

2010-06-05 – 8:00 AM to 8:55 AM – 8 h 00 à 8 h 55 – CABINET

Committee Business **PAST PRESIDENTS' COMMITTEE BUSINESS MEETING**
Meeting / Réunion d'affaires Martin Antony

2010-06-05 – 8:00 AM to 8:55 AM – 8 h 00 à 8 h 55 – TALBOT

Section Business **PERCEPTION, LEARNING AND COGNITION / PERCEPTION, APPRENTISSAGE**
Meeting / Réunion **ET COGNITION**
d'affaires des sections James M. Clark, University of Winnipeg
SECTION PROGRAM /
PROGRAMME DE LA SECTION

Business Meeting for the Section on Perception, Learning, and Cognition.

2010-06-05 – 8:00 AM to 8:55 AM – 8 h 00 à 8 h 55 – WESTMINSTER

Section Business **INDUSTRIAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY / PSYCHOLOGIE**
Meeting / Réunion **INDUSTRIELLE ET ORGANISATIONNELLE**
d'affaires des sections Kibeom Lee, University of Calgary
SECTION PROGRAM /
PROGRAMME DE LA SECTION

2010-06-05 – 9:00 AM to 9:55 AM – 9 h 00 à 9 h 55 – PAN AM ROOM

Science & Applications **FIRST NATIONS "PSYCHOLOGY" IS ALIVE AND WELL**
Keynote Address / Edward A. Connors, ONKWATENRO'SHON: 'A HEALTH PLANNERS
Conférence "Science et Applications"

I have lived and worked within our First Nations communities in rural and urban centres across this land since I registered as a psychologist over 25 years ago. During my travels and learning I have been immersed in the indigenous worldview of north american First Nations. In particular my learning has been focused on the philosophies, beliefs and ethics that underlie our First Nations healing and wellness practices. As a healing practitioner who is of First Nations ancestry, I have developed my indigenous worldview and conducted appropriate healing practices. As a psychologist who is of Irish ancestry I have adopted a eurowestern worldview to accommodate the needs of more highly assimilated First Nations clients. This capacity to utilize both perspectives has enabled me to translate healing knowledge between two worlds and by doing so, to forge more effective healing and wellness models for people of First Nations ancestry. I look forward to sharing with you my understandings about these experiences as they have been revealed to me. An important discovery during my journey has been that First Nations 'psychology' is alive and well within the growing practices of First Nations healing.

2010-06-05 – 10:00 AM to 11:55 AM – 10 h 00 à 11 h 55 – GRAND BALLROOM

Poster / Affiche **POSTER SESSION 'E' / PRÉSENTATION PAR AFFICHAGE**

Health Psychology / Psychologie de la santé; Industrial / Organizational / Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle; Perception, Learning and Cognition / Perception, apprentissage et cognition; Psychopharmacology / Psychopharmacologie; Psychophysiology / Psychophysiologie.

#1 **FACTOR ANALYSIS OF THE SHORT HEALTH ANXIETY INVENTORY IN**
Health Psychology / **MEDICAL AND NON-MEDICAL SAMPLES**
Psychologie de la santé Nicole M. Alberts, University of Regina; Melissa D. Kehler, University of Regina;
Donald Sharpe, University of Regina; Jennifer Amy Janzen, University of Regina;
Heather D. Hadjistavropoulos, University of Regina

Health anxiety (HA) refers to a negative interpretation of bodily sensations and fears around those sensations. HA is conceptualized as a lack of concern about one's health at one end of a continuum and excessive anxiety at the other end (Warwick & Salkovskis, 1990). The Short Health Anxiety Inventory (SHAI; Salkovskis et al., 2002) is a 14-item measure of HA designed to be appropriate for both medical and non-medical samples. However, the invariance of the factor structure across medical and non-medical samples has not been examined. The SHAI was completed by a community sample with no serious medical conditions (n = 232) and a medical sample with multiple sclerosis (n = 245). Factor analysis implied the same two-factor solution for both samples, with the two factors labelled: 1) Thought Intrusion and 2) Fear of Illness. Closer examination revealed this solution was less appropriate for the community sample than the medical sample because some items loaded as well or better on the other factor for the community sample. Factor loadings were invariant across the community and medical samples, but the two factors were more strongly correlated

in the community sample. These findings have implications for the theoretical relationship between illness thoughts and illness fears, and the practical use of the SHAI in medical and non-medical samples.

#2

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

**WOMEN'S NARRATIVES OF HEALING AFTER A SERIOUS
CARDIOVASCULAR INCIDENT**

Janelle N. Beaudette, University of Manitoba; Maria I. Medved, University of Manitoba

The aim of this qualitative study was to examine how narratives of cardiovascular representations and social support and emotion, both structure and reflect women's experiences of rehabilitation and healing after a serious cardiac incident. Seven women (average age of 70 years) who experienced a serious cardiac event in the previous 5 to 7 months were each interviewed twice. Interviews were audiotaped, transcribed, and then analyzed using narrative and discursive methods. The women's stories about their cardiovascular disease (CVD) and rehabilitation indicated that they experienced their CVD as another sickness in a long list of chronic illnesses. They reported feeling isolated and requested limited support for their healing because they felt a lack of social legitimacy in having a "man's" disease. Lastly, the functional rehabilitation activities (such as losing weight) were linked to appearance rather than health and there was a notable absence of rehabilitation "successes." In many ways, the women's stories resembled chaos narratives in that there was minimal discernable narrative order. This disorder both reflects and amplifies the sense that there is little one can do to affect change. The discussion will provide suggestions on how we can support women in their cardiac healing and rehabilitation.

#3

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

**CORRELATES OF PTSD SYMPTOMS IN INDIVIDUALS WITH MULTIPLE
SCLEROSIS**

Alyssa L. Counsell, University of Regina; Melissa D. Kehler, University of Regina; Heather D. Hadjistavropoulos, University of Regina

Symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in conjunction with a diagnosis of multiple sclerosis (MS) has been the subject of limited research. Research with other groups of people with medical illnesses suggests that PTSD is associated with an increase in symptoms of anxiety, depression, and chronic pain (Kangas et al., 2002; Roy-Byrne et al., 2004). As there is a paucity of research on PTSD in people with MS, further investigation is warranted to understand the extent to which PTSD symptoms may be associated with increased anxiety, depression and pain among people with MS. In this study, people with MS completed questionnaires over the Internet related to PTSD symptoms, depression, anxiety, pain and MS-related disability and physical impact. The independent and interactive effects of MS impact, MS disability and PTSD symptoms on anxiety, depression and pain were examined. Preliminary analyses of 81 participants suggest that MS impact and PTSD symptoms interact to predict depression. The clinical implications of the research and future research directions will be presented in this poster. The preliminary analyses suggest that clinicians should assess for PTSD symptoms in individuals with MS, especially among those who report being more affected by the physical aspects of MS.

#4

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

**SELF-WORTH AND BODY IMAGE IN WOMEN WITH AND WITHOUT TURNER
SYNDROME**

Stephanie J. Cragg, Psychology Department, University of Windsor; Kathryn D. Lafreniere, Psychology Department, University of Windsor

This study examined whether women with Turner Syndrome differed in self-esteem and body image from women without Turner Syndrome. Turner Syndrome is a disorder that affects approximately 1 in every 2,500 females, and results from a completely missing or partially missing X chromosome. A defining characteristic of women with Turner syndrome is short stature. The Turner Syndrome participants (n = 24) were obtained through the Turner Syndrome Society of Canada and Turner Syndrome support groups on Facebook. The comparison sample (n = 63) of women without Turner Syndrome was obtained through the University of Windsor Psychology Department participant pool. It was hypothesized that women with Turner Syndrome would have lower self-esteem and poorer body image than women without Turner Syndrome, and that women with Turner Syndrome at the taller end of the height spectrum would have higher levels of self-esteem and body image than women at the shorter end of the height spectrum. It was found that women with Turner Syndrome scored significantly lower on measures of body image and general, social, and appearance-related self-esteem, but did not differ from women without Turner Syndrome in performance-related self-esteem. Suggestions for promoting positive self-esteem and body image for girls and young women with Turner Syndrome are considered.

#5

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

**DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH MEDICATION USE AND
HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN BINGE EATING DISORDERED
WOMEN EVEN AFTER CONTROLLING FOR AGE AND BODY MASS INDEX**

Renee Grenon, Carleton University; Giorgio A. Tasca, University of Ottawa, Carleton University, The Ottawa Hospital; Eli C. Winn, University of Ottawa; Doug Coyle, University of Ottawa; Amanda Sumner, Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario Research Institute; Mary L. Gick, Carleton University; Hany Bissada, University of Ottawa, The Ottawa Hospital

Depression is the most burdensome illness, with personal and societal costs surpassing those of any other illness. The lifetime prevalence of depression ranges from 6 to 17%, with women having higher rates by approximately 2:1. Depressed individuals have increased clinical morbidity, high health care use, and poor health-related quality of life (HRQOL). Also highly prevalent among 3.6% of adult women is binge eating disorder (BED). Depression and obesity are hallmarks of BED. Depression, obesity, and age have all been associated with higher health care use, and with lower HRQOL. However, in BED, estimating the effects of depression is confounded by both age and body mass index (BMI). The current study examined the relationships between depression, HRQOL, and health care utilization and costs among 105 women with BED. Participants completed a health care utilization and cost survey, a depression scale, and a measure of HRQOL at pre-treatment. By structured diagnostic interview, 34% of participants had a current affective disorder, and 68.9% had a lifetime history of an affective disorder. After controlling for age and BMI, depressive symptoms were significantly related to greater medication use (excluding anti-depressants), and lower HRQOL. Targeting depressive symptoms among women with BED may result in reduced health care costs and improved HRQOL.

#6

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

THE EFFECTS OF PARENT-CHILD COMMUNICATION AND PEER COMMUNICATION ON ADOLESCENT'S DRINKING AND DRUNKENNESS

Nicole Hammond, Carleton University

Stage-environment fit theory posits that developmental changes create a mismatch between an adolescent's needs and their environment, which consequently affect health behaviours (Schulenberg & Maggs, 2002). There is a lack of research examining the mismatch between an adolescent's changing needs and, family and peer influences on alcohol use and misuse. This study uses data from the Health Behaviour in School Aged Children study to explore the effects of parent-child communication and peer communication on adolescent's drinking and drunkenness, from the perspectives of person-environment fit theory and social learning theory. Four hypotheses are examined: 1) There is a positive relationship between ease of parent-child communication and peer communication; 2) There is a negative relationship between ease of parent-child communication and adolescent's drinking and drunkenness; 3) Parental influences on drinking and drunkenness are stronger than peer influences; 4) Age and gender interact with these influences showing emerging peer influences on drinking and drunkenness during adolescents (especially in girls). Results underscore the importance of child-rearing practices that promote joint-decision making and autonomy, which foster better peer relationships, academic achievement, emotional well-being and less alcohol use and misuse (Compas et al., 1995).

#7

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

IDENTIFICATION WITH COMMUNITY-BASED HIV AGENCIES PREDICTS TURNOVER INTENTIONS AND SELF-EFFICACY

Gregory E. Harris, Memorial University; James Cameron, Saint Mary's University; Jo Lang, AIDS New Brunswick

Important benefits exist for people living with HIV / AIDS when connected with HIV community-based (CB) agencies, including reduced isolation, enhanced educational opportunities, and increased empowerment (French, Power, & Mitchell, 2000; Harris, 2006; Harris & Alderson, 2006, 2007; Roy & Cain, 2001). Unfortunately, CB HIV organizations sometimes experience challenges in recruiting and retaining clients. The current study explored a sample of 68 respondents associated with a Canadian HIV / AIDS CB agency, and found facets of agency identification predicted (a) turnover intentions with the agency and (b) aspects of psychological adjustment (hope and self-efficacy). Results highlighted one dimension of social identification, in-group affect, as a significant predictor of turnover intentions (such that members with more positive agency-derived feelings were more likely to say they would stay at the agency), and another emotionally-relevant aspect of identification, in-group ties, as a significant predictor of self-efficacy. Implications for HIV CB agencies are noted.

#8

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

CANNABIS USE AMONG TWO HIV SAMPLES IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Gregory E. Harris, Memorial University; Gordon Dow, The Moncton Hospital; Lise Dupuis, The Moncton Hospital; Gerald J. Mugford, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Lynn Johnston, Capital Health District Authority; David Haase, Capital Health District Authority; Walter Schlech, Capital Health District Authority; Ginny Page, Capital Health District Authority; Heather Haldane, Capital Health District Authority; Yvonne Lynch-Hill, Capital Health District Authority; Gloria MacDonald, Capital Health District Authority; Heather McGuire, Capital Health District Authority; Nicholas Harris, Lakehead University

Several Canadian studies have explored cannabis use among people with HIV. Furler et al. studied cannabis use among an HIV sample in Ontario and found that 43% (n=45) had used marijuana in the previous year and 29% (n=30) reported medicinal use. Ware et al. examined prevalence rates in Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal finding that 37.3% (n=59) of their sample were currently using cannabis. Braitstein et al. studied medical cannabis use among an HIV sample in British Columbia and found that about 14% reported current use. In each of the above studies participants reported cannabis use for symptom relief and for recreational purposes. Belle-Isle and Hathaway (2007) reported survey data on HIV-positive Canadians on the topic of medical cannabis use, noting various reasons for use and average use / cost estimates. The purpose of the current study was to explore cannabis use among people living with HIV / AIDS in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. Data was collected at two hospital sites (n=231, response rate=90%) to explore areas such as prevalence rates, reasons for use, consequences of use, quantity and cost

associated with use, as well as patterns of use. Secondary purposes of the study were to examine medication adherence and high-risk behaviour. Results and implications are presented with a focus on cannabis use, medication adherence, and high-risk behaviour.

#9

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

SELF-PERCEIVED BURDEN IN CHRONIC PAIN: A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

John Kowal, The Ottawa Hospital Rehabilitation Centre; Samantha E. Waxman, The Ottawa Hospital Rehabilitation Centre; Katherine Péloquin, The Ottawa Hospital Rehabilitation Centre; Keith G. Wilson, The Ottawa Hospital Rehabilitation Centre; Lachlan A. McWilliams, Acadia University; Peter R. Henderson, The Ottawa Hospital Rehabilitation Centre; Dean Fergusson, The Ottawa Hospital

Chronic pain is a prevalent and costly health condition, and it affects many aspects of functioning. In the social domain, many patients with longstanding pain report feeling like a “burden” to others. Recently, researchers have examined the notion of self-perceived burden (SPB), which is an empathic concern about the impact of one’s illness, condition, or care needs on others, typically resulting in feelings of guilt and diminished sense of self. A small number of investigations have examined SPB in chronically ill patients, however, no studies have examined this construct in patients with chronic pain. The purposes of this study were: 1) to describe SPB and its relevance to chronic pain and 2) to present preliminary findings from a longitudinal investigation examining SPB in a clinical sample. Consecutive patients (n=69) admitted to a group-based, interdisciplinary chronic pain management program were recruited. Based on previous cut-off scores, low levels of SPB were reported by 30% of the sample, whereas high levels of SPB were reported by 70%. The mean SPB score of chronic pain patients was higher than that of patients with advanced cancer. These findings suggest that feeling like a burden to others is a salient and prevalent experience in patients experiencing longstanding pain. Assessment and treatment implications are outlined.

#10

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

ADHERENCE TO MEDICATION REGIMENS AND LIFE-STYLE CHANGE RECOMMENDATIONS

Annabel Levesque, Collège universitaire de Saint-Boniface; Han Z. Li, University of Northern British Columbia

The results of a study that examined the factors that are linked to adherence to medication and lifestyle change recommendations will be presented. The study sampled 298 adults in rural, Northern British Columbia. The relationship between adherence and four classes of factors was evaluated: 1) Personal characteristics. Respondents’ level of education and adherence to medication were positively related, whereas adherence to life-style changes and participants’ age presented a U-shape relationship. 2) Cognitive factors. Participants who reported facing barriers and those who perceived themselves to be in poor health were less likely to adhere to doctors’ recommendations. Also, those who believed they should adhere only when facing major health problems reported lower adherence rates. 3) Interpersonal factors. Respondents who reported following their peers’ advice on whether to take medications were generally less likely to adhere to medication regimens. 4) Doctor-Patient Relationship. Doctors who provided sufficient information on the benefits and use of the prescribed medications and the proposed life-style changes, doctors who were perceived as moderately friendly, and those who were seen as trustworthy contributed positively to adherence. The results of this study have important practical implications for practitioners working in the Canadian health care system.

#11

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

PERCEIVED STRESS AND HEALTH BEHAVIORS OF FIRST YEAR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Sonia Marrone, Manitoba Family Services & Housing, Rural & Northern Services; Nancy Vogeltanz-Holm, University of North Dakota Center for Health Promotion & Prevention Research; Jeff Holm, University of North Dakota Center for Health Promotion & Prevention Research

The purpose of the study was to characterize health behaviors and stress levels among first year university students. Data was collected from 111 students (77 women, 34 men) who completed a health risk appraisal survey. Results indicated that women reported higher levels of perceived stress compared to men (M=16.83, SD=4.04 vs. M=14.41, SD=3.13). The relationship between stress and health behaviors revealed that students in highest quartile of perceived stress compared to those students in the lowest quartile, were more likely to smoke cigarettes [t(111) = -3.80, p = .000], drink alcohol [t(111) = 2.22, p = .030], engage in binge drinking [t(111) = 3.54, p = .001]; and be overweight [t(111) = 31.64, p = .000], despite engaging in more moderate exercise [t(111) = -3.54, p = .001]. In conclusion, perceived stress was higher among women compared to men, and higher stress was associated with worse health behaviors. These results highlight the prevalence of poor health behaviors among first year university students, particularly among students with high reported stress levels and are important considerations in the development of health promotion interventions in university settings.

#12

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

**HUMAN PAPILOMAVIRUS: WHAT WOMEN KNOW, HOW THEY FEEL, AND
WHAT THEY INTEND TO DO**

Lila C. McCormick, University of Guelph; Paula Barata, University of Guelph;
Deborah Powell, University of Guelph

More than 75% of women will become infected with some type of Human Papillomavirus (HPV) during their lifetime (Frazer et al., 2006). HPV is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) that may lead to genital warts or may cause cervical cancer (Health Canada, 2009). Although a vaccine has been created which reduces females' chance of contracting HPV, many eligible females have not elected to receive this vaccine. It is conceivable that the sexually-transmitted nature of HPV may provoke stigma which, in turn, might reduce intention to receive the vaccine; however, little research has been conducted on HPV-related stigma. Thus, the purpose of this study was to examine if HPV-related stigma has an effect on young women's intention to receive the HPV vaccine. This study was comprised of an on-line survey completed by Canadian and American women 18-26 years of age. The results revealed that stigma and vaccine intention are related, in that individuals who scored higher on a measure of HPV stigma are less inclined to obtain the HPV vaccination. Furthermore, the relationship between experience with HPV and knowledge of this virus was explored, revealing that having had HPV, or having a close friend or family member who has had this virus, was associated with increased knowledge of HPV.

#13

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

ADULT ATTACHMENT AND PAIN CATASTROPHIZING

Lachlan A. McWilliams, Acadia University; Diane Holmberg, Acadia University;
Kristen Bailey, Acadia University

A growing body of research indicates that attachment insecurity is associated with pain-related catastrophizing. Attachment anxiety has consistently been found to be positively associated with pain catastrophizing. In contrast, the relationship between attachment avoidance and pain catastrophizing has been less consistent. The current study was designed to: (a) determine whether anxiety accounts for unique variance in catastrophizing beyond that contributed by the overlapping constructs of self-esteem and neuroticism, and (b) clarify the relationship between avoidance and catastrophizing by investigating this relationship when controlling for attachment anxiety. A convenience sample (N = 148) completed self-report measures of attachment anxiety and avoidance, neuroticism, self-esteem, and pain catastrophizing. Multiple regression analyses indicated that attachment anxiety accounted for unique variance in pain catastrophizing and each of its lower-order components (i.e., rumination, magnification, helplessness), beyond that accounted for by the personality variables. Attachment avoidance was negatively associated with the rumination component of catastrophizing, but this association was only found after controlling for attachment anxiety.

#14

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

**FUNCTIONAL RECOVERY FOLLOWING CORONARY ARTERY GRAFT
SURGERY (CAG): THE ROLE OF FATIGUE, PHYSICAL DISTRESS AND LOW AFFECT**

James D. Mendonca, University of Western Ontario; Ronald R. Holden, Queen's
University; Richard J. Novick, University Hospital

This research examined the interaction of physical distress, anxiety and depression in the peri-operative phase of home recovery following CAG surgery. The sample comprised 128 patients (98 men, 30 women; mean age in years= 63.3, SD=9.8) who completed four rating scales 28 days post-op following CAG surgery. These rating scales assessed functional ability (physical and social) and attendant symptoms of fatigue / vigor, physical distress, depression, state pessimism and anxiety. We first examined the dimensions underlying the experience of Physical Distress. The homogeneity and construct validity of component measures (i.e., Pain Distress, Breathing Difficulty, Fatigue and Vigor), were established with factor analyses and item- total correlations. Regression analyses then established the best predictors of Fatigue, Vigor, and Functional Status (Physical and Social). We accounted for the effect of age, gender, ejection fraction and grafts. It was found that Breathing Difficulty, Depression, Anxiety and especially State-Pessimism were the best predictors of Fatigue and Vigor. Overall Physical Distress, the other affect variables and especially the interaction of Physical Distress and State-Pessimism were also prominent predictors of Functional Status.

#15

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

**CHILDRENS', PARENTS' AND TEACHERS' VIEWS ON BARRIERS TO
HEALTHY SLEEP: A FOCUS GROUP ANALYSIS**

Eva Monson, Douglas Research Center; Gail Somerville, Riverside School Board;
Zoe Schwartz, Douglas Mental Health University Institute; McGill University; Nikki
Amirlatifi, Douglas Mental Health University Institute; Daniel Brouillette, Douglas
Mental Health University Institute; Bianca Brunetti, Douglas Mental Health
University Institute; McGill University; Reut Gruber, Douglas Mental Health
University Institute; McGill University

Background: The present study is part of an ongoing project to develop an educational intervention for young people to improve academic success by improving their sleep. We aimed to seek the views of children, their parents and their teachers regarding barriers to healthy sleep habits and fatigue related behaviors are observed in the classroom. Methods: Eight focus groups were conducted in 4 elementary schools located in Montreal. Participants (N=31) included 14 children (aged 10-12 years), 12 parents, and 5 teachers. Focus group questions were validated by a research board comprised of 47 sleep experts from across North America.

Focus group transcripts were analyzed using a thematic analysis technique. Results: Participants (1) contributed information related to the importance of sleep and the negative consequences of lack of sleep on behavior, emotional well-being and academic performance; (2) reported having some form of bedtime routine; (3) identified distracters and deterrents to efficient sleep habits; (4) provided suggestions for successful implementation of a school-based intervention aimed at improving the children's sleep. Conclusions: The qualitative methodology proved an effective way of eliciting child and parent views regarding barriers to sleep. These findings can now be incorporated into the development of the education program.

#16

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

LONELINESS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN LATER LIFE

Nancy Newall, University of Manitoba; Judith G. Chipperfield, University of Manitoba

Loneliness can be defined as an unpleasant feeling experienced when a person's social relationships are perceived to be either quantitatively or qualitatively insufficient (de Jong Gierveld, 1987). Although much research has examined the relationship between loneliness and health, little research has examined the relationship between loneliness and an important health-related behaviour, physical activity. The objective of the present study was to examine how loneliness at one point in time relates to subsequent physical activity five years later in a population-based sample of older adults. To address this research objective, we analysed data from participants who took part in the Aging in Manitoba Studies in 2001 (T1) and 2006 (T2) (N = 255; Ages 77-95 years in 2001; 61% females). Regression results showed that even when controlling for T1 perceived activity level, gender, age, and education level, loneliness at T1 predicted perceived physical activity five years later at T2 (B = -.12, p < .05). It is concluded that loneliness appears to have implications for physical activity.

#17

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

PERCEPTIONS OF BURDEN IN PATIENTS EXPERIENCING CHRONIC PAIN AND THEIR PARTNERS: AN ATTACHMENT PERSPECTIVE

Katherine Péloquin, The Ottawa Hospital Rehabilitation Centre; John Kowal, The Ottawa Hospital Rehabilitation Centre; Samantha E. Waxman, The Ottawa Hospital Rehabilitation Centre; Keith Wilson, The Ottawa Hospital Rehabilitation Centre; Lachlan A. McWilliams, Acadia University; Peter R. Henderson, The Ottawa Hospital Rehabilitation Centre; Dean Fergusson, The Ottawa Hospital

Chronic pain affects many areas of functioning, including people's ability to work and engage in social activities. Clinically, patients experiencing chronic pain often report feeling like a burden to others, especially to their romantic partners. To date, perceived burden in chronic pain patients and their partners has not been studied and, as such, related factors are largely unknown. The current study aimed to examine perceived burden in couples in which one partner experiences chronic pain. This was done using an attachment perspective. The current data are preliminary and are based on an ongoing longitudinal study. Patients and their partners (n=26 couples) completed a measure of romantic attachment, self-perceived burden (patients), and caregiver burden (partners). Results showed that, in patients, high attachment anxiety was positively related to self-perceived burden (r = .21), and both attachment anxiety and avoidance were positively related to caregiver burden (r = .29 and r = .27, respectively). In partners, attachment avoidance was positively related to patients' self-perceived burden (r = .26), whereas both attachment avoidance and anxiety were positively related to caregiver burden (r = .54 and r = .41, respectively). Findings are congruent with attachment theory and have clinical implications for understanding relationship dynamics in the context of chronic pain.

#18

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOSOCIAL STRESSORS AND POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE

Rebecca Purc-Stephenson, University of Alberta, Augustana Campus

Posttraumatic growth describes improvements in a person's life beyond what was present before a trauma or adversity occurred. One factor related to posttraumatic growth is stressors. In the posttraumatic growth literature on health-related adversity, 'stressors' generally refer to disease-related variables (e.g., level of disability). But psychosocial variables such as managing employment, accessing healthcare services, and perceived stigma can create considerable distress and may represent key stressors. This study examined the relation between psychosocial stressors (i.e., employment, healthcare accessibility, perceived stigma) and posttraumatic growth. Participants included 213 individuals diagnosed with inflammatory bowel disease who were recruited through the community and Internet to complete a survey. Participants were approximately 31 years old (SD = 9.90), 50% were married, and 68.4% were working full- or part-time. Using structural equation modeling, results showed that difficulty managing employment, difficulty accessing healthcare services and perceived stigma each had a significant direct effect on posttraumatic growth. The results support Tedeschi and Calhoun's (1998) theory of enduring stress, which suggests that struggling with adversity can lead to positive changes. The relative roles of each psychosocial stressor to posttraumatic growth are discussed.

#19

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

A SNAPSHOT OF INTERPROFESSIONAL PRACTICE IN THE OBESITY FIELD

Shelly Russell-Mayhew, University of Calgary; Jenny Godley, University of Calgary; Cathie Scott, Alberta Health Services

We have examined interprofessional attitudes within an emergent network, the Canadian Obesity Network (CON). In 2006, using semi-structured individual interviews with 13 members of the CON, we analyzed themes through constant comparison method. In 2007, we collected questionnaires assessing readiness to engage and perceptions of interprofessional practice (IPP) from 71 members across professional groups. A factor-analysis was conducted using principle-components analysis and varimax rotation. We also collected ego-centred network data from 32 participants to examine whether participants interact with members of other professions. The factor analysis indicated six component factors accounted for 53.78% of the variance in the merged instrument. Overall, the entire sample scored high on readiness to engage in IPP learning but professional sub-group scores may indicate what groups may benefit from further education focused on IPP. Results indicate that a wide range of professionals are ready (who), the issue is apparent (what), the context is multi-located (where), the timing is right (when), and there is general consensus that IP practice (how) is the only way to go to effectively tackle the obesity issue (why).

#20

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

UNDERSTANDING HEALTH ANXIETY IN MEDICAL, MENTAL HEALTH, AND NON-CLINICAL SAMPLES USING THE SHORT HEALTH ANXIETY INVENTORY

Luke Schneider, University of Regina; Heather D. Hadjistavropoulos, University of Regina; Melissa D. Kehler, University of Regina

Health anxiety (HA), or worry and preoccupation with health, is often equated with hypochondriasis. HA, however, is also experienced by individuals who have medical illness and individuals with other mental health problems. The Short Health Anxiety Inventory (SHAI; Salkovskis et al., 2002) improved on past measures in that it was designed for use among these different groups. Since its publication, the SHAI has been readily adopted in research. The purpose of this poster is to summarize and compare research on the SHAI in three different samples: medical, mental health, and non-clinical. A descendancy approach was used to identify articles that used the SHAI (n=35). Our findings indicate that the SHAI has been used largely for different purposes in these different samples. Studies of medical patients often utilize the SHAI to explore level and correlates of HA in a variety of diseases. Mental health studies using the SHAI have examined level of HA in patients with various mental health conditions, but have also examined the responsiveness of the measure to treatment. In non-clinical samples, the factorial and predictive validity of the SHAI have been examined. Very little research has compared HA across medical and non-medical samples. In this poster, after summarizing the key findings pertaining to each sample, gaps in the research will be presented.

#21

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

MEN'S NARRATIVES OF BURN INJURY RECOVERY

Sulaye Thakrar, University of Manitoba; Maria I. Medved, University of Manitoba; Tevya A. Hunter, University of Manitoba

People recovering from burn injuries can face many challenges including coping with disfigurement, intense pain, and psychosocial difficulties. Due to medical advances, there have been an increased number of burn survivors, thus creating a dire need for information on burn recovery. As 70% of burn-injured patients are male, it is especially important to examine issues revolving around resiliency and adaptation to burns that may be unique to men. In this qualitative study, we investigated men's experience during burn recovery by interviewing 10 adults with full thickness burns six months post hospital discharge, a period in which readjustment to daily life occurs. Participants' percent of body burned ranged from 5-25% and included only burns to the body and limbs. Interviews were conducted at a hospital located in a major urban center and were 60 minutes each. Interviews were analysed using narrative and discursive methods. Preliminary results indicated that men attempted to reassert their masculinity in the face of pain and disfigurement. Men told narratives, for example, of being "tough" by showing off their scars, hiding pain and avoiding discourse of depression or anxiety. Our discussion provides suggestions, based on the men's stories, on how to support them in their healing.

#22

*Health Psychology /
Psychologie de la santé*

HEALTH AND YOUTH: DEVELOPMENTAL DIFFERENCES IN STRUCTURED AND UNSTRUCTURED EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES PARTICIPATION

Chris VanDeWoestyne, Brandon University; Shannon Gadbois, Brandon University; Anne Bowker, Carleton University; Linda Rose-Krasnor, Brock University; Leanne Findlay, Statistics Canada

Inevitably people require more health care interventions with age. Unfortunately, these health care demands may increase given that the rate of overweight and obese children has risen significantly over the past 30 years. One report (Statistics Canada, 2005) stated that over 500,000 children, age 2-17, were obese, an increase of more than double since the late 1970's. The biggest increase was for ages 12-17 where rates tripled. Because the physical health of older youth persist into adulthood, these statistics are concerning. Extracurricular activities (ECA) participation, structured activities participation particularly, is associated with both physical and psychosocial benefits (e.g., Duda & Mtoumanis, 2005; Eccles & Gootman, 2002; Gadbois & Bowker, 2007; Larson et al., 2005). This presentation will examine ECA (structured & unstructured; athletic & nonathletic) participation for a Canadian youth sample who reported their height and weight and the ECAs in which they regularly participated. The results showed youth spent most of their time doing unstructured ECAs (e.g., spending time with peers, watching television). With increased age, there was a decrease in these unstructured activities but also a decrease in athletic ECAs, and an increase in time doing paid work, and in the percentage of youth who had higher body mass index percentile scores.

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Health Psychology /
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THE EFFICACY OF THE THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOUR AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN PREDICTING HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS AND INFLUENZA VACCINATION ACCEPTANCE

Kimberley Watkins, Carleton University; Mary L. Gick, Carleton University

Available since 2006, the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine and its possible psychosocial predictors have not yet been extensively researched among young women. The present study investigated the roles of the Theory of Planned Behaviour (Ajzen, 1991) and individual differences (Big Five factors of personality) in acceptance of the HPV vaccine among undergraduate females (N = 183), and compared them to acceptance of a more established preventive health behaviour, flu vaccination. Because the HPV vaccine is so new, it was expected that its social norms would not yet be well known, and the normative beliefs component of the Theory of Planned Behaviour would not predict intention to obtain the HPV vaccine. However, hierarchical regression analyses indicated that HPV norms and attitudes significantly predicted HPV vaccination intention on step 2, after controlling for HPV knowledge. Norms and behavioural beliefs predicted intentions to obtain the flu vaccine. In a separate hierarchical regression, extraversion, conscientiousness, and weaker religious affiliation were associated with intention to obtain the HPV vaccine in step 2, after controlling for sexual history variables (e.g., number of sexual partners). Extraversion also predicted intention to obtain the flu vaccine. Potential implications, both theoretical and practical, are discussed.

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Health Psychology /
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CORRELATES OF SELF-PERCEIVED BURDEN IN A CLINICAL SAMPLE OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PAIN

Samantha E. Waxman, The Ottawa Hospital Rehabilitation Centre; John Kowal, The Ottawa Hospital Rehabilitation Centre; Katherine Péroquin, The Ottawa Hospital Rehabilitation Centre; Keith G. Wilson, The Ottawa Hospital Rehabilitation Centre; Lachlan A. McWilliams, Acadia University; Peter R. Henderson, The Ottawa Hospital Rehabilitation Centre; Dean Fergusson, The Ottawa Hospital

Chronic pain is experienced by many Canadians and has been shown to increase feelings of burden among caregivers. However, there is no research examining pain patients' perceptions of feeling like a burden to others. Recent studies in the area of terminal illness revealed that self-perceived burden (SPB) is a distressing and common concern. Therefore, the aim of this study was to examine correlates of SPB in a clinical sample of patients with chronic pain (n=69). Patients completed measures of SPB, adult attachment, pain catastrophizing, pain self-efficacy, depressive symptoms, pain-related coping, and overall psychological symptoms. Preliminary findings showed that SPB was significantly correlated with anxious and avoidant attachment, pain catastrophizing, pain self-efficacy, depressive symptoms, pain-related coping, and psychological symptoms. Gender differences were also observed. Specifically, SPB among males was significantly correlated with anxious attachment, feelings of helplessness, pain-related coping, and psychological symptoms, whereas SPB among females was significantly correlated with anxious and avoidant attachment, pain catastrophizing, pain self-efficacy, pain-related coping, and some aspects of psychological distress. These findings provide a better understanding of psychological factors associated with patients' perceptions of feeling like a burden to others.

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THE RELATION BETWEEN FEELING TRUSTED AND JOB PERFORMANCE

Pia Algate, University of Guelph; Harjinder Gill, University of Guelph

Research has demonstrated that employees who trust their supervisor have better job performance (Salamon & Robinson, 2008). The purpose of the current study was to examine whether feeling trusted also had a positive relation with job performance. We hypothesized that when employees feel that their supervisor perceives them to have high ability (a component of trustworthiness), their self-efficacy increases and the increased self-efficacy leads to better job performance. Two hundred and thirty-one employees of an engineering manufacturing organization responded to a workplace survey. In support of the hypotheses, results indicated that self-efficacy fully mediated the relation between perceptions of high ability and job performance. The theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

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THE CRITICAL INCIDENT TECHNIQUE: A REVIEW AND APPLICATION FOR TEACHING EFFECTIVENESS

Sandeep Auja, University of Guelph; Amanda R. Feiler, University of Guelph; Peter A. Hausdorf, University Of Guelph; Daniella Permack, University of Guelph; Christopher Upton, University of Guelph; Christine Yip, University of Guelph

Since Flanagan's (1954) seminal paper on the critical incident technique (CIT) this job analysis method has been used extensively as both a research and practical tool in Industrial / Organizational Psychology, Nursing, Medicine, Customer Service, Counseling,

and Education. Despite the proliferation of research and practice using CIT, little research has explored the specific aspects of its implementation. Moreover, the research incorporating CIT have typically provided few statements beyond "CIT was used in this study". Given that CIT is really a set of qualitative research methods rather than one technique (Flanagan, 1954), future research should clearly describe how critical incidents were obtained to delineate any implications for the study results. The current study describes the application of CIT for the teaching effectiveness of professors in the classroom with a specific focus on how CIT was implemented. The implications for future research and practice using CIT are discussed.

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DEVELOPING AND VALIDATING A MEASURE OF RECOVERY EXPERIENCES

Luc Bourgeois, Saint Mary's University; Patrick Horsman, Saint Mary's University; Brenden Sommerhalder, Saint Mary's University; Arla Day, Saint Mary's University

Research has indicated that work stress has a variety of negative effects on both the individual and the organization, which can be counteracted through a process of psychological recovery. At present, psychological recovery from work stress is typically measured using a 16-item self-report measure of recovery experiences developed by Sonnentag and Fritz (2007). However, based on previously published conceptualizations of psychological recovery, it is argued that this scale does not completely represent the recovery construct. The present study builds on the current measuring techniques of psychological recovery by developing new items for the Sonnentag and Fritz (2007) scale derived from information obtained through focus groups and existing psychological recovery literature. Scale reliabilities and factor structure are then re-examined. We employ convergent and discriminant validity techniques to provide support for the validity of the revised scale. Results and implications are discussed.

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CAN WE HELP "ROLE NEWCOMERS" ADJUST BY SEEING THINGS DIFFERENTLY?: ASSESSING A POSITIVE FRAMING INTERVENTION

Helena D. Cooper-Thomas, University of Auckland; Felicity Owen, University of Auckland; Rachael Roberts-Hitch, University of Auckland

Being in a new position in an organization, either as a new employee or a newly-promoted employee, is anxiety-provoking for most people. Typically, such newcomers need to learn how to perform their new role, and how to fit in and work productively with colleagues. Therefore, it makes sense to try and help such newcomers achieve good adjustment. Yet to date only two intervention studies with newcomer participants have been published, both focused on self-efficacy, and having relatively weak effects. The present study investigated the effectiveness of a positive framing intervention in facilitating newcomer adjustment. We sent a survey to newcomers at weeks 2, 6 and 12 after entry into their new role; we emailed exercises aiming to increase positive framing behaviors to the intervention group (n = 23) at weeks 3, 4, and 5, but not to the control group (n = 39). Newcomers in the intervention group showed little change in adjustment criteria (e.g., proactive behaviour) over time, while the control group seemed to show a decrease. However, differences over time and between groups did not reach significance. These results are in line with the two previous intervention studies, and suggest that it is hard to design effective interventions that ameliorate the newcomer adjustment process. We offer suggestions for future intervention-based research and practice.

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BULLYING BEHAVIORS IN HEALTHCARE SETTINGS: WHAT ARE THE ISSUES?

Helena D. Cooper-Thomas, University of Auckland; Tim A. Bentley, Massey University; Bevan E. Catley, Massey University; Dianne H. Gardner, Massey University; Michael O'Driscoll, University of Waikato; Linda Trenberth, Birkbeck College, University of London

Employees in healthcare settings typically report high levels of bullying relative to other industries. Our research aims were to investigate bullying among healthcare employees in New Zealand, examine potential negative implications of bullying, and assess individual coping strategies and organizational initiatives to deal with bullying. Data were gathered from 727 participants across 9 organizations. Participants reported bullying behaviors at the high end but within international norms (18.4% at least weekly for the Negative Acts Questionnaire). Those experiencing bullying reported lower levels of performance, emotional wellbeing, and organizational commitment, and higher levels of stress, absenteeism and intentions of quitting. They also reported greater use of all coping strategies, and considered organizational strategies for dealing with bullying as less effective. Neither personal coping strategies nor organizational strategies for dealing with bullying mediated the negative associations of bullying behaviors with stress. Our results confirm the negative consequences of bullying. More surprisingly and worryingly, neither individual nor organizational actions to deal with bullying were effective in reducing their negative impact. These results highlight the ethical and practical imperative of finding more successful approaches for dealing with bullying behavior.

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THE EFFECTS OF LEADER INFLUENCE STRATEGIES ON IMMEDIATE AND FUTURE EMPLOYEE BEHAVIOUR

Nicole Cornell, University of Calgary; Susan Pepper, The University of Western Ontario

To be effective, a leader must influence people to carry out requests, support proposals, and implement decisions (Yukl, 2006). Influence behaviours that leaders can use have been identified as 11 distinct tactics that can be conceptualized in terms of an overall positive or negative influence strategy. Research has shown that different tactics lead to different immediate task responses such as resistance, compliance, or commitment (Yukl, 2006). This study examined the possibility that influence strategies have effects that extend beyond task outcomes. It was hypothesized that more positive influence strategies would lead to increased task commitment, increased future OCB, and decreased future CWB. It was expected that these relations would be mediated by perceptions of interactional justice. There were 52 women and 23 men with work experience that completed questionnaires describing a supervisor's influence attempt and its outcomes. Results confirmed the hypotheses that more positive influence strategies were significantly positively related to task commitment, perceived justice, and OCB. Perceptions of justice mediated only the relation between influence strategies and immediate task commitment. This research suggests that influence strategies can have effects on both immediate task outcomes as well as more distal outcomes, such as future OCB.

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VALUE CONGRUENCE AND THE MOTIVATIONAL EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL VISIONS

Carolyn Daniels, University of Waterloo; John Michela, University of Waterloo

Organizational "visions" are communicated with the intent to align and energize organization members, particularly in times of change. A possible determinant of these effects is congruence between personal values and values promoted by the presented vision. In our experiment, participants received one of two versions of a presentation describing the same, visionary change (a better way of working) but emphasizing different benefits tied to values. Participants' rankings of pertinent values, in relation to the presentation received, determined congruence. We measured indicators of motivation and intention to promote the vision, and several process variables: affective reaction and attitudes towards the vision, personal identification with the vision, and strength of psychological needs related to the vision's underlying values. We hypothesized that the process variables, particularly identification with the vision, would mediate the effect of value congruence on the motivational effect of the presented vision.

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THE INCIVIL EMAIL SCALE: A VALIDATION STUDY

Shelley Delano Parker, University of New Brunswick; Barry Spinner, University of New Brunswick

The purpose of this research was to validate the Incivil Email Scale for its use as a tool to assess the prevalence and effects of incivil email on the recipient, particularly the effect it may have on levels of anxiety and other negative feelings. Based on a variation of the definition of incivility by Andersson and Pearson (1999), incivil email was defined as an email that implies rudeness, disrespect, and disregard for the recipient in a manner that is against socially acceptable norms for communication. Its message is ambiguous. With the construct of incivil email defined, the incivil email scale was developed and a validation study undertaken. Employees in a large corporation and university students were participants in the study. Using an email account on the www as the research environment, participants were randomly assigned to receive emails that may contain incivil messages and all emails contained requests to the participant to assist the sender by providing additional information regarding their demographics. Participants then responded to the incivil email scale and questions related to mood and helping behavior. Data analysis will investigate the validity and other psychometric properties of the Incivil Email Scale. Results will be discussed in terms of psychometric properties of the Incivil Email Scale and its relation to mood and helping behaviors.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF A BEHAVIOURAL CODING MEASURE TO ASSESS INTERVIEW ANXIETY

Amanda R. Feiler, University of Guelph; Deborah Powell, University of Guelph; Monika Nadj, University of Guelph

The aim of the present study was to develop and evaluate a behavioural coding instrument for assessing apprehension experienced by job candidates in the employment interview ("interview anxiety"). This project was driven by emerging research suggesting that the level and manifestation of anxiety that interviewers perceive and that interviewees report are often incongruent (McCarthy & Goffin, 2004). Thus, a behavioural coding tool was developed to assist researchers in addressing the disparity between interviewers' and interviewees' perceptions of anxiety. First, a thorough review of the literature was conducted by recording noted behavioural patterns and cues exhibited by anxious candidates in the job interview (e.g., rigid posture). The psychometric properties of the behavioural coding measure were then examined using a sample of undergraduate students who assessed a set of videotaped mock job interviews of students competing for a fictitious managerial position. Next, three independent raters assessed mock interviews of real job candidates preparing for real job interviews at a national consulting firm. The results highlight the nervous behaviours that influence interviewers' judgments of candidates' anxiety and ultimately govern hiring decisions. The various applications and implications of this tool for job applicants and hiring organizations are discussed.

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DOES ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT PLAY A ROLE IN EMPLOYEES' EXPERIENCE OF WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT?

Jessica Fife, University of Western Ontario; Joan E. Finegan, University of Western Ontario

Work-family conflict, a form of inter-role conflict, occurs when role pressures from work and family domains are mutually incompatible, making participation in one role more difficult by virtue of participation in the other (Greenhaus & Beutell, 1985). This can occur in the form of family interfering with work or work interfering with family (WIF) (Lambert, Pasupuleti, Cluse-Tolar, Jennings & Baker, 2006). Though a great deal of research has focused on the consequences and correlates of work-family conflict, very few studies have examined its antecedents. To address this issue, the current study examined the role of organizational commitment in employees' experience of WIF conflict. Specifically, Meyer and Allen's (1993) three-component model of commitment was utilized to determine whether different types of organizational commitment influenced employees' perceptions of the severity of WIF conflict. For example, it may be that affective commitment buffers against workplace stress (Meyer, Stanley, Herscovitch & Topolnysky, 2002) making the experience of WIF conflict less severe. To examine these relations, 200 employees from a variety of organizations were surveyed. Results of the study as well as their practical and theoretical implications will be discussed.

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THE EFFECTS OF UNDEREMPLOYMENT ON SKILLED IMMIGRANTS' WORK ATTITUDES

Leah K. Hamilton, University of Western Ontario; Victoria M. Esses, University of Western Ontario

Although the Canadian labour market relies heavily on immigrants, research has demonstrated that immigrants are not being effectively integrated into the workforce. Recent estimates indicate that over 50% of recent immigrants with a university degree are overqualified for their jobs, and of those, the majority will remain in positions for which they are overqualified for the duration of their lives in Canada (Li, Gervais, & Duval, 2006). While research shows that underemployment is a pervasive problem among immigrants in Canada, the consequences of this underemployment have received little empirical attention. In the current study we investigated how underemployment affects immigrants' work attitudes. Participants were 191 skilled immigrants in Canada who completed a measure of underemployment, as well as measures assessing their job attitudes and the extent to which their pre-migration expectations about working in Canada had been met. Participants who reported higher underemployment experienced lower job satisfaction, higher turnover intentions, and indicated that their pre-migration expectations about working in Canada had not been met. In addition, underemployment was higher among participants who were not employed in their preferred industry. Implications for understanding the experience of underemployment among immigrants are discussed.

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THE ROLE OF PERSONALITY IN THE PERFORMANCE OF EMOTIONAL LABOUR

Stephanie E. Hastings, University of Western Ontario; Leah K. Hamilton, University of Western Ontario; Jessica Fife, University of Western Ontario; Joan E. Finegan, University of Western Ontario

While there is a sizeable body of literature on the antecedents and consequences of emotional labour, researchers have only begun to examine the role of personality in the relation between emotional labour and the negative consequences with which it is commonly associated (e.g., Bono & Vey, 2007; Judge, Woolf, & Hurst, 2009). In the current study, we examined whether individual differences in Agreeableness, self-monitoring, and Machiavellianism were associated with increased difficulty in performing emotional labour, and whether this increased difficulty impacted perceptions of empowerment and burnout. Participants were 171 employed undergraduate students who completed an online questionnaire. Our results demonstrated that personality did have an effect on partici-

pants' perceived difficulty performing emotional labour, and that increased difficulty was in turn associated with negative outcomes. Results suggest that it is important to consider the role of personality in the performance of emotional labour.

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EXPERIENCE OF BEING BULLIED AT WORK AMONG YOUNG WORKERS

Wendy L. Josephson, University of Winnipeg

Of 970 employed first-year university students at one Canadian undergraduate university, 43% had been bullied at work, and 54% had witnessed others being bullied. Having experienced workplace bullying was associated with having experienced significantly more negative affect in the previous week, more frequent rumination, greater depression, more pain, lower work engagement, and lower self-esteem. Even if they had not been bullied at work themselves, those who had witnessed bullying in their current workplaces reported experiencing more negative affect if they had witnessed someone being bullied in their present workplace. Implications of the high incidence of this negative work experience and its apparent impact on young workers will be discussed.

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TRUST IN PEER: THE MODERATING EFFECT OF TASK INTERDEPENDENCE

Dana L. Knoll, Manitoba Hydro; Harjinder Gill, University of Guelph

The role of task interdependence in peer trust was examined using the Integrative Model of Organizational Trust (Mayer, Davis, & Schoorman, 1995). Survey data was collected from 77 employees working in the Human Resources Department of a large publicly-owned Corporation. Results indicated that the three components of trustworthiness (i.e., ability, benevolence, and integrity) and propensity to trust were related to trust in peer and that task interdependence was a significant moderator. As hypothesized, propensity to trust was a stronger predictor of peer trust when the amount of task interdependence between the trustor and trustee was low than when it was high. Contrary to our hypotheses, the relationship between each of the three components of trustworthiness (i.e., ability, benevolence, and integrity) and peer trust was also stronger when the amount of task interdependence between the trustor and trustee was low than when it was high. Implications for research and practice are discussed.

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MODERATING PROCESSES IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AND BURNOUT: THE ROLE OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE AFFECTIVITY

Émilie Lapointe, Université de Montréal; Amélie Boilard, Université de Sherbrooke; Alexandre JS Morin, Université de Sherbrooke; François Courcy, Université de Sherbrooke

Burnout represents a prolonged response to chronic emotional and interpersonal stressors on the job (Maslach et al., 2001). As a negative predictor of burnout, organizational commitment buffers the adverse effects of high-stress environment on employees (Schaufeli & Buunk, 1996). However, individuals' affective dispositions influence their perception of stimuli, and may alter the effect of organizational commitment on burnout. Thus, the present study investigates the moderating role of affectivity in the relationship between organizational commitment and burnout. Data were collected from 370 participants. Dimensions of organizational commitment (affective, normative and continuance) were measured by Bentein et al.'s questionnaire (2005; $.74 < \alpha < .88$). Positive and negative affectivity were measured by a French version of the PANAS (Watson et al., 1988; $\alpha = .78$ for both subscales). Burnout components (emotional exhaustion, cynicism and professional inefficacy) were measured by a French version of the MBI-GS (Dubreuil et al., 2009; $.71 < \alpha < .90$). Hierarchical regressions were performed to examine interaction effects. Analyses revealed that positive and negative affectivity significantly moderate relationships between organizational commitment and burnout ($-.13 \leq \beta \leq .13$, $p < .01$), suggesting that affectivity should be considered in further studies.

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FRIEND OR FOE? THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF WORKPLACE SOCIAL SUPPORT ON UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS' WORK-STRESS EXPERIENCE

Christin Moeller, University of Windsor; Gregory A. Chung-Yan, University of Windsor

Although a number of work-stress studies indicate that social support at work may buffer the adverse effects of occupational stressors, few studies have investigated how social support impacts university professors' work-stress experience. To expand the literature on academic work-stress, the present investigation examined the moderating effects of social support on the relationship between

academic stressors and strains of university professors. A sample of professors of various areas and ranks from a moderate-sized Canadian university completed an online questionnaire assessing occupational stressors, workplace social support and various work-related strains. As predicted, the effects of occupational stressors on professors' strain experiences differed depending on the level of perceived workplace social support. However, although workplace social support buffered the effects of some occupational stressors, social support exacerbated the adverse effects of stressors that appear to be linked to professors' sense of competence and self-esteem. The implications of these findings as well as future research directions are discussed.

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EXAMINING THE PERSONALITY CORRELATES OF EQUITY SENSITIVITY

Brenda Nguyen, university of calgary; Babatunde Ogunfowora, University of Calgary;
Joshua Bourdage, University of Calgary; Kibeom Lee, University of Calgary

Equity sensitivity is an important variable in the workplace. Individuals who feel an unbalanced equity ratio will seek to restore the balance that they prefer. Equity sensitivity is defined as the individual differences in perceived equity in the workplace and is measured by the ratio of effort one puts into a job to the outcomes that are received. The current study utilized both a working and non-working student sample (N = 258) to understand the personality correlates of two often used measures of equity sensitivity: the Equity Sensitivity Instrument (ESI) and the Equity Preference Questionnaire (EPQ). The HEXACO model of personality was included as the Honesty-Humility factor was believed to be related to equity sensitivity. Overall, our hypothesis was supported as it was found that Honesty-Humility was the primary personality factor related to both the EPQ and the ESI. That is, individuals high in Honesty-Humility are more likely to be classified as Benevolent (individuals with a greater tolerance for "inequity"), while individuals low in Honesty-Humility are more likely to be classified as Entitled. Finally, a strong correlation between the ESI and the EPQ was also found, indicating that these two scales measure the same underlying construct.

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EST-CE QUE LE CLIMAT DE TRAVAIL, LE STYLE DE GESTION DU PERSONNEL ET LA JUSTICE ORGANISATIONNELLE PEUVENT PRÉDIRE L'ÉMISSION DE COMPORTEMENTS ÉTHIQUES AU TRAVAIL?

David Paradis, Université de Montréal; André Savoie, Université de Montréal

Les scandales de délinquance en entreprise, tels que Hollinger et Norbourg, ont galvanisé l'intérêt des chercheurs pour l'éthique. Cependant, cette dernière a surtout relevé de la philosophie et peu d'études en psychologie du travail se sont penchées sur son opérationnalisation. Or, les pressions auxquelles font face les gestionnaires exigent que des déterminants soient opérationnalisés pour qu'ils puissent efficacement s'en servir. Ainsi, la présente étude teste le rôle inducteur de trois déterminants organisationnels: le climat de travail, le style de gestion du personnel et la justice organisationnelle. Pour ce faire, ces trois déterminants (α entre ,73 et ,87), ont été administrés avec deux mesures de l'éthique: l'éthique de la sollicitude et de la justice. Les vérifications préliminaires révèlent que l'opérationnalisation de l'éthique de la sollicitude est satisfaisante (α = ,87), mais pas celle de l'éthique de la justice (α = ,54). L'analyse d'une régression multiple simultanée révèle que 13% de la variance est expliquée [R = ,36, R^2 = ,13, $F(4,195) = 7,07$, $p < ,05$]. Le climat de travail agit significativement sur l'éthique de la sollicitude (β = ,24, $p < ,05$), mais pas le style de gestion (β = ,14, $p > ,05$) ni la justice organisationnelle (β = ,06, $p > ,05$). Il semble donc que le climat de travail pourrait prédire les comportements d'éthique.

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ASSESSING SHARED MENTAL MODELS: DO GREAT MINDS THINK ALIKE?

Sarah J. Ross, University of Western Ontario; Natalie J. Allen, University of Western Ontario

The term shared mental model (SMM) refers to the degree to which knowledge is organized similarly among team members (Orasanu & Salas, 1993). SMM researchers argue that those who share mental models perform well because they are "on the same page" regarding their work (Mathieu et al., 2000). We predicted, however, that participants in SMM studies perform well together, not necessarily because they share mental models but because they share the high levels of cognitive ability and / or conscientiousness needed to meaningfully complete the complex SMM measures used in such research. That is, sharedness may be an artifact, or side effect, of conscientiousness and cognitive ability. In a study of 96 students, we examined the degree to which the mental model of each participant was shared with that of every other ($n = 4560$ unique pairs). As predicted, sharedness on mental model measures was greater for pairs with high (vs. low) cognitive ability and high (vs. low) conscientiousness. This suggests that (a) cognitively able / conscientious people see specific patterns in mental model measures and respond accordingly and (b) cognitive ability / conscientiousness may account for observed SMM-performance links. If replicated, an implication of these results is that, instead of training people to develop SMMs, organizations may simply wish to select for cognitive ability and conscientiousness.

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**EFFECT OF STIGMA CONSCIOUSNESS ON ACADEMIC AND WORK
ENGAGEMENT: DO MULTIPLE SOCIAL IDENTITIES MATTER?**

Lesley A. Sellwood, University of Winnipeg; Wendy L. Josephson, University of
Winnipeg; Cherie D. Werhun, University of Winnipeg

Stigma consciousness at work (SCW) is the extent to which employees expect to be stereotyped because of their occupation (adapted from Pinel, 1999). Previous literature contends that certain occupations are stigmatized (Saunders, 1981) and this may lead to disengagement (Wildes, 2004). A mediation analysis (Baron & Kenny, 1986) on data from 250 employed university students will test whether being an employee and a university student affects the link between SCW and levels of engagement. A high degree of overlap between the work or academic identity and overall self-identity (Aron, Aron & Smollen, 1992) is expected to lead to increased engagement in that domain. It is hypothesized that SCW will decrease the overlap between work identity and self, thus decreasing work engagement. Conversely, SCW is expected to positively affect self and university student identity overlap, contributing to higher university engagement. Additionally, SCW is expected to reduce work and university identity overlap, and decreases the difference between university and work engagement levels. Implications for organizational settings and educational decision-making are discussed as well as a potential buffering effect of multiple social identities on occupational stigma.

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**WHAT IS REALLY BEING SAID? A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF
NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION IN CROSS-CULTURAL NEGOTIATION**

Zhaleh Semnani-Azad, University of Waterloo; Wendi Adair, University of Waterloo

Prior research demonstrated that intercultural negotiations tend to be less successful than intracultural negotiations. The poor outcomes of international negotiations have been attributed to cultural differences in communication styles as well as cognitive schemas. Although the influence of verbal communication in cross-cultural negotiation has been studied, there is limited research examining nonverbal communication. Yet understanding nonverbal cues in cross-cultural negotiation is important since most of the information communicated between people is perceived nonverbally and nonverbal cues strongly influence our interpretation of communications. We have constructed a theoretical framework of nonverbal communication in cross-cultural negotiation. We developed three nonverbal domains adapted from Gitin's (1970) three factors. These domains are the Passive-Active Responsiveness, capturing the level of interest and involvement during negotiation, Global Positive-Global Negative behaviours, contributing to the overall evaluation of a negotiator, and the Dominant-Submissive behaviours, conveying the level of control and dominance exhibited by a negotiator. This three dimensional framework has been developed to explain cultural differences in the display and interpretation of nonverbal cues in negotiation and to predict systematic variation in nonverbal behaviour patterns.

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**YOUTUBE ON TV: EXAMINING REACTIONS TO NEGOTIATION DEADLINE
ACROSS THREE CULTURES**

Zhaleh Semnani-Azad, University of Waterloo; Wendi Adair, University of Waterloo

Prior research shows that collectivist cultures, like Japan, tend to be more relationship oriented in negotiation than individualist cultures, like the U.S. (Gelfand & McCusker, 2001). It is recommended that when negotiating with East Asians, one needs to allow a lot of time for building relationships (MacDuff, 2006). However, researchers have not explored Middle Eastern cultures, which are also collectivist and relationship oriented. We designed a vignette study to test negotiators' relationship versus issue focus when given 1 versus 4 hours to negotiate a contract with a TV station to air reruns of their personal video blogs. We sampled Canadian (individualist), East Asian (collectivist), and Middle Eastern (collectivist) students and the results indicate that with a 1 hour deadline, compared to the other cultures, Middle Eastern students selected more statements pertaining to relationship focus, and ranked those statements higher on importance. For the 4 hour deadline, Middle Eastern students selected a higher number of statements associated with both relationship and issue focus. They also ranked those statements higher on importance. The findings will help us understand Middle Eastern attitudes and perceptions in negotiation, including a strong relationship focus when deadlines are short and moderate levels of both relationship and issue focus when more time is given.

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*Industrial and
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DIVERSITY PERCEPTION IN AN AFRICAN UNIVERSITY

Nyitor Shenge, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Organizations expend huge sums of money on diversity programs such as recruiting and training. Interest in diversity is fueled by globalization, ethnic diversification of businesses, increasing diversity of consumers and employees, as well as the practice of more team focused work. Despite increasing interest in diversity research, executives, managers, and employees are not yet sufficiently convinced that diversity efforts make good business sense. Not-for-profit institutions and developing countries feature less in diversity research. This study is investigating diversity perception by students, staff, and faculty in a large African university, located in the south-west of Nigeria. It is proposed that seventy faculty, eighty staff, and one hundred conveniently sampled students of the university will participate in the study. This will add to two hundred and fifty (250) respondents. A survey (questionnaire) design will be used. A key dependent measure will be perceived diversity while key independent variables will be gender, education, status (student, staff or faculty), ethnic group, duration at the university, and international experience. Six hypotheses will be tested using inferential statistics. This study stands to benefit diversity managers and stakeholders in developing and developed countries.

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*Industrial and
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WHAT'S THE USE OF EXCUSES? IMPLICATIONS OF INCIVILITY RATIONALES IN THE WORKPLACE

Naomi Stright, Acadia University; Michael P. Leiter, Acadia University

Incivility represents a widespread organizational issue with implications for work satisfaction, turnover intention, physical and mental health (Lim et al., 2008), job withdrawal, (Cortina et al., 2001) negative affect, task performance, helpfulness, and memory recall (Porath & Erez, 2007). The present study examined reasons why incivility persists in organizations by looking at three types of excuses for incivility (sensitivity, toughness & pressure; Leiter et al., 2008) and their relationship to mental health and instigated incivility. Health care workers (N = 479) from five hospitals in Nova Scotia and Ontario completed surveys on two occasions, one year apart. Results showed that participants rationalized their uncivil behaviour on factors involving the least amount of personal control, consistent with the Time 1 findings of Leiter et al., (2008). Further, frequency of use of the excuses at Time 1 negatively predicted mental health for the nurses at Time 2, and positively predicted instigated incivility for the entire sample at Time 2. These findings support components of an established intervention for reducing incivility in the workplace (Civility Respect and Engagement in the Workplace; Osatuke et al., 2009). Further implications for practice and future research are discussed.

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*Industrial and
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NEED SATISFACTION: INVESTIGATING ITS MEDIATING ROLE BETWEEN MANAGERIAL SUPPORT AND EMPLOYEE MOTIVATION

Jocelyn Wiltshire, The University of Calgary; John P. Meyer, The University of Western Ontario; Susan Pepper, The University of Western Ontario

Although there is evidence that supportive leadership behaviours promote autonomous motivation among subordinates, the processes by which this occurs require further investigation. The current study examined how the satisfaction of basic psychological needs (autonomy, competence, and relatedness), as delineated by Self-Determination Theory (Ryan & Deci, 2000), acts as a mediator between managerial leadership and employee motivation. Participants were part-time and full-time employees from various workplace environments throughout the United States. It was found that need satisfaction significantly predicted autonomous motivation above and beyond supportive leadership behaviours. In addition, there was evidence for an overall supportive climate: Managers who satisfied one of the basic psychological needs tended to satisfy all three, whereas managers who failed to provide one of these supports failed to provide any of them. This study establishes an empirical link between managerial leadership and employee motivation, offering practical implications for development in managerial intervention programs. Managers can be informed and trained on supportive behaviours, such as providing meaningful rationales, offering positive performance feedback, and expressing concern for their employees.

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*Industrial and
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industrielle et
organisationnelle*

THE RELATION BETWEEN FEELING TRUSTED AND POSITIVE EMPLOYEE OUTCOMES

Cynthia Woeller, University of Guelph; Harjinder Gill, University of Guelph

Workplace trust research has largely focused on supervisor trust. Researchers have found a positive relationship between trust and employee performance, job satisfaction and citizenship behaviours (Pillai, Schriesheim, & Williams, 1999; Dirks & Ferrin, 2002). Fewer researchers have examined whether feeling trusted as an employee is related to similar positive employee outcomes. This is an important oversight because trust is a dyadic relationship and both trust perspectives may be equally important. The current study examined the relations between benevolence and integrity (components of felt trust) and affective outcomes (well-being and job satisfaction). Survey data was collected from employees (N = 231) of a large engineering firm. The results indicated that respect

partially mediated the relationship between benevolence and well-being. Empowerment fully mediated the relationship between integrity and job satisfaction. The implications for theory and practice are discussed.

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REDUCING INCIVILITY AND IMPROVING HEALTHCARE WORK ENVIRONMENTS: EVIDENCE FROM QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL INCIVILITY REDUCTION PROGRAM

John Yardley, Brock University; Mokhtar Khalladi-Noka, Metrics@Work; Sue Matthews, Niagara Health System; Donna Rothwell, Niagara Health System; Terry McMahon, Niagara Health System; Annabelle Watson, Niagara Health System; Barbara Dixon, Niagara Health System

The project evaluated whether interventions in a clinical unit could decrease incivility and improve the work environment. The quasi-experiment consisted of: multiple interventions, a pre- and post-survey, inpatient medical unit (Experimental group) and two matched units as controls. Some interventions were: RPNAO violence prevention education; Chief Nursing Officer professional education session; external consultant / mediator to interviews and education and other discussions. Research questions were: Did the E Group show reduced incivilities and improved work environment and did the C Group change? Very clear findings of improvements in the E Group (i.e., 16 of 17 measures improved), e.g., incivility reductions, respectful behaviours increased and in several work environment factors, including satisfaction with nurse manager and employee involvement in decision-making. The C Group showed 7 improvements (only 1 significant, attributable to a hospital wide intervention) and 7 nonsignificant decrements. The results demonstrated that typical management actions and interventions, plus discussions with an external mediator were sufficient to create very positive changes in a healthcare setting despite low statistical power (small group size), difficulties with work schedules, high workload, and outbreaks in the experimental unit.

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Perception, Learning and Cognition / Perception, apprentissage et cognition

THE EFFECTS OF MUSIC TEMPO ON VIDEOGAME PLAY

Gillian Berman, Algoma University; Linda Sorensen, Algoma University

Music is an important aspect of videogames, and an important component of music is tempo (i.e., fast or slow beat). Research has shown that, depending on type of music and context, tempo can either elevate or depress both mood and performance. Perhaps there is an optimal tempo for enhancing performance and enjoyment of videogames. Seventy-five participants played the videogame Tetris while listening to either slow-, medium-, or fast-tempo music. Fast tempo produced better performance scores ($p = .033$) and faster speed of play ($p = .048$), but did not affect enjoyment. Players rated the fast-tempo music as more exciting, suggesting that faster music stimulates the player causing them to play more quickly, allowing for more opportunities to score points. Optimal tempo manipulations could not only be used to enhance videogames, but also to enhance workplace productivity, especially in cases where speed and performance are paramount.

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Perception, Learning and Cognition / Perception, apprentissage et cognition

THE SERIAL POSITION CURVE REVISITED: THE EFFECT OF WORD EMOTIONALITY ON MEMORY

Keith Z. Brewster, Laurentian University; Basem Gohar, Laurentian University; Katrina L. Pisani, Laurentian University; Elizabeth A. Emptage, Laurentian University

This study examines recall and the serial position effect for lists differing in emotional character as defined by the Dictionary of Affect in Language (DAL). Sixty-two participants were randomly assigned to one of four word emotionality conditions and immediately requested to freely recall 15 words to which they had been exposed. The emotional conditions were: low Pleasantness, low Activation (SAD); low Pleasantness, high Activation (NASTY); high Pleasantness, low Activation (SOFT); high Pleasantness, high Activation (CHEERFUL). Data were analyzed in a 5 (serial positions) x 2 (levels of Pleasantness) x 2 (levels of Activation) x 2 (Gender) partly repeated design. Active words were better recalled than Passive ones (8.19 versus 6.26, $\eta^2 = .52$) and Unpleasant words were better recalled than Pleasant ones (7.72 versus 6.70, $\eta^2 = .27$). The serial position curve was evident for all but the "Sad" condition. A replication of this study that utilized 60 new participants provided confirmatory results. Active words were better recalled than Passive ones (8.84 versus 6.12, $\eta^2 = .54$) and Unpleasant words were better recalled than Pleasant ones (7.95 versus 6.07, $\eta^2 = .36$). Moreover, all serial position effects were evident with the exception of the "Sad" condition. These studies confirm the relationship between word emotionality (Activation, Pleasantness, Imagery) and memory.

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Perception, Learning and Cognition / Perception, apprentissage et cognition

THE DICTIONARY OF AFFECT IN LANGUAGE REVISITED: THE EFFECT OF WORD SEXUALITY ON MEMORY

Keith Z. Brewster, Laurentian University; Elizabeth A. Emptage, Laurentian University; Katrina L. Pisani, Laurentian University; Erin C. O'Connor, Laurentian University

This study introduced a measure of word sexuality within the Dictionary of Affect in Language (DAL) and examined its role in memory in lists of words varying in emotional character. One hundred participants were asked to rate words based on sexuality using a three point Likert scale. A score of one referred to a word considered feminine, two to a word as gender neutral, and three to a word considered primarily masculine. A total of sixty words were extracted from the DAL and were labeled based on emotional character. The resulting word emotionality conditions were: low Pleasantness, low Activation (SAD); low Pleasantness, high Activation (NASTY); high Pleasantness, low Activation (SOFT); high Pleasantness, high Activation (CHEERFUL). Results indicated that Unpleasant words were considered more masculine as compared to Pleasant ones (2.71 versus 1.34, $\eta^2 = .24$). Additionally, both Nasty and Sad words were found to be primarily masculine whereas Soft and Cheerful words were found to be more feminine. Interestingly, male participants had better word recall for words found to be masculine (9.13 versus 7.21, $\eta^2 = .31$), whereas female participants had better recall for words found to be feminine in nature (8.24 versus 6.86, $\eta^2 = .42$). This study confirms the presence of an intertwined relationship between word sexuality, emotionality, and memory.

#55

Perception, Learning and Cognition / Perception, apprentissage et cognition

EXAMINING THE INFLUENCE OF SELF AND MODEL BODY TYPES ON SELECTIVE ATTENTION WITH EYE MOVEMENTS

Keith Z. Brewster, Laurentian University; Annie Roy-Charland, Laurentian University

Selective attention bias occurs when attentional processes consistently favor one type of stimuli in the environment and exclude other relevant cues. This bias, shown to be a key factor in anxiety problems, has led researchers to investigate a potential link between selective attention and disordered eating behavior. Recently, there has been increased interest in assessing the accuracy of how individuals judge their body size. Specifically, inaccurate self body perception has been found to be an important component of eating disorders as well as a variety of other psychological disorders. Research suggests that body size tends to be exaggerated due to an overemphasis or fixation of specific regions of the body rather than assessing it as a whole. This overemphasis served as an underlying tenet of this study. Eye movements were measured while participants were shown a variety of photographs of models ranging in both body type and size. Amongst other interesting measures, participants' time latency, initial fixation points, and proportion of time spent on each body region were documented. These measures were then compared for participants according to gender (male vs. female) and body size (BMI, bioimpedence, waist-hip ratio).

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Perception, Learning and Cognition / Perception, apprentissage et cognition

THE EFFECTS OF STRESS ON FOOD CONSUMPTION IN RATS SELECTIVELY BRED FOR THE TENDENCY TO STRESS EAT OR NON-EAT

Keith Z. Brewster, Laurentian University; Michael H. Emond, Laurentian University

The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of sex and strain differences on stress-related food consumption in a population of Wistar rats selectively bred for the tendency to increase or decrease food consumption when under stress. After six generations of selective breeding, two strains of animals were produced: Stress-Eaters (rats who ate more or the same during stress) and Stress Non-eaters (rats who ate less during stress). The sixth generation offspring of both strains were tested (17 Stress-Eaters; 20 Stress Non-Eaters). Each animal's food consumption under stress (noise stress) was compared to its baseline consumption when no stressor was present. Analysis revealed that, overall, the rats consumed significantly less food when a stressor was present than during the control sessions (Stress = 2.46 g; Control = 4.09 g). Furthermore, Stress Non-Eaters consumed significantly less food than Stress-Eaters when a stressor was present (Non-Eaters = 1.69 g; Stress-Eaters = 3.31 g) and there were significant differences between the two strains during control sessions (Non-Eaters = 4.41 g; Stress-Eaters = 3.73 g). The findings of this study support the hypothesis that the variability in stress-related eating is partially determined by genetic factors that can be selectively bred for. These findings have implications for stress-related eating in humans.

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Perception, Learning and Cognition / Perception, apprentissage et cognition

DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF PITCH COMPONENTS OF THE AIRS SHORT BATTERY OF SINGING SKILL: ROLE OF VOCAL TRAINING AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Alexis J. McIver, University of Prince Edward Island; Annabel J. Cohen, University of Prince Edward Island

In order to study the effects of language and culture on the acquisition of singing by means of the AIRS test battery (Cohen, Armstrong, Lannan, & Coady, 2009), the ability to sing a familiar Western song (i.e., 'Brother John') will be compared for Anglo-Canadian and native Asian university students. It is possible that the Asian students may be disadvantaged in singing back musical elements more common to Western than Asian music. More specifically, those with less exposure to Western music may have more difficulty singing back the phrase 'Brother John' (mi-fa-so) which includes a semitone (mi-fa). Within the AIRS battery of tests, some aspects of language skill is also assessed. In addition participants will answer questionnaires assessing both language and musical background, in order that the influence of these variables may be observed. Vocal performance will be converted into music notation as well as frequencies. One aspect of measurement will be the deviation between the correct note and the performance. It is expected that mean error will decrease with vocal and musical training and exposure to western languages/culture. [Supported by SSHRC MCRI Program].

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Perception, Learning and Cognition / Perception, apprentissage et cognition

CHRONOTYPE AND PERFORMANCE ON THE ATTENTIONAL NETWORKS TASK IN ADULTS

Benjamin Elgie, McGill University; Douglas Mental Health University Institute; Samantha A. Wells, McGill University; Douglas Mental Health University Institute; Cassandra Monette, McGill University; Douglas Mental Health University Institute; Tina Oliveri, McGill University; Douglas Mental Health University Institute; Dipesh Patel, McGill University; Douglas Mental Health University Institute; Cristina Banu, McGill University; Douglas Mental Health University Institute; Sonia Michaelson, McGill University; Douglas Mental Health University Institute; Dimitri Destounis, Douglas Mental Health University Institute; Daniel Brouillette, Douglas Mental Health University Institute; Reut Gruber, McGill University; Douglas Mental Health University Institute

Introduction: Previous studies have found circadian variations in general arousal, vigilance, selective attention and executive control. However, few have examined the effect of chronotype on specific functional components of attention. This study's objective was to determine whether chronotype has an effect on the efficiency of independent attentional networks (alerting, orienting, and executive / conflict-resolving). Methods: Chronotype was evaluated using the Morningness-Eveningness Questionnaire (Horne & Östberg 1976). There were 120 healthy subjects (54 male; ages 26-61) divided into evening, morning and neither types. Attention was evaluated using the Attentional Networks Task (ANT) (Fan et al 2002). Results: MANOVA analysis of chronotype's effect on the ANT scales revealed significant differences for the alerting $F(2,107)=4.37$ $p<0.05$ and orienting effects $F(2,107)=4.48$ $p<0.05$. Individuals characterized as morning-types had significantly higher scores for alerting than neutral-types, and evening-types had significantly higher scores for orienting than neutral-types. Discussion: Chronotype affects the efficiency of the alerting and orienting attentional networks in adults, but does not appear to affect the function of the executive network.

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Perception, Learning and Cognition / Perception, apprentissage et cognition

ACADEMIC EXPECTATION LEVEL BASED ON THE PERCEPTION OF ATTRACTIVENESS

Elizabeth A. Emptage, Laurentian University; Keith Z. Brewster, Laurentian University; Katrina L. Pisani, Laurentian University; Erin C. O'Connor, Laurentian University

This study examined the contributions of Body Mass Index (BMI) and clothing condition to ratings of attractiveness and expected academic achievement levels in the self and others. Fifty-six female participants were asked to report their BMI, clothing condition typically worn, attractiveness, expected grade average, and actual grade average. Participants also rated expected academic achievement and attractiveness level of 8 photographs of female models that varied in 2 levels of BMI category (Normal, Obese) and in two levels of clothing condition (Tidy: fit, clean, good repair; Untidy: unfit, dirty, poor repair). Results from this study indicated a significant relationship between attractiveness and expected grade average ($r=-0.27$, $p<0.05$). The mean predicted grade average of the Tidy clothing condition was found to be significantly higher than the Untidy clothing condition (76.70 versus 65.47). A repeated measures analysis of variance revealed that the clothing condition had the largest effect on predicted grade average rather than BMI ($p<.001$, partial $\eta^2=0.81$). These findings highlight the significant effect that subtle changes in clothing condition have on the perception of attractiveness and expected academic achievement levels in others.

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Perception, Learning and Cognition / Perception, apprentissage et cognition

THE SUPPRESSION OF REHEARSAL IN ITEM-METHOD DIRECTED FORGETTING: A PROBE STUDY

Jonathan Fawcett, Dalhousie University; Tracy L. Taylor, Dalhousie University

In an item-method directed forgetting task study words were presented, one at a time, each followed by an instruction to 'Rehearse' (R+), 'Not Rehearse' (R-) or 'Forget' (F). Reaction time (RT) was measured in response to visual (E1) or auditory (E2) detection probes presented 1400 ms, 1800 ms or 2600 ms following each instruction. RTs were longer following R- and F instructions than following R+ instructions; furthermore, participants subsequently exhibited greater yes-no recognition of R+ words than of R- or F words. These results support the notion that item-method directed forgetting is achieved by the active suppression of rehearsal.

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Perception, Learning and Cognition / Perception, apprentissage et cognition

THE CONTROL OF WORKING MEMORY IN ITEM-METHOD DIRECTED FORGETTING: EVIDENCE FROM THE INCIDENTAL FORGETTING OF PROBE WORDS

Jonathan Fawcett, Dalhousie University; Tracy L. Taylor, Dalhousie University

In an item-method directed forgetting task study words were presented, each followed by an instruction to Remember or Forget. Reaction time (RT) and incidental learning were measured in response to probe words requiring a speeded colour discrimination response presented 1400 ms, 1800 ms or 2600 ms following each memory instruction. Participants exhibited greater recognition

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of Remember than Forget study words, demonstrating a typical directed forgetting effect. Discrimination RTs were longer following Forget than Remember instructions at the 1800 ms and 2600 ms (but not 1400 ms) intervals. Interestingly, incidental learning of probe words was impaired following Forget instructions (relative to Remember instructions) at the 1800 ms interval. The finding that intentional forgetting may impair memory for information presented in close temporal proximity to each Forget instruction suggests the presence of an active mechanism responsible for managing working memory resources.

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Perception, Learning and Cognition / Perception, apprentissage et cognition

CHANGE DETECTION INCREASES CONFIDENCE, BUT NOT ACCURACY FOR EYEWITNESSES

Ryan Fitzgerald, University of Regina; Chris Oriet, University of Regina; Heather L. Price, University of Regina

At a crime scene, eyewitnesses may encounter innocent bystanders in addition to the perpetrator of the crime. Such instances hold the potential for eyewitnesses to confuse a bystander for the perpetrator and consequently make a wrongful identification. In the present investigation, 173 eyewitnesses viewed a surveillance video that showed an innocent bystander leaving the scene immediately prior to a perpetrator entering the scene and committing a crime. Following the video presentation, the eyewitnesses were asked to choose the perpetrator from a photographic line-up and rate how confident they were on a scale of 1 to 5. Although the bystander was included in the line-up, the perpetrator was not. It was hypothesized that eyewitnesses who noticed that the bystander and the perpetrator were different people would be less likely to misidentify the bystander than eyewitnesses who thought they were the same person. Interestingly, detecting the change between persons had no effect on subsequent identification accuracy. However, even when they were wrong about the line-up decision, eyewitnesses who detected the change ($M = 2.9$; $SD = 1.21$) were more confident in their decision than eyewitnesses who did not successfully differentiate between the innocent bystander and the perpetrator ($M = 2.45$; $SD = 1.16$).

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Perception, Learning and Cognition / Perception, apprentissage et cognition

THE EFFECT OF FRUSTRATION ON PERFORMANCE

Basem Gohar, Laurentian University; Keith Z. Brewster, Laurentian University

This study examined the effect of frustration on performance. A total of 60 participants were randomly assigned to high, medium, or no frustration groups. Participants were given a series of “what does not belong” questions with ambiguous inclusion criteria for belonging. The experimenter manipulated frustration by changing the inclusion criteria to ensure that different groups have different error rates. Performance was measured using the Continuous Performance Test (CPT) to test for omission and commission error frequency. The study also included manipulation checks for frustration by having participants complete a Profile of mood states (POMS), self esteem, and state-trait anger inventory (STAXI) surveys as pre and post measures. Also, a grip test was used to detect for aggression as a pre, mid, and post measure. Results indicated significant differences in omission errors in both medium and high frustration groups [$F(2,57) = 5.62$, $p < .005$, $\eta^2 = .17$] as well as a significant difference in commission errors in high frustration group [$F(2,57) = 10.12$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .26$]. Although no significant differences were found comparing athletes and non athletes in terms of mood, self esteem, state anger and aggression these results confirm the adverse effects of frustration on performance.

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Perception, Learning and Cognition / Perception, apprentissage et cognition

LEARNING APPROACHES AND MEMORY IN ACADEMIA

Ryan E.B. Los, University of Winnipeg

Learning Approaches may mediate the significant relationship between Academic Aptitude (AA) and Academic Performance (AP). To test this hypothesis, 127 university students completed the Wonderlic Personnel Test-Revised (WPT-R, a short measure of AA), the Approaches and Study Skills Inventory for Students (ASSIST), a self-report academic history (one measure of AP), and a passage comprehension measure (a second measure of AP). As predicted, both measures of AP were positively correlated with AA and with different learning approaches (surface, strategic, and deep approach). However, controlling statistically for ASSIST strategies did not reduce the relationship between AA and AP, as expected given the mediation hypothesis. This occurred because there was no relationship between AA and the learning approaches. Findings suggest further examination is needed of the relationships between IQ, Learning Approaches, and AP.

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Perception, Learning and Cognition / Perception, apprentissage et cognition

THE EFFECTS OF PITCH AND WORD EMOTIONALITY ON MEMORY

Erin C. O'Connor, Laurentian University; Elizabeth A. Emptage, Laurentian University; Katrina L. Pisani, Laurentian University; Keith Z. Brewster, Laurentian University

The purpose of this study was to examine if the presentation of pitch (high / high, high / low, low / low, low / high) and the emotionality of the word (positive, negative, neutral) could affect total word recall and the word recognition accuracy. Sixty-four subjects were randomly placed into one of four groups: high / high; high / low; low / low; low / high. The subjects participated in a recall and recognition task in which they were exposed to a list of 30 words (10 positive, 10 negative, 10 neutral) spoken in either a high pitched (338 Hz-Mary) or a low pitched voice (56 Hz-Mike). Afterward, participants' recall and recognition of these words was measured. The instructions given during the recall and recognition task were either in the high (338 Hz-Mary) pitched or low (56 Hz-Mike) pitched voice. Results indicated a significant main effect for the emotionality of the word in recognition memory ($F(2,59)=23.294, p<.001, n^2=.441$). Positive and negative words were better recognized more than neutral words. The presentation of pitch did not yield significant results for recall or recognition memory. These results support current literature regarding the importance of word emotionality on recognition memory. Furthermore, this study reveals an interesting limitation pertaining to the same-talker facilitation effect.

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Perception, Learning and Cognition / Perception, apprentissage et cognition

A STUDY OF MEMORY BASED ON STUDY MATERIAL PRESENTATION AND PRACTICE METHOD

Katrina L. Pisani, Laurentian University; Elizabeth A. Emptage, Laurentian University; Keith Z. Brewster, Laurentian University

This study examined the level of performance on multiple choice tests after exposure to study material (fact list or short narrative) in a massed practice method or spaced practice method. A total of 42 participants, both male and female, were randomly assigned to 1 of 4 groups: spaced fact; spaced narrative; massed fact; massed narrative. The task was to study the given material and write a series of tests at different time intervals. The tested time intervals included: immediately after presentation; 30 minutes after; 48 hours after. This experiment employed a 3 (number of tests) x 2 (practice method) x 2 (study material) partially repeated design to assess the relationship between study method, performance, and memory. Results indicated no significant main effects between study methods, study material, or gender. Interestingly, a multivariate analysis of variance indicated significant differences between time necessary to complete tests (1, 2, and 3) ($p<0.001, \eta^2=0.733$). These results further extend the relationship between performance, learning, and memory.

#67

Psychopharmacology / Psychopharmacologie

DISRUPTING THE RECONSOLIDATION OF ALCOHOL-BASED CONDITIONED PLACE PREFERENCE

Lorena M. Novel, University of Winnipeg

During reconsolidation memories are susceptible to disruption. The present experiment sought to determine if post-test administration of the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonist (MK-801) or a dopamine D3 receptor antagonist would disrupt the reconsolidation of alcohol-based conditioned place preference (CPP). D3 receptor antagonism has been shown to effect the expression, but not the acquisition of reward-related learning; but, has not been studied in relation to reconsolidation. Studies have shown that NMDA receptor antagonism attenuates the acquisition of alcohol-based learning. Male Wistar rats received ethanol (1g / kg intragastrically) or vehicle. Utilizing an unbiased paradigm, rats underwent 4 conditioning sessions with ethanol or vehicle. Following a 15 minute test session, a D3 antagonist or MK-801 was administered and a second test session was conducted later to evaluate reconsolidation. Results may suggest a potential for D3 receptors as pharmacotherapeutic target in treatment of cue-related relapse to alcohol use.

#68

Psychopharmacology / Psychopharmacologie

THE EFFECTS OF AMPHETAMINE AND YOHIMBINE ON FEAR EXPRESSION AND EXTINCTION IN RATS

Lening A. Olivera-Figueroa, Douglas Institute, McGill University; Devin Mueller, Department of Psychology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; Daniel S. Pine, NIMH Intramural Research Program; Gregory J. Quirk, Departments of Psychiatry and Anatomy & Neurobiology,

Psychostimulant drugs such as amphetamine and yohimbine have been shown to accelerate learning, and we sought to investigate whether these drugs can enhance extinction of fear in rats. Because psychostimulant drugs increase locomotor activity, we examined freezing together with bar press suppression, a measure less sensitive to changes in baseline activity. Rats received fear conditioning on day 1 followed by extinction training on days 2 and 3. Amphetamine (1.0 mg / kg, i.p.), yohimbine (5.0, 2.0, or 1.0 mg / kg, i.p.), or vehicle were injected prior to extinction on day 2. Amphetamine-injected rats expressed lower levels of freezing than controls during extinction (3% vs. 77%, respectively; $t(10)=7.2, p<0.001$), but showed no difference in bar press suppression (0.54 vs. 0.25, $t(10)=0.7$), consistent with a locomotor effect of increased spontaneous activity in open field ($p < 0.001$). The following

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day, there was no difference between groups in either fear measure. Rats injected with 5 mg / kg of yohimbine showed significantly less freezing and bar press suppression than controls (30% vs 69% freezing, 0.08 vs. 0.83 suppression; $p < 0.01$), consistent with reduced fear. The following day, however, there was no difference between groups in either measure. Lower doses of yohimbine (2 & 1 mg / kg) had no effect at any timepoint. Thus, neither drug had a lasting effect on extinction memory.

#69

*Psychophysiology /
Psychophysiology***DETECTING DECEPTION: INCREASING ATTENTION THROUGH VERBAL RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS**Andrea M. Arsenaault, University of New Brunswick; Michael T. Bradley, University of New Brunswick; Murray C. Cullen, Correctional Service of Canada

Polygraph measures in conjunction with a Guilty Knowledge Test are a useful way of identifying individuals attempting to conceal awareness of crime information. Questions are asked in a multiple choice format with answers consisting of plausible details. One detail per question is a critical, crime-related detail known only to the perpetrator and investigators. Knowledgeable individuals denying critical details typically are physiologically reactive to those details. However, inattention to questions may account for some failures to react physiologically. It was hypothesized that increasing attentional demands by having participants verbally repeat question details would increase detection accuracy. Guilty participants committed a mock crime and innocent participants completed a non-crime task. Half of the guilty and innocent participants answered questions with 'no, not' and then repetition of the last listed detail. The other two groups simply answered 'no'. Skin conductance responses and thoracic respiration responses differentiated between guilty and innocent participants but the attention requirement did not augment detection scores for guilty participants.

#70

*Psychophysiology /
Psychophysiology***HIGH VAGAL TONE AND VAGAL TONE SUPPRESSION IN CHILDREN PREDICTS LESS EMPATHIC CONCERN**Caroline Chochol, Concordia University; Brittany E. Scott, Concordia University; Alessandra S. Rivizzigno, Concordia University; Jacob N. Nuselovici, Concordia University; Paul D. Hastings, University of California Davis

Parasympathetic regulation of arousal measured via cardiac vagal tone (VT) serves as an index of physiological capacity for emotion regulation (ER). Both high VT and VT suppression are associated with better ER. Research has shown that VT suppression to recorded sad stimuli predicts more empathy or prosocial behaviour in children (Eisenberg, 2005; Gill & Calkins, 2003); however, some studies show the opposite (Zahn-Waxler et al., 1995). Research has not yet examined how VT suppression in response to a live distressed person is related to empathic responses in those situations. VT, VT suppression, and empathic responsiveness was assessed in 140 children. Preliminary analyses conducted on the first 31 children for whom cardiac data has been processed revealed that children with higher VT during distress simulation showed lower empathic responsiveness ($r = .55$, $p < .01$), and greater VT suppression from baseline to simulation also predicted less empathic concern ($\beta = -.51$, $t = -3.2$, $p < .01$). Final analyses with the full sample will be presented.

#71

*Psychophysiology /
Psychophysiology***QEEG ACTIVITY DURING MEDITATION IS ASSOCIATED WITH SPECIFIC MEASURES OF MOOD AFTER MEDITATION**Christina Lavallee, Laurentian University

It is well documented in the literature that regular meditation practice can lead to positive mood outcomes. The Profile of Mood States was administered before and after fifteen minutes of meditation by participants who had a broad range of meditation experience with either the mindfulness or Transcendental Meditation techniques. Meditation is proposed to be an altered state of consciousness; thus, discrete differences in the brain activity of meditating subjects are observed when compared to a non meditating baseline resting condition. Each subject had their brainwave activity measured via the quantitative electroencephalogram (QEEG), where scalp recordings were taken in each of the four neocortical lobes (frontal, temporal, parietal, occipital) for both hemispheres. Baseline conditions were recorded before each meditation session began and recordings were taken during each meditation session for all subjects. Analysis of the QEEG and POMS data revealed that alpha activity (8-12Hz) during meditation was significantly correlated with decreased scores on negative affect scales, when assessed by the POMS after meditation. Moreover, the gamma (+35Hz) power displayed during meditation was correlated with increased reports of increased vigour after fifteen minutes of meditation.

#72

*Psychophysiology /
Psychophysiologie*

COMPARING ACTIGRAPHY AND POLYSOMNOGRAPHY IN CHILDREN WITH ADHD AND CONTROLS

Sabrina Wiebe, Douglas Mental Health University Institute; Julie Carrier, Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur de Montréal; Université de Montréal; Sonia Frenette, Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur de Montréal; Université de Montréal; Eva Monson, Douglas Mental Health University Institute; McGill University; Lisa Montecalvo, Douglas Mental Health University Institute; McGill University; Bianca Brunetti, Douglas Mental Health University Institute; McGill University; Emily Coffey, Douglas Mental Health University Institute; McGill University; Nikki Amirlatifi, Douglas Mental Health University Institute; Zoe Schwartz, Douglas Mental Health University Institute; McGill University; Erika Kleiderman, Douglas Mental Health University Institute; McGill University; Manon Robert, Douglas Mental Health University Institute; Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur de Montréal; Reut Gruber, Douglas Mental Health University Institute; McGill University

Background: Actigraphy (AG), which uses a watch-like device (Actiwatch) to monitor ambulatory movement in sleep, and Polysomnography (PSG) are common methods of sleep evaluation. Few studies have examined the relationship between these measures in pediatric clinical populations. Our objective was to examine the relationship between AG and PSG in children with ADHD and Controls. Methods: Twenty children with ADHD and 47 Controls, 7-11 years old, spent one night wearing an Actiwatch while also undergoing in-home PSG evaluation using a portable PSG device. Separate correlations were conducted on AG and PSG sleep indices for children with ADHD and Controls. Results: Strong positive correlations existed between AG and PSG for sleep and wake duration, sleep efficiency and sleep latency, while AG Fragmentation Index and PSG sleep efficiency correlated negatively for both children with ADHD and Controls ($p < .05$). AG Total Activity Score correlated strongly with PSG minutes of Stage 1 sleep in children with ADHD, but only moderately in Controls ($p < .05$), suggesting a differential relationship between movement and sleep. Conclusion: A complementary relationship exists between AG and PSG in pediatric populations. Movement in sleep seems to have a different relationship with PSG in children with ADHD than with Controls, suggesting continued disruption of hyperactivity into sleep.

2010-06-05 – 10:00 AM to 11:25 AM – 10 h 00 à 11 h 25 – CAMPAIGN A

Symposium / Symposium
*Counselling Psychology /
Psychologie du counseling*

ENVISIONING FUTURE: COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS SPEAK

Kaori Wada, McGill University; Anusha Kassan, Discussant

With momentum gained from the development of its official definition adopted by CPA in 2009, the field of counselling psychology in Canada is at a crossroad in its history. We believe that students' participation in the shaping of counselling psychology identity in a Canadian context is crucial for the future of the profession. Thus, in this symposium, graduate students in Canadian counselling psychology programs will critically and reflectively analyze the current status of, and our experiences in, counselling psychology education as well as the benefits and challenges of studying counselling psychology therein. We will also discuss how we visualize the future of our profession. The first paper provides a historical overview of developments of counselling psychology in a Canadian context, juxtaposing the developments in the United States. The second and third papers address the issues pertaining to professional development of graduate students: training and accreditation. In the fourth paper, students' view on counselling psychology's status within the larger field of psychology will be explored. Finally, the discussant will offer concluding comments from a unique standpoint as a newly graduated academic.

A

COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY'S PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY IN THE CANADIAN CONTEXT: HISTORICAL AND DEFINITIONAL OVERVIEW

Alexandra Lerner, McGill University; Heidi Hutman, McGill University; Lara E. Cross, University of New Brunswick

In the U.S. and around the world, counselling psychologists have made continuous efforts to establish the professions' unique identity vis-à-vis clinical psychology and other mental health professionals. In Canada, such efforts by counselling psychologists culminated in the 2009 CPA conference (June 11th, 2009), when a definition of counselling psychology within the Canadian context was adopted. In order to lay a foundation for the subsequent papers, the purpose of this paper is to outline a historic overview of developments in counselling psychology and its core values, as well as Canada's unique sociopolitical contexts that shape counselling psychology's identity issues, training, practice, and research. We will first delineate the historic developments of counselling psychology both in Canada and in the U.S., and then present the summary of counselling psychology identity articulated in the CPA definition. Lastly, Canada's sociopolitical contexts, such as multiculturalism and political roots in social democracy, and their implications for the profession's identity will be discussed.

SATURDAY / SAMEDI

B DEVELOPING COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY VALUES: TOWARD A COHERENT PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY

Kaori Wada, McGill University; Jennifer Titus, McGill University; Marie Morrison, University of British Columbia

Counselling psychology represents a distinct specialization within professional psychology, with its commitment to vocational psychology, positive development and growth, multiculturalism, and social justice. Whereas graduate training plays a pivotal role in nurturing these core values in future generations of counselling psychologists, a variety of factors may affect the extent to which these values are integrated in course curricula and clinical training. Thus, following Young and Nicol (2007), who analyzed the state of counselling psychology in Canada in terms of internal strengths, internal weaknesses, external opportunities, and external threats, the purpose of this paper is to identify internal and external factors in graduate training that facilitate or hinder students' professional identity development. In doing so, we will first present a brief review of the literature on professional identity development and training, and then present a summary of our examination of course curricula and clinical training in Canadian counselling psychology programs from the perspective of students. Furthermore, based on our analysis we will make specific recommendations for training programs and professional organizations.

C WHAT IS AT STAKE FOR US? CHANGES IN PROGRAM ACCREDITATION AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS IN CANADA

Emily Kerner, McGill University; Anne Marie Mikhail, McGill University

Currently, the Canadian Psychological Association accredits only four doctoral programs and three pre-doctoral internship sites aimed specifically at training counselling psychologists in Canada. By contrast, CPA has accredited 24 clinical psychology programs and 24 clinical psychology-specific internships sites. With the withdrawal of accreditation from the American Psychological Association by 2015, graduate students in Canada have limited opportunities to obtain counselling psychology-specific training, which will lead to significant ramifications for the development of a counselling psychology identity in Canada. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the changing landscape of accreditation and its implications for counselling psychology graduate students in Canada. The paper will first review and contrast the current accreditation criteria and regulations for APA and CPA programs. Proposed counselling psychology-specific accreditation criteria will then be presented, followed by a discussion of the implications of these changes for both graduate students and the future of counselling psychology in Canada.

D COUNTERING THE DOMINANT DISCOURSE: A STUDENT PERSPECTIVE ON COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY

Beheshta Jaghori, McGill University; Maddalena Genovese, University of Alberta; Hajera Rostam, University of British Columbia

The Counselling Psychology Section's 300 members comprise only 7% of the total Canadian Psychological Association membership (CPA 2009 Annual Report, 2009). This small number arguably places the discipline in a minority position within the larger field of psychology. As with other minority positions, counselling psychology has often been misunderstood, especially due to its perceived similarity to clinical psychology, rendering its unique identity and contributions invisible (Beatch, Bedi, Cave, Domene, Harris, Haverkamp, & Mikhail, 2009). Thus it is important to learn how a key segment of the discipline, namely graduate students, views its developing professional identity and conceptualizes its experiences. As such, this paper examines the experiences of graduate students in counselling psychology programs across Canada, focusing on how they view their discipline and their group status within the larger field of psychology.

2010-06-05 – 10:00 AM to 11:25 AM – 10 h 00 à 11 h 25 – CAMPAIGN B

Symposium / Symposium
*Rural and Northern
Psychology / Psychologie
des communautés rurales
et nordiques*

EXTENDING OUR REACH: INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES FOR MAKING PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES ACCESSIBLE AND APPROPRIATE FOR RURAL AND NORTHERN POPULATIONS

Karen G. Dyck, University of Manitoba

Canadians living outside of major metropolitan areas face numerous barriers to accessing specialized diagnostic and treatment services, including clinical psychology. In this symposium, clinician-scientists from the Department of Clinical Health Psychology at the University of Manitoba and the Department of Psychology at the University of Saskatchewan discuss a number of initiatives designed to enhance access to, and increase the appropriateness of, psychological services for these populations. Innovative strategies include the use of technology (e.g., telehealth, internet) to aid in assessment, treatment and follow up support, the use of a consultative model to build capacity in northern communities, the modification of standardized measures to make them more relevant for these populations and the use of an interprofessional approach to provide integrated, one-stop diagnostic services. The symposium will begin by asking the question "what services do rural people want?" and will then explore both the opportunities and challenges inherent in each of these different approaches, from both a clinical and a research perspective.

A **WHAT DO RURAL MANITOBANS WANT?: A SURVEY OF THE MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS AND OPINIONS OF ONE RURAL MANITOBA HEALTH REGION**

Karen G. Dyck, University of Manitoba; Melissa Tiessen, University of Manitoba; Andrea M. Lee, University of Manitoba

Consumers and providers of mental health services in rural and northern areas of Canada frequently encounter myriad challenges in accessing and offering high quality services including: high stigma concerns, lack of access to appropriate / sufficient services, transportation barriers, and heightened rates of professional burnout. Fortunately, recent developments in the greater health care system, including technology-assisted treatments and stepped care models of service delivery, suggest potential avenues for improving mental health care services to rural and northern populations. However, before investing significant time and money in developing any new services, it is imperative to determine the likelihood that the public would be willing to access mental health services delivered in a new format. In the current study 5000 households in a large rural Manitoba health region received mail-out surveys inquiring about experiences with and opinions about mental health difficulties and mental health resources. The purpose of this survey was to obtain an understanding of adults' preferences for accessing mental health information and treatment delivery options, as well as perceived barriers and facilitators to accessing treatment. The findings of this study will be reviewed and discussed within the context of mental health resource development in this rural Manitoba region.

B **THINKING INSIDE THE BOX: TREATING CHRONIC INSOMNIA USING TELEHEALTH OR INTERNET**

Maxine Holmqvist, Department of Clinical Health Psychology, University of Manitoba; Norah Vincent, Department of Clinical Health Psychology, University of Manitoba; Kaitlyn Walsh, Department of Clinical Health Psychology, University of Manitoba

Regular, chronic insomnia is an extremely common and disabling healthcare problem, affecting 10-19% of the Canadian population. The most efficacious treatment for chronic insomnia is cognitive behavioral therapy which produces reliable and durable improvements in sleep in about 70-80% of patients with primary insomnia and approximately 60% of patients with comorbid insomnia. Currently, 30-40% of referrals to the Behavioral Sleep Medicine Clinic at the Health Sciences Centre in Winnipeg come from rural areas. We proposed a study to determine whether an intervention for insomnia delivered using either an online program or telehealth would be effective for rural and northern populations. Participants in the study were randomly assigned to either complete an online program or to link in to our Insomnia Treatment Program group intervention using telehealth. The online program follows the same format, includes the identical components, and is of equivalent length (i.e., 6 weeks) to the regular group program. Individuals participating via telehealth travelled to their nearest healthcare facility equipped with telehealth and linked into the existing treatment groups. Preliminary results will be discussed, as will the opportunities, challenges, lessons learned and recommendations for future research in this field.

C **GERIATRIC NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES IN A TELEHEALTH-FACILITATED INTERDISCIPLINARY RURAL AND REMOTE MEMORY CLINIC (RRMC): INNOVATION IN ASSESSMENT, INTERPROFESSIONAL EDUCATION, AND INTERVENTION**

Margaret Crossley, Department of Psychology, University of Saskatchewan; Shawnda Lanting, Department of Psychology, University of Saskatchewan; Megan O'Connell, Department of Psychology, University of Saskatchewan; Debra Morgan, Canadian Centre for Health and Safety in Agriculture

Currently there is limited access to specialized geriatric neuropsychological services. In light of the disproportionate number of seniors in rural regions and the "rising tide" of dementias as "baby-boomers" age, it is important for geriatric neuropsychologists to explore alternative ways to deliver assessment, interprofessional education, and intervention services. In the Saskatoon RRMC, neuropsychology participates in an interprofessional team that provides one-stop assessment for rural and northern seniors. Assessments for early identification of dementia are targeted and brief, with tests modified or developed to be suitable for all individuals from western Canadian cultures. In partnership with Telehealth Saskatchewan, in-person clinic assessment is enhanced by pre-clinic and follow-up interviews using videoconferencing. Currently, we are exploring the utility of telehealth to deliver psychoeducational and psychotherapeutic interventions. For example, we are using telehealth to deliver and evaluate a support group for caregivers of individuals with atypical dementias, and to develop a telehealth physical fitness program for RRMC patients. In summary, access to geriatric neuropsychology and other health services can be improved for rural and remote residents through collaboration with interprofessional teams, community-based consumers, and telehealth partners.

D **ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS IN CURRENT PRACTICE GUIDELINES FOR THE NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF OLDER ADULTS FROM RURAL AND REMOTE BACKGROUNDS: ONE APPROACH**

Shawnda Lanting, Department of Psychology, University of Saskatchewan; Margaret Crossley, Department of Psychology, University of Saskatchewan; Megan O'Connell, Department of Psychology, University of Saskatchewan; Debra Morgan, Canadian Centre for Health and Safety in Agriculture

Performance on neuropsychological tests is influenced by factors in addition to brain functioning, and this increasing awareness underlies a recent proliferation of literature that addresses ethical, theoretical, and practical issues in neuropsychological assessment with diverse populations. This research describes the development process of a neuropsychological assessment protocol for accurate diagnosis and appropriate management recommendations for rural and remote dwelling seniors in Saskatchewan, including Aboriginal seniors. This development work included: initial telehealth meetings and traveling to remote communities, focus groups with an Aboriginal Grandmothers Group, case study analyses of modified screening measures, normative data collection in remote communities, and working groups with Northern healthcare providers to further modify assessment instruments. The development work highlighted the importance of incorporating humour, colour, and familiar images into existing neuropsychological assessment tools, and the need to develop screening tools that do not assume or require any formal education. A novel screening measure was developed for use with Aboriginal and other non-English speaking and / or illiterate seniors, one neuropsychological measure was modified, and a semantic association test inspired the development of a prairie version (Grasshoppers & Geese).

2010-06-05 – 10:00 AM to 11:25 AM – 10 h 00 à 11 h 25 – KILDONAN

Symposium / Symposium
*Psychoanalytic and
 Psychodynamic
 Psychology / Psychologie
 psychoanalytique et
 psychodynamique*

PSYCHODYNAMIC TREATMENT FACTORS: A LOOK AT THEORY, ASSESSMENT, AND TREATMENT

Michael Sheppard, University of Saskatchewan

This symposium includes a mix of old and new in psychodynamic theory and research. One paper presents a new method of assessing defense mechanisms, examining the internal variability of defenses in undergraduate males and federal offenders with the Adaptiveness of Defenses Scale. The relations between defense use and measures of psychopathology are presented. Another paper summarized and operationalized theoretical discussions of defense interpretation from the literature using the Psychodynamic Intervention Rating Scales and the Defense Mechanism Rating Scale. This paper discusses the generation of testable hypotheses with respect to treatment. The third paper discusses process variables with respect to suicidality in psychotherapy patients using data from both patients and their therapists. These researchers discuss the relation between the therapeutic alliance and recovery.

A

WITHIN-DEFENSE VARIABILITY AND DEFENSES IN MALE UNDERGRADUATES AND PRISONERS

Michael Sheppard, University of Saskatchewan; J. Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan; Michael Wm. MacGregor, University of Saskatchewan

One possible reason for limited agreement among defense mechanism researchers is that different researchers and clinicians may conceptualize the same defense at different levels of adaptiveness. The Adaptiveness of Defenses Scale (ADS) was developed to examine whether there is adaptive variability at the level of individual defenses over three studies. In the first study, the defenses in a sample of male undergraduates were assessed using the Defense-Q and the ADS and their defense scores related to PAI and ECR scores. In study two, the defenses in a sample of male federal prisoners were also assessed and their defense scores related to PCL-R, BPI, and PAS scores. Study Three used the same prisoner sample divided by ethnicity (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) and examined the relation between defenses and variables related to offense history, institutional adjustment, and program success. The ADS clearly discriminated between undergraduates and prisoners (all $p < 0.001$), even for defenses identified as characteristic for both groups, but behaved inconsistently with respect to other variables.

B

DEVELOPING TESTABLE HYPOTHESES FOR DEFENSE INTERPRETATIONS IN PSYCHOTHERAPY: A JOURNEY FROM THEORETICAL MANUSCRIPTS TO PSYCHOTHERAPY RESEARCH

Trevor R. Olson, Jewish General Hospital, McGill University; J. Christopher Perry, Jewish General Hospital, McGill University; Jennifer I. Janzen, Jewish General Hospital, McGill University; Jonathan Petraglia, Jewish General Hospital, McGill University

Aims: Defenses have been central to psychoanalytic theory for over 100 years. Strong research exists on how defensive functioning relates to diagnoses, general functioning, and improvement in treatment. Yet, the interpretation of defense has not received the same degree of systematic attention. Although theoretical works exist on how clinicians can confront their patients' defenses, there has been little empirical work conducted to test these ideas. A first step toward testing the potential contribution of this theory to clinical practice is the generation of hypotheses based on psychodynamic principles. Method: We conducted a literature search for theoretical works related to clinical work with defenses. After abstracting ideas from the literature, each author independently categorized ideas under unique thematic headings and then agreed on categorization through a consensus process. In order to develop testable hypotheses, we operationalized theoretical comments regarding therapist interventions using the Psychodynamic Intervention Rating Scales (PIRS: Cooper & Bond, 2002) and defensive functioning using the Defense Mechanisms Rating Scale (DMRS: Perry, 1990). Results: We present a summary of general theoretical principles in psychodynamic therapy as well as example hypotheses using the PIRS and the DMRS. Discussion: Avenues for testing current hypotheses will be discussed.

C **TREATING PATIENTS WITH A HISTORY OF SUICIDE ATTEMPTS: EXPLORING THE PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC PROCESS AND THE PREDICTION OF RECOVERY**
Michelle D. Presniak, Jewish General Hospital, McGill University; J. Christopher Perry, Jewish General Hospital, McGill University; Michael Bond, Jewish General Hospital, McGill University

The lifetime prevalence of suicide attempts is approximately 4.6% and the lifetime prevalence of suicidal ideation is 13.5%. Studies have suggested that individuals who have attempted suicide have generally received inadequate treatment both before and after their attempts. For those that do receive treatment, psychotherapy alone or in conjunction with anti-depressant medication has shown promising results. However, a small percentage of patients still report suicide attempts following treatment termination and an even larger percentage report moderate levels of suicide ideation. Very little research has examined psychotherapy process variables and how they may relate to outcome and recovery for patients exhibiting high levels of suicidality. The current study investigated patient reports of their experience of psychotherapy and their psychotherapist and examined the relationship of these variables (e.g., alliance) to patient recovery. The results will be reviewed, along with case illustrations.

2010-06-05 – 10:00 AM to 10:55 AM – 10 h 00 à 10 h 55 – ALBERT

CPA Donald O. Hebb Award / FROM GSR TO MRI, AND BEYOND: FOUR DECADES OF RESEARCH ON PSYCHOPATHY
Prix Donald O. Hebb Robert D. Hare, University of British Columbia

While a Ph.D. student at the University of Western Ontario many years ago I studied theory and research in learning, motivation, and perception, and was introduced to the emerging field of human psychophysiology, which involved the integration of behavioural, cognitive, and biological processes. These early academic experiences, coupled with those gained as a psychologist in a federal penitentiary, influenced not only what I would study but how I would study it. In this presentation I will track the progression of research on psychopathy, from early single-channel GSR recordings to state-of-the-art paradigms and methodologies of neuroscience, including functional and structural magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). I will conclude with my impressions of what we have learned and of what I think will be the implications of this knowledge for society.

2010-06-05 – 10:00 AM to 11:25 AM – 10 h 00 à 11 h 25 – VICTORIA

Symposium / Symposium THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGISTS IN UNDERSTANDING AND PREVENTION OF TERRORIST ATTACKS
Extremism and Terrorism / Lianne McLellan, Defence Research and Development Canada
Extrémisme et terrorisme

Most of the research and analyses of terrorism and extremism today comes from political scientists, journalists, economists, law enforcement professionals and intelligence officers. There have been few psychologists who have been contributing to the public discussion around dealing with terrorism. Psychologists, especially in the forensic and criminal justice areas, are equipped to make substantial contributions to better understanding the recent and sudden increase of violent terrorist attacks around the world. Religious terrorism, the most predominant form, can be better understood, and perhaps eventually better controlled through increased psychological theory and research. In this symposium several examples of psychologist's contributions will be highlighted.

A **FORT HOOD VS. VIRGINIA TECH: CAN WE DIFFERENTIATE JIHADISTS (TRUE BELIEVERS) FROM OTHER SCHOOL / WORKPLACE SHOOTERS?**
Steven Stein, Multi Health Systems

Dr. Steven Stein will talk about expanding the role of criminal justice and forensic psychologists in the understanding and possible prevention of terrorist attacks. Examples will be provided of using psychological research that could have practical value in dealing with terrorism. In this presentation Reid Meloy's methodology of identifying markers, referred to as the 9 pathways to terrorism, using available documented and third party information, is applied to Virginia Tech shooter Cho Seung-hui and Fort Hood shooter Nidal Malik Hasan. It will be shown that psychological information that is readily accessible and properly vetted can be useful to investigators who work with terrorist threats.

B **RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE BELIEF DIVERSITY SCALE (BDS; LOZA, 2007) FOR ASSESSING EXTREMISM AND TERRORISM**
Wagdy Loza, Kingston Penitentiary (Ret.)

Assessing extremism and predicting individuals who may commit terrorist acts is a difficult task. To our knowledge, no measure has been designed to help with this process. Dr. Wagdy Loza will present data to demonstrate the Reliability and validity of the Belief Diversity Scale (BDS; Loza, 2007) as a tool for assessing Extremism and Terrorism.

SATURDAY / SAMEDI

C **TERRORIST FLAVORS OF THE DAY**David Fischman, Mental Health Services, Canadian Forces Base; Ian McKenzie,

The attacks of 9 / 11 resulted in a declaration of war by the US and NATO on Terrorism. "Terrorism", however, is not a state, government or army, but an abstraction. This has been overlooked, resulting in three conceptual errors: (1) Terrorism is treated as an ideology, instead of as a tactic. As such, the word, "terrorism" is used interchangeably with "Islamism". Consequently, the significance of the non-Islamic origins and goals of violent activity within the Muslim world are disregarded. (2) Methodologically, Islamism is treated as an independent variable, terrorism as a dependent variable. As an independent variable, Islamism proves to be insufficient and in many cases unnecessary to account for the dependent variable. (3) Terrorism is erroneously considered a psychological datum, whereas organizational models have gone farther to help explain, predict and control terrorism than psychological ones. As a corrective, greater attention should be paid to secular origins and dimensions of terrorism. A broader and more enduring model would consider Islamism as a moderating variable. A role for psychology emerges through studying the truly psychological elements of terrorism, such as violent behaviour, group dynamics and cognitive schemata. Through this strategy, helpful models for the prediction of terrorist behaviour and its clinical treatment emerge. .

2010-06-05 – 10:00 AM to 11:25 AM – 10 h 00 à 11 h 25 – COLBOURNE

Symposium / Symposium **REFRAMING AS A KEY COMPONENT OF CRITICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH**
History and Philosophy of Frances Cherry, Carleton University
Psychology / Histoire et
philosophie de la psychologie

Critical psychologists frequently take up examinations of phenomena argued to be part of human nature and reconstruct them in terms of their political, social, cultural, and economic context. While there are a variety of critical psychology perspectives that have developed over the past three decades (Fox, Prilleltensky & Austin, 2009; Teo, 2005) – feminist, anti-racist, post-colonial – many of them have involved reframing social issues that have been well developed within mainstream psychology. At the heart of this reframing is the challenging of mainstream assumptions resulting in the production of more inclusive theorizing about social issues and a broadening of investigative practices within the discipline. The use of critical frameworks further challenges political neutrality and power relations in research within both scientific and social communities. Each of the papers that follow takes up the challenge of reframing a well established area within social and community psychology. In each case, reframing is part of the presenter's dialogue with previous research and of a reflexive exploration of how his or her own values have affected the analysis.

A **IMPLICATIONS OF LGBTQ PSYCHOLOGY AND QUEER CRITICAL PSYCHOLOGY FOR THE STUDY OF INTERVENTIONS TO REDUCE HOMOPHOBIA**Glenn Walsh, Carleton University

In their chapter, Gender, in the recent edition of Critical Psychology: An introduction, (Fox, Prilleltensky & Austin, 2009) Clarke and Braun define the goals of both LGBTQ psychology and queer critical psychology. LGBTQ psychology is defined as "a branch of psychology affirmative of LGBTQ identities" that focuses on the lived experience of LGBTQ people and challenges prejudice and discrimination against LGBTQ people. LGBTQ psychology interrogates heteronormativity and its consequences. In addition, these authors note that "Queer critical psychology seeks to interrogate and dismantle normative gender and sexuality categories within and beyond the discipline of psychology." This presentation will draw out the implications of both of these psychologies in terms of what they have to say about the feasibility, measurement and construct validity of attitudes toward gays and lesbians. Hegarty and his collaborators have produced critical analyses of the mainstream field of attitudinal measurement which provide a point of departure. Further implications for anti-homophobia workshops will be explored from the vantage point of both LGBTQ and queer critical psychologies.

B **FROM KITTY GENOVESE TO VOLUNTEERS: A CRITICAL RECONCEPTUALIZATION OF INTERGROUP HELPING**Gisell Castillo, Carleton University

Social psychologists have framed issues of prosocial behaviour as a paradoxical interpersonal phenomenon contradicting typical human motivations and actions (Penner, Dovidio, Piliavin & Schroeder, 2005). This paper will argue this is largely an artifact of mainstream theorizing. A critical psychological analysis of the field will reveal how helping has been framed as an individualistic, rational, cost-benefit exchange that is natural rather than part of an economic and political framework. Four areas of research will be examined: the bystander effect, social identity theory, research on social movements and research on volunteerism. These perspectives have shaped and limited how we understand helping relationships. Despite a historical progression in these fields, many of the original and problematic assumptions remain: helpers are largely motivated by self-interest, groups are detrimental to receiving aid, individuals and groups are unlikely to help out-group members and recipients of aid are treated as passive entities. This paper will discuss the implications of these assumptions at the intergroup level and will emphasize the need to include discourses of power, the socio-historical context and the role the recipients of help play in theorizing the helping dynamic (Pratto & Walker, 2001).

C **REFRAMING PAROLE: MORAL EXCLUSION VERSUS COMMUNITY INTEGRATION**
Colin Vincent, Carleton University

Public discourse shapes community attitudes and responses towards the process of parole and, more importantly, parolees who live in the community. It is important to recognize that community attitudes towards parole as a social issue do not necessarily align with community attitudes towards parolees. Community members may support the theory of parole, but may be strongly averse to parolees coming into 'their' community. I will examine how negative constructions of parolees (e.g., framing them as a threat to public safety) are used to legitimate their exclusion from the community and its prosocial networks – a process that has unfortunate consequences for parolees attempting to make the difficult transition to 'normal' life (National Research Council, 2008). Building on Opatow's concept of a 'scope of justice' (1995), I explore how and why community members can end up stigmatizing and marginalizing parolees, while maintaining a supportive stance towards the process of parole in general. I suggest that the goal of community integration can be advanced by reframing parole in terms of inequitable social and economic structures rather than the individual deficits that parolees bring to a community (Kidder & Fine, 1986).

2010-06-05 – 10:00 AM to 11:25 AM – 10 h 00 à 11 h 25 – MEETING ROOM 5

Symposium / Symposium **EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES**
Psychologists in Education / Donald H. Saklofske, University of Calgary
Psychologues en éducation

The continued interest in Emotional Intelligence (EI) has resulted in several recent challenges that focus on validity and measurement issues, the robustness of the construct across cultures, and the modifiability of EI. The papers in this symposium will examine these issues in the Canadian and international context. The first two papers examine the measurement and construct validity of EI in diverse cultural groups. A comparison of Canadian and Scottish University students supported the measurement invariance of the Bar-On EQ-i. In contrast, a study of Japanese university students replicated the factor structure of the Wong and Law EIS developed in southeast Asia but resulted in a different factor composition for the popular Schutte EIS. The Japanese study reported a relationship between EI and well-being as did the Canadian study of university students using Petrides' TEIQue that further showed EI to be integrally related to resiliency. The final paper examined the view that EI can be modified through specific training programs. While promising results were found for a sample of Canadian teachers, the South African study drew particular attention to the contextual factors that impact the effectiveness of EI training.

A **CROSS-NATIONAL MEASUREMENT INVARIANCE ANALYSIS OF CANADIAN AND SCOTTISH BAR-ON EQ-I:S DATA**
Gina Ekermans, Stellenbosch University; Donald H. Saklofske, Calgary University; Elizabeth Austin, University of Edinburgh

Emotional Intelligence (EI) has many applications in the sphere of social and organizational psychology. Given the utility of the construct, EI instruments are widely used and often transported over cultures. For example, the Bar-on EQ-i (Bar-On, 1997) has been widely translated for use in different languages and cultures. There is an increasing need for measurement invariance research of current EI measures across socio-cultural groups. The goal of this research was to investigate the configural, metric and scalar invariance (Vandenberg & Lance, 2000) of the Bar-On EQ-i: S (Bar-On, 2002) over two cross-national student samples (Canadian, n=350; Scottish, n=238). To this end a series of multi-group Confirmatory Factor Analysis (LISREL 8.8) measurement invariance (Vandenberg & Lance, 2000) procedures were conducted. Item parcels were used. The samples were matched on age and gender. The results revealed sufficient evidence for configural, construct level metric and scalar invariance over these two groups. This strongly supports the use of the instrument, in terms of direct latent mean comparisons of the EI dimensions, over these two cross-national groups.

B **FACTOR STRUCTURE OF THE WONG AND LAW EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE SCALE AND THE SCHUTTE EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE SCALE WITH JAPANESE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**
Eriko Fukuda, University of Calgary; Donald H. Saklofske, University of Calgary; Tak S. Fung, University of Calgary; Katsuo Tamaoka, Nagoya University

The purpose of this study was to examine the factor structure of Japanese versions of the 16-item Wong and Law Emotional Intelligence Scale (WLEIS) and the 33-item Schutte Emotional Intelligence Scale (EIS). The WLEIS data were obtained from 310 Japanese university students in Japan and 200 of these students also completed the EIS. Exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis were conducted to examine the factor structures of the both EI measures. A four-factor model was replicated for the WLEIS (Wong & Law, 2002). On the other hand, a different three-factor model from that reported by Schutte et al. (2002) emerged for the EIS in this study. In addition, structural equation modeling supported the validity of EI as a predictor of life satisfaction with this sample of Japanese students, replicating previous research in Canada (Saklofske et al., 2003) and other English speaking countries.

C VALIDATION OF AN ADULT RESILIENCE SCALE IN AN UNDERGRADUATE POPULATION

Tara D. Semple, University of Calgary; Donald H. Saklofske, University of Calgary; David W. Nordstokke, University of Calgary

The Resilience Scale for Children and Adolescents-Adult Revision (RSCA-AR; Prince-Embury, 2007) is a 64 item self report survey which was originally created to measure resilience characteristics in children and adolescents. It has recently been revised to target an adult population. The items of the RSCA-AR are divided into 3 sub-scales: sense of mastery, sense of relatedness, and emotional reactivity. As the adult revision of this scale has yet to be validated, the current study explored whether the 3 factor structure holds in an adult population. The results of an initial study of 178 undergraduate students replicated the factor structure of RSCA-AR. Correlations between the RSCA and the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS; Diener et al., 1985) and the Ego Resiliency Scale (Block & Kremen, 1996) supported the theoretical model on which the resiliency scale is based. A second study with university students, employing the Trait Emotional Intelligence Scale (TEIQue; Petrides, 2009) and the SWLS further supported the criterion validity of the RSCA-AR.

D TRANSFERRING AN EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE INTERVENTION FOR TEACHERS FROM A DEVELOPED TO A DEVELOPING COUNTRY: CANADIAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN COMPARISON

Gina Ekermans, Stellenbosch University; Trudie Burger, Stellenbosch University; Estelle Swart, Stellenbosch University; Donald H. Saklofske, University of Calgary; Jennifer Poole, Eaton Arrowsmith School

Research evidence in favour of the utility of the development of emotional intelligence (EI) continues to increase. This study implemented and evaluated an EI and stress management intervention program developed in Australia (Gardner, Stough, & Hansen, 2007) with a group of Canadian (N=64) and South African school teachers (N=31). The Canadian treatment group data showed a significant increase in EI, but not teacher efficacy, compared to the control group. In South Africa, only weak empirical evidence was obtained for the utility of the intervention to increase EI, decrease occupational stress and increase physical and psychological health. In contrast to Canada, post-apartheid South Africa presents a very unique teaching context (e.g. socio-economic realities such as violence, poverty, and the implications of HIV and AIDS). Several contextual factors influenced the results, including large socio-economic discrepancies between communities, stress measure not tailored to measure the unique stressors South African teachers' experience and an organizational culture of distrust, strengthened by an authoritative leadership style in the school. Thus, contextual factors (i.e. societal and organizational) should be considered when transferring intervention programs from one context to the next.

2010-06-05 – 10:00 AM to 10:55 AM – 10 h 00 à 10 h 55 – CABINET**Committee Business CP EDITORIAL BOARD MEETING**

Meeting / Réunion d'affaires John Hunsley, Luc Pelletier; Adam Radomsky; Raymond Léveillé,

2010-06-05 – 10:00 AM to 10:55 AM – 10 h 00 à 10 h 55 – TALBOT**Committee Business INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE BUSINESS MEETING**

Meeting / Réunion d'affaires Janel Gauthier, John Adair; John Berry; Anthony Dugbartey; Gary Latham; Arnold Muller; Kimberly A. Noels; Akcali Ozge; Pierre Ritchie; Michel Sabourin; Saba Safdar; Sonia Singh; Peter Suedfeld; Randal G. Tonks; Marta Young

2010-06-05 – 10:00 AM to 1:55 PM – 10 h 00 à 13 h 55 – WESTMINSTER**Workshop / Atelier CPA SITE VISITOR TRAINING WORKSHOP**

Peter R. Henderson, Chair; Heather MacIntosh, Registrar, Accreditation Panel

This workshop is intended for CPA members who are interested in serving as a site visitor for the Accreditation Panel. Site visits are an essential and integral part of the accreditation and re-accreditation process and, to this end, the CPA is dependent upon the volunteerism of professionals and academics to serve as site visitors. The workshop will briefly overview the Accreditation Standards and Procedures, followed by instruction on how to prepare for and conduct a site visit for the Panel.

2010-06-05 – 10:00 AM to 11:55 AM – 10 h 00 à 11 h 55 – MILLENNIUM SUITE

Workshop / Atelier

*International and
Cross-Cultural
Psychology / Psychologie
internationale et
interculturelle*

SURVIVORS OF TORTURE / WAR TRAUMA: SUPPORT AND INTERVENTION

Jane Oxenbury, Edan Counselling Associates

'Organized violence is the inter-human infliction of significant, avoidable pain and suffering by an organized group according to a declared or implied strategy and / or system of ideas and attitudes. It comprises any violent action, which is unacceptable by general human standards and relates to the victim's feelings. Torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, imprisonment without trial, mock execution, hostage taking and any form of violent deprivation of liberty is organized violence.' 'One in three of the world's refugees has had at least one experience of torture.' 'It is estimated that up to 35% of the world's refugee population have been subject to severe physical torture and / or psychological violation.' This workshop will address the demographics and challenges faced by survivors of torture / war trauma, as well as the psychological effects on these individuals and families, whether experienced directly or indirectly. You will learn about the needs of these survivors or refugees and how they cope with what they have experienced. Support and intervention tips will be highlighted and barriers to access of care will be reviewed.

2010-06-05 – 10:30 AM to 11:55 AM – 10 h 30 à 11 h 55 – PAN AM ROOM

Symposium / Symposium

*Clinical Psychology /
Psychologie clinique*

ETHICAL SUPERVISION IN TEACHING, RESEARCH, PRACTICE, AND ADMINISTRATION

Donald Stewart, University of Manitoba

Supervision is a specialized area of psychological activity that has its own foundation of knowledge, skills, and attitudes, which are enhanced by training. As our discipline develops its standards for competent practice in supervision, there is a need to develop ethical guidelines to assist both supervisees and supervisors in maintaining productive working relationships. Organized around the hierarchy of ethical principles comprising the 'Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists,' the CPA adopted 'Ethical Guidelines for Supervision in Psychology: Teaching, Research, Practice, and Administration' in early 2009. In this session, each of the four ethical principles (Respect for the Dignity of Persons, Responsible Caring, Integrity in Relationships, and Responsibility to Society) will be examined using realistic examples from supervision in the areas of teaching, research, practice, and administration. The innovative and unique elements of the guidelines that distinguish them from other ethical codes and sets of standards will also be covered. Participants should leave the session with an awareness of the new guidelines and how they might be used in their own supervisory roles.

A

DEVELOPMENT OF ETHICAL SUPERVISION GUIDELINES

Jean L. Pettifor, University of Calgary; Cannie Stark, University of Regina

In this presentation, an overview of the development of the CPA (2009) Guidelines for Ethical Supervision will be provided. Innovative and unique features of the guidelines will be discussed, including their applicability across all areas of professional practice, mutual responsibility of supervisees and supervisors, direct linkages to the four ethical principles of the CPA Code of Ethics, and the specific focus on ethical relationships separate from specialized standards of practice.

B

ETHICAL SUPERVISION IN TEACHING AND RESEARCH

Michelle C.E. McCarron, University of Regina

In this session, the CPA (2009) Guidelines for Ethical Supervision will be examined with respect to the professional activities of research and teaching. Specific examples will be used to highlight the application of the hierarchical ethical principles of Respect for the Dignity of Persons, Responsible Caring, Integrity in Relationships, and Responsibility to Society as they pertain to a range of professional activities involving supervision in the areas of research and teaching. Issues pertaining to both supervisors and supervisees will be explored.

C

ETHICAL SUPERVISION IN APPLIED PRACTICE SETTINGS

Greg Schoepp, University of Alberta Hospital

In this session, the CPA (2009) Guidelines for Ethical Supervision will be examined with respect to applied practice in clinical and counselling settings. Specific examples will be used to highlight the application of the hierarchical ethical principles of Respect for the Dignity of Persons, Responsible Caring, Integrity in Relationships, and Responsibility to Society as they pertain to a range of activities involving supervision in clinical and counselling practice. Issues related to competence, multiple relationships, and informed consent will be explored.

D ETHICAL SUPERVISION IN ADMINISTRATIONDonald Stewart, University of Manitoba

In this session, the CPA (2009) Guidelines for Ethical Supervision will be examined with respect to the professional activity of administration. Specific examples will be used to highlight the application of the hierarchical ethical principles of Respect for the Dignity of Persons, Responsible Caring, Integrity in Relationships, and Responsibility to Society as they pertain to a range of professional activities involving supervision in the area of administration. Issues related to competing and conflicting roles, leadership and accountability, and resource constraints will be explored.

2010-06-05 – 11:00 AM to 11:55 AM – 11 h 00 à 11 h 55 – ALBERT

CPA Gold Medal Award / **EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVENTION TO PREVENT READING FAILURE**
Prix de la médaille d'or Linda S. Siegel, University of British Columbia
de la SCP

This presentation will discuss the results of an 8 year longitudinal that has shown that children at risk for reading difficulties can be detected at school entry and, if appropriate remediation is provided, most reading failure can be prevented. The teachers in the district administered the tasks for early identification. Most of the intervention occurred in the classroom. Intervention techniques involving the teaching of vocabulary, phonological awareness, phonics, linguistic awareness, and reading comprehension strategies were used. In this study in North Vancouver Canada 25% of the children with English as a first language (L1) and 47% of children with English as a second language (ESL) were detected as being at risk in kindergarten. In grade 7, at age 13, 1.5 % of the L1 children and 2.1% of the ESL children were dyslexic. Appropriate early identification and intervention can prevent most reading failure

2010-06-05 – 11:00 AM to 11:55 AM – 11 h 00 à 11 h 55 – CABINET

Committee Business **CJBS EDITORIAL BOARD MEETING**
Meeting / Réunion d'affaires Greg Irving; Michel Claes; Raymond Léveillé

2010-06-05 – 11:00 AM to 12:55 PM – 11 h 00 à 12 h 55 – TALBOT

Committee Business **ETHICS COMMITTEE BUSINESS MEETING**
Meeting / Réunion d'affaires Carole Sinclair, Kathryn Birnie, Janel Gauthier, Peter Graf, Denise Larsen;
 Ian R. Nicholson; Pat O'Neil; Jean L. Pettifor; Hélène Richard; Pierre Ritchie;
 Cannie Stark; Tom Strong, Ivan Zinger

2010-06-05 – 11:30 AM to 12:55 PM – 11 h 30 à 12 h 55 – CAMPAIGN A

Symposium / Symposium **THE IMPACT OF POSITIVE RELATIONSHIPS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL**
Developmental **STRENGTHS ON ADOLESCENT DEPRESSION: FINDINGS FROM**
Psychology / Psychologie du **POPULATION-BASED STUDIES**
développement Jennine S. Rawana, York University

Recent studies have shown the critical role that protective factors such as positive relationships may play in buffering depression in adolescence. However, these studies have either largely been cross-sectional or have used retrospective reports of protective factors. Thus, the use of population-based surveys to longitudinally investigate the role of protective factors on adolescent depression may provide insight into healthy adolescent development. Paper 1 presents findings using a Canadian national sample that early-adolescent experiences of parental rejection predict higher levels of depression in mid-adolescence. Positive peer relationships were found to buffer the deleterious effects of parental rejection. Paper 2 highlights longitudinal findings using an American national sample of adolescents that show the moderating role of psychological strengths on the relationship between adolescent substance use and depression. Paper 3, also using an American national sample, highlights the buffering role of peer relationships on the association between adolescent depression and substance use. Thus, across the three papers, new findings are presented that highlight the importance of psychological strengths and healthy relationships on adolescent depression.

A THE LONGITUDINAL IMPACT OF PARENTAL REJECTION AND FRIENDSHIP QUALITY ON ADOLESCENT DEPRESSIONHien Nguyen, York University; Jennine S. Rawana, York University

Rationale: Child and adolescent depression is a significant and persistent problem. Among the childhood risk factors for depression, parental rejection has been identified as a contributor. To a lesser extent, research has shown that positive peer interactions may have a protective influence on strained parent-child relationships. However, few studies have explored this relationship longitudinally.

nally in national samples. Objectives: The goal of the current study was to longitudinally examine the impact of both parental rejection and positive peer relationships on depression, as well as the moderating effect of friendship quality, in a national, community-based sample of children. Method: Children were selected from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY; N=1,457), a survey following Canadian children from infancy to adulthood. Surveys were completed at pre-adolescence (age 8-11, Cycle 1) and mid-adolescence (age 12-15, Cycle 2). Results: Hierarchical multiple regressions showed that parental rejection ($B=.074$, $p<.01$) and positive peer interactions ($B=-.082$, $p<.01$) in pre-adolescence were found to predict depression in mid-adolescence. Furthermore, positive peer relationships were found to moderate the effect of parental rejection on depression ($B=.053$, $p<.05$). Discussion: Implications for treatment and future research will be discussed.

B **THE MODERATING ROLE OF PEER AND FAMILY SUPPORT ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUBSTANCE USE AND DEPRESSION: NATIONAL FINDINGS**
Stephanie G. Craig, York University; Jennine S. Rawana, York University

Rationale: Research suggests that adolescents who engage in alcohol and drug use are at risk for depression, and peer and parent relationships have shown to have a protective effect. However, few studies have explored these relationships longitudinally in a national sample. Objectives: The current study examined the moderating effects of peer and family supports on the relationship between substance use and depression one year later. Method: Using data from The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, adolescents (N=4336, Age Mean = 15.53, 47% males) were selected from Wave 1 and were followed one year later. Results: Using separate multiple regressions and co-varying gender and Wave 1 depression, earlier peer support predicted later depression beyond the influence of alcohol, binge drinking, marijuana, and drug use ($\beta=-.05$, all $p's<.001$). Peer support moderated the relationships between earlier alcohol use ($\beta=.04$) and binge drinking ($\beta=.05$) and later depressive symptoms. Family support predicted later depression beyond the influence of the alcohol and drug use ($\beta=-.08$). Discussion: Substance use was longitudinally associated with depression, and peer support buffered this relationship. Implications for clinical practice and research will be discussed.

C **THE INFLUENCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL STRENGTHS ON THE LONGITUDINAL ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SUBSTANCE USE AND DEPRESSION AMONG ADOLESCENTS**
Jennine S. Rawana, York University

Rationale: Increasingly, clinicians are using a strength-based approach that emphasizes the use of the strengths of an individual to address presenting issues and promote optimal functioning. The majority of research on adolescent depression and substance use has overlooked the role of psychological strengths on this relationship. Objectives: This study investigated the influence of psychological strengths on the longitudinal association between substance use and depression in a population-based sample of adolescents. Method: The sample was selected from The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (T1; N = 4,336; Age Mean = 15.33, 47% males) and were followed one year later (T2). Results: Using Hierarchical Multiple Regression, psychological strengths ($p's <.001$) predicted depressive symptoms (T2) beyond substance use (T1, alcohol use, binge drinking, marijuana use, heavy drug use). The relationship between binge drinking and depression was also moderated by psychological strengths ($\beta=.024$; $p<.001$). There was a trend for psychological strengths to moderate the relationship between alcohol use and marijuana use and depression (T2). Discussion: These findings lend support to the importance of incorporating psychological strengths in clinical practice.

2010-06-05 - 11:30 AM to 12:55 PM - 11 h 30 à 12 h 55 - CAMPAIGN B

Symposium / Symposium **NATIONAL ABORIGINAL PEOPLES STUDIES**
International and Dana Bova, St. Joseph's Care Group
Cross-Cultural
Psychology / Psychologie
internationale et
interculturelle

This symposium examines psychological and community issues among aboriginal peoples in Canada. The emphasis is on two national surveys on aboriginal society and community, identity and wellbeing, health and culture systems. The symposium will begin with two presentations from the Urban Aboriginal Peoples Study (UAPS) followed by one from the 2006 national Aboriginal Peoples Survey. Following these presentations from presentations from representatives of Environics, a non-profit research institute and the federal government's Statistics Canada there will be a discussant from the aboriginal Section of CPA.

A **URBAN ABORIGINAL PEOPLES STUDY (UAPS): PART 1**
Michael Adams, Environics Institute

This paper introduces the Urban Aboriginal Peoples Study (UAPS), a large, national study conducted by Environics Institute of First Nations, Métis and Inuit living in eleven urban centres across Canada. The purpose of the study is to better understand their identities, experiences, values and aspirations using survey data collected between April and October 2008. Environics Institute is

a not-for-profit organization dedicated to the study and execution of opinion research on issues of public importance in Canada and the present project has been guided by an advisory circle of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal scholars and Experts.

B **URBAN ABORIGINAL PEOPLES STUDY (UAPS): PART 2**
Sonya Kunkel, Environics Institute

National and regional results of the UAPS are presented in this paper. Described are the in-person interviews conducted by Aboriginal interviewers with a representative sample of more than 2,600 First Nations, Métis and Inuit peoples living in Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Thunder Bay, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax. A survey of 2,500 non-Aboriginal urban Canadians was also conducted to provide points of comparison and capture current non-Aboriginal perceptions of Aboriginal peoples in Canada today. The national results of the UAPS will be released publicly in March 2010 and will be presented.

C **2006 CENSUS OF ABORIGINAL PEOPLES IN CANADA: INUIT, MÉTIS, AND FIRST NATIONS**
Teresa A. Janz, Statistics Canada

The 2006 Canadian census, conducted by Statistics Canada, examined Inuit, Métis, and First Nations populations. The census provided statistical information about demographic, social, and economic trends for Aboriginal Peoples across Canada. The presentation will discuss national population data and regional data for Winnipeg.

D **DISCUSSION OF NATIONAL ABORIGINAL PEOPLES SURVEYS**
Kathryn Amanda Maranzan, Lakehead University

A discussant will have the opportunity to review the presentations of the Urban Aboriginal People's Study and the Aboriginal Peoples in Canada in 2006: Inuit, Métis, and First Nations, 2006 Census prior to the symposium. Following the presentations, the discussant will provide a critical synopsis of the presented research. The discussant will also establish connections between presented research, pose conceptual frameworks, formulate broad questions, and engage discussion among participants

2010-06-05 – 11:30 AM to 12:55 PM – 11 h 30 à 12 h 55 – KILDONAN

Symposium / Symposium **CANADIAN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON MENTAL HEALTH: A**
Community Psychology / **COMPOSITION OF PROJECTS FROM THE MANITOBA CENTRE FOR HEALTH**
Psychologie communautaire **POLICY (MCHP)**
Lauren Yallop, University of Manitoba

Epidemiological research offers a wealth of information on patterns of health care and profiles of health and illness, which facilitates inter-sectoral research in areas such as health care, education, and social services. MCHP houses one of the most comprehensive collections of administrative databases in North America, the Population Health Research Data Repository. These administrative databases hold records for virtually all Manitobans' contacts with the health care system (including physicians, hospitals, personal care homes, home care, and pharmaceutical prescriptions), as well as data from education, social and justice services. The comprehensiveness of the data has allowed for the development of sets of health outcomes as well as definitions of individual, family, and neighbourhood-level variables related to these outcomes. This symposium will review population-based research from MCHP on multiple mental health topics, including Attention Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder in relation to region of residence and the socioeconomic gradient, the health outcomes of children in care including rates of suicide, mental health problems and other health issues, childhood risk factors associated with reduced well-being in young adulthood, and maternal depression in regard to healthy child development. Question period to follow presentations.

A **DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF ATTENTION DEFICIT / HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD) IN MANITOBA CHILDREN ACCORDING TO REGION OF RESIDENCE: CONSIDERING THE SOCIOECONOMIC GRADIENT**
Lauren Yallop, University of Manitoba

Diagnosis and psychostimulant treatment prevalence of ADHD in Manitoba children were investigated according to socioeconomic variations in prevalence and factors that modify the association between SES and ADHD prevalence including sex, age, geographical region, and comorbid learning disabilities (LD) and behavioral disturbances (BD). Administrative data on all children aged 0 to 19 years in Manitoba (N=319,506) from the Manitoba Population Health Research Data Repository were used to determine the diagnostic (n= 9,233) and treatment (n=6,463) prevalence for ADHD, during two fiscal years (2003 / 2004 and 2004 / 2005). Negative binomial regression analysis was conducted to test for an SES gradient in prevalence estimates and identify potential moderators of that gradient. In 2004 / 2005, 2.89% of Manitoba children had an ADHD diagnosis and 2.02% received psychostimulant medication. A significant SES gradient was observed for urban children, but not for rural children. Region of residence moderated the SES gradient for ADHD diagnoses and prescriptions; low income, urban dwelling children had the highest rates of ADHD diagnoses

and psychostimulant prescriptions. These understandings are ultimately critical for the development of policies and programs that will flatten this gradient and enhance the health status of all Canadian children with ADHD.

B **MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN THE CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM: THE RESULTS OF A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND DESCRIPTION OF A FORTHCOMING POPULATION-BASED STUDY**

Deepa Singal, University of Manitoba

This systematic review will identify mental health outcomes of children in care including risk of mortality by suicide. Electronic databases were extensively searched to identify all literature that examines psychiatric morbidity and suicide behavior. Studies were assessed for methodological quality and inclusion criteria were created. Over a thousand abstracts were reviewed. Children in care have a higher risk for psychiatric morbidity, and have a 3-4 times higher risk for completed and attempted suicide than children in the general population. This review identified that there is a profound lack of Canadian data in this area and limited population level data describing the health outcomes of this population. A study will be conducted using the unique population based data at the Manitoba Centre for Health Policy and Manitoba's Vital Statistics mortality data to assess the likelihood of dying by suicide, the level of psychiatric morbidity and non-psychiatric morbidity in a cohort of children and adolescents with a history of being in care of child and family services compared to children with chronic medical illness and to the general population. This research can assist with the evaluation of current health policy in this area and lead to more effective resource allocation to this vulnerable population.

C **SUCCESSFUL CHILD DEVELOPMENT - WHAT ROLE FOR SOCIAL DETERMINANTS?**

Janelle de Rocquigny, University of Manitoba

The large numbers of cases associated with information-rich environments in several countries facilitate a life course perspective, better understanding of the socioeconomic gradient, and an assessment of health selection to roles in later life. The longitudinal administrative data associated with these environments call for approaches to help control for unobserved factors complicating the study of health and socioeconomic status (SES). The research uses birth cohorts from Winnipeg, multilevel modeling, record linkage, and extensive sensitivity testing to explore the relative importance of social factors and health in determining important young adult outcomes: educational achievement and labor force participation. Each individual is nested within a family; each family is located within a neighborhood. The final cohort included 56,225 members born in 1979-89 and remaining in Manitoba until age 18. Neighborhood measures (i.e. SES) and family variables (i.e. mother's age at first birth, mother's marital status at first birth, and number of children in the family) were considered. Individual variables included birth order, birth weight, and a series of health measures generated at 4 age intervals over the first 18 years of life. Significant measures of mental health as predictors of young adult outcomes will be discussed, with emphasis on the social risk factors.

D **MATERNAL DEPRESSION AND SCHOOL READINESS: A MANITOBA POPULATION-BASED STUDY**

Brenda Comaskey, University of Manitoba

Research has shown that experiences in early childhood can have lifelong effects. In particular, maternal depression in the prenatal, postnatal and preschool years can impact on a child's health, socio-emotional and cognitive / language development. Using linked administrative data held at the Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, forthcoming research will examine the relationship between exposure to maternal depression and child school readiness as measured by the Early Development Instrument (EDI). Increased understanding of this relationship has significant policy implications in terms of parenting and early childhood interventions to improve child outcomes and school readiness.

2010-06-05 - 11:30 AM to 12:55 PM - 11 h 30 à 12 h 55 - VICTORIA

Symposium / Symposium **WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: THE MEANING OF "RISK"**

Women and Psychology / Femmes et psychologie

Diane Hiebert-Murphy, University of Manitoba

The term "risk" is used in a variety of ways within the field of intimate partner violence. While much focus has been on predictors of risk for perpetrating violence, more recently the concept of risk has been utilized to understand victims of intimate partner violence. In this symposium we will examine the construct of being "at risk" for intimate partner violence. A risk framework will be described and contrasted with an approach that focuses on women's experiences, with a particular emphasis on an intersectionality framework. Drawing from a project with women who have been identified as vulnerable to experience intimate partner violence, the papers will discuss what can be learned about risk from large, representative surveys of women as well as from interviews with two groups of women who have been identified as "at-risk", namely women in same-sex relationships and women with disabilities. The papers will illustrate how our understanding of intimate partner violence is furthered by integrating multiple frameworks that together examine the probability of experiencing violence, risk factors associated with increased violence, women's perceptions of risk, and the social context in which the violence occurs.

A **QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH ON RISK: WHAT NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE DATA TELL US ABOUT THE RISK OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION FOR LESBIAN WOMEN, WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES, AND SEPARATED / DIVORCED WOMEN**

Douglas Brownridge, University of Manitoba; Janice Ristock, University of Manitoba; Diane Hiebert-Murphy, University of Manitoba

One approach to gaining insights into women's risk of violent victimization from an intimate partner is through the analysis of quantitative data. This paper examines what can be learned about intimate partner violence against lesbian women, women with disabilities, and separated / divorced women from quantitative analyses of national survey data on victimization. Results show that the extant data are too limited to allow analyses of violence against women in lesbian relationships. However, valuable information can be gleaned with respect to violence against women with disabilities and separated / divorced women. For the former, results show that women with disabilities tend to have an elevated risk of violence compared to women without disabilities. The data suggest that the elevated risk of violence against women with disabilities is due to the greater likelihood of their partners to engage in patriarchal dominating, possessive, and jealous behaviours. With respect to separated and divorced women, results show that separated women have the highest risk of violence, followed by divorced and then married women. As well, the importance of risk factors varied across the three groups, suggesting that there may be differences in the dynamics of violence for separated, divorced, and married women.

B **NARRATIVES OF RISK: THE EXPERIENCES OF WOMEN IN SAME SEX RELATIONSHIPS**

Janice Ristock, University of Manitoba; Diane Hiebert-Murphy, University of Manitoba; Douglas Brownridge, University of Manitoba

Intimate partner violence in same sex relationships is an issue that has been receiving more attention over the last twenty years. However, the primary focus of much of this research has been on identifying the barriers that lesbians experience when accessing anti-violence services. This paper reports on women's perceptions of risk for violence in same sex relationships and explores whether a framework of intersectionality can further our understanding of the concept "risk". The paper draws on nine qualitative interviews (which were conducted as part of a larger study of risk). Women who experienced abuse in a same sex relationship were asked to talk about how they made sense of the violence, what they thought was important in understanding the violence they experienced, and the factors that they thought put women at risk for violence. Within the narratives of the women that were interviewed, poverty, racism, homophobia, and ableism were evident and interacted in ways that added complexity to the concept of risk. Overall, the analysis exposed the limitations of dichotomous categorizing for identities (gay / straight), relationships (separated / together), and violence (victim / perpetrator) and draws attention to the complex and layered contextual factors that must be integrated into both theory and intervention if we are to stop partner violence.

C **EXPERIENCES OF RISK FOR INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AMONG WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES**

Diane Hiebert-Murphy, University of Manitoba; Janice Ristock, University of Manitoba; Douglas Brownridge, University of Manitoba

This paper examines the perceptions of women with disabilities who experience violence in their partner relationships and, in particular, their understanding of risk for violence. Women who experienced partner violence and who self-identified as having disabilities participated in interviews that explored factors that they thought were important in understanding the violence and put them at risk. Thematic analysis of the data suggests that the concept of "risk" is often associated with individual or relationship factors. An intersectionality analysis was helpful in identifying the structural elements embedded in the narratives but not explicitly named. The intersections of disability, gender, race, and class were evident and appeared to be important in the women's experiences of the violence. The results also exposed the challenges of defining disability in the context of intimate partner violence, the role of the visibility / invisibility of disabilities, and the significance of intersecting identities and structures in understanding how women with disabilities experience partner violence. The results suggest that risk must be understood as multi-layered and that interventions to address partner violence among women with disabilities must attend not only to individual factors but to the broader context of their lives that shapes their experiences.

2010-06-05 – 11:30 AM to 12:55 PM – 11 h 30 à 12 h 55 – COLBOURNE

Oral Paper Session / Séance de présentation orale **STUDIES IN THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY**

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

Jason R. Goertzen, University of Alberta, Augustana Campus

A THE HISTORY OF THE (MIS)TREATMENT OF ANOREXIA NERVOSA
Angela D. Bardick, University of Calgary; Shelly Russell-Mayhew, University of Calgary

Anorexia Nervosa, traditionally perceived a baffling act of voluntary food refusal, has mystified treatment professionals since the 9th century. Previous literature has discussed the institutional, political, and cultural contexts contributing to the onset and diagnosis of anorexia, however, a literature review revealed no article(s) outlining the complete history of the treatment of anorexia since its' original diagnosis by Gull and Lasègue in 1873. The historical lack of success of treatment for anorexia may be attributed to an over-fascination with the physical aspects of the disorder itself, rather than interest in the actual person experiencing the phenomenon. There also was a tendency for medical professionals to focus treatment on the body and the act of not eating by asserting dominance and control over the patient, rather than attending to the familial, interpersonal, and socio-cultural aspects of the disorder. This review integrates historical perspectives on the treatment of anorexia tracing cases from the 19th century to current times.

B DEWEY'S EARLY PSYCHOLOGY: REPOSITIONING THE REFLEX ARC
Dane Burns, University of Calgary; Henderikus J. Stam, University of Calgary

John Dewey, whose 150th birthday was celebrated last year, was a prolific contributor to numerous academic fields. However, John Dewey's contribution to psychology is increasingly recognized as in need of revision. The standard description argues that Dewey was a driving force in developing psychology's so-called "Functionalist School" and in moving psychology towards a functionalist perspective. This is purportedly corroborated by the publication of his famous Reflex Arc paper in 1896, which was voted in 1943 as the most influential article to be published in the first fifty years of the Psychological Review (Langfield, 1943). Recently some scholars (Backe, 2001; Tiles, 1999) have begun to question this account, arguing that Dewey's version of functionalism was significantly different than that of his peers, and from the version that would be loosely adopted in the discipline. In this paper we aim to make explicit what the standard interpretation of his Reflex Arc Paper obscured by looking at what Dewey was actually attempting to accomplish with his early psychological theorizing (1882-1898). We will argue that the standard account, with its narrow focus on functionalism, obscured Dewey's vision for an empirical social psychology of ethics in which people are inherently social and interconnected and where a moral concern for determining good action is dominant.

C CATHARINE COX MILES: SILENT OR SILENCED FEMINIST?
Laura C. Ball, York University

Catharine Cox Miles (1890-1984) is most well known for her work with Lewis M. Terman on the Terman-Miles Masculinity-Femininity (M-F) Test. The M-F test was first presented in the book Sex and Personality (1936) – a book that contributed to the psychological understanding of sex and gender and its assessment for decades after its publication. Terman and Miles put forward the idea that good mental health can only be achieved when one's gender is dictated by their sex. Taking such a stance has left Miles with a legacy as a 'silent feminist' – one who could have used their work to construct a feminist critique of science, but chose not to (Morawksi & Agronick, 1991). However, in order to make such a claim, Miles' own perspective must be analyzed more closely. Using archival records, her views on sex and gender, and the degree to which she was able to express herself through her work with Terman can be more fully examined. I will argue that Miles was not a silent feminist, as has been previously suggested, but would in fact be better understood as a 'silenced' feminist.

D HUMPHRY OSMOND, ABRAM HOFFER, AND PSYCHEDELIC THERAPY AT THE WEYBURN MENTAL HOSPITAL IN SASKATCHEWAN, 1951-1967
John B. Connors, Canadian University College

Humphry Osmond was a British psychiatrist who came to Canada to study his adrenochrome hypothesis which suggested that an abnormal production of a derivative of adrenaline might be the hallucinogen which triggers schizophrenia. Osmond is credited with coining the term "psychedelic." He and Abram Hoffer, a faculty member of the University of Saskatchewan, then teamed up and added niacin (vitamin B3) and vitamin C to prevent the conversion of noradrenaline to adrenaline. Turning to patients with alcoholism, they treated them with LSD to simulate delirium tremens. There was little research oversight at the Weyburn Mental Hospital so they could experiment on patients since oversight regulations were lax. They later collaborated with Linus Pauling to use orthomolecular medicine to find a cure for cancer. They also influenced the British author Aldous Huxley whose essay, The Doors of Perception (1954), described the experiences of taking hallucinogenic drugs and influenced the counter-culture movement in the 1960s. There is also a CIA connection which will be discussed. Although these treatments were later discredited, there has been recent interest in using hallucinogenic drugs today for treating chronic pain such as late-stage cancer and cluster headaches.

2010-06-05 – 11:30 AM to 12:55 PM – 11 h 30 à 12 h 55 – MEETING ROOM 5

Invited Speaker (CPA) /
Conférencier invité (SCP)
Psychologists in Education /
Psychologues en éducation
SECTION PROGRAM /
PROGRAMME DE LA SECTION

THE PLACE OF EVIDENCE IN POLICY AND PROGRAMMING: HOW INTERACTING BELIEF SYSTEMS INFLUENCE DECISION MAKERS STRENGTHENING RESEARCH-PRACTICE RELATIONSHIPS
Ben Levin, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto

This presentation reflects how to strengthen the connections between research and evidence, on the one hand, and policy and practices, on the other. Beliefs built on bases other than research evidence have dominated human thinking for most of our history. Psychology, as a discipline spanning science and technology, as well as public services such as health, education, and social welfare has a lead role to play in addressing the increased interest in evidence based practice and the important questions that raises including: 1. What works to improve KM? 2. What sorts of infrastructure are needed to support more effective KM? 3. What needs to be done to improve our knowledge about KM itself? 4. What is the real impact of KM in policy and programming decision making? KM also presents a huge opportunity to improve human society. The fact that research is not now the sole or even, in most cases, the main determinant of people's beliefs and actions should challenges us to understand how to present these arguments to support the many potentially positive results of its growing influence.

2010-06-05 – 12:00 PM to 12:55 PM – 12 h 00 à 12 h 55 – ALBERT

CPA Professional Award / CPA DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTIONS TO PSYCHOLOGY AS A PROFESSION
Prix professionnel de la SCP AWARD BEYOND THE BIRDS AND THE BEES AND WAS IT GOOD FOR YOU?:
E. Sandra Byers, University of New Brunswick

The experience and expression of their sexuality is of fundamental importance to most people. The media is full of sexual images, sexual content, and sexual advice. Yet, most people do not communicate effectively about sexuality even when it's important to do so. For example, many romantic partners have difficulty telling each other what pleases and displeases them sexually. Most parents see it as their responsibility to talk to their children about sexuality and yet do not engage in-depth discussions with their children about sexual topics. Most psychologists also are not doing a good job in addressing sexuality. This includes incorporating sexual topics in the courses we teach, asking our clients about their sexual functioning, and helping clients deal with their sexual issues. All of these instances of poor sexual communication are unfortunate as effective sexual communication has a range of positive outcomes. This talk will review what we know about why people do and do not communicate about sex in various contexts as well as outcomes of effective sexual communication. It will focus on findings from my program of research in which I have examined communication about sex and sexual issues in undergraduate and graduate psychology programs, between clinical psychologists and their clients, between parents and their children, between dating partners, and in long-term romantic relationships.

2010-06-05 – 12:00 PM to 12:55 PM – 12 h 00 à 12 h 55 – CABINET

Committee Business / CJEP EDITORIAL BOARD MEETING
Meeting / Réunion d'affaires Douglas J. Mewhort; Peter Graf, Raymond Léveillé,

2010-06-05 – 12:00 PM to 1:55 PM – 12 h 00 à 13 h 55 – MILLENNIUM SUITE

Workshop / Atelier **APPLYING BEHAVIOURAL PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES TO THE TREATMENT**
Clinical Psychology / **OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER**
Psychologie clinique Krista Johnston, Simon Fraser University; Robinder (Rob) P. Bedi, Western Washington University

Most of the well established and evidence-based treatments for autism spectrum disorder have been developed directly from the behavioural psychology literature (National Autism Center, 2009). Applied Behaviour Analysis (ABA) therapy has been shown to effectively improve socially significant behaviour in children with autism (Lovaas, 1987; McEachin, Smith & Lovaas, 1993; Sallows & Graupner, 2005). This workshop will present, in an interactive format, several behavioural principles and techniques commonly used in ABA therapy for children with autism. Participants will learn how to perform functional behaviour assessments and learn how to use differential reinforcement, relaxation training, and the latest video modelling strategies. The workshop will include large group instruction, small group and partner activities, as well as videos demonstrating some of these techniques in home-based therapy settings. After participating in this workshop, practitioners and educators will gain concrete skills and knowledge in the application of behavioural techniques for the purpose of improving the functioning of children with autism.

2010-06-05 – 12:00 PM to 1:25 PM – 12 h 00 à 13 h 25 – PAN AM ROOM

Symposium / Symposium **EVALUATION OF MODERATE AND HIGH INTENSITY FAMILY VIOLENCE**
Criminal Justice Psychology / **PROGRAMS**
Psychologie et justice pénale Jeremy F. Mills, Correctional Service Canada

This symposium examines the pre-post program change and program content knowledge in the latest revision to the Family Violence Programs provided by Correctional Services Canada. No evaluation study has taken place since the introduction of the Integrated Program Content (IPC) that incorporates the same CBT techniques utilized across all correctional programs. This study analyzes the pre-post measures of the Moderate and High Intensity Family Violence programs for approximately 500 offenders. The specific measures used to evaluate the program include the Domestic Violence Vignettes, the Stages of Change, the Goal Attainment Scale,

the Interpersonal Relationship Scale, the Abusive Relationship Scale, the Paulus Deception Scale, the Anger Questionnaire-Revised, and program content knowledge. Pre-post program differences for the revised Family Violence programs are compared with prior program differences. In addition, pre-post test differences are compared along the continuum of offender risk. The High and Moderate Intensity programs will be compared for pre-post test differences. Finally, socially desirable responding (SDR) as measured by the Paulhus Deception Scales (formerly the Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding) will be considered to determine if accounting for SDR can improve the above relationships.

A EVALUATION OF THE HIGH INTENSITY FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM

Angela Connors, Correctional Service of Canada; Jeremy F. Mills, Correctional Service Canada

This paper introduces the Family Violence Program content and analyzes the pre-post measures for the High Intensity Family Violence program. Specifically, the analyses will focus on those programs that have been delivered since the program content revision was introduced in 2007: the Integrated Program Content (IPC). The purpose of IPC was to incorporate the same set of skills into all currently running programs in CSC to provide for continuity of CBT techniques. The specific measures to be considered include are the Domestic Violence Vignettes developed by Stewart, & Gabora-Roth, the Stages of Change, the Goal Attainment Scale (Stewart & Gabora, 1999), the Interpersonal Relationship Scale (Hupka & Rusch, 2001), the Abusive Relationship Scale (Boer, Kroner, Wong and Cadsky, 1993), the Paulhus Deception Scale (Paulus, 1990), the Anger Questionnaire-Revised (AQ-R) adapted by CSC in 1993, and module content knowledge. Pre-post program differences for the revised High Intensity Family Violence program will be compared with prior pre-post program differences to test the continued efficacy of the program which includes the revised treatment protocol. Pre-post test differences will be compared along the continuum of offender risk. It is hypothesized that offenders with highest levels of risk will show the greatest degree of improvement in keeping with the principles of RNR.

B EVALUATION OF THE MODERATE INTENSITY FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM

Jeremy F. Mills, Correctional Service Canada; Angela Connors, Correctional Service of Canada

This paper builds on the first paper and analyzes the pre-post measures for the Moderate Intensity Family Violence program. As with the evaluation of the High Intensity Family Violence Program these analyses will focus on those programs that have been delivered utilizing the Integrated Program Content introduced in 2007. The specific measures to be considered are the same as those utilized for the High Intensity program which offers a unique opportunity to examine dosage (treatment exposure) effects as the High Intensity program is considerably longer than the Moderate Intensity program. Measures include Domestic Violence Vignettes by Stewart, & Gabora-Roth, the Stages of Change, the Goal Attainment Scale (Stewart & Gabora, 1999), the Interpersonal Relationship Scale (Hupka & Rusch, 2001), the Abusive Relationship Scale (Boer, Kroner, Wong and Cadsky, 1993), the Paulhus Deception Scale (Paulus, 1990), the Anger Questionnaire-Revised (AQ-R) adapted by CSC in 1993, and module content knowledge. Pre-post program differences for the revised Moderate Intensity Family Violence program will be compared with prior pre-post program evaluations. Pre-post test differences will be compared along the continuum of offender risk and finally the differences in treatment change found in the Moderate Intensity programs will be compared with the changes found in the High Intensity Program.

C SOCIALLY DESIRABLE RESPONDING AND THE ASSESSMENT OF TREATMENT CHANGE

Andrew Gray, Carleton University; Jeremy F. Mills, Correctional Service Canada; Angela Connors, Correctional Service of Canada

Offenders are considered a population of clients who are quite likely to dissimulate when responding to self-report questionnaires. As such accounting for socially desirable responding is routine when administering these self-report instruments often utilized to assess pre-post treatment changes. This is evident from the analyses undertaken in the preceding papers. However, in recent years instruments used to assess socially desirable responding have been found to be related to criminal risk and criminal re-offending (Gray & Mills, 2009). Specifically, the Paulhus Deception Scales (PDS; formerly the Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding) are frequently used with correctional clients. In a series of studies Mills and colleagues have shown that accounting for socially desirable responding using the PDS did not improve the relationship of self-report questionnaires with criminal recidivism. This paper examines the relationship of socially desirable responding with the self-report questionnaires used to assess pre-post treatment change in the Family Violence programs. Both general criminal risk (SIR) and specific risk for spouse abuse (SARA) will be considered as part of the evaluation. Discussion will focus on the role of socially desirable responding when measuring treatment change.

2010-06-05 – 1:00 PM to 2:55 PM – 13 h 00 à 14 h 55 – GRAND BALLROOM

Poster / Affiche

POSTER SESSION 'F' / PRÉSENTATION PAR AFFICHAGE

Military Psychology / Psychologie du milieu militaire; Sport & Exercise Psychology / Psychologie du sport et de l'exercice; Psychoanalytic & Psychodynamic / Psychoanalytique et psychodynamique; Counselling Psychology / Psychologie du counseling; Criminal Justice Psychology / Psychologie et justice pénale; International and Cross-Cultural Psychology / Psychologie internationale et interculturelle; Traumatic Stress / Stress traumatique; Environmental / Psychologie de l'environnement; Students in Psychology / Étudiants en psychologie

#1 POST-SECONDARY COUNSELLING CONCERNS: TRACKING TRENDS OVER FIVE YEARS

*Counselling Psychology /
Psychologie du counseling*

Sharon L. Cairns, University of Calgary; Helen F. Massfeller, University of Calgary;
Sander C. Deeth, University of Calgary

Surveys of post-secondary counselling centre directors have consistently reported perceptions of increasing severity and complexity of presenting concerns, but there is minimal longitudinal data to support these perceptions. Recent large-scale studies from the United States indicate that counselling concerns such as anxiety and depression are among the most common presenting concerns in post-secondary counselling centres and have a negative impact on academic performance. One Canadian university counselling centre has been collecting information on the nature, severity, and complexity of counselling concerns for every intake client since the 04-05 academic year. We will report on the trends in this data over the past five academic years. If this data indicate increased numbers of students presenting with anxiety and / or depression, this will bolster advocacy efforts to provide adequate resources to support student success despite economic constraints.

#2 INVESTIGATING POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY APPROACHES IN MENTAL HEALTH WITH INCARCERATED YOUTH

*Counselling Psychology /
Psychologie du counseling*

Lara E. Cross, University of New Brunswick

The justice system in New Brunswick is experiencing challenges in rehabilitating youth with complex behavioral and emotional needs. Although strengths-based models of positive psychology have demonstrated promise for fostering resiliency in such youth, there is an absence of research examining how the justice system incorporates these tenets into care plans. This study examined how a New Brunswick corrections facility implements tenets of positive psychology in its service programming. Information from multiple sources (existing literature, internal program documents, interviews with youth and service providers) was collected and analysed using interpretive thematic analysis. Preliminary results indicate that some youth are able to utilize their strengths in service program activities, yet feel lack of autonomy and choice regarding when to participate. All youth reported having at least one supportive relationship with a staff member, but difficulty connecting with other staff due to abusive enforcement of protocols. Participants also reported supportive relationships with other youths in the facility; however, these relationships promoted deviant rather than prosocial behaviours. Policy recommendations for improving service delivery in youth correctional facilities, and suggestions for school and community counselling with at-risk youth will be discussed.

#3 DOES POST SECONDARY STUDENT SEX AND RELATIONSHIP STATUS INFLUENCE EXPECTED OCCUPATION OUTCOME?

*Counselling Psychology /
Psychologie du counseling*

Gena H. Davies, Trinity Western University; Debra L. Rapske, Trinity Western University;
José F. Domene, University of New Brunswick

A dearth of career counselling theory and research exists concerning the role of their romantic relationships in how individuals consider their Occupational Outcome Expectations (OOE); and whether this consideration is influenced by an individual's sex. Consistent with Social Cognitive Theory, OOE was defined as expectations for obtaining a successful and satisfying career, and relationship status a proximal contextual affordance. We investigated how sex and relationship status influence the OOE scores of post-secondary students. Data were collected anonymously from 318 respondents via an online survey. A Kruskal-Wallis test revealed statistically significant differences in OOE ranks between the four groups (male in relationship; female not in relationship, etc). Mann-Whitney U post-hoc tests with Bonferroni corrections revealed a statistically significant sex difference (the female groups had somewhat higher average OOE scores than the male groups). The effect size was small, and a potential exists for Type II error and low statistical power. Further research is required about how individuals of different sexes may differentially experience OOE in the context of relationships, in order to build a theory that can assist career counsellors and their clients.

#4 RELATIONAL PROCESSES IN LEARNING MINDFULNESS: AN ACTION-THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

*Counselling Psychology /
Psychologie du counseling*

Brenda Dyer, University of British Columbia

The relational processes of learning mindfulness are explored in this instrumental case study by analyzing the transcripts of the teacher-student interactions in the Question and Answer periods of the Mindfulness-based stress reduction (MBSR) course. I was guided by the following research questions: What is the process of learning mindfulness through the QA period of the MBSR course? How does the social learning of mindfulness in the QA period construct the experience of mindfulness? How is mindfulness constructed in the QA period over time through the individual and joint actions and projects of teacher and students? I used the

qualitative “action-project method” to collect and analyse the data which was comprised of class dialogues, self-confrontation interviews (a video process recall interview), and student logs. The data collection and preliminary analysis were completed as of November 09. Preliminary findings of the individual and joint projects of the students and teacher will be reported. One of the more intriguing joint projects involves nonverbal and verbal attunement and mirroring whereby the student became more aware of her / himself as being seen or held in the mind of the teacher. The findings may be important for both contemplative education research and psychotherapy process research, and the growing research on attachment processes in mindfulness.

- #5** **VOICING THE UNHEARD: THE EXPERIENCE OF SIBLINGS OF PERSONS LIVING WITH MENTAL ILLNESS**
Counselling Psychology / Psychologie du counseling Michelle Gour, University of Calgary; Sharon E. Robertson, University of Calgary

Though it has been acknowledged that mental illness significantly impacts the lives of both the affected individual as well as their family members, the experiences of siblings, in particular, have been largely disregarded. We aimed to elicit the lived experiences of siblings of persons living with mental illness to describe a) the impact of having a mentally ill sibling on their past, present, and anticipated futures; and b) how they managed the changes or losses associated with their experiences. We will present the findings of a descriptive phenomenological study involving interviews with six siblings of persons living with mental illness. The siblings were 18 years of age or older, spoke fluent English, and had a sibling who had been formally diagnosed for a minimum of one year with a mood, anxiety, or psychotic disorder. They participated in semi-structured, in-depth, audio-taped interviews in which we invited them to share various aspects of their lived experience. Based on the analysis of transcribed interviews, the results will be discussed in terms of themes arising from the experiences associated with having a sibling who is living with a mental illness. Implications for research and counselling will be addressed.

- #6** **ADDRESSING THE SHORTAGE OF PRACTISING PSYCHOLOGISTS: A PROPOSAL FOR A BLENDED ONLINE-IN PERSON PSYD PROGRAM**
Counselling Psychology / Psychologie du counseling Gary Hughes, Yorkville University; John E. McLaughlin, Yorkville University; Michael Markovitz, Yorkville University

It is well recognized that the demand for practising psychologists in Canada exceeds the supply at present and will continue to do so in the future unless a concerted effort is made to increase training opportunities. Traditional research-oriented PhD programs have not been able to keep pace with this demand. It is time for us to supplement our current offerings with practitioner-oriented training programs. In this presentation, we propose a model for a blended online-in person PsyD program which makes use of contemporary online course delivery systems as an adjunct to classroom based learning. Our model will be compared and contrasted with existing on line applied psychology programs. The advantages of this approach to program delivery are discussed and the obstacles to implementation are examined.

- #7** **EXPERIENCES OF RESILIENCE AND DETERMINATION: IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S RESPONSE TO CHANGES IN THEIR WORKING LIVES**
Counselling Psychology / Psychologie du counseling Emily Koert, University of British Columbia

This qualitative study took a Positive Psychology approach to ask 10 recent immigrant women about the changes that they had experienced in their working lives after moving to Canada and the impact of these changes on their lives in general. Participants described their own positive responses to the variety of changes that they had experienced and the resulting implications for their work and additional aspects of their lives such as their family relationships. Results highlighted immigrant women's experiences of sacrifice, resilience, determination, and perseverance. Counselling implications are discussed including suggestions for the development of services that focus on strength-building in programs and resources offered to immigrant women.

- #8** **INSPIRING HOPE: AN ANALYSIS OF THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS INTENDED TO FOSTER CLIENT HOPE**
Counselling Psychology / Psychologie du counseling Denise Larsen, University of Alberta; Rachel Stege, Hope Foundation of Alberta

Common factors models of psychotherapy consistently identify hope as a key agent of client change (Asay & Lambert, 1999; Hubble & Miller, 2004; Lopez et al. 2004). However, major psychotherapeutic approaches commonly claim hope as an important factor without identifying which techniques offer hope or specifically how hope is addressed (Larsen & Stege, in press). As part of a larger project on hope in the psychotherapy process, this study employed basic interpretive inquiry to examine how hope was intentionally addressed in conversations between therapists and their clients. In this study, five psychotherapists were interviewed individually (using Interpersonal Process Recall [Larsen, Flesaker, & Stege, 2008]) while reviewing videorecordings of their recent counselling sessions with client-participants (n=12 clients). During these interviews, therapists identified interventions that were intended to impact client hope. Results suggest that attempts to foster client hope were common. Further, therapist interventions most often targeted client hope implicitly, as opposed to interventions that explicitly used the word 'hope'. Categories of therapist-identified hope-fostering interventions spanned a variety of theoretical approaches, consistent with a common factors perspectives on psychotherapy. Research and practical implications for working with hope will be discussed.

#9

*Counselling Psychology /
Psychologie du counseling***DELIVERING UNCERTAIN NEWS IN CHRONIC HEART FAILURE CARE**Helen F. Massfeller, University of Calgary; Lisa Welikovitich, Libin Cardiovascular Institute

Uncertainty is inherent in many aspects of physician-patient communications that involve complex medical decisions with unknown outcomes. Experiential accounts suggest that incongruence exists between physicians and patients' preferences for chronic heart failure care. In this study medical students and patients with chronic heart failure were videotaped talking with each other during real-time medical consultations at a large urban hospital. Key sequences of data were selected and examined in detail to identify observable communicative actions (e.g., facial expressions, hand gestures) and discursive tools (e.g., words, questioning, phrasings) that illustrate how the participants navigated uncertainty and negotiated shared goals of care. Physicians were also invited to review the videotaped footage of their interviews and identify critical junctures in their medical conversations. We explored with each physician what communicative actions and discursive tools were helpful or unhelpful in accomplishing goals of care. This functional approach allowed us to look at communication at the level of the participants' meaning and may illustrate how discrepancies between physician and patient preferences for care occur. We will report on what we found and the implications of these findings for psychologists contributing to medical communication skills training in end-of-life care.

#10

*Counselling Psychology /
Psychologie du counseling***OUTPATIENT TREATMENT OF ABORIGINAL FEMALES WITH CONCURRENT DISORDERS: A CASE COMPARISON OF EFFICACY FOR SEEKING SAFETY, OBSERVED & EXPERIENTIAL INTEGRATION, AND BREATHING / RELAXATION / AUTOGENICS / IMAGERY / GROUNDING**Debra L. Rapske, Trinity Western University; Marvin J. McDonald, Trinity Western University; Rick A. Bradshaw, Trinity Western University

Ford and Smith (2008) found that 91% of patients in treatment for substance abuse met the criteria for PTSD. Others have found that 33 to 59% of women in substance abuse treatment have PTSD (Najavits, Weiss, & Shaw, 1997). The experiences of First Nations adult females with concurrent PTSD and SUD were evaluated for Seeking Safety (SS), Observed & Experiential Integration (OEI), and a Breathing / Relaxation control condition (BRAIN). Responses of eight participants were examined, using an hermeneutic single-case efficacy design (Elliott, 2001). Participants received individual treatment in 3 courses of therapy (6 sessions each of BRAIN, SS, and OEI, twice a week for 1½ -hour sessions). The Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale, Dissociative Experiences Scale, and Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory were administered after each course of therapy. The Peritraumatic Dissociative Experiences Scale, the Beck Depression Inventory II and the Toronto Alexithymia Scale were used at the beginning and end of the study. To assess for changes in symptom levels, the Impact of Event Scale-Revised and the Weekly Substance Use Inventory were administered weekly. Qualitative interviews occurred at the beginning, and after each of the 3-week courses of therapy. Comparisons among cases combine rich clinical observations with data that can be cumulated with group-based research data.

#11

*Counselling Psychology /
Psychologie du counseling***YOUNG WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF LOSING A SIBLING**Sharon E. Robertson, University of Calgary; Susann Laverty, University of Calgary; Mirjam Knapik, Mount Royal University

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

#12

*Counselling Psychology /
Psychologie du counseling***FRIENDS: AN ANXIETY MANAGEMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAM**Kafui Sawyer, Trinity Western University; Robert Lees, Ministry of Children and Family Development; Marvin J. McDonald, Trinity Western University

This study will explore what helps and hinders educators implementing the FRIENDS anxiety management curriculum as required by the licensee. An environmental scan revealed that the material is delivered with limited attention to treatment fidelity and some schools do not implement it at all. A qualitative research design using the critical incident technique will provide deeper understanding of the dynamics behind the implementation of the FRIENDS program for grades 4 / 5. Semi-structured interviews will be

conducted with elementary school educators, including those who implement FRIENDS as recommended, those who vary in implementation and those who have chosen not to implement. This study is apt to reveal concerns with implementing empirically validated mental health programs in field condition while maintaining treatment fidelity. This research may point the way to greater adherence to program fidelity. Implications for practice in psychology include new insights for therapists promoting effective, efficacious school-based programs that provide psychological and psychosocial benefits. It may also have heuristic value for policy makers, and professionals interested in the implementation of other school based prevention and mental health promotion initiatives. By implementing the FRIENDS program, educators help school children in the prevention and treatment of anxiety.

#13 **THE COUNSELLING ALLIANCE: CLIENT CATEGORIZATION AND RATING OF HELPFUL FACTORS**
Counselling Psychology / Psychologie du counseling Arlene Simpson, University of Victoria; Robinder (Rob) P. Bedi, Western Washington University

This study directly accessed the client's subjective perspective of what factors are most important in a strong counseling alliance. Participants (N=50, 26 females, 23 males and 1 self-identified as male and female) were recruited from two urban communities and university campuses. Participants sorted 125 client-generated statements, describing factors clients believed to be central to the development of a strong counselling alliance, into thematically similar piles. The statements retained client vocabulary in order to more validly communicate the clients' conceptualization. Participants gave each pile an appropriate title and rated each statement for relative helpfulness. Non-metric multidimensional scaling and hierarchical cluster analysis were used to obtain the 14 categories (labelled using clients' titles) that seemed to be the most representative categorization system across participants. The 14 categories were: Emotional Support, Ability to Relate, Sharing the Counsellor's Personal Experiences, Good Boundaries, Interpersonal Demeanour, Body Language, Provided Resources and Homework, Availability, Planning & Approach, Directed Process Appropriately, Attentiveness, Non-Judgmental, and Effective Listening. Relative helpfulness ratings for each category will be presented along with comparisons between male and female ratings.

#14 **PROMOTING STUDENT WELLNESS AT A UNIVERSITY WELLNESS CENTRE**
Counselling Psychology / Psychologie du counseling Jennifer Thannhauser, University of Calgary SU Wellness Centre; Ann Laverty, University of Calgary SU Wellness Centre

There has been a significant movement within university health and counselling centres to shift towards a wellness model. However, naming the centre a Wellness Centre and collaboratively working from a wellness model are two very different things. Further, the publication of strategies for developing therapeutic groups that promote this wellness model for a post-secondary population are limited. This report describes how one Canadian university wellness centre attempted to develop and offer a series of wellness workshops to students. These workshops strive to integrate the expertise of the wellness centre staff to promote mental, emotional, social, physical, and spiritual wellness of students.

#15 **INTROVERTED AND HAPPY: THRIVING IN AN EXTRAVERTED SOCIETY**
Counselling Psychology / Psychologie du counseling Laura E. Thomas, University of Calgary; Sharon L. Cairns, University of Calgary

Carl Jung (1923) introduced the terms 'introversion' and 'extraversion' into psychological discourse, and his conceptualization of these terms had a very different meaning than the popular conceptions held currently. In his definition, both terms were value-neutral as Jung saw strength in both turning inward towards the "subject," and turning outward towards the "object." Currently, extraversion is often embraced as the preferred state of being, with several studies linking higher extraversion scores to measures of subjective well-being (DeNeve & Cooper, 1998). However, these studies are often framed in a particular understanding of the terms 'extraversion' and 'happiness' that may be excluding to individuals who identify as introverted (Hills & Argyle, 2001; Laney, 2002). Taking a positive psychology viewpoint, this study examines perceptions of happiness from an introverted perspective using a mixed-methods research design. Participants who self-identified as introverted were asked to complete the Myers-Briggs Type Inventory and participate in a semi-structured interview and a follow-up session. Data was transcribed and analyzed using multivariate concept-mapping procedures (Bedi & Alexander, 2009; Trochim, 1989). Research findings are likely to have implications for counselling and how we conceptualize and measure happiness.

#16 **NAMING OUR GIFTS AND CHALLENGES: A COLLABORATIVE EXPLORATION OF DEFINITIONS OF ABILITY AND DISABILITY**
Counselling Psychology / Psychologie du counseling Sarah A. Vanderveen, University of Calgary; Helen F. Massfeller, University of Calgary

The objective of this participatory, action-oriented, response-based research inquiry was to gain a shared understanding of client definitions of both ability and disability. A critical case sampling method was employed to obtain suitable participants who have a developmental disability. Seven to ten adults engaged in four, two-hour group discussions. Study data was generated through transcription, coding, and qualitative stage-wise analysis of group conversations, as well as through a participant designed group learning product. Study results may promote shared learning that improves awareness of specific disability concerns, contest and / or clarify common unhelpful conceptions of disability language, and identify useful resources about how to use the terms 'ability' and 'disability' in our helping interactions. Implications for helping professionals are discussed.

#17

*Counselling Psychology /
Psychologie du counseling***THE EFFECT OF SELF ESTEEM ON PRESSURE TO DRINK AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**Ashley Williams, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Greg Harris, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Malcolm Grant, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Alcohol use among university students has been, and continues to be, a world-wide concern with up to 90% of undergraduate students reporting alcohol use (Borsari & Carey, 2006). This study investigated how hazardous alcohol use is related to self-esteem, ease or discomfort in social situations, and the ability to resist social pressure. Undergraduates from Memorial University of Newfoundland ($n = 113$) were given five questionnaires to measure demographic variables, self-esteem, hazardous drinking, social ease, and resistance to social pressure. There was a significant negative relationship between resistance to social pressure and hazardous drinking, $r(111) = -.29, p = .02$. Persons who were relatively high in self-esteem reported greater ease in social situations, $r(111) = .40, p < .001$, and those who reported greater ease also reported higher resistance to pressure, $r(111) = .304, p < .001$. Resistance to pressure and hazardous alcohol use were also related, $r(111) = .219, p < .02$. The hypothesis that self-esteem would moderate the relationship between social pressure and hazardous drinking was not supported. Implications for prevention, intervention, and research are discussed.

#18

*Criminal Justice Psychology /
Psychologie et justice pénale***CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBSTANCE-RELATED AND NONSUBSTANCE-RELATED CANADIAN YOUTH-PERPETRATED HOMICIDES**Ava D. Agar, University of Saskatchewan; Stephanie L. Matthews, Covenant House Vancouver; Michael T. Woodworth, University of British Columbia - Okanagan

Substance use has been found to be one of the main characteristics distinguishing youth homicide offenders from generally violent youth offenders (F. DiCataldo & M. Everett, 2008). Over the past few decades, the percentage of youth homicide offenders who use substances has increased substantially (K. Heide, 2003). Researchers have found important differences in alcohol- and nonalcohol-related adult-perpetrated homicides. Specifically, alcohol-related homicides were more likely to result from arguments with known victims and less likely to be premeditated and motivated by profit (W. A. Pridemore & K. Eckhardt, 2008). To date, potential differences in substance-related and nonsubstance-related homicides have not been examined in youth. In collaboration with Youth Forensic Psychiatric Services, a sample of 105 youth-perpetrated homicides, occurring between 1990 and 2008, were examined using M. Woodworth & S. Porter's (2002) coding scheme. Results revealed several significant differences. For example, substance-related homicides were significantly more likely to involve excessive violence, multiple perpetrators, youth who belonged to official gangs or delinquent groups, and youth perpetrators who were aged 16 to 17. The implications of the current results will be discussed as they apply to prevention, treatment, and criminal investigation of homicide perpetration.

#19

*Criminal Justice Psychology /
Psychologie et justice pénale***THE ROLE OF OFFENDER TEARFULNESS AND SUFFERING, AND PERCEIVER JUSTICE BELIEFS FOR PERCEIVED OFFENDER REMORSE**Lucy K. Amadala, University of Calgary; John H. Ellard, University of Calgary

Responses to harmdoers are significantly affected by their willingness to apologize and express remorse. The nonverbal components of these communications have received little research attention yet appear anecdotally to be important. The present study examined the hypothesis that offender tearfulness enhances the impact of expressed remorse to the extent that it is perceived as evidence of the offender's suffering. This was tested in an experiment where the presence or absence of offender tears was combined with a manipulation of offender suffering (mild versus severe). Participants ($N=105$) viewed one of two versions of a video encounter between a convicted murderer and the daughter of his victim that included the tearfulness manipulation. Before viewing the video participants read a short "background information" sheet that was used to vary the suffering manipulation. Tearfulness resulted in more perceived remorse as expected. The hypothesized link between tears and suffering was apparent in the finding that participants with a strong belief in a personal just world, perceived remorse to be greatest when the offender suffered. The findings are taken as evidence of the importance of perceiver needs, in this case the need for justice, for perceiving offender remorsefulness. Theoretical and applied implications of the findings for understanding responses are discussed.

#20

*Criminal Justice Psychology /
Psychologie et justice pénale***DO AMERICAN AND CANADIAN OFFICERS USE SEQUENTIAL LINEUPS AND DO THEY FOLLOW THE RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE?**Michelle Bertrand, Queen's University; R. C. L. Lindsay, Queen's University; Jennifer L. Beaudry, University of South Carolina Beaufort; Jamal K. Mansour, Queen's University; Elisabeth I. Whaley, Queen's University

Lindsay and Wells (1985) developed the sequential lineup to reduce false Identifications (IDs). Meta analyses reveal it does but also reduces correct IDs (Stebly, 2007). Do police use the sequential lineup? If so, do they follow the recommended procedure? U.S. ($N=45$) and Canadian ($N=67$) officers responded to a web-based survey about their identification procedures. Canadian officers reported using sequential lineups more frequently than U.S. officers (89% vs. 38% of the time), $p < .001$. Sequential lineup procedure specifies witnesses should make a yes / no decision for each lineup member on first viewing. Results show this is not always done by officers in either country, though U.S. officers (64%) are more likely than Canadian officers (25%) to say they always require a witness to go through the entire lineup before making a decision, $p = .001$. The sequential lineup procedure also specifies witnesses

should not be told of the number of photos to be viewed. While more U.S. (68%) than Canadian (36%) officers say they always accurately inform the witness of how many people they will be seeing ($p = .006$), it is not promising that about a third of Canadian officers do not follow the procedure. Additional results address effects of other violations of sequential lineup procedure (multiple selections, delayed decisions, second viewings, "backloading", stopping rules, blind testing).

#21 TESTING STANDARDS AND THE CONTROL QUESTION TEST

Criminal Justice Psychology / Psychologie et justice pénale / Michael Bradley, University Of New Brunswick Saint John; Murray C. Cullen, Correctional Service of Canada; Andrea M. Arseneault, University of New Brunswick

The Control Question Test (CQT) in polygraph lie detection has been criticized for not meeting testing standards. The test contains questions relating to the crime under investigation and questions referring to past life events. Physiological responses to each type of question are compared with questions of most concern evoking the largest responding. Innocent suspects truthful to crime relevant questions but deceptive on past life control questions should respond most to control questions. Guilty suspects deceptive on both types of questions should be most concerned about appearing guilty and respond to crime relevant questions. 200 students were asked to imagine themselves guilty or innocent of a crime. They were shown CQT questions and asked to indicate by rank which questions they were most concerned about and to which questions they are most likely to respond. The summed ranks for control questions and for crime relevant questions will serve as dependent variables in a between subjects guilt condition by a within subjects question type analysis. If guilty suspects rank order the crime relevant questions as most concerning and response evocative and innocent suspects do the opposite then cognitively suspects are making appropriate discriminations. If not then the criticism of testing standards remains.

#22 FURTHER CONSTRUCT VALIDATION OF THE DEPRESSION HOPELESSNESS AND SUICIDE SCREENING FORM

Criminal Justice Psychology / Psychologie et justice pénale / Angela Connors, Correctional Service of Canada; Jeremy F. Mills, Carleton University

Suicide in correctional settings has been a significant concern throughout the world. As part of this concern the Correctional Service of Canada has introduced a mental health screening process for all offenders entering federal custody. The Depression, Hopelessness, and Suicide Screening Form (DHS; Mills & Kroner, 2003) is a part of that screening process. This paper reports on two studies as a part of the ongoing validation of the DHS. The first study reports the norms of the DHS in a sample of Ontario provincial incarcerates and seeks to replicate the interaction of depression and hopelessness with suicide history and cognitions permissive of suicide in the relationship with current ideation indicators. The second study compares the DHS with the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and the Beck Hopelessness Scale (BHS) in a sample of federal offenders. The findings from the first study indicate that the DHS scales for depression and hopelessness are significantly lower among federal offenders than among provincial incarcerates. In the second study, the DHS scales were significantly related to the Beck scales. Further, hierarchical regression analysis demonstrated that the DHS depression and hopelessness scales both contributed unique information in the relationship with suicide related thoughts and distress, whereas the BHS did not add to the BDI in the same relationship.

#23 INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE AND MINORITY DEFENDANTS: WHEN RACE-CRIME CONGRUENCE CAUSES OVERCORRECTION FOR RACIAL BIAS

Criminal Justice Psychology / Psychologie et justice pénale / Kristine Fitzgerald, York University; Regina Schuller, York University

Although mock-jurors tend to be harsher on Black compared to White defendants, the presence of damaging inadmissible evidence can prompt overcorrection for racial bias resulting in more favourable evaluations of Black defendants. The current study examined whether overcorrection would occur for other minority defendants. Mock-jurors read a criminal trial summary that included inadmissible evidence and varied defendant race (White, Black, Aboriginal) and crime (Auto-Theft, Vehicular Manslaughter). Results demonstrated that, in the Auto-Theft condition, mock-jurors rendered more guilty verdicts with greater confidence when the defendant was White (78% guilty) compared to when the defendant was Black (65% guilty) or Aboriginal (65% guilty). Furthermore, the strength of the case against the defendant and punishment were greatest when the defendant was White. The Black defendant was also significantly more credible than the White and Aboriginal defendants. These effects were consistently more pronounced in the Auto-Theft compared to Vehicular Manslaughter condition. The results of the current study are contrary to the body of literature that demonstrates that Black defendants are consistently found guiltier than White defendants. Importantly, these results suggest that overcorrection for racial bias may occur, at least in the Greater Toronto Area, for Aboriginal defendants as well.

#24 EXPERT EVIDENCE IN MR. BIG CASES: DOES IT INFORM JURORS' DECISION MAKING?

Criminal Justice Psychology / Psychologie et justice pénale / Karina Royer Gagnier, York University; Timothy E. Moore, York University; Regina Schuller, York University

The Mr. Big technique is a type of undercover operation during which police officers pose as members of a criminal organization in order to infiltrate suspects' lives and gain their trust, over several weeks or months. The objective of the tactic is to elicit confessions from suspects, but the amount of deceit involved increases the risk of false confessions. To date, expert opinion testimony

on the psychology of confessions in Mr. Big trials has been deemed unnecessary and has not been admitted. The present study was developed to determine whether the nature and source of commentary on the psychology of confessions could influence the decision making of mock jurors. Undergraduate students acting as mock jurors in a simulated Mr. Big trial read a trial transcript based on an actual case and completed questionnaires. The data indicated that expert witnesses can provide jurors with information that can assist their decision making.

#25 **MEASURING SOCIALLY DESIRABLE RESPONDING WITHIN A FORENSIC**
Criminal Justice Psychology / **CONTEXT: RESPONSE STYLE OR CRIMINAL PROCLIVITY?**
Psychologie et justice pénale Andrew L. Gray, Carleton University; Jeremy F. Mills, Carleton University

The following study focuses on the impact of individual response bias (Socially Desirable Responding; SDR) within forensic self-report. To address this concern, a brief overview of the empirical and theoretical development of SDR will be conducted, particularly as it relates to the advancement of stand-alone measures of SDR (i.e., the Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding [BIDR; Paulhus, 1984]). Furthermore, an examination of the empirical literature focusing on the application of SDR in forensic settings will follow. This focus will aid in determining what type of relationship, whether direct or indirect, may exist between socially desirable responding and crime related risk / outcome. Effect sizes along with their 95% corresponding confidence intervals will be calculated to assist in determining the significance of these relationships. Finally, a discussion concerning the implications for assessing SDR in forensic populations will be explored with some suggestions made concerning future research.

#26 **DECISION MAKING IN COURT AND HIRING TASKS INVOLVING BIAS**
Criminal Justice Psychology / **AGAINST PRIMARY AND PERIPHERAL TARGETS**
Psychologie et justice pénale Will Huggon, University of Toronto; Jonathan L. Freedman, University of Toronto

Social norms about prejudice are strong in our culture, resulting in efforts to avoid being (or appearing) biased; there is a conscious effort to be fair. Utilizing Fazio's Motivation and Opportunity as DETERminants (MODE) model, it is thought target bias is reduced due to deliberation and motivation (including these social norms). But, while bias might not affect a target, it might affect opinions about a witness for the target, inadvertently affecting the target's outcome. When considering the witness, motivation and ability are reduced (due ironically to target focus) and decision making becomes spontaneous—affected mainly by personal values and prejudices. In a series of studies examining this effect in court trials and job hiring, congruency of race of target (defendant or applicant) and key witness (alibi or job reference) was varied. Participants read a mock trial or résumé and decided the fate of the target (verdict or hiring decision). Outcome could be predicted using race of target and witness, Internal and External Motivation to respond without prejudice (IMS & EMS) and Social Dominance Orientation (SDO). When low in EMS (egalitarian social norms did not matter) outcome was based on internal personal values (IMS and SDO). However, when high in EMS (participants were worried about egalitarian social norms) biased decisions disappeared, regardless of prejudice levels.

#27 **BOOTSTRAPPING PERSISTENCE RISK INDICATORS FOR JUVENILES WHO**
Criminal Justice Psychology / **SEXUALLY OFFEND**
Psychologie et justice pénale Scott Ronis, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton; Raymond A. Knight, Brandeis University; Barry Zakireh, Joseph J. Peters Institute

The issue of whether juveniles who have sexually offended will continue their sexual offending as adults is an important component in decision making about these youths. Despite the seriousness of the consequences of these decisions, little research has addressed the issue of persistence of sexual offending into adulthood and the actuarial instruments that predict persistence of sexual offending. As such, this study compared a sample of juveniles who had sexually offended and were placed in multiple residential programs (n = 228) to two incarcerated adult sexual offender samples, one who had begun their sexually coercive behaviours as juveniles (n = 147) and a second whose sexually coercive behaviours had not begun until adulthood (n = 140). It was argued that particular patterns of group differences could be used to identify candidates for potential risk factors for persistence of juvenile sexual offending into adulthood that could be validated in subsequent follow-up studies. The results of the study suggest a set of variables that should be considered as candidates for inclusion in risk assessment instruments designed for juveniles, because of their potential to serve as predictors of continuance of sexual offending into adulthood. The results also suggest that the Multidimensional Assessment of Sex and Aggression is a useful instrument for assessing these domains.

#28 **THE ROLE OF SEXUAL MOTIVATION IN SEXUALLY ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR**
Criminal Justice Psychology / Scott Ronis, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton; Raymond A. Knight, Brandeis University; Robert A. Prentky, Fairleigh Dickinson University; Martin P. Kafka, McLean Hospital

Identifying the risk factors for sexually coercive behaviour against women is essential for developing intervention programs, especially ones that focus on primary or secondary prevention. Although there is widespread agreement that components of aggression and callousness play a significant role in sexual coercion (Knight & Guay, 2006; Lalumière, Harris, Quinsey, & Rice, 2005), the role of sexual motivation is not well understood. As such, this study examined the role of sexual fantasy, drive, and deviation in motivating sexual offending behaviour. Adult males convicted of rape (n = 95), adult males convicted of nonsexual crimes only (n

= 159), and adult males with no histories of sexual or nonsexual crimes (n = 219) were administered the Multidimensional Assessment of Sex and Aggression. On the basis of self-reports, individuals were further classified on the basis of whether they had ever attempted to sexually assault or coerce someone into having sex. Results showed that adjudicated sexual offenders did not report significantly different sexual attitudes than did nonsexual criminals or noncriminal adults. Based on self-reports of sexual offenses, however, self-identified sexually coercive males reported significantly higher levels of sexual behaviour, fantasy, and deviance than did nonsexually coercive males. Clinical and research implications of the findings are discussed.

- #29** **THE EFFECTS OF LEARNING ABILITY AND WORKING ALLIANCE ON RECIDIVISM OF OFFENDERS IN A COGNITIVE BEHAVIOURAL TREATMENT PROGRAM**
Criminal Justice Psychology / Psychologie et justice pénale Terri L. Simon, University of Saskatchewan; J. Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan; Terry Nicholaichuk, Regional Psychiatric Centre and University of Saskatchewan

Providers of cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) at the Regional Psychiatric Centre have used both group and individual formats in an effort to decrease recidivism. Patients completing the Aggressive Behaviour Control (ABC) program between 2003 and 2006 were included in the current study. Each patient was assigned a primary therapist to work with him throughout the program, and asked to rate the quality of their working alliance, defined as “a collaboration between the client and the therapist on the work of therapy” (Tuchener & Kill, 1989, p. 196), via the Working Alliance Inventory (WAI - Horvath & Greenberg, 1989). Prior research has shown that WAI ratings are related to length of stay in treatment, as well as positive therapeutic outcome (Horvath & Symonds, 1991). However, working alliance has yet to be investigated with respect to recidivism. It was also hypothesized that offenders’ learning ability would affect post-treatment recidivism, directly (through ability to learn program material) and indirectly (through the working alliance, depending on the relative ease or difficulty of working with offenders with varying ability levels). Results are presented on the relationships between working alliance, learning ability, completion of the ABC program and recidivism. The implications for the use of CBT with offenders, and directions for future research are discussed.

- #30** **THE SELF-IMPROVEMENT ORIENTATION SCHEME-SELF REPORT (SOS-SR): LINKS TO OFFENDER TREATMENT PERFORMANCE**
Criminal Justice Psychology / Psychologie et justice pénale David Simourd, Simourd & Associates; John Blette, Kintock Group

There is considerable literature and clinical evidence indicating that a variety of factors are related to client behavior change potential. There is, however, an absence of standardized measures designed to assess the range of personal, social, and environmental factors. The Self-Improvement Orientation Scheme: Self Report (SOS-SR) is a 72-item self-report assessment instrument designed to measure various factors of the amenability to change construct. The instrument yields a Total Score and scores on 12 subscales that reflect different amenability to change domains. The present study examined the psychometric properties and construct validity of the SOS-SR among a large sample of community based offenders participating in a therapeutic program.

- #31** **INCREASING CONFIDENCE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM THROUGH PUBLIC EDUCATION**
Criminal Justice Psychology / Psychologie et justice pénale Carrie L. Tanasichuk, University of Saskatchewan; J. Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan

Research in the field of public attitudes toward the justice system is important, as policy makers frequently cite public outcry as justification for sentencing policy reform, such as various “get tough” initiatives. Recent polls suggest that less than half (46%) of Canadians are confident in the criminal justice system as a whole (Roberts, 2004). Low levels of public confidence are problematic, as the criminal justice system relies on public support in order to function effectively. The present study had two goals: (1) to gather in-depth data regarding the public’s attitudes toward the justice system, and (2) to increase confidence via public education efforts. In order to accomplish the first goal, the researchers administered a survey as well as conducted several focus groups, resulting in both quantitative and qualitative data. Information gathered in this phase of the research will be used in order to develop a public education program which will be piloted with a sample of university students. Results of the education program will be presented and directions for future research and possible policy implications will be discussed.

- #32** **INVESTIGATION OF WORK-RELATED STRESS AMONG CORRECTIONAL STAFF IN THE ATLANTIC REGION**
Criminal Justice Psychology / Psychologie et justice pénale Margo C. Watt, Saint Francis Xavier University; Ellissa Riel, Saint Francis Xavier University

Work-related stress is considered to be one of the most serious occupational health hazards (Spielberger & Reheiser, 1995). The effects of job stress include health-related problems, absenteeism, decreases in productivity, long-term disability, burnout and high staff turn-over rates. Working in a correctional environment has been identified as being highly stressful with unusually high negative consequences to health and adjustment (Brodsky, 1982; Cheek, 1983, 1984; Cheek & Miller, 1983). In 2003, Marlo Gal reported on her investigation into the different sources and impact of stress among correctional staff members in the Pacific region

of CSC. The present study was designed to replicate and extend Gal's work to the Atlantic Region of CSC. Over 300 staff members (139 M, 174 W), from male and female institutions and community-based parole offices in the Atlantic Region, completed questionnaires which inquired about the frequency ($M = 14.06$, $SD = 9.64$) and source of stressors to which they were exposed, the perceived impact of these stressors, and the psychological and physical impact of being exposed to these stressors. Men reported significantly more stress than women; social support was found to moderate the impact of stress for men but not women. Results are discussed in terms of implications for staff recruitment, training, and continuing education.

#33

*Environmental Psychology /
Psychologie de
l'environnement*

**PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOURS AND CONNECTION TO NATURE:
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EASY AND DIFFICULT BEHAVIOURS**

Nicole M. Aitken, University of Ottawa; Elizabeth K. Nisbet, Carleton University; Carla Sowiński, Carleton University; Mary L. Gick, Carleton University

To reduce Canadians' impact on the environment it is important to increase pro-environmental behaviours (PEB). The goal of the present study was to explore how individual differences in connectedness with nature ('nature relatedness'; Nisbet et. al., 2008) influence PEB. Participants ($N = 246$) completed an online questionnaire assessing nature relatedness, extrinsic motivators, and frequency and difficulty in performing PEB. Regression analyses indicated that nature relatedness accounts for more variance in difficult compared to easy behaviours. Specifically, easy PEB were not associated with nature relatedness. In contrast, difficult PEB were associated with the experiential dimension of nature relatedness. The findings suggest that promoting connectedness with nature may be a way to increase participation in more difficult PEB. Results are discussed in terms of the implications for city planning and access to green space.

#34

*Environmental Psychology /
Psychologie de
l'environnement*

WHEN DOES COLLECTIVE GUILT PROMOTE CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION?

Mark A. Ferguson, University of Calgary; Nyla R. Branscombe, University of Kansas

Two experiments examine the role of collective guilt for an ingroup's greenhouse gas emissions in promoting climate change mitigation. Study 1 manipulates beliefs about the cause (nature, human) and effects (manageable, unmanageable) of climate change and measures collective guilt. As expected, collective guilt is strongest when climate change is thought to be caused by humans and will produce manageable effects. Study 2 follows the same procedure as Study 1, but adds measures of collective anxiety (concerns about harm to the future ingroup) and willingness to conserve energy and support green tax policies. As expected, collective guilt is strongest when climate change is thought to be caused by humans and will produce manageable effects. Collective anxiety revealed no significant effects. Energy conservation and green tax support generally mirror the pattern of collective guilt. Moderated mediation analyses show that collective guilt mediates the interaction of cause and effect beliefs about climate change on willingness to engage in mitigation behaviors. The results suggest that collective guilt can promote climate change mitigation, but does so best when people hold certain patterns of belief about climate change. The implications of these results for collective guilt research, as well as for risk communications and climate change mitigation, will be discussed.

#35

*Environmental Psychology /
Psychologie de
l'environnement*

WHY SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE LEED GREEN BUILDING' WOOD POLICY IS AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPERATIVE, CRUCIAL TO THE HEALTH OF CANADA'S FOREST COMMUNITIES

Charlotte Young, Natural Resources Canada

Conducting Social Impact assessments (SIA's) have to take precedence in the EA process, particularly when large scale built developments such as Green Building, have program policies to negatively impact economic, social and health consequences on communities. The LEED green building program has unexpected, exclusive license on policies to restrict timber resources in the forest resource sector affecting Canada's 321 forest communities, including three quarters of all Aboriginal forested communities, who depend on the forest industry as their functional livelihood. The method in this informative SIA analysis used empirical, correlation statistics on data sheets from LEED green building, categories ($N=166$) published across 5 years, to assess the certified wood points credited in all LEED built projects ($p < .05$). An overlay map of forest communities will perceptually offset certified forest areas exclusively in the domain credited by LEED. Conclusions discuss how a restrictive green building, timber policy on 105 million ha of certified forest producing areas gives a false international impression of Canada as not practicing sustainable forest management in 80 percent of the country's resource areas.

#36

*International and
Cross-Cultural
Psychology / Psychologie
internationale et
interculturelle*

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACCULTURATION GAP AND ADJUSTMENT:
EXPLORING THE MEDIATING EFFECTS OF PERCEIVED REJECTION, VALUE
CONFLICT, AND COMMUNICATION**

Jasmine Bajwa, Lakehead University; Mirella L. Stroink, Lakehead University

Research suggests that the process of acculturation can have adverse outcomes for both immigrant families and individuals. Numerous studies have also found that children acculturate at a faster rate than their parents, which results in an acculturation gap. This acculturation gap has been found to increase conflict in the family and to reduce well-being, perhaps due to incongruent cultural values and communication problems. Much of the research on acculturation gap has focused on well-being, with a lack of research regarding risk-taking behaviours. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to examine whether acculturation gap is associated with both internalizing and externalizing symptoms in immigrant Canadians, and to test the hypothesized mediating roles of parent rejection, peer rejection, incongruent cultural values, and communication problems in these relationships. First and second generation immigrant Canadians with diverse ethnic backgrounds were recruited nationally for this study. Structural equation modelling is used to test the hypothesized mediational model. Results are presented in the context of theory and research on acculturation and family processes.

#37

*International and
Cross-Cultural
Psychology / Psychologie
internationale et
interculturelle*

COUNSELLING AND TREATMENT OF FORMER INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CANADA: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Amanda L. Baldwin, Native Seniors Centre, Edmonton

This project explores literature relevant to the provision of counseling and intervention to former students of Indian Residential Schools in Canada. Parallels are illuminated between the experiences of former students and the symptoms of Post Traumatic Stress disorder. The literature review covers applicable theories and treatment modalities. Gaps in the literature are presented along with directions for future research and inquiry. Results of this literature review will be available in May, 2010.

#38

*International and
Cross-Cultural
Psychology / Psychologie
internationale et
interculturelle*

AN EXAMINATION OF POST-COLONIAL / NEOCOLONIAL / GLOBALIZATION TENSIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A GRADUATE PROGRAM IN COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY

Bart Begalka, Trinity Western University

Counselling psychology is an emerging field in Indonesia. The task before Indonesian psychologists is to develop this discipline in the context of a postcolonial society facing the pressures of globalization. This paper is an autoethnographic review of the author's work as a collaborator from a Canadian graduate school working with the faculty of an Indonesian graduate school. The issues presented are that of international psychology vs. indigenous psychology, neocolonialism as survival, models of service delivery in a multicultural society, and the tension of a growing sense of individualism in a collectivist society. It is felt that although Indonesia presents unique contexts, these are issues that must be dealt with in most international education partnerships between Canadian institutions and institutions in developing countries.

#39

*International and
Cross-Cultural
Psychology / Psychologie
internationale et
interculturelle*

CONCEPTIONS OF A WORTHY LIFE IN FOUR COUNTRIES

Gregory Bonn, University of Toronto; Lindie Liang, University of Toronto

This research compares open-ended descriptions of a good, satisfactory, or worthwhile life among four countries: Canada, Japan, China, and India. Participants were asked to imagine themselves in the future looking back upon the life they had led and to describe the aspects of that life they would see as most important in determining if their life had been satisfactory or worthwhile. A grounded theory approach was used to derive a coding system of thirty categories which was then applied to all responses. Results show a great degree of overall similarity between the national groups as far as the frequency of specific types of responses. Specifically, for example, relationship oriented responses were most common in all groups. Significant differences did arise, however. For example, in the realm of relationships Canadians were most concerned with romantic ties, Japanese emphasized peer relations, and Chinese placed more importance on parent-child relations. Other important differences appeared in realms related to career goals, social obligations, and charity.

#40

*International and
Cross-Cultural
Psychology / Psychologie
internationale et
interculturelle*

ENCULTURATION AND ACCULTURATION STRATEGIES AMONG ROMANIAN-CANADIAN FAMILIES

Tudor Caliman, Trinity Western University; Marvin J. McDonald, Trinity Western University

Ethnic identity can be conceptualized in terms of strength, unity, and interaction via social identity theory. Social identity reflects a sense of belongingness as shown through attitudes, beliefs, and feelings that accompany group membership. Research has examined a handful of larger cultural groups. Examining ethnic identity across ethnicities and among smaller groups offers promising strategies. Cultural maintenance can vary according to social context and size of one's cultural group, potentially influencing preference among acculturation strategies. Families immigrating with a weak sense of collective efficacy and low availability of in-group networks may prefer assimilation, for example. Cultural learning can become important in both enculturation and acculturation processes. This principle challenges assumptions of unavoidable stress in acculturation since cultural groups consist in life-long cultural learners. The proposed model is illustrated in descriptions of processes of cultural learning, enculturation, and acculturation prior to, during, and postmigration for Romanian-Canadians. The poster explores how such learning strategies address the felt needs of Romanian-Canadian families relating to their social contexts, sense of collectivism, and adoption of acculturation strategies.

#41

*International and
Cross-Cultural
Psychology / Psychologie
internationale et
interculturelle*

**EXPLORING THE INTERNAL-EXTERNAL ASPECTS OF SOCIAL AXIOMS AS
THEY RELATE TO RELIGIOSITY AND LOCUS OF CONTROL**

Stryker Calvez, University of Guelph; Saba Safdar, University of Guelph; Rees J. Lewis, University of Guelph

Social axioms are generalizable social beliefs that improve behavioural functionality in a sociocultural environment through the perception of relationships between entities (Leung et al., 2002). Recent research has found discrepancies in the five factors that suggest a need to explore intrinsic and extrinsic beliefs as they relate to specific axioms (Gari et al., 2009). This research examined the intrinsic-extrinsic nature of social axiom factors in relationship to the intrinsic-extrinsic dimensions of Locus of Control (Levenson, 1973) and Religiosity (Gorsuch & McPherson, 1989). In addition, the relationship between the Religiosity social axiom and spirituality (Siedlitz et al., 2002) was examined. More than 200 students participated completed Social Axioms Scale, Locus of Control Inventory, the Spiritual Transcendence Index, and Intrinsic – Extrinsic Religiosity Scale. As hypothesized, Levenson's Internal locus of control correlates with SAS Rewards for Application, Levenson's Luck correlates with SAS Fate Control, and Levenson's Powerful Others with SAS Religiosity. As expected that Religiosity on SAS includes elements of both 'god-based' and 'spirituality-based' religiosity on STI. These findings in light of previous research suggesting that the social axioms construct should include an intrinsic-extrinsic and religious-spiritual components will be discussed.

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*International and
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interculturelle*

**A ROLE SOCIAL CONTEXT AND SELF-DETERMINED MOTIVATION PLAY IN
PROMOTING ATTITUDES TOWARD INNOVATION: A CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY**

Valery Chirkov, University of Saskatchewan; Nadezhda M. Iebedeva, State University-Moscow Higher School of Economics; Jennifer Wiley-Vallerand, University of Saskatchewan

This study was aimed to test hypotheses that self-determined motivation is positively related with favorable attitudes toward innovations and that horizontal social relations, which are based on trusts and cooperation, facilitate both self-determined motivation and attitudes toward innovations. In the exploratory mode the relations of Schwartz Values Survey with both motivation and attitudes toward innovation were tested. The study was conducted among Canadian (N=117) and Russian (N=137) college students. It was expected that in Canada, a country with a high social capital, the hypothesized relations will be more pronounced than in Russia, a country with a lower social capital. Our main hypotheses were supported in general. In particular, self-determined motivation positively predicted innovations attitudes in both countries, although different forms of motivation: intrinsic versus autonomous, demonstrated different impact. Relations of perception of horizontal relations with other variables were in the predicted directions. These relations were more pronounced in Canada. We discovered positive relations of such values as Self-direction, Stimulation, and Universalism with innovation attitudes, which are in accord with previous research (Dollinger, 2007).

#43

*International and
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interculturelle*

**STRUCTURE OF SOCIOTROPY AND ITS CORRELATION WITH DEPRESSION AND
SOCIAL ANXIETY IN A KOREAN UNIVERSITY SAMPLE**

Ara Cho, Sanggye Paik Hospital Division of Clinical Psychology; Hye Y. Kim, Sanggye Paik Hospital - Department of Psychiatry; Kyung J. Oh, Yonsei University; Nasreen Khatri, Baycrest

Recent personality studies suggest differential effects of Sociotropy subfactors on depression and social anxiety scores. A second line of research emphasizes the cultural influences on personality and psychopathology. We investigated sociotropy factor structure in relation to psychological adjustment in a non-Western culture. 305 Korean university students completed the Personality Style Inventory (PSI), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), and Social Interaction Anxiety Scale (SIAS). Factor analysis of the PSI confirmed that Sociotropy correlated positively with measures of depression and social anxiety. Slightly modified subfactor item groupings for sociotropy were named Trying Not to Offend Others and Fear of Being Separated from Others. Trying Not to Offend

Others correlated more strongly with BDI and SIAS than Fear of Being Separated from Others. Since being socially connected is a strongly held value in Korea, the aspect of Sociotropy related to fears of social isolation may be less depressogenic in a Korean sample than in a Western one. However, Trying not to Offend Others may function as a social pressure for Koreans and correlated positively with depression.

#44

*International and
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ACCULTURATION OF IMMIGRANTS: DUAL PERSPECTIVES FROM CHINESE IMMIGRANTS AND EUROPEAN CANADIANS

Kim Chuong, University of Guelph; Saba Safdar, University of Guelph

The present study investigated the acculturation of Chinese immigrants from the perspectives of both the immigrants and European Canadians. Since acculturation is a process of mutual change that occurs in both the immigrants and the receiving society (Berry, 1999), the dual perspectives from the immigrants and members of the receiving society can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the acculturation process. Final data analyses were conducted with 97 Chinese immigrants of first-generation in Canada and 142 European Canadians of at least third-generation. Acculturation was examined as preferred acculturation attitudes (the ideal situation) and actual acculturation strategies (the real situation) as proposed by the Relative Acculturation Extended Model (RAEM) developed by Navas and colleagues (Navas, García, Sánchez, Rojas, Pumares, & Fernández, 2005; Navas, Rojas, García, & Pumares, 2007). Acculturation was examined in the four domains of social interaction, family relationships, ways of thinking, and religious beliefs. The results will be discussed in terms of similarities and differences in acculturation in each domain for both ideal and real acculturation. For the Chinese immigrants, discrepancy in acculturation from the perspective of the European Canadians will be examined for its moderating effect on the relationship between outgroup hassles and distress.

#45

*International and
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THE RELATION BETWEEN EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL SYMPTOMS AND VISION OF THE FUTURE IN IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE ADOLESCENTS IN QUEBEC

Marie-Pier Dumas, Université de Montréal; Tonje J. Persson, Division of Social and Cultural Psychiatry, McGill University; Cécile Rousseau, Division of Social and Cultural Psychiatry, McGill University

Past literature has found that lower levels of acculturative stress are associated with positive expectations of the future for adult immigrants to North America. For refugee families, a negative vision of the future has been linked to past experiences of violence. The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire was administered to a heterogeneous sample of immigrant and refugee adolescents (n = 121) from three multiethnic high schools in Montreal to assess the relation between emotional and behavioural symptoms and vision of the future. It was found that increased emotional symptoms were negatively correlated with a positive vision of the future for the family (p < .05) and for the world (p < .01). Adolescents exposed to violence in their country of origin expressed a more negative vision of the future of the world compared to those never exposed (p < .05). Further, family separation was associated with a more negative vision of the future for the family (p < .01) and for the world (p < .01). These data suggest that negative pre-migratory events may be associated with a bleaker outlook for the future, which may implicate an increased risk for depression in refugee and immigrant adolescents. Future research should assess if post migratory factors are also related to vision of the future, and how personal, familial and social expectations may be linked to social and school adjustment.

#46

*International and
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INTERNATIONALIZATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH: A CASE STUDY OF ECONOMICALLY-ADVANTAGED (CANADA) AND MAJORITY-WORLD (CHINA / HONG KONG) COUNTRIES

Katherine A. Fogg, University of Manitoba; John Adair, University of Manitoba; Cam-Loi Huynh, University of Manitoba

Derived from databases on international congress presentations and publications in 25 English-language journals across three decades, the authors report a scientometric case study of international research contributions by psychologists from Canada, China, and Hong Kong. Analyses reflect differences in their economies, languages, historical contexts and stages of discipline development. Canada, although surpassed in recent years by the UK, is second only to the U.S. in total numbers of publications and contributes a lesser, yet substantial number of congress presentations. China's international contributions began only after the liberalization of its economy, yet has shown subsequent steady increases. Hong Kong published and presented research internationally earlier, but its productivity declined after return to Chinese rule in 1997, and does not show continuous steady growth as in China. By most measures in recent years China has surpassed Hong Kong and even surpassed Canada in congress presentations in 2006. The data vary in accordance with Adair's theory of discipline development and internationalization: initial numbers of congress presentations by majority-world psychologists followed by increasing publications in international and low-impact journals. The data reveal much about increasing internationalization and discipline development in majority world countries.

#47

*International and
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TEACHER-CHILD INTER-INFORMANT AGREEMENT IN REFUGEE AND IMMIGRANT ADOLESCENTS IN THREE MULTIETHNIC SCHOOLS IN MONTREAL

Naomi Grenier, McGill University; Tonje Persson, Division of Social and Transcultural Psychiatry / McGill University; Cécile Rousseau, Équipe clinique santé mentale jeunesse / Youth Mental Health; Camille Anctil, Université de Montréal

Past research has recognized the importance of multiple informants when assessing the mental health of refugee and immigrant adolescents. The literature reports that teacher-child agreement is usually lower than parent-child agreement, even when informants belong to the same cultural group. The present study describes teacher-child inter-informant agreement in a heterogeneous sample of refugee and immigrant adolescents. The Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire was administered to assess adolescents' emotional and behavioral symptoms in 121 high school students (Mean age = 15.98, SD = 1.38) and their teachers in three multiethnic schools in Montreal. On the overall scale, teacher-youth agreement was significant ($p < .05$). A strong gender effect was observed; the teacher and male student agreement was significant for both internalizing and externalizing symptoms ($p < .05$), while it was not for females. These results indicate that teachers may be more aware of emotional symptoms in refugee and immigrant male students than in female students, which contrasts with past research which has observed the reverse trend on parent-child agreement. This study suggests that inter-informant teacher-adolescent agreement may be related to gender in different cultural contexts. Clinical and research implications will be discussed.

#48

*International and
Cross-Cultural
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interculturelle*

OUR HOME AND NATIVE LAND

Jeanne Guèvremont, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Stéphane Perreault, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Donald M. Taylor, Université McGill; Cindy Fex, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Catherine Lemarier-Saulnier, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

When analyzing music, lyrics and melody can be studied separately as they convey different messages and meanings (Carey, 1969). For example, the musical syntactic structure as well as the frequency of bellicose words in national anthems has been examined in past research (Cerulo, 1993, Mayo-Harp, 2002). By playing the role of a musical signature, national anthems provide perhaps the strongest and clearest statement of a nation's identity. For Cerulo (1993), their main objective is to display a nation's allegiances, values and beliefs to the rest of the World. In this study, an analysis of the lyrics of 194 national anthems retrieved from the book National anthems of the world (Bristow, 2006) was performed by two coders. Their task was to evaluate if each of Schwartz's cultural values (1999) was absent or present within a given national anthem. The data (consensus between coders for each value) was analysed with the aid of Cochrane's Q Test and results show that conservatism and egalitarianism are the dominant values in national anthems followed in order of frequency by harmony, hierarchy, mastery, intellectual autonomy, and affective autonomy. Results will be discussed in light of Schwartz's theory of cultural values (1999).

#49

*International and
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THE CONCEPT OF BOREDOM

Sanaz Mehranvar, York University

Boredom—the combination of insatiable yearning for something to do and disaffection with the world—is a common experience. Although boredom might initially appear trivially simple, a closer examination reveals it can be devastating. For example, boredom is linked to substance abuse, school drop out, gambling, depression, and anxiety, to name a few (e.g. Farmer et al., 1986). We explore the concept of boredom not as a psychological or biological construct which inheres within an individual but rather as a human experience that is created and made meaningful by societal expectations and values; in short, by examining the social discourse of boredom. Hence the goal of this study was to better understand the concept of boredom by delineating the boundaries of the experience based on an application of variations at the cultural level. Since some researchers (e.g. Spacks, 1995) have argued that the rise in boredom is a consequence of an over-expansion of individualism, I set out to examine the experience within collective cultures. To this end, I interviewed members of the K'iche Indigenous peoples of Guatemala about their experiences with boredom. My analysis of the data contributes to a more nuanced understanding of this ill-defined concept and scarcely-researched experience. Intriguing results have emerged concerning the socio-political role that the concept of boredom plays.

#50

*International and
Cross-Cultural
Psychology / Psychologie
internationale et
interculturelle*

ETHNIC BULLYING AND VICTIMIZATION IN URBAN MULTIETHNIC SCHOOLS

Andrew H.C. Wong, University of Alberta; J. Roy Gillis, The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education / University of Toronto

Bullying remains a serious issue in schools, and ethnic bullying is an emerging issue that has not received much attention in the research literature. The goals of this study were: (1) to obtain an estimate of ethnic victimization in urban schools, (2) to examine protective factors against victimization, and (3) to explore gender differences in bullying behaviour. A total of 319 students in grades 6 and 7 (192 females, 127 males) completed a modified Safe Schools Survey Grades 4–7 in 10 schools in a major urban Canadian city. The results revealed an overall victimization rate of 53.9% with 17.8% of students reporting being ethnically bullied. Contrary to the frequent finding that boys and girls engaged in more physical and relational bullying, respectively, the current study showed that girls and boys were equally engaged in physical, relational, and cyber bullying. Extracurricular activities were not a protective factor against bullying. It was also found that students who had fewer than two friends at school were significantly more vulnerable to bullying, while students with more than twelve friends in their social group were protected from bullying. Implications from this research suggest that bullying interventions need to strategically focus on ethnic bullying and teachers need to increase their awareness of ethnic bullying in order to reduce its occurrence in schools.

#51

*Military Psychology /
Psychologie
milieu militaire*

ARE BIOFEEDBACK DEVICES FEASIBLE AND EFFECTIVE AT REDUCING ANXIETY IN A MILITARY POPULATION: A PILOT STUDY

Chris J. Enns, Operational Stress Injury Clinic, Winnipeg; Cassandra A. Adduri, Operational Stress Injury Clinic, Winnipeg

Evidence suggests that many anxiety disorders are characterized by an imbalance between the body's response to stress and the body's response to relaxation. A good strategy known to reduce this imbalance is slow deep breathing. However, although this is a good strategy, there is no way to ensure that one is breathing correctly, or that one is being compliant with performing breathing exercises. A possible solution to this problem is to use biofeedback devices, such as the Stress Eraser. This pilot study examined the feasibility and effectiveness of the Stress Eraser in current and former Canadian military members who were seeking outpatient services for Post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, or anxiety. All the participants showed reduced anxiety scores on the Beck Anxiety Inventory, and self-reported that they found the Stress Eraser beneficial and effective in helping to relax. Although this study had a small number of participants, this shows that the Stress Eraser is a useful tool for this population.

#52

*Military Psychology /
Psychologie du
milieu militaire*

TRAINING FOR COMPLEX INTERNATIONAL MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS: PERSPECTIVES FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Angela R. Febbraro, Defence Research and Development Canada - Toronto; Megan M. Thompson, Defence Research and Development Canada - Toronto

The complexity of contemporary international military engagements has required the Canadian Forces (CF) to adopt a more "comprehensive" approach to operations, in which CF personnel must be able to work effectively with a variety of non-military entities, including Other Government Departments (OGDs) from Canada, and local civilian populations in theatre. However, effective collaboration within such a context remains a challenge (Leslie, Gizewski, & Rostek, 2008). In response, the CF has implemented realistic pre-deployment training exercises that include members of OGDs, as well as actors who portray members of the local population to be encountered in theatre. Members of OGDs deploying to Afghanistan were invited to participate in such a training exercise for Afghanistan, Exercise Maple Guardian, in Spring 2009. Participants (40 members of OGDs) completed a short survey assessing their perceptions of the usefulness of this training. Analyses showed that while about three-quarters of respondents perceived the exercise as providing useful preparation for working with the CF, only about one-half of respondents perceived the training as providing useful preparation for working with the local Afghan population. Results are discussed in terms of training recommendations for these challenging international engagements, including the need for more cultural and historical training.

#53

*Military Psychology /
Psychologie du
milieu militaire*

PREDICTORS OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP AMONG VARSITY AND NON-VARSITY CANADIAN FORCES OFFICER CADETS

Mathew Fetzner, University of Regina; Danielle Charbonneau, Royal Military College of Canada

Transformational leadership (TL) is a leadership style that requires leaders to motivate, recognize individuality, and behave ethically while fostering a mutually beneficial relationship between themselves and subordinates (Arnold et al., 2007). Previous research involving TL focuses almost exclusively on subordinate outcomes rather than predictors of leader behavior. The first objective of the current study was to examine differences in three potential predictors of TL qualities among varsity (n= 98) and non-varsity (n =71) athletes in a sample of Canadian Forces officer cadets. All participants completed measures of perceived social support (SS), external locus of control (ELoC), and well-being (WB). Compared to non-varsity athletes, varsity athletes reported significantly higher levels of informational SS (varsity, M= 2.10, SD=0.55; non-varsity M=1.88, SD=.09), emotional SS (varsity, M=2.83, SD=.46; non-varsity, M=2.23, SD=.61), WB (varsity, M= 5.57, SD=.88; non-varsity, M=2.99, SD =1.00) and lower levels of ELoC (varsity, M =.39, SD=.14; non-varsity, M=10.12, SD= .16). The second objective was to investigate whether any of the variables could predict TL style. The findings suggested that varsity athletes who reported higher levels of WB received significantly higher ratings of TL from their respective coaches, after controlling for participants' sex and the year of study.

#54

*Military Psychology /
Psychologie du
milieu militaire*

TRUST REPAIR BETWEEN A MILITARY ORGANIZATION AND A LOCAL POPULATION

Ritu Gill, Defence Research and Development Canada - Toronto; Angela R. Febbraro, Defence Research and Development Canada - Toronto; Megan M. Thompson, Defence Research and Development Canada - Toronto

This study examined trust violation and repair between a military organization and a local or indigenous population. Often termed “hearts and minds” campaigns, this new focus for militaries poses among the greatest challenges in terms of interacting with non-military players, and among the greatest risks to mission success and to the security of soldiers deployed in complex counterinsurgency contexts. Recent research in the organizational psychology literature suggests that in some cases (integrity violation) denial is a more effective trust repair mechanism than is an apology, whereas in other cases (competence violation), the opposite may be true. This study examined the applicability of these findings to complex international military engagements using a scenario-based experimental paradigm. Initial trust was found to be higher than trust post violation, indicating that initial trust in the military was strong enough to be violated when a trust violation occurred. Analysis of participants’ qualitative responses regarding what the military could have done to increase their trust revealed several themes consistent with current approaches adopted by the Canadian Forces for improving trust with a local population. Results also indicated the need for some adjustments to strengthen the trust violation manipulation, whereas the trust repair manipulation was found to be strong.

#55

*Military Psychology /
Psychologie du
milieu militaire*

USE OF THE DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS IN TREATMENT-SEEKING, TRAUMA-EXPOSED CANADIAN FORCES MEMBERS AND VETERANS

Jennifer C. Laforce, Department of Clinical Health Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba; Debbie L. Whitney, Department of Clinical Health Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba; Cassandra A. Adduri, Operational Stress Injury Clinic, Winnipeg

Despite the Detailed Assessment of Posttraumatic Stress (DAPS) being one of the most widely used (Elhai, Gray, Kashdan, & Franklin, 2005) and recommended self-report measures for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), there are no published data on the use of this measure outside of the manual (Briere, 2001). In this study, the DAPS profiles of 60 treatment-seeking, trauma-exposed Canadian Forces members and veterans were examined. The DAPS profiles within this sample were significantly more severe than that reported for the trauma-exposed participants in the manual. These soldiers and veterans scored significantly lower on Postive Bias scale and significantly higher on all other DAPS scales (all $ps < .001$). With the exception of the Negative Bias and Suicidality scales, even the group of participants who did not meet criteria for PTSD ($n = 22$) had T-scores significantly above 50 on 11 of the 13 scales, and significantly above the recommended decision threshold of 65 on eight scales. The Avoidance, Hyperarousal, Posttraumatic Stress-Total, and Posttraumatic Impairment scales were the only ones that differentiated those who had PTSD from those who did not. The implications of using this scale for differential diagnosis in symptomatic trauma-exposed individuals are discussed.

#56

*Military Psychology /
Psychologie du
milieu militaire*

THE PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT INVENTORY PROFILE OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS DIAGNOSED WITH COMBAT-RELATED POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER

Debbie L. Whitney, Department of Clinical Health Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba; Jennifer C. Laforce, Department of Clinical Health Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba; Cassandra A. Adduri, Operational Stress Injury Clinic, Winnipeg

This study examines the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) for 50 retired and still serving Canadian soldiers diagnosed with combat-related post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Participants were assessed at the Operational Stress Injury Clinic in Winnipeg, Manitoba between 2006 and 2009. Nearly half of the group ($n=24$) were also diagnosed with co-occurring depression. Comparison of subgroups having PTSD with and without co-occurring depression showed that the depressed sub-group had higher full-scale scores for DEP and SUI and higher subscale scores for DEP-C, DEP-A, but not for DEP-P. Eyeball comparison of PAI full-scale profile scores were made between this Canadian military sample ($N=50$) and two other samples found in the literature — those diagnosed with PTSD in the standardization sample (Morey, 1991; $N=53$) and US veterans diagnosed with combat-related PTSD (Mozley, Miller, Weathers, Beckham & Feldman, 2005; $N=176$). Scores from the Canadian military sample appeared less elevated than those for their US counterparts. Additionally, these scores also appeared more consistent with those from the standardization sample than were those from the US veteran sample.

#57

*Psychoanalytic and
Psychodynamic
Psychology / Psychologie
psychoanalytique et
psychodynamique*

PRACTICING WHAT YOU PREACH: HOW IMPORTANT ARE DEFENSE MECHANISMS TO PSYCHODYNAMIC PSYCHOTHERAPISTS?

Maneet Bhatia, McGill University; Jonathan Petraglia, McGill University; Martin Drapeau, McGill University

Defense mechanisms and the interpretation of defense mechanisms are considered a central component of psychodynamic theory and therapy (Mitchell & Black, 1995). Many researchers have identified the importance of working with defense mechanisms within the course of treatment. Specifically, in psychodynamic models of treatment the identification, assessing, challenging, and focusing on the patient's level of defensive functioning is seen as a crucial component of the therapeutic process, in-session patient functioning and overall psychopathology (Blagys & Hilsenroth, 2000; Cramer, 2000). Given its theoretical and clinical significance this study aims to determine whether or not mental health professionals practicing psychodynamic psychotherapy focus on the role of defense mechanisms in their therapeutic work. An online survey (n=100) was distributed to universities, professional psychological organizations, and hospitals across the world. Results indicated that on the one hand, therapists have high agreement as to the utility of defense mechanisms. On the other hand, results indicated discrepancies between therapists on the specific techniques used to address and interpret defense mechanisms. Implications of these findings from both a theoretical and clinical perspective are discussed.

#58

Sport and Exercise

Psychology / Psychologie du sport et de l'exercice

YOUTH PARTICIPATION AND ENGAGEMENT IN STRUCTURED AND UNSTRUCTURED EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Shannon Gadbois, Brandon University; Anne Bowker, Carleton University; Linda Rose-Krasnor, Brock University; Leanne Findlay, Statistics Canada

Research shows that youth spend most of their time in unstructured extracurricular activities (ECA) but benefit most from structured ECA participation (Larson, 2000). For example, positive outcomes from participation in structured ECAs include lower school failure rates, higher GPA (Eccles & Barber, 1999), reduced anxiety and depression (Barber et al, 2001), a stronger sense of self-efficacy (Duda & Mtoumanis, 2005) and initiative (Larson et al., 2005), and higher self-esteem (Gadbois & Bowker, 2007). Because youth participate in unstructured more so than structured activities, it is useful to examine ECA participation in relation to the activities that youth report are most engaging. For this presentation, ECA participation and engagement were examined for a sample of Canadian youth (n=1372). The results showed that youth spent most of their time doing unstructured activities but reported that structured activities were most engaging. For example, a higher percentage of younger (grades 5-8) and female participants reported sports activities were most engaging whereas, a higher percentage of girls and high school youth reported nonathletic activities were most engaging. These results imply that communities might best focus on promoting certain activities to impact physical and psychological benefits for youth.

#59

Sport and Exercise

Psychology / Psychologie du sport et de l'exercice

PREDICTING QUALITY OF LIFE IN BREAST CANCER SURVIVORS: THE INFLUENCE OF OPTIMISM, STRESSORS, STRESS APPRAISAL, AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS

Valerie Hadd, Douglas College; Peter Crocker, University of British Columbia

This study examined the relationships between stress, physical activity, and quality of life (QOL) in breast cancer survivors (BCS). Post-treatment survivors (N=375) completed questionnaires assessing cancer-related stressors, cognitive appraisal, optimism, physical activity, and QOL (i.e., physical and mental health). Based on Lazarus' stress framework, it was hypothesized that cognitive appraisal would mediate the effect of stressors on QOL and that physical activity would have a direct effect on QOL. A hypothesized model was tested using SEM techniques. Findings partly supported the hypotheses. The measurement and structural models showed a good fit (RMSEA<.08, CFI>.90), whereby direct and indirect effects of stress-related variables, physical activity, and optimism explained 55% of the variance in physical health and 66% of the variance in mental health. The findings suggested that appraisals may be redundant to the model. To test this hypothesis, a more parsimonious model, excluding these two variables, was examined. Model fit was adequate ($\chi^2(175)=507.60$, RMSEA=.07, CFI=.91) and 61% and 70% of the variance in physical and mental health was predicted respectively, highlighting the direct effect of stressors on the two domains of QOL. These results showed the potential impact of stress factors, personality, and physical activity on quality of life of BCS.

#60

Sport and Exercise

Psychology / Psychologie du sport et de l'exercice

THE EFFECTS OF A MOTIVATIONAL GENERAL-MASTERY IMAGERY INTERVENTION ON THE IMAGERY ABILITY AND SELF-EFFICACY OF INTER-COLLEGIATE GOLFERS

Thomas Hammond, University of Manitoba; Melanie Gregg, University of Winnipeg; Dennis Hrycaiko, University of Manitoba; Jennifer Mactavish, University of Manitoba; Adrienne Leslie-Toogood, Canadian Sport Centre

Self-efficacy has consistently been identified as a distinguishing factor between highly successful and less successful athletes. Given this relationship, there is demand in sport to enhance self-efficacy. The use of mental imagery, specifically MG-M imagery is an effective psychological technique to enhance self-efficacy. What moderates the effectiveness of this technique is the athlete's ability to use MG-M imagery. A single-subject multiple baseline design was employed where the inter-collegiate golfers (n=3; male), completed the following baseline and post-intervention measures: Motivational Imagery Ability Measure for Sport and the Golf Self-Efficacy Questionnaire. Participants completed the Competitive State Anxiety Inventory prior to each competition to assess sport confidence; performance was evaluated by the score of each round of golf. Participants engaged in six sessions of guided MG-M imagery training over a 3-week period. A post-experimental interview assessed the social validity of the training program. Preliminary data analysis indicates that the sport confidence and golf self-efficacy of participants 2 and 3 improved. All participants

showed improved imagery ability and golf performance, indicated by reduction of golf handicap and stroke average. Post-experimental interviews indicated all participants felt the imagery training program was useful and appropriate.

#61*Sport and Exercise**Psychology / Psychologie du sport et de l'exercice***STRUCTURED EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES PARTICIPATION IN YOUTH: DIFFERENCES BASED ON AGE, GENDER, AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION**

Nicole Haverstock, Brandon University; Heather Tornblom, Brandon University; Shannon Gadbois, Brandon University; Anne Bowker, Carleton University; Linda Rose-Krasnor, Brock University; Leanne Findlay, Statistics Canada

Research has shown that extracurricular activities (ECA) participation, both athletic and nonathletic, is associated with many positive outcomes include higher physical and general self-esteem, greater self-efficacy, a stronger sense of initiative, and fewer problems with substance abuse (e.g., Duda & Mtoumanis, 2005; Larson et al., 2005; Gadbois & Bowker, 2007). This presentation examined structured ECA (athletic & nonathletic) participation for a sample of Canadian youth (n=1372; age 10-19 years) who reported the activities in which they regularly participated and the amount of time they spent on them. We examined the number, types (e.g., hockey, skating), and nature (team / individual; competitive / recreational) of activities in which youth participated. The results indicate that urban youth participated in fewer number and types of sports ECAs than do rural youth but rural youth participated in more nonathletic ECAs that were group-oriented. In addition, girls participated in a greater number and types of nonathletic activities and boys participated in more team sports than girls. In addition, younger children participated in more sports ECAs than older children. The results of this descriptive research have implications for ways in which communities allocate money so that more youth can participate in activities that are popular among their peers.

#62*Sport and Exercise**Psychology / Psychologie du sport et de l'exercice***DEALING WITH FAILURE IN SPORT: AN EXPLORATION OF EFFECTIVE COPING PROCESSES WITH WOMEN ATHLETES**

Amber Mosewich, University of British Columbia; Peter Crocker, University of British Columbia

Regardless of the level of sport competition, setbacks and perceived failures are inevitable and can be experienced as a source of stress. The implications surrounding stress and coping, including the link between lack of effective coping skills and experiences of negative affect and less than optimal performance, have been well documented (Hoar, Kowalski, Gaudreau, & Crocker, 2006; Nicholls & Polman, 2007) and highlight the importance of the development of effective coping skills. One potential coping resource that has received limited attention in the sport domain is self-compassion. Self-compassion involves non-judgmental understanding towards oneself in instances of failure as opposed to self-criticism (Neff, 2003). The purpose of this research is to explore how university aged women athletes deal with setbacks or failure in sport and whether self-compassion emerges as a relevant strategy for coping with failure in the sport domain. Semi-structured one-on-one interviews with 5-7 athletes surrounding setback experiences in sport and reflection on approaches to coping will be conducted and relevant themes will emerge through categorical aggregation (Stake, 1995). This study is designed to serve as a foundation in the development of other research and applied work directed towards ensuring athletes have the resources and skills to successfully deal with setback experiences.

#63*Sport and Exercise**Psychology / Psychologie du sport et de l'exercice***BODY RELATED SHAME IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: EXAMINING GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SELF-REPORTED EXPERIENCES**

Benjamin Schellenberg, The University of British Columbia; Erica Bennett, The University of British Columbia; Sara Brune, The University of British Columbia; Katie Gunnell, The University of British Columbia; Amber Mosewich, The University of British Columbia; Peter Crocker, The University of British Columbia; Catherine Sabiston, McGill University

Theorists hold that emotions are key features involved in motivated behaviour. Self-conscious emotions, such as shame, guilt, and pride, require individuals to have an internalized set of standards as well as the ability to engage in self-evaluation (Tracy & Robins, 2004). Self-conscious emotions are thought to serve primarily social needs. The emotion of shame arises when a person is aware they have failed to attain a desired or valued standard and the discrepancy represents a stable and global aspect of self ("who I am" rather than "what I did"). Shame is associated with social stigma, depression, low self-esteem, and rage, as well as motivation to hide, deny, or escape (Tracy, Robins, & Tangney, 2007). There is limited research on how shame is related to body or physique experiences. The current presentation is part of a larger project examining specific body-related emotions. Students from two universities (n=603) provided an open-ended narrative response describing a situation in which they experienced body-related shame. Content analysis of these narratives will examine specific themes related to the experience of body related shame, to determine if these themes are consistent with models of self-conscious emotions, and if there are notable differences in the experiences of male and female university students. Supported by SSHRC

#64*Sport and Exercise**Psychology / Psychologie du sport et de l'exercice***ATHLETIC EXCELLENCE AND THE TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD: A FIRST LOOK AT EMERGING ADULTHOOD IN CANADA'S HIGH PERFORMANCE ATHLETES**

Selina Zaluski, University of Saskatchewan; Gerald R. Farthing, University of Saskatchewan

Research is fast-growing concerning emerging adulthood, the age of identity exploration, instability, and self-focus, where 18-29 year-olds feel caught between adolescence and adulthood, yet sense possibilities for the future (Arnett, 2004). However, scholars have yet to examine this developmental phase in Canada's top athletes, who consider sport the central focus of their lives (Ekos Research Associates, 2005). The present study aimed to contribute to understandings by investigating emerging adulthood among athletes in training for high level competition. Questionnaires were completed by 18-29 year-old Sport Canada carded athletes registered at Canadian Sport Centres. Outcome variables were demographic variables, conceptions of what marks adulthood, perceptions of having reached adulthood, and identification with emerging adulthood themes. Results indicated that, like their non-athlete counterparts (e.g., Arnett, 1994, 2004), high performance athletes place the most importance on criteria of adulthood that reflect independence. However, many feel they have reached adulthood, and most place a very high level of importance on their sport environment as a shaping influence in their transition from adolescence to adulthood. The discussion will focus on the distinct experience of being an emerging adult while simultaneously reaching for athletic excellence.

#65

*Students in Psychology /
Étudiants en psychologie*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANXIOUS AND AVOIDANT DIMENSIONS OF ADULT ATTACHMENT AND MATURITY OF DEFENSIVE STYLE IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

Tracy L. Clouthier, Bishop's University; Philip A. Cooper, Bishop's University; Claude Charpentier, Bishop's University

Attachment style, particularly when conceptualised in terms of anxiety and avoidance, has been shown to be related to the regulation of emotions. In fact, attachment style can be considered in terms of defensive style. However, the relationship between attachment-related anxiety and avoidance and defense mechanisms as they are presented in the Defensive Functioning Scale proposed in the DSM-IV-TR has not been evaluated. The current study examines this relationship in undergraduate students using the Relationship Scales Questionnaire (RSQ) to assess the anxious and avoidant dimensions of attachment and the 60-item version of the Defense Style Questionnaire (DSQ-60) to assess defense mechanisms. Preliminary findings ($n = 73$) indicate that individuals with a high level of avoidance reported less use of high adaptive level defense mechanisms, and that individuals with a high level of attachment-related anxiety reported greater use of less adaptive defense mechanisms. Final analyses with the full sample will be presented, along with a discussion of the possible implications.

#66

*Students in Psychology /
Étudiants en psychologie*

SOURCE AND MESSAGE EFFECTS IN AN ANTI-BIAS INTERVENTION FOR YOUNG CHILDREN: AN ELABORATION LIKELIHOOD MODEL (ELM) APPROACH

Philip Jai Johnson, McGill University; Sinthujaa Sampasivam, McGill University; Frances E. Aboud, McGill University

Surprisingly, many young children are biased towards others of different racial groups. Studies suggest that children's attitudes differ from their parents' – perhaps because parents choose to not discuss race, or children do not correctly infer their parents' anti-bias attitude. Hence, interventions with this age group are necessary. Based on the Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM), to be effective, interventions cannot focus on the source (the parent or teacher) and message alone – they must also focus on the characteristics of the receiver (the child). The current study used an ELM approach to examine the effects of the teacher's race (White vs. Black) and her anti-bias message (strong vs. weak) on forty-four 4- to 6-year old White and Black participants' ability to correctly infer her positive attitudes towards Black children, after hearing her read stories on cross-race friendships. Results revealed marginally significant source effects for White participants – i.e., they inferred the White (ingroup) teacher to hold more negative attitudes towards Black children, and the Black (outgroup) teacher to hold more positive attitudes towards Black children after hearing the stories. No significant results with Black participants were found. Results are discussed in terms of children's developmental barriers and inter-group attitudes, and implications for future interventions.

#67

*Students in Psychology /
Étudiants en psychologie*

COLLEAGUES SUPPORT AND BEHAVIORAL EMPOWERMENT: EXAMINING THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT

Marie Malo, Université de Montréal; Marilyne Pigeon, Université de Montréal; Émilie Lapointe, Université de Montréal; Jean-Sébastien Boudrias, Université de Montréal

The purpose of this research is to deepen the conceptual and empirical understanding of employee empowerment. Specifically, this study aims to examine the links between colleagues' support, psychological empowerment, and behavioral empowerment. A sample of convenience comprised of 249 employees who bear little or no managerial responsibilities was formed. Results suggest that colleagues' support ($\beta = .42, p < .01$) and psychological empowerment ($\beta = .44, p < .01$) taken separately, represent predictors that are positively associated with behavioral empowerment. The observed relationship would indicate a partial mediation effect given that the relationship between colleagues' support and behavioral empowerment remained significant once the influence of psychological empowerment was considered, although it significantly decreased ($\beta = .29, p < .01$). This model would explain 35% of the variance of behavioral empowerment, a variance that is significantly different than zero variance percentage measurement ($F[1, 209] = 58.06, p < .01$). Thus, the support of colleagues would affect the incidence of employees entitled behaviors instance through its direct effect and through its ability to generate a proactive motivational orientation among employees. The discussion specifies the scope of these results.

#68

*Students in Psychology /
Étudiants en psychologie***DEPRESSION SYMPTOMS IN PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATE STUDENTS: ASSESSING THE ROLES OF RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY, FUNDING, AND THE ACADEMIC ADVISORY RELATIONSHIP**Daniel Peluso, University of Regina; Nick Carleton, University of Regina; Gordon J.G. Asmundson, University of Regina

Depression is reported to be one of the most common psychological disorders affecting university students (Vasquez & Brown, 2008); however, research to date has primarily studied undergraduates. The paucity of research on graduate students suggests this group may be particularly vulnerable to develop depression (Eisenberg, et al., 2007). This investigation provides data on depression symptoms in psychology graduate students. Participants from across Canada (n=292; 87% women) were currently enrolled in clinical, experimental, counselling, and educational programmes. Participants completed a measure of depression – the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D; Radloff, 1977) – and measures of funding, research productivity, and their advisory relationship; 33% of students reported clinically significant symptoms of depression - a significant minority reported severe symptoms. There were no differences in symptom reporting across programme type; however, results of regression analyses indicated that student satisfaction with their advisory relationship and current weekly hours worked were significant predictors of depression, but only for experimental students. Depression symptoms were unrelated to funding, research productivity, and advisory relationship for clinical students. Comprehensive results, implications, and directions for future research are discussed.

#69

*Traumatic Stress /
Stress traumatique***MULTIPLE VICTIMIZATION: IT'S ASSOCIATIONS WITH ACADEMIC AND PSYCHOSOCIAL OUTCOMES**Lyzon K. Babchishin, University of Ottawa; Elisa Romano, University of Ottawa; Craig Moore, University of Ottawa

The literature on victimization is fragmented, with most research omitting to control for the inter-relation amongst victimization types. This study examines the multiple victimization experiences (i.e., the experience of more than one type of victimization) of University students, ages 17 to 19 (n = 250). We examine the frequency of multiple victimization by sampling five victimization types, specifically (a) property victimization / conventional crime (e.g., vandalism, theft), (b) child maltreatment (e.g., physical abuse), (c) peer and sibling assault (e.g., hitting, bullying), (d) sexual victimization (e.g., sexual assault, sexual harassment) and (e) witnessing / indirect victimization (e.g., exposure to domestic violence). The associations amongst self-reports of multiple victimization as well as academic and psychosocial outcomes will be examined through multiple regression analyses. It is expected that multiple victimization status will be associated to a number of psychosocial difficulties (e.g., anxiety, depression, aggression, substance abuse), more so than any victimization type alone (e.g., sexual assault, bullying). It is also anticipated that controlling for multiple victimization status in the regression models will significantly reduce the ability of any one victimization type to predict these negative outcomes.

#70

*Traumatic Stress /
Stress traumatique***FACTORS RELATED TO THE CO-EXISTENCE OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES IN SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT**Christine M. Cabral, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto; Allyson Clarke, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto; Lana Stermac, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto

Although a large body of research attests to high rates of posttraumatic stress and symptoms of anxiety and depression experienced by survivors of interpersonal violence, there is emerging evidence that positive psychological outcomes, or “posttraumatic growth,” can occur among survivors of traumatic events (Grubaugh & Resnick, 2007). Existing research on psychological outcomes of sexual assault generally examines the two processes separately; only recently has the co-existence of posttraumatic stress and growth been a focus of investigation (Tedeschi & Calhoun, 2004). While preliminary research suggests that posttraumatic stress and growth may be independent constructs, other findings suggest that perception of some benefit following a traumatic event may preclude or moderate the development of psychological distress (Grubaugh & Resick, 2007). The present study examined the relationship between these two posttraumatic outcomes among survivors of sexual assault (N=80), as well as the influence of a number of social and cognitive factors hypothesized to further moderate posttraumatic outcomes (e.g., individual levels of posttraumatic mental health, cognitive style and social engagement). Results indicate that co-existing states of posttraumatic distress and growth were reported among a minority of respondents and were associated with personal and interpersonal characteristics.

#71

*Traumatic Stress /
Stress traumatique***THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF HELPING ANIMALS: COMPASSION SATISFACTION AND FATIGUE IN SPCA WORKERS**Jenna Jones, Sir Wilfred Grenfell College, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Jennifer L. Buckle, Sir Wilfred Grenfell College, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Research on compassion satisfaction and fatigue has typically focused on helpers who assist people. For example, studies in this area have explored compassion satisfaction and fatigue in mental health practitioners, medical doctors, nurses, firefighters, and law enforcement officers. The results of this research have shown that working with people who have experienced trauma can impact the professional both positively and negatively. An area requiring further study is the impact, both positive and negative, on individuals working with animals who may have experienced trauma. This study assessed compassion satisfaction and fatigue

in SPCA paid employees and volunteers throughout Atlantic Canada. Participants were recruited from SPCA shelters in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland and Labrador, to complete the Professional Quality of Life Scale (Stamm, 2009), which measures compassion satisfaction and fatigue. The results of the study and implications for individuals working with animals at SPCA shelters will be presented.

#72 **THE EXPERIENCE AND MEANING OF TATTOOING AND PIERCING IN WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED RELATIONAL TRAUMAS**
Traumatic Stress / Stress traumatique Paulo D. Matos, University of Calgary

This study examined the experience and meaning of tattooing and piercing in women who had experienced relational traumas, defined as any context in which two or more human beings interact with one another in which a traumatic event occurs, whether these beings are relatives, friends, acquaintances, or strangers. A phenomenological study was conducted. Seven women, aged 23 to 52, who identified as having experienced relational traumas, were interviewed about their experiences of tattooing and piercing, and the meanings and purposes these body modifications served in their lives. Six prominent themes emerged from a thematic analysis of the data. These themes were: 1) Remembrance; 2) Connection; 3) Identity; 4) Permanence; 5) Healing, Coping, and Closure; and 6) The Significance of Pain. The findings of this study revealed a great deal of complexity in the reasons why women chose to tattoo and pierce following the experience of traumatic events. The implications for practice and future research were also discussed.

#73 **TRAUMA-RELATED ANXIETY AS A MEDIATOR OF THE LINK BETWEEN CUMULATIVE INTERPERSONAL TRAUMA AND PHYSICAL HEALTH SYMPTOMS**
Traumatic Stress / Stress traumatique Marsha Runtz, University of Victoria; Natacha Godbout, USC Child and Adolescent Trauma Program

Interpersonal trauma (IPT) in childhood and adulthood was examined in relation to self-reported health symptoms in 1044 men and women. All seven IPT variables were correlated with overall health symptoms and psychological distress (e.g., anxiety, dissociation, anger, PTSD symptoms). Multiple regressions showed that the IPT variables best predicting poorer health were parental emotional abuse (PEA), adult sexual assault (ASA), and intimate partner emotional abuse (IPEA). Anxiety, PTSD symptoms, and anxious attachment also predicted poorer health. Structural equation modeling for the full sample showed that trauma-related anxiety fully mediated the relation between cumulative IPT and health (ratio $X^2 / df = 5.22$, GFI = .93, NFI = .91, CFI = .93, RMSEA = .07). Gender specific models showed that for women ($n = 667$) the effects of trauma (PEA, ASA, IPEA) on health were fully mediated by PTSD symptoms, anxiety, and dissociation. For men ($n = 249$) the relation between trauma (PEA, child physical abuse, child sexual abuse) and health was partially mediated by anxiety, anger, and anxious attachment. These findings demonstrate the importance of examining complex integrative models of the relation between trauma and health that include multiple forms of interpersonal trauma in childhood and adulthood. Results highlight the need for gender specific prevention and intervention services.

2010-06-05 – 1:00 PM to 2:25 PM – 13 h 00 à 14 h 25 – CAMPAIGN A

Symposium / Symposium **PERSONALITY RESEARCH IN INDUSTRIAL / ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY: RECENT EMPIRICAL FINDINGS AND THEORETICAL ISSUES**
Industrial and Organizational Psychology / Psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle Leah K. Hamilton, University of Western Ontario

By using various theoretical and methodological approaches, the graduate student presenters in this symposium address contemporary issues associated with personality research in the field of Industrial / Organizational Psychology. First, using data from police constable applicants who completed two personality measures, Risavy and Hausdorf will discuss the impact of different selection decision methods on minority hiring rates. Second, Chuapetcharasopon and colleagues will examine whether employment-related motivational distortion on the “Big Five” scales varies as a function of occupational type. Third, Oliver and colleagues will present research investigating whether, compared with personality subscales comprised of mainly affect- or cognitive-based items, those with behaviour-based items result in stronger correlations between self- and peer-ratings of personality. Finally, O’Neill, Goffin, and Tett will argue that using the Big Five to define and measure personality traits may limit the ability to predict criteria and that alternative traits to the Big Five may improve criterion validities and increase our understanding of how traits operate in certain contexts.

A **DOES EMPLOYMENT-RELATED MOTIVATIONAL DISTORTION ON THE BIG FIVE SCALES VARY ACROSS HOLLAND’S RIASEC OCCUPATIONAL TYPES?**
Pylin Chuapetcharasopon, University of Waterloo; Zehra P. LeRoy, University of British Columbia; A. Ralph Hakstian, University of British Columbia; Ekaterina Netchaeva, University of Utah; Nicole Desjardins, Columbia University; Loretta W. Siu, University of British Columbia

Research has shown that job applicants can distort their responses on personality inventories, a behaviour called employment-related motivational distortion (EMD). EMD studies are frequently conducted in lab settings with undergraduates as participants; however, no study to date has explored the jobs students consider when they are instructed to fake good in a mock applicant setting. Moreover, research suggests that there is a relationship between job interests and the Big Five traits. The goals of this study were to 1) investigate the types of job students consider, 2) assess whether students could accurately distort traits that approximate the Big Five in accordance to the job they considered, and 3) discern faking profiles for different job categories. Undergraduates ($n = 440$) completed the BIODATA-250 personality inventory in a mock applicant setting and then revealed the job they were considering. The revealed job information was coded into 6 job categories based on the first letter of Holland's RIASEC theory of occupational types. Results show that students identified over 120 different jobs. Significant results were obtained for 2 of 7 hypotheses in regards to job categories and distortion of the big five scales. Personality profiles were compared across the 6 job categories and were found to vary. Limitations and recommendations for future research are discussed.

B **DECISION MAKING IN PERSONNEL SELECTION USING PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT: IMPLICATIONS FOR ADVERSE IMPACT AND HIRING RATES**
Stephen D. Risavy, University of Guelph; Peter A. Hausdorf, University of Guelph

Although personality testing in personnel selection has received considerable research attention, the issue of group differences in hiring rates has yet to be examined. Prior research has focused primarily on group mean differences as indicators of adverse impact, which provides an incomplete picture without hiring rates. The current paper assessed the impact of different selection decision methods (i.e., compensatory top down, compensatory top down with fixed bands, compensatory top down with sliding bands, compensatory cut score, and noncompensatory) on hiring rates using data from personality tests. The current study includes data that were collected from 555 police constable applicants who completed the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF; Cattell, Eber, & Tatsuoka, 1970) and the Personality Research Form (PRF; Jackson, 1987). With the exception of the compensatory top-down selection decision method, there was no evidence of adverse impact across the selection decision methods. However, different selection decision methods yielded different minority hiring rates. Practical implications for human resources practitioners and future research directions are discussed.

C **EXAMINING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AFFECT-, BEHAVIOUR-, AND COGNITIVE-BASED ITEMS ON SELF- AND PEER-RATINGS OF PERSONALITY**
Thomas C. Oliver, University of Guelph; Stephen D. Risavy, University of Guelph; Deborah M. Powell, University of Guelph

The current research investigated whether differences in the construct validity between personality traits could be due to the proportion that each trait measures three attributes of personality – affect, behaviour, and cognition. Common five-factor measures of personality (e.g., IPIP, NEO-PI) assess all three individual attributes, but the proportion of items that represent each attribute has been found to vary across traits (Pytlik-Zillig, Hemenover, & Dienstbier, 2002). Given that behaviour is the most observable manifestation of personality, it was predicted that more behaviour-based subscales of personality dimensions would have stronger correlations between self- and peer- ratings- of personality. To test this prediction, expert raters coded each of the twenty subscales of the HEXACO-PI-R as being mostly relevant to either affect-, behaviour-, or cognitive-based personality attributes. Forty-three pairs of friends (86 participants) completed a self-rating and a peer-rating using the 100-item HEXACO-PI-R. Personality subscales with more behaviour-based items were found to have stronger correlations between self- and peer-ratings than cognitive-based, but not affect-based personality dimensions. Implications related to personality assessment and future scale development are discussed.

D **PERSONALITY AND BEHAVIOUR IN ORGANIZATIONS: CAN WE DO BETTER THAN THE “BIG FIVE?”**
Thomas A. O'Neill, The University of Western Ontario; Richard D. Goffin, The University of Western Ontario; Robert P. Tett, The University of Tulsa

A critical mass of research has converged on a taxonomy of personality that organizes traits into the “Big Five.” We argue that using the Big Five for defining and measuring personality can limit its predictive power and its theoretical contribution. Compelling alternatives to the Big Five exist. For example, well-validated self-report measures of traits beyond the Big Five, as well as traits with more specific, narrow, and concrete content domains, are plentiful. Our research demonstrates the superiority of these traits for predicting criteria and for understanding that prediction. Additionally, we have found that criterion validities improve as trait and criterion specification increase, which contributes to understanding regarding how a trait operates in a certain context. We do acknowledge, however, that defining traits and criteria in increasingly narrow behavioral expressions has its limitations. Some specific traits show sub-group differences that are less pronounced at broader levels. Moreover, our experience is that narrow traits have a tendency to show lower reliabilities than do broad factors. Notwithstanding the limitations, our position is that there is much to be gained by not limiting oneself to the Big Five.

2010-06-05 – 1:00 PM to 2:25 PM – 13 h 00 à 14 h 25 – CAMPAIGN B

Symposium / Symposium **NEW MODELS OF CARE AT THE FRONT LINES OF HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY**
Health Psychology / Lesley Graff, University Of Manitoba / Health Sciences Centre
Psychologie de la santé

Psychological services in the health care system have expanded beyond traditional areas of mental health to the full spectrum of health disorders, as research has increasingly shown the importance of psychological processes in health outcomes. Good principles of clinical care, involving appropriate assessment, evidence-based interventions, and close collaboration with other health-care providers are vital for effective chronic disease management, but can be difficult to realize given issues of timely access and patient volumes. The Clinical Health Psychology Program in Winnipeg is uniquely situated as both an independent clinical program in Manitoba's largest regional health authority and a department in the Faculty of Medicine, which has fostered collaboration with medical colleagues in both clinical and research endeavours. The presentations in this symposium will highlight innovative clinical services developed in diverse areas: intervention with patients prior to joint replacement surgery, online delivery of CBT for insomnia, on-site psychological consultation for family physicians, and integrated regional screening and treatment for cardiac patients. Common themes that will be discussed include novel models for care delivery, improved access for patients, and improved point-of-care timing, where the psychologist is no longer the 'last resort' in the treatment plan.

A **PREHABILITATION AND PSYCHOLOGY: PUTTING THE HORSE BEFORE THE CART**
Andrea S. Piotrowski, University of Manitoba / Health Sciences Centre; Lesley Graff,
University Of Manitoba / Health Sciences Centre; Matthew Bailly, University of
Manitoba / Health Sciences Centre

Total joint arthroplasty is increasingly being utilized to treat advanced joint deterioration. Over 68,000 knee and hip joint replacement surgeries were done in Canada in 2005-6, representing a 1-year increase of 17% and a 10-year increase of 101% (CIHI 2008). The Prehabilitation Program, one of only a handful in Canada, was developed locally to streamline the wait times and optimize post-surgical outcomes by coordinating and delivering relevant multidisciplinary care before surgery. This presentation will provide an overview of psychology's involvement in this novel program from early planning to service delivery, with a focus on the psychologist's varied role as a member of an integrated multidisciplinary team that includes a comprehensive range of health professionals. Pre-surgical assessment, behavioral pain management interventions, cognitive assessment (e.g., risk for post-operative delirium), and on-site consultation regarding psychological functioning as it relates to pre and post-surgery outcomes are all aspects of the psychologist's clinical contribution. The high patient volumes in the program and the time-sensitive nature of the interventions have necessitated changes from the way service is traditionally delivered. Those adjustments, as well as collaborative research opportunities, will be highlighted.

B **ONLINE TREATMENT FOR INSOMNIA IN A STEPPED CARE MODEL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**
Norah Vincent, University of Manitoba / Health Sciences Centre; Kaitlyn Walsh, University
of Manitoba; Samantha Lewycky, University of Manitoba

Chronic insomnia is a common and distressing problem, affecting 9% of Canadians (Morin et al., 2006). Cognitive behavioral intervention for insomnia has proven to be highly effective (Morgenthaler et al., 2006). Unfortunately, many patients are not able to access such treatment due to lack of availability, geographical considerations, and anxiety about help-seeking. Thus, there is a need for more innovative delivery of CBT for this common health issue in the public healthcare setting. This presentation will describe a stepped care model of psychological service for insomnia that is currently operating in a regional health service. The model involves a) initial provision of a 5-week online program of cognitive behavioral therapy, b) single-session in-person consultation, c) in-person 6-week group CBT, and d) individual in-person CBT. The uptake of the different steps, patients' satisfaction with the care, and attrition will be reviewed. In addition, results from randomized controlled trials which have examined the effectiveness of the online and group interventions will be discussed, as well as suggestions for incorporating technology into public health settings.

C **THE JOY OF INTERSECTS: WHEN PSYCHOLOGY AND FAMILY MEDICINE WORK TOGETHER**
Jason Ediger, University of Manitoba / Seven Oaks Hospital

The embedding of psychologists and other professionals in a family medicine environment is not a new idea. Despite a growing literature and a variety of American examples, however, this concept has been slow to establish itself in Canada. Furthermore, examples of psychologists acting as a peer rather than an allied health professional are even rarer. This presentation will describe a new psychology consult service provided through the regional health authority as a publicly available service, highlighting the advantages and challenges of joining the medical staff of a busy training clinic in family medicine. Work life in this environment is not business as usual for the clinical psychologist. The role requires some intentional changes in the model for practice, and these adaptations will be reviewed. Positive outcomes include early intervention, true interdisciplinary communication, and the oppor-

tunity to shape other professions' perceptions of psychology in a positive manner. These opportunities have the ability to help both patients and the profession.

D **INTEGRATING PSYCHOLOGY INTO STANDARD CARDIAC CARE: IMPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT**

George Kaoukis, University of Manitoba / St. Boniface General Hospital

A growing body of evidence indicates the importance of including psychological interventions in "state of the art" cardiac care. This has led to recommendations (AHA) that negative emotional states be assessed and treated to optimize medical outcomes. This presentation will describe how that challenge has been addressed in a Canadian setting, with close collaboration between psychology and cardiac sciences. The Cardiac Psychology Service has developed cardiac inpatient and outpatient psychological screening for depression and other risk factors for poor adjustment. These procedures are being implemented routinely for heart attack and surgery patients in hospital and community settings across the health region as part of care map standards. The volume of referrals resulting from screening has demanded the development of efficient service delivery, ranging from phone triaging to stepped treatment models to large group interventions. The Cardiac Science Program's embracing of psychological services for the aforementioned patient groups has precipitated requests for expanded service in other cardiac populations, such as those with implanted life saving devices or suffering from congestive heart failure. The successes, lessons learned, and future challenges and opportunities will be discussed. Data regarding referrals, screening, and client satisfaction will also be presented

2010-06-05 – 1:00 PM to 2:25 PM – 13 h 00 à 14 h 25 – KILDONAN

Symposium / Symposium **FROM BODY AGENCY TO SHAME? DELINEATING GIRLS' EMBODIED STATES THROUGH ADOLESCENCE CARVES PATHS FOR ALTERNATIVE OUTCOME**

Women and Psychology / Femmes et psychologie

Niva Piran, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto

To date, reports of increased body dissatisfaction among girls following puberty, predicting a lifelong pattern of increased rates of depression, disordered eating, self harm, and substance abuse have not led to prevention programs that could affect a lasting change in body image (Levin & Piran, 2004). 'Embodiment' has been suggested as a more meaningful construct, delineating complex ways of engagement with the world through the body (Allan, 2005), hence leading to knowledge that CAN delineate paths for change (Blood, 2005; Piran & Teall, 2009). The symposium includes four research studies, each involving the analysis of a different key dimension of the 'State of Embodiment' which has emerged in 87 interviews with girls (3-4 life history interviews conducted prospectively with 27 girls undergoing puberty): a. the body as a site of desires; b. the body as a site of rights and ownership; c. the body as a site of subjective engagement in the world; and d) the body as a site of agency. Documenting changes on these key dimensions and examining the social forces which lead to adverse changes, carve paths for positive transformations in girls' lives in ways that enhance the body as a site of agency, power, and passion.

A **KNOWING WHAT I WANT: THE BODY AS A SITE OF DESIRES**

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

Contemplating the body as a site of desires opens up possibilities for ways to be connected and embodied to passion, joy, and contentment. As girls approach adolescence, they face a dilemma with two primary forms of desire: appetite and sexuality. Girls must try and negotiate maintaining the connection to appetite they had as children and must struggle to learn what it means to have connection to emerging desires of sexuality in adolescence. This investigation used a hierarchical thematic analysis (Miles & Huberman, 1994) of 87 interviews over a period of 5 years with 27 girls. Results indicate that as the girls moved through their adolescent years, social ideals about women's body weight and shape disrupted their abilities to stay connected to their appetite. Girls' appetites became conflicted with ideas of weight control. In terms of sexuality, results indicated that connection with emerging desires was harshly silenced through the use of detrimental social labeling and fears related to potential negative consequences of acting on one's sexual desires. This analysis sheds light on an important dimension in the embodied experience of adolescent girls. It is through understanding disruption in girls and women's connection to desires that we can then begin to challenge systemic pressures to offer girls new possibilities for a positive and connected body experience.

B **THE BODY AS A SITE OF RIGHTS AND OWNERSHIP: "WHEN YOU'RE LITTLE, YOU DON'T CARE...WHATEVER YOU FEEL LIKE DOING YOU DO."**

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

The body as a site of rights and ownership consists of girls' freedom to move and take space, as well as to safety, privacy and boundaries. The study drew upon life history interviews of 27 diverse girls undergoing puberty; each girl was interviewed 3-4 times over a five-year period. In total 87 interviews were analyzed using a hierarchical thematic analysis (Miles & Huberman, 1994). Main findings revealed that as girls entered adolescence they experienced varied social processes that influenced the ways in which they previously lived in their bodies. The girls' narrative identified various disruptive experiences such as having their skirts lifted, having their butts slapped, and being subjected to bodily comments and evaluations. Disruptive experiences related to body ownership led many girls to gradually relinquish aspects of their bodies such as no longer taking care of the body (i.e. ignoring hunger cues), inflicting physical pain as means of emotional expression, and wearing restrictive shoes and clothing. Identifying the social processes prospectively reveals how gender and appearance based expectations affect girls' sense of connection to their bodies. The identification of disruptive discourses can promote the development of effective interventions that can allow girls to remain positively embodied throughout adolescence.

C **AN EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GIRLS' SUBJECTIVE EMBODIED EXPERIENCES AND AGE**

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

Subjective body experiences are those which are uninhibited and based on natural desire rather than external influences. This study explored narratives related to the subjective experience of living in the body during adolescence which emerged in interviews with 27 girls who participated in annual interviews in a four-year prospective qualitative life history study. With puberty, girls become increasingly aware of gender expectations and many young women cease to participate in physical engagement. Pubertal girls express less pride in the functionality of their bodies. Furthermore, their outward expressions of passion related to life experiences begin to dwindle, and more apathetic personas are adopted. This shift in girls' embodiment represents the dangerous turning point wherein girls begin to focus on the preferences of others, as opposed to attending to internal states and personal desires. The preoccupation with meeting unrealistic gender and appearance-based standards corresponds to a decline in expressed joy and positive emotion, and predisposes adolescent girls to body image disturbances. With greater understanding of the decline in girls' subjective embodiment experiences, we can uncover new means of supporting girls in attending to their own personal desires, and can develop enhanced processes for encouraging positive embodied development in adolescent females.

D **FROM AGENCY TO INTERNALIZED BETRAYAL: GIRLS' EMBODIED JOURNEYS THROUGH ADOLESCENCE**

Niva Piran, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto; Robyn Legge, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto; Sachiko Nagasawa, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto; Michele Foster, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto; Nina Mafriqi, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto; Tanya Teall, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto

The experience of embodied agency and power relates centrally to mental and physical health (e.g., Silverstein & Blumenthal, 1997). Exploring shifts in the experience of the body as a site of embodied agency throughout the process of adolescence may help clarify women's experiences of 'struggle' with the body (e.g., Foster, 1994). The study analyzed the emergent dimension of the 'body as a site of agency' in a total of 87 interviews with 27 girls undergoing puberty, comparing narrative changes across 3-4 prospective interviews with the same girls. Results suggest that as gender socialization intensifies during adolescence, girls' social environment specifically targets the body as a social site that robs girls of their social power. Examples of these social processes include degrading the female body, criticizing its natural appearance, or negatively labeling female sexuality. Internalizing these social experiences, girls start to feel that their bodies, rather than the social environment, betray them. Fear of betrayal by the body becomes a pronounced emotional experience, shaping girls' reaction to the physiological changes of puberty and to their thoughts about their future weight gain or pregnancy related changes. The study suggests the power inherent in raising girls' critical awareness to these social processes.

2010-06-05 - 1:00 PM to 2:25 PM - 13 h 00 à 14 h 25 - ALBERT

Symposium / Symposium **ASPECTS OF HUMAN MEMORY**
Perception, Learning and Cognition / Perception, apprentissage et cognition Douglas Mewhort, Queen's University

Memory is studied at several levels, including fundamental questions about association and the use of contextual information and higher-order questions about comprehension and understanding text. Further, the study of memory includes both behavioural and

physiological measurements. The symposium tackles current issues of association, context, and comprehension in both normal subjects and amnesic patients.

A MEMORY-BASED TEXT PROCESSING AND DISCOURSE VALIDATION

Murray Singer, University of Manitoba; Todd Ferretti, Wilfrid Laurier University

According to the memory-based text-processing analysis, message constituents continually act as retrieval cues for the passive retrieval of discourse antecedents. The retrieved antecedents may then participate in comprehension processes. The present focus was on readers' continual evaluation of the consistency of the current clause with reference to its antecedents. Suppose one has read, "Bruce passed a bus that was stopped with a flat." Upon later encountering "The policeman implied that the vehicle with the flat was a truck," full understanding may reasonably be proposed to include detecting the discrepancy between "truck" and "bus." Reading times for such target sentences exposed informative interactions among the truth, polarity (affirmative-negative), and pragmatic subtleties of text ideas. These results are complemented by electro-physiological (ERP) data. The findings substantiated hypotheses about these processes of discourse validation.

B MEMORY FOR SOURCES (WHO TOLD ME THAT?) AND DESTINATIONS (WHOM DID I TELL THAT?)

Peter Graf, University of British Columbia

The focus of memory research has been on remembering lists—words, pictures or names, but in many cases, it is equally if not more important for us to remember the source from which we learned something and / or destination of our communications (whom did we tell something). It has been suggested that remembering source and destination information involves meta-cognition, a higher level of cognitive skills than memory for items, facts, and events. To investigate this possibility, we had participants complete a large battery of attention, perception and memory tests, as well as a source memory test and a destination memory test. Regression analysis was used to illuminate the relationships between components of cognition and memory for source and destination information. Discussion will focus on the potential usefulness of source and destination memory tests for diagnostic purposes.

C ASSOCIATIONS AND TEMPORAL CONTEXT IN PAIRED-ASSOCIATE MEMORY

Joshua Handrigan, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Aimée M. Surprenant, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Ian Neath, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Gordon Brown, University of Warwick

Temporal distinctiveness models of memory such as SIMPLE assume that in many tasks, items are represented in terms of presentation time relative to the time of retrieval. Three experiments assess whether this applies not just to individual items but to associations between items. Participants saw lists of five word pairs followed by a probe word pair. The probe pair was either one that was presented in the study list or was a recombination of two words that were on the list but not paired together. Each position was probed with every other position on the list. In Experiment 1, the study pairs were presented at regular intervals; in Experiment 2 the temporal intervals increased throughout the list and in Experiment 3 the temporal intervals decreased throughout the list. The data confirmed the predictions of SIMPLE: The probability of incorrectly responding 'yes' to a recombined pair decreased the farther apart temporally they were on the study list, and the serial position functions were affected by the temporal presentation schedules.

D UNDERSTANDING ANTEROGRADE AMNESIA: A GENERAL RATHER THAN SELECTIVE IMPAIRMENT IN MEMORY

Randall K. Jamieson, University of Manitoba; Signy Holmes, University of Manitoba; Douglas Mewhort, Queen's University

Individuals diagnosed with anterograde amnesia have great difficulty recognizing items they have studied; yet they can classify probes as consistent or inconsistent with the studied items. To explain the discrepancy, theorists have proposed that memory is organized in subsystems: specific items are stored in explicit memory and category-level representations of studied items are stored separately in implicit memory. The dissociation of recognition and classification performance in amnesia is explained as a selective impairment of explicit memory. We propose an alternate single-system account of the discrepancy that supposes participants encode training items only and that amnesiac patients' memory for the exemplars is impoverished relative to that of controls'. We show by simulation that the theory predicts the dissociation between recognition and classification. We show empirically that the dissociation between recognition and classification performance follows from impoverished encoding of exemplars. We conclude that the recognition / classification discrepancy in anterograde amnesia reflects poor memory of studied exemplars, not a selective impairment of independent memory systems.

2010-06-05 – 1:00 PM to 2:25 PM – 13 h 00 à 14 h 25 – VICTORIA

Symposium / Symposium
International and
Cross-Cultural
Psychology / Psychologie
internationale et
interculturelle

QUALITATIVE AND MIXED METHODS APPROACHES IN ACCULTURATION RESEARCH

Saba Safdar, University of Guelph

In this symposium we examine specific domains of acculturation using qualitative and mixed methods approaches. In the first presentation, dimensions of bicultural experience amongst first and second generation Canadian immigrants are examined using focus groups, personal interviews, and questionnaire surveys. In the second presentation, cultural identities amongst immigrant youth are examined using semi-structured clinical interviews. In the third presentation, the acculturation experience of international students in Canada and the Baltic regions is examined using focus groups. In the fourth presentation, a conceptual analysis of integration is presented distinguishing between process, competence and performance levels and also other domains of human functioning. And lastly, the discussant, will consider the presentations in the context of the potential value of qualitative and mixed methods approaches to acculturation research.

A A MIXED METHODS APPROACH TO THE EXAMINATION OF VARIETIES OF BICULTURAL EXPERIENCE

Kimberly A. Noels, University of Alberta; Ruxandra Comanaru, Birkbeck College

Previous research conducted by Benet-Martinez and Haritatos (2005) identified two relevant axes for bicultural identity, including conflict-harmony and distance-overlap dimensions. Other researchers, including Clément & Noels (1992) and Yip (2005), have argued that people switch ethnic identities depending upon the social situation. To better understand bicultural experience and possibly suggest a synthesis of these two perspectives, the present investigation was comprised of four studies, involving focus groups, personal interviews, and two questionnaire surveys. The findings of these studies suggest that bicultural experience can be described in terms of five interrelated dimensions, representing conflict, a monocultural orientation, situational switching, complementarity, and hybridity. Relative to second generation Canadians, first generation immigrants indicated greater conflict, monocultural orientation, and identity switching, and less complementarity and hybridity. Qualitative interview data underscored that these dimensions cannot be treated as exclusive categories or dimensions, since individuals report multiple and changing experiences. The discussion focuses on the importance of integrating qualitative and quantitative methods for a richer understanding of people's acculturation experience.

B A QUALITATIVE ACCOUNT OF ACCULTURATION ISSUES AMONG IMMIGRANT YOUTH

Randal G. Tonks, Camosun College

Arising from the identity status paradigm (Marcia, 1966, 1980, 2007), the present study examines ego-identity and ethnic identity formation (Phinney, 1989, 1990, 1993) from a qualitative perspective drawn from grounded theory (Rennie, Watson & Montiero, 2002) and cultural psychology (Kral, Burkhardt & Kidd, 2002). A semi-structured clinical interview was conducted with 50 immigrant youth from a variety of countries of origin regarding several facets of their personal and cultural identities. Along with developing an understanding of their styles of ego-identity and acculturation (Berry, 1997), reflections on acculturative stress were also garnered through the interview process. Themes and issues of acculturation are presented along with excerpts from the interviews to highlight and illustrate the personal meanings surrounding such experiences. Discussion is also made of the development of psycho-historical narratives in a longitudinal study of immigrant identity (Erikson, 1970; Phinney, Berry, Vedder & Liebkind, 2006; Tonks, 2002).

C A QUALITATIVE APPROACH IN EXAMINING THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EXPERIENCES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN CANADA AND THE BALTIC REGIONS

Saba Safdar, University of Guelph; Kim Chuong, University of Guelph; Brent McKenzie, University of Guelph; Brenda Uhm, University of Guelph

In the present study, we examined and compared the dynamics of, and factors that predict and influence the adjustment of, international business students in five universities in four countries: University of Guelph and University of Western Ontario (Canada), Tartu University (Estonia), Stockholm School of Economics (Latvia), and ISM University of Management and Economics (Lithuania). The main research question of this study were: What are the social, cultural, academic, and individual factors that influence the adaptation of international students studying in developing and developed markets? We conducted 10 focus groups each consisting of between five and 10 participants. All participants were international students studying business programs. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) was used to analyze the data. The results of the study will be presented in terms of the international students' perceptions of their acculturation experience, and social, cultural and academic factors that influenced their adjustment and academic success across institutions and countries.

D **INTEGRATION: A CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS**John Berry, Queen's University

The concept of integration has become central in discussions of acculturation. However, there are numerous meanings of this concept in use, and little convergence among them. In this presentation, I draw upon the classical distinctions in psychology among the process, competence and performance levels. I also distinguish among the affective, behavioural and cognitive domains of human functioning. When these distinctions are allowed to intersect, the various meanings of integration (as distinct from assimilation, separation and marginalisation) become clear. I conclude that the use of these different levels and domains of psychological functioning provide the basis for the development of conceptual clarity, and the operational use, of the concept of integration.

2010-06-05 – 1:00 PM to 2:25 PM – 13 h 00 à 14 h 25 – COLBOURNE**Symposium / Symposium***Rural and Northern**Psychology / Psychologie**des communautés rurales**et nordiques***DEVELOPING, PROVIDING, AND SUPPORTING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN RURAL COMMUNITIES OVERVIEW**Elizabeth Church, Mount Saint Vincent University

Psychologists practising in rural communities often experience unique challenges: there are generally few mental health specialists, services are usually thinly stretched, and many rural professionals describe feeling professionally isolated. In this symposium we explore some of the dilemmas for rural psychologists and present some programs and approaches that have been developed to support professionals in rural mental health practice. In the first paper, we identify some ethical issues that are common for rural psychologists. We then describe an interdisciplinary approach to treating eating disorders in rural communities, the aim of which is both to empower rural professionals and to develop interprofessional teams that can address eating disorders. In the third paper, we examine how rural professionals incorporate self-administered programs into their mental health practice and some of the benefits and challenges they experience. Finally, we discuss how distance technologies can help facilitate professional development in rural communities.

A **ETHICS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF PRACTISING RURAL CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGISTS: A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH REVIEW**Judi Malone, Athabasca University

Canadian psychologists in rural professional practice face distinct ethical dilemmas in managing professional boundaries, community pressure, generalist practice, interdisciplinary collaboration, and attaining professional development. This paper will provide an overview of a qualitative study of 20 rural Canadian psychologists' experience of the ways in which their demographic and practice characteristics may instigate ethical issues and five common ethical dilemmas they encounter.

B **BUILDING RURAL INTERPROFESSIONAL CAPACITY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF EATING DISORDERS THROUGH AN INTENSIVE MULTI-MEDIA EDUCATION AND PRACTICE SUPPORT PROGRAM: REFLECTIONS ON DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION**Susan Pardy, Eastern Health; Olga Heath, Memorial University

Eating disorders are complex illnesses with significant prevalence in Newfoundland / Labrador. Provision of appropriate services is a challenge, especially in rural areas where practitioners do not have specific training in managing eating disorders and often practice in isolation. The Eating Disorders Interprofessional Community Capacity Building Program (EDICCBP) is a multi-media evidence-based education and practice support program designed to improve knowledge, confidence and practice in the management of Eating Disorders. A 2-day training workshop, developed to provide professionals in rural practice with the materials required to manage this chronic disorder, incorporates information and resources in the form of a Toolkit addressing the continuum of inter-professional eating disorder care. On-going practice support to rural practitioners (e.g., monthly consultation with specialists and an email distribution group providing access to literature) is an essential component of the program geared to enhance likelihood and sustainability of practice change. Challenges in the development and implementation of the EDICCBP such as the translation of increases in knowledge and confidence into practice change and the sustainability of practice change, and the innovative solutions developed to address these challenges will be the focus of discussion.

C **INTEGRATING SELF-ADMINISTERED APPROACHES INTO RURAL MENTAL HEALTH PRACTICE**Elizabeth Church, Mount Saint Vincent University

Self-directed programs and approaches have the potential to be valuable adjuncts to mental health practice in rural communities where mental health services are often sparse. Although self-administered programs have been shown to have a positive impact on mental health issues such as depression and anxiety, little is known about their effectiveness in rural settings. This presentation re-

ports results from two studies which examined how rural professionals incorporate self-administered programs and materials into their mental health practice. Rural professionals identified benefits, such as patients welcoming the anonymity of self-directed approaches, as well as a number of challenges, including inadequate literacy and severity of mental health issues among their patient population.

D **SUCCESSFUL PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AT A DISTANCE: HOW TO ACCOMMODATE FOR TECHNOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS**

Peter Cornish, Memorial University

Distance technology has been proposed as a means to deliver both mental health services and professional development in underserved areas. This paper reports on two pilot studies and a subsequent larger project, which delivered mental health and team development training to health professionals from a range of disciplines in remote communities across Newfoundland and Labrador. While the program met objectives by increasing confidence in applying targeted mental health skills, as well as improving attitudes towards interprofessional teamwork, distance technology in the remote communities was compromised by transmission failures, poor video signal quality and audio delay. These technical limitations adversely affected the capacity to monitor affective expression and group process. The measures taken to accommodate technological limitations (facilitation style, interactive curriculum, qualities of remote and on-site leadership) will be outlined as they pertain to mental health training and services provided at a distance.

2010-06-05 – 1:00 PM to 2:25 PM – 13 h 00 à 14 h 25 – MEETING ROOM 5

Symposium / Symposium **INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PLANS FOR SUPPORTING STUDENTS WITH INTERNALIZING AND EXTERNALIZING DISORDERS: CURRENT STATE AND BEST PRACTICES**

*Psychologists in Education /
Psychologues en
éducation*

William McKee, University of British Columbia

Although students Requiring Intense Behaviour Interventions or diagnosed with Serious Mental Illness comprise less than one percent of the student population in British Columbia, they experience significant difficulties at school and are most in need of intensive interventions. School-based services and interventions are typically outlined and implemented through the development of individualized education or behaviour plans. Given that for many of these students, the individualized plan is the cornerstone for delivery of services, it is critical that plans include strategies and services that are effective and have empirical support, and that school-based teams are composed of members with specialized knowledge in the relevant domains, to ensure the development of plans that address student needs (Benazzi, Horner & Good, 2006). This Symposium presents three papers that examine a stratified random sample of Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) for students in this category across school districts in BC. The papers present findings on the typical composition of planning teams for these students, and the extent to which school-based strategies are based on empirically supported approaches in the literature. Discussion will highlight implications for school psychologists in their school-based collaborations for development and implementation of IEPs for this population.

A **COMPOSITION OF IEP PLANNING TEAMS TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE PLANNING FOR STUDENTS WITH INTENSIVE BEHAVIOURAL NEEDS**

Susanna Mathews, University Of British Columbia; Laura Weinheimer, University of British Columbia; Kelly Costain, University of British Columbia; Sarah Husain, University of British Columbia; Erika Miller, University of British Columbia

Students requiring intense behaviour intervention at school are usually placed on Individualized Education or Behaviour Support Plans. Planning and development of behaviour support plans for these students in British Columbia usually involves the participation of professionals from the school, as well as from independent or community agencies. Research suggests the ideal composition of planning teams includes members with knowledge of the student, knowledge of the setting, and specialized training in behavioural theory (Benazzi, Horner & Good, 2006). Such cross-disciplinary teams ensure the behaviour plan has both high technical adequacy and contextual fit. Team members familiar with the student and the setting can assess the feasibility and acceptance of the plan to ensure contextual fit. The inclusion of behaviour specialists ensures the technical adequacy of the plan in selecting appropriate and effective interventions tailored to meet the student's unique needs. This paper examines 63 Individualized Education / Behaviour Plans for students Requiring Intense Behaviour Intervention across British Columbia. The composition and typical grouping of members on the planning teams is examined, and roles and responsibilities of individuals for implementation and monitoring plan strategies are described.

B **PROMOTING PREVENTATIVE STRATEGIES AND POSITIVE BEHAVIOUR SUPPORT THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PLANS (IEPS) FOR STUDENTS WITH INTENSE BEHAVIOURAL NEEDS**

Erika Miller, University of British Columbia; Sarah Husain, University of British Columbia; Susanna Mathews, University Of British Columbia; Veronique Nguy, University of British Columbia; Laura Weinheimer, University of British Columbia; William McKee, University of British Columbia

Although Functional Behaviour Assessments (FBAs) are not required when developing behaviour support plans for students in British Columbia (BC), they provide critical information for effective planning for students requiring intense behaviour support. No guidelines currently exist for creating individualized behaviour plans. However, there is consensus that these plans should include a measurable statement of the student's present functioning and that strategies should be proactive (Drasgow and Yell, 2001). Research demonstrates that preventative strategies and positive behaviour support are more effective than reactive strategies like punishment, and that schools with positive behaviour support systems produce more technically adequate individual behaviour plans (Medley, Little and Akin-Little, 2008). To prevent problem behaviours, current levels of functioning, antecedents or environmental triggers, and the function of the behaviour must be identified. This study examines IEPs for students who require Intense Behavioural Intervention in BC. Researchers examined the IEPs for: 1) evidence of knowledge of the antecedents, setting events, and functions of the behavior and 2) the extent to which strategies included on the plan are positive and preventative. Attendees will understand how FBAs can inform the planning and development of IEPs for students requiring behaviour support.

C **INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PLANS (IEPS): EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES FOR STUDENTS WITH ANXIETY DISORDERS**

Sarah Husain, University of British Columbia; Erika Miller, University of British Columbia; Susanna Mathews, University Of British Columbia; Veronique Nguy, University of British Columbia; Kelly Costain, University of British Columbia; William McKee, University of British Columbia

Approximately 6.4 percent of students in British Columbia (BC) suffer from anxiety disorders (British Columbia, PHO, 2008) which tend to be chronic in nature, and have significant negative effects on students' daily functioning and school performance (Schoenfeld, College & Janney, 2008). These students often require significant support to function within the school setting. Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) are the mode by which interventions are outlined and implemented at school. To date, no research has examined the degree to which these intervention strategies are based on scientific knowledge of their effectiveness. Anxiety interventions at schools should be designed upon approaches that have been proven effective for treating anxiety disorders (Rones & Hoagwood, 2000). Given that Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) is currently one of the most promising, evidence-based treatments for anxiety in children (In-Albon & Schneider, 2007), this study examines a sample of IEPs for students with anxiety disorders in BC to evaluate the extent to which 1) the strategies address the needs of the students as outlined on the IEP, and 2) the strategies are based on the main principles of CBT. Attendees will benefit from an understanding of the main principles of CBT and how they can be used to develop school-based strategies to support students with anxiety.

2010-06-05 - 1:00 PM to 2:55 PM - 13 h 00 à 14 h 55 - STRATHCONA

Committee Business **PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE BUSINESS MEETING**
Meeting / Réunion d'affaires Jean-Paul Boudreau, Simon Grondin; Greg Irving; John Hunsley; Christine Chambers; Jo-Anne LeFevre; Henderikus J. Stam; Wendy L. Josephson; Karen Cohen

2010-06-05 - 1:00 PM to 1:55 PM - 13 h 00 à 13 h 55 - TALBOT

Section Business **HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF PSYCHOLOGY / HISTOIRE ET PHILOSOPHIE DE LA PSYCHOLOGIE**
Meeting / Réunion John B. Connors, Canadian University College
d'affaires des sections
SECTION PROGRAM /
PROGRAMME DE LA SECTION

A review of general section matters related to policy and funding. This is updated on an annual basis.

2010-06-05 - 1:30 PM to 2:55 PM - 13 h 30 à 14 h 55 - PAN AM ROOM

Symposium / Symposium **CANADIAN PERSPECTIVES ON FORGIVENESS**
Social and Personality Psychology / Psychologie sociale et de la personnalité Susan D. Boon, University of Calgary

Forgiveness is as relevant to interactions between social groups as it is to interactions between individuals and as important for relations between strangers as for relations between intimates. The papers in this symposium showcase the diversity of current Canadian research on forgiveness and highlight the important questions that such research addresses. Using a dyadic framework that permits exploration of both actor and partner effects, Green, DeCourville and Sadava discuss the forgiveness-health link in romantic relationships and the role of dispositional forgiveness in promoting positive health outcomes. Wohl and Bennett investigate forgiveness in an intergroup context and whether the emotions expressed by and attributed to an outgroup (Afghanis) influence Canadians' willingness to forgive in an ongoing, real world conflict (the war in Afghanistan). Struthers examines both explicit and

implicit forgiveness and evaluates the role of victim embarrassment as a mediator in explaining the effect of apologies on forgiveness. Finally, Boon, Rapske, Alibhai and Kheong discuss failures to forgive, unforgiveness, and what we can learn about forgiving by extending forgiveness research into the domain of unforgiven offenses.

A **DISPOSITIONAL FORGIVENESS AND HEALTH IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS: DOES PARTNER FORGIVENESS AFFECT PERSONAL HEALTH?**

Michelle M. Green, Brock University; Nancy DeCourville, Brock University; Stanley W. Sadava, Brock University

The present study tests a dyadic model of the dispositional forgiveness-health relation in the context of romantic relationships. The dispositional forgiveness scores of partners in a romantic relationship will be used to predict their own as well as their partners' physical and mental health. The present research extends previous research that has used the individual as the unit of analysis by focusing on the dyad. Both members of the relationship (297 couples) completed a battery that included measures of dispositional forgiveness of others, self, and situations, and physical and mental health. Using this data set, the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model will be used as a framework for evaluating the effects of forgiveness on health in romantic dyads. The model contains actor effects, which predict that the actor's level of dispositional forgiveness will positively influence his or her own physical and mental health outcomes. The model also includes partner effects, which predict that the actor's level of dispositional forgiveness will positively influence his or her partner's health, and vice-versa. Results are presented and the basic and applied implications of this research are discussed.

B **INFRAHUMANIZATION AND INTERGROUP FORGIVENESS: THE DIFFERENTIAL CONSEQUENCES OF ATTRIBUTING UNIQUELY HUMAN EMOTIONS TO AN OUTGROUP AND OUTGROUP EXPRESSION OF SUCH EMOTIONS**

Michael J.A. Wohl, Carleton University; Shannon Bennett, Carleton University

Following intergroup transgressions, forgiveness may lay the groundwork for restoring positive intergroup relations (Wohl & Branscombe, 2005; Tutu, 1999). Thus, understanding when intergroup forgiveness is most likely to be granted is of great import. Across four experiments, we examined Canadians' willingness to forgive Afghans following an apology for harms committed during the current mission in Afghanistan as a function of the emotions attributed to (Experiment 1) and expressed by (Experiment 2-4) Afghans. In Experiment 1, Canadians forgave to the extent that they perceived Afghans as capable of experiencing uniquely human emotions (e.g., remorse), but not non-uniquely human emotions (e.g., sadness). This effect was mediated by empathy. Troubling, however, was that in Experiments 2-3, intergroup forgiveness was reduced when Afghans expressed uniquely human emotions compared to expressions of non-uniquely human emotions. In Experiment 3, it was found that reductions in intergroup forgiveness can be accounted for by lower levels of trust in the expressed uniquely-human compared non-uniquely human emotions. In Experiment 4, reductions in intergroup forgiveness were ameliorated when an ingroup leader expressed uniquely human emotions on behalf of the outgroup. Implications for intergroup apologies and movement toward reconciliation are discussed.

C **THE ROLE OF VICTIM EMBARRASSMENT IN EXPLAINING WHY APOLOGIES AFFECT EXPLICIT (BUT NOT IMPLICIT) FORGIVENESS**

Ward Struthers, York University

The purpose of this research was to examine the mediating role of a victim's embarrassment in partially explaining why apologies affect explicit forgiveness. Our research was based on the notion that victims of transgressions explicitly grant forgiveness to apologetic transgressors in part because they feel embarrassed and explicitly forgive to escape the awkwardness of such situations. Using different research methods (i.e., field, thought, laboratory, and online experiments) and explicit and implicit measures of forgiveness (self report, written comments, behavioural, IAT, line bisection task) the results from four experiments supported the hypothesis by showing that a victim's embarrassment mediated the relation between a transgressor's apology and a victim's explicit forgiveness (i.e., revenge, avoidance, benevolent forgiveness). Results further supported the hypothesis by showing that a victim's embarrassment did not explain the significant relation between apology and implicit forgiveness (written comments, grades, IAT, line bisections). In addition, this research demonstrated that the effect of apology on both explicit and implicit forgiveness was mediated by previously established mechanisms, namely empathy for, and impression of, the transgressor.

D **ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF WITHHOLDING FORGIVENESS: AN INVESTIGATION OF UNFORGIVEN INTERPERSONAL OFFENSES**

Susan D. Boon, University of Calgary; Debra L. Rapske, University of Calgary; Alishia M. Alibhai, University of Calgary; Megan J. Kheong, University of Calgary

Despite valuable lessons we may learn about forgiving by studying failures to forgive, few investigators have directly targeted unforgiven offenses in their research. The present study sought to redress this gap in the literature by examining 186 undergraduates' accounts of offenses they had not forgiven. Here we discuss the results of analyses examining participants' evaluations of the consequences associated with withholding forgiveness. After classifying participants into four groups based on their responses to questions asking them to discuss the costs and benefits of not forgiving (i.e., those who reported neither costs nor benefits, costs only,

benefits only, and both costs and benefits), we conducted ANOVAs to determine whether participants' ratings of the hurtfulness of the unforgiven offense, unforgiveness (emotional and cognitive), comfort with having not forgiven, and anticipated likelihood of forgiving varied as a function of group assignment. Neither hurtfulness ratings nor a cognitive measure of unforgiveness (i.e., assessing preoccupation with the offense) varied by group. Group differences emerged on the remaining measures, however (e.g., those with a uniformly negative view of the consequences of withholding forgiveness reported less emotional unforgiveness than other groups). Implications of our findings for conceptualizing forgiveness will be discussed.

2010-06-05 – 2:00 PM to 2:55 PM – 14 h 00 à 14 h 55 – CABINET

Section Business Meeting / Réunion d'affaires des sections **INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY / PSYCHOLOGIE INTERNATIONALE ET INTERCULTURELLE**
Randal G. Tonks, Camosun College
SECTION PROGRAM / PROGRAMME DE LA SECTION

2010-06-05 – 2:00 PM to 2:55 PM – 14 h 00 à 14 h 55 – TALBOT

Reception / Réception **RECEPTION**
History and Philosophy of Psychology / Histoire et philosophie de la psychologie
John B. Connors, Canadian University College
SECTION PROGRAM / PROGRAMME DE LA SECTION

A social gathering intended for members to network with each other and enjoy the support of colleagues.

2010-06-05 – 2:00 PM to 2:55 PM – 14 h 00 à 14 h 55 – WESTMINSTER

Committee Business Meeting / Réunion d'affaires **CPA TASK FORCE: PUBLIC PRACTICE OF PSYCHOLOGY**
Lorne Sexton

2010-06-05 – 2:00 PM to 3:55 PM – 14 h 00 à 15 h 55 – MILLENNIUM SUITE

Workshop / Atelier **PREPARING FOR YOUR PREDOCTORAL INTERNSHIP**
Students in Psychology / Étudiants en psychologie
Sandra L. Clark, BC Children's Hospital; Rebecca Mills, Stan Cassidy Centre for Rehabilitation; Kerry Mothersill, Calgary Health Region; Nancy Link, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto

Internship Committees review applications with an eye for depth, breadth, and quality of practicum experiences, acquisition of applied skills, academic progress, research productivity, interpersonal skills, and ability to conceptualize assessments and interventions. An emphasis is placed on selecting interns who are well matched with the training opportunities offered within the program. Although preparation for internship training is best started early in graduate training, the applicant can take specific steps to increase the likelihood of obtaining an internship that is most consistent with their training and practical needs. This workshop will be facilitated by internship directors, a clinical academic advisor, and students to present practical suggestions, dispel myths, and to outline the procedure / process for preparing and applying for internship. This workshop will also allow for information exchange, sharing of perspectives, answering questions, and informal discussion. Both students and training directors are encouraged to attend. This workshop is sponsored by the Canadian Council of Professional Psychology Programs (CCPPP) and includes speakers from the Student and Clinical Sections of CPA.

2010-06-05 – 2:30 PM to 3:25 PM – 14 h 30 à 15 h 25 – CAMPAIGN A

Symposium **2010 UPDATES ON ACTIVITY AND INITIATIVES OF THE MENTAL HEALTH COMMISSION OF CANADA (MHCC)**
Karen Cohen, John C. Service

This symposium will provide an overview and status report on MHCC activities and initiatives to include the development of the National Strategy for Canada's Mental Health, their stigma and social inclusion initiatives and their social movement and partnership program. We will also update the membership on CPA and Canadian psychology's involvement and work with the MHCC. Several Canadian psychologists play key roles in the MHCC on its Board of Directors and on their advisory committees and may be available to participate in the symposium.

2010-06-05 – 2:30 PM to 3:25 PM – 14 h 30 à 15 h 25 – CAMPAIGN B

Keynote (Section) / **LEGAL BRIEFS: AN OVERVIEW OF LAW FOR THE I / O PSYCHOLOGIST**
Conférencière de **Erika L. Ringseis, McCarthy Tétrault**

la section
*Industrial and
Organizational
Psychology / Psychologie
industrielle et
organisationnelle*

**SECTION PROGRAM / PROGRAMME
DE LA SECTION**

From the first handshake to the last paycheque, Canada's laws and regulations affect employers and their employees (and independent contractors). Dr. Erika Ringseis, CSIOP newsletter legal columnist and Industrial Psychologist turned lawyer, presents the symposium "Legal Briefs." The session will provide an overview of labour and employment law relevant to Industrial / Organizational psychologists followed by discussion of recent legal cases of note. The symposium will conclude with a question and answer period ("everything you ever wanted to ask a lawyer but was afraid to be billed...").

2010-06-05 – 2:30 PM to 3:55 PM – 14 h 30 à 15 h 55 – KILDONAN

Keynote **DR. OTTO WEININGER MEMORIAL AWARD ADDRESS**
(Section) / Conférencier de **Paul Jerry, Athabasca University**

la section
*Psychoanalytic and
Psychodynamic
Psychology / Psychologie
psychoanalytique et
psychodynamique*

**SECTION PROGRAM / PROGRAMME
DE LA SECTION**

Annual Dr. Otto Weinger Memorial Award Address, given to a prominent psychoanalytically-orientated psychologist in recognition of his or her significant contribution to the field of psychology.

2010-06-05 – 2:30 PM to 3:55 PM – 14 h 30 à 15 h 55 – ALBERT

Symposium / Symposium **YEAR 2: THE UBC SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY INTERNSHIP CONSORTIUM**
Psychologists in Education / **William McKee, University of British Columbia**
Psychologues en éducation

The UBC School Psychology Internship Consortium is now completing its second year of operation in British Columbia. This program is the only Consortium of its type in Canada and it is modeled after similar programs in the U.S. As this Consortium continues in its development, the service is now starting to receive requests for internship placements in school psychology from students outside of British Columbia. This Symposium will provide current information on this exciting venture at UBC to include "lessons learned" as well as updates on Consortium operations.

A **DEVELOPMENT AND MENTORING OF SUPERVISORS FOR SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY
INTERNSHIPS**
William McKee, University of British Columbia

The UBC School Psychology Consortium has developed a series of "Seminars in Supervision" that serve to support the development of increased supervisory skills by the supervisors who are providing service and support to Consortium interns. The development and function of these seminars will be presented to include information regarding the usual format and typical content / themes.

B **PURPOSE, GOALS AND STRUCTURE OF THE UBC SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY
INTERNSHIP CONSORTIUM**
Kenneth Cole, School District #36 (Surrey, BC)

The purpose, goals and structure of the UBC School Psychology Consortium will be presented to familiarize attendees with the current design as well as the history to date, of this program.

C THE EXPERIENCES OF AN INTERNSHIP CONSORTIUM SUPERVISORBarbara Holmes, The University of British Columbia

An internship supervisor will present their experiences — the “lessons learned,” the successes, and the challenges — as associated with providing supervisory service for school psychologist interns in this rapidly developing and exciting program being hosted at The University of British Columbia.

D THE EXPERIENCES OF A SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST INTERN IN THE CONSORTIUMRashmeen Nirmal, The University of British Columbia

A school psychologist intern will present their perspective, based on their own student experiences, as a consumer of the School Psychology Internship Consortium being hosted at The University of British Columbia. As an intern during the first year of the Consortium’s operation, this intern will specifically speak to the benefit that this program provided to include a comparison with prior internship services.

2010-06-05 – 2:30 PM to 3:55 PM – 14 h 30 à 15 h 55 – VICTORIA

Symposium / Symposium MUSIC AND MEMORY: DEVELOPMENT, EXPERTISE, MENTAL STATUS, AND NEURAL ACTIVATION

Perception, Learning and Cognition / Perception, apprentissage et cognition

Annabel J. Cohen, University of Prince Edward Island

The appreciation of music as sound patterns unfolding in time relies on memory to establish meaningful experience beyond the perception of individual transient note-events. The present symposium focuses on such memory from several points of view. As singing is an origin of music, we begin with a presentation by Annabel Cohen which reviews performance across a wide age range on a new test battery of singing skills with results implying several kinds of memory even in pre-schoolers. A following paper by James March and Aimée Surprenant compares participants with and without musical training on memory for rhythmic passages. Ashley Vanstone and Lola Cuddy will then present a paper that focuses on mental status of older adults, particularly those with cognitive impairments. Their study reveals remarkably resilient long-term memory for familiar melodies. A final paper by Takako Fujioka reports a brain imaging study using magnetoencephalography (MEG) demonstrating neural activation across auditory, motor, and limbic systems supporting a music memory task involving both melodic and rhythmic aspects. Discussant Diane Humphrey, a cognitive scientist with expertise in both aesthetic perception and biopsychology, will identify common threads and implications for advancement of understanding of both memory and music cognition.

A HOW SINGING RELIES ON MEMORYAnnabel J. Cohen, University of Prince Edward Island

Singing, a fundamental communication ability and origin of music, relies on memory. Relatively little attention has been directed by psychology to singing in general; even less has focused on the role of memory. Results from a new battery of singing skills (AIRS: Advancing Interdisciplinary Research in Singing) help to address this gap. The battery was developed for administration longitudinally across a wide range of age and mental status. Components of the battery entailing memory include singing back music elements such as a minor third pattern (a children’s chant), several other two-note (musical interval) patterns, a major triad (doh, me, sol), and an ascending and descending 7-note scale. As well the battery includes components that integrate these elements in singing the familiar, simple melody “Are you sleeping”; singing a favourite song; improvising the end to an unfamiliar song; composing a song; repeating an unknown song, and singing “Are you sleeping” after a delay. The results encourage us to propose four kinds of memory even at early ages: absolute pitch, relative pitch, higher order structure or melodic form (e.g., repetitions of note patterns) as well as verbal / melodic integration. These features were apparent in both recall and vocal composition and may be differentially affected by developmental stage and mental status.

B PROSODIC CUES IN MEMORY FOR MELODIES AS A FUNCTION OF EXPERTISEJames D. Marsh, Memorial University; Aimée M. Surprenant, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Prosodic features of speech (such as stress, rhythm, and intonation) carry meaning and can be integrated into a memory representation (Speer, Crowder, & Thomas, 1993). Similar acoustic features help distinguish musical compositions. The present study addressed the role of musical training in remembering prosody with simple tunes. Participants were presented with a series of musical sequences. At test, they listened to a new set of sequences containing melodically and prosodically old items, new melodies, and old items that were changed in their accent pattern but that had a previously-presented melodic pattern. The results showed that, although musicians and non-musicians did not differ in either recognizing items played with the same accent pattern or rejecting totally new compositions, musicians more often rejected prosodically changed items as “old” than non-musicians. The present research further delineates how expertise in music changes perception and memory for musical compositions.

C

MUSIC: SOME MEMORIES NEVER FADE

Ashley D. Vanstone, Queen's University; Lola L. Cuddy, Queen's University

Memory loss is the defining characteristic of Alzheimer's disease (AD). As AD progresses, memory for new information is increasingly impaired, whereas memory for early life information is relatively less impaired. We examined this pattern in memory for melodies. First, we presented novel tunes 3 times to healthy young adults, healthy older adults, and older adults with mild AD or mild cognitive impairment (MCI). Next, participants discriminated study melodies from novel foil melodies. D-prime scores were significantly different for the 3 groups—highest for young adults and lowest for AD / MCI adults. Mean scores for young and older healthy adults were significantly above chance, but for AD / MCI adults were at chance. Second, we asked healthy young adults, healthy older adults and AD / MCI adults to recognize melodies from the repertoire of popular songs and tunes in the English-speaking Western culture. Older and young adults performed equally well, and, in contrast to the seriously impaired performance on the 1st task, most AD / MCI adults had high recognition scores comparable to those of healthy adults. We propose that memory processes tapped in Part 1 dissociate, in normal aging and in AD / MCI, from processes accessing long-term musical memories. Further, care-giver reports of enjoyment of music in AD may reflect the relative preservation of long-term memories for music.

D

NEUROMAGNETIC BRAIN ACTIVITIES RELATED TO MELODY AND RHYTHM

Takako Fujioaka, Rotman Research Institute, Baycrest

Music consists of two dimensional structures: pitch and rhythm. Pitch patterns unfolding over time comprise melodies, while rhythmic patterns are interpreted according to a global context of underlying pulse and musical meter (e.g., march, or waltz). How does our brain process these patterns? Recent research revealed that melodic information is encoded pre-attentively in the auditory cortex to a memory template used for comparison to an incoming sound, whereas time perception involves an interaction between auditory and sensorimotor systems. In this paper I will discuss neuromagnetic activity recorded via magnetoencephalography (MEG) for melody and timing encoding. MEG operates silently and its signals provide high spatial and temporal resolution, best suited for examining neural correlates of music processing. Our data revealed that both melody and timing encoding involved a wide area of the temporal lobe, including auditory and association cortices, memory-related areas in the medial temporal lobe, as well as sensory-motor cortices. This suggests that anticipatory processes in the hippocampal memory system and the temporal computation mechanism in the sensorimotor-related circuits, facilitate endogenous activities in the auditory and association cortices through feedback loops. The network distributing across auditory, motor, and limbic systems supports our music behaviours.

2010-06-05 - 2:30 PM to 3:55 PM - 14 h 30 à 15 h 55 - COLBOURNE

Symposium / Symposium
Community Psychology /
Psychologie communautaire

EXPLORING NEIGHBORHOOD AND COMMUNITY FACTORS THAT PROMOTE EARLY LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Laurie Ford, University of British Columbia

Early childhood is a period of remarkably rapid physiological development, the quality of environments where children are reared plays a fundamental role on children's outcome (Janus & Offord, 2000; Zaslow, Calkins, & Halle, 2000). Early experiences influence learning, behaviour, and health outcomes throughout life (Hertzman & Irwin, 2007). The environmental milieu that surrounds the developing child has a large influence on cognitive, socioemotional and physical development (e.g. Miller, Jenkins, & Keating, 2002). Bronfenbrenner's (1979, 1981, 2001) ecological theory, highlighting the interplay between child-level variables and system-level variables in determining developmental outcomes emphasizes contextual determinants of development. A wide range of contextual variables, including maternal depression, home stimulation, family structure, and socioeconomic status, are related to developmental outcomes. Beyond parent / family-level contextual variables, neighborhood-level variables, including safety, social capital and cohesion, and immigration, have also been linked to developmental outcomes (Leventhal & Brooks-Gunn, 2000, Lapointe, Ford, & Zumbo, 2007). The purpose of this symposium to highlight a series of studies in which neighbourhood and community factors and their impact on early learning and development are explored.

A

CHILDREN'S CONSTRUCTIONS OF THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD SAFETY

Alexandra Percy, University of British Columbia; Juliana Negreiros, University of British Columbia; Veronica Shim, University of British Columbia

A small body of research about young people's perceptions of their neighbourhood has been conducted. Researchers suggest that more studies that explore young people's views of different aspects of their neighbourhood are needed. Among the few studies that assess children's perspectives of their environment, safety is a persistent theme that emerges during data collection (Chawla, 2002; Coulton, Korbin, & Su, 2006; Hume, Salmon, & Ball, 2005; Miles, 2002; Min & Lee, 2006; Nelson & Baldwin, 2004; Nicotera, 2002; Polivka, Lovell, & Smith, 1998; Schaefer-McDaniel, 2007). Given the limited research in this area, a series of studies were conducted by this research team to help better understand sense of neighbourhood and factors important to neighbourhood safety from the perspective of children. In this paper methodologies that promote greater engagement of young children themselves in the research process will be examined. The team utilized photography, drawings, along with individual and group

interviews with children ages 3 through 9 to help better understand the neighbourhoods under investigation from the perspective of the child. The presentation will use study findings as a means to examine the utility of these child centered qualitative approaches to studying neighbourhood factors impacting learning and development.

B **PLAY, PARENT-CHILD INTERACTION, AND IMPACT ON EARLY DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH ASIAN IMMIGRANT CHILDREN**

Maya Goldstein, University of British Columbia; Swiya Nath, University of British Columbia

Play is a central activity of children's lives in all cultures (Roopnarine & Johnson, 1994). In North America and European societies many parents follow child development experts' advice that play increases social and cognitive outcomes. In other cultures, parents might observe play differently and the emphasis might not be on child development (Roopnarine, Laker, Sacks & Stores, 1998). Parents from different cultures might have different ideas as to why playing with their children is important (Parmar, Harkness & Super, 2008). There has been little research that has investigated how cultural beliefs relate to how parents think about their children's development or to how parents organize their children's time and their neighbourhood and home environment (Parmar, Harkness & Super., 2004). The neighbourhood under investigation is comprised of a large number of South Asian immigrant parents. Service providers and early educators in the community noted some concern with potential disconnect with service provision in the community around child development and parent perceptions of the role of play in their children's development. In this paper South Asian immigrant parents' perceptions of the role of play will be examined through presentation of findings of participant observations in parent drop in centres in one neighbourhood with a large number of South Asian immigrants.

C **THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL NETWORKS ON PERCEIVED SOCIAL CAPITAL AND SOCIAL COHESION IN PARENT OF CHILDREN IN NEIGHBOURHOODS WITH HIGH RATES OF VULNERABILITY**

Swiya Nath, University of British Columbia; Jessica Parker, University of British Columbia

Children's development is highly influenced by family (Ainsworth, 1972; Bowlby, 1988) and other social contexts (Bronfenbrenner & Morris, 1998; Curtis, Dooley & Phipps, 2004; Duncan & Raudenbush, 1999). Bronfenbrenner's bioecological theory of human development (1979, 2004, 2005) highlights the importance of the interaction between child-level, family-level, and neighbourhood-level variables. While Neighbourhoods do matter to children's development, according to important theory and research (Jencks & Mayer, 1990; Leventhal & Brooks-Gunn, 2004), researchers are still seeking to understand how the neighbourhood interacts with the other systems of influence to promote healthy child development. In this paper a sub-study of perceived social networks from a larger investigation of perceived social capital and social cohesion of parents of young children is examined. All participants are parenting in neighbourhoods having high levels of vulnerability as captured by previous studies by members of the research team. purpose of the proposed study is to examine neighbourhood characteristics that promote successful child development from the perspective of parents of young children. Social Network Analysis as means to examine relationships of parents with the community will be examined along with highlighted along with key findings of the sub-study.

2010-06-05 – 2:30 PM to 3:55 PM – 14 h 30 à 15 h 55 – MEETING ROOM 5

Symposium / Symposium **WHAT DO YOUNG ADULTS KNOW AND WANT TO KNOW ABOUT GETTING HELP FOR PROBLEMS WITH ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION?**
Clinical Psychology / John R. Walker, University of Manitoba
Psychologie clinique

The highest prevalence of mental health problems such as anxiety and depression is in young adults (ages 18 to 25). A great deal of work has been carried out to develop a range of effective treatments for these problems. However, many young adults experiencing anxiety and depression do not perceive a need for care or seek help for these problems. Our Mobilizing Minds Research Group has been studying the information needs and preferences of young adults. This work has included analysis of a national survey on the mental health literacy of Canadian young adults, focus groups with young adults from the general population, individual semi-structured interviews with distressed young adults, and surveys with young adults on a university campus. If faced with a problem with anxiety or depression young adults would prefer to have a wide range of information about the treatments available and show strong preferences for how they receive this information. Some of this information is not easily available from current information sources. We plan to use our findings to develop more effective ways to reach young adults in need of help.

A **MENTAL HEALTH LITERACY IN CANADIAN YOUNG ADULTS: RESULTS OF A NATIONAL SURVEY**

Madalyn Marcus, York University, Dept. of Psychology; Henny Westra, York University, Dept. of Psychology; (Group) Mobilizing Minds Research Group, Knowledge Translation Team Grant (CIHR)

The present study sought to understand the mental health literacy of Canadian young adults, in comparison to older adults, in order to determine targets for subsequent intervention strategies. The results are from a nationally representative survey conducted by

the Canadian Alliance on Mental Illness and Mental Health as part of their Mental Health Literacy Project. The data for the present study includes responses from 123 young adults (aged 18 to 24) and 1055 older adults (aged 25+). Overall, both age ranges had adequate mental health literacy in terms of perceived prevalence and recognition of mental disorders but negative perceptions of those with mental illness. Young adults felt more strongly that people can manage mental health problems on their own and were more likely to seek out informal sources of help, such as friends and family. Young adults also reported being less likely to seek help from a family doctor and felt less strongly that psychotropic medications can be helpful for people with mental health problems. As the degree of mental health literacy differs across age groups, it is vital that interventions are tailored to the needs and preferences of young adults. Future interventions for improving the mental health literacy of Canadian young adults need to take into account young adults' preferences for autonomy and the use of informal supports.

B **YOUNG ADULTS CONSIDERING HELP FOR ANXIETY OR DEPRESSION: WHAT DO FOCUS GROUPS TELL US?**

Kimberley Ryan-Nicholls, Brandon University - School of Health Studies; Patricia Furer, University of Manitoba - Dept of Clinical Health Psychology; John R. Walker, University of Manitoba - Dept of Clinical Health Psychology; Kristin Reynolds, University of Manitoba - Dept of Psychology; (Group) Mobilizing Minds Research Group, Knowledge Translation Team Grant (CIHR)

Young adults (18 - 25) experiencing mental health problems are among the least likely to perceive a need for care. Little work has been done on the information needs of people experiencing problems with anxiety and depression, their family and friends. We conducted three focus groups with 24 young adults recruited from two community colleges in Manitoba. After describing stories of young adults experiencing serious problems with anxiety or depression we explored why young adults might consider (or not consider) seeking information and assistance, what types of information are important, how they could receive the information, and potential barriers. Young adults indicated that the Internet is often the source of information they turn to first. They also indicated that they would rely on friends and family. Young men in particular emphasized self reliance in coping with personal problems and many expressed a reluctance to seek help beyond their immediate circle of friends and family. Some participants indicated an interest in considering self help information in books or on the Internet. Young women expressed more interest in seeing someone in person about help. Privacy was an important consideration when considering treatment. If they were considering treatment options most would like a great deal of information about the characteristics of treatment.

C **THE MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION PREFERENCES OF DISTRESSED AND DISADVANTAGED YOUNG ADULTS**

Madalyn Marcus, York University, Dept. of Psychology; Elizabeth Brockest, York University, Dept. of Psychology; Henny Westra, York University, Dept. of Psychology; John Eastwood, York University, Dept. of Psychology; Lynne Angus, York University, Dept. of Psychology; (Group) Mobilizing Minds Research Group, Knowledge Translation Team Grant (CIHR)

Young adults suffering from mental health problems are faced with complex decisions regarding care in the absence of critical mental health information. It is pivotal for proper knowledge exchange that young adults themselves help determine the content, format and timing of delivery of appropriate information regarding mental health problems. This study used semi-structured interviews to investigate what information young adults would like to have in considering help for a problem with emotional distress and the information sources they are likely to use for this information. Stratified purposeful sampling was used to collect a sample of young adults (N = 10) who were experiencing distress. Given the importance of developing materials that are applicable to individuals who are particularly at risk for failure to seek appropriate care an additional sample of disadvantaged and marginalized young adults (N = 10) was recruited. The interviews were analyzed using Grounded Theory, a qualitative research methodology, to identify important themes emerging from the young adults' experiences. We will also discuss consumer-focused qualitative methods for identifying the information needs and preferences of specific groups that may require assistance with mental health problems at some point.

D **POSTSECONDARY STUDENTS' INFORMATION NEEDS AND PATHWAYS FOR HELP WITH STRESS, ANXIETY, AND DEPRESSION**

Don Stewart, University of Manitoba - Student Counselling and Career Centre; Ken Hahlweg, University of Manitoba - University Health Service; Alexandria Yaeger, University of Manitoba - Dept of Psychology; Mark Leonhart, University of Manitoba - Dept of Psychology; Kristin Reynolds, University of Manitoba - Dept of Psychology; John Walker, University of Manitoba; (Group) Mobilizing Minds Research Group, Knowledge Translation Team Grant (CIHR)

Our research group has conducted qualitative studies to understand the information needs of young adults concerning problems with stress, anxiety, or depression. To complement these findings, we conducted a survey of young adults using a university counselling centre and a health service. All students accessing these services were invited to participate, and the sample is therefore representative of a broad range of presenting issues and needs, not just mental health concerns. Over 200 respondents answered

questions concerning the information they would find important in considering services, how they would like to receive this information, and whom they would like to discuss this with if they or someone close were experiencing stress, anxiety, or depression. Respondents considered themselves moderately familiar with the types of treatment available for these problems. Most would prefer to receive information through discussion with a health care provider, a written brochure, or a recommended website. In seeking advice, most would turn to a romantic partner, a close friend, a parent, their family doctor, or a counsellor. The most helpful forms of assistance for these problems were considered to be in-person meetings with a counsellor to discuss this problem and work on coping strategies, a self-help website, a self-help book, or medication recommended by a physician.

2010-06-05 – 3:00 PM to 3:55 PM – 15 h 00 à 15 h 55 – CABINET

Section Business **RURAL AND NORTHERN PSYCHOLOGY / PSYCHOLOGIE DES COMMUNAUTÉS**
Meeting / Réunion **RURALES ET NORDIQUES**
d'affaires des sections Karen G. Dyck, University of Manitoba
SECTION PROGRAM /
PROGRAMME DE LA SECTION

2010-06-05 – 3:00 PM to 3:55 PM – 15 h 00 à 15 h 55 – Westminster

Committee Business **CPA TASK FORCE ON PRESCRIPTIVE AUTHORITY**
Meeting / Réunion d'affaires Lorne Sexton

2010-06-05 – 3:00 PM to 3:55 PM – 15 h 00 à 15 h 55 – TALBOT

Section Business **HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY / PSYCHOLOGIE DE LA SANTÉ**
Meeting / Réunion Tavis Campbell, University of Calgary
d'affaires des sections
SECTION PROGRAM /
PROGRAMME DE LA SECTION

Presentation of the Young Investigator Award and Student Award

2010-06-05 – 3:00 PM to 4:25 PM – 15 h 00 à 16 h 25 – PAN AM ROOM

Symposium / Symposium **ENHANCING RESPONSIVITY IN FORENSIC REHABILITATION**
Criminal Justice Psychology / Jacqueline N. Cohen, East Coast Forensic Hospital
Psychologie et justice pénale

Research suggests that offender treatments reduce recidivism in those who complete them as compared to those who do not. Yet in the criminal justice and mental health systems, two systems with differing populations, the engagement and retention of offenders / forensic clients in treatment is a significant problem. This raises questions regarding the responsivity of forensic interventions: How well are treatments matched to offenders' / clients' characteristics, motivation, and symptoms? Drs. Olver, Stockdale, and Wormith will discuss the results of their meta-analysis examining predictors of offender treatment dropout, thus calling attention to the importance of responsivity issues. Dr. Cohen and Ms. MacDonald will then present evidence suggesting that mindfulness-based interventions, which fall under the rubric of general responsivity, can enhance the treatment of psychosis in forensic clients. Turning to methods of enhancing specific responsivity, Dr. Moulden will discuss the unique motivational issues that forensic clients present with as well as methods for incorporating motivational enhancement into forensic rehabilitation. Finally, Dr. Wormith will speak to the current state of rehabilitation in correctional and forensic settings. He will also discuss the comparability of these populations as well as how to move toward more detailed analyses of what works, how, and for whom.

A **A META-ANALYSIS OF PREDICTORS OF OFFENDER TREATMENT DROPOUT AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO RECIDIVISM**
Mark Olver, Department of Psychology, University of Saskatchewan; Keira C. Stockdale, Young Offender Team, Saskatoon Health Region; J. Stephen Wormith, Department of Psychology, University of Saskatchewan

The present study is a meta-analysis of the predictors of offender treatment dropout and the relationship of premature program termination to recidivism outcomes in 41,923 offenders across 102 studies. Predictors of dropout were examined across all offender groups and disaggregated among sex offenders and domestic batterers. The overall rate of attrition was 28%. The rate of attrition from sex offender programs was 28%. Dropout from batterer programs was 36% and 46% including pre-program attrition. Several common predictors emerged including demographic characteristics (e.g., young age, ethnic minority), general criminality (e.g., psychopathy, prior offenses), risk measures (e.g., SIR scale), and within program treatment response indicators (e.g., disruptive behavior, poor motivation, high levels of denial). Consistent with extant findings, treatment dropouts appeared to be higher risk

offenders. Dropout from all programs also significantly predicted increased general and violent recidivism. Dropout from specific programs also significantly predicted specific outcomes, with sex offender treatment dropout being significantly associated with increased sexual recidivism and batterer treatment dropout being associated with increased domestic assault recidivism. Implications for reducing offender treatment attrition through increased attention to responsivity issues are discussed.

B **MINDFULNESS-BASED THERAPY FOR PSYCHOSIS IN A FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL**

Jacqueline N. Cohen, East Coast Forensic Hospital; Chantal L. MacDonald, University of Manitoba

Research suggests that mindfulness- and acceptance-based behavioural therapies improve general functioning and reduce rehospitalization in individuals with psychotic symptoms. However, these interventions have yet to be applied in forensic contexts. This paper describes the implementation and evaluation of a mindfulness-based therapy group in a forensic psychiatric hospital. Participants were forensic inpatients who had been diagnosed with a psychotic or bipolar disorder. They completed an eight-session mindfulness group aimed at helping them to (a) understand voices and intrusive thoughts as experiences of the self and not as defining the self, (b) observe voices and thoughts enter in and out of their awareness without needing to ruminate about or confront them, and (c) develop their capacity to experience psychotic symptoms while working towards valued behavioural goals. The clients completed pre- and post-treatment measures evaluating their general psychological distress, their acceptance of their hallucinations, and their commitment to effective action rather than acting in response to their voices. They also participated in a semi-structured interview in which they were asked about their experience of the group and using mindfulness. The results will be discussed in terms of their implications for enhancing treatment in forensic psychiatric populations.

C **THE ROLE OF MOTIVATION IN FORENSIC REHABILITATION**

Heather M. Moulden, Forensic Service, St. Joseph's Healthcare

We are beginning to understand that a necessary element of effective forensic rehabilitation lies in enhancing motivation for change. Although motivational techniques have routinely been applied to other populations and interventions, how to engage the forensic client in a process, which he often denies, resists, or resents represents a unique therapeutic and ethical challenge for clinicians working in correctional and forensic settings. Furthermore, the implications of poor motivation for change significantly impact on participation and engagement in treatment, thereby depriving clients of the benefits of treatment and the drive to apply new skills to offence free living. For this reason, researchers and clinicians are examining motivational techniques within treatment protocols, or as pre-treatment interventions. This presentation will focus on the unique motivational issues relevant to forensic clients, and the rationale for considering and incorporating motivational enhancement techniques into forensic rehabilitation. Research examining the role of motivational factors, and the effects of motivational enhancement with correctional and forensic clients will be reviewed. These findings illustrate the positive outcomes associated with addressing motivation directly, such as improved treatment efficacy and reduced recidivism in forensic clients.

2010-06-05 – 3:30 PM to 4:25 PM – 15 h 30 à 4 h 25 – CAMPAIGN A

Committee Business PUBLIC POLICY COMMITTEE BUSINESS MEETING

Meeting / Réunion d'affaires Martin M. Antony, Sylvie Bourgeois; Karen Cohen; Wendy Josephson; Catherine Lee; Linda M. McMullen; Juanita Mureika; Sandra Pyke; Jennifer Rouse; Lisa Serbin

2010-06-05 – 3:30 PM to 5:25 PM – 15 h 30 à 17 h 25 – CAMPAIGN B

Theory Review / THEORY REVIEW SESSION 'C' / SESSION EXAMEN THÉORIQUE

Examen théorique

*Aboriginal Psychology /
Psychologie autochtone*

#1 HONOURING THEIR WAY: EXPLORING AND SUPPORTING THE WORK OF INDIGENOUS HEALERS AND ELDERS

*Aboriginal Psychology /
Psychologie autochtone* Teresa Beaulieu, University of Toronto

Indigenous Healers and Elders are held with the highest regard in their communities, yet relationships between these healers and Western helping professionals remains an elusive topic in most professional helping circles. Research has shown that the ideal counselling environment for Indigenous clients is one that is infused with Indigenous worldviews and practices, and as such, many scholars have called for an integration of traditional healing approaches and Western therapeutic frameworks. However, considering that the establishment of collaborative relationships with Healers and Elders is a commonly cited suggestion for indigenizing mainstream approaches, one must question how this fusion of healing paradigms is to occur if the perspectives of those from non-Western circles continues to be marginalized and absent from this ongoing discussion. The proposed paper presentation will therefore review theoretical writings in this area, and outline the findings of a qualitative study that explored the experiences of

five Indigenous Healers and Elders working within Western organizations and counselling settings. The presentation will identify the obstacles and facilitative aspects of individual working environments, and discuss how non-Indigenous helping professionals and organizations can collaborate with and best support the work of these Indigenous healers.

#2
Aboriginal Psychology /
Psychologie autochtone

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF MÉTIS IN CANADA: CONTRIBUTIONS TO CULTURAL CONTINUITY

Teresa A. Janz, Statistics Canada; Mohan Kumar, Métis Centre, National Aboriginal Health Organization

Canada is a multi-cultural country. One very rich source of our cultural heritage comes from Aboriginal Peoples. Cultural continuity research with Aboriginal people has primarily focused on First Nations communities, and has been described as the continuity that individuals have with their own cultural past and ideas of their potential future self. Cultural continuity factors have been shown to be protective against such adverse events as youth suicide in First Nations communities (Hallett, Chandler and Lalonde, 2007). The concept of cultural continuity has not been explored for Métis, who make up a third of the Aboriginal population in Canada (about 390,000 people in 2006). This report explores culture for the Métis population (15 and older) using data from the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey and Métis Supplement regarding Aboriginal language, involvement in Métis-specific organizations, consumption of traditional foods, spiritual and religious practices, and involvement in traditional arts and crafts. Findings were analyzed descriptively by sex, age, and region. The goal is to move toward a better understanding of a Métis-specific cultural continuity index to prompt further dialogue and research on cultural continuity and its effects on Métis.

#3
Psychoanalytic and
Psychodynamic /
Psychoanalytique et
psychodynamique

ON TRANSCENDENCE

Jon Mills, Private practice

Does psychoanalysis truly prepare us to lead a fully examined life? In theory, it arguably does. But in practice, I propose that it fails miserably. Yet this question is a contextual one and contingent upon what is actually introduced and discussed in the consulting room. Does the artificial interpersonal climate of silence, abstinence, and failure to respond to questions by the analyst lend itself to pure contemplative reflection? Or does dialogue based on mutual self-disclosure produce the type of shifts in internal space that lend themselves more auspiciously to not only questioning but actually living an examined life? This seems to be the antipode between classical and contemporary technique. In this age of contextuality that defines current psychoanalytic sensibilities, the question of questioning is explored in relation to what is actually valued by the patient as that which is of upmost existential value versus what the psychoanalytic method generates. What I propose to argue is that psychoanalysis falls short of its aim to offer psychic liberation via insight if it does not engage the question of wholeness, virtuous action, and truly living the examined life, the subject matter of transcendence.

#4
Women and Psychology /
Femmes et psychologie

HARMONIZING QUALITATIVE INQUIRY: A PRECONCEPTUAL MODEL FOR QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS

Michelle C. E. McCarron, University of Regina; William E. Smythe, University of Regina

The increasing popularity of qualitative research in psychology has given rise to numerous methods of working with qualitative data (e.g., grounded theory, phenomenology, discourse analysis, narrative inquiry). Notwithstanding the distinctiveness of these approaches, there are also many similarities in terms of how researchers report implementing these methods, often explaining that no single method fully captures what it is that they do as qualitative researchers. Looking beyond the qualitative methodological literature, the groundbreaking work of Russian psychologist Lev Vygotsky (1934 / 1986) provides a framework for conceptual development; the types of preconceptual thought he found children to employ bear striking similarities to Strauss and Corbin's (1998) grounded theory and indeed, to the types of thought qualitative researchers of all stripes have reported utilizing in their efforts to create meaning from their data. In this session, we review the foundations of Vygotsky's theory of conceptual development and explore compelling reasons why it is useful to think in terms of preconceptual, rather than conceptual, thought when analyzing qualitative data. We conclude by illustrating, through examples from the qualitative methodological literature and anonymized accounts from experienced researchers, how this theory provides a framework for qualitative data analysis.

2010-06-05 – 4:00 PM to 5:25 PM – 16 h 00 à 17 h 25 – KILDONAN

Symposium / Symposium
Clinical Psychology /
Psychologie clinique

BETTER INFORMATION, BETTER DECISIONS, BETTER CARE: HELPING PARENTS NAVIGATE MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR THEIR CHILDREN

John R. Walker, University of Manitoba, Dept Clinical Health Psychology

Mental health problems are the most common childhood health conditions. Early intervention with these problems can reduce the negative impact on child development and may reduce the risk of future mental health problems. A variety of effective interventions have been developed but many children and families do not receive effective services in a timely fashion. One of the challenges is

reaching families with information concerning these problems and the help that is available. Another challenge is providing parents with the information they need to make informed choices. This symposium will consider four areas related to these concerns. The first presentation will consider the information needs and preferences of parents as evaluated in semi-structured interviews and parent surveys. The second presentation will consider the strengths and weaknesses of information currently on the web concerning children's anxiety problems. The third paper will describe a sophisticated research technique, discrete choice conjoint analysis, to evaluate the children's mental health information needs of parents in the general population. The final paper will describe the development of a web-based approach to providing self-help cognitive behavior therapy resources to parents of anxious children.

A **WHAT DO PARENTS WANT TO KNOW WHEN CONSIDERING TREATMENT FOR CHILD ANXIETY?**

Leanne Mak, University of Manitoba, Dept of Psychology; John R. Walker, University of Manitoba; Diane Hiebert-Murphy, University of Manitoba, Dept of Psychology; Gary Altman, University of Manitoba, Dept of Psychiatry

Parents seeking help for a child's anxiety are faced with a variety of treatment choices including psychological, pharmacological and combined treatments. The goal of this two-part study was to examine parents' information needs, and their preference for amount and sources of information when making a treatment decision for child anxiety. Study 1 consisted of semi-structured interviews with 19 parents to explore their information needs. These findings were used in Study 2 to create a parent survey (N = 93). Participants were parents who were seeking treatment for their child's anxiety. Results: Parents see themselves as having a strong role in treatment decision making and desire information in many areas. Highly important areas were the characteristics of the treatments available, effectiveness, side effects, the effects of discontinuing treatment, and outcome when treatment is completed. Parents preferred either moderate (4 pages) or substantial (10 pages or more) amounts of information. Information in written form and information through discussions with a health-care provider were most preferred. Conclusions: An important task for future research will be to develop evidence-based information to support parents in making informed decisions. Our team is developing information to answer questions that parents consider to be important.

B **CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION AT WORK: USING DISCRETE CHOICE CONJOINT ANALYSIS TO MODEL A FAMILY MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

Charles E. Cunningham, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neurosciences; Don Buchanan, McMaster Child Health Research Institute; Ian Manion, The Provincial Centre of Excellence for Child and Youth Mental Health at CHEO; Stan Kutcher, IWK Health Centre - Maritime Psychiatry; Simon Davidson, Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry; Yvonne Chen, Department of Clinical Epidemiology, and Biostatistics

We used discrete choice conjoint analysis to model the provision of children's mental health information via the workplace. A sample of 328 employees of a large firm completed 15 choice tasks presenting experimentally varied combinations of the study's 15, 4-level children's mental health information transfer attributes. We computed individual utility coefficients using Hierarchical Bayes. Latent class analysis yielded three segments with different information transfer preferences. Most participants wanted information helping them understand normal child development, identify children's mental health problems, and understand these difficulties. They wanted information familiarizing them with evidence-based treatments, identifying service providing agencies that were most effective, and teaching parents to advocate for their children. In addition, they wanted to understand services for adult mental health problems. With the goal of becoming more informed, confident, and less stressed, parents preferred a discretionary, evidence-based, internet strategy presenting brief information supported by an internet question and answer forum with a professional. We discuss differences in the preferences of the three segments, demographic and attitudinal correlates of segment membership, and simulate an optimal information transfer strategy for each.

C **HOW WELL DO WEBSITES CONCERNING CHILDREN'S ANXIETY ANSWER PARENTS' QUESTIONS ABOUT TREATMENT CHOICES?**

Kristin Reynolds, University of Manitoba - Dept of Psychology; John Walker, University of Manitoba; Mark Leonhart, University of Manitoba - Dept of Psychology; (Group) Mobilizing Minds Research Group, Knowledge Translation Team Grant (CIHR)

The Internet is a rich and flexible source of health information in spite of variable quality. The goal of this study was to evaluate the extent to which websites answer parents' questions concerning child anxiety. Websites concerning child anxiety disorders (31 in total) were identified using Google and recommendations by experts. Each was evaluated across 32 content areas using a 5-point scale ranging from 1- no information to 3- adequate information to 5- comprehensive information. All websites provided at least adequate information on psychosocial treatment choices (mean rating 4.2). Many websites provided little information about questions concerning other aspects of treatment including duration of treatment, effect of discontinuing treatment, and side effects of medication treatments. In general, websites had more difficult reading levels than is generally recommended (Flesch Kincaid Grade Levels ranging from 10.8 to 16.1). Websites were subsequently analyzed using the Ensuring Quality Information for Patients (EQUIP) and Discern evaluation criteria (mean ratings of 50.3 and 36.2 respectively). 38% of websites analyzed possessed "Health on the Net" (HON) code certification. Most websites contained inadequate information about many parental concerns. Web information for parents could be strengthened by adding information to address the concerns of parents.

D USING THE WEB TO REACH THE PUBLIC: EXPERIENCES WITH A CBT SITE FOR PARENTS OF ANXIOUS CHILDREN

Lynn D. Miller, Faculty of Education; Carmen McLean, National Center for PTSD; Arto Tienaho, AnxietyBC

The Anxiety Disorders Association of British Columbia (AnxietyBC) has developed web content for parents of children with anxiety. The purpose of the website is to offer information developed by psychologists on managing child anxiety disorders. Detailed information about accurately identifying anxiety subtypes in children is presented via video vignettes of questions and answers with experts. The site includes step-by-step cognitive behavioral interventions for parents to use with their children, with accompanying downloadable worksheets. Examples of these materials will be provided. AnxietyBC, a nonprofit association committed to increasing awareness of anxiety disorders, developed the website in response to increasing requests from the public regarding access to accurate and information. A website survey of consumer satisfaction, specifically regarding the parenting portal, has assessed specific aspects of the site in order to evaluate and modify the web content. This presentation will review responses to the online survey, collected from 150 participants, over the course of eight months (September-April). Suggestions for modification to the site will be provided. Challenges to dissemination of the website's existence and appropriate use will be discussed.

2010-06-05 – 4:00 PM to 5:25 PM – 16 h 00 à 17 h 25 – ALBERT ROOM

Symposium / Symposium **EXPLORING 'NEW' STEREOTYPES, PREJUDICE, AND WAYS OF COPING WITH DISCRIMINATION**
Social and Personality Psychology / Psychologie sociale et de la personnalité David R. Kille, University of Waterloo

Issues related to stereotyping and prejudice have received an abundance of research attention over the past few decades – perhaps because of the real-world implications of such research. As our society becomes increasingly diverse, new questions are constantly being asked. This symposium will sample research from student investigators to examine emerging questions that may shape the field. For example, Cindy Ward will discuss her research examining subtle forms of racism against Asian-Canadians, and how awareness of, and motivation to control, prejudice is associated with the “Asian modern racist”. At an organizational level, Jessica McCutcheon will illustrate how dominant groups within institutions impose their values onto marginalized others; this research focuses on gay and lesbian soldiers. To highlight a largely neglected form of prejudice, Leah Funk will discuss the cognitive and self-regulatory consequences of sexual-harassment of men. Finally, Stacey Sasaki will close the symposium with promising research on how to resolve potential conflict between those high in prejudice and outgroup members by combining multicultural ideology alongside an impression formation mindset. The aim of this symposium is to showcase research conducted by students, with a particular emphasis on segments of the population that have been given less attention in previous research.

A ASIAN MODERN RACISM AND THE MOTIVATION TO REGULATE PREJUDICE

Cindy L. Ward, The University of Waterloo / Wilfrid Laurier University; Karina Schumann, The University of Waterloo; Mark P. Zanna, The University of Waterloo

Despite a shift toward more subtle forms of racism in past decades, explicit prejudiced attitudes toward minority groups still exist in Canada. In the present study, we examined whether modern racism toward Asians would predict a subtle form of prejudiced behaviour. During a pretest, undergraduates completed the Asian modern racism scale, an index of motivation to regulate prejudice, and a measure of awareness of prejudicial attitudes. A week later, participants came to the lab to evaluate a legal case in which an Asian police officer was acquitted of assault charges against a motorist in provincial court but then re-tried in federal court. As predicted, high modern racism was positively associated with discrimination, in that modern racists were less likely to perceive double jeopardy. In an attempt to begin characterizing the Asian modern racist, we also examined their motivation to regulate, and their awareness of, prejudice. We found that Asian modern racism was associated with lower intrinsic motivation and higher motivation to regulate prejudice. Furthermore, increased modern racism toward Asians was associated with greater awareness of prejudiced attitudes. These findings support the existence of prejudicial attitudes toward Asians in Canada and suggest that Asian modern racists are both aware of and less motivated to regulate these attitudes.

B BOTH SIDES OF THE SPECTRUM: GAY AND LESBIAN SOLDIERS IN THE CANADIAN ARMED FORCES

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

Militaries are dominated by men and highly value a heterosexual masculine warrior ideal (Davis & McKee, 2004). Soldiers, however, are not necessarily heterosexual, male, nor do they always embody the prescribed masculine warrior ideal. How the values related to hyper-masculinity and heterosexuality influence the daily experience of lesbian and gay soldiers is an empirical question. The Psycho-Social Ethnography of the Commonplace methodology (P-SEC; Gouliquer & Poulin, 2005) was utilised to investigate how the institutions of heterosexuality and of the military influence the everyday lives of homosexual soldiers. According to P-

SEC, investigating the experiences of marginalised groups provides an epistemic advantage to understanding the functioning of institutions and the experience of their members. Interviews with 10 lesbian and 10 gay soldiers were analysed. P-SEC brings the researcher to identify “Organisational Moments” (OM), which are events that benefit the institutions and complicate the lives of the marginalised group. The present study analysed the OM of policing masculinity / femininity. The results are discussed in terms of the cognitive schemata used and the coping strategies adopted. Gender differences are highlighted and policy recommendations are discussed based on the findings.

C **COGNITIVE AND SELF-REGULATORY REPERCUSSIONS OF THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF MEN**

Leah C. Funk, The University of Winnipeg; Cherie D. Werhun, The University of Winnipeg

Men experience sexual harassment in the form of gender-based harassment, or the pressure to conform to stereotypical masculine gender roles (Berdahl, 2007). Despite research on the emotional consequences of sexual harassment (Bergman et al, 2002), the cognitive and self-regulatory consequences have not been investigated. Moreover, men who are highly gender identified may be especially sensitive to these repercussions (Maass, Cadinu, Guarnieri, & Garsselli, 2003). Thus, high and low gender identified male Introductory Psychology students either experienced sexual harassment, or did not experience harassment before completing tests of self-regulatory strength, behavioural inhibition, and cognitive processing. As predicted, high gender identified men were more vulnerable to sexual harassment, exhibiting significantly greater depletions in cognitive processes and self-regulation, compared to low gender identified men. Implications for men’s work place experiences are discussed.

D **INDIVIDUALLY ORIENTED MULTICULTURAL IDEOLOGY IN INTERGROUP INTERACTION**

Stacey J. Sasaki, The University of Manitoba

A number of ideological messages have been developed to encourage more positive intergroup relations. Multicultural ideology seems to hold the most promise by prompting positive attention toward outgroup members. However, the present research discusses evidence that this effect does not occur for higher-prejudice individuals or in threatening situations. Because forming an impression has been shown to lead to less resource depletion and anxiety, combining multiculturalism with an impression formation mindset to develop an individually oriented multicultural message should yield positive results. Dominant and minority group members engaging in ostensibly real intergroup interactions were expected to exhibit positive attention to outgroup interaction partners. This would have great implications for those of whom the current multicultural ideology does not reach. Because group differences are often perceived as threatening, emphasizing learning about others instead should halt defensive tendencies and allow higher-prejudice individuals to behave more positively. Similarly, de-emphasizing differences and shifting focus onto learning about others should lead to more positive interactions even in more threatening contexts involving rejection or disagreement—arguably where effective interventions are most needed.

2010-06-05 – 4:00 PM to 5:25 PM – 16 h 00 à 17 h 25 – VICTORIA

Symposium / Symposium THE EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE ON CHILDREN

Developmental Psychology / Psychologie du développement / Caroline C. Piotrowski, University of Manitoba

Exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV) continues to be a serious and highly prevalent public health concern that negatively impacts children. Numerous studies conducted over the past two decades have established strong linkages between exposure to IPV and elevated risk for adjustment problems, both in childhood and over the life course. The purpose of this symposium is to bring together four scholarly papers that studied differing yet complementary aspects of this issue. The first paper investigated the effects of IPV on the mother-infant relationship, and explored demographic characteristics as possible mediators of this linkage. The second paper examined the quality of the mother-child relationship for school-aged children exposed to IPV, with a focus on how maternal depression and child trauma symptoms might mediate the relationship between child perceptions of the quality of the mother-child relationship and observed mother-child interaction. The third paper compared patterns of adjustment in school-aged siblings exposed to IPV, and found the quality of family relationships significantly differentiated these patterns. Finally, the fourth contribution looked at mother’s protective strategies towards their children. Taken together, these findings further our understanding of the factors that may moderate the effects of children’s exposure to IPV.

A **MOTHER-INFANT RELATIONSHIPS IN VIOLENT FAMILIES**

Nicole Letourneau, University of New Brunswick

SIGNIFICANCE: Children often experience severe psychological and behavioural after-effects of exposure to “intimate partner violence” (IPV). Family violence may produce less maternal responsiveness that predispose children to poor outcomes; however, mothers in violent relationships have also been observed to be more responsive to their children than mothers who had not parented through IPV. This heightened responsiveness remains unexplored in mother-infant interaction. **RESEARCH QUESTIONS:** 1.

What is the impact of IPV on mother-infant relationships? 2. What is the association between these relationships and infant development in families affected by IPV? Are these associations modified by demographic variables? **METHODS:** Data were collected from forty-four mothers and their birth to three-year-old children in the three Maritime Provinces. In addition to observational data of mother-infant interactions, quantitative parent-report data were collected on infant development, social support, difficult life circumstances, family functioning, infant temperament, and parental depression. **DATA ANALYSIS:** Children were dichotomized into two groups; those who scored above and below the mean on measures of development. Stepwise logistic regression was used to determine the factors that predicted more optimal development in each group.

B **TRAUMA SYMPTOMS IN CHILDREN EXPOSED TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: THE ROLE OF MOTHER-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS**

Ashley Stewart-Tufescu, University of Manitoba; Janelle Hoffman, University of Manitoba; Kathleen McLean, University of Manitoba; Caroline C. Piotrowski, University of Manitoba

SIGNIFICANCE: Children exposed to intimate partner violence often experience a variety of difficulties, including trauma symptoms. Recent work has identified the quality of the mother-child relationship as a factor that moderates child difficulties. The present study investigated the role of the mother-child relationship in relation to the trauma symptoms in school-aged children exposed to IPV. **RESEARCH QUESTIONS:** 1) Are sibling perceptions of the quality of the mother-child relationship related to a) children's trauma symptoms and b) maternal depression? 2) Are child perceptions of mother-child relationships related to mother-child interactions? 3) Do maternal depression and child trauma symptoms mediate this relationship? **METHODS:** Forty-seven mothers with two children were recruited from the community. Mothers completed child adjustment and depression measures. Children assessed the quality of the parent-child relationship. Observers coded ten minutes of structured mother-child interaction. **RESULTS:** Preliminary findings suggested that child perceptions of maternal aggression and hostility were positively related with trauma symptoms for older, but not younger, siblings. Child perceptions of the quality of the mother-child relationship were not related to maternal depression; however, they appear related to observed mother-child interaction in a pilot sample of families.

C **PATTERNS OF ADJUSTMENT AMONG SIBLINGS EXPOSED TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: THE ROLE OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS**

Caroline C. Piotrowski, University of Manitoba

SIGNIFICANCE: Children exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV) are at elevated risk for maladjustment problems, however there is considerable variability in these problems. Recent research has emphasized the identification of potential mechanisms that account for this heterogeneity. Surprisingly, little is known about how multiple children within the same family are affected. The present research compared patterns of adjustment in siblings exposed to IPV, and if family relationships distinguished these patterns. **RESEARCH QUESTIONS:** 1) Do siblings differ in their patterns of adjustment? 2) Does the quality of family relationships vary across adjustment patterns? **METHODS:** Participants included forty-seven sibling pairs and their mothers recruited from the community. Mothers and children reported on child adjustment measures and the quality of family relationships. **RESULTS:** Five clusters were identified for both younger and older siblings. Cluster membership did not overlap within families. Warmth and hostility in mother-child and sibling relationships differed across clusters for older siblings; only mother-child warmth distinguished cluster membership for younger siblings. **CONCLUSIONS:** These findings underline the importance of differential sibling experiences within violent families and family relationships as a mediating mechanism.

D **MATERNAL PROTECTIVE STRATEGIES FOR CHILDREN EXPOSED TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE**

Kendra Nixon, University of Manitoba

Numerous researchers have studied the harmful effects of exposure to domestic violence on children, suggesting that it may be damaging to a child's emotional and physical wellbeing. Recently, researchers have studied the impact of domestic violence on parenting and have suggested that being battered by an intimate partner has a direct and negative impact on the victim's parenting, which in turn endangers their children's adjustment and well-being. Notably missing in the literature is a discussion of the protective strategies that abused mothers often employ to protect and care for their children. Instead, researchers and clinicians have over-emphasized women's inadequacies and deficits when it comes to parenting their children. Empowering mothers by focusing on their parenting strengths may be more helpful than presuming ignorance or incompetence on the part of these mothers because they are abused. This presentation will provide an overview of the literature on protective strategies of abused mothers and will share the preliminary findings of one Canadian study which examined these strategies. The type of protective strategies and the perception of their usefulness will be explored. Recommendations for future research and practice will also be discussed.

2010-06-05 – 4:00 PM to 5:25 PM – 16 h 00 à 17 h 25 – COLBOURNE

Symposium / Symposium
Clinical Psychology /
Psychologie clinique

EXAMINING INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE USE: HIGHLIGHTING GRADUATE STUDENT RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ADDICTIVE BEHAVIOURS LITERATURE

Jessica Dere, Concordia University

This symposium consists of four presentations on the general topic of addictive behaviours, which together highlight the valuable contributions of graduate student research in this area. Magrys and colleagues provide an examination of the links among several different risk factors for alcoholism, with a focus on the association between psychosocial risk factors and hormonal stress responses. Vilhena and colleagues also examine risk factors for problematic alcohol use, with a particular emphasis on the role of attachment style in mediating the association between childhood maltreatment and alcohol-related problems. Adler and colleagues also examine the topic of maltreatment; these authors report on the associations among perfectionism, maltreatment, and shame among a sample of women with co-morbid eating and substance use disorders. Finally, Faulkner and colleagues examine predictors of treatment success among patients of a methadone maintenance treatment program. Each of these studies offers important findings regarding the role of various individual difference factors in problematic alcohol or substance use, and can help to inform ongoing work in both the prevention and treatment of addictive behaviours.

A **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HORMONAL STRESS RESPONSE AND PSYCHOSOCIAL RISK FACTORS FOR ALCOHOLISM**

Sylvia Magrys, Queen's University; Cella Olmstead, Queen's University; Iris Balodis, Yale University

Background: Several factors are significantly related to alcoholism, such as differential stress responses, parental alcoholism, impulsivity, and illicit drug use as a youth. Still, there is little understanding of how these factors relate to each other. Purpose: To examine the relationship between potential risk factors for alcoholism (stress response, hazardous drinking, impulsivity, and parental alcoholism) and to assess whether alcohol and alcohol expectancy alter stress responses. Methods: Male university students (n=87) were assessed for hazardous drinking, impulsivity, drug use and parental alcoholism using validated questionnaires. Participants were randomly assigned to alcohol, placebo or sober groups. Saliva samples were obtained before, during and after beverage consumption and assayed for stress hormones. Results: Alcohol increased levels of stress hormones. Hazardous drinking was related to impulsivity and alcohol / tobacco and marijuana use. Parental alcoholism, impulsivity and polysubstance abuse were related to hormonal stress response. Conclusions: Physiological changes related to stress responses are related to parental alcoholism, impulsivity and polysubstance use. These findings highlight important individual differences that could promote further use and abuse of the drug.

B **CHILD MALTREATMENT, ATTACHMENT, AND ALCOHOL USE IN EMERGING ADULTHOOD: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF ATTACHMENT**

Natalie Vilhena, University of Toronto; Abby L. Goldstein, University of Toronto; Gordon Flett, York University

It is well established that emerging adulthood, the stage of development from the late teens to early twenties (Arnett, 2000) is a period of increased risk for alcohol use and alcohol-related problems. This stage is also marked by explorations in identity and the development of intimate relationships. For those with histories of child maltreatment, these developmental tasks may be more difficult, in part due to disruptions in attachment that occur as a result of abuse and neglect from caregivers. Alcohol use may then function to alleviate distress associated with navigating interpersonal relationships in emerging adulthood. The purpose of this study is to examine attachment style as a mediator of the relationship between child maltreatment and alcohol use among emerging adults. We hypothesize that increased child maltreatment is associated with insecure attachment and, in turn, increased alcohol use and alcohol-related problems. Participants are 242 university students (62.4% female) who completed measures of childhood maltreatment, attachment style, alcohol use and alcohol-related problems. On average, participants were 20.3 years old (SD=3.77) and 90.1% were current drinkers. We will discuss how these findings contribute to identifying mechanisms linking child maltreatment to alcohol use in emerging adulthood, and implications for developing alcohol interventions.

C **PERFECTIONISM, MALTREATMENT AND SHAME IN PATIENTS WITH COMORBID EATING AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS**

Melanie Adler, University of Toronto; Gordon Flett, York University; Christine Courbasson, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; Paul Hewitt, University of British Columbia

Perfectionism, maltreatment, and shame have been linked with both eating and substance use disorders, but the associations among these variables have not been extensively investigated. Moreover, to date there is a scarcity of research evaluating these constructs in individuals with comorbid eating and substance use disorders. We report the results of a pilot study that examined the associations among these variables in 21 female patients with comorbid eating and substance use disorders. We also compared their scores on respective measures with pre-established norms from relevant comparison groups. Participants completed the Frost and the Hewitt and Flett Multidimensional Perfectionism Scales, the Perfectionistic Self-Presentation Scale, the Experience of Shame Scale, and the Maltreatment History Self-Report. Significant positive associations were found between emotional abuse and socially prescribed perfectionism and parental expectations, and between physical abuse and parental criticism. Shame was significantly positively associated with perfectionistic self-presentation and parental criticism. Independent samples t-tests confirmed that this sample, relative to normative samples, had exceptionally high socially prescribed perfectionism, perfectionistic self-presentation, and shame. These significant results are being followed up by ongoing investigation with a larger sample.

D PREDICTORS OF SUCCESS WITHIN A METHADONE MAINTENANCE TREATMENT PROGRAM: CONSIDERING THE CANADIAN PROFILE OF PRESCRIPTION OPIATE ABUSE

Breanne Faulkner, University of Toronto; David Vollick, The University of Western Ontario; Martyn Judson, Clinic 528

Past research on the efficacy of methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) as a treatment for opiate addiction demonstrates a lack of consensus about what factors are predictive of positive outcomes for patients. Additionally, researchers question the adequacy of two commonly used outcome criteria, treatment retention and heroin use. Retention as a criterion has been called into question as it is an indirect measure of success, and research that focuses on a reduction in heroin use may not be generalizable to Canadian opiate addicts, who are more typically characterized by prescription drug abuse. The current study recruited 160 MMT patients from a London, Ontario clinic in which the Canadian profile of opiate addiction is well represented. "Success", for the purposes of this study, was defined in terms of patient stabilization vs. non-stabilization within the program and predictors of stabilization were examined. 84 stabilized and 76 non-stabilized patients were administered a multidimensional retrospective self-report measure of relevant outcomes. Results indicate significant positive changes in emotional and behavioural functioning and pointed towards the importance of four general qualities in the prediction of success within the program: (a) maturity level, (b) access to social support, (c) acknowledgement of the severity of one's addiction, and (d) pain management.

2010-06-05 - 4:00 PM to 4:55 PM - 16 h 00 à 16 h 55 - MEETING ROOM 5

Keynote (Section) / Conférencier de la section
Counselling Psychology / Psychologie du counseling
SECTION PROGRAM / PROGRAMME DE LA SECTION

ACCREDITATION AND INTERNSHIPS: DEVELOPING THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF CANADIAN COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY
Ada Sinacore, McGill University; Timothy Osachuk, University of Manitoba; Jennifer Thannhauser, University of Calgary; Heather MacIntosh, Discussant, Canadian Psychological Association

Counselling Psychology as a unique discipline in North America is well documented. Yet, in Canada there is a limited number of counseling psychologists, training programs and internships. Thus, to a certain extent the discipline has relied on the American Psychological Association to provide a larger infrastructure for support, as well as, for internship opportunities for students. Resultantly, the phasing out of APA accreditation for Canadian programs, coupled with potentially reduced access to internship opportunities in the United States, reinforces the case for strengthening the infrastructure of Canadian Counselling Psychology. One way to bolster the discipline is through CPA accreditation processes and Counselling Psychology Internship Sites. Accreditation and Internship development can constitute a significant foundation upon which the training of counselling psychologists and the future of the discipline rests. Therefore, the goal of this presentation is to discuss CPA accreditation with regard to counselling psychology training and internship programs. Additionally, the shortage of CPA accredited Counselling Psychology internship sites and the implications for students will be addressed. As such, panel discussants will include a Director of Training of an Accredited Counselling Internship Site and a doctoral student who is currently on internship.

2010-06-05 - 4:00 PM to 4:55 PM - 16 h 00 à 16 h 55 - CABINET

Section Business Meeting / Réunion d'affaires des sections
SECTION PROGRAM / PROGRAMME DE LA SECTION

PSYCHOLOGY AND RELIGION / PSYCHOLOGIE ET RELIGION
Marvin J. McDonald, Trinity Western University; Mona Abbondanza, Département de psychologie, UQAM

Discussion of section priorities and opportunities for collaboration with other sections.

2010-06-05 - 4:00 PM to 4:55 PM - 16 h 00 à 16 h 55 - TALBOT

Reception / Réception
Health Psychology / Psychologie de la santé
SECTION PROGRAM / PROGRAMME DE LA SECTION

RECEPTION
Tavis Campbell, University of Calgary

Come and connect with colleagues who share interests in the field of Health Psychology. We will also be announcing the winner of the Melzack Student Award. Light hors d'oeuvres and drinks will be served.

2010-06-05 – 4:00 PM to 4:55 PM – 16 h 00 à 16 h 55 – WESTMINSTER

Committee Business

CONVENTION COMMITTEE BUSINESS MEETING

Meeting / Réunion d'affaires

Peter Graf; Thomas Hadjistavropoulos, Kathy Lachapelle-Pétrin, Kelly Smith; Juanita Mureika; Christine Chambers; William E. Smythe; Dana Bova

2010-06-05 – 4:00 PM to 5:25 PM – 16 h 00 à 17 h 25 – MILLENNIUM SUITE

Symposium / Symposium

FALSE MEMORY PHENOMENA AND THEORIES

Perception, Learning and Cognition / Perception, apprentissage et cognition

James M. Clark, University of Winnipeg

This symposium presents some recent findings and theory on false memory using the Deese-Roediger-McDermott and related paradigms, including phenomena related to serial position effects for semantic and phonological false recall (Lane & Marche) and effects of story context on false recognition memory (Lee & Clark). Marche, Brainerd, and Reyna show that false memories elicited by narratives are phenomenologically distinct from true memories. Clark elaborates on the activation / monitoring model of false memory, a major theory in the area. Empirical, theoretical, and practical implications are discussed.

A

DISSOCIABLE SERIAL POSITION EFFECTS FOR SEMANTIC AND PHONOLOGICAL FALSE RECALL

David G. Lane, University of Saskatchewan; Tammy A. Marche, University of Saskatchewan

Recall for word-lists is better for beginning (primacy effect) and end (recency effect) than middle items. Theories of these serial position effects (SPE) involve long-term semantic / short-term phonological memory stores. Five experiments explored SPE for false recall. Word-lists segmented into trimesters of semantically- (hot, snow, warm... / bed, rest, awake... / looking, lens, shatter...) or phonologically-associated words (code, called, fold... / sweep, sleet, steep... / class, grass, glad...) produced false recall (cold, sleep, glass). True recall and phonological recall produced typical SPE effects, whereas semantic false recall declined from early to late study trimesters. Phonological but not semantic false recall was reduced by a distractor task during retention. Dividing attention at study using concurrent handwriting reduced true recall while semantic false recall increased at primacy and phonological false recall increased at recency. Articulatory suppression produced less true and false recall than concurrent handwriting. The distinct SPE patterns for semantic and phonological false memory are related to theories of false memory, including a discussion of how classic dual store memory theory can inform predictions about semantic and phonological false recall for lists of associated words.

B

DISTINGUISHING TRUE FROM FALSE MEMORIES IN FORENSIC CONTEXTS: CAN PHENOMENOLOGY TELL US WHAT'S REAL?

Tammy A. Marche, University of Saskatchewan; Charles J. Brainerd, Cornell University; Valerie F. Reyna, Cornell University

We studied the extent to which subjective ratings of memory phenomenology discriminate true- and false-memory responses, and whether degree of gist-based processing influences false memory and phenomenology, in a classic forensic task, the Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale (GSS). Participants heard a narrative of a robbery followed by suggestive questions about the content of the narrative. They were asked to rate the items they recognized as studied using the Memory Characteristics Questionnaire. Consistent with studies of word lists, the results revealed subtle differences between true and false memory responses. Memory was richer for items that were more consistent with narrative gist, which supports opponent-process accounts of false memory such as fuzzy-trace theory. Memory phenomenology appears to be a useful means for differentiating experienced from non-experienced events.

C

STORY CONTEXT AND THE FALSE MEMORY EFFECT

Michael D. Lee, University of Manitoba; James M. Clark, University of Winnipeg

Providing a story context is one way to enhance semantic processing and memory for lists of words. We hypothesized that such processing should also strengthen the false memory effect in the Deese-Roediger-McDermott (DRM) paradigm, but the limited previous research on this question has failed to obtain such an effect. In two studies, DRM items embedded in story contexts produced higher levels of false recognition than DRM items embedded in equivalent non-story contexts (i.e., the story words in scrambled order). Moreover, instructions that items could constitute a story produced higher levels of false recognition than standard list instructions. Analysis of covariance also demonstrated that the effect of story context on false recognition was strongly tied to its parallel beneficial effects on recall of presented items. The findings are consistent with models that view false recognition as resulting from activation of a coherent semantic network of presented and associatively related mental representations. This semantic network is activated more strongly by presentation of words in a story context.

D **A FURTHER TEST OF THE ACTIVATION / MONITORING MODEL OF FALSE RECALL**
James M. Clark, University of Winnipeg

The Activation / Monitoring model for false recall effects in the Deese-Roediger-McDermott (DRM) paradigm proposes that false recall results from a two-stage process: (a) activation of target items by backward associations between presented list items and targets, followed by (b) failure to detect that brought-to-mind targets were not in fact presented during study (i.e., a failure of source monitoring). Prior research has confirmed the robust relationship between false recall and backward associative strength (BAS), a measure sensitive to the first stage. On the assumption that false recognition represents a failure to detect non-presentation, the present study used correct rejections (CorRej = 1 - false recognition) residualized on BAS to index the second stage of the model. Regression analyses of norms for 55 false recall lists confirmed that variation in false recall across lists was strongly predicted by a combination of BAS and CorRej. Together the predictors and their interaction accounted for 85% of the variability in false recall. Moreover, various item attributes (e.g., length, concreteness) were themselves related to the predictors, as well as to False Recall by virtue of their correlation with BAS and CorRej, providing additional support for and substance to the Activation / Monitoring model.

2010-06-05 – 4:30 PM to 5:25 PM – 16 h 30 à 17 h 25 – CAMPAIGN A

THEORY REVIEW SESSION 'D' / SESSION EXAMEN THÉORIQUE

#1
*History and Philosophy of
 Psychology / Histoire et
 philosophie de la*

**MERLEAU-PONTY'S SOCIAL ONTOLOGY AND THE ALTERNATIVE TO
 MEDIATIONAL CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY**
Cor Baerveldt, University of Alberta

In his introduction to the 1962 English translation of Vygotsky's 'Thought and Language' Jerome Bruner credits Vygotsky for being the true architect of the 'Second Signal System', proposed initially by Pavlov, "that provides the means whereby man creates a mediator between himself and the world of physical stimulation so that he can react in terms of his own symbolic conception of reality". It is now commonly agreed upon that mediation is a central concept in Vygotsky's work and as such it has gained a central status in current cultural psychology. However, in recent years we have challenged the mediational view of culture and proposed instead an enactive understanding that emphasizes the 'direct' consensual and normative nature of action rather than its supposedly mediated character. Recently, Valsiner has compared the dispute between enactive vs. mediational accounts of culture with the debate in the nineteen fifties between those emphasizing the immediacy of perception (e.g. Gibson) and those emphasizing the constructive nature of the perceptual act (e.g. Bruner). In this paper I will develop the enactive alternative to mediational cultural psychology by drawing particularly from Merleau-Ponty's social ontology of style and show that the enactive account offers a more radically cultural and historical account of human agency than that offered by mediational psychology.

#2
*History and Philosophy of
 Psychology / Histoire et
 philosophie de la
 psychologie*

THE PROBLEM WITH POSTMODERNISM
Jon Mills, Private practice

This presentation challenges the postmodern turn in contemporary psychology for its anti-modern tendencies, theoretical contradictions, and the wholesale acceptance of the primacy of language. Because postmodernism denies traditional metaphysical and epistemological paradigms, it also compromises the status of psychology as a legitimate human science by opposing the notions of objectivity, interpretation, and truth claims about reality. Relational psychoanalysis in particular has selectively adopted various features of pomocentrism that oppose the notions of selfhood, agency, essentialism, and the nature of universals. Because postmodernism is a loosely assembled body of disparate theories replete with contradictions, it becomes philosophically problematic when annexed by contemporary writers who use postmodern propositions selectively to champion their cause. I wish to advocate for a return to a discourse on the modern tenets of universality, essence, and objectivity that properly appreciates the role of ontology and how it informs all aspects of subjectivity, contextuality, culture, and collective social experience, not to mention clinical practice.

2010-06-05 – 5:00 PM to 5:55 PM – 17 h 00 à 17 h 55 – MEETING ROOM 5

Reception / Réception **RECEPTION**
Counselling Psychology / Sharon L. Cairns, University of Calgary
Psychologie du counseling
SECTION PROGRAM / PROGRAMME
DE LA SECTION

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