

# Abstract Book – CPA 2023, Toronto, ON

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**Canadian Psychological Association**

June 23 – 25, 2023



CANADIAN  
PSYCHOLOGICAL  
ASSOCIATION

SOCIÉTÉ  
CANADIENNE  
DE PSYCHOLOGIE

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# INTRODUCTION

The CPA's 2023 Annual General Meeting and National Convention took place from June 23rd – 25th, 2023, at the Sheraton Centre in Toronto, ON. This year's CPA Convention was held in conjunction with the 5th North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference (NACCJPC). Numerous pre-convention events, including the CPA's Pre-Convention Professional Development Workshops, took place on June 22nd.

## Presentation Types

### SPOKEN INDIVIDUAL PRESENTATIONS

#### *Snapshots (5-minutes)*

A Snapshot is a 5-minute individual presentation for sharing information in a spoken/visual format in a succinct manner, creating interest in a project/program, and promoting networking amongst delegates. This format is encouraged for attendees interested in presenting their research as a talk rather than a poster

Each Snapshot is permitted a maximum of 3 slides and will be grouped together into sessions. Effective Snapshots focus on what is critical and are delivered in a stimulating and thought-provoking manner.

#### *12-Minute Talk (12-minutes)*

The 12-Minute Talk format is intended for delivering a detailed presentation about a series (more than 2) of empirical studies or a complex program or intervention.

Each 12-minute Talk is allocated 10-minutes for presentation and 3-minutes for questions. This format is reserved for sharing information about a complex issue, series of studies or an involved program or intervention.

#### *Review Session (25-minutes)*

Review Sessions are intended for the review of one or more theoretical perspective(s)/methods/analyses or for the synthesis of different theoretical perspectives/methods/analyses. This type of submission is not for presenting new empirical research. The presenter is normally a senior expert in the area; submissions by a novice just entering the area will not be accepted. Three presentations may be grouped together in a single session, with a moderator for keeping the session on schedule.

#### *Conversation Sessions (25-minutes)*

A Conversation Session is intended for sharing, exploring and stimulating thoughts and ideas about an issue/topic/case, a program or intervention, or for brainstorming alternative approaches to research, practice, education, and/or policies in a "conversation" format without AV as opposed to a formal presentation format with AV.

## **SPOKEN GROUP PRESENTATIONS**

### *Panel Discussion (55-minutes)*

A Panel Discussion is the discussion of a specific topic amongst a selected group of panelists who share differing perspectives. It includes a brief introduction and then discussion amongst the panelists and the audience.

The panel is typically facilitated by a “moderator” who guides the panel and the audience through the discussion. It typically involves 3-4 experts in the field, who share facts, offer opinions and respond to audience questions either through questions curated by the moderator or taken from the audience directly.

### *Symposium (55-minutes)*

A Symposium is a format for delivering a series of Spoken Presentations that focus on the same topic. Each symposium is expected to include a moderator/convenor (10 minutes); overall title and abstract; and 3 papers (10 minutes each) each with an accompanying title and abstract. Symposium convenors have the option of including a Discussant.

## **POSTER PRESENTATIONS**

### *Printed Poster (55-minutes)*

Posters are individual, free-standing research presentations that allow for one-on-one interaction and discussion of one’s research with convention attendees. Posters — in print format — are the most appropriate and efficient method for presenting empirical research.

Posters should make use of pictures and diagrams, and they should use words/text sparingly.

A poster title should reflect the results of a study/studies or the effectiveness or impact of a policy/program/intervention.

## **WORKSHOPS**

### *Standard Workshop (85 minutes)*

Workshops, 85-minutes in duration, are presented by an individual or a group with widely acknowledged expertise and experience in the topic area.

Workshops are intended to have a clearly defined practical, experiential, and/or demonstrational component; they are also intended to be participatory events where delegates engage and interact with each other. Each workshop should focus on ensuring that participants leave the workshop with at least 3 tangible new skills, tools, and/or techniques (i.e., learning outcomes). Thus, good Workshops are innovative, interactive, inclusive, integrative, developmental, provocative, logistically sound, and provide both novice and experienced psychologists with an opportunity to continue their professional development.

CE Credits may be available if applicable. Conversion to CPD may also be possible.

## N5

### 5th North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference (N5)

## 12-Minute Talk

### *A preliminary exploration of the multimedia principle's' applicability for improving comprehension of youth interrogation rights*

**Presenting Author:** Lively, Christopher J

**Additional Authors:** Snook, Brent ; Luther, Kirk; McCardle, I Meagan; House, John C

*Abstract: Despite the protective purpose that legal rights (e.g., right to silence, right to talk to a lawyer) are meant to offer detainees, research shows that detainees do not fully comprehend the information contained in these rights as they are typically presented at the onset of a police interview (i.e., read verbatim by an officer). We, therefore, examined the extent to which presenting legal rights using different combinations of three multimedia elements (Animation, Audio, and Caption) improved comprehension. A 2 (Animation: Present vs. Absent) X 2 (Audio: Present vs. Absent) X 2 (Caption: Present vs. Absent) between-participants design was used with adults ( $N = 207$ ; Experiment 1) and youth ( $N = 193$ ; Experiment 2). All participants were shown one of eight multimedia presentations and had their level of understanding of the content assessed. In both experiments, the multimedia presentation showing Animation and Caption yielded the best comprehension score. A follow-up exploratory experiment using a single-condition design was carried out ( $N = 60$ ; Experiment 3) to collect participants' opinions about the multimedia presentation (e.g., quality, rate of speed, distraction level); positive reviews were reported by nearly all participants. Implications of these collective findings for protecting police detainees and the use of technology during police interviews will be discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85242 - 12-Minute Talk

### *A Reasonable Officer: Examining the Relationships Among Stress, Training, and Performance in a Highly Realistic Lethal Force Scenario*

**Presenting Author:** Baldwin, Simon

**Additional Authors:** Bennell, Craig ; Jenkins, Bryce; Semple, Tori; Andersen, Judith

*Abstract: Under conditions of physiological stress, officers are sometimes required to make split-second life-or-death decisions, where deficits in performance can have tragic outcomes, including serious injury or death and strained police-community relations. The current study assessed the performance of 122 active-duty police officers during a realistic lethal force scenario to examine whether performance was affected by the officer's level of operational skills training, years of police service, and stress reactivity. Results demonstrated that the scenario produced elevated heart rates (i.e., 150 beats per minute), as well as perceptual and cognitive distortions, such as tunnel vision, commensurate with those observed in naturalistic use of force encounters. The average performance rating from the scenario was 59%, with 27% of participants making at least one lethal force error.*

*Elevated stress reactivity was a predictor of poorer performance and increased lethal force errors. Level of training and years of police service had differential and complex effects on both performance and lethal force errors. Our results illustrate the need to critically reflect on police training practices and continue to make evidence-based improvements to training. Implications for the objective reasonableness standard, which is used to assess the appropriateness of force in courts of law, are discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87921 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Addressing Racial Bias in Parole Decisions: A Pre-Registered Study of the Five-Level Risk and Needs System of Risk Communication*

**Presenting Author:** Aelick, Charlotte

**Additional Authors:** Blais, Julie ; Babchishin, Kelly

*Abstract: Substantial obstacles to effective communication of forensic risk assessments have been identified including discrepant interpretations of risk categories, inconsistent outcomes, and insufficient inclusion of risk management and treatment information. These issues may introduce bias to decision-making processes in the legal system. Indigenous peoples are disproportionately influenced by these biases due to their overrepresentation in the legal system and underlying stereotypes of Indigenous peoples as more dangerous and more criminal. The current study examines the ability of the Five-Level Risk and Needs System (5-Levels), a new risk communication strategy, to mitigate these biases in a mock parole case using a 2 (risk communication format: status quo vs. 5-Levels) x 2 (race: Indigenous vs. White) between-subjects design. The methods and data analysis plan were pre-registered on the Open Science Framework (OSF) at [https://osf.io/t5bfz/?view\\_only=7047f9a14c01401faf42e2ee75625c89](https://osf.io/t5bfz/?view_only=7047f9a14c01401faf42e2ee75625c89) [1]. The sample is being obtained using Qualtrics and matched with publicly available demographic information of parole board members including education and gender. Data collection will be completed by end of December 2022. Findings from this study may inform risk communication strategies within the legal system resulting in more consistent and reliable decision-making, especially for Indigenous peoples. Links:-----[1] [https://osf.io/t5bfz/?view\\_only=7047f9a14c01401faf42e2ee75625c89](https://osf.io/t5bfz/?view_only=7047f9a14c01401faf42e2ee75625c89)*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86203 - 12-Minute Talk

### *An Evaluation of the Community Outreach and Support Team in London, Ontario*

**Presenting Author:** Semple, Tori

**Additional Authors:** Bennell, Craig ; Jenkins, Bryce

*Abstract: People with a mental illness or who are in crisis frequently come into contact with police. To better support these individuals and connect them with the health care system, the London Police Service, St. Joseph's Health Care, the Middlesex-London Paramedic Service, and the Canadian Mental Health Association Elgin-Middlesex developed the Community Outreach and Support Team (COAST). We conducted a mixed-method evaluation of the COAST using operational data, staff and client surveys, and staff and client interviews. The results revealed that the COAST provides a better experience and outcomes for individuals in the community and decreases the need for frontline police*



responses. However, there was mixed evidence for enhanced community and hospital support. More specifically, pre-post surveys indicated few differences in quality of care provided by community and hospital staff. However, there were perceived improvements in learning and service within the partner organizations. Several concerns with the COAST were raised including lack of availability, role confusion, the team becoming more police-led (instead of health-care led), clients not following up with supports, and challenges with the handover at the hospital. The findings will be discussed in terms of the recommendations made and considerations for other communities considering implementing similar initiatives.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87560 - 12-Minute Talk

### *An Evaluation of the Impact of Prison Education Programs on Behavioral Outcomes*

**Presenting Author:** Pompoco, Amanda

**Additional Author:** Smith, Paula

*Abstract: This study sought to identify dimensions of effective prison education programs that reduce antisocial behavior both during confinement and post-release. Over 200 prison education and vocation programs were examined to (a) identify the general dimensions of the programs that might impact behavior (using exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses), and (b) test how these dimensions are related to subsequent rule violations during incarceration and the odds of returning to prison (using multilevel modeling with inmates nested within facility-specific programs). Results of the factor analyses revealed a fairly comprehensive factor structure relevant to prison-based literacy, general education, vocation, and college programs. Although the effects of these factors on the odds of misconduct and prison returns were predominantly mixed, certain dimensions corresponded with lower deviance rates across multiple programs. Implications of the results for knowledge on key dimensions of correctional education programs and their relevance for reducing crime and directions for future research on prison education are discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 89890 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Assessing the Relationship between Antisocial Personality Traits and Cyberstalking in a large sample of Canadian Adults*

**Presenting Author:** Blais, Julie

**Additional Authors:** Aelick, Charlotte ; Scully, J. Michelle; Pruyssers, Scott

*Abstract: Cyberstalking is defined as the repeated pursuit of an individual using the Internet. Several studies of have identified the Dark Triad (psychopathy, Machiavellianism, and narcissism) as related to cyberstalking behaviours; however, this research has tended to use less-than-ideal measures of the traits. The purpose of the current study was to assess the associations between each Dark Triad construct among a large sample of people currently living in Canada ( $N = 1,725$ ) while addressing several earlier limitations. Each construct was assessed using a validated measure that could capture the multidimensionality of each trait. Furthermore, a newer measure of Machiavellianism was used to*

ensure that psychopathy and Machiavellianism could be distinguished. Finally, separate models were run for each trait to avoid the pitfalls of interpreting residuals from multivariate models. After controlling for age and sex, only the antisocial facet of psychopathy (early and repeated antisocial behaviour;  $OR = 1.04$ , 95% CI [1.02, 1.06]) and grandiose narcissism (inflated self-esteem and antagonism;  $OR = 1.01$ , 95% CI [1.00, 1.02]) were significantly related to cyberstalking behaviour within the past 12 months. We will discuss how to improve Dark Triad research forward and what the results mean for identifying dynamic risk factors that can be targeted in evidence-based interventions.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85286 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Developing a Biopsychosocial-Sexual Typology of Community Men with Sexual Interests in Children*

**Presenting Author:** Stewart, Hannah

**Additional Author:** Campbell, Mary Ann

*Abstract: Research shows not all child sexual offenders express pedophilia and not all men with pedophilia sexually abuse children. Extending findings from forensic to community populations of minor attracted persons (MAPs) without sex offending histories may clarify heterogeneity and risk potential. Online recruitment collected self-report data on biopsychosocial-sexual factors among community men with paraphilic interests. The final sample consisted of men with sexual interests in minors and a comparison group with other paraphilias. Data were used to develop a typology of community men with pedohebephilic interests with no detected offence history. Latent cluster analysis revealed the Vulnerability Typology. Groups were differentiated by relative endorsement of vulnerability characteristics. MANOVA compared and identified key factors within and across clusters. Low vulnerability profiles were largely unimpaired. Moderate vulnerability MAPs had modest deficits and high vulnerability group had significant impairment across most constructs. High vulnerability MAPs reported highest self-perceived risk for acting on pedohebephilic arousal. Results guide prevention approaches among community MAPs before forensic involvement. Criminogenic and destabilizing factors in areas of antisocial cognitions, deviant sexual interests, and psychosocial function are relevant for prevention and wellness.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85213 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Examining Layperson Perceptions of Suspect and Witnesses Recantations*

**Presenting Author:** Han, Tianshuang

**Co-Presenting Author:** Downer, Kelsey

**Additional Author:** Fallon, Laura R

*Abstract: Exoneration cases have shown that innocent people may falsely confess and then recant. Similarly, eyewitnesses or alibi witnesses sometimes revoke their statements. However, the courts often distrust and reject recantations as grounds for exoneration. Therefore, it is important to know how jurors perceive retracted statements in the courtroom. Given that there was little empirical research, the current study examined lay perceptions of different types of recantations. Participants ( $N = 153$ ) read vignettes that differ in crime severity and level of coercion under one of the three*

recantation conditions (i.e., false confession, eyewitness testimony, alibi statement) and provide their judgements. Our results demonstrated that defendants would be judged more harshly when they revoke their confessions than when eyewitnesses or alibi witnesses revoke their statements. The original confessions were perceived as more credible than witness statements. Moreover, we reinforced that laypeople could not detect a low level of police coercion used in an interview and were more likely to convict the false confessors even when they were coerced. These findings suggest that false confessions are fundamentally different from witness recantations and that lay knowledge may not be enough to evaluate confession evidence and make legal decisions.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82416 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Excited Delirium Syndrome: Understanding the issues and reducing the risks*

**Presenting Author:** Baldwin, Simon

**Co-Presenting Author:** Khanizadeh, Ariane

**Additional Authors:** Hall, Christine ; Lawrence, Chris; Bennell, Craig

*Abstract: The current debate surrounding whether or not Excited Delirium Syndrome (ExDS) exists limits first responders and emergency physicians in their ability to increase awareness, improve training, and develop appropriate policies and response strategies to reduce arrest-related deaths (ARDs). Medical reviews of sudden and unexpected ARDs reveal a cluster of ten core features associated with ExDS. Many of these features (e.g., pain tolerance) present unique challenges for first responders and can result in a prolonged or strenuous struggle which acts as a contributing or causal mechanism in ARDs. This presentation is the culmination of a decade of research with a large North American law enforcement agency and an examination of over 14,000 use-of-force encounters. Results from the series of four peer-reviewed studies that investigated non-fatal encounters with subjects exhibiting features of ExDS (n = 295) will be discussed, including: (1) prevalence and distinguishing features, (2) situational and risk factors associated with these encounters, (3) predictors of adverse outcomes (e.g., subject and officer injury), and (4) promising intervention strategies (e.g., least injurious). Sudden and unexpected ARDs of violent and agitated subjects (n = 7) investigated by independent civilian oversight bodies during this period, will also be reviewed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87050 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Exploring Police Encounters with Persons in Crisis in a Use of Force Sample*

**Presenting Author:** Martone, Patricia

**Additional Authors:** MacIsaac, Audrey ; Toomey, Shannon; Baldwin, Simon; Bennell, Craig

*Abstract: Police officers are increasingly first responders to calls for service in which an individual is in crisis. Current discussions surrounding de-tasking police so that other community agencies can manage these calls are occurring in the absence of evidence-based research to inform the issue. The current study aimed to contribute to that gap. We examined all occurrences in 2019 from a large Canadian police agency that involved individuals perceived as being “emotionally disturbed” and where force was applied by the responding officer(s). These occurrences were coded to determine whether the individual(s) involved met the criteria for a person in crisis, as well as for various other*

demographic (e.g., age) and situational factors (e.g., presence of a weapon). Of the 747 occurrences reviewed, 71.89% ( $n = 537$ ) met our criteria for a person in crisis. A profile emerged of the typical person in crisis, with incidents mostly occurring in a residence, being initiated by bystanders, family members, or significant others, and involving a male, in his 30s, with a history of criminal behaviour. The findings of this study have several implications surrounding potential risks associated with the response of civilian mental health professionals, as well as for developing effective scenario-based training to better equip officers to respond to higher-risk calls involving persons in crisis.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87983 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Exploring the role of emotional demeanor in a preliminary investigation context: expectation violations & gender*

**Presenting Author:** Salerno-Ferraro, Alisha C

**Additional Author:** Schuller, Regina C

**Abstract:** *In a criminal investigation, displaying an unexpected emotional demeanor could trigger suspicion or perceptions of involvement. Research shows that observers integrate emotional demeanor information into their judgments of victims and suspects. Less research has focused on the influence of demeanor at earlier stages in a criminal case, such as during a preliminary investigation. Across two studies, participants read a case summary of a preliminary investigation where emotional demeanor (expected/unexpected) and gender (man/woman) of a person of interest (POI) in the investigation were systematically varied. Across both studies, a person of interest who displayed an unexpected demeanor was perceived as behaving less appropriately, displaying less negative affect, less credible and as more suspicious than a POI displaying an expected demeanor. Interaction effects were also observed, demonstrating that the consequences of violating an observer's expectations of an appropriate demeanor may be more severe for women than men. More specifically, displaying an inappropriate demeanor may harm a female POI's perceived trustworthiness and believability more than a male POI, but not necessarily affect other judgments such as suspicion. These results contribute to a growing body of literature evidencing the powerful influence of emotional demeanor in various stages of legal decision-making.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 83482 - 12-Minute Talk

### *How does social representation of the aging process influence change related to identity among older offenders?*

**Presenting Author:** Aubut, Valérie

**Additional Authors:** Plourde, Chantal ; Goyette, Mathieu

**Abstract:** *CONTEXT. In Canada, 25% of prisoners are aged 50 years or over. Many have histories marked by precarious situations and social inequalities, which complicate the social and community reintegration (SCR) process. Very few studies on desistance from crime have targeted older offenders. This communication aims to understand the influence of the aging process on the social representation of older offenders who used substances. METHOD. With the framework of social representation, we*

*used the spontaneous evocation exercise, which lets participants spontaneously identify words related to a concept. We combine this method with in-depth interviews to explore the aging process, SCR, and substance use. **\_RESULTS, CONCLUSION.\_** From the inductive analysis, self-representations suggest identity change. Participants social representations are shaped by their perceptions of aging and social actors views and cause inner conflicts for the offenders. As a result, they put pressure on themselves to change and aspire to become better citizens. **\_IMPACT.\_** Western societies greatly value and promote aging well and becoming model citizens. However, aging well does not necessarily mean becoming a model citizen. While older offenders aspire to become model citizens, planning their release should also focus on their “retirement” plans. Beyond looking for work, how should they plan the rest of their lives?*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84642 - 12-Minute Talk

### *How time spent conviction-free impacts on recidivism risk for our sexual offending population in New Zealand*

**Presenting Author:** Moore, Lucy

*Abstract: This project aimed to investigate the ‘time-free’ effect in a national cohort of our male sexual offending population; 3,356 sexual index offenders and 2,052 non-sexual index offenders. The cohort were released from a New Zealand prison in the decade following the Parole Act 2002 legislation (2003–2013). In this context, the ‘time-free’ effect refers to the effect that time spent conviction-free in the community following release has on the future likelihood of reconviction. Using life-table survival analyses, a significant and consistent time-free effect was found across the population, regardless of index offence, risk level, victim profile, age at release, or length of time served, with substantial reductions in risk of over 50% for every 5 years that individuals survived in the community. 5-year, 10-year, and 15-year conviction-free results were obtained. It also appears that the rates of desistance in our sexual offending population may have increased over the last few decades. There was a focus on being able to provide applied results that could maximise the impact for practice and policy guidance within Ara Poutama Aotearoa, especially for our decision making around the recommended length of Extended Supervision Orders.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86579 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Improving police response to Autistic persons: an empirical evaluation of a brief intervention*

**Presenting Author:** Salerno-Ferraro, Alisha C

**Additional Author:** Schuller, Regina C

*Abstract: In the past few years, there has been increasing concern regarding how police interact with Autistic people, partially spurred by highly publicized cases where interactions went awry. Research suggests that in Canada, police receive little to no training regarding how to handle interactions with Autistic people. An online training intervention on Autism was developed using data collected from Autistic people (redacted for blind review), and then empirically evaluated using an undergraduate sample (N=180). At time 1, half the participants were randomly assigned to complete the Autism*

training (intervention), while the other half completed training on canine behaviours (control). At time 2 (48 hours later), all participants reviewed bodycam footage of a police interaction with an Autistic man, and then provided case evaluations. The intervention was successful in improving recognition of Autism, as well as improving attributions (e.g., blame), affective (e.g., anger) and behavioral responses toward the Autistic suspect. Participants who completed the Autism training attributed less blame and anger toward the suspect and were less likely to avoid them. They were also less likely to choose anti-social police-specific behavioral responses (i.e., arrest). These results indicate that this brief, online intervention may be effective in improving police response to Autistic persons.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85015 - 12-Minute Talk

### *In crisis: Informing how police and the social service sector can respond better*

**Presenting Author:** Leroux, Elisabeth J

**Additional Author:** Thompson, Sara

*Abstract: Few individuals with mental health (MH) issues encounter the criminal justice system. However, recent data suggests 1 in 20 police interactions involve an individual with MHI. In Canada, of those police interactions, upwards of 40% are reported to include violent criminal incidents, with an additional 20% involving non-violent criminal incidents. Three sets of analyses examining police occurrence data provided by the Toronto Police Service (TPS) will be presented. The combined sample size is 180 individuals, accounting for 3,145 independent occurrences with TPS over five years. The first study is descriptive and focuses on the proportion of mental crisis to criminal occurrences within in the sample. The second study uses spatial analysis to identify the density of various types of police occurrences (e.g., MH crisis vs. violent offence) cross-referenced to the density of social services. The third study presents findings from a program evaluation targeted at reducing police contact among individuals with a history of MH crisis and criminal occurrences. Results show individuals who repeatedly encounter the police are likely to have a history of both MH crisis and criminal occurrences. This has implications for proposed program alternatives to people in crisis as public safety must continue to be prioritize for the safety of the individual, and staff working in these programs.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87757 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Lessons learned in correctional psychology research during the COVID-19 pandemic*

**Presenting Author:** Eno Loudon, Jennifer

**Additional Authors:** Vaudreuil, Elena ; Queen, Chelsea; Hernandez, Betel

*Abstract: Human subjects research is crucial in correctional psychology to learn about the causes of human behavior (Bonta and Andrews, 2017). COVID-19 offered unique challenges and opportunities for our research program. In a study requiring interviews with people detained in jail to elicit criminal histories, data collection was delayed due to visitation restrictions. Later, at least 33 participants were unable to be recruited because they were quarantined. An evaluation of jail intake processes was conducted virtually when operations shifted to MS Teams. Staff struggled with*

this format: only 3 out of 13 scripted questions were regularly asked verbatim. Although we sought to develop a measure of rapport between staff and defendants, we were unable to reach adequate inter-rater reliability due to challenges associated with observing virtual interactions. \_\_ Lastly, we designed a series of studies to assess public attitudes towards COVID-19 policies in correctional institutions. We collected data via a MTurk, which required a learning curve to ensure quality data, as 6-25% of participants had to be excluded due to failed attention checks. \_\_ We offer lessons learned during the pandemic to researchers to inform navigating extreme situations, balancing competing policies and demands (e.g., IRB, facilities, funders). We also discuss MTurk as an opportunity for corrections-focused research. \_

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84785 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Perceptions of Therapeutic Working Alliance in Administrative Segregation: An Analysis of Predictors at Post-Treatment*

**Presenting Author:** Hoyt, Alyssa A

**Additional Authors:** Cook, Kaylee E; Batastini, Ashley B

*Abstract: Research is clear: the most influential factor in client improvement is working alliance. This is true of justice-involved clients as well. However, opportunities for a positive working alliance may be especially difficult to achieve in more restrictive settings and with clients who endorse criminal cognitions. Some studies have examined criminal thinking styles and attitudes on working alliance; however, none have examined this in administrative segregation. In the current analysis, post-treatment criminal thinking styles (PICTS) and criminal sentiment scores (CSS-M) were used to predict working alliance (WAI) scores among 120 incarcerated men who completed *Stepping Up, Stepping Out* (\_SUSO\_), a program for clients in administrative segregation. Pre-treatment CSS-M and PICTS scores were included in the model as covariates. Multiple regression results showed that increases in CSS-M scores at post-treatment predicted decreases in WAI scores ( $\beta = -.41, p < .001$ ) and increases in post PICTS-PCT scores predicted increases in WAI scores. ( $\beta = .34, p = .04$ ). Results suggested criminal attitudes and calculated thought processes impact WAI scores. These findings indicate higher CSS-M scores may suggest attitudes toward the system (e.g., tolerance for law violations, distrust in the legal system) also include mental health providers. Thus, such sentiments should be targeted in treatment.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87833 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Police Interactions with Persons in Crisis: Prevalence Estimates and Implications*

**Presenting Author:** MacIsaac, Audrey

**Additional Authors:** Toomey, Shannon ; Martone, Patricia; Baldwin, Simon; Bennell, Craig

*Abstract: Police officers are often the first responders to mental health and substance abuse crises. Current debates surrounding defunding and de-tasking police so that other community agencies can manage these calls are occurring in the absence of evidence-based research to inform the issue. The current study examined a random sample of 3,800 police occurrences across Canada. These occurrences were coded to determine whether the individual(s) involved met the criteria for a person*

*in crisis (POC). Results indicated that 4.2% (n = 159) of occurrences involved POC. Occurrences involving POC were fairly evenly distributed among the provinces and territories, although Nunavut and British Columbia had the highest prevalence rates. No pronounced variations emerged across months, days of the week or hours of the day. The results suggest a need for additional mental health resources in the northern and western regions of the country. Additionally, if mental health teams were to respond to these calls instead of police, they would have to be available on a 365-day-a-year, seven-day-a-week, and 24-hour-a-day basis to meet public needs. The findings allow us to understand the frequency of these interactions to help determine whether, and to what extent, alternative response models may be feasible. Implications for policing and community supports will be discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 88075 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Primed to use force? A systematic review examining the relationship between tactical officers and use of force*

**Presenting Author:** Jenkins, Bryce

**Additional Authors:** Semple, Tori ; Suss, Joel; Bennell, Craig

*Abstract: The use of tactical officers (i.e., Special Weapons and Tactics; SWAT) is growing. One significant concern is that tactical officers might be predisposed to use force—in particular deadly force—when interacting with the public. We conducted a systematic review of ten studies that compared tactical officers' decision making during potential use-of-force encounters to that of less-experienced officers (i.e., patrol and recruits). During rapid shoot/no-shoot scenarios, tactical officers were better at determining when deadly force was warranted and made the decision to shoot faster. Specifically, the tactical officers were better at withholding a shooting response when an individual was unarmed (e.g., had a cellphone). The enhanced decision-making of tactical officers was largely explained by differences in where tactical officers fixated their attention during an encounter, as well as their ability to predict how a situation will unfold. Contrary to the concern raised, our findings suggest that tactical officers are not primed to use deadly force. Due to the limited number of studies and the relatively small sample sizes of the included studies, we call for more research that explores the decision-making process of tactical officers and the extent to which they have expertise in managing potential use-of-force encounters.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 83895 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Public Perceptions about the Treatment of Justice-Involved Clients in Rural Areas: An Examination of Rural and Non-Rural Residents*

**Presenting Author:** Horton , Jade R

**Additional Authors:** Batastini, Ashley B; Hoyt, Alyssa A; Young , M Brittany

*Abstract: The rural justice-involved population is increasing, yet little is known about public support for related policy initiatives. Using respondents who identify as living in rural or non-rural areas, this survey assesses knowledge about criminal justice issues and beliefs about policy needs in rural areas. In addition, participants' attitudes toward crime, justice-involved people with mental illness,*



*rehabilitation, punishment, and mental health knowledge are measured. Regression analyses will be used to analyze whether predictor variables (e.g., concerns about crime, attitudes towards justice-involved individuals with mental illness, preference for punitive or rehabilitative approaches, and knowledge about mental health) are significantly associated with the outcome variable (e.g., support for criminal justice and mental health reform in rural areas) as well as whether the hypothesized moderators (e.g., geographical residence, knowledge about criminal justice issues impacting rural areas, and other salient demographic characteristics) influence the strength and/or direction of the relationship between predictor and outcome variables. While still in active data collection, approximately 350 responses have been recorded. Results of this study are likely to offer insights on how to reduce misconceptions and faulty beliefs that may interfere with policy reform efforts in rural areas.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87604 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Racial and Political Bias in Parole Decision-Making*

**Presenting Author:** Bruce, Alice

**Additional Author:** Ternes, Marguerite

*Abstract: Indigenous peoples in Canada are overrepresented in the correctional system. One contributing factor is that Indigenous offenders are less likely to be granted parole (Office of Correctional Investigator, 2020). The current presentation discusses two studies investigating the associations between offender race and political and racial bias. In both studies, participants were administered a survey consisting of a short vignette and scales measuring participant political conservatism and Indigenous resentment. Participants were randomly assigned one of two vignettes depicting either a White or Indigenous offender applying for parole. Participants were asked to make a parole decision based on the vignette. Binomial regression and correlational analyses were run between vignette character race, conservatism, Indigenous resentment, and the participant's parole decision. Results for Study 1 indicate no main effect of offender race on parole decision, however, there were significant associations between conservative attitudes, Indigenous resentment, and parole decisions. Study 2 seeks to identify themes within decision justification, and further investigate the relationship between conservatism, parole decision, and offender race. Understanding associations between individual biases and decision-making may serve to reduce decision disparity.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86479 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Reductions in Substance Use-Related Criminality for Individuals Living with Severe Mental Illness after Admission to Police-Integrated Assertive Community Treatment Teams*

**Presenting Author:** Ortiz, Drexler

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Woodin, Erica; Costigan, Catherine

**Additional Authors:** Silverman, Jessica ; Walton, Jannell

**Abstract:** *Background:* *Assertive Community Treatment with police integration (ACT-PI) is a community-based multidisciplinary intervention to support individuals living with severe mental illness (i.e., ACT clients). The present study examined if ACT-PI impacted the frequency of substance-use related police contact among ACT clients. Methods:* *We analyzed a dataset of ACT clients' (N = 448) substance-use related police contact (i.e., 17,051 occurrences) between 2008 and 2019 using ANOVAs and multilevel modelling. Results:* *Findings revealed that ACT-PI reduced the frequency of substance-use related police contact among ACT clients, especially when there were more police officers on ACT-PI. Further, reductions in police contact are largest for white women and smallest for racialized men. Conclusion:* *The findings suggest that ACT-PI reduces the frequency of police contact involving substance use. Although more police officers on ACT teams may reduce the criminalization of substance use, racialized men may continue to be overpoliced relative to other demographic groups. Impact:* *Although ACT-PI is intended to address service gaps between the medical, mental health, and legal systems, more research is needed to understand how and if law enforcement and mental health systems can collaborate to promote equitable treatment.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87480 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Research Access in Correctional Facilities*

**Presenting Author:** Williams, Samantha K

**Additional Authors:** Patry, Marc ; Ternes, Meg; Magaletta, Philip

**Abstract:** *Restricted access to correctional facilities is a concern widely acknowledged among academic researchers given the significant consequences for the advancement and generalizability of research findings. Unfortunately, the literature on correctional research access is almost entirely anecdotal evidence and usually focused on methodological barriers instead of policy-based solutions. The present study examines correctional research access from the perspective of approximately 30 experts who have attempted to conduct research in a correctional facility since 2012. Using quantitative and qualitative data from online surveys (Study 1) and interviews (Study 2), the objective is to determine the most successful methods of gaining access, barriers encountered, and how to improve access with a focus on relevant policies. With half of the expected sample recruited to date (recruitment to end in March), some major themes have already emerged. These include networking for access, bureaucracy and prison culture as barriers, and the positive and negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Concerningly, few participants have been able to identify ongoing policy advocacy to improve research access in correctional facilities. Final results will identify potential policy targets in addition to providing a “how-to” guide for those who wish to access correctional facilities for research purposes.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 78930 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Stepping Up, Stepping Out, Does it Work? A Longitudinal Program Evaluation with Incarcerated Men in Restricted Housing*

**Presenting Author:** Cook, Kaylee E

**Additional Authors:** Hoyt, Alyssa A; Batastini, Ashley B

**Abstract:** *Administrative segregation (AS) contains some of the most high-risk individuals, yet treatment is made challenging by environmental barriers and lack of sufficient programming. Additionally, people with more serious mental health symptoms are overrepresented in AS. Stepping Up, Stepping Out (SUSO) is a program that targets criminogenic and mental health needs for justice-involved people in AS settings. Expanding on earlier analyses of SUSO, this talk reports longitudinal outcomes from baseline to 6-month post-treatment for program completers. Data include 159 men who completed SUSO, 59 of whom also completed follow-up measures. Repeated measures MANOVAs were conducted to examine pre- to post-program changes in client self-reported measures of emotional distress (DHS) and criminal cognitions (PICTS and CSS-M) among program completers and a subsample of program completers with 6-month follow-up data. Results suggested decreases in emotional distress and some criminal cognitions, supporting the effectiveness of SUSO. These results indicate that interventions can be effective in AS settings and should continue to be created and implemented. Additionally, further evaluations should examine the effectiveness of SUSO for women and other gender, sexual, and ethnic/racial minorities as well as various delivery methods (e.g., group, add-on within step-down programs).*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 81411 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Stress-Activity Mapping: Physiological Responses During General Duty Police Encounters*

**Presenting Author:** Baldwin, Simon

**Additional Authors:** Bennell, Craig ; Semple, Tori; Jenkins, Bryce; Andersen, Judith

**Abstract:** *Policing is a highly stressful and dangerous profession that involves a complex set of environmental, psychosocial, and health risks. The current study examined autonomic stress responses experienced by 64 police officers, during general duty calls for service (CFS) and interactions with the public. Advancing previous research, this study utilized GPS and detailed operational police records as objective evidence of specific activities throughout a CFS. These data were then used to map officers' heart rate to both the phase of a call and incident factors. Physical movement was tracked and assisted in differentiating whether cardiovascular reactivity was due to physical or psychological stress. Officer characteristics, including years of service and training profiles, were examined to conduct a preliminary exploration of whether experience and relevant operational skills training impacted cardiovascular reactivity. Study results provide foundational evidence that CFS factors, specifically the phase of the call (i.e., arrival on scene, encountering a subject) and incident factors (i.e., call priority, weapons, arrest, use-of-force), influence physiological stress responses, which may be associated with short-term performance impairments and long-term health outcomes. Implications of research findings for operational policing, police training, and health research will be discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87886 - 12-Minute Talk

### *The Criminogenic and Noncriminogenic Needs of Men and Women who Self-Report Intimate Partner Violence Behavior*

**Presenting Author:** Radatz, Dana L.

**Additional Author:** Hilton, N. Zoe

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* The exploration of criminogenic needs among individuals with histories of intimate partner violence (IPV) has focused predominately on men under the purview of the criminal justice system. Therefore, we examined the criminogenic and non-criminogenic needs of men and women within the general population who have self-reported into one of three groups: engaging in IPV, engaging in non-IPV violence, and no violence. *METHODS:* The study sample consists of data from the Interpersonal Conflict and Resolution (iCOR) Study (Mumford et al., 2019) on 847 men and 1437 women. *RESULTS:* Men and women who report engaging in IPV exhibited criminogenic needs (antisocial personality, procriminal attitudes, procriminal associates, school/work problems, family/marital problems, substance use, poor leisure time) and non-criminogenic needs. Both men and women who reported engaging in IPV were significantly different than the non-violence group, yet not significantly different from the non-IPV violent group. *CONCLUSIONS:* The results indicate that men and women who self-report engaging in IPV have criminogenic and noncriminogenic needs, and are not significantly different from those who engage in non-IPV violence. *ACTION/IMPACT:* These findings continue to offer promise for the infusion of the principles of effective intervention into IPV treatment programming.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84551 - 12-Minute Talk

### *The Impact of Juror Victimization History and Defendant Mental Health Disorders on Jury Decision Making in Sexual Offence Trials*

**Presenting Author:** Williams, Samantha K

**Additional Authors:** Tirkalas, Kimberley ; Gerhardt, Elizabeth

**Abstract:** *Research suggests that sexual offence victims may be more likely to convict and deliver harsher sentencing recommendations than non-victims; however, this relationship has not been examined within exhibitionist offence trials. It also remains unclear whether jurors are willing to accept Not Criminally Responsible on account of Mental Disorder (NCRMD) as a defence for sexual offences. The present study used a sample of 181 Canadian adults and an experimental mock jury design to examine the impact of juror sexual victimization history (Study 1) and defendant mental disorder diagnosis (Study 2) on verdict and sentencing severity. Results of a hierarchical loglinear analysis and between-subjects factorial ANOVA indicated that there were no differences in trial outcomes between victims and non-victims, contradicting previous research. Participants were more likely to accept the NCRMD defence when the defendant was diagnosed with schizophrenia compared to exhibitionistic disorder or when the defendant had no diagnosis. The present study suggests that excluding victims from the juror pool unnecessarily eliminates a large portion of eligible jurors in exhibitionist trials. In addition to being one of the few studies to use a purely Canadian sample, the present study has significant implications for trial impartiality and sexual violence awareness in a post-#MeToo world.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 79937 - 12-Minute Talk

## *Tracking Dynamic Intervention Needs as a Vehicle for Mitigating Risk Among Juveniles with Sex Offenses*

**Presenting Author:** Kang, Tamara

**Additional Authors:** Lee, Austin ; Beltrani, Amanda; Prentky, A Robert

*Abstract: Managerial decisions are informed by risk assessment instruments that often do not take into account the challenges associated with a prediction for JSOs, because of the dynamic nature of adolescent development, the heterogeneity of JSOs, and the low base rates of reoffense. The present study developed, implemented, and revised a Youth Needs and Progress Scale (YNPS), which sought to address some of these challenges by focusing on tracking dynamic intervention needs across time as a vehicle for mitigating risk rather than attempting to assess risk as the outcome variable. Stage 1 focused on identifying domain and item generation to develop the scale. Stage 2 utilized a panel of experts to establish content validity. The test version of the YNPS was implemented in five states across multiple sites. Data were collected from 608 youth at numerous time points. Factor analysis was used for item deduction. Three factors emerged that contained dynamic intervention targets for general non-delinquent behavior, sexual behavior, and socioecological characteristics. Trend analyses revealed that youth classified as higher and lower risk significantly decreased intervention needs across four assessments over 12 months. The trend analysis may preliminary support that change was possible and achieved within a short timeframe for both higher and lower-risk youth.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87176 - 12-Minute Talk

## *Understanding Gender-Responsive Strengths for Justice-Involved Clients: A Meta-Analysis of Male and Female Sample*

**Presenting Author:** Baglolle, Sebastian

*Abstract: There is currently no well-validated, self-report strengths measure to complement assessment of general offending risk in adult forensic populations. Many scales have not demonstrated adequate reliability across variables such as gender and age. As such, this research was designed to inform item selection for new strength measures for men and women. I searched of eight pre-selected databases using a series of pre-established Boolean phrases pertaining to offenders, strengths, gender disaggregation, and offending outcomes. Eligibility criteria included studies that disaggregated men and women offending samples, and analyzed at least one strength in relation to either recidivism or desistance. After converting all effect size statistics to Cohens  $d$ , there were 38 strengths, disaggregated across two genders. 10 strengths were associated with desistance in women, and 12 in men. Strengths analyzed in many studies (8+) for a given gender were depicted in sunset funnel plots. Among these, cognitive or emotional regulation and prosocial peer relationships were found to have strong relationships with desistance in men. Certain strengths were associated with positive outcomes in women, but these metas were underpowered due to the lack of research on strengths in women offenders. A complementary study will consult forensic professionals about their anecdotal experience with strengths.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85058 - 12-Minute Talk

## *Using psychological testing with police recruit candidates: What profiles can tell a potential employer about suitability for hire.*

**Presenting Author:** Baillie, Patrick

*Abstract: Consistent with CPA guidelines, police agencies often use psychological testing as part of the assessment process for recruit candidates. This study presents results from 217 candidates who completed testing with an urban police agency in the first nine months of 2022, 117 of whom received offers of employment. Tests used were the 16PF, MMPI-2-RF, and Inwald. Demographics: 77% male; 68% Caucasian; 43% never married / 42% married; 50% prior military / police / corrections experience. Measures of defensiveness / positive impression management were elevated on the 16PF and MMPI-2-RF and were significantly correlated (.33 - .71,  $p < .001$ ) across the three inventories. While applicants (compared to the tests normative samples) were generally more extraverted, more self-controlled, and less anxious, unsuccessful applicants showed higher levels of anxiety, social difficulties, depressed mood, impulsiveness, unreliability, and non-conformity / adolescent misconduct. Those "likely to recommend" for hire based on Inwald results showed significantly lower substance abuse, anxiety, depressed mood, unreliability, and irritability scores. Female candidates (compared to male candidates) were less extraverted, more compliant, and less impulsive. The majority of candidates were deemed "acceptable for hire" based on test results, including 84% of men, 84% of women, and 83% of BIPOC candidates.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87920 - 12-Minute Talk

## *Young Men's Experiences with Female-Perpetrated Stranger Sexual Harassment*

**Presenting Author:** Erentzen, Caroline A

**Additional Authors:** Salerno-Ferraro, Alisha C; Schuller, Regina A.

*Abstract: The present research explored female-perpetrated stranger sexual harassment of young male victims. Across two studies, male participants aged 16-23 reported that they had experienced a range of unwanted sexual attention from unknown female perpetrators, including both in-person harassment (e.g., seductive behaviour and catcalls, unwanted sexual touching) and online harassment (e.g., unsolicited sexual text messages and images, requests for nude self photos). Participants reported that in-person sexual harassment started as early as 9-12 years of age and online harassment began between 12-14 years of age. Open-ended descriptions of these early events revealed troubling narratives of non-consensual sexual touching, forcibly removed clothing, groping, aggression and being followed, with much of it committed by adult women. Participants recounted being asked, in adolescence, to send nude photos and receiving persistent sexual demands, often from older women. In addition, participants reported uncertainty with gender role expectations, believing that they were supposed to enjoy sexual attention but in reality finding it disturbing and unpleasant. Practical implications, policy recommendations and future directions are discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 78961 - 12-Minute Talk

## Conversation Session

### *A National Action Plan on mental health and criminal justice, led by the Mental Health Commission of Canada*

**Presenting Author:** Fogarty, Amy

**Additional Authors:** Kelly, Krystal ; Martin, Anne

*Abstract: The Mental Health Commission of Canada (MHCC) is leading the development of a National Action Plan (NAP) designed to support the mental health and well-being of people who interact with the criminal justice system. This initiative builds on the MHCC's previous work in this area and was inspired by continuous calls to take action on decades-old efforts to produce meaningful change. The NAP is in its development phase and is supported by leaders and experts in mental health and criminal justice and by people with lived and living experience of criminal justice system involvement and mental health concerns or mental illnesses. The NAP will be informed by a multi-stepped approach to consolidate national and international frameworks and strategies on mental health and criminal justice as well as a broad engagement strategy to include diverse perspectives. This session will include a brief overview of the development of the NAP, the foundational elements of the NAP, and the key issues and themes as gathered by early 2023 from the first step of the consolidation of frameworks and strategies and as reflected in the MHCC's engagement strategy. Participants will be asked to provide input on a few engagement questions related to the NAP, and a variety of methods could be used to facilitate this (e.g., polls, verbal sharing with the group).*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86065 - Conversation Session

### *Benefits and challenges of multidisciplinary risk assessments for violent extremism in the Australian and New Zealand context.*

**Presenting Author:** Seidler, Katie

**Additional Author:** Dewson, Chelsey

*Abstract: Given the dynamic threat landscape relating to violent extremism and evolving legislative frameworks, risk assessments are now more than ever at the forefront of discussions in Australia and New Zealand. There have been recent legislative reforms across jurisdictions that seek to identify, conceptualise and control risks of violent extremism. The Courts must now consider all relevant evidence, including expert reports, assessing risk. A multidisciplinary approach is required to assess terrorism risk and advised on the proposed management of risk. This collaboration between Courts, Police, Corrections, relevant experts and other professionals poses opportunities and challenges, including ethical considerations around information sharing; variances in risk tolerance; adapting clinical terminology to match legal mandates; working under different legislation and applying international evidence-based practices to local contexts. There are many opportunities and challenges ahead, including developing evidence-based risk assessments, implementing timely responses to changes in acute risk presentations, refining information sharing practices, and devising tailored interventions and management responses. We will also consider future directions for practice innovation and for the development of effective and comprehensive risk assessment and management frameworks.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)  
**Session ID:** 85541 - Conversation Session

### *Let's Talk About Sex, Maybe? Tackling the Undiscussed Topic of Sexual and Gender Minority Victimization*

**Presenting Author:** Peace, Kristine A  
**Co-Presenting Authors:** Tiller, Alex; Styba-Nelson, Kevin

*Abstract: This conversation will address issues surrounding victimization and victim blaming within sexual and gender minority (SGM) groups. Discussion of this topic is critical given elevated rates of sexual and intimate partner violence among sexual and gender minorities. Some estimates indicate that SGM are 3-4x more likely to be victims of interpersonal violence, and rates of perpetration are relatively unknown. Further, LGBTQ+ persons may face additional barriers to reporting victimization that is already severely underreported (i.e., 70% of sexual and IPV violence may not be reported to police). Finally, given higher rates of victimization, how reported cases are processed throughout various stages in the criminal justice system is essential to evaluate. In this conversation session, the authors will present a snapshot of what we know about interpersonal violence within sexual and gender minority groups, followed by small and large group facilitation of targeted questions concerning victimization rates, reporting barriers, strategies for overcoming these barriers, and the role of the criminal justice system in making space for SGM victims. This is a burgeoning area of study that warrants discussion of practical and empirical considerations.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)  
**Session ID:** 86044 - Conversation Session

### *Meet the Speaker: Gina Vincent, Glenn Walters*

**Presenting Author:** Vincent, Gina  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Walters, Glenn

*Abstract: Meet-the-speaker sessions are designed for you to have a less formal interaction with our keynote speakers. Students, graduates, and early career individuals are especially encouraged to attend. There is no formal presentation or agenda, and ample time for questions and answers. This session will follow presentations earlier in the day by Dr. Gina Vincent and Dr. Glenn Walters. Dr. Vincent is an Associate Professor at the Implementation Science and Practice Advances Research Center (iSPARC) and Co-Director of the Law and Psychiatry Program at the University of Massachusetts Medical School. She also is President of the National Youth Screening and Assessment Partners (NYSAP), a technical assistance center that works with juvenile justice agencies in their selection and implementation of screening and assessment instruments. Dr. Vincent's keynote talk asks, "Risk Assessment: Racist Algorithms or a Method for Reducing Disparities?" Dr. Walters is Professor of Criminal Justice, Kutztown University, Pennsylvania. Prior to this, he served as a clinical psychologist for the U.S. Army and as a psychologist and drug program coordinator for the Federal Bureau of Prisons. He also spent 27 years working at three different Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facilities. Dr. Walters' keynote talk addresses "Reducing Delinquency by Changing Environments and Building Competencies."*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)  
**Session ID:** 93239 - Conversation Session



### *Meet the Speaker: Paul Gill, Vivienne de Vogel*

**Presenting Author:** Gill, Paul

**Co-Presenting Author:** de Vogel, Vivienne

*Abstract: Meet-the-speaker sessions are designed for you to have a less formal interaction with our keynote speakers. Students, graduates, and early career individuals are especially encouraged to attend. There is no formal presentation or agenda, and ample time for questions and answers. This session will follow presentations earlier in the day by Dr. Paul Gill and Dr. Vivienne de Vogel. Dr. Gill is Professor of Security and Crime Science at University College London. He was previously a postdoctoral research fellow at the International Center for the Study of Terrorism at Pennsylvania State University. He has conducted research focusing on various aspects of terrorist behavior including the IED development, creativity, terrorist network structures, and lone-actor terrorism. Dr. Gill's keynote talk is on "Violent Extremism Risk Assessment and Management: The State of Play." Dr. de Vogel is a psychologist and works as professor of Forensic Mental Health Care at the Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience (endowed chair), Maastricht University and at the University of Applied Sciences Utrecht, with the research group Working with Mandated Clients. Furthermore, she works as researcher at the Van der Hoeven Kliniek De Forensische Zorgspecialisten, a forensic psychiatric center in Utrecht, the Netherlands and as Scientific Advisor Adviescollege Verloftoetsing TBS. Dr. de Vogel's keynote talk is titled, "Gender Matters: Towards More Gender-Responsive Approaches in Criminal Justice Settings."*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 93384 - Conversation Session

### *Meet the Speaker: Shadd Maruna*

**Presenting Author:** Maruna, Shadd

*Abstract: Meet-the-speaker sessions are designed for you to have a less formal interaction with our keynote speakers. Students, graduates, and early career individuals are especially encouraged to attend. There is no formal presentation or agenda, and ample time for questions and answers. This session will follow a plenary presentation earlier in the day by Dr. Shadd Maruna. Dr. Maruna is Professor in the School of Social Sciences, Education and Social Work at Queen's University Belfast. He was previously a lecturer at the University of Cambridge and the University of Manchester, and a Dean of the Rutgers School of Criminal Justice. His book Making Good: How Ex-Convicts Reform and Rebuild Their Lives was named the "Outstanding Contribution to Criminology" by the American Society of Criminology (ASC) in 2001. Dr. Maruna's plenary talk addresses "'Risk and Redemption: The Centrality of Stigma to the Psychology of Crime."*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 93238 - Conversation Session

### *Reframing Responsivity through Courageous Conversations: Men explore experiences of trauma in an outpatient forensic group setting*

**Presenting Author:** Jellicoe, Debra

**Co-Presenting Author:** Fernandes, Edwina

**Abstract:** *Our society has begun to validate the trauma of large-scale events such as residential schools, a pandemic, and gender-based violence. Yet trauma and its relationship to individual criminogenic factors has not received adequate attention or support. Many forensic clients experience trauma, yet it is often overlooked and overshadowed by their offences. Trauma-informed treatment is best practice, but how does this fit with RNR? What happens if Responsivity becomes the first R? What if we address trauma instead of crime? At our forensic community clinic, we started a trauma group helping clients explore the impact of trauma in their lives. We shifted the language from offence-based behaviour to how harmful behaviour can be a result of unresolved trauma. This shift allowed men to connect – not around their crimes, but through the pain they have endured. Collective healing began, easing shame, isolation, and confusion. The conversation session will begin with an experiential exercise exploring how trauma responses can be misinterpreted with forensic clients. Discussion will continue about the benefits and barriers in risk-based treatment vs. trauma-specific treatment. Lastly, a case study will be worked through, exemplifying this dilemma.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87829 - Conversation Session

## Keynote Address

### *Gender Matters: Towards More Gender-Responsive Approaches in Criminal Justice Settings*

**Presenting Author:** de Vogel, Vivienne

**Abstract:** *Women still represent a minority of the criminal justice population, however, the number of females committing (violent) offenses has increased steadily over the past decades. There are growing concerns about whether the knowledge we have on, for instance, risk assessment and intervention programs in justice-involved males is sufficiently valid and suitable for justice-involved females. Research has demonstrated substantial differences between justice-involved females and males relating to trauma, offense history and mental health needs. However, not many gender-responsive programs are currently available in criminal justice settings. In 2012, a multicentre project started in the Netherlands with the aim to gain more insight into the background of women admitted to forensic mental health care. This project yielded several studies, for example, into gender differences in offending behavior, trauma history, psychopathology, and recidivism and into the predictive value of risk assessment tools. More recently, we developed practical guidelines for treating women in forensic mental health care based on the results from this multicentre project, the literature into gender-responsive working and a qualitative study into experiences of both practitioners and forensic psychiatric patients. The result includes guidelines for gender-responsive and trauma-informed working, gender-sensitive risk assessment, policies in gender-mixed forensic settings and attention for transgender persons. In this presentation, I will discuss the need for gender-responsive approaches based on the results from these two projects, and I will also present a clinical case example from a gender-mixed setting to illustrate challenges in daily practice*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 93030 - N5 Keynote Address

### *Reducing Delinquency by Changing Environments and Building Competencies*

**Presenting Author:** Walters, Glenn

*Abstract: This presentation will provide attendees with an introduction to a social-cognitive-developmental model of crime and delinquency that has implications for treatment and intervention. Sources of social influence include parents, peers, and the media, while cognition can be organized into thought process, thought content, and decision-making. Development, by contrast, is marked by the age-crime curve and a series of antecedent conditions that can lead to crime and delinquency—animal cruelty, school bullying, firesetting, and drug use, among them. Interventions that follow from the three principal model components can take one of two general forms or strategies: changing environments and building competencies. The current presentation will demonstrate how changes can take place in both the internal and external environments and how competencies can be built on a foundation of social, coping, and cognitive skills.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 93033 - N5 Keynote Address

### *Risk and Redemption': The Centrality of Stigma to the Psychology of Crime*

**Presenting Author:** Maruna, Shadd

*Abstract: The fundamental finding from three decades of research on desistance from crime is that positive change is not only possible but probable. Although this finding is now so well known as to be common-place, the implications of this for both criminal justice practice and social scientific theory are profound, as first established by David Matza. This talk will interrogate the roles of stigma and labelling in the (in)justice process and how science is impacted by these dynamics.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 93029 - N5 Keynote Address

### *Risk Assessment: Racist Algorithms or a Method for Reducing Disparities?*

**Presenting Author:** Vincent, Gina

*Abstract: As recent and historical events attest, racial and ethnic disparities are widely engrained into the justice system. Scholars and policymakers have raised concerns that risk assessment instruments may exacerbate these disparities. While it is critical that risk instruments be scrutinized for racial bias, some concerns, though well-meaning, have gone beyond the evidence. This presentation will cover what it means for an instrument to be 'biased' and the current research on racial bias in risk instruments. It will conclude with research and suggestions related to how to minimize disparities through the use of validated risk assessment instruments.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 93035 - N5 Keynote Address

### *Violent Extremism Risk Assessment and Management: The State of Play*

**Presenting Author:** Gill, Paul

*Abstract: This talk presents an account of how research and practice on violent extremism risk assessment and management has evolved rapidly over the past 10-15 years, and where major gaps and deficiencies remain.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)  
**Session ID:** 93034 - N5 Keynote Address

## Panel Discussion

### *Developing Successful Academic-Police Partnerships: Through the Lens of Researchers and Law Enforcement*

**Moderator:** Eke, Angela W

*Abstract: This panel will explore caveats and challenges academic researchers and police personnel navigate when developing effective, impactful, mutually beneficial, and sustainable research. Law enforcement is increasingly engaging in collaborative research and knowledge generation to enhance evidence-based policing. Academic programs and research hubs benefit from access to law enforcement related data. The literature has many examples of successful research collaborations. However, there can be challenges to developing these partnerships, for example: identifying shared research priorities; working with both the academic and police organizational processes necessary for accessing data; aligning goals and communication expectations; and collaborating on knowledge mobilization that accurately translates research findings into applied practice, uses optimal methods for knowledge dissemination, and includes the co-production of materials and reports. This panel discussion includes psychology researchers and police personnel with diverse experience and perspectives. The goal is to help prepare those interested in pursuing such collaborations and is relevant to students, early career researchers and established researchers. This critical discussion will be facilitated by the moderator via key questions posed to panel members with a well-grounded familiarity with establishing partnerships.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)  
**Session ID:** 87156 - Panel Discussion

### *Four Things Criminal Risk/Needs Assessment is Not (and Four Things it Should Be)*

**Moderator:** Mitchell, Damon

**Panelists:** Kroner, Daryl G; Bourgon, Guy; Jones, Natalie J; Tafrate, Raymond Chip; Vincent, Gina M

*Abstract: The growing emphasis on reducing recidivism has led many community corrections agencies to infuse the principles of the Risk-Need-Responsivity model into their practices, including the adoption of standardized and validated criminal risk/needs assessment (CRNA) instruments as a cornerstone for supervision/case management. In integrating CRNA research into practice, a set of common misconceptions, training dilemmas, and policy concerns pose implementation challenges for community corrections officers and administrators. Our panelists (Guy Bourgon, Natalie Jones, Daryl Kroner, Raymond Chip Tafrate, and Gina Vincent) offer their perspectives on four such areas: (1) the degree to which CRNA should address mental health symptoms; (2) the incorporation of strengths/protective factors in CRNA; (3) models for training officers in administration and scoring CRNAs; and (4) agency policies that override the official results of a CRNA and reclassify clients into higher risk categories than is warranted. In addition to discussing what “CRNA is not (or shouldn’t be)” across these topics, our panelists will offer their strategies for “what should be” based on*

*empirical research, clinical expertise, and operational parameters when it comes to developing CRNA practices that yield valid information for supervision/case management and maximizing implementation fidelity.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84737 - Panel Discussion

*The role of active bystandership in correctional setting: A discussion to prevent harm and promote wellness.*

**Additional Authors:** Tucker, Abigail ; Dvoskin, Joel; Rice, Karen; Hanna, Greg; Tucker, Abigail

**Abstract:** *THE RATIONALE TO LEARN ABOUT ACTIVE BYSTANDERSHIP FOR CORRECTIONS INCLUDING AN ENGAGING REVIEW OF THE HISTORY, SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, AND APPLICATION OF PEER INTERVENTION IS SIMPLE YET IMPORTANT, TO DECREASE THE RISK OF HARM. ACTIVE BYSTANDERSHIP HAS THE POWER TO FACE THE CHALLENGES AND RISKS RELATED TO MISCONDUCT, MISTAKES AND OFFICER AND STAFF MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS IN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS USING RESEARCH-BACKED PRINCIPLES. THE FOCUS OF THIS PANEL DISCUSSION WILL BE GROUNDED IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REGARDING ACTIVE BYSTANDERSHIP AND PROPOSE APPLICATION IN A CORRECTIONAL SETTING. DIVERSE PERSPECTIVES FROM FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGISTS, TRAINING CONSULTANTS, AND LEADERSHIP WILL REVIEW THE APPLICATION OF ACTIVE BYSTANDERSHIP IN OTHER PROFESSIONS INCLUDING LAW ENFORCEMENT AS WELL AS THE HISTORY AND FOUNDATIONAL RESEARCH OF PSYCHOLOGIST DR. ERVIN STAUB. BASED ON NEW ORLEANS' POLICE DEPARTMENT'S ETHICAL POLICING IS COURAGEOUS (EPIC) PROJECT AND IN COLLABORATION WITH ACTIVE BYSTANDERSHIP FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT (ABLE). ACTIVE BYSTANDERSHIP IS AN EFFECTIVE WAY TO PREVENT MISTAKES AND MISCONDUCT BY CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND STAFF AS WELL AS TO ENHANCE THEIR PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH WELLBEING. DISCUSSION WILL INCLUDE LEARNING ABOUT SOCIAL INHIBITORS, CONSEQUENCES FOR FAILURE TO INTERVENE AND HOW ACTIVE BYSTANDERSHIP PLAYS A KEY ROLE IN OFFICER AND STAFF WELLNESS.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82549 - Panel Discussion

## Printed Poster

*Qualitative Examination of the Role of Youth Mental Health Court Workers in Youth Criminal Court*

**Presenting Author:** Jahangir, Tasfia

**Additional Authors:** Goldberg, Lauren ; Chambers, Aminah; Peterson-Badali, Michele; Skilling, Tracey

**Abstract:** *Justice systems grapple with how to meet mental health needs of justice-impacted youth in the context of fulfilling their crime-reduction objectives. In Ontario, the Youth Mental Health Court Worker (YMHCW) program was developed to support the Court and connect youth with services.*

However, it is unclear whether/how addressing mental health needs relates to reduced recidivism and research on YMHCWs is still in its infancy. To address this gap, our ongoing study examines the YMHCW role via semi-structured interviews with YMHCWs in jurisdictions throughout Ontario (current  $N=3$ ; final sample  $N\approx 12$ ). Questions explore goals and responsibilities (including how youth's mental health needs are addressed and whether/how criminogenic needs are considered), and facilitators and challenges to the role. Preliminary findings from inductive thematic analysis indicate that YMHCWs are key liaisons who connect youth with services and share basic information with the Court regarding attendance and skill development (monitoring functioning) that informs Court outcomes (e.g., charge withdrawal). Findings will contribute to understanding of strengths and gaps in the theory of change underlying the YMHCW model, including whether it aligns with existing research on anti-recidivism strategies, to inform policy and practice.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85744 - Printed Poster

### *"Get out of jail free card?" Attitudes and perceptions towards forensic patients and interventions aimed at reducing forensic stigma*

**Presenting Author:** Doyle, Emily C

**Additional Authors:** Healey, Lindsay V; Seto, Michael C; Forth, E Adelle

**Abstract:** Forensic patients, like those who have been found not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder, face 'double' stigma from the public due to their co-occurring mental illness and criminal justice system involvement. Most common myths about forensic patients are inaccurate and may be attributed to limited interaction and rare cases shown in the media. The consequences of stigma are extremely harmful and a barrier to treatment and community reintegration. Education and interpersonal contact are considered to be the most effective forms of reducing public stigma against mental illness (Corrigan et al., 2012). It is hypothesized that these methods will also be effective for reducing stigma against forensic patients. This presentation will discuss an experimental study with undergraduate students ( $n = 612$ ) (as of 14/12/22; target  $N = 800$ ) randomly assigned to one of four conditions: 1) contact (documentary clip of forensic patient), 2) education (factual video debunking myths), 3) combined contact and education, 4) control. Stigma will be measured with the Forensic Stigma Scale (FSS; Healey, 2022) administered after each condition. Planned analyses include a one-way ANCOVA with post-hoc tests across conditions. We hypothesize that education and contact interventions alone will impact forensic stigma scores, but the combined intervention will have the greatest effect.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87164 - Printed Poster

### *"The Ideal Victim": The Role of Rape Myths on Judgements of Sexual Assault*

**Presenting Author:** Martin, Sarah L

**Co-Presenting Author:** Schuller, Regina

**Abstract:** In Canada, the rate of criminal convictions for reported sexual assaults is alarmingly low. Research has shown that lay people will question the validity of a sexual assault claim and view the victim with more skepticism if the circumstances of the assault and/or the characteristics of the complainant do not fit people's expectations about the event. The concept of the "ideal victim" is

grounded in rape mythology that provides decision makers with a simplified representation, or stereotype, of a genuine victim of rape. The present study examines three factors of “ideal” victim characteristics: the victim is sober, has a respectable background, and strongly resisted the defendant. Undergraduate students ( $N = 236$ ) were presented with a case scenario in which the complainant’s alcohol consumption (present, absent), history of drinking (present, absent), and degree of resistance (high, low) were manipulated. Results found the presence of alcohol use and/or drinking history resulted in the victim being viewed as less believable. Additionally, when resistance was high, as opposed to low, victims were rated more believable/credible, less blameworthy, less demonstrative of consent, and higher rates of guilty verdicts were found. Implications for this study suggest the need for awareness and education when dealing with victims that may not fit within stereotypical expectations.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 79798 - Printed Poster

### *A descriptive and comparative study on adult males who rape or sexually murder another male*

**Presenting Author:** Hayek, Reine-Marie

**Additional Author:** James, Jonathan

*Abstract: More than 70 years of sexual deviance research has passed, and studies are still mostly focusing on sexual violence with males as offenders and females as victims. Very few studies exist about male offenders who rape male victims, and even fewer about male offenders who rape and murder male victims. From the little we currently know, male offenders who commit a sexual violence on male victims seem to be different than those who commit a sexual violence on women. Thus, this study’s goal is to describe and compare the different characteristics of male offenders who committed rape or a sexual murder on male victims. To achieve this goal, 36 detailed criminal records from France are analyzed using different questionnaires, such as PCL:SV and SOMI, that permit us to collect information about their developmental history, psychopathology, general and sexual lifestyles, criminal history, and *\_modus operandi\_*. Chi-square analyses are used to identify and compare their characteristics. The results suggest that the two groups differ significantly on several characteristics. Male offenders who committed a sexual homicide on a male victim tend to have more violent behaviors ( $\chi^2(5, N= 36) = 16.36, p < 0.001$ ). This distinction, and many others, would highlight the importance of adapting interventions with sexual offenders, which could contribute to reducing the risk of sexual recidivism.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 80886 - Printed Poster

### *A personal approach to investigative interviews of sexual aggression suspects.*

**Presenting Author:** Girard, Samuel

**Additional Authors:** Higgs, Tamsin ; Brien, Tony; Deslauriers-Varin, Nadine

*Abstract: Much is still yet unknown of individual, offense and situational factors allowing to predict sexual aggressors’ confession to their crime. The objectives of this study are (1) to identify them and (2) to elaborate an interaction model helping to better understand sexual aggressors’ decision to confess during an investigative interview. Participants ( $N = 78$ ) were recruited at the Regional*

*Reception Centre, a federal correctional facility located in Quebec. Results from logistic regression modeling suggested that sexual aggressors are a distinct population of interest and a specific approach should be use when interrogating them. Specifically, the type of evidence, victim's race, alcohol consumption prior to the crime and presence of psychiatric antecedents before the age of 18 are, altogether, predictors of sexual aggressors' confession in an investigative interviewing context. An alternative model regarding the suspect's race, psychiatric antecedents and his number of appropriate and stable emotional and sexual relationships, was retained. Thus, the results support an integrative approach to confession that would take into account individual, offense and situational factors in order to better understand what makes sexual aggressors confess in an investigative interview. Such conclusions shed light on the role that investigators need to embrace: adopting relational strategies.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82261 - Printed Poster

### *A Pilot Investigation of the Utility of Case Formulation and Scenario Planning in Structured Professional Judgment Using the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide - Version 3 (SARA-V3)*

**Presenting Author:** Peikarnegar, Mehrnaz

**Additional Author:** Hart, Stephen

*Abstract: Case formulation and scenario planning are included in many structured professional judgment decision support aids but the utility of these steps in the development of risk management plans has been understudied. This pilot study examined whether the inclusion of case formulation and scenarios in risk assessment reports prepared according to the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide – Version 3 helped evaluators provide risk management recommendations and Conclusory Opinions that were in greater agreement with gold standard ratings. Mental health professionals, law enforcement officers, and victim service workers ( $N = 106$ ) involved in the assessment and management of intimate partner violence cases were randomly assigned one of 10 intimate partner violence case summaries and to one of two conditions: (1) a risk assessment report including a description of the present and relevant risk factors, and (2) a risk assessment report including a description of the present and relevant risk factors, a case formulation, and scenarios of future violence. Evaluators were asked to make risk management decisions about the case they reviewed. Results showed minimal differences between evaluators in the two study conditions. Directions for future research were identified, with an emphasis on the need for more qualitative research on the process of violence risk assessment and management.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82757 - Printed Poster

### *A Psychometric Critique of the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment*

**Presenting Author:** Allard, Victoria

**Additional Authors:** Slight, Maéva ; Higgs, Tamsin



*Abstract: Risk assessment measures are an important tool for evaluating the risk of intimate partner violence (IPV) recidivism. Among IPV specific risk assessments, the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (SARA; Kropp et al., 1995) stands out as the most researched and used by the Canadian justice system. However, empirical support for its use must be robustly established. In fact, the research determining psychometric quality is mixed, thus, there is a need for an up to date psychometrically inclined review establishing validity (Helmus and Bourgon, 2011). Furthermore, no systematic review specific to the SARA has included its newest (3rd) version. This review aims to critically evaluate the psychometric properties (e.g., interrater reliability, convergent validity, predictive validity, etc.) of the SARA in samples of individuals having perpetrated IPV. Following a systematic literature search strategy, 31 eligible studies were identified. Preliminary analyses support the overall validity of the SARA, but results are mixed, and the quality of the literature is greatly variable. Key conclusions are that the research puts into question the field validity of the SARA: Critical items are rarely used by professionals, many studies use an actuarial approach rather than structured professional judgement, and the victim vulnerability section suffers scoring difficulties and omitted items.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85645 - Printed Poster

### *A Qualitative Process Evaluation of Toronto's First Youth Mental Health Court: Investigating Key Informant Views of Program Implementation*

**Presenting Author:** Goldberg, Lauren

**Additional Authors:** Chambers, Aminah ; Jahangir, Tasfia; Peterson-Badali, Michele; Skilling, Tracey

*Abstract: Youth mental health courts (YMHCs) are designed to divert youth with mental health issues away from typical criminal court processing, facilitate access to mental health services, and support pathways to desistance. However, the growth in YMHCs has not been matched by research addressing the courts' theoretical and empirical foundations, utility, operations, and how these are linked to youth outcomes. To address these gaps, our ongoing study examines program characteristics and processes of the Community Youth Court (CYC) via semi-structured interviews with court key informants (e.g., judges, crown attorneys, defense counsel, YMHC workers and community treatment providers) (current N=20; final sample N=30). Questions explore the goals of the CYC program (including conceptions of the program philosophy and theory of change), intended outcomes and how the program is designed to achieve them, and essential program functions. Preliminary findings from inductive thematic analysis indicate that collaborative communication among interdisciplinary court staff, along with the CYC's holistic approach and respectful environment promote its effectiveness, sustainability, and efficiency. YMHC workers were identified as key players in improving access to treatment and coordinating services. Findings will contribute to understanding the benefits, drawbacks and areas of improvement of YMHCs.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 88010 - Printed Poster

## *A Scoping Review of the Lived Experience, Measurement, and Policing of Coercive Control in 2SLGBTQQIA+ Relationships*

**Presenting Author:** Hilton, N. Zoe

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Patterson, Sydney ; Jennings-Fitz-Gerald , Emma

**Additional Authors:** Ham, Elke ; Radatz, Dana; Smith, Chris; Snow, Natalie

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: Intimate partner violence is prevalent among Two-Spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer, questioning, intersex, asexual, and other gender non-conforming or sexually diverse individuals (2SLGBTQQIA+). Coercive, controlling behaviour is often used to control a partner, and legislation to criminalize coercive control has been proposed. However, most coercive control measures assess mens behaviour to women rather than the unique experiences of 2SLGBTQQIA+ individuals. METHODS: We conducted a scoping review of published and unpublished studies of how 2SLGBTQQIA+ individuals experience coercive control. We critically assess how coercive control is measured and studied, and whether these approaches are appropriate for capturing 2SLGBTQQIA+ individuals experiences. We also reviewed how coercive control is perceived by police officers, especially from the experiences of 2SLGBTQQIA+ individuals. CONCLUSIONS: Our review highlights the importance of intersectionality, a theoretical perspective on how individuals multiple identities (e.g., gender, race, class) together compound their experiences. ACTION/IMPACT: We are engaging with agencies that support persons affected by IPV within 2SLGBTQQIA+ communities, including Indigenous communities. We aim to engage IPV specialists in policing services to identify gaps in coercive control knowledge and practice.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 81103 - Printed Poster

## *Adolescent Sexual Perpetration and Violence: Historical and Mental Health Risk Factors associated with Sexual Perpetration*

**Presenting Author:** Lau, Chloe

**Additional Author:** Stewart, Shannon L

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: History of sexual victimization and early sexual experiences are known risk factors for adult sexual aggression perpetration, but less is known about clinical risk factors for adolescent sexual perpetration. METHODS: The present study investigated risk factors for sexual perpetration, defined as any attempted or completed instances of sexual violence, in clinically-referred adolescents ( $N=8504$ ; 46.8% males) aged 12-18 ( $M=14.78$ ,  $SD=1.77$ ) assessed using the interRAI Child and Youth Mental Health. Data were collected across 60 mental health agencies. RESULTS: The Hosmer-Lemeshow test was not significant ( $X^2=7.99$ ,  $df=8$ ,  $p=.44$ ). The full model correctly classified 97.9% of cases (Nagelkerke  $R^2=.15$ ). Logistic regression results showed greater proactive aggression, being a victim of sexual assault, sexual promiscuity, and lower internalizing symptoms (i.e., depression, anxiety, anhedonia) predicted history of sexual perpetration when controlling for age and sex. Adolescents who were victims of sexual assault were 4.4 times more likely to become perpetrators. CONCLUSIONS: Data supports the literature on the victim-to-victimizer cycle in sexual perpetration and adds that proactive aggression and lower internalizing symptoms predict adolescent perpetration. IMPACT: Results will inform clinical assessment for adolescents at risk of sexual offending.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 80976 - Printed Poster

*Associations Between Adverse Childhood Experiences, Self-esteem, and Aspects of Sexual Offending Behaviour.*

**Presenting Author:** Rai, Ronak K

**Additional Author:** Sribney, Christine

Abstract: *ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES (ACES) ARE TRAUMATIC EVENTS OCCURRING PRIOR TO ADULTHOOD THAT MAY HAVE A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON INDIVIDUALS' WELL-BEING. RESEARCH HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT INDIVIDUALS WITH FOUR OR MORE ACES HAVE A HIGHER LIKELIHOOD OF ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, SUICIDE, AND LOWER LEVELS OF SELF-ESTEEM (SE). INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE SEXUALLY OFFENDED (ISO) HAVE BEEN FOUND TO HAVE HIGHER RATES OF ACES THAN THE GENERAL POPULATION. THE CURRENT RESEARCH INVESTIGATED ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN ACES AND SE, SEXUAL RE-OFFENCE RISK LEVEL, OFFENCE TYPE, AND TREATMENT COMPLETION. PARTICIPANTS (N = 129) WERE ASSIGNED TO A SEXUAL OFFENCE-SPECIFIC TREATMENT PROGRAM ALIGNED WITH THEIR ASSESSED LEVEL OF RE-OFFENCE RISK. PARTICIPANTS COMPLETED PRE- AND POST-MEASURES ASSESSING ACES AND SE. BIVARIATE CORRELATIONS WERE CONDUCTED TO ASSESS THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CLIENTS ACE AND SE SCORES, FINDING A POSITIVE CORRELATION, FOLLOWED BY A REDUCTION IN SE FOLLOWING TREATMENT. A POSITIVE CORRELATION WAS FOUND BETWEEN ACES AND DYNAMIC RISK LEVEL, AND A NEGATIVE CORRELATION WAS FOUND BETWEEN ACES AND TREATMENT COMPLETION. FURTHER ANALYSES ARE UNDERWAY TO EXPLORE POTENTIAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ACES, SE, RISK LEVELS, OFFENCE TYPE, AND TREATMENT COMPLETION AMONG ISO. THE CURRENT RESEARCH MAY CONTRIBUTE TO DEVELOPING TRAUMA-INFORMED TREATMENT AND EFFORTS TO PREVENT SEXUAL ABUSE.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87342 - Printed Poster

*Barriers to reporting sexual assault to the police: beyond the victim's role.*

**Presenting Author:** Bélanger, Félix Albert

**Additional Authors:** Girard, Samuel ; Brien, Tony; Higgs, Tamsin

Abstract: *According to the most recent General Social Survey (GSS) in 2019, only 6% of sexual aggressions are reported to the police (Statistics Canada, 2021). The main reasons invoked by the victims to explain this are: (1) not wanting to have contacts with the police (57%) and (2) being perturbed by the judiciary process (42%) whereas those percentages are respectively 40% and 21% for other violent crimes (Statistics Canada, 2021). This being so, the barriers to victims' reporting are still to be determined. The objectives of the current exploratory study are to identify those barriers and to hierarchize them. Sexual aggression cases (N=191) from the Regional Reception Centre, a federal correctional facility located in Quebec, were assessed. Preliminary correlation analyses have been made to identify pertinent variables to select for further investigations (e.g. suspect's age  $r = .42$ ; psychoactive substance use disorder  $r = -.19$ ; antisocial personality  $r = -.16$ ; suspect's relation to the*

victim  $r = .28$ ; degree of force used to commit the act  $r = -.20$ ). Decision and regression trees will be used to hierarchically organize the identified factors based on their predictive power. Benefits are considerable in order to better contextualize barriers to signaling sexual aggressions to the police, and going beyond the ones pertaining only to the victim's declaration.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86058 - Printed Poster

### *Barriers to Successfully Detecting Children's Lies: The Influence of Perceiver and Target Race and Prejudice-Related Concerns*

**Presenting Author:** Hagi Hussein, Siham

**Additional Authors:** Zanette, Sarah ; Malloy, Lindsay C

*Abstract: Adults demonstrate a racial bias when judging the veracity of the reports made by other adults (Lloyd et al. 2017). However, it is unknown if similar racial biases occur when determining the reports made by children. The current study sought to determine if adults' judgements of whether children are being deceptive differ based on the race (Black or White) of the child or adult perceiver, the child's gender, and adults' motivations not to appear prejudiced. Black and White adult participants (N = 594) reviewed fictitious transcripts of a teacher interviewing a child who denies a transgression. The race and gender of the child were randomly manipulated using AI-generated photos. Participants rated how deceptive or honest they believed the child was being on a 10-point Likert scale and categorically (truth vs. lie) and completed questionnaires assessing motivations to not appear prejudiced. A McNemar's test revealed that Black children were more likely to be believed than White children ( $\chi^2 = 41.77$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Regressions found that as White participants' internal motivations to not appear prejudiced against Black people increased, their deception ratings of Black children decreased ( $r^2 = .02$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Implications for the legal system and future directions are discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84286 - Printed Poster

### *Behavioural control as a moderator of the criminal attitudes-recidivism relationship for Black and White justice-involved youth*

**Presenting Author:** Stevenson, Cassandra R

**Additional Authors:** Peterson-Badali, Michele ; Skilling, Tracey

*Abstract: Criminal attitudes are considered one of the 'big four' factors in recidivism risk assessment. However, the relationship between criminal attitudes and recidivism is still being disentangled. Further investigation into this pathway is needed to better understand how attitudes influence offending for sociodemographic groups who are disproportionately harmed by the criminal justice system. Given that a) Black youth have faced unfair treatment by the criminal justice system, and b) self-control challenges have been linked to recidivism, this study examines whether behavioural control factors (externalizing behaviour, attention, and aggression) moderate the relationship between procriminal attitudes and recidivism for Black and White youth. Preliminary analyses suggest that factoring in race significantly improves the predictive ability of attitudes on recidivism ( $n = 165$ ,  $p$*

*... = .004). This model explained 12% of the variance in recidivism outcome and correctly classified 63% of cases. However, the relationship between criminal attitudes and recidivism does not differ significantly based on race ( $n = 165$ ,  $p = .06$ ). Moderation analyses will reveal whether and how behavioural control factors impact the relationship between attitudes and reoffending for Black and White youth. The implications of identifying moderators and disaggregating results by race will be discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87702 - Printed Poster

### *Consent Violations in BDSM Sexual Encounters: The Role of Organized BDSM Communities and Sexual Sadism*

**Presenting Author:** Davidson, Myles

**Additional Author:** Stephens, Skye

*Abstract: Background: Consent negotiation is paramount in practicing bondage, discipline, domination, submission, and sadomasochism (BDSM). Despite this, consent violations are known to occur. Participation in an organized BDSM community and an interest in sexual sadism are thought to influence consent violations in BDSM, but these relationships have yet to be explored. The present study will examine differences in consent violations between the general population and BDSM practitioners considering both participation in an organized BDSM community and an interest in sexual sadism. Methods: 359 Canadians completed a survey containing a demographic questionnaire and other measures designed to capture BDSM interest and engagement, interest in sexual sadism, and consent violation perpetration and victimization. Results: Participants included 91 members of the general population, 178 individuals with an interest in BDSM, and 90 individuals who practice BDSM in an organized BDSM community. Data collection was recently completed and one-way ANOVAS and multiple regression analyses will be conducted well ahead of the N5 conference to test the main hypotheses. Conclusions: The results will be contextualized within the current literature on consent practices in BDSM. Impact: The results of this study can help inform consent education for BDSM and assist in identifying potentially risky players.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 81004 - Printed Poster

### *Criminal Stereotypes Exacerbate Individual Dispositions to Punish Crime Harshly*

**Presenting Author:** Dong, Y. Doug

**Additional Authors:** David, Jean-Denis ; Côté-Lussier, Carolyn

*Abstract: Despite decreasing crime rates, support for harsher punishment of crime is steadfast. Yet, little research focuses on how individual punitiveness and criminal stereotypes collaboratively fuel the desire to punish crime harshly. In this study, we ask participants ( $N = 68$ ) to self-report their punitive attitudes and to complete a computerized task deciding whether to imprison stereotypical and atypical criminalized individuals. Results from crossed-multilevel regression models suggest that the stereotypicality of the criminalized person (i.e., appearing to be less warm and less trustworthy) and the punitive tendencies of the decision maker (i.e., endorsing harsher punishment of crime in general) reliably predict faster and harsher punishment. More importantly, an interaction effect reveals that*

*the impact of criminal stereotypicality on making an imprisonment decision is greater for people with stronger punitive attitudes, suggesting that punitive individuals are more likely to utilize criminal stereotypes to guide their decisions. Taken together, we propose an elective affinity between individual punitiveness and stereotype-driven decision-making, which collectively translate into more active harm towards criminalized individuals. Thus, addressing penal populism requires targeting both public punitive attitudes and public perceptions of the criminalized population.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86035 - Printed Poster

*Criminal thinking and psychopathic traits among us: Exploring the link between constructs and antisocial behaviors among the general population.*

**Presenting Author:** Morales, Ivysmeralys

**Additional Authors:** Lester, Michael E; Batastini, Ashley B

*Abstract: The overlap between psychopathic traits and criminal thinking errors is unknown. Using secondary data, this study examined the relationships between these constructs with an adult non-offending population (Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TRI-PM) and the Psychological Inventory for Criminal Thinking Styles-Layperson-Short Form (PICTS-L-SF). A total of 177 participants were recruited via a crowdsourcing platform. Pearson Correlation Coefficients revealed a weak to moderate association with Meanness and Proactive CT and Disinhibition and Reactive CT. Further, there was a significant negative relationship between Boldness and RCT, but not PCT. Path Analysis revealed a significant negative effect between prior justice-involvement ( $n = 26$ ) and Reactive CT scores, whereas a positive interaction between prior justice-involvement and TRI-PM was found and therefore suggests TRI-PM may exacerbate risk for future offending (Walters, 2018). Detailed statistical results will be presented. Results found relationships among Meanness and PCT and Disinhibition and RCT, and an increase in justice-involvement when psychopathic traits and general CT errors were accounted for. Future research should explore how these constructs may relate or predict more normative forms of harm or immoral decision-making, that for some, may escalate to justice involvement.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86476 - Printed Poster

*Criminal trajectories and predictors of trajectory group membership among SNAP and non-SNAP children*

**Presenting Author:** Day, David M

**Additional Authors:** Wiesner, Margit ; Donato, Adam; Augimeri, Leena

*Abstract: According to the theories of Patterson and Moffitt, an early onset for conduct problem behaviours, is associated with multiple developmental risk factors and portends a lengthy criminal career, compared to young people with a later age of onset. As a result, there is a need for effective programs to address the needs of the early onset group. Stop Now and Plan® is a widely regarded program for children under the age of 12 years who display a high level of antisocial and delinquent behavior. For this study, we used longitudinal data to examine the criminal trajectories for a sample*

of 551 youth who had been in the SNAP program and a sample of 525 youth who had been referred to but not seen in the SNAP program, whose official criminal convictions were followed from age 12 to 25 years. Using Latent Class Growth Analysis, our preliminary results indicated that a two-class model provided the best fit to the data for both groups. As well, for the SNAP group, male youth had a higher odds of being in the high-level offender class than in the rare offender class. Results need to be interpreted with caution given the scarcity of the criminal data. As well, all models need to be replicated with random starts, further refinements, and with a comparison with Growth Mixture Models. These findings suggest a need to address early risk factors, particularly for male children.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82742 - Printed Poster

### *Culture's influence on healthcare experiences in British Columbia correctional centres*

**Presenting Author:** Avery, James R

**Additional Authors:** Petersen, Karen ; Palis, Heather ; Lamoureux, Chris; Desrosiers, Nancy ; Nicholls, Tonia

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND. People who are incarcerated experience disproportionate health burdens. In 2017, the responsibility for healthcare governance in British Columbia (BC) Correctional Centres was transferred from Correctional Services to the Ministry of Health to reflect the World Health Organization's recommendation. One priority was to provide culturally safe healthcare because of culture's influence on health and the prevalence of medical mistrust among minority groups. METHOD. We conducted semi-structured interviews with people who had been incarcerated before and after the transfer to explore their experiences with healthcare in BC correctional centres. Data were analysed in NVivo using a deductive-inductive approach focusing on how culture influenced participants' experiences. RESULTS. Preliminary analyses suggest the presence of culturally supportive practices. Participants described cultural experiences (e.g., smudging) supported by staff interested in their cultural backgrounds. However, participants also discussed covert and overt discrimination. IMPACT. Culturally safe healthcare promotes better mental and physical health outcomes. Our findings support the importance of cultural training for staff to better help people of diverse backgrounds. We will work with healthcare leaders to develop actionable goals and initiatives to promote cultural safety in correctional centres.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 80854 - Printed Poster

### *Do Risk Factors in Domestic Violence Predict Behavior: Results from Police-based Supplementary Reports*

**Presenting Author:** Rye, BJ

**Additional Authors:** Hovey, Angela ; Chambers, Lori; Scott, Susan

**Abstract:** *Factors have been identified as precursors to domestic violence (DV) homicide. Risk factors for DV homicide include coercive control behaviors. Coercive control behaviors -while not necessarily violent acts- are designed to intimidate, subjugate, and subordinate (e.g., harassment,*

stalking, jealousy, obsessiveness, property damage, and threats). This study investigates risk factors recorded by an Ontario police force at DV investigations. First, prevalence of 20 risk factors is reported. Then, total risk factors and a coercive control risk factor subset are used to predict total charges laid, 11 charges indicative of coercive control DV behavior (e.g., criminal harassment, forcible confinement), and 5 charges indicative of lethality (e.g., choking, uttering death threats). Number of risk factors were weakly predictive of victim service provision ( $r = .10-.28$ ) and number of charges laid ( $r = .22-.33$ ). Individual risk factors were predictive of charges laid by police (Multiple  $R = .33-.42$ ). For example, assaults/threat escalation, victim fear of continued assaults, and threats to harm/kill the victim/others were risk factors predictive of number of charges laid. While replicating the importance of specific risk factors using *in situ* data with non-lethal yet serious DV, findings have practical implications for police.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84583 - Printed Poster

### *Does a One-Size-Fits-All Model Work in Youth Justice? Examining the Impact of Client Age on Effective Correctional Processing*

**Presenting Author:** McFarlane, Emma C

**Co-Presenting Author:** Jones, Natalie J

*Abstract: Beyond the “youth vs. adult” distinction, age is not typically a factor guiding the content and scoring of risk assessment tools. By extension, the one-size-fits-all method of standardized treatment does not account for variation in developmental trajectories. Based on archival data of 1,304 youth processed by the Ottawa Community Youth Diversion Program (OCYDP), ANOVAs demonstrated an influence of age on the goodness-of-fit between criminogenic need profile on the YLS/CMI and treatment assignment, although age did not influence likelihood of treatment completion. Exploratory ROC analyses revealed high predictive validity of the YLS/CMI among all age groups – particularly among 12- to 13-year-olds ( $AUC = .79, p < .001$ ). Age group differences in predictive validity specifically emerged within domains of *education* and *leisure time*. Exploratory logistic regression analyses will be applied to identify the relative importance of domain-level YLS/CMI scores on treatment non-compliance across age groups. Elucidating the influence of age on the assessment and intervention process will benefit community diversion programs such as OCYDP by identifying potential gaps in services based on developmental period. Future research may also consider the creation and validation of developmentally-informed assessment protocols for youth populations.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86225 - Printed Poster

### *Does Client Self-Prediction Contribute to the Prediction of Criminal Outcomes?*

**Presenting Author:** Nielsen, Yasmin P

**Additional Author:** Kroner, Daryl

*Abstract: Background: When conducting standard risk assessments with justice-involved individuals, self-prediction is not an approach utilized, even though client’s unique self-knowledge can add utility to a risk assessment. Methods: A self-prediction tool and a self-report measure were administered to 86 probationers to assess areas of impulsivity, associates, substance abuse, leisure, and relationships.*



*These five areas were rated 1-month after the self-prediction and self-report measures were administered. Five corresponding items from the Current Problem Checklist were summed in order to produce a general CPC outcome measure. Results: Multiple regression models determined if the self-prediction scales made an additional contribution in predicting the 1-month follow-up ratings when controlling for risk and age. A greater number of self-prediction scales were statistically significant predictors of the CPC outcome measure compared to self-report scales, most notably in areas of Impulsivity, Leisure, and Relationships (p*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87218 - Printed Poster

### *Does Drug Dependency Moderate the Relationship between Serious Mental Illness and Criminal Thinking and Attitudes in Justice-Involved Persons?*

**Presenting Author:** Mattera, Jessica

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Adams, Maris; Swaby, Monique A

**Additional Authors:** Morgan, Robert D; Kroner, Daryl

*Abstract: With the rising prevalence of persons with serious mental illness (SMI) in corrections, scholars are increasingly examining the relationship between mental illness and criminal behavior. Morgan and colleagues (2015, 2020) posited a reciprocal relationship between criminal behavior and mental illness, wherein one intensifies the other. Correctional interventions then, must target both criminogenic risk factors and mental health needs. To date, however, the role of substance abuse is yet to be adequately addressed. This study aims to assess whether drug dependency moderates the relationship between SMI and criminal thinking and attitudes. Participants include 261 justice-involved males and females from the Texas Department of Criminal Justice who completed measures of drug dependency and SMI symptoms (MCMI-III; Millon, 1994), and antisocial thinking (PICTS; Walters, 2006) and antisocial attitudes (CSS-M; Simourd, 1997). To investigate our hypotheses, a series of moderator analyses will be performed using PROCESS in SPSS. It is hypothesized that drug dependency symptoms will significantly moderate the relationship between SMI symptoms and criminal thinking and attitudes. We expect that findings will shed light on how substance misuse is conceptualized within the criminal behavior and SMI relationship, having implications for both theory and practice.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87803 - Printed Poster

### *Does perpetrator intoxication during a campus sexual assault influence perceptions of risk and sanction recommendations?*

**Presenting Author:** Karpiak, Madison

**Co-Presenting Author:** Jung, Sandy

*Abstract: Past studies show that alcohol-intoxicated perpetrators are seen as less blameworthy for their actions (Stormo et al. 1997) and that drug consumption does not diminish perceptions of blame to the same extent as alcohol consumption (Angelone et al., 2007). The present study examines whether the intoxication of perpetrators of campus sexual assault influences the perceptions of the campus community in terms of the perpetrator's risk to reoffend and what would be deemed*

*appropriate sanctions. It is hypothesized that perpetrators under the influence of alcohol or ecstasy would be perceived as less likely to reoffend and assigned less severe sanctions than those who are sober. In this study, members of the university community (e.g., students, staff, faculty) were recruited as participants and were presented with one of three vignettes of a campus sexual assault (respondent was either sober, drunk/alcohol, or high/ecstasy). Participants rated the perpetrator's likelihood to commit another offense and the appropriateness of assigning specific sanctions to the perpetrator. Data collection is completed, and this poster will present the research findings, which explore the connection between risk perceptions, sanctions, and perpetrator intoxication and aims to highlight situational biases that could potentially influence decision-making about perpetrators of campus sexual assault.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 81894 - Printed Poster

### *Effective intervention with sex offenders: a scoping review on desistance and protective factors.*

**Presenting Author:** Garant, Etienne

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Ouellet, Frédéric; Proulx, Jean

*Abstract: Although most offenders who have committed a sex crime will not reoffend, an excessive amount of attention is paid to the process that will lead a minority to a new offense. What then are the psycho-social protective factors contributing to the absence of recidivism among most of these sex offenders? This scoping review aims to provide such a list of psycho-social protective factors by overviewing the state of the current literature on desistance and the protective factors in the field of sexual offending. From a database of 6556 scientific articles, 26 were retained for the present study. Through thematic analysis, more than 150 different protective factors were identified and grouped into 32 distinct subcategories. The results highlight that the selected studies conceptualize desistance differently and that this conceptual choice impacts the protective factors revealed. Not only listing these factors could benefit the research field of sexual offending by establishing what works but also, the clinical field by providing empirically validated factors to work on in the reintegration of sexual offenders in the community.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85312 - Printed Poster

### *Emotion regulation self-efficacy (ERSE) predicting criminal behavior in a currently incarcerated sample*

**Presenting Author:** Smith, Madison D.

**Co-Presenting Author:** Kromash, Rachelle

**Additional Author:** Moore, Kelly E.

*Abstract: It is more difficult for people to regulate emotions if they do not believe they can do it. Emotion regulation self-efficacy (ERSE) refers to the belief regarding one's ability to modulate emotions. People who are justice-involved often have difficulty with emotion regulation (ER); this may involve decreased access to ER strategies and confidence in using them. However, there is limited understanding of the relationship between ERSE and criminal behavior. We hypothesize that better*

*ERSE will be related to less criminal behavior, as increased confidence in accessing adaptive ER strategies may prompt fewer impulsive behaviors that lead to crime. Participants (n ~ 50) that are currently incarcerated will be recruited to complete a survey, including measures such as the strategies subscale of the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS-18) to measure ERSE, the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) to measure criminal behavior, and demographics. Analyses will include t-tests examining ERSE across demographic groups, bivariate correlations, and linear regressions to answer our primary research question. Results will provide a better understanding of who experiences ERSE, and whether increased ERSE may be protective against criminal behavior. Interventions implemented in correctional facilities could target ERSE to decrease recidivism and increase success in other areas upon release.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87660 - Printed Poster

### *Engagement in Technology-Facilitated Sexual Violence: A Scoping Review*

**Presenting Author:** Fisico, Rebecca

**Co-Presenting Author:** McDowell, Charlotte

**Additional Author:** Moulden, Heather M

*Abstract: The literature investigating people who engage in technology-facilitated sexual violence (TFSV) remains limited. In January 2023, we plan to conduct a scoping review to determine how the engagement in TFSV has been studied and described in the literature. This scoping review will follow the Arksey and O'Malley (2005) methodological framework advanced by Levac et al. (2010). Peer-reviewed sources that are written in English, published between 2010 and 2023, and address the engagement in TFSV or TFSV-related concepts in adult populations will be reviewed. Title and abstract and full-text screening, and data extraction will be completed by two independent reviewers using the online platform Covidence. The stages of the scoping review will be shown in a flow diagram. Descriptive statistics about source characteristics and the research aims will be outlined. Findings from thematic analyses of text-based extracted data will be described. The findings will help identify how the engagement in TFSV has been investigated, how TFSV and the people who engage in these behaviours have begun to be conceptualized, and what gaps in knowledge exist. Identifying potential gaps in the literature could work as a catalyst for future research. These findings could also inform clinicians of important factors to consider in assessment and treatment settings for individuals who have engaged in TFSV.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86045 - Printed Poster

### *Examining Extralegal Factors in Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Testimony: The Impact of Posttraumatic Stress and Substance Use on Perceptions of Victim-Witness Credibility*

**Presenting Author:** Ajith, Harsha

**Additional Authors:** Snook, Brent ; Fallon, Laura

**Abstract:** *Experiencing parental IPV in childhood increases ones risk of developing posttraumatic stress (PTS) and problematic substance use in adolescence and adulthood. Given that women who experience PTS and risky substance use are a vulnerable group facing an elevated risk of IPV revictimization, this study aims to elucidate how jurors make decisions about victim-witness credibility for this subpopulation. Participants are randomly assigned to receive one of four vignettes of a victim testifying about IPV, and the transcript is manipulated across four conditions to contain (1) PTS and substance use, (2) PTS, (3) substance use, or (4) no PTS or substance use. Participants are then asked to rate the victims credibility, make a guilt judgment for the alleged perpetrator, and complete a measure of stigma toward substance use disorders. Data collection will be completed in February, and we will conduct 2x2 between-subjects ANOVAs to investigate whether perceptions of credibility and guilt differ as a consequence of disclosure of childhood trauma and drug use. Because mental disorders are highly stigmatized, we hypothesize that victim-witness credibility will be negatively affected by the interaction between PTS and substance use and that participants who have low credibility ratings for the victim in the substance use conditions will endorse higher stigma towards substance use disorders.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 83935 - Printed Poster

### *Examining Mock Juror Race and Gender in a Sexual Assault Trial*

**Presenting Author:** Chen, Erica H

**Additional Authors:** Hernandez, Catalina ; Maeder, Evelyn M

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Concern has been raised regarding the impact of race-based stereotypes on perceptions of Indigenous victims in the courtroom, especially in sexual assault trials ( R. v. Barton , 2019). Mock juror race and gender may affect verdicts (Golding et al., 2007; Sommers, 2006), however, there is a lack of research that examines the effects of juror race and gender in sexual assault cases. More research is required to understand factors that may influence Indigenous victims' access to justice. METHOD: 400 jury-eligible participants, recruited from Prolific Academic, acted as mock jurors in a sexual assault trial. They were randomly assigned to read one of four versions of a trial transcript, where the defendant and victim's race (Indigenous/White) were manipulated. Participants rendered a verdict (guilty/not guilty). RESULTS: Binary logistic regression analyses were conducted to investigate whether juror gender and race predicted each verdict. Juror gender was the only significant predictor of verdict. With an odds ratio of 1.66 (CI=1.12,2.46), the odds of rendering a guilty verdict were higher for a female juror than a male juror. CONCLUSIONS: These findings suggest that juror gender may play a role in verdicts of sexual assault cases. ACTION/IMPACT: Greater research, such as mock deliberation studies, is required to strengthen discussions around the need for diverse juries.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82030 - Printed Poster

### *Examining Risk and Protective Factors Associated with Sexual Exploitation of Adolescent Offenders*

**Presenting Author:** Wessel, Samara

**Additional Authors:** Viljoen, Jodi ; Shaffer-McCuish, Catherine

*Abstract: Research regarding risk and protective factors associated with sexually exploited youth seldom focuses on youth within the offender population. In addition, limited studies have examined the differences in the mental health needs of sexually exploited adolescent offenders compared to non-sexually exploited adolescent offenders. To address these gaps, the current longitudinal study examined a broad range of potential risk and protective factors, including the mental health needs, of a group of adolescent offenders ( $n = 15$ ) who have been sexually exploited compared to adolescent offenders who have not been sexually exploited ( $n = 143$ ) in Canada. The study utilized independent samples  $t$ -test and chi-square test of independence for dichotomous variables. Sexually exploited adolescent offenders scored significantly higher on homelessness, history of neglect, and the obsessive-compulsive disorder subscale of the Personality Assessment Inventory-Adolescent. There were no significant differences in protective factors between the two groups. Findings suggest that sexually exploited and non-sexually exploited adolescent offenders may be more similar than previously expected. That said, the lack of significant differences may be a result of low power to detect significant effects. Future research should be conducted with larger samples of sexually exploited adolescents.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 80019 - Printed Poster

### *Examining Subgroups of Justice-Involved Persons with Mental Illness in Treatment: A Latent Class Analysis*

**Presenting Author:** Mattera, Jessica

**Additional Authors:** Kroner, Daryl ; Morgan, Robert D

*Abstract: Justice-involved persons with severe mental illness are an ever-evolving population presenting various levels of criminogenic and mental health needs. Research suggests the criminogenic-mental health relationship is bidirectional and complex; as such, the correctional treatment literature has supported the importance and efficacy of attending to both mental health symptomology and criminal risk. Less explored, is if identifying subgroups in this population based on similar mental health and criminogenic needs can be used to inform treatment. This includes determining if subgroups with different presentations are associated with varying treatment progress. In an aim to identify subgroups among justice-involved males and females with mental illness, a latent class analysis will be conducted on a sample of 614 participants who participated in Changing Lives and Changing Outcomes (CLCO); a treatment program that attends to both criminogenic and mental health needs. Indicators in the model will be pretreatment scores of criminal thinking, criminal attitudes, and Mental Health Symptomology. A series of analyses will then be utilized to examine if there are significant associations between pretreatment subgroups and treatment progress in CLCO. We expect the findings of this study to inform future treatment programming and process research.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87769 - Printed Poster

### *Exploring the Relationship Between Officer Safety and De-escalation in a Simulated Use of Force Encounter*

**Presenting Author:** MacIsaac, Audrey

**Additional Authors:** Bennell, Craig ; Baldwin, Simon; Semple, Tori

*Abstract: Recently, there has been an increase in media attention and public interest in the use of de-escalation by police officers; however, concerns have been raised regarding potential risks to officer safety while engaging in de-escalation strategies. The literature examining the relationship between officer safety and de-escalation is sparse, which prompted the current study. Drawing on performance assessments of 122 active-duty police officers during a realistic scenario with a person in crisis, the relationship between de-escalation techniques (e.g., active listening) and officer safety (e.g., maintaining appropriate distances) was examined. Linear regression and multiple correspondence analysis were used to examine the relationship between de-escalation and safety. In contrast to concerns that have been raised, a positive (but imperfect) relationship between de-escalation and officer safety was found. The association between relational de-escalation strategies and officer safety appeared to be particularly strong; less so for tactical de-escalation strategies. It is currently unclear whether relational strategies increase officer safety or whether greater officer safety allows relational strategies to be used. Future research will want to examine the causality surrounding this association and determine whether similar results are found in more naturalistic settings.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87938 - Printed Poster

### *Exploring the Relationship Between Psychopathy and Evaluative Attitudes Towards Violence*

**Presenting Author:** Hatton, Cassidy E

**Additional Authors:** Trainor, Lindsay ; Forth, Adelle E; Nunes, L Kevin

*Abstract: Attitudes towards violence and psychopathic traits are important risk factors for violent behaviour. In the current study, we examined the relationship between evaluative attitudes towards violence (i.e., how positively or negatively an individual views violence) and psychopathic traits with a sample of 126 men in a Canadian university. Evaluative attitudes towards violence were assessed by the Evaluation of Violence Questionnaire (EVQ). Psychopathic traits were assessed by the Childhood and Adolescence Taxon Scale, Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM), and the Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (LSRP). More positive evaluative attitudes towards violence were associated with more psychopathic traits; correlations were medium to large ( $r = .35$  to  $.55$ ,  $p < .05$ ), with the exception of the TriPM Boldness subscale ( $r = .13$ ) and the LSRP Callousness subscale ( $r = .19$ ). We also conducted linear regression analyses to test the extent to which the subscales within each psychopathy measure were independently associated with the EVQ. Significant independent associations with the EVQ were found for one of the three TriPM subscales ( $_{Meanness}$ ) and two of three LSRP subscales ( $_{Antisocial}$  and  $_{Egocentricity}$ ). These results suggest that more positive evaluative attitudes towards violence are associated with more psychopathic traits — primarily the aggressive and antisocial components.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 80779 - Printed Poster

## *Factors Contributing to Dating Violence Victimization: Findings from the 2019 General Social Survey*

**Presenting Author:** Easton, Denae L

**Additional Author:** MacLennan, Richard

*Abstract: DATING VIOLENCE (DV) IS A FORM OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE, AND IS DEFINED AS EMOTIONAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, PHYSICAL, AND/OR SEXUAL ABUSE THAT OCCURS IN THE CONTEXT OF DATING OR COURTSHIP (TAQUETTE and MONTEIRO, 2019). THERE ARE SEVERAL FACTORS THAT CAN CONTRIBUTE TO DV VICTIMIZATION. ONE FACTOR IN PARTICULAR IS THE EXPERIENCE OF CHILDHOOD ABUSE. THIS IS SUPPORTED BY OUR PREVIOUS RESEARCH, IN WHICH WE INDEED FOUND THAT CHILDHOOD ABUSE WAS PREDICTIVE OF EXPERIENCING DV (EASTON and MACLENNAN, 2022). THERE IS, HOWEVER, LIMITED RESEARCH THAT EXPLORES WHAT FACTORS MIGHT BE MEDIATING THIS RELATIONSHIP. THEREFORE, TO FURTHER INVESTIGATE THIS TOPIC, WE WILL BE USING DATA FROM THE GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY (GSS) CYCLE 34 - CANADIANS' SAFETY (2019) TO EXAMINE THE MEDIATING FACTORS IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILDHOOD ABUSE AND DV. THESE FACTORS MIGHT INCLUDE: GENDER, MENTAL HEALTH, SUBSTANCE USE, AND NEIGHBOURHOOD CONDITIONS. TO DO THIS, WE WILL CONDUCT A MEDIATED REGRESSION ANALYSIS. WE EXPECT TO FIND THAT BEING FEMALE, EXPERIENCING MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES, SUBSTANCE USE, AND POOR NEIGHBOURHOOD CONDITIONS WILL MEDIATE THIS RELATIONSHIP. THIS COULD SUGGEST THAT THESE FACTORS INCREASE VULNERABILITY TO DV VICTIMIZATION. THE FINDINGS OF THIS RESEARCH COULD POTENTIALLY RESULT IN SUGGESTIONS FOR PREVENTION STRATEGIES FOR YOUTH WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED ABUSE, AS WELL AS IMPROVE EXISTING DV INTERVENTIONS.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87489 - Printed Poster

## *How are Judges in Canadian Criminal Courts Defining Intimate Partner Violence?*

**Presenting Author:** Bowns, Ava J

**Additional Authors:** Giesbrecht, Crystal J; Bruer, Kaila C

*Abstract: The World Health Organization (2021) declared Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) as a major public health problem. In Canada, there is no legal definition, or charge that exists in the Canadian Criminal Code (CCC). The purpose of this study is to: (1) examine how judges in criminal cases define IPV in the prairie provinces (i.e., AB, SK, and MB); and (2) determine if IPV definitions are influenced by verdict decisions (i.e., guilty vs. innocent). Full-text judicial decision reports (N = 103; years 2016-2022) were obtained from the Canadian Legal Information Institute website (CanLII). Judicial decisions were coded for several different themes such as, the official charges applied. Coding is ongoing and will be completed shortly; however, early results suggest that judges are more likely to define IPV as it relates to physical violence (e.g., assault) and less likely to consider psychological abuse and coercion as elements of IPV. Applied implications of these findings will be discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)  
**Session ID:** 82992 - Printed Poster

### *How Forensic Mental Health Professionals Differentiate Psychotic Delusions from Conspiracy Theories: A Qualitative Analysis*

**Presenting Author:** Aminot, Katérine

**Additional Authors:** Nijdam-Jones, Alicia ; Ryan, Tara

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: A growing body of research is beginning to highlight the difficulty clinicians have in distinguishing psychotic delusions from conspiratorial beliefs. The current study aimed to identify factors that forensic mental health experts consider when differentiating psychotic delusions from conspiracies and to compare these practices to Cunningham's 17-factor model. METHOD: Using qualitative thematic analysis of data collected from a mixed-methods online survey of Canadian and American forensic psychologists and psychiatrists, this study examined how 137 participants reported differentiating psychotic delusions from conspiracies. RESULTS: Two broad themes emerged from the analysis: Content/Nature of the Belief (subthemes: Social Aspect, Origin and Evolution, Degree of Impairment/Distress, Rigidity, and Content) and Search for Additional Information (subthemes: History and Collateral Information, Psychological Testing, and Research/Consultation). CONCLUSION/IMPACT: The broad theme Content/Nature of the Belief reflected similar factors to those in Cunningham's model, which focuses primarily on diagnostic features. However, participants also provided other factors, including the search for additional information. Future research should explore how additional information is necessary to make this differentiation and if they should be incorporated into Cunningham's model.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)  
**Session ID:** 86145 - Printed Poster

### *Investigating provincial corrections readmission: Socio-demographic characteristics, offence categories and management needs*

**Presenting Author:** Wu, Sirui  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Avery, James

**Additional Authors:** Butler, Amanda ; Greiner, Leigh; Olley, Maureen; Nicholls, Tonia L.

**Abstract:** *Many jurisdictions report that repeat offenders account for more than half of their offence populations; thus, understanding their traits and management needs is crucial. This study focused on clients with more than one admission to a provincial correctional center, investigating their demographic traits, offending characteristics, and change in their management needs over time. From a large study of all clients admitted to correctional centers in BC from 2009 to 2017 we divided clients into a Readmission Group (RG, N= 41,529) and a Non-readmission Group (NG, N=36,975). Data are from intake interviews using the Jail Screening Assessment Tool (JSAT). Chi-squared tests were used to analyze between-group differences on socio-demographics, offences, and management needs. Over half (52.9%) of clients were readmitted in this study. More RG clients identified as Indigenous, having less than high school (Cramer's  $V = 0.11, 0.08$ , respectively). Property crimes were more common in RG (RG 29% vs. NG 18%, Cramer's  $V = 0.14$ ). The RG also had greater needs: 51% needed further assessments/monitoring, 75% had mental health needs, and 32% require specialized*



placement. A large proportion of these needs emerged at reincarceration (28%, 29%, 16%, respectively). Findings point to the importance of providing better supports to individuals circling in and out of provincial custodial settings.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87930 - Printed Poster

### *Investigation of Factors Influencing Police Officers' Use of the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment for Intimate Partner Violence*

**Presenting Author:** Widmer, Denika

**Additional Authors:** Campbell, Mary Ann ; Gryshchuk, Olena

**Abstract:** *The Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) is a risk appraisal tool created for police officers. Given its validity for predicting future intimate partner violence (IPV), the ODARA is mandated for use by police in New Brunswick when responding to IPV calls. The current study examined case-specific factors that influence officer's ODARA completion and time to completion. A total of 322 police reports were drawn from New Brunswick police forces for analysis. The ODARA was administered in 68.6% of cases where it should have been used. On average, it took officers 12.97 days to complete the ODARA post-incident. Logistic regression analyses found that suspect and victim demographics were not significant factors in explaining officers ODARA completion or time to completion, indicating no particular demographic bias for these outcomes. Case-specific factors (i.e., suspect's alcohol and/or drug use, and level of violence) were significant predictors explaining whether the ODARA was completed; however, none of these factors predicted time to completion. External factors such as workload likely explain the timing to completion. Tools like the ODARA must be administered in a timely manner to be useful; thus, the current study provides evidence that more training is required for officers to achieve full benefits from risk tools in the field.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85013 - Printed Poster

### *Justice-Involved Youth: Sex Differences in Career Interests and Motivation*

**Presenting Author:** Weaver, Sarah K

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Pack, Katelyn M; Braziel, Heath

**Additional Authors:** Varghese, Femina ; Gibbons, Cody; Tichenor, Madison; Bihm, Elson; Martens, Heather

**Abstract:** *Employment is a criminogenic need and a Central 8 Risk Factor in recidivism according to the Risk Need Responsivity Model. Employment in adulthood is related to career attitudes in adolescence as youth is a crucial time for career development. Justice-involved youth are understudied in their career development, and research is lacking on sex differences in the justice system. This study examines sex differences present in occupational outlook/career motivation among justice-involved youth, including the types of jobs they want to do and the reasons they want to do them. Data is analyzed using qualitative analysis. Preliminary findings with approximately 80 justice-involved adjudicated youth show that compared to females, males tend to have greater preference for authority jobs, such as military or law enforcement jobs. Males also tend to prefer jobs with attention or status, such as professional sports. Females report pursuing jobs they find enjoyable or are*

passionate about. Thus, it appears that sex differences do occur in attitudes toward work among court-ordered juveniles. Data from this study can be used to develop individualized career interventions, consistent with the responsibility principle of RNR.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 83433 - Printed Poster

### *Mental health profiles of justice-impacted women: A latent class analysis*

**Presenting Author:** Garvey, Meghan L

**Additional Authors:** Pettersen, Catherine ; Brown, Shelley

*Abstract: Research and theorizing suggest that mental health concerns are highly prevalent among justice-impacted women. However, more research is needed to better understand the mental health profiles that typify this population. Latent class analysis (LCA) was applied to an archival sample of 920 women incarcerated in a northeastern U.S. state to explore if (and how) they could be grouped into distinct homogeneous subgroups (classes) based on mental health indicators (e.g., mental health diagnoses, internalizing and externalizing problems) and risk level. Three distinct latent classes emerged: Class 1 “\_severe mental health needs\_” (30%), Class 2 “\_Moderate mental health needs with severe externalizing behaviours\_” (20%), and Class 3 “\_low mental health needs\_” (50%). Class 1 and 2 showed significantly higher rates of recidivism relative to Class 3 across various follow-up periods. Our findings support past work regarding the high prevalence rates and complexity of mental health needs among justice-impacted women. Our results also indicate that intervention strategies for women must be appropriately tailored to address their heterogenous, co-occurring, and complex mental health needs.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82294 - Printed Poster

### *Mental Illness Symptoms and Criminal Attitudes: Influences on Career Variables*

**Presenting Author:** Woker, Halle

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Penny, Peyton; Philippon, Victoria

**Additional Authors:** Park, Anna ; Varghese, Femina

*Abstract: Justice-involved persons have high rates of mental illness compared to the general population. This may influence criminal and employment attitudes. This study examined the relationship between mental health symptoms, criminal thinking, and employment attitudes using 179 males (ages 20-65) on parole within approximately a week of release from prison. Participants completed the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles, Symptom Checklist 90-R, and multiple career surveys. Mental illness variables were associated with higher perceived barriers in employment, with interpersonal sensitivity showing the highest correlation with perceived barriers and job search self-efficacy. Tests of moderation analyses indicated additive main “effects,” without moderation effects. Criminal thinking and perceived barriers were significant predictors of job search self-efficacy. However, preliminary results did not find that perceived barriers moderated the relationship between criminal thinking and job search self-efficacy. Furthermore, interpersonal sensitivity and criminal thinking were significant predictors of career attitudes, but interpersonal sensitivity did not moderate the relationship between criminal thinking and career attitudes. These*

results are important, as they have implications for parolees' job obtainment and how services can better meet the needs of these individuals.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85986 - Printed Poster

### *Minor-Attraction Making Men Miserable? Link Discovered Between Pedohebephilic Sexual Interest Amongst Men and the Experience of Negative Emotion*

**Presenting Author:** Davies, Hollie

**Additional Author:** Mundy , Crystal

*Abstract: Discrimination towards pedohebephilic individuals has been well documented with previous literature demonstrating more negative perceptions and reactions toward pedophilic individuals than toward other stigmatized groups. The current study bridges a gap by exploring the nature of reported emotional experience in those who have disclosed pedohebephilic sexual preferences. Using responses to the Sexual Life and Sexual Behaviour questionnaire, originally collected by Mundy and Cioe (2019), this study included 172 men who responded to questions regarding sexual interest in children and adults, as well as items intended to assess distress. It was determined that men with pedohebephilic sexual interest scored significantly higher on the construct of negative emotion than did men without pedohebephilic sexual interest (Cohen's  $d = 0.48$ ). Furthermore, it was determined through a linear regression that there was also a significant relationship between pedohebephilic sexual interest and the experience of negative emotion ( $r = 0.41$ ). In short, the current study found a moderate relationship between reporting sexual interest in children and the experience of distress. If these conclusions are replicated through methodological variation, they should be considered when shaping policy, especially in support of restructuring such sexual interests as nonpathological.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86546 - Printed Poster

### *Negative Attitudes and Perception of Pain on Faces Labelled with a History of Criminality*

**Presenting Author:** Thorul, Sahil

**Additional Authors:** Boutet, Isabelle ; Blais, Caroline ; Fiset, Daniel

*Abstract: Background: Individuals with a history of criminality experience social rejection, loss of social status, and discrimination in housing and employment. Boutet et al. (2022) found that observers are less willing to help face models expressing pain when they are labelled with a criminal history. We sought to replicate these results and identify the negative attributes associated with criminality that might explain these findings. Methods: Participants ( $n = 275$ ) were shown face models expressing different levels of pain. For a third of the participants, the models were described as having committed a crime. Participants judged the intensity of the pain expressed by the models, stated how much medication they would prescribe, rated faces on valence, willingness to help, threateningness, trustworthiness, and social status. Results: Observers were less willing to help models labelled as criminals. These models were judged as more threatening, less liked, less trusted, and perceived as*

*having a lower status. Criminality labelling did not influence perceptions of pain intensity. Discussion. We conclude that criminality labelling disrupts helping behaviours and that this effect is mediated by negative attitudes towards criminals rather than a failure to decode pain signals. Implications for social psychology, health care, and correction facilities are discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85315 - Printed Poster

### *Not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder: factors associated with experts' recommendations and courts' verdicts*

**Presenting Author:** Gratton, Évelyne

**Additional Authors:** Higgs, Tamsin ; Crocker, Anne

*Abstract: Factors associated with experts' recommendations and courts' verdicts of not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder (NCRMD) have not been empirically examined in Canada. Socio-demographic, criminological and psychological data were collated from 100 medical and judicial files at the Institut national de psychiatrie légale Philippe-Pinel, Québec's Forensic psychiatric hospital, and Montreal's courthouse. Descriptive analyses show that men comprised 85% of the sample and subjects were 36 years old on average. In total, 43% of subjects had a schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders diagnosis and 56% committed crimes against the person. Psychiatrists recommended NCRMD for 49% of subjects while the court found 45% of the sample to be not criminally responsible. Data were analyzed using the Kappa coefficient to establish the rate of agreement between expert recommendations and court verdicts and logistic regressions to identify factors associated with each. Subsequent analyses will be presented which may identify possible biases present in the evaluation of criminal responsibility as well as decisional process' definitions and elements that need clarifying. Eventually, this could contribute to the development of a standardized assessment tool in Québec.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86197 - Printed Poster

### *Occupational and organizational stressors affecting the correctional officers' turnover intent: A gender-stratified analysis*

**Presenting Author:** Andreescu, Viviana

**Co-Presenting Author:** McMahon, Katelyn

*Abstract: Staff turnover continues to be a serious problem for correctional agencies in the US. Using data collected in 2018 from a disproportionate random stratified sample of correctional officers (N = 568) employed in 18 state prisons located in Massachusetts and Texas (Griffin and Hepburn, 2020), the study seeks to identify the occupational and organizational sources of stress more likely to predict officers' turnover intent. The analysis is informed by the general strain theory (Agnew, 1992). Various sources of strain (e.g., inmate threats; nonsupportive coworkers and administrators; financial problems) were more likely to produce negative emotions (burnout), which in turn predicted turnover intent. While Black officers were more likely to contemplate leaving the DOC, turnover intent was less likely to be reported by officers with more experience, and in high-security prisons. Gender-stratified analyses showed that for males, safety concerns, financial stress, and perceived lack of support at*

*work were indirectly linked to turnover intent via negative emotions. Negative emotions did not predict the females' turnover intent, but female officers dissatisfied with the prison administration were more likely to report turnover intent. For both subsamples organizational commitment increased with length of time an officer worked in a correctional agency.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86381 - Printed Poster

### *Online and Offline Stalking: Correlates of Well-being, Callous-Unemotional Traits and Aggression*

**Presenting Author:** Manaigre, Ashley

**Additional Authors:** Nijdam-Jones, Alicia ; Holloway, Evan

*Abstract: Undergraduate students increasingly use technology, escalating their risk of online stalking exposure. Despite research showing victims perceive persistent online stalking as less severe and more socially acceptable than offline stalking, online victimization is still associated with negative mental health outcomes. The current study examines the prevalence and relationship between online and offline stalking and indicators of well-being. In January 2023, approximately 500 undergraduate psychology students will complete the modified Stalking Assessment Indices (SAI; McEwan et al., 2021) to assess stalking victimization and perpetration. The modified SAI will measure online stalking perpetration/victimization behaviours, hours spent online, and modes of communication (e.g., social media, text). Participants will also self-report aggression, callous-unemotional traits, emotion regulation, anxiety, and depression. Descriptive statistics and chi-square tests will reveal the prevalence and overlap of perpetrating online and offline stalking behaviours and regression analyses will examine associations with emotional distress. Regression analyses will be used to examine differences between online and offline stalking perpetration or victimization with anxiety, depression, callous-unemotional traits, and aggression. Implications and future research directions will be discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 88077 - Printed Poster

### *Perceptions of Wrongfully Convicted Individuals: An Examination of the Effects of Crime Type and Reason for Conviction on Public Perceptions of Exonerees*

**Presenting Author:** Kirkpatrick, Sarah M. M.

**Additional Authors:** Vettor, Shannon ; Clow, Kimberly

*Abstract: There is a significant body of research examining factors contributing to wrongful convictions; however, there is significantly less research examining how exonerees fare post-incarceration (Clow and Leach, 2015). A critical finding from this limited body of research is that exonerees are stigmatized (Clow et al., 2012). This study will examine the effects an exoneree's crime type and reason for conviction have on the public's stigmatization of exonerees. This research will follow a 3 (reason for conviction: false confession, mistaken eyewitness identification, or jailhouse snitch) x 4 (crime type: murder, rape, burglary or fraud) study design, with an added control group. Once data has been collected, a series of  $t$ -tests and one-way ANOVAs will be run to determine any*

*significant differences in the ratings of exonerees across the conditions and, if so, where these significant differences lie. It is hypothesized that more severe crime types (e.g., rape) combined with a false confession will result in the exoneree being perceived more negatively due to the rater's perception of increased attribution of responsibility to the exoneree for their conviction. Results from this study will provide valuable insight into which factors may affect the degree to which exonerees are stigmatized post-release. The results could also inform potential approaches to remedying this stigma.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 81964 - Printed Poster

### *Predicting Gun Violence in Toronto Neighbourhoods Using Collective Efficacy*

**Presenting Author:** Richards, Carly

**Additional Author:** Eaton, Judy

*Abstract: There has been a 42% increase in gun violence in Canada since 2013, largely due to increases in Toronto (Statistics Canada, 2022a). To gain a better understanding of this phenomenon, this study evaluated collective efficacy as a predictor of gun violence. Seven correlates of collective efficacy were identified including, low economic status, ethnic diversity, mobility, family disruption, employment rate, low educational attainment, and youth percentage in a population. Ultimately, this research was able to provide evidence that collective efficacy is an accurate predictor of gun violence in Toronto's neighbourhoods. Low economic status, ethnic diversity, employment rate, and youth percentage in a population were significant predictors of gun violence, and family disruption was a marginally significant predictor of gun violence. The results of this study are important as they directly advance knowledge regarding predicting gun violence using collective efficacy, and do so in a solely Canadian context. The results of this research can assist policy makers and community outreach programs to better identify and inform their gun violence reduction strategies across Toronto.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87573 - Printed Poster

### *Profiles of justice-involved individuals with serious mental illness*

**Presenting Author:** Adams, Maris

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Mitchel, Cooper; Mattera, Jessica

**Additional Authors:** Morgan, Robert D; Cyrus, Alyssa

*Abstract: There is considerable heterogeneity among justice-involved persons with serious mental illness (Lurigio, 2011), in terms of psychiatric symptoms and criminogenic risk. Understanding the variability in mental health and criminogenic needs for this population may have important implications for the delivery of services in correctional settings, such as the scope and intensity of treatment programs and the allocation of resources. The current study aims to identify distinct clusters of justice-involved individuals based on symptoms of mental illness (as measured by the MCMI-III) and criminal thinking (as assessed by the PICTS) and antisocial attitudes (as assessed by the CSS-M). Participants were 261 male and female justice-involved persons from the Texas Department of Criminal Justice prison system. To investigate our hypotheses, a two-step cluster analysis will be*

conducted to identify groups of individuals who share commonalities in terms of criminal risk and mental health symptoms. The number of clusters will be determined by data fit rather than by a predetermined number of clusters. We anticipate that the findings of this study will offer valuable insight into meaningful groups within this heterogeneous population which may inform treatment needs.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87561 - Printed Poster

### *Psychopathy and Paraphilic Coercion: The Moderating Role of Gender*

**Presenting Author:** White, Bryan M

**Additional Authors:** Sims-Knight, Judith E; Knight, Raymond A

*Abstract: Knight and Sims-Knight (2003, 2004) established a model of predictors of sexual coercion that fit across several populations - adult and juvenile who sexually offend and community males. Since then, two measures related to the psychopathy latent trait have been developed, the Psychopathic Personality Inventory (PPI) and the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU). Objectives of the study were to (a) replicate the relationships found in Knight & Sims-Knight (2003, 2004) with college students, (b) discover whether callousness and PPI self-centered impulsivity improved the model, and (c) examine whether there are gender differences in the relationship with paraphilic coercion. A large sample of university students took the Multidimensional Inventory of Development, Sex, and Aggression (MIDSA, 2011). Correlation analyses supported the positive link between psychopathy and paraphilic coercion. Hierarchical regression analyses for paraphilic coercion were significant. Moderation analyses revealed that gender moderated the relation between psychopathy and thoughts of beating the victim. This study suggests an interesting avenue for future research. While exploratory in nature, these results appear to indicate mechanisms explaining paraphilic coercion interests across gender. Findings emphasize the relevance of psychopathic traits, while suggesting gender-sensitive considerations.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87863 - Printed Poster

### *Self versus Victim Harm: Misguided Minimization of Stalking Threats*

**Presenting Author:** Robinson, Natasha

**Additional Authors:** Gauthier, Mattise ; Peace, Kristine A

*Abstract: Threat perception within the context of stalking is largely understudied. Studies show that 80-90% of stalking victims are threatened, threats are often used to gain control over victims, and that threats of self-harm are a violence risk factor. Given these findings, the present study sought to evaluate how threat type influences perceptions of stalking (including evaluations of the crime, victim, perpetrator, and necessity of criminal justice intervention). Participants ( $N = 813$ ) read a stalking vignette where the perpetrator was depicted making threats related to self- or victim-harm across different stalking variables. This data is part of a larger project on perceptions of stalking and has not been reported on previously. Results indicate that threats of victim-harm are more serious and likely to result in negative outcomes, with corresponding minimization of self-oriented threats (i.e., viewed as less likely to occur, only cause harm to the perpetrator). Threats made by men were taken much*

*more seriously than those by women stalkers. Our results suggest that threats are not treated as seriously as they should be, particularly when the perpetrator attempts to control a relationship via threats of suicide. The minimization of such threats is disproportionate to findings on threat-related violence.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85985 - Printed Poster

### *Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviours in Adolescent Offenders: Associations with Mental Health and Abuse*

**Presenting Author:** Wessel, Samara

**Additional Author:** Viljoen, Jodi

*Abstract: To date most of the literature has examined sexual risk-taking behaviours among normative adolescents. Minimal research has examined risky sexual behaviour among adolescent offenders. Prior research has noted that delinquent or “high risk” youth tend to engage in more high-risk sexual behaviours than normative youth, leading to greater rates of sexually transmitted infections and unplanned pregnancy. The current longitudinal study examined the relationship between sexual risk-taking behaviours, mental health, and past abuse among 158 adolescent offenders (ages 12-17) currently on probation in British Columbia, Canada. Logistic regression was used to assess the association between the identified risk factors and sexual risk-taking, as well as any interaction effects with gender. Results indicate that youth who demonstrate higher rates of psychopathic features and have suffered past abuse are at an increased risk of having more lifetime sexual partners, while depression was shown to decrease the risk of non-condom use. Gender was not found to be a significant moderator. This research suggests that youth justice services should practice screening adolescent offender’s sexual health and programs should be in place to help teach youth about the risks of engaging in high-risk behaviours.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87425 - Printed Poster

### *Stigmatization of nonoffending minor-attracted persons by mental healthcare providers*

**Presenting Author:** Lavrinsek, Sofija

**Additional Author:** Day, David

*Abstract: Minor attracted persons (MAPs) are individuals who experience sexual attraction to minors under the age of 18. It is estimated that anywhere from 20-85% of MAPs have no history of sexual offending. Mental health care for MAPs can help prevent future offending; however, many MAPs report not seeking care because they fear stigmatization by mental healthcare providers (MHPs). MAPs tend to be highly stigmatized in the general public. While some studies have found high levels of stigmatization of MAPs among MHPs, others have found low levels of stigmatization. Generally, MHPs who have competency to work with sex offenders have more positive attitudes toward MAPs. The present study will examine: 1) stigmatizing attitudes toward non-offending MAPs among members of the general public and MHPs with different competencies (general, forensic/correctional, and sex*



therapy) from North America (MANOVA), 2) the relative stigmatization of non-offending MAPs and those with alcohol use problems (MANOVA), and 3) the reasons why MHPs are willing or unwilling to work with non-offending MAPs or obtain training to work with non-offending MAPs (qualitative analysis) Members of the general public ( $n = 75$ ) will be recruited through Prolific. MHPs and MHPs in training ( $n = 225$ ) are currently being recruited through professional listservs and university departmental email lists.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82086 - Printed Poster

### *Substance use is associated with exhibitionism but not voyeurism: Findings from an Online sample of adults*

**Presenting Author:** Vettese, Alexia

**Additional Author:** Mundy, Crystal L

*Abstract: Despite evidence suggesting exhibitionism or voyeurism acts occur frequently and are linked to sexual offending, these paraphilias have received limited empirical attention in the general population. Further, there is limited research examining the relationship between substance use and an interest in exhibitionism and voyeurism. To address these gaps, the current study examined the association between substance use and an interest in exhibitionism, and an interest in voyeurism in an online sample ( $n = 529$ ). Each paraphilic interest was assessed using questions based on the DSM-IV-TR criteria. For substance use, alcohol and drug usage was collected and a total score of any substance use was created. Spearman's Rho non-parametric correlations were used to determine if exhibitionism or voyeurism interest were associated with substance use. Analyses indicated that exhibitionism interest is positively correlated with substance use ( $r = 0.113$ ), specifically for drug use in the online sample ( $r = 0.143$ ). Voyeurism interest did not correlate with any type of substance use ( $r = 0.03$ ). In conclusion, the current study suggests that there is a small positive relationship between substance use and exhibitionism interest. Future research should focus on the role of substance use in the manifestation of exhibitionism and voyeurism interests, specifically in the general population.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82174 - Printed Poster

### *Temporal sequence of serial sexual murderers and evolution of their modus operandi*

**Presenting Author:** Tessier-Forcier, Holly

*Abstract: Over the past decade, several studies have focused on analyzing individuals who have committed a series of sexual homicides (e.g., James, Beauregard, and Proulx, 2018). These studies made it possible to identify their developmental antecedents, their psychosocial profile and the factors involved in their acting out process. However, we still know little about the characteristics of the time sequence of their crimes and its evolution. Accordingly, this study aims to analyze the temporal sequence of serial sexual murderers, as well as the possibility of an evolution in their modus operandi (e.g. geospatial movements, signature). More specifically, the variables under study are the following : scene of the crime (attack, homicide, disposition of the body), distance traveled during and between*

*the crimes, duration, acceleration and intensity of the series, type of approach, violent and sexual behavior, signatures and cause of death. 33 serial sexual murderers were analyzed and separated into two groups, the severe sadists (N=17) and the psychopaths (N=16) (Oigny and al., 2022). The results demonstrates the differences between the two groups and the implications they hold. The results of this study will help to better understand the temporal, delictual and geographic sequence of sexual murderers, to optimize the police response and to increase the chances of rapid apprehension.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82270 - Printed Poster

### *The Double Standard of Implicit Language in the Justice System*

**Presenting Author:** Gregory, Madison Bride

**Additional Authors:** Han, Tianshuang ; Snook, Brent; Fallon, Laura

*Abstract: R. v. Barros (2011) and R. v. Oickle (2000) are recognized as landmark cases in Canadian case law, yet both cases exemplify a paradox where, on the one hand, a defendant opposing a police officer with implicit language is recognized as being extortion and, on the other hand, police officers are permitted to use implicit messages with an arson suspect. The present study examined lay perceptions of the acceptability of implicit threats delivered by different messengers. Undergraduate students (N = 79) were assigned randomly to read one of two media reports about how a police officer or gang member used implicit threats to obtain an admission of wrongdoing from a store owner. Participants then rated their perception of the implied messages that were embedded in the report. Implied threats were rated as more pressuring ( $d = 0.73$ ), threatening ( $d = 0.55$ ) and intimidating ( $d = 0.33$ ) when delivered by a gang member than when delivered by a police officer. Ratings of admissibility of the confession as evidence were high overall, but did not vary between conditions. Results are indicative of a paradox whereby implicit messages delivered by a police officer – a representative of the law in a position of authority – are viewed as more acceptable than when the same message is delivered by a gang member. Implications for policy, practice, and future research are discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 78917 - Printed Poster

### *The Effects of Intuitive and Paradoxical Manipulations on Evaluative Attitudes Toward Violence*

**Presenting Author:** Hawthorn, Danielle M. L.

**Additional Authors:** Moller, Sydney A.; Pedneault, Chloe I.; Nunes, L. Kevin

*Abstract: In two studies, we tested the effects of an intuitive message listing negative consequences of violence and a paradoxical manipulation presenting exaggerated pro-violence statements counterintuitively meant to make evaluative attitudes toward violence more negative. Cisgendered male students from Carleton University ( $N = 160$  for the intuitive study;  $N = 228$  for the paradoxical study) completed a measure of trait-aggression, were randomly assigned to either the experimental or the control conditions, and completed a measure of evaluative attitudes toward violence. The intuitive message made evaluative attitudes toward violence significantly more negative compared to the control message ( $d = -0.37$ , 95% CI [-0.68, -0.05]). It was most effective with*

participants highest in trait-aggression ( $d = -0.53$ , 95% CI [-1.06, 0.01]). In contrast, the paradoxical manipulation did not make evaluative attitudes toward violence significantly more negative compared to the control condition ( $d = -0.04$ , 95% CI [-0.30, 0.22]). However, it was effective with participants in the middle range of trait-aggression ( $d = -0.47$ , 95% CI [-0.93, -0.01]). These results suggest that the intuitive message is effective at making evaluative attitudes toward violence more negative, primarily for more aggressive men, whereas the paradoxical manipulation may be effective primarily for mid-level aggressive men.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 80203 - Printed Poster

### *The Relationship Between Mindfulness Facets, Self-Compassion, and Aggression in Young Adult Women*

**Presenting Author:** Fuchs, Danielle

**Additional Authors:** Fleischmann, Matthew ; Wisener, Melanie; Khoury, Bassam

**Abstract:** *Background:* Previous research has examined the relationships between mindfulness facets (i.e. observing, describing, acting with awareness, non-judging of inner experience, and non-reactivity to inner experience), self-compassion, and aggression in men, but the research examining aggression in women has been limited. The present study aims to examine the relationship between mindfulness facets, self-compassion, and aggression in a sample of young adult women. *Methods:* Participants ( $N = 125$ ) aged 18 to 25 ( $M = 21.16$ ,  $SD = 1.72$ ) completed self-report measures of mindfulness facets, self-compassion, and aggression. *Results:* Regression analysis indicated statistically significant negative correlations between aggression and describing ( $p = .003$ ), acting with awareness ( $p < .001$ ), non-judging ( $p < .001$ ), non-reactivity ( $p = .001$ ), and self-compassion ( $p < .001$ ). A statistically significant negative correlation between aggression and observing ( $p = .373$ ) was not found. Self-compassion explained variance in aggression above and beyond individuals' mindfulness scores ( $p = .008$ ). *Conclusions:* Future research on coping mechanisms for aggression should focus primarily on the facets of describing, acting with awareness, non-judging, and non-reactivity. Additionally, future research should explore the possible role of self-compassion in reducing aggression in young adult women.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 79051 - Printed Poster

### *The relationship between sexual sadism and sex drive*

**Presenting Author:** Nasim, Mariya K

**Additional Author:** Mundy, Crystal

**Abstract:** *Past research has examined the relationship between sex drive and sexual paraphilias as a collective; however, less research has been done on specific paraphilias. The purpose of this study is to expand on past research and determine if there is a relationship between sex drive and sexual sadism. The sample for this study consisted of 503 adults who were recruited from a Canadian university and online sexual forum and were asked to complete the Sexual Life and Sexual Behaviour Questionnaire (SLSB). Sex drive was positively associated with an interest in sexual sadism,  $r_s = .26$ ,  $n = 503$ ,  $p < .001$ . Individuals with sadism paraphilia ( $n = 86$ ) did not have higher sex*

drive than those without sadism paraphilia ( $n = 428$ ),  $U = 18852.5$ ,  $n = 503$ ,  $p = 0.302$ . Sex drive was also not higher for those with sadism paraphilic disorder ( $n = 23$ ) than those without sadism paraphilic disorder ( $n = 491$ ),  $U = 6219.0$ ,  $n = 503$ ,  $p = 0.304$ . Anti-androgens are a commonly used treatment for individuals with a paraphilic disorder, with their main mechanism of action being the reduction of sex drive. Considering that this study found no significant relationship between sex drive and sadism paraphilic disorder, further research should be done to better understand the effectiveness of such a treatment, specifically for individuals with sadism paraphilic disorder.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84384 - Printed Poster

### *The sexual recidivism rates of women are still low: An updated meta-analysis*

**Presenting Author:** Pilkington, Robyn E

**Co-Presenting Author:** Hanson, R Karl

*Abstract: Managing the recidivism risk of individuals who have committed sexual offences is an important goal of correctional psychologists. Although much is known about the risk and protective factors of men who have committed a sexual offence, there has been little empirical research on the sexual recidivism rates of women. A previous review by Cortoni and colleagues (2010) concluded that the sexual recidivism rates for women are low, and significantly lower than for men. The current meta-analysis provides an updated estimate of the sexual, violent, and general recidivism base rate for women with a history of sexual offending. We considered the studies identified by Cortoni et al. (up to 2009) along with a decade's worth of subsequent studies (from 2010 to 2022). We expect that conclusions from previous review will be upheld: namely, that sexual recidivism rates for women who sexually offend are low. The data will inform the development of risk assessment procedures for women who sexually offend, given that none of the existing sexual recidivism risk tools are applicable to women.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86392 - Printed Poster

### *The Timing of Expert Testimony on Jurors' Assessment of Eyewitness Reliability*

**Presenting Author:** Mulingbayan, Josh M

**Additional Author:** Fitzgerald, Ryan J.

*Abstract: Research suggests that jurors are unaware of the factors that affect the reliability of eyewitness evidence. Expert testimony can be presented in trials to inform jurors of these factors, though it is not always effective. The present study evaluates whether expert testimony will be more effective when presented before eyewitness evidence. Mock jurors will read a trial summary and will be presented with reliable or unreliable eyewitness evidence, and expert testimony before or after the eyewitness evidence (or not at all). Then, jurors will deliver a dichotomous verdict which will be evaluated with hierarchical log-linear regression. Jurors will also give a rating of guilt on a continuous scale, rate the lineup suggestiveness in the trial, and will be tested on their knowledge of lineup procedures. These measures will be evaluated with three, two-way factorial ANOVAs. It is hypothesized that jurors presented with expert testimony before eyewitness evidence will be most likely to detect when eyewitness evidence is unreliable and will be least likely to deliver a guilty verdict.*

*Results from preliminary analyses currently support our hypotheses and if the statistical analyses support our hypotheses after all the data is collected, this study will illustrate a way to improve how jurors assess the reliability of eyewitness evidence and deliver more appropriate verdicts in practice.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86497 - Printed Poster

### *The UPPS-P Impulsive Behaviour Scale: A Valid Framework for Understanding Trait Impulsivity Among People on Probation?*

**Presenting Author:** Ung, Jamie

**Additional Author:** Lloyd, Caleb

*Abstract: Measurement of trait impulsivity in corrections is typically unidimensional, but advances in personality psychology identify five latent factors of impulsivity. Previously, these factors have not been validated with a correctional sample. Using a sample of 354 people on probation in the U.S., participants completed the UPPS-P Impulsive Behaviour Scale up to three times. We used confirmatory factor analysis, then multi-level modelling to measure change, and Cox regression survival analysis to predict recidivism. Our results indicate that the five-factor model of trait impulsivity suitably fits with a correctional sample. None of the factors changed over time, and, interestingly, only sensation-seeking and a (lack of) perseverance predicted recidivism. Our findings support the conclusion that trait impulsivity is not a unidimensional construct. Correctional practice would benefit from better conceptualization of impulse control that recognizes these five different but interrelated factors and their potentially independent criminogenic effects. This study emphasizes the need for correctional researchers to investigate which specific parts of trait impulsivity might be driving criminal behaviour, as this could improve the specificity of interventions.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85635 - Printed Poster

### *The Use and Utility of the PCL-R in Ontario Forensic Psychiatry Programs*

**Presenting Author:** Perone, Sarah

**Additional Authors:** Mamak, Mini ; Chaimowitz, Gary; Moulden, Heather

*Abstract: The Psychopathy Checklist Revised (PCL-R) has predictive validity for recidivism, making it a useful tool in forensic decision making, specifically, for the Ontario Review Board (ORB). Despite the PCL-R's strong evidence base in incarcerated samples, and its frequent use in forensic psychiatry, relatively little is known about its utility in forensic psychiatric contexts. This retrospective study will extract historical, clinical, and forensic data for 1240 patients in the ORB database to characterize the use and utility of the PCL-R in the forensic psychiatric system. Descriptive statistics will be used to determine the rates of PCL-R use and characterize those who are administered the PCL-R compared to those who are not, comparing them through Chi-squared and ANOVA tests. Correlational analyses and Chi-squared tests will be used to analyze the relationship between PCL-R scores, length of stay, and hospital recommendations. We hypothesize that the PCL-R will be frequently included in ORB reports and more often with other tools, individuals who are assessed with the PCL-R will align with empirically supported psychopathic characteristics, and PCL-R scores will be predictive of outcomes*

*in the forensic psychiatric system. This study is to be completed in early 2023 and evaluates the strengths and limitations of the PCL-R's use in forensic psychiatry to improve its utility.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82588 - Printed Poster

### *Understanding Immigration Detainees in Canada: What are their unique risks and needs?*

**Presenting Author:** Ahn, Jessica Y

**Additional Authors:** Wu, Sirui ; Butler, Amanda; Greiner, Leigh; Olley, Maureen; Nicholls, Tonia L.

*Abstract: Canada's commitment to cultural diversity is in stark contrast to the continued use of provincial jails to house immigration detainees. To inform current efforts to end the use of jails for this purpose, this study aims to describe people under an immigration hold (IH) and compare their risks and needs with the general jail population (GJP). Data are from a large study of all people admitted to a provincial jail in British Columbia between 2009 to 2017 who took part in an intake interview using the Jail Screening Assessment Tool (JSAT). A total of 4,007 IH and 87,931 GJP individuals were included in the descriptive, t-test, and chi-square analyses. Of the IH group, over 91% were held for federal statute offences and about 28% identified as Hispanic. The associations between an IH and offence type (Cramer's  $V = .405$ ) and proportion of Hispanics (Cramer's  $V = .365$ ) were strong. We found weak associations between an IH and (a) risk of suicide/self-harm, violence, and victimization (Cramer's  $V = .011, .036, .026$ , respectively), (b) mental health issues (Cramer's  $V = .055$ ), and (c) service referrals (Cramer's  $V = .035$ ). Our findings suggest similarities in risks and needs between the IH and GJP groups. The differences between the two groups prompt reflection on culturally congruent use of the JSAT and the appropriateness of jails to respond to risks and needs unique to the IH group.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87431 - Printed Poster

### *Weighing In: Mock Jury Perceptions of Male Sexual Assault Victims*

**Presenting Author:** Zidenberg, Alexandra M

**Additional Author:** Olver, Mark

*Abstract: INTRO: While the effect of victim attractiveness and weight has been tested extensively among women, little is known about men. As it is assumed that sexual victimization is a result of attraction to the victim, unattractive women may not be seen as likely targets for victimization. While this relationship holds true for women (Zidenberg et al., 2019), higher weight men seem to be regarded the same as average weight men (Regan, 1996), potentially negating this effect of attractiveness. The purpose of this poster is to examine the impact of victim weight on male sexual assault victims. METHODS: 186 participants from Canada and the US were recruited via social media. Using a mock jury paradigm, participants provided their judgements on a case involving a perpetrator (presented as either male or female) and a male victim (presented as either thin or overweight) and answer several measures of prejudicial attitudes. RESULTS: There were no effect of victim weight or perpetrator gender for male victims. There were several differences based on participant gender indicating that men tend to hold more prejudicial attitudes and generally endorse*

more pro-perpetrator/anti-victim attitudes than women. **CONCLUSION/IMPACT:** Results suggest that weight is not a salient variable to consider with male victims of sexual violence. This poster adds to the literature on victim weight and male victims.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 83972 - Printed Poster

### *What do we know about the criminological characteristics of women offenders with a history of prostitution and sexual exploitation ? A Scoping Review*

**Presenting Author:** Payant, Maude

**Additional Authors:** da Silva Guerreiro, João ; Champagne, Catherine

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND.* The proximity of prostitution and sexual exploitation (SE) to criminal networks, drug use and violence makes these women more likely to be involved in the justice system. Some studies focus on their criminality, yet this knowledge is scarce, which limits the understanding and interventions by professionals. *METHOD.* A scoping review was conducted to summarize the state of knowledge concerning the criminological characteristics of women offenders with a history of prostitution and SE. *RESULTS.* The search strategy identified 1019 abstracts, then thirty studies were selected by inter-judge agreement. *Criminal history* includes numerous past arrests and incarcerations. *Current offenses* were primarily related to drug and prostitution (e.g., pimping to avoid their own SE, assaulting clients as a defense). The few studies that documented *recidivism* demonstrate the high prevalence of rearrest and reincarceration. *CONCLUSIONS.* These results underlie the presence of the revolving door phenomenon and the need to develop more specific knowledge about this population. This would improve interventions in correctional settings that aim the social reintegration of these women with high recidivism rates. *IMPACT.* The review supports the need for conducting more research in this field and can be a reference for professionals, as it documents the criminality of the women in an overview.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87966 - Printed Poster

### *What's God got to do With it?: The Relationship Between Sadism, Masochism and Religion*

**Presenting Author:** Davis, Brooke S

**Additional Authors:** Mundy, Crystal L; Babchishin, Kelly

**Abstract:** *Although BDSM has become relatively mainstream in recent years, there continues to be limited research on sadism and masochism in the general population. Additionally, while a relationship between religion and paraphilias seems plausible given that many religions have rules and norms on sexuality, there is very limited related research. To address these gaps, this study recruited an undergraduate sample from a research pool and a community sample from an online forum. Participants completed a questionnaire on sexual life and behaviour, including questions on arousal related to sadism (n = 515) and masochism (n = 514), resulting negative impacts, and religion. Religious and non-religious participants were compared on average arousal, prevalence of any interest and paraphilic interest, and negative impact. The only statistically significant finding was*

that non-religious participants had a higher prevalence of any interest in sadism compared to religious participants; however, the effect size was small ( $X_2(1) = 4.753$ ,  $p = 0.029$ ,  $\Phi = -0.095$ ). Based on these findings, it cannot be concluded that there is a relationship between sadism or masochism and religion. Future research should seek to address limitations in this study that could have impacted outcomes, for example, by exploring the relationship between specific religions and sadism and masochism.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 80232 - Printed Poster

### *Working with a Psychopath: A Mixed Methods Exploration of the Differential Impacts on Men and Women*

**Presenting Author:** Harvey-Lloyd, Lydia A

**Additional Authors:** Forth, Adelle ; Brazil, Kristopher

*Abstract: As the field of corporate psychopathy has developed, there remains a lack of victim-centric work, limiting our understanding of the impacts on coworkers of psychopaths. Researchers examining workplace bullying have found that those who are victims experienced harm that led to mental health issues, such as anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress symptoms. Our study focuses more specifically on the workplace harm caused by psychopaths. We used a mixed method approach involving 233 participants (123 men, 110 women) to examine how working with a psychopath impacts others. We assessed mental and physical health, coping strategies, social support, and posttraumatic growth. Participants reported being impacted in several ways. Emotional harm was the most common type of harm reported, with nearly all participants reporting moderate to extreme harm. Most participants' experiences met bullying criteria and while gender did not impact prevalence rates, women endured more extreme levels of bullying. Use of maladaptive coping strategies was related to increased distress in both men and women. For both genders, social support, emotion-focused, problem-focused, and adaptive coping significantly correlated with higher levels of posttraumatic growth. These findings represent a promising start to victim-centric gender-based research within corporate psychopathy.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87440 - Printed Poster

### *Youth-Justice Professionals' Motivations, Coping and Reasons for Remaining in Their Field*

**Presenting Author:** Ntawiha, Naya L M

**Additional Authors:** Russell, Megan ; Bickle, Korri

*Abstract: Youth justice (YJ) professionals experience work-related stress and trauma due to the challenges they face in their daily work (Sibisi and Warri, 2020) yet they continue to enter the field. Research regarding YJ professionals' underlying motivations for their work is limited, but necessary to improve the overall quality of care provided within the criminal justice system and to ensure that the most suitable candidates are being selected to work with justice-involved youth. This project uses semi-structured interviews to explore YJ workers motivations for the work and how they experience*



*and cope with challenges on the job. Initial thematic analyses (n=4) indicates that YJ professionals are motivated by the relationship-building aspect of their profession (n=3) and the ability to contribute meaningfully to the lives of youth they work with (n=3). Their coping mechanisms include seeking social support (n=3), cognitive restructuring (n=2), and setting healthy work boundaries (n=2). These coping strategies may contribute to the longevity of participants who strive to continue working within the field indefinitely. Initial findings and those from the completed study (expected N=15) provide insight into YJ professionals motivations, coping, and reasons for remaining in the field. These results can help to inform hiring, training and policy in Ontario youth justice work.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87763 - Printed Poster

## Section Featured Speaker Address

*Don Andrews Career Contribution Speaker*

**Presenting Author:** Hilton, Zoe

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 94871 - N5 Speaker

## Snapshot

*Ontario Youth Correctional Officers Motivations for, and Approach to their Work*

**Presenting Author:** Fox, Nicolle

**Additional Authors:** Bickle, Korri ; Cesaroni, Carla

*Abstract: Custody negatively impacts young people (Cesaroni and Peterson-Badali, 2010) and youth correctional officers (YCOs) are important in all aspects of custody (Sparks et al., 1996). Knowing what leads people to youth justice (YJ) gives insight into YCOs approach to, and motivation for the work. A multi-methods design asked for YCOs free responses to open-ended questions exploring their views on the work and quantitative measures to assess orientation and views on relationships. Despite a small sample size (N=26), results showed trends in what led YCOs to the field and how personal experiences shape their work. Reasons for choosing YJ work include wanting to help (n=11), needing a job (n=7), and enjoying work with youth (n=6). Some (n=17) noted their own experiences as shaping their interactions with youth and their approach to work. They noted personal hardship (n=7) and similar family histories (n=3) as informing their practice. Quantitative analyses show significantly higher relationship scores for those wanting to help (M=21.73) and lower for those choosing the field because they needed a job/matched their education (M=18.29). Those wanting to help were significantly less custody oriented (M=43.18). This study gives insight into the unique experiences and perspectives of YCOs in Ontario, what lead them to YJ, and how personal life experiences shape their approach to their work.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87775 - Snapshot

## *A Literature Review of Sexual Offence Risk Assessment Tools Developed for Police Practice*

**Presenting Author:** Burke, Heather

*Abstract: The rise of evidence-based policing has generated a focus on the use of structured risk assessment tools as part of police practice for the prevention of sexual violence. This brief presentation provides an overview of structured tools designed for police use and an evaluation of their implementation and validity. A search for publications reporting the use of police-assessed sexual violence risk tools was conducted (e.g., PsycINFO, Scopus, Web of Science). We found that heavily researched and validated risk tools are limited in the police context where police monitor pre-adjudicated perpetrators of sexual assault. Despite the minimal validation of these tools developed for police use, they have been implemented in police practice to inform real-world decisions. Until adequate evidence for these tools becomes available, a sound approach may be to draw from the well-validated tools used in other contexts (e.g., corrections) to determine whether they are reliable and predictive of recidivism when used by police. Therefore, field testing is necessary to further inform police practice. This review offers a new synthesis of the present research to demonstrate the gaps in knowledge for assessing the risk of recidivism in a police context to direct future research.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84560 - Snapshot

## *A Meta-Analysis of the Correlates of Victim Age Polymorphism*

**Presenting Author:** Williams, Samantha K

**Additional Authors:** Elchuk, Desiree ; Stephens, Skye

*Abstract: Victim age polymorphism describes individuals who sexually offend against victims in multiple age categories (e.g., having both child and adult victims). Despite some findings that this group tends to be higher risk of recidivism, the literature on victim age polymorphism and its association with correlates that contribute to increased risk of recidivism is mixed. The present study will use meta-analyses to synthesize the correlates associated with victim age polymorphism across two domains of risk: atypical sexual interests and antisociality. Meta-regression will be used to examine methodological differences (e.g., sample type) that might contribute to disparate findings. Searches across five different databases were performed in April and November of 2022, and 2,878 articles were screened for inclusion. Data extraction is underway for the 25 studies that met the inclusion criteria, with analyses expected to be completed in January 2023. The results will provide deeper understanding of the correlates that are associated with victim age polymorphism, and how methodological differences influence the associations found in the literature. The findings will have significant implications for the forensic assessment and management of victim age polymorphic offenders in the community, further contributing to our understanding of how to reduce recidivism and improve public safety.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86503 - Snapshot

## *Can You Smell What the Interrogator Got Cooking: Examining Lay Perceptions on Pseudoscientific Practices as Bait Evidence*

**Presenting Author:** Han, Tianshuang

**Co-Presenting Author:** Gregory, Madison Bride

**Additional Authors:** Fallon, Laura Rae; Snook, Brent; Downer, Kelsey; Ajith, Harsha; Caines, Matthew

*Abstract: In suspect interviews, hypothetical evidence can be brought up by the police as bait questions to detect deception. However, empirical studies have shown that exposure to such questions can inflate lay perceptions of suspects guilt. Given that pseudoscience has pervaded the criminal justice system, the goal of the present study is to examine whether potential jurors can identify pseudoscientific evidence in bait questions and discount the hypothetical evidence. Perceptions of bait evidence with varying plausibility were examined. Participants ( $N = 180$ ) were randomly assigned to read a case report of a murder and one of four interrogation transcripts containing (1) no bait evidence or bait evidence based on (2) a plausible (DNA), (3) questionable (bite mark analysis), or (4) implausible forensic practices (wine smell matching). Then they were asked to rate their perceptions of guilt, verdict decisions, and confidence in the verdicts. Bullshit receptivity was also measured to determine its role in affecting the believability of bait evidence. Data analysis is underway. We hypothesize that laypeople fall prey to bait questions even when the hypothetical evidence is pseudoscientific and that people with high bullshit receptivity will rate the suspect guiltier than those with low bullshit receptivity. The study sheds light on factors of juror decision-making beyond common sense.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82388 - Snapshot

## *Clinical Forensic Psychology in Canada: Scope of Practice and Future Directions*

**Presenting Author:** Goldenson, Julie

**Additional Authors:** Druhn, Nicholas ; Coupland, Sarah; Roesch, Ronald

*Abstract: Despite rigorous training, Canadian clinical forensic psychologists typically do not conduct fitness to stand trial or criminal responsibility evaluations due to a stipulation in the \_Criminal Code of Canada\_ that these assessments are to be completed by medical professional. There have been longstanding efforts to amend the \_Criminal Code\_. This research considered board certification as another way for Canadian clinical forensic psychologists to demonstrate specialty expertise towards the aim of broadening scope of practice. A survey was distributed to obtain an overview of Canadian clinical forensic psychologists' training, current qualifications, and interest in Canadian board certification. Eighty-four forensic psychologists completed the survey, representing eight Canadian provinces. Over a third of the respondents attended graduate programs with formal forensic training (36%) or completed forensic postdoctoral training and supervision (35%). Respondents reported completing an average of 3.6 different types of psycho-legal assessments in forensic settings or private practice within the previous three years. Although most referrals were related to violence or general risk assessment (67%), over a quarter of respondents reported completing fitness (24%) and criminal responsibility (27%) evaluations. Respondents were on average neutral about board certification; however, years of psychological practice were associated with a decreased interest, suggesting that*

*early career professionals have greater interest than professionals later in their careers. Future directions will be discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 90008 - Snapshot

### *From Hurting to Helping?: Psychopathic Traits, Priming, and Costly Helping*

**Presenting Author:** Grahn, Shelby

**Additional Author:** Peace, Kristine A

*Abstract: Research suggests that those high in psychopathic traits are incapable of altruism, yet studies have reported that they engage in heroic helping, and that everyday helping behaviours can be mediated by prosocial priming. The present study investigates how psychopathic traits influence costly helping (i.e., helping another at cost to oneself) as a function of helping prime (no prime, prosocial, asocial, antisocial) and charity remoteness (on-campus, local, national, international). Participants completed measures of mood, psychopathic traits, and empathy, followed by random assignment into helping prime conditions. Following this, participants play a standardized game designed to measure costly helping (the Altruism/Antisocial Game; Sakai et al., 2012), involving self- and charity-oriented monetary decisions. A game-based 'donation' tally is presented and final judgment to keep or donate funds is made. Data collection is in progress, and analyses/write up will be complete by April 2023. We predict that those high in psychopathic traits will engage in less costly helping in general, but that priming may influence helpfulness and be differentially associated with trait factors. Charity donations overall are predicted to be improved by prosocial priming and for more locally-based charities. This study has implications for behavioural change in persons with psychopathic traits.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85993 - Snapshot

### *He Said, She Said, They Said: Gender Identity, Displayed Emotion, and Perceptions of Sexual Assault*

**Presenting Author:** Tiller, Alex

**Additional Author:** Peace, Kristine A

*Abstract: Studies have demonstrated that gender minorities experience heightened rates of victimization relative to cisgendered persons, however little is known regarding how these victims are perceived by prospective jurors. The present study utilizes a between subject multivariate design evaluating victim credibility and perpetrator guilt. Victims in an ambiguous sexual assault trial will be depicted as either cisgender, transgender, or non-binary, which vary according to biological sex (i.e., female, male, no biological information), gender identity (woman, man, non-binary), and level of emotionality (high or low). Participant gender identity also will be evaluated. Data collection from undergraduate ( $N = 500$ ) and community samples ( $N = 345$ ) is nearing completion. Participants read a trial transcript, completed a judgment questionnaire, as well as two measures of bias in relation to gender and sexual identity. We anticipate that non-binary and transgender victims of sexual assault will be rated as less credible than their binary, cisgendered peers. With regards to physical assault, we anticipate that the perception of non-binary and transgender individuals will not*

*influence victim credibility. This study informs our understanding of the influence of biased perceptions on the credibility of sexual and physical assault victims.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86034 - Snapshot

### *How Do Police Systems Serve Youth?: A Scoping Review*

**Presenting Author:** Pynoo, Emily

**Co-Presenting Author:** Rollans, Ben

**Additional Author:** Tremblay, Melissa

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Interactions with police can have serious consequences, especially during the critical developmental period of adolescence. These interactions inform youths' attitudes toward police, which tend to remain stable throughout their lives. Youth with negative attitudes toward police are less likely to cooperate with police or seek police help when needed. Additionally, interactions with police can lead to cycles of arrest and incarceration, which can continue into adulthood. Despite this concern, there is little research on what police systems do to serve youth who experience police-initiated contact. METHOD: To address this gap, we conducted a scoping review of extant evidence-based, youth-focused policies and procedures within police systems. The review included 9 electronic databases with Canadian and international literature published in English between 2002 and 2022. Two researchers independently screened 2824 articles. RESULTS/CONCLUSION: Preliminary findings indicate that police systems primarily focus on youth crime prevention, with little attention to youth-specific training or policing approaches. ACTION: During this presentation, we will discuss findings from this review with a focus on actionable recommendations as part of a broader project exploring police-youth relations in Canada.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87283 - Snapshot

### *Identifying a Predictive Model of Crime Escalation Trajectories*

**Presenting Author:** Pullman, Mari

**Additional Author:** Emeno, Karla

**Abstract:** *This study aims to use latent class modelling (LCM) techniques to identify the developmental pathways of offenders in a city in Ontario between the years 2006 - 2022. While some prior researchers have identified pathways of offenders in specific subsets of crimes, the goal of the current study is to expand this to determine whether aggregate patterns appear across all crime types. Using LCM, we will be able to identify clusters (based on crime type) of chronic offenders and distinguish patterns of desistance, de-escalation, specialization, and escalation. For example, are perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV) likely to specialize and persist? If so, are there any types of crimes that are likely to predate IPV in these individuals? The researchers have already acquired the crime data for this project and the analyses are currently underway. If aggregate patterns do exist, the results will reveal the pathways of crimes that offenders are likely to pursue when escalating, de-escalating, or neither. If patterns exist, the implications for policy and corrections from a preventative stance will be discussed; if they do not exist, these implications are just as*

important as many current policies do hinge on such assumptions (e.g., three-strikes laws and sex offender registries).

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 79589 - Snapshot

### *Improving the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) for Racial Subgroups in North America*

**Presenting Author:** Chaudhary, Zarah

**Additional Author:** Clark, Heather

**Abstract:** *The Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) is widely utilized to assess risk and needs for adult offenders. While the level of service scales have been shown to have overall predictive accuracy of recidivism risk in North America, concerns persist about the degree to which there exist disparities in predictive accuracy across racial subgroups (Olver, Stockdale and Wormith, 2014). One approach to examine the cultural appropriateness of the LS/CMI is investigating differential item functioning (DIF) and test functioning (DTF) for bias in items or scales of the central eight domains across racial subgroups. This study will examine DIF and DTF across Black and Hispanic American groups in a sample of 8,232 institutional (N= 3476; 84% M, 16% F) and community (N= 4756; 75% M, 25% F) offenders from 20 agencies in the United States. The proportion of items displaying invariance across Black, Caucasian and Hispanic groups will be presented. If there are differences in the functioning of items or domains, implications for scale revisions and scoring methodology will be discussed. Results from this study will help address the research gap on cultural appropriateness of risk assessment. If DIF and DTF improve test scoring and performance, use can expand to other groups that disproportionately make up offender populations in North America, including Indigenous populations in Canada.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87254 - Snapshot

### *Investigating the Effectiveness of a Blended Online Training Program for Canadian Forensic Interviewers*

**Presenting Author:** Earhart, Becky

**Additional Authors:** El Tork, Aya ; Brubacher, Sonja; Powell, Martine

**Abstract:** *Intereviewing vulnerable witnesses is challenging, and requires a set of highly complex skills that are developed through specialized training. Previous research has established the efficacy of an in-depth training program for forensic interviewers in Australia (Benson and Powell, 2015). The goal of the present research was to adapt the training for a Canadian audience and evaluate its effectiveness in improving evidence-based interviewing practices. Canadian forensic interviewers (N = 60) completed an online training course with virtual face-to-face components, and their performance was assessed in mock interviews pre-, mid-, and post-training by coding interview transcripts for the types of questions used and 12 positive interviewer behaviours. Coding is still in progress, but preliminary analyses (n = 34) comparing performance across the three timepoints demonstrate rapid and sustained improvements in the use of recommended question types, and*

*significant improvement in 8 out of 12 interviewing behaviours. This study demonstrates that the training program can be successfully adapted for different jurisdictions, and remains highly effective when implemented by different trainers in another country. Effective interviewer training is likely to improve the quality of evidence elicited, thus promoting fairer justice outcomes and better experiences for vulnerable witnesses.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85910 - Snapshot

### *Justifying Image-Based Sexual Abuse: Exploring Victim, Perpetrator, and Outsider Use of Moral Disengagement Mechanisms*

**Presenting Author:** Biener, Cassidy R D

**Additional Author:** Cioe, Jan

*Abstract: Image-based sexual abuse (IBSA) is quickly becoming a pervasive concern, likely resulting from the ease of access and the anonymity it affords. Perpetrators of IBSA practice moral disengagement strategies based on attitudes condoning and minimizing these types of behaviours. Men have commonly been reported to utilize these strategies more than women. The current study aimed to measure the level of involvement in IBSA, gender, and endorsement of moral disengagement strategies in relation to IBSA in an online university students sample. Women were found to report engaging in more IBSA behaviours than men. Yet, moral disengagement scores for men (mean rank = 141.30) were significantly higher than for women (mean rank = 108.57),  $U = 2956.5$ ,  $z = -2.971$ ,  $p = .003$ . Bidirectional engagement in IBSA was common in the current study, while perpetration alone was uncommon. Level of involvement in IBSA was found to predict endorsement of moral disengagement strategies, such that there were statistically significant differences in endorsement of moral disengagement strategies between the victim-only ( $Mdn = 1.6$ ) and bidirectional IBSA ( $Mdn = 1.94$ ) ( $p = 0.015$ ) groups. Current findings add to the growing body of research regarding IBSA and provide insight into why some individuals may engage in these behaviours. These findings are preliminary and more participants will be added (additional 600)*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82210 - Snapshot

### *Minimization of Minorities: Violence Victimization in Relation to Gender and Sexual Minority Status*

**Presenting Author:** Styba-Nelson, Kevin

**Additional Authors:** Shurvell, Aly ; Peace, Kristine A

*Abstract: This presentation will be centered on the role sexual and/or gender minority status plays across several forms of interpersonal violence, in relation to both lived experience and how status influences crime perceptions. While discrimination against gender and sexual minorities has seen improvements, disparities in rates of criminal victimization continue to exist. This is especially true for crimes of an interpersonal or sexual nature. In addition, biases against gender and sexual minorities continue to significantly and negatively influence how these victims are perceived. Data from several completed projects on criminal harassment/stalking, intimate partner violence, sexual coercion, and*

*sexual assault will be synthesized and discussed in an integrated manner, including similarities and differences across different gender identities and sexual orientations on crime perceptions. This snapshot also will focus on rates of reported experiences of violence for these crimes and the implications concerning disproportionate rates of victimization across groups (i.e., 13.3% IPV victimization in heterosexual participants versus 35.2% in LGBTQ+ participants). Key issues concerning interpersonal violence experiences and criminal justice experiences will be addressed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85999 - Snapshot

### *Pathways to discharge and desistance: Recovery in the forensic mental health system*

**Presenting Author:** Moulden, Heather M

**Co-Presenting Author:** Presta, Benjamin

**Additional Authors:** Mamak, Mini ; Chaimowitz, Gary

*Abstract: Despite declining crime rates, the demand for forensic mental health (FMH) service has quadrupled (Martin and Martin, 2016). Most FMH research focuses on risk factors and offending persistence. While accurate risk assessment accounts for approximately 25% of FMH disposition recommendations, a larger proportion of variance remains unexplained (Gallo, Upfold, Mamak, Chaimowitz, and Moulden, 2022). We propose that protective or desistance factors may provide insight into additional processes that offer new opportunities for recovery and prevention. To complement literature examining FMH risk factors for recidivism, a literature review was conducted to better understand desistance, the process by which an individual abstains from reoffending behaviour. Research to date revealed important themes regarding distinct factors related to the desistance process with this population. These include recovery, adaptation, and asset-based practices. Examining how protection, resilience, and recovery support the majority outcome within the FMH system (Gatner, Moulden, Mamak, and Chaimowitz, 2021) has implications for improved prediction and new interventions (de Vries Robbé, Moulden, and Chaimowitz, 2022). This review provides the basis for future work on FMH desistance by recognizing conceptual gaps that can improve research and identifying innovative opportunities to support desistance and recovery.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86074 - Snapshot

### *Rape Myth Acceptance, Sexism, and Mental Representation of Sexual Assault Survivors*

**Presenting Author:** Stewart, Jayme

**Additional Authors:** Krank, Liliana ; ten Brinke, Leanne

*Abstract: Despite high rates of sexual assault, it is one of the lowest reported violent crimes. When survivors do report, they are commonly disbelieved—particularly when they do not conform to appearance or behavioural expectations. Thus, understanding stereotypes about sexual assault survivors is important in improving responses to disclosures. While research shows that those with attitudes reflecting rape myth acceptance (RMA) and sexism are less likely to believe sexual assault*



disclosures, we consider whether these attitudes manifest in stereotypes of survivors. Ninety-six participants completed measures of RMA and sexism as well as a 400-trial reverse correlation task, which results in a visual representation of each participants' stereotype of a sexual assault survivor. An independent sample of 86 participants each rated these images on perceived trustworthiness, vulnerability, and femininity. Results demonstrated that images created by individuals endorsing high levels of RMA and sexism were rated as less vulnerable than their lower scoring counterparts. Further, perceptions of trustworthiness were negatively related to hostile sexism. This study contributes to our understanding of individual differences in stereotypes of sexual assault survivors and may be used to help combat biases in credibility assessment in sexual assault cases.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82576 - Snapshot

### *Remaining Silent During Interrogation*

**Presenting Author:** Crough, Quintan

**Additional Authors:** Eastwood, Joseph ; Dion Larivière, Cassandre; Snow, D. Mark; Ogunseye, Funmilola

*Abstract: In many Western jurisdictions, criminal suspects undergoing police interrogations have the right to remain silent. In this experiment, we examined the effects of remaining silent during police questioning on laypersons' perceptions of a suspect. Participants ( $N = 126$ ) read one of three mock-interview transcripts (i.e., Admission, Denial, or Silence) and indicated the extent to which they agreed or disagreed that a male suspect in a missing person case was guilty, cooperative, trustworthy, and rational. Participants expressed stronger agreement that the suspect was guilty when he admitted guilt as compared to when he denied involvement or remained silent. When the suspect remained silent, participants viewed the suspect as less cooperative than when the suspect denied or admitted guilt and as less rational than when the suspect denied committing the crime. Our findings provide some support for the notion that remaining silent during police questioning may be viewed unfavourably by external observers.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 83381 - Snapshot

### *Rural residents' emotions, beliefs, and sources that influenced those beliefs regarding sex offender policies, practice, and the efficacy of treatment*

**Presenting Author:** Kang, Tamara

*Abstract: Public perceptions regarding a sex offender's likelihood to reoffend and the efficacy of sex offender policies and practices is often inconsistent with the extant literature in academia. Thus, there is a critical need to better understand what influences misperceptions. Data were collected from 284 residents from government defined rural counties, and we examined the sources that were most influential in shaping their perceptions about treatment efficacy, sex offender legislation, and risk to reoffend, what characteristics the influential sources had, and the residents' emotional response when they think about sex offenders. Cluster analyses and MANOVAs revealed that most participants were supportive of registration, community notification, and use of the polygraph. Further, academics and peer review articles rarely influence beliefs. Rather, personal experiences and the emotions rage and sadness (but not anger or disgust) influenced rural residents' misconceptions regarding treatment*

*efficacy, recommended punitive sanctions, and risk to reoffend for juveniles with a sex offense. Researcher community outreach is of utmost importance for rural populations. If researchers reserve their energy and time for practitioners and policymakers, residents will be left to be influenced by lived experiences, emotions, and sources they perceive as trustworthy, respectful, and intelligent.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86348 - Snapshot

### *Suspect Personality Traits and Police Response to Incidents of Intimate Partner Violence*

**Presenting Author:** Smith, Erin G.C.

**Additional Author:** Campbell, Mary Ann

*Abstract: Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a global health issue, in which police are often called upon to intervene. The present study examined the potential influence of suspect personality traits on police action following an IPV incident. Data were extracted from 99 closed police IPV case files from a New Brunswick police organization. Given their associations with IPV in the research (Collison and Lynam, 2021), antisocial, psychopathic, and borderline personality disorder traits were coded from descriptions of suspect demeanor and behaviour from police narratives. In all but two cases, police arrested (or attempted to arrest) the suspect. A series of chi-square analyses and Fishers exact tests examined the degree to which police action (e.g., legal actions: arrest, detention of suspect; non-legal actions: victim transfer to safe location, referral to services) varied as a function of suspect personality traits. Eight of the nine personality traits examined significantly varied across officers' actions, with effect sizes ranging from modest to moderate; for example, relationships were identified between criminal versatility and recommending pretrial detention ( $p =$*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86215 - Snapshot

### *The Phased Interview Model (PIM) of Suspect Interviewing: Evaluating information-gathering techniques in a sample of real-world interviews*

**Presenting Author:** Rose, Katherine

**Additional Authors:** Woodworth, Michael ; Yanicki, Greg; Carr, Darren; Roy, Andrew

*Abstract: Contemporary interview approaches favor psychological techniques, such as rapport building, to enhance suspect cooperation and yield useful information. In 2014, Canada introduced the Phased Interview Model (PIM), an approach predicated on rapport building to collect voluntary information from suspects. Despite being adopted nationwide, it has not been evaluated empirically. The primary objective of the present study was to evaluate the usefulness of the PIM for gathering investigative-relevant information (IRI; Oxburgh et al., 2012). A coding scheme for interview techniques was developed and applied to a real-world sample of homicide interviews in British Columbia. Specifically, instances of rapport-building, appeals for information, and adherence to procedural protections of suspect rights were counted. Results indicate that interview length positively and significantly correlated with quantity of rapport building behaviours. Although use of rapport techniques varied, some correlated positively with IRI such as informing the suspect and asking*

*personal questions. Findings support that non-coercive techniques are applied in the PIM and meaningful information is gathered, but that further research is needed. Findings can inform future iterations of the PIM, including training and implementation, so that further enhanced non-coercive, useful strategies are employed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82449 - Snapshot

### *What holds them together? Predictors of interpersonal adjustment among non-offending partners of individuals with histories of sexual offences*

**Presenting Author:** Marshall , Katie

**Additional Author:** Ronis , Scott

**Abstract:** *COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES OF SEXUAL OFFENCES EXTEND TO PERPETRATORS' ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS AND THEIR NON-OFFENDING ROMANTIC PARTNERS (NOPS). SPECIFICALLY, EARLY STUDIES ON COUPLES WHEREIN ONE MEMBER HAD PERPETRATED A SEXUAL OFFENCE REVEALED PROBLEMS WITH INTIMACY, CONFLICT RESOLUTION, AND TRUST. HOWEVER, LITTLE RESEARCH HAS FOCUSED ON FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO RELATIONSHIP FUNCTIONING AND MAINTENANCE AMONG NOPS, DESPITE EVIDENCE THAT INVOLVEMENT IN HEALTHY ROMANTIC PARTNERSHIPS REDUCES PERPETRATORS' RISK OF COMMITTING FURTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES. THE CURRENT STUDY EXAMINED KEY CORRELATES OF INTERPERSONAL ADJUSTMENT AMONG 207 NOPS OF INDIVIDUALS WHO HAD BEEN ACCUSED OR CONVICTED OF A SEXUAL OFFENCE RECRUITED FROM AMAZON'S MECHANICAL TURK, PROLIFIC, AND OTHER RELEVANT INTERNET FORUMS. RESULTS OF A HIERARCHICAL REGRESSION ANALYSIS INDICATED THAT TRUST, INTIMACY, AVOIDANT ATTACHMENT, AND DYADIC COPING WERE SIGNIFICANT PREDICTORS OF INTERPERSONAL ADJUSTMENT. OUR FINDINGS POINT TO THE NEED FOR COUPLES THERAPY INTERVENTIONS THAT REDUCE THE IMPACT OF COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES AND CO-OCCURRING INTERPERSONAL DIFFICULTIES ON NOPS. RESULTS HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR ADDRESSING INTERPERSONAL CHALLENGES FACING NOPS, WITH THE AIM OF IMPROVING WELL-BEING AMONG NOPS AND INCREASING SUPPORTS FOR OFFENDERS IN THEIR EFFORTS TO AVOID RELAPSE.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85641 - Snapshot

### *Youth Justice Professionals Approach to, and Experience of their Work in Ontario*

**Presenting Author:** Bickle, Korri

**Additional Authors:** Russell, Megan ; McRae, Naya

**Abstract:** *Youth justice (YJ) work in Ontario is under-studied. Correctional officers' impact the lives of incarcerated youth and the functionality and climate of institutions (Crewe, 2012). They're responsible for safety/security and program delivery (Jacobs & Retsky, 1975). Probation officers provide community supervision (Ontario, 2022) and YJ agencies provide programs and support. Understanding the intricacies of YJ work will provide insight for change ensuring best*

quality care. This presentation reports some initial findings. Semi-structured interviews were conducted to gain information on YJ professionals approaches to work, initial interest in the field and use of motivational interviewing. Initial thematic analyses (n=4) indicates that YJ work is approached with an interpersonal perspective, focusing on building rapport/connecting with youth (n=4), providing support (n=3), and believing in change (n=2). Work includes administrative tasks (n=2), programming (n=2), teaching skills (n=2) and aiding youth (n=3). Benefits are connecting with youth (n=3) and having dependable colleagues (n=3). Challenges highlight feeling stuck (n=2) and burnout (n=1). Findings provide support for a helping philosophy, insight into the rewards and challenges of the work, and areas for improvement. Information from the completed study (expected N=15) will inform our understanding of YJ work in Ontario.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85927 - Snapshot

## Standard Workshop

### *Issues & Challenges in the Use of Restrictive Housing Units with the Mentally Ill*

**Presenting Author:** Metzner, Jeffrey

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Glancy, Graham; DeGroot, Jim

*Abstract: The use of RHUs is increasingly discussed in the field of corrections and by human rights advocates. The workshop will review recent history and current practices in the US and Canada with a focus on: controversies about the use of RHUs and psychological harm, relevant literature and methodological problems, position statements by national healthcare organizations, judicial decisions about the use of RHUs, and practical issues for the provision of services. Jeffrey Metzner will discuss the issues based on his experience in evaluating correctional mental systems in 40 US states. Graham Glancy will discuss similar issues based on his extensive experience within Canadian correctional systems. James DeGroot will outline the practical difficulties in providing adequate mental services to prisoners housed in RHUs. Frank Porporino who has over 40 years of international experience as a consultant, will serve as Moderator for the session. This session is being sponsored by the IACFP. Metzner, DeGroot and Porporino all serve as Board members of the Association. The issue of best practice in managing the mentally ill is of high priority for IACFP and this Workshop will give participants an evidence-informed grounding in the challenges for dealing with these individuals within RHU environments. Ample time will be provided for questions and comments from the audience.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82235 - Workshop

### *PIVOT in Practice: Intimate Partner Violence Treatment*

**Presenting Author:** Jellicoe, Debra

**Co-Presenting Author:** Peace, Kristine

*Abstract: This workshop will provide an overview of research related to intimate partner violence (IPV) assessment and treatment, followed by a focus on clinical applications and pragmatic components derived from experiences within the Preventing Intimate Partner Violence Outpatient Treatment (PIVOT) Program, run through a forensic mental health community clinic. PIVOT provides*

individuals with offences related to IPV court-mandated risk assessment, treatment recommendations, and treatment program options across an array of groups focused on different responsivity issues. Specific tips and techniques that can increase success will be discussed as well as outlining common obstacles and pandemic-related risk and treatment considerations. Practical methods applicable to retention in community-based programming will also be explored. The learning objectives for this workshop include: (1) gaining an empirically driven understanding of current directions in IPV treatment, with a focus on services within community-based agencies; (2) clinical skills development in relation to IPV treatment; (3) exploration of different approaches to treatment from a Risk Needs Responsibility Framework; and (4) evaluation and discussion of practical treatment barriers and possible remedies.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86403 - Workshop

### *Some Realities of Administrative Segregation and their Impacts on First Responders and Successful Psychological Interventions in Prisons:*

**Presenting Author:** Nussbaum, David

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Erickson, Paul; Suedfeld, Peter

**Abstract:** *RATIONALE: Administrative Segregation Units (ASUs) were abolished in Canada on the basis of inflicting significant harm due to social isolation, especially to still developing young adult brains (ages 18-21) impeding frontal lobe development and subsequent psychosocial functioning. This Workshop describes and evaluates experts evidence to assess those claims. METHODOLOGY: We examined extant literatures on: a) the effects of isolation on humans across a diversity of environments and conditions, b) empirical measures of frontal lobe maturation between relevant ages, c) existing studies of psychosocial effects of ASUs, d) pre-post ASU impact on safety of First Responders (FRs), and e) basic considerations necessary for successful working with negatively affected FRs. ANALYSES AND FINDINGS: The three evidentiary literatures were subjected to logical and pattern analyses. They consistently showed that the claims of harm were largely unsupported empirically. CONCLUSION: The stated experts rationale for eliminating ASUs lacks empirical support. RECOMMENDATION: A new hybrid model should be implemented to achieve the not incompatible goals of maximizing the safety of FRs while affording adequate social interaction to inmates who present significant risks to others in their working (FRs) or living environments (fellow inmates.)*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87476 - Workshop

## Symposium

### *Measurement and Effects of Evaluative Attitudes Toward Violence*

**Moderator:** Nunes, Kevin L

**Abstract:** *Evaluative attitudes toward violence refer to the extent to which violence is viewed negatively or positively (Nunes et al., 2021). There is correlational and even some experimental evidence for a link between evaluative attitudes towards violence and violent behaviour (e.g., Nunes et al., 2015, 2022; Perrault et al., 2022). In this symposium, three papers will further examine the measurement of evaluative attitudes toward violence and their role in violent behaviour. The first*

*paper attempts to replicate and extend previous research on the extent to which evaluative attitudes toward violence are—or are not—assessed by two violent attitude measures typically used in the forensic literature. The second paper will present a longitudinal randomized experiment testing the effect of evaluative attitudes toward violence on violent/aggressive behaviour. The final paper will present a study on the relationship between implicit evaluative attitudes toward violence and violent behaviour in men convicted of violent offences. Together these papers will present new evidence regarding the extent to which different measures assess evaluative attitudes toward violence, the extent to which evaluative attitudes influence violent/aggressive behaviour, and the use of non-self-report approaches to measure evaluative attitudes toward violence.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 78876, Presenting Papers: 82581, 83270, 83275 - Symposium

*Do Violent Attitude Measures Assess Evaluative Attitudes Toward Violence?*

**Presenting Author:** Nunes, Kevin L

**Additional Authors:** Pedneault, Chloe I; Hermann, Chantal A; Fraser, M Julia

*Abstract: The purpose of the current study was to replicate and extend previous research on the extent to which items in measures of violent attitudes reflect evaluative attitudes toward violence. An online panel of men (N = 342) completed self-report measures of violent attitudes and violent behaviour. Two of the attitude measures were drawn from the forensic area (Violence Scale of the Measures of Criminal Attitudes and Associates-Revised [MCAA-R-V] and Criminal Attitudes to Violence Scale [CAVS]), whereas the other two focused on evaluative attitudes toward violence (semantic differential scale [SDS] and Evaluation of Violence Questionnaire [EVQ]). Violent behaviour was measured with two self-report measures: Violent Behaviour Scale (VBS) and the Violent Behavior Vignette Questionnaire (VBVQ). Replicating previous results, the items of the SDS formed a separate factor from the items of the MCAA-R-V and the CAVS, and the SDS was independently correlated with violent behaviour as measured by the VBS. The extension with the EVQ and VBVQ yielded similar results with the exception that the EVQ items did not form a distinct factor from the MCAA-R-V items. Our findings suggest that violent attitude scales may differ in the extent to which they measure evaluative attitudes toward violence and that these different scales may provide complementary information relevant to violent behaviour.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82581 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 78876)

*A Longitudinal Randomized Experiment Testing the Effects of Evaluative Attitudes Toward Violence on Violent Behaviour*

**Presenting Author:** Nunes, Kevin L

**Additional Authors:** Hatton, Cassidy E; Zelenski, John M; Fabrigar, R Leandre; Pedneault, Chloe I

*Abstract: In this study, we test the relationship between evaluative attitudes toward violence and violent/aggressive behaviour. Building on our past research, we have revised a message to make evaluative attitudes toward violence more negative. The message presents—via text, computerized voiceover, and pictures—negative consequences of violence. We are conducting a longitudinal randomized experiment to test the effects of our revised message immediately after the message and*

again two weeks later. We hypothesize that the anti-violence attitude message will be effective at making evaluative attitudes toward violence more negative and will reduce violent/aggressive behaviour, both immediately and two weeks later. We also hypothesize that the effects of the anti-violence attitude message will be moderated by trait-aggressiveness. Participants will be men recruited through an online panel (anticipated sample size is 600). Data collection will be completed by February 2023. Evaluative attitudes toward violence are measured by the Evaluation of Violence Questionnaire. Violent/aggressive behaviour is measured by the Violent Behavior Vignette Questionnaire and the Doll Aggression Task. Our findings will contribute to our understanding of the causes of violence, while also potentially producing a more effective manipulation for use as-is or as a starting point by researchers and practitioners.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 83270 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 78876)

*Assessing Implicit Evaluative Attitudes Toward Violence in Men Convicted of Violent Offences*

**Presenting Author:** Maimone, Sacha A

**Additional Authors:** Seto, Michael C; Ahmed, A G; Nunes, L Kevin

**Abstract:** *In this study, we explored the relationships between implicit evaluative attitudes toward violence, using an Implicit Association Test (IAT) and a Personalized IAT (P-IAT), self-reported violent cognitions, and violent behaviour (self-reported and based on criminal records) in 33 men convicted of violent offences. The IAT/P-IAT were not related to self-reported violent cognitions or self-reported violent behaviour. Similarly, the IAT/P-IAT were not related to risk of general criminality or violence, but more positive implicit evaluative attitudes toward violence were associated with fewer violent charges/convictions (IAT  $r = -.38$ ; P-IAT  $r = -.39$ ). The IAT was also independently associated with violent charges/convictions over and above self-reported violent cognitions. Based on theory suggesting that implicit cognitions interact with self-reported cognitions to influence behaviour, we examined the moderated effect of the IAT/P-IAT on the aforementioned relationships. The IAT/P-IAT moderated the relationship between self-reported violent cognitions and violent risk. Generally, self-reported violent cognitions and violent risk were most strongly related for those who held more positive and more negative (i.e., stronger) implicit evaluative attitudes toward violence, with a weaker relationship observed for those who held more neutral (i.e., weaker) implicit evaluative attitudes.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 83275 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 78876)

*Coercive Control in Police and Self-Reports of Intimate Partner Violence*

**Moderator:** Hilton, N. Zoe

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Coercive control includes non-physical but abusive behaviours that control an intimate partner and coerce them to do what the abuser wants. Coercive control is thought to be a risk factor for severe and repeated intimate partner violence (IPV). Coercive control has been defined in various ways in research, in assessment tools, and in legislation to criminalize the behaviour. METHODS: This symposium presents three studies that explored how to measure coercive control using different sources of information. RESULTS: The first presentation examines the association of threats and controlling behaviour with self-reported physical and sexual IPV in a*

sample of 2,284 U.S. men and women. The second analyzes coercive control factors in a sample of 1,421 police reports in Canada of IPV by men against women. The third explores how to adapt self-report assessments to reliably measure coercive control from police reports of IPV. **CONCLUSIONS:** Discussion will focus on how researchers can approach coercive control conceptually and methodologically in studies of IPV, including research that is inclusive of gender and sexual minorities.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 79093, Presenting Papers: 84606, 84610, 84611 - Symposium

*Coercive Control and Its Relation to Intimate Partner Violence in a National U.S. Self-Report Survey*

**Presenting Author:** Hilton, N. Zoe

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND:* Coercive, controlling behaviour correlates with intimate partner violence (IPV), with some inconsistencies in how conceptually distinct it is from physical violence and other abuse. *METHODS:* In 1,437 women and 847 men from the Interpersonal Conflict and Resolution (iCOR) Study (Mumford et al., 2019), participants reported how often they threaten to physically harm, threaten to use information to control, or put down/disrespect their partner. We defined coercive control as any of these items. Participants reported how many times in 1 year they purposefully physically hurt an intimate partner or forced them to do “sexual things.” *RESULTS:* Coercive control (25% women, 14% men) correlated with physical or sexual IPV (14% women, 8% men) in both women and men. It also correlated with physical violence and coercive control to a friend or unfamiliar person. Coercive control items factored more with physical violence than with verbal abuse items (shouted at, angrily accused of doing something wrong, accused of disrespect). In logistic regression of physical or sexual IPV, coercive control was significant but verbal abuse was not. *CONCLUSIONS:* Coercive control is uniquely related to physical IPV. *IMPACT:* Research should compare the nature of coercive control in intimate and non-intimate relationships and their predictive value for physical violence.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84606 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 79093)

*Coercive Control in Police Reports of IPV: Conceptual Definition and Association with Recidivism*

**Presenting Author:** Ham, Elke

**Co-Presenting Author:** Kim, Soyeon

**Abstract:** *OBJECTIVE:* There is limited research into how police report coercive control, and how coercive control may predict subsequent physical intimate partner violence (IPV). *METHOD:* This secondary analysis of 1,421 police reports of IPV, by men against women, examined nonphysical behaviours/attitudes and future IPV recidivism in a retrospective longitudinal follow-up. Structural equation modeling was used to test whether a construct of coercive control could be defined and coercive control's relation to physical IPV. *RESULTS:* Analyses suggested two main factors, one we called “Psychological Control” (jealousy, psychological abuse, stalking, and suicide threats) and the other, “Controlling Attitudes” (controlling behavior, IPV attitudes, and IPV denial). Both latent factors defined a second-order “Coercive Control” factor. Coercive Control was significantly associated with physical IPV at index, as well as the occurrence and severity of subsequent physical IPV. *CONCLUSIONS:* Coercive control is a distinct concept comprising behaviors and attitudes that documentable in police investigations of IPV. Coercive control appears important to assessing risk of



*physical IPV. IMPACT: Research is needed with more comprehensive measures of coercive control and IPV, using multiple data sources and gender-inclusive samples.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84610 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 79093)

*Measuring Coercive Control in Police Reports: Methods and Interrater Agreement*

**Presenting Author:** Weissflog, Meghan

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Existing measures of coercive control rely on first-person accounts, yet it is important to incorporate into recidivism research more broadly. We tested reliability of third-party measures coded from police and victim reports. METHODS: We modified the Checklist of Controlling Behaviour (CCB) and the Coercive Behaviour Scale-Revised (CBS-R). Two sets of raters assessed brief fictional cases of intimate partner violence (IPV) (Study 1) or more extensive fictionalized police reports of IPV (Study 2). Interrater agreement was calculated using percentages and other statistics. RESULTS: Study 1 found a mean inter-rater agreement of 82% for the modified CCB and 81% for the modified CBS-R. Similarly, Study 2 found mean agreement of 93% for the modified CCB and 80% for the modified CBS-R. CONCLUSIONS: Results show good agreement can be obtained on third-party measures of coercive control coded from police and victim reports. Subjectivity in assigning behaviours to a category likely contributed to lower agreement in some cases, as examples of coercive behaviours were not exhaustive, leading raters to assign such behaviours to the category they felt fit best. IMPACT: To eliminate subjectivity, scale items were combined into a checklist for future research in which we will explore the association of specific coercive behaviours with IPV risk.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84611 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 79093)

*Recent research on dynamic risk tools for sexual and general recidivism*

**Moderator:** Lee, Seung Chan

**Abstract:** *Risk assessment tools composed of dynamic risk factors are designed to assess the risk to reoffend and monitor changes in risk status over time. Given that the dynamic risk factors are amenable to change or intervention, targeting those factors in the treatments or interventions is intended to reduce the overall risk of reoffending. Considerable research has found the association between dynamic risk factors and recidivism; however, there is relatively little research on how much change in dynamic risk factors is associated with change in the likelihood of recidivism. This symposium presents recent studies on the predictive validity of dynamic risk assessment tools to monitor changes over time. Specifically, the first paper provides an overview of the growing empirical findings of dynamic prediction studies as well as the statistical methods used in those studies. The second paper investigates how the risk for sexual recidivism changes over time and how reassessment of dynamic risk factors can improve predictive accuracy (N = 4,063). The third paper, based on two independent samples (\_N\_Study1 = 795; \_N\_Study 2 = 4,221), explores the extent to which the predictive accuracy of dynamic risk tools decreases over time, which should inform decisions concerning how often individuals should be reassessed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 80956, Presenting Papers: 85087, 85088, 85089 - Symposium

*Reassessment improves prediction: Recent research on dynamic risk and protective factors*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hanson, R. Karl

*Abstract: Although dynamic risk factors hold a privileged position in the Risk/Need/Responsivity model of correctional rehabilitation, they have been difficult to find. Previous reviews summarized the search for dynamic risk factors as “still looking” (Kroner and Mills, 2013) for the “Holy Grail” (Serin et al., 2013). Much has changed during the past decade. Recent research using large samples and appropriate statistical analyses has consistently found that reassessment of dynamic risk factors improves the prediction of sexual, violent, and general recidivism (e.g., Babchishin and Hanson, 2020; Lloyd et al., 2020; Simmons et al., 2022; Stone et al., 2021). This presentation will provide an overview of the research and statistical methods used in these dynamic prediction studies, summarize their main findings, and speak to their implications for rehabilitation and public protection efforts.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85087 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 80956)

*Risk to Reoffend Changes Over Time: A study of the ACUTE-2007 and STABLE-2007*

**Main Presenting Author:** Babchishin, Kelly M.

*Abstract: Progress monitoring is integral to evidence-based practice. Correctional settings, especially the supervision of individuals who commit sexual offences, elicit public concern, and negative outcomes can be catastrophic. Using a prospective longitudinal study of 4,063 men with a history of sexual offences, we examined different models of progress monitoring and how they should inform the assessment of risk for recidivism. We found that the most recent assessment scores of the STABLE-2007 and ACUTE-2007 sexual recidivism risk tools provided the best information about recidivism risk compared to using a) the worst period of adjustments (i.e., highest risk score), b) the best period of adjustments (i.e., lowest risk score), or c) a rolling average of scores. We also found that the latest STABLE-2007 and ACUTE-2007 scores incrementally predicted sexual recidivism beyond baseline risk as assessed by demographic and criminal history variables (Static-99R). We conclude that the risk for sexual recidivism changes over time and that community correction is advanced by repeated assessment of dynamic (changeable) risk factors.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85088 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 80956)

*Dynamic Risk Scales Degrade Over Time: Evidence for Reassessments*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lee, Seung Chan

*Abstract: Risk tools containing dynamic (changeable) factors are routinely used to evaluate the recidivism risk of justice-involved individuals. Although frequent reassessments are recommended, there is little research on how the predictive accuracy of dynamic risk assessments changes over time. This study examined the extent to which predictive accuracy decreases over time for the ACUTE-2007 and the STABLE-2007 sexual recidivism risk tools. We used two independent samples of men on community supervision (NStudy1 = 795; NStudy 2 = 4,221). For all outcomes (sexual, violent, and any recidivism [including technical violations]), reassessments improved predictive accuracy, with the largest effects found for the most recent assessment (i.e., those closest in time prior to the recidivism event). Based on these results, we recommend that ACUTE-2007 assessments occur at least every 30*

days and that the STABLE-2007 should be reassessed every six months or after significant life changes (e.g., successful completion of treatment).

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85089 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 80956)

### *Sexual interest in children in non-justice-involved populations*

**Moderator:** Stephens, Skye

**Panelists:** Seto, Michael C.

*Abstract: Background: There has been increased focus on the prevention of sexual violence perpetrated against children. A group that has been the focus of prevention efforts are those with sexual interest in children (sometimes referred to as child-attracted persons or CAPs) who are not involved in the justice system, many of whom have not offended but are presumably at risk because of their attractions. Method/Results: This symposium focuses on the latest research on those with sexual interest in children who are not involved in the justice system. The first talk is focused on the immense challenges that early intervention and prevention programs face by presenting a research study on how certain factors about CAPs influence public perceptions about the population. The second presentation focuses on social relationships with children and how these relationships may be linked to suicidality and sexual offending against children among CAPs. The last talk provides an overview of best-practice guidelines that have been developed to guide prevention initiatives and therapeutic work with this population. Conclusion/Impact: Dr. Michael Seto, an internationally acclaimed expert on the topic of sexual interest in children and sexual offending, will serve as a discussant. Given the focus on the reduction of sexual violence against children, the topic will be of interest to N5 attendees.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 81309, Presenting Papers: 85679, 85683, 85685 - Symposium

### *Public Attitudes Toward People who are Sexually Attracted to Children*

**Main Presenting Author:** Roche, Kailey

**Additional Author:** Seto, Michael C.

*Abstract: BACKGROUND. Stigma-related stress may increase risk factors associated with Child Attracted Persons (CAPs) committing child sexual abuse. While we know how the public feels about CAPs generally, we do not know whether attitudes differ based on CAP characteristics, such as gender, the gender to which they are attracted, and whether they are exclusively attracted to children or not. Further, research on demographic correlates of stigmatizing attitudes toward CAPs is limited. METHOD. 400 English-speaking adults from Canada and the US will be recruited through Prolific for a vignette study on attitudes toward CAPs. In addition to demographic information, participants will be randomly assigned to one of eight vignettes featuring a non-offending CAP. Vignettes differ only on CAP gender (man/woman), gender to which the CAP is attracted (boy/girl) and whether they are exclusively attracted to children or not (yes/no). Participants will indicate how much of a risk they think the CAP is to commit an offence against a child and will complete a stigma toward CAPs scale. RESULTS: Data is being collected and analysed ahead of the conference. IMPLICATIONS: This*

information can help mental health programs target sub-groups of CAPs who may face higher degrees of stigma as well as inform interventions which aim to decrease public stigma toward CAPs.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85679 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 81309)

*Understanding "Social Contact with Children in an Online Sample of Individuals with Sexual Attraction to Children*

**Abstract:** *Background:* Social relationships are important for mental health and wellbeing; however, child attracted persons (CAPs) may have difficulty developing social relationships owing to their attraction. CAPs may seek alternative sources of friendship such as social relationships with children. This study examines potential mediators (i.e., loneliness, internalized stigma, sexual fantasies involving children) of the association between social relationships with children and length of friendships with children and both suicidality and history of sexual offending against children. *Method:* Data from 202 participants were analyzed with correlations and simple mediation models. Frequency and the manner of communication in which CAPs maintain contact with children were assessed. *Results:* Significant correlations were found among loneliness, suicidality, internalized stigma, and emotional congruence with children. The models did not demonstrate mediation. *Conclusion:* The present study highlights the complexity of social relationships among CAPs. *Impact:* This study has important implications for understanding CAPs social needs and with this we hope to inform treatment practices, by assisting CAPs to foster appropriate social relationships with adults, and to live a fulfilling, offence-free life.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85683 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 81309)

*A Delphi Study on the Assessment and Treatment of Non-Justice Involved Individuals who are Sexually Attracted to Children*

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND:* There are no established best practices for the assessment and treatment of non-mandated clients with sexual attraction to children. The study aimed to develop best practice guidelines via a Delphi study (developing expert consensus across several rounds of data collection). *METHOD:* In round 1, participants responded to open-ended questions about assessment and treatment recommendations for a client with sexual interest in children seeking treatment (7 clinicians, 2 researchers, 10 clinician-researchers, and 10 people with sexual attraction to children, *RESULTS:* Some of the suggestions for assessment and treatment identified in round 1 included adopting a client-centered approach, assessing risk factors and personal needs, and a focus on harm reduction, social functioning, well-being, and self-acceptance. We are ready to launch the subsequent rounds of data collection in which round 1 participants will evaluate best practice guidelines developed from round 1. *CONCLUSIONS:* Results suggest that meaningful suggestions for best practices can be gathered from subject matter experts. *IMPACT:* The present study will establish best practices in the assessment and treatment of non-mandated clients with sexual interest in children, which will be valuable for treatment providers providing prevention services.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85685 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 81309)

## *Examining Measurement Invariance and Predictive Validity of Youth Risk Assessment Tools Across Race/Ethnicity*

**Moderator:** Peterson-Badali, Michele

*Abstract: In jurisdictions across the globe, there is heightened awareness of the need to ensure that assessment tools are valid for justice system-impacted individuals from groups that have been traditionally underrepresented in validation studies and/or overrepresented in the criminal justice system. This need has spurred research examining validity and fairness of widely-used risk-need assessment tools, including the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) and the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY) across gender and race/ethnicity. In this symposium we examine both the structural (predictive accuracy) and measurement (invariance) models of youth risk assessment tools across race/ethnicity. Paper 1 examines the measurement invariance of the SAVRY across Black, Latinx and White youth across several US states. Paper 2 examines measurement invariance of the YLS/CMI across race (Black and White youth) and gender in Toronto, Canada. Paper 3 examines measures of discrimination and calibration of the YLS/CMI in Indigenous and non-Indigenous youth in Ontario, Canada. We will discuss implications of these approaches and study findings for development, validation, and use of youth risk assessment tools.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 81588, Presenting Papers: 85243, 85268, 85276 - Symposium

### *Racial/Ethnic Differences in Risk Assessment: Contributions of Measurement Invariance*

*Abstract: Identification and implementation of effective methods for reducing racial bias and disparities in legal settings have become paramount in the United States in the past few years. One method for increasing objectivity and fairness has been heavily scrutinized in recent years is the use of risk assessments to guide legal decisions. Researchers have applied several methods to examine racial/ethnic bias in some of these instruments but few have been examined for measurement invariance. The Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY) is a widely used violence risk assessment instrument for adolescents, which follows the structured professional judgment approach. The SAVRY has high predictive accuracy, according to meta-analyses and to field studies with probation officers, which is reported to be equivalent across race/ethnicity. The current study examines the contributions of tests of measurement invariance to the racial bias debate by using a large, multi-state sample of SAVRYs conducted by probation officers that includes 591 Black, 340 White, and 113 Latinx youth. Results can inform a) practitioners as to how to apply their structured professional judgment if items of the SAVRY function differently across groups, and b) legal decision-makers to understand how differences in risk factors do or do not represent actual racial differences in risk.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85243 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 81588)

### *Measurement Invariance Analysis of the YLS/CMI across Race and Gender*

*Abstract: The present study used a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) approach to examine the measurement invariance of the YLS/CMI across gender and race/ethnicity in Black (N= 364) and White (N= 262) community-sentenced youth in Toronto, Canada. Measurement invariance is a property of an assessment in which its ability to indicate the respondent's true level of the latent trait is not affected by group membership. Three sequential levels of measurement invariance are generally*

evaluated: configural, metric, and scalar invariance. Configural and metric invariance are required to compare structural relationships across groups and scalar invariance is required to compare group means. The YLS/CMI achieved only partial metric invariance when evaluated across gender, and partial scalar invariance when evaluated across race. Partial metric invariance was achieved for gender after unconstraining 8 items and partial scalar invariance was achieved for race/ethnicity after unconstraining 7 (approximately 19% and 17% of the scales respectively). The inability to achieve complete scalar invariance across either demographic variable suggests that it may not be appropriate to compare means for these groups. This has important implications for determining and interpreting cutoffs for risk categories. Further implications and the potential causes of the lack of measurement invariance will be discussed.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85268 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 81588)

#### *Risk Prediction in Indigenous and non-Indigenous Canadian Justice System-Impacted Youth*

**Abstract:** A small body of research to date has yielded mixed evidence for the predictive validity of risk assessment tools for Indigenous compared to non-Indigenous youth. With 3-year recidivism (new conviction) as the outcome, we produced measures of discrimination and calibration of the YLS/CMI in 206 (37 female) Indigenous and 194 (33 female) non-Indigenous youth on probation in Ontario, Canada. Although individually matched on age, sex, and index offense, Indigenous youth had higher risk scores than non-Indigenous youth, reoffended at a higher rate (70% v 46%), and the AUC for general recidivism was lower (.64 v .71). Comparing across rather than within groups indicated that the probability that a random Indigenous youth who did not reoffend would have a higher risk score than a non-Indigenous recidivist was 46% (xAUC .54); the probability that a random non-Indigenous youth who did not reoffend had a higher risk score than an Indigenous recidivist was 21% (xAUC .79). Sensitivity was high for both groups; specificity was moderate for non-Indigenous youth (65%) but low for Indigenous youth (28%). PPV was 75% for Indigenous youth and 67% for non-Indigenous youth; NPV was lower for Indigenous youth (and particularly Indigenous males: 56%) than non-Indigenous youth (79%). We discuss results in relation to purposes and uses of assessment as well as impacts on justice system-impacted youth.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85276 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 81588)

#### *Grievance-Fueled Sexual Violence*

**Moderator:** Higgs, Tamsin

**Abstract:** Grievance-fueled violence (GFV) is a paradigm that has come to include various forms of targeted violence, but has rarely, if ever, included sexual violence within its scope. Yet, at least some, if not most, sexual violence invokes concepts of grievance. This symposium explores some of the ways in which grievance manifests in sexual aggression. In addition, heterogeneity among groups of individuals having engaged in sexually aggressive behavior is a key empirical and clinical concern. As such, there is a focus within the work presented here on subgroups of offenders – some driven by grievance that is evident in their cognitive-behavioral patterns, others being motivated by paraphilic sexual interests, themselves often developed in response to some type of grievance. Finally, a central theme to the symposium is the application of such knowledge to the prevention of sexual offending.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82598, Presenting Papers: 82604, 82605, 82607 - Symposium

*Would certain non-serial sexual homicide offenders become serial offenders if not apprehended?*

**Presenting Author:** Higgs, Tamsin

**Additional Authors:** Oligny, Kelly-Ann ; James, Jonathan

*Abstract: Most sexual homicide offenders are non-serial, but the likelihood that a non-serial sexual homicide offender (NSHO) might become serial if not apprehended is unknown. Researchers have identified the different profiles found among NSHOs. The purpose of the current study was to develop a typology of NSHOs in France (n=87), broadening the scope of previously established profiles. Next, using the same analytical strategy, the study aimed to develop a typology of serial sexual homicide offenders (SSHOs; n=33) to explore heterogeneity within this group. Six types of sexual murderers were identified: Four types of NSHOs (NSHO-1/sexual nonsadistic, NSHO-2/sadistic, NSHO-3/angry, NSHO-4/sexual opportunistic), and two types of SSHOs (SSHO-1/severe sadistic, SSHO-2/psychopathic). There was a perfect match between the NSHO-2s and the SSHO-1s, suggesting that NSHO-2s have the potential to become SSHOs and that their arrest may have prevented the occurrence of further sexual homicides. The identified types were subjected to comparative analyses based on the characteristics of their modus operandi (precrime, crime, postcrime) and of their developmental, psychopathological, cognitive and criminal career profiles. Implications will be discussed, particularly in relation to investigative psychology as well as risk assessment and interventions.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82604 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 82598)

*Life Path Trajectories to Sexual Sadism and Pedophilia in Child Molesters: The Role of Hypersexuality and Antisociality*

**Presenting Author:** Gauthier, Alexandre

**Co-Presenting Author:** Proulx, Jean

*Abstract: Developmental models of pedophilia and of sexual sadism indicate heterogeneity in the trajectories that lead to sexual aggression. However, there are few replication studies. Therefore, the purpose of the present study was to analyze developmental trajectories in a sample of 278 sexual aggressors of children (less than 13 years old). Following structural equation modeling analysis, we identified two trajectories (RMSEA = 0.049; CFI and TLI = 0.95). The first corresponds to the third trajectory in Daversa and Knights (2007) model, and can be described as follows: victimization in childhood contributes to the development of hypersexuality in adolescence, which in turn contributes to the development of an avoidant personality and a pedophilic disorder in adulthood. The second trajectory identified corresponds to Longpré et al.s (2018) disinhibition trajectory, and can be described as follows: victimization in childhood contributes to the development of antisocial behaviors in adolescence, which contribute to the development of an antisocial personality and sexual sadism disorder in adulthood. The impact of this research is in its theoretical and clinical implications, specifically, in terms of how we understand and intervene more effectively when we can identify that potentially dangerous paraphilic interests are developing.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82605 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 82598)

*Do incels hold comparable implicit theories to men who have sexually offended?*

**Presenting Author:** Gagnon, Jean-Sébastien

**Co-Presenting Author:** Higgs, Tamsin

**Additional Author:** Déli, Caroline

*Abstract: Researchers have proposed that the cognitive distortions of men who have sexually aggressed against women are underlined by a number of implicit cognitive processes named implicit theories. Implicit theories such as “a dangerous world”, “women as sex objects”, “women are unknowable”, etc. also seem to be present in the discourse of incels (involuntary celibates), an online community mostly seen as misogynistic. To test this hypothesis and to examine whether members of incel communities would be more likely than non-incels to engage in sexual aggression, a questionnaire was distributed online to members of the incel community and the general population. Questionnaire subscales measured personality, rape attitudes, implicit theories, loneliness and behavior in close relationships. There were 1000 respondents. Results will be presented comparing incels to non-incels, as well as a logistical regression examining the association of implicit theories with previous sexually aggressive behavior and sexual aggression intent. The impact of this research is in its scientific contribution, as the first study to examine whether members of the incel community present a risk for sexual aggression, and extends to the development of primary intervention strategies.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82607 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 82598)

### *Risk factors associated with intimate partner violence*

**Moderator:** Proulx, Jean

*Abstract: Sexual coercion in intimate relationships is a distinct phenomenon (Basile and Hall, 2011), although correlated with non-sexual violence. Nevertheless, there are few studies of intimate partner sexual violence (ISPV), which we define as sexual coercion by a current or former intimate partner, and most rely on victim reports only. This symposium presents new findings from three groups of researchers in Canada, based on samples of male perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV). The general goal is to develop the evidence-base guiding risk assessment and interventions for incarcerated men with charges for violence against a female partner, and those having used sexual coercion in this context.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82616, Presenting Papers: 82620, 82621, 82624 - Symposium

### *An RNR Perspective on Intimate Partner Abuse Involving Sexual Violence*

**Presenting Author:** Jung, Sandy

**Additional Authors:** Hilton, N. Zoe ; Pham, Anna T; Nunes, Kevin; Ennis, Liam

*Abstract: Intimate partner violence (IPV) is known to encompass many forms of psychological and physical abuses within partner relationships. When sexual abuse is part of the range of abuses, reporting to authorities tends to take longer, be situated primarily within the home, and be perpetrated*



by younger partners. Previous research has shown that those who perpetrate intimate partner sexual violence (IPSV) may have higher risk profiles than those who solely perpetrate non-sexual IPV, which suggests greater criminogenic needs and consequently more rehabilitative services. This presentation compares IPSV and IPV perpetrators on the three RNR principles and specifically examