measure of SA between the assaultive and nonassaultive trauma groups (all $p>.05$). These results are inconsistent with previous research where associations were found between assaultive trauma and SAD (e.g., Magee, 1999), and contrast studies reporting higher frequencies of traumatic experiences, including sexual assault and phys-

ical abuse, in people with SAD relative to healthy controls (e.g., Bandelow et al., 2004; Chartier, Walker, & Stein, 2001). Comprehensive results, implications, and directions for future research are discussed.

#95

Traumatic Stress

THE EFFECTS OF PRIOR CHRONIC STRESS ON THE STRESS-RELATED FEEDING RESPONSE OF RATS

Michael Emond, *Laurentian University*; Vanessa Bassett, *Laurentian University*

The purpose of this study was to determine if prior chronic stress can affect food consumption in male Wistar rats exposed to a stressor in comparison to rats that were not pre-exposed to a stressor. During training, rats in the Prior Stress group ($n = 8$) were given 30 minutes of restraint stress every day for two weeks; rats in the Control group ($n = 8$) were handled every day but given no stressor. On test days, both groups of rats were exposed to either an acute novel noise stressor (98 dB fragmented tone) or no stressor, while being allowed to eat for 30 minutes. Food intake was measured and stress-related behaviours were observed and recorded. Results from the study showed that the Prior Stress group ate significantly less than the Control group when the stressor tone was present (Prior Stress = 3.84 g; Control = 5.41 g), while there was no differences between the groups when there was no stressor present (Prior Stress = 5.30 g; Control = 6.24 g). There was also an overall effect of the stressor on reducing food consumption. This finding demonstrates that prior exposure to stress sensitizes a rat so that it has an exaggerated reduction in food intake during a subsequent stressor. This suggests learning plays a role in creating the variability in stress-related eating.

#96

Traumatic Stress

ORGANIZATIONAL STRESS: FACTOR STRUCTURE IN A SAMPLE OF EMERGENCY SERVICE PROVIDERS

Lori Gray, *University of Windsor*; Dennis Jackson, *University of Windsor*

Multiple measures of organizational stress have been circulated within the existing literature. While each measure possesses its own combination of strengths and weaknesses, evidence of the suitability and psychometric properties in special populations tends to be scant. Emergency service providers pose particular challenges, including the applicability of existing measures as well as the time constraints under which such measures can customarily be completed. The Job Stress Questionnaire (workload, role ambiguity, and utilization of skills subscales; Hamel & Bracken, 1986) as well as the autonomy subscale of the Psychological Climate Questionnaire (Strutton, Toma, & Pelton, 1993) were administered to over 300 emergency service providers. The results supported a four factor model (workload, role ambiguity, utilization of skills, and autonomy) with good internal consistency.

#97

Traumatic Stress

FACTOR STRUCTURE OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT SCALES AMONG A SAMPLE OF FIREFIGHTERS

Lori Gray, *University of Windsor*; Dennis Jackson, *University of Windsor*

Organizational commitment refers to the degree and type of psychological identification with an organization. Four types of organizational commitment are currently recognized in the existing literature: affective commitment, high-sacrifice commitment, low-alternative commitment, and normative commitment. Although these constructs seem highly applicable to emergency service providers, firefighters represent a unique population with elevated trauma exposure and camaraderie relative to the general population. Accordingly, it is unclear to what extent these findings can be expected to generalize to a sample of firefighters. The current study administered the Affective, Normative, and Continuance Commitment Scales - Revised (Allen & Meyer, 1990; Meyer & Allen, 1991; Meyer et al., 1993) to a sample of 264 Canadian firefighters. The results were consistent with a four factor model of organizational commitment. Each factor demonstrated good internal consistency and correlations with a number of other job dimensions in this sample.

#98

Traumatic Stress

ATTITUDES TOWARD CONDUCTING RESEARCH WITH BEREAVED INDIVIDUALS

Debbie Inder, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*; Jennifer Buckle, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*

Despite the necessity of bereavement research, there are ethical debates about studying this population. Research ethics boards are sometimes reluctant to approve studies exploring the experiences of people dealing with grief, death, and trauma, frequently citing the potential vulnerability of these individuals. Alternatively, there is research to illustrate the general willingness of bereaved individuals to participate in research and their overall satisfaction with the research process. What is not known is the opinion of individuals who are not bereaved and not members of research ethics boards about conducting research with individuals who have experienced the death of a loved one. This study will address this question by investigating the opinions of undergraduate students regarding bereavement research. Undergraduate students attending Sir Wilfred Grenfell College, Memorial University of Newfoundland, participated in the study by answering a questionnaire designed to assess their opinions on a variety of aspects of bereavement research. Results will be presented within the context of perceptions of the bereaved, psychological research, and research ethics.

#99

Traumatic Stress

EFFECTS OF DISTRESS AND CORTISOL LEVELS FOLLOWING TRAUMA REMINDERS ON MEMORY RECOGNITION

Kathy Michaud, *Carleton University*; Hymie Anisman, *Carleton University*; Kimberly Matheson, *Carleton University*

The relation between stressful or emotionally arousing experiences, memory processes, and cortisol reactivity in humans has been widely studied. In this regard, stressful experiences, emotional arousal and high cortisol levels appear to enhance memory for these experiences, but impair memory for material unrelated to such events. Although these results emerged from studies that involved laboratory-induced stressors, they may have implications for memory changes associated with post-traumatic stress disorder. The objective of this study was to determine whether memory effects would emerge if participants were reminded of their own previous traumatic history. Participants ($n=157$) completed the Trauma Life Event Questionnaire (TLEQ), which served as a reminder of participants' traumatic experiences, and completed a forced-choice memory task. Salivary cortisol levels were measured before and after the TLEQ, and following the memory task. Regression analyses indicated that high cortisol levels and high distress evoked by remembering a previous traumatic event predicted higher levels of memory recognition errors. No mediation or moderation effects between distress and cortisol were found. These findings suggest that emotional arousal evoked by intrusive memories, reflected by elevated cortisol levels, may interfere with cognitive processes to produce impoverished memory functioning.

#100

*Traumatic Stress***SELF-HELP RESOURCES FOR VIOLENCE- AND DISASTER-AFFECTED POPULATIONS: NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND PRELIMINARY DATA**

Kenneth Ruggiero, Medical University of South Carolina; Heidi Resnick, Medical University of South Carolina

Disasters, interpersonal violence, and other potentially traumatic events affect millions of families worldwide on an annual basis. A substantial body of research indicates that such events elevate risk of a wide range of mental health and health-risk problems, including posttraumatic stress, depression, generalized anxiety, and substance abuse. The potential value to individuals and society of effective and widely disseminable self-help resources for these populations is therefore enormous. Web-based educational resources are of particular interest because they are increasingly being sought by consumers; research has supported their feasibility and utility; and because they can be delivered widely, efficiently, and at low cost. This presentation will introduce two interactive Web-based resources for traumatic stress populations being developed and evaluated by our research team. First, we will describe the development, feasibility assessment, and revision and ongoing evaluation of a Web-based intervention for disaster victims. Next, we will describe an ongoing effort to develop and evaluate Web-based resources for adolescents who experience interpersonal and community violence in the Washington DC area. Preliminary data support the feasibility and potential utility of this method of delivering education, and ongoing research aims to examine efficacy and cost-effectiveness.

6/12/2008 — 3:00 PM to 4:55 PM — NOVA SCOTIA A, Marriott second floor

Workshop/Atelier de travail

Psychologists in Education

EXCELLENCE IN SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY PRACTICA AND INTERNSHIPS

Judith Wiener, OISE at the University of Toronto; Mary Caravias, Toronto District School Board; Elizabeth Church, Mount Saint Vincent University; Barbara Holmes, University of British Columbia; Nancy Link, University of Toronto; Rebecca Mills, Stan Cassidy Centre for Rehabilitation; William McKee, University of British Columbia; Juanita Mureika, New Brunswick School District 18; Donald Saklofske, University of Calgary

The purpose of this workshop is to develop a shared understanding of the features of excellent school psychology practica and internship placements in the Canadian context. This workshop has four objectives: 1) to identify outcomes that should be expected for practicum students and interns in school psychology; 2) to describe the various components that should be included in school psychology practica and internships at different levels of training (i.e., MA, PhD); 3) to examine the problems that school districts face in setting up internships and ways to solve those problems including establishing consortia with hospitals and children's mental health centres; and 4) to explore the role of CPA accredited school psychology internships in achieving the goal of excellent school psychology training. Panelists from university school psychology training programs and school psychology departments in school districts will present their perspectives on the above issues. We will then involve the audience in putting together a set of recommendations for achieving excellence in school psychology practicum and internship training.

6/12/2008 — 3:00 PM to 4:55 PM — NOVA SCOTIA B, Marriott second floor

Workshop/Atelier de travail

Developmental Psychology

PRACTICING INFANT MENTAL HEALTH IN A TRANS-CULTURAL CONTEXT: THE CASE OF SATELLITE BABIES

Yvonne Bohr, York University; Natasha Whitfield, York University

Canadian children's treatment centres are challenged daily by poorly understood culture-specific customs and practices, while clinicians' concerns and proposed interventions are still almost always dictated by First World, Western psychological models. For example, traditional clinical services may be inadequate in addressing the challenges that some immigrants face when they decide to separate from their infants for economic reasons, sending the children overseas to be with members of extended family, and returning them home in time to begin school in Canada. A culturally sensitive approach will be introduced to assist psychologists who endeavor to treat the problems associated with separating children from their nuclear families in this context. Participants will gain an understanding of one controversial culture-specific practice, and obtain strategies and tools that could assist in moderating any

existing bias toward communities involved in the practice. The audience will be presented with an ecologically sound model that is designed to inform counseling practice. Participants will have an opportunity to discuss the challenges faced by mental health practitioners who work with trans-national, trans-cultural infants, and explore some of the solutions that emerge from the presented model. Illustrative case studies will be provided to encourage clinical discussion.

6/12/2008 — 3:00 PM to 3:55 PM — ACADIA A, Marriott main floor

**Conversation
Session/Séance de
conversation**

*Rural and Northern
Psychology*

**MEETING THE ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT NEEDS OF CHILDREN WITH
ADHD IN A RURAL COMMUNITY: AN INTER-INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERSHIP
AMONG MENTAL HEALTH, HEALTH AND EDUCATION**

Penny Corkum, Associate Professor, Department of Psychology and Psychiatry, Dalhousie University; Melissa McGonnell, Dalhousie University; Margaret McKinnon, Colchester Regional Hospital; Marilyn MacPherson, Pediatrician, Truro Pediatrics; Tracey Williams, Pediatrician, Truro Pediatrics; David Jones, Chignecto Central Regional School Board; Dan Stephenson, Chignecto Central Regional School Board

The Colchester-East Hants ADHD Clinic is a partnership between the Colchester East Hants Health Authority and the Chignecto-Central Regional School Board. The partnership was established in the spring of 2000 in response to the need for coordinated care for children with attentional disorders. The functions of the clinic include screening, assessment, diagnosis, intervention and research. While the clinic is headed by clinical child psychology, the professionals participating in client care include pediatrics, child psychiatry, and school psychology. The clinic serves children aged 6-12 years who reside within a rural area of NS. The Conversation Hour will consist of a brief overview of the ADHD Clinic highlighting the inter-institutional partnership. We will also review the results of our mixed methods program evaluation. The emerging themes resulting from this research will be highlighted including the successes and challenges. The last half of the Conversation Hour will be a facilitated discussion. Professional representation of all partners in our clinic will be involved, including clinical psychologists, school psychologists, physicians, and educators.

6/12/2008 — 3:00 PM to 4:55 PM — TUPPER ROOM, Marriott main floor

**Workshop/Atelier de
travail**

*Social and Personality
Psychology*

INTER-RATER RELIABILITY AND AGREEMENT: A TRAINING WORKSHOP

*Cailey Hartwick, University of Guelph; Michelle Wesley, University of Guelph;
Troy Rieck, University of Guelph*

Inter-rater reliability and agreement estimates vary as a function of sample, scale, and rater characteristics. The purpose of this workshop is to provide an overview of current methods of assessing inter-rater reliability and agreement. The workshop will begin with a review of Classical Score Theory and Generalizability Theory. With this foundation, the workshop will then discuss the differences between inter-rater reliability and agreement, as well as considerations for individual and group ratings, response weighting, and low variance. The workshop will also provide applied and working examples of how to make use of Chi-Square, ANOVA, Spearman Brown, Finns r , Cohen's Coefficient Alpha, T-index, and Krippendorff's Alpha, to investigate inter-rater reliability or agreement.

6/12/2008 — 3:00 PM to 4:25 PM — COMPASS ROOM, Pedway to the Casino second floor

Symposium

Women and Psychology

INTIMATE PARTNER ABUSE IN MINORITY GROUPS

*Melissa St. Pierre, University of Windsor; Sobia Ali, University of Windsor;
Surbhi Bhanot, University of Windsor*

This symposium will present an overview of the important and unique issues faced by researchers studying intimate partner abuse in minority groups. The discussion will start with an overview of the considerations and obstacles of conducting such research. The application of relevant social psychological theory (e.g. minority stress theory) will be elaborated. Next, the talk will become more focused as research findings on intimate partner violence in ethnic minority groups are presented. The findings of these studies will be discussed in the context of the unique methodological challenges associated with conducting this type of research. Finally, the discussion will turn to intimate partner abuse in male and female same-sex couples. How the Internet was used to effectively recruit and survey intimate partner abuse in same-sex relationships will be elaborated.

A

**NEGOTIATING THE ISSUES AND OBSTACLES OF CONDUCTING VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN RESEARCH WITH MINORITY GROUPS**

Sobia Ali, University of Windsor

Studying violence against women, being a sensitive and complex topic, has required careful and intricate consideration. Studying violence against women in minority communities becomes further complex and precarious; one must now also negotiate with the

complexities of research with minority groups. Issues which may not otherwise be foremost now become so and the researcher must contend with them without compromising the value of the research. The current review paper addresses such issues. More specifically, this review paper will discuss the difficulties of building and maintaining trust between minority group participants and researchers when studying sensitive material. Additionally, the importance of viewing minority groups as heterogeneous, thus consciously trying to avoid the harmful mistake of generalizing sensitive findings to an entire population, will be addressed. Finally, this paper will examine the difficult position of trying to negotiate with the threat of further stigmatizing an already stigmatized group, while simultaneously trying to gain knowledge in an attempt to remedy the problem of violence against women.

B **STUDYING INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS**
Surbhi Bhanot, University of Windsor

Intimate partner violence is a significant societal problem. According to recent statistics, 8 percent of Canadian women have experienced a violent physical, sexual, or psychological assault by an intimate partner within the past 5 years (Statistics Canada, 1999). While a significant body of literature has focused on intimate partner violence in dominant majority groups residing in Canada, there is a dearth of literature examining this phenomenon in minority groups. In this paper, I will review the findings of two studies which examined the intersection between culture and intimate partner violence in samples of ethnic minority women and men. The first examined how acculturation may influence attitudes towards intimate partner violence in men of South Asian ancestry. The second examined how North American cultural ideals about love may contribute to the development of, continuation of, and tolerance of intimate partner violence. In addition to providing a brief overview of this research, I will discuss the unique methodological challenges which may be associated with conducting intimate partner violence research with ethnic minority groups. I will further discuss the benefits of and necessity of conducting this type of research.

C **USING THE INTERNET TO EFFECTIVELY RECRUIT AND SURVEY PARTICIPANTS FOR A STUDY ON INTIMATE PARTNER ABUSE IN SAME-SEX CANADIAN RELATIONSHIPS**
Melissa St. Pierre, University of Windsor

The primary focus of this paper is to elaborate on the various recruitment strategies (successful and unsuccessful) used in a recent study to reach rural and urban victims of same-sex partner abuse. A brief overview of the author's Master's thesis research on the exploration of barriers to help-seeking for victims of same-sex partner abuse will be provided. The benefits and drawbacks of using the Internet to conduct research with sexual minority groups will be discussed. Preliminary results suggest that the online survey developed for the author's Master's thesis research was successful in recruiting a large ($N > 200$) and demographically diverse (e.g., participants are from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland) sample.

6/12/2008 — 3:30 PM to 4:25 PM — HALIFAX A, Marriott second floor

Conversation **INTRODUCING THE BREATHE FREEDOM STOP SMOKING PROGRAM**
Session/Séance de Kevin Alderson, University of Calgary
conversation
Health Psychology

The Breathe Freedom program is based on a review of 4,000 journal article abstracts from 1967 to present, and a careful reading of nearly 100 of the most important published articles found in the psychological literature and in several current books. The program combines hypnotherapy and the two "best practices" treatments: behaviour therapy and pharmacotherapy. The session will review three components: 1. Overview of the program. 2. Available outcome data (first program being offered January 2008). 3. Brief description of the author's book on this topic entitled "Breathe, Freedom: Lessons on Kicking the Crap Out of Cigarettes."

6/12/2008 — 3:30 PM to 5:25 PM — HALIFAX C, Marriott second floor

Workshop/Atelier de **IS A POSTDOC RIGHT FOR ME?**
travail Lindsay S. Uman, Dalhousie University; Sara King, IWK Health Centre; Shannon A. Johnson,
Students in Psychology Dalhousie University

After the long road to completing a PhD, it is difficult for many graduates to consider more training. However, there are many benefits to completing a postdoctoral (postdoc) fellowship for graduates considering both academic and clinical careers. The goals of this workshop are to provide information about: (a) what a postdoc entails, (b) different types of postdocs, (c) advantages and disadvantages of postdoctoral training, (d) the application and selection process, (e) funding options, and (f) implications for various career paths. This workshop will be delivered by three speakers at different stages of training: a senior graduate student contemplating postdoctoral training, a current postdoctoral fellow, and an early-career psychologist who completed a postdoc. The following benefits of postdoctoral training will be addressed: enhancing marketability, broadening your research domain, fostering independence, developing new skills and areas of expertise, and balancing personal and professional goals. Considerations for students in-

interested in clinical (non-academic) positions will also be addressed, along with a general comparison of Canadian and American postdocs. Attendees will leave this workshop with an enhanced understanding of the options available following a postdoctoral fellowship, and will be better prepared for making career decisions following graduate studies.

6/12/2008 — 3:30 PM to 3:55 PM — MARITIME SUITE, Marriott second floor

Theory Review
Session/Séance de
revue théorique
Criminal Justice
Psychology

PAROLE IN CANADA

Renee Gobeil, *Carleton University*; Ralph Serin, *Carleton University*

Relative to other components of the criminal justice system, parole has received relatively little research attention in recent years. As a result, the knowledge accumulated since the late 1990s in the areas of risk assessment and effective correctional programming are only beginning to be incorporated into parole decision-making. Considering the important "gatekeeper" role which parole board decisions represent, this lack of research is surprising. This presentation presents a history and stock-taking of parole in Canada, with a particular emphasis on areas currently ripe for empirical attention. Specifically, parole will be discussed in terms of content (risk assessment, legislatively mandated factors for consideration), process (decision-making strategies, actuarial and clinically derived decisions) and outcome (recidivism, effective correctional programs). Concrete examples will be provided from our program of research, which focuses on understanding the processes underlying parole decisions and developing a framework to guide parole board members in reaching decisions.

6/12/2008 — 3:30 PM to 3:55 PM — ALEXANDER ROOM, Marriott main floor

Theory Review
Session/Séance de
revue théorique
Health Psychology

A POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY OF HEALTH

Stan Sadava, *Brock University*; Michael Busseri, *Brock University*; Danielle Molnar, *Brock University*; Colin Perrier, *Brock University*

A review of research and concepts of subjective health relevant to the emerging positive psychology. Longitudinal research indicates that subjective ratings of health predict mortality and other outcomes, controlling for objective indicators. We contrast pathogenic and salutogenic models (World Health Organization), in which health is more than the absence of disease and disability. Several extant salutogenic models are reviewed, including models of resilience (Bonano, Masten), psychological wellbeing (Ryff), cognitive-affective model (Schimmack), subjective wellbeing (Diener) dynamic SWB (Shmotkin), complete health (Keyes). We review pertinent research, including work from our own lab, pertaining to person-centered versus variable-centered models of SWB, trajectories of stability and change, and SWB in relation to self-reported health. Finally we review work on adult attachment orientation (Mikulincer & Shaver), in which a secure attachment orientation affords a theory-driven model of social wellbeing (safe haven and secure base). In sum, the intersection of positive psychology and health psychology provides an opportunity to broaden and build our conception of health.

6/12/2008 — 4:00 PM to 5:25 PM — HALIFAX B, Marriott second floor

Symposium
International and
Cross-Cultural Psychology

INVESTIGATING ACCULTURATION FROM TWO PERSPECTIVES: IMMIGRANT GROUPS AND THE RECEIVING SOCIETY

Sarah Rasmi, *University of Guelph*; Kim Chuong, *University of Guelph*; Darcy Dupuis, *University of Guelph*; Shaha El-Geledi, *Université du Québec à Montréal*

The presenters at this symposium discuss research involving a number of studies related to acculturation. The first part of the symposium examines the adjustment process for immigrant and international students in Canada. The second part proposes studies related to acculturation attitudes of individuals in the receiving society. The first presenter, K. Chuong discusses the results of a study exploring acculturation-specific and non-specific hassles facing multi-ethnic students. She describes the relationship between these hassles, coping strategies, psycho-physical distress and general psychological adjustment. S. Rasmi discusses her research regarding the impact of perceived parental acceptance-rejection on positive, negative and acculturative adjustment in three samples: 1) Anglo-Canadians in Canada; 2) Arab-Canadians in Canada; and 3) Arabs living in Egypt and Lebanon. D. R. Dupuis discusses an examination of the effects of mortality salience on acculturation attitudes toward immigrant groups that are either culturally similar or culturally dissimilar to Canadian society. Dupuis' discussion focuses on the acculturation attitudes of relevance to specific public and private life domains. The fourth presenter, S. El-Geledi discusses the stability of acculturation attitudes following a religious priming manipulation in samples of Québec Francophones and Ontario Anglophones.

A **DAILY HASSLES IN RELATION TO PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT AND DISTRESS AMONG IRANIAN IMMIGRANTS***Kim Chuong, University of Guelph; Saba Safdar, University of Guelph*

Daily general hassles are chronic background irritants that individuals may encounter in their everyday lives and have been found to have substantial influence on psychological distress (DeLongis, Coyne, Dakof, Folkman & Lazarus, 1982). Immigrants and members of minority ethnic groups, in addition of experiencing general hassles, encounter hassles that are specific to their minority status. These are referred as acculturation-specific hassles and reflect the chronic problems that minority-status members have with the larger society (outgroup hassles) and with their own ethnic groups (ingroup hassles). In the present study, we examined the influence of positive psychological functioning and perception of acculturation-specific, and general hassles on the psychophysical adaptation of Iranian immigrants in three different cultural contexts. A total of 238 Iranian immigrants living in the U.S., the U.K., and the Netherlands participated in the study. The results will be discussed in terms of the relation between positive psychological functioning, acculturation-specific and general hassles, and their contribution to psychophysical symptoms.

B **"SPARE THE ROD AND SPOIL THE CHILD": A COMPARISON OF PARENTAL WARMTH AND ADOLESCENT ADJUSTMENT ACROSS CULTURE***Sarah Rasmi, University of Guelph; Saba Safdar, University of Guelph*

Recent research has argued that although specific parenting techniques may vary as a function of culture, parental warmth is a universal phenomenon (e.g. Kagitcibasi, 1996; Rudy & Grusec, 2006; Vaszonyi, 2003) with predictable and unparalleled influence on children's adjustment later in life (Khaleque & Rohner, 2002). Using Rohner's (1975) Parental Acceptance-Rejection Theory, this study examined the differences in parenting practices from a cultural perspective, and the influence of these practices on adolescent adjustment. Three types of adjustment were included: positive (life satisfaction), negative (risky behaviour) and acculturative (socio-cultural adaptation). Data were collected from 450 students in three cultural samples, and consisted of people who self-identify as either: (1) Anglo-Canadians (at least second-generation Canadian; live in Canada), (2) Arab immigrants (born in a Middle Eastern country and moved to Canada as immigrants; Arab-Canadians), or (3) Arabs (born in a Middle Eastern country and live in Egypt or Lebanon). Results will be discussed in terms of similarities and differences in perception of parenting between Anglo-Canadians and Arabs in the Middle East. These groups will also be compared to Arab-Canadians to examine the influence of context on the perception of parental warmth and adolescent adjustment.

C **MORTALITY SALIENCE EFFECTS ON A RECEIVING SOCIETY'S ATTITUDES TOWARD THE ACCULTURATION OF IMMIGRANTS IN SPECIFIC LIFE DOMAINS***Darcy Dupuis, University of Guelph*

With hypotheses based in Terror Management Theory (TMT; Greenberg, Pyszczynski, & Solomon, 1986), the present experiment observes the role of mortality salience in affecting distinct domains of acculturation attitudes toward culturally similar and culturally dissimilar immigrant groups. Experimental research based in TMT has found that greater distancing from and derogation of dissimilar others tends to occur when mortality is salient. However, no published research has yet applied TMT based hypotheses to research in the area of acculturation attitudes. Four groups of participants were primed with either mortality salience or a control topic and were subsequently asked questions related to acculturation attitudes toward either Arab-Muslim immigrants (culturally dissimilar group) or British immigrants (culturally similar group). Using the Relative Acculturation Extended Model (RAEM; Navas, Garcia, Sanchez, Rojas, Pumares, & Fernandez, 2005) I examined Canadian citizens' perception of the reality of immigrants' acculturation strategies versus their view of the ideal immigrant acculturation strategies. Discussion will focus on mortality salience effects on acculturation attitudes within the domains of religious beliefs and customs, principles and values, social relations, family relations, consumer habits and economy, work, and politics and government.

D **RELIGIOUS PRIMING AS A TEST OF THE STABILITY OF ACCULTURATION ORIENTATIONS: COMPARING QUEBEC FRANCOPHONES AND ONTARIO ANGLOPHONES***Shaha El-Geledi, Université du Québec à Montréal; Richard Bourhis, Université du Québec à Montréal; Elisa Montaruli, Université du Québec à Montréal; Saba Safdar, University of Guelph*

Relative to Anglophones in Ontario, Québec Francophones (QF) have a double status: they are a majority of 80% in Quebec, but a minority of 23% in Canada and less than 2% in North America. As a result QF have had more ambivalent attitudes towards immigrants than more secure Anglophones in Ontario (Bourhis, 1994). This study compared the acculturation orientations of QF ($N=348$) and Ontario Anglophones (OA; $N=349$) following a religious priming manipulation. The same female experimenter (E) distributed the Host Community Acculturation Scale in the following four conditions: 1) E wearing civil western clothing with a western name; 2) E wearing civil western clothing with an Arabic name; 3) E wearing a hijab with an Arabic name; and 4) E wearing a niqab with an Arabic name. Results showed that QF felt less secure culturally, linguistically, and economically and felt more threatened by the presence of Arab Muslim immigrants and immigrants in general than OA. QF endorsed Segregationism more and Individualism less than did OA. However, the endorsement of each acculturation orientation by both QF and OA did not shift depending on the religious name/dress code of the experimenter attesting to the psychological stability of acculturation orientations. Results are discussed using the Interactive Acculturation Model (Bourhis et al., 1997).

6/12/2008 — 4:00 PM to 5:55 PM — SUITE 207, Marriott second floor

Workshop/Atelier de travail
Family Psychology

MAPPING POSITIVE INFANT-PARENT INTERACTIONS: A BRIEF COGNITIVE APPROACH TO THE PREVENTION OF RELATIONSHIP RUPTURES AND INFANT MALTREATMENT (THE MAP METHOD)

Yvonne Bohr, *York University*; Norma Sockett di Marco, *Aisling Discoveries Child and Family Centre*; Leigh Armour, *Aisling Discoveries Child and Family Centre*

This workshop is designed to introduce participants to the MAP method, a theoretically supported treatment approach for parents and infants at risk for relational difficulties, through lecture, video-demonstrations and case examples. The MAP is a brief manual-based parent–infant assessment that integrates direct observation and video-recall methods of assessment with a cognitive treatment model. Cognitive restructuring is aimed at inappropriately negative, potentially risky attributions of parents when they are evident especially in the context of attachment behaviors. Parent–infant dyads take part in a series of structured, video-taped interactions, which are then used as a basis for the 3–4 session intervention. Clinician and parent collaborate to build upon the parent's strengths as well as to recognize and modify the parent's negative cognitions. The parent is encouraged to generate alternative, more benign and nurturing responses to attachment behaviors in particular. Potentially distorted perceptions of the power balance in the parent's relationship with her child are addressed. Pre-treatment and post-treatment evaluations include observational and psychometric assessment of sensitivity, attributional style, potential for maltreatment, parental stress, confidence, depression and perception of child problems.

6/12/2008 — 4:00 PM to 4:55 PM — ATLANTIC SUITE, Marriott second floor

Conversation Session/Séance de conversation
Clinical Psychology

CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES FOR MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS IN IMMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES: WHAT CAN PSYCHOLOGISTS LEARN FROM RECENT EFFORTS IN FAMILY MEDICINE?

Andrew Ryder, *Concordia University*; Ghayda Hassan, *Université du Québec à Montréal*

The growth of evidence-based practice across several health care disciplines has brought with it a plethora of clinical practice guidelines. In the mental health field, psychology and psychiatry have developed guidelines for a number of different diagnoses. Although these guidelines often acknowledge cultural variation, they tend to do so in a cursory manner. At the same time, clinicians are increasingly asked to deal with mental health problems that have an implicitly cultural component. The first objective is to describe a recent effort to generate evidence-based clinical practice guidelines for family physicians working with immigrants and refugees. The set of guidelines includes best practice recommendations for depression, anxiety and adjustment disorders, PTSD, family violence, and child neglect. The second objective is to describe the challenges faced in trying to adapt a rigorous and evidence-based approach when (a) the research database is small, (b) a large number of cultures are potentially involved, and (c) methods include both quantitative and qualitative (e.g., case study, ethnographic) approaches. The third, and most important, objective is to open a discussion with clinical and cross-cultural psychologists about the need for a similar effort in our discipline, and how that effort might benefit from lessons learned.

6/12/2008 — 4:00 PM to 5:55 PM — MARITIME SUITE, Marriott second floor

Workshop/Atelier de travail
Criminal Justice Psychology

INTRODUCING THE POLICE SCREENING PROTOCOL: A UNIFORM EVALUATION PROCEDURE FOR THE PRE-EMPLOYMENT SCREENING OF POLICE CANDIDATES

Jon Mills, *Canadian Psychological Association*

The Police Screening Protocol (PSP) was developed over the course of providing clinical assessments for the pre-employment screening of police candidates in Ontario. It is the first systematic attempt to provide a uniform assessment procedure for the hiring of police officers. The PSP attempts to introduce a uniform evaluation procedure that (a) augments the quality and accountability of assessments and risk management psychologists provide to police services; (b) may help influence or define optimal or best-standards of practice; (c) can increase the uniformity of procedure across the selection process; (d) can increase fairness and the equal treatment of all candidates; and (e) can decrease the potential for bias and actual biased enactments of the assessor. Evidenced-based parameters of the PSP will be discussed along with clinical illustrations.

6/12/2008 — 4:00 PM to 4:55 PM — ACADIA C, Marriott main floor

Conversation Session/Séance de conversation
Psychoanalytic and Psychodynamic Psychology

THE DREAM AS A STRUCTURE OF BEING

Bonnelle Strickling, *Langara College and Private Practice*

Dreams are a persistent feature of human life experience. All of us dream, many of us take our dreams seriously. Yet there is a curious reluctance among philosophers to include dreams as one of the structures of being. They have a unique role to play in providing us with a constant, sometimes disturbing, sometimes gentle reminder of the existence of the category of the involuntary. A great deal of anxiety gathers around this aspect of being, which includes all the elements of human life that are not accessible to our wills. Dreams are particularly apt reminders of those aspects. We go to sleep, and dreams are given to us in their paradoxical ordinariness and strangeness. The things that happen in dreams can be very peculiar, but since they happen so often, we grow accustomed to their oddness. Thus we are constantly reminded that life is not at all ordinarily, in an ordinary way. Depending on our attitude to dreams, our dreams can also provide us with the ongoing possibility of self-knowledge and insight, a light in the darkness that comes to all of us at various times in life. However, in order that this may be so, ways of meaning that are not consistent with those more familiar in waking life must be accepted. I will explore this philosophical reluctance and argue in favour of dreams as a significant structure of being.

6/12/2008 — 4:00 PM to 5:25 PM — ALEXANDER ROOM, Marriott main floor

Symposium

Industrial and

Organizational Psychology

DEFINING AND OPERATIONALIZING ASPECTS OF A HEALTHY WORK ENVIRONMENT

Arla Day, *Saint Mary's University*; Krista Randell, *Saint Mary's University*; Michael Cannon, *Saint Mary's University*; Erica Carleton, *Saint Mary's University*; Kate Calnan, *Saint Mary's University*

Despite the growing interest in developing healthy workplaces and the existence of high profile healthy workplace award programs (e.g., APA; NQI), the actual definition and operationalization of what constitutes a "healthy workplace" is unclear. Therefore, Randell & Tatarkiewicz discuss the development and validation of a Psychologically Healthy Workplace Scale. Balance between work and family is central to APA's conceptualization of a healthy workplace. In the second presentation, Cannon et al. argue that studying work-life integration may be valuable because it is more inclusive and focuses on how all aspects of one's life are integrated. Another aspect of a healthy workplace is job control. Although many scales conceptualize job control as a unidimensional construct, Carleton et al. argue in the third presentation that it may be better operationalized in terms of job centric control, control over interpersonal interactions, and distal influence. Finally, organizational justice has received much attention, and may be argued to be integral to a healthy work environment. In the last presentation, Calnan will discuss work developing a multi-faceted measure of the individual perception of injustice, namely sensitivity to injustice. The impact of these four constructs on the healthy workplace literature, as well as general organizational research, is discussed.

A

HEALTHY WORKPLACES: PSYCHOLOGICAL VITAMIN C

Krista Randell, *Saint Mary's University*; Iwona Tatarkiewicz, *Saint Mary's University*; Arla Day, *Saint Mary's University*

The pervasiveness and costs of work stress have been well documented in the occupational health literature. There has been a growing consensus that a healthy workplace is not solely about the absence of stressors but also the presence of organizational factors that lead to employee well-being. Despite this growing consensus, there is still little agreement among researchers regarding how to measure healthy workplaces, and there is currently no validated tool to measure this construct. Therefore, we developed and validated a scale to rate the extent to which workplaces are "psychologically healthy." We recruited 200 full-time employees from various occupations to complete an online survey including our new Healthy Workplace Scale, and scales assessing employee well-being, absenteeism, and intentions to quit. We assessed the reliability and factor structure of our new scale to ensure that it reliably measured our hypothesized 7-factor model. The validity of this scale was examined using construct and criterion-related strategies. It was expected that employees who reported working in healthy workplaces would have higher well-being, lower absenteeism, and lower intentions to quit than employees who reported working in unhealthy workplaces. This measure will allow organizations to evaluate their workplace practices and help provide data that will allow for normative comparisons.

B

DEVELOPMENT & VALIDATION: WORK & LIFE INTEGRATION SCALE

Michael Cannon, *Saint Mary's University*; Heather Morrow, *Saint Mary's University*; Edie Knight, *Saint Mary's University*; Arla Day, *Saint Mary's University*

Individuals face challenges in meeting the demands of work and everyday life. Several scales have been developed that assess work-family conflict and work-life balance (see Reiter, 2007, for an overview). However, research has not captured the diversity of familial arrangements common today and ignores the importance of "personal" time. Furthermore, balance insinuates even distribution of resources, which limits the utility of this construct. Therefore, our intent was to focus on a positive integration of existing work-life constructs, using a multi-faceted definition. We created and validated the Work and Life Integration Scale (WALIS), a comprehensive measure of one's ability to merge work and life facets successfully. Employees from a variety of occupations completed an online survey. We examined the factor structure and reliability of the WALIS, and we assessed the convergent validity of the WALIS with Carlson et al.'s Work Family Enrichment Scale (2005) and concurrent validity with the General Health Questionnaire (Goldberg & Williams, 1988) and the Job-related Affective Well-being Scale (JAWS; Van Katwyk et al., 2000). The WALIS is a contemporary measure that will provide an optimistic outlook of work/life integration. Future research and implications for practitioners and researchers are discussed.

C

SEEKING CONTROL: OUR DEFINITION IN ORGANIZATIONS*Erica Carleton, Saint Mary's University; Diane LeBlanc, Saint Mary's University; Soo Sutherland, Saint Mary's University; Arla Day, Saint Mary's University*

Control over various aspects of one's job has been theorized to decrease stress in workers. Previous research diverges on the dimensionality of this construct: some studies yield a single factor (e.g., Karasek, 1979), whereas other studies yield several factors (e.g., Greenberger, 1981). An existing job control measure (Langille & Lebel, 2007) was reviewed and modified to fit a hypothesized three-factor model: job centric control, control over interpersonal interactions, and distal influence. The scale also was revised to assess the impact of information technology on control. Finally, in addition to using a 5-point Likert-type scale of agreement, an importance scale was included. The Revised Job Control Scale was tested with a cross-organizational sample of full-time workers. Cronbach's alpha and principal components analysis were conducted to investigate reliability and dimensionality. Multiple regression analyses were conducted to assess both convergent validity (Work Locus of Control; Spector, 1988) and discriminant validity (job satisfaction, turnover intentions, and Job Burnout Scale-General Survey; Maslach et al., 1996) of this promising new scale. The implications of a new multi-faceted scale of job control for organizational research are discussed.

D

EMPLOYEES' SENSITIVITY TO INJUSTICE: VALIDATION OF THE SENSITIVITY TO INJUSTICE AT WORK SCALE*Kate Calnan, Saint Mary's University; Arla Day, Saint Mary's University*

Although there has been a lot of attention on the importance of organizational justice, few studies have examined individual differences in the perception of organizational justice, and specifically whether we can reliably assess employees' sensitivity to injustice (Boyes & Kilby, 2004; Schmitt, 1996). Therefore, we refined and validated the Sensitivity to Injustice at Work Scale (Boyes & Kilby, 2004) and examined the extent to which it was related to interpersonal and work factors. The SIWS comprised 2 components: fairness (i.e., the degree an individual perceives a situation or outcome as fair) and bothersome (i.e., the degree to which an individual feels a situation or outcome would bother them). Exploratory Factor Analyses were conducted for these 2 components. Preliminary results from 230 students indicated that the Fairness subscale was unidimensional, and the Bothersome scale was composed of 3 subscales: self-disadvantaged; other-disadvantaged; and self-advantaged (when others are disadvantaged). Individuals who were more sensitive to injustice tended to have higher equity ratings, be more honest, and more judgmental. Individuals who viewed the scenarios as unfair, and who were more bothered when they were unfairly advantaged tended to have lower narcissism scores and higher empathy scores. Implications for organizations and the justice literature are discussed.

6/12/2008 — 4:30 PM to 5:55 PM — HALIFAX A, Marriott second floor

Symposium
Health Psychology

GUTS, GUMPTION, AND GO-AHEAD: PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT TO INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE*Fuschia Sirois, University of Windsor; Jennifer Voth, University of Windsor; Barat Wolfe, University of Windsor; Mary Gick, Carleton University*

With over 10,000 new cases diagnosed each year, the rates of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD; Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis) in Canada are considered the highest in the world. Living with this painful, invisible, and potentially embarrassing chronic condition is a daily challenge for many people. Yet there is little research on the psychological factors that promote adaptive coping in this population. In this session we present three papers that explore how people cope with IBD and the factors that are linked to adjustment. Voth and Sirois examine how illness attributions are linked to coping styles in IBD patients. Results suggest that attributions of responsibility may promote adaptive coping and adjustment, perhaps through increased perceptions of control. Wolfe and Sirois compare Dunkel-Schetter et al.'s coping framework to IBD patients' accounts of what they do to cope with their illness. Using both deductive and inductive qualitative analysis, they find support for the five coping themes and note that passive coping strategies predominate. Finally, Sirois examines the hoped for and feared possible selves of people with IBD and links these to indicators of adjustment. Gick discusses the implications of these findings for understanding adjustment to IBD.

A

TAKING RESPONSIBILITY: POSITIVE ADJUSTMENT TO INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE*Jennifer Voth, University of Windsor; Fuschia Sirois, University of Windsor*

Research on inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) has generally centered on pathology and treatment, with few studies describing the psychosocial experiences of IBD patients. There is no known cure for IBD and thus, many patients are left to their own devices to understand the origin of their symptoms and how to cope with their disease. Research suggests that attributions made by chronically ill patients about the causes of their disease influences how they cope and adjust to living with a chronic illness (Roesch & Weiner, 2001). This study investigated the relationships between two types of attributions (self-blame and taking responsibility), coping, and psychological adjustment in a sample of IBD patients. 290 patients completed measures of attributions, coping strategies and adjustment. Structural equation modeling analyses revealed that attributions indirectly related to adjustment when patients used avoidant coping strategies. Attributions were directly and indirectly associated with adjustment when either problem-focused or emotion-focused coping strategies were used. Specifically, taking responsibility for one's health was associated with adaptive

forms of coping and better adjustment, suggesting that taking responsibility may make patients perceive greater control over their illness and that there is a need for interventions focused on positively reframing attributions.

B

UNDERSTANDING THE COPING STRATEGIES OF PATIENTS WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE: PASSIVE COPING OR SECONDARY CONTROL?

Barat Wolfe, *University of Windsor*; Fuschia Sirois, *University of Windsor*

Research has indicated that active coping strategies may not be beneficial for chronic disease populations, including patients with IBD, and instead may lead to poor health-related quality of life. Research with other chronic disease populations suggests that patients adhere to five patterns of coping: seeking or using social support, focusing on the positive, distancing, cognitive escape-avoidance, and behavioural escape-avoidance (Dunkel-Schetter et al., 1992). The purpose of this study was to explore the coping strategies of IBD patients using these five patterns of coping as a conceptual framework. 291 patients (Mean age = 36 ± 12; 75% female) with IBD provided answers to qualitative questions, including, "How do you cope with your IBD?" A content analysis of the qualitative questions was conducted using NVivo 2.0; meaning units were deductively tagged for common themes and placed into categories reflecting Dunkel-Schetter et al.'s framework, and inductively tagged for emerging themes. The results indicate that IBD patients do follow the proposed pattern of coping, and that few patients also describe active, problem-focused coping strategies. The findings suggest that Dunkel-Schetter et al.'s framework is appropriate for IBD patients. Parallels with theories of secondary control are discussed in relation to the lack of active coping strategies described.

C

WHAT IS AND WHAT MAY NEVER BE: POSSIBLE SELVES AND INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE

Fuschia Sirois, *University of Windsor*

In addition to dealing with the daily challenges of their illness, people with IBD must also cope with how this illness impacts their self-concept and goals. The unpredictable nature of this disease means that the future is also uncertain, and that some goals may have to be altered or abandoned. How people with IBD negotiate these threats to self may provide insight into the adjustment process. Possible selves are visions of the self for the future which can motivate and organize current goals and aspirations (Markus & Nurius, 1986), and may provide a roadmap for the adjusting self. To date, the possible selves of individuals with IBD have not been examined. The purpose of this study was to examine the nature of the hoped for and feared possible selves of people with IBD to understand which types of future selves may facilitate adjustment. Questions about possible selves were completed by 268 people with IBD (77.2% female, M age = 36.6 ± 12). NVivo 2.0 was used to inductively tag meaning units, and responses grouped according to the emerging themes. Results suggest that feared selves more often focus on illness themes, whereas hoped for selves show more variability. Relations of different possible selves to adjustment are discussed.

D

DISCUSSANT

Mary Gick, *Carleton University*

Discussant

6/12/2008 — 4:30 PM to 5:55 PM — COMPASS ROOM, Pedway to the Casino second floor

Symposium

Environmental Psychology

ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY, HEALTH, AND WELL-BEING

Elizabeth Nisbet, *Carleton University*; Loraine Lavallee, *University of Northern British Columbia*; Reuven Sussman, *University of Victoria*; Diane Humphrey, *King's University College at The University of Western Ontario*; Jennifer Veitch, *NRC Institute for Research in Construction*

Environmental psychologists have an important role to play in encouraging behaviour that is healthy for individuals and for the planet. Human interactions with the environment have implications for personal well-being as well as ecological sustainability. The papers in this symposium examine how physical health and psychological well-being are interwoven with the condition of our natural and built environments. The first paper explores the application of health psychology theory to environmental actions, and the potential for encouraging and sustaining environmentally responsible behaviour by drawing on the similarities between these two domains. The second paper presents research on how specific barriers to sustainable landscaping practices shape conservation behaviour. The third paper reports findings on the influence of collectivist, individualistic, rural, and urban factors in a natural resources commons dilemma. The fourth paper describes cognitive and emotional responses to colour in the environment, and the implications for psychological well-being. The final paper presents research demonstrating how technological changes at the organizational level that influence individual control over lighting can benefit the individual, the organization, and the environment.

A

CAN HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY HELP THE PLANET? THE APPLICATION OF HEALTH BEHAVIOUR RESEARCH TO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS

Elizabeth Nisbet, *Carleton University*; Gick Mary, *Carleton University*

Environmental problems have serious consequences for our health. To improve human health, well-being, and quality of life we need to protect our environment and live sustainably. Researchers have identified the determinants of environmental attitudes and actions, but motivating and sustaining responsible behaviour is a challenge for all levels of government, business, educators, and policy makers. Despite the links between the environment and health, information and campaigns designed to promote sustainable behaviour are rarely framed in terms of human health. We discuss connections between health and environmental behaviour, and suggest how health psychology might inform both research on environmental actions and public policy strategies aimed at increasing sustainable behaviour. We propose potential areas for further study on the health-environmental behaviour link. We also discuss research, education, and public policy implications of framing environmental problems as human health issues, and promoting behaviour that is healthy for both the planet and human beings.

B INCREASING CONSERVATION BY UNDERSTANDING MOTIVATION

Loraine Lavallee, *University of Northern British Columbia*; Annie Booth, *University of Northern British Columbia*; Eric Rapoport, *University of Northern British Columbia*

Conservation advocates often assume that the public does not engage in conservation because people do not care enough about environmental issues. This assumption leads to public education initiatives that focus on increasing knowledge about the seriousness of environmental problems rather than on overcoming more specific barriers to behaviour change. In the present study we conducted a survey of residents of the city of Prince George, BC ($N = 518$) examining (1) attitudes toward sustainable landscaping practices, (2) factors that currently motivate people's landscaping practices, and (3) perceived barriers to adopting sustainable practices. City residents expressed very positive attitudes about environmental conservation. Despite their positive attitudes, among seven different motives related to landscaping, residents ranked environmental conservation as having the least influence over their landscaping practices. Based on the factors that motivate their behaviour, sustainable landscaping practices should be linked to stronger motivations such as creating an attractive yard or decreasing health risks. The top three barriers to adopting sustainable landscaping practices were: lack of specific knowledge about the plants and techniques; resistance to changing an existing landscape, and expense.

C CULTURAL BACKGROUND, COMMUNITY SIZE AND COOPERATION IN A COMMONS DILEMMA MICROWORLD

Reuven Sussman, *University of Victoria*; Brandon Lum, *University of Victoria*; Michelle Gay, *University of Victoria*; Edward Chan, *University of Victoria*; Robert Gifford, *University of Victoria*

The over-exploitation of shared natural resources has consequences for humans and ecosystems. Choosing the common good over individual gain will allow for the preservation of these assets. Whether the harvesters of these resources are large corporations or individuals, their decision-making needs to be understood as a key component of resource management. In other contexts, members of collectivistic cultures have been found to be more cooperative with in-group members, and individuals from rural communities are also more cooperative than those from urban environments. This study investigated whether collectivist-culture and rural-based individuals will be more cooperative with other in-group members than individualist-culture and urban-based individuals in a simulated commons dilemma. Undergraduate students participated in a computer-based fishing microworld (FISH 3) in which they shared a limited pool of fish with 3 virtual fishers who appear to be friends (in-group scenario) or strangers (out-group scenario). The size and location of their home community and their post-session verbal reports about their harvesting strategies were recorded. Understanding the cultures and backgrounds of people who share limited pools of natural resources is crucial for planning efforts to convince people to act more sustainably and maintain a healthy environment.

D COLOUR, EMOTION, COGNITION, AND WELLBEING

Diane Humphrey, *King's University College at The University of Western Ontario*

Stone (2000, 2001) has found that the colour of the physical environment affects cognitive tasks. Skinner (2000) has shown that grades on undergraduate tests are influenced by the colour of the test paper. Currently, two of my honours thesis students are conducting studies concerning colour-emotion associations in drawings and in painting and pointing tasks. Previously, when participants of various ages (Humphrey, 2007) art training (Rivard), and cultures (Lalor, 2003) were asked to point to a colour, or name a colour, or select a coloured crayon to make an abstract drawing in response to named emotions the following associations emerged: anger; red, surprise; orange, happiness; yellow, disgust; green, sadness; blue, and fear; black. Representational drawings, however, have revealed no consistent overall use of colour (Wellington, 2001; Bond, 2003), but in Lasko's (2006) thesis girls' drawings showed use of colours in greater numbers, and also in more novel and more fluent ways. Willits (2007) found correlations between emotional ratings and self-disclosure responses when taken on a coloured surface. Thus we have links between emotion and colour, colour and cognition and emotion and self-evaluation. Future research will need to address the missing links between colour, emotion, cognition and psychological wellbeing.

E

ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOURS TO SAVE ENERGY: THE CASE OF LIGHTING CONTROLS

Jennifer Veitch, *NRC Institute for Research in Construction*; Cara Donnelly, *Carleton University*; Anca Galasiu, *NRC Institute for Research in Construction*; Daniel Sander, *NRC Institute for Research in Construction (retired)*

As part of the national strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, Canadians need to reduce the energy used to heat, cool and light buildings. Individual behaviours can help, but larger reductions involve organizational behaviours such as adopting new technologies for building controls. The possibility that these technologies could adversely affect comfort and satisfaction can be a barrier to their adoption because reduced satisfaction could lead to unwanted costs for organizations. We conducted a field investigation of the effects of an individually-controllable lighting system on satisfaction with environmental conditions, job satisfaction, organizational commitment, and intent to turnover. In comparison to a conventional lighting system with no advanced controls, the new system resulted in higher environmental satisfaction, which in turn related to improved job satisfaction, higher organizational commitment, and reduced intent to turnover. Energy monitoring demonstrated that the new system produced large energy savings. In this instance, the new technology produced benefits for the environment, the occupants, and the organization. The role of organizational behaviour change to address environmental issues deserves more focused attention among environmental psychologists.

6/12/2008 — 5:00 PM to 5:55 PM — NOVA SCOTIA A, Marriott second floor

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

MEETING THE NEEDS OF SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGISTS IN CANADA III

Joseph Snyder, *Concordia University*; Juanita Mureika, *New Brunswick School District 18*; Don Saklofske, *University of Calgary*; William McKee, *University of British Columbia*

This discussion session is intended as a follow up to the conversation sessions held in the past two years. The focus of this particular session will be on how national organizations such as CPA and CASP can meet the needs of school psychologists in light of the regulatory bodies and professional organizations functioning at the province/territory level. A parallel session on school psychology identity deals with some of the other important issues brought up in recent sessions. All those with interest and involvement in Canadian school psychology are welcome to attend and encouraged to participate.

6/12/2008 — 5:00 PM to 5:55 PM — NOVA SCOTIA B, Marriott second floor

**Conversation
Session/Séance de
conversation**

ACCREDITATION CONVERSATION SESSION

Peter Henderson, *The Rehabilitation Centre*; Arcangelo Caputo, *Canadian Psychological Association*

Teachers, trainers, and students are invited to talk about current issues, developments, needs, and concerns regarding training and accreditation of professional psychology programmes. An update on CPA Accreditation activities for the 2007-08 academic years will be presented, as well as Accreditation Panel initiatives for the coming year.

6/12/2008 — 5:00 PM to 5:55 PM — ATLANTIC SUITE, Marriott second floor

Section Business Meeting CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Clinical Psychology
SECTION PROGRAM

Deborah Dobson, *Calgary Health Region and University of Calgary*

6/12/2008 — 5:00 PM to 5:55 PM — TUPPER ROOM, Marriott main floor

Section Business Meeting SOCIAL AND PERSONALITY

*Social and Personality
Psychology*
SECTION PROGRAM

Katherine Starzyk, *University of Manitoba*

6/12/2008 — 5:30 PM to 5:55 PM — HALIFAX C, Marriott second floor

Theory Review
Session/Séance de
revue théorique
Counselling Psychology

THE WRITING CURE: THE CASE FOR THERAPEUTIC WRITING IN THE CLINICAL CONTEXT

Ronna Jevne, *Professor Emeritus, University of Alberta*; *Helen Massfeller, University of Calgary*

A surge of interest in therapeutic writing is reflected in the increasing abundance of writing related books, self-directed journals, and credentialed training programs. Evidence continues to mount that writing has the potential to influence the immune system; significant health markers for specific conditions (i.e., asthma, arthritis, cancer); anxiety, depression and other stress-related symptoms; behavioral change such as performance, social comfort, time management and hostile ruminations. However, it has only recently been subjected to rigorous scientific scrutiny (Lepore & Smyth, 2002). A comprehensive narrative review will be conducted and reported to create a case for the intentional use of therapeutic writing in clinical counselling practice. Studies included will be identified by searching key databases such as PsycINFO, ERIC, Sociological Abstracts, CINAHL, reference lists and contacting experts in the area of therapeutic writing research. Studies will be selected that are English-language (since 1980) and full-text documents. All studies regardless of study design will be included. The evidence will be summarized, emphasizing the implications for clinical practice and the opportunities to fill existing knowledge gaps. Discussion will focus on the methodological issues that should be considered in future research and what topics require immediate attention.

6/12/2008 — 5:30 PM to 5:55 PM — ALEXANDER ROOM, Marriott main floor

Theory Review
Session/Séance de
revue théorique
Psychology and Religion

RELIGION AS A UNIQUE CONTRIBUTOR TO PERCEIVED SELF-EFFICACY: THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION STRATEGIES TO FACILITATE POST DISASTER RECOVERY

Brendan Guyitt, *University of New Brunswick*

Studies of large scale disasters (e.g., Hurricane Andrew) have shown Albert Bandura's construct of perceived self-efficacy to be an important determinant of resilience and post disaster recovery. Consequently, psychology seeks to increase perceptions of self-efficacy and control in response to disaster. Individuals, however, often turn to religion instead of psychology when faced with such circumstances (Pargament, 1997). The approach of religion appears to directly contradict psychology's perspective, as it encourages the surrender of oneself to the present situation and the letting go of control. Upon closer examination, however, religion may actually provide means to increase one's perception of self-efficacy and control during times of disaster (Koenig, 2006). This discussion will review and synthesize relevant literature in the areas of perceived self-efficacy, perceived self-efficacy and disaster, religion and mental health, and religion and disaster. Three specific pathways will be outlined by which positive religious beliefs and behaviours may enhance one's perceived self-efficacy to cope with a disaster situation. Finally, specific cognitive-behavioural guidelines will be provided for psychologists in how to, when appropriate, recognize and facilitate pre-existing client religiosity as a unique source of perceived self-efficacy during post disaster recovery.

6/12/2008 — 6:00 PM to 7:55 PM — 44 NORTH RESTAURANT, Marriott second floor

Reception/Réception

PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION & CPA FOUNDATION SILENT AUCTION/RÉCEPTION PRÉSIDENTIELLE ET ENCHÈRES SILENCIEUSES POUR LA FONDATION DE LA SCP

6/12/2008 — 8:00 PM to 12:00 AM — 44 NORTH RESTAURANT, Marriott main floor

KITCHEN PARTY/PARTY DE CUISINE

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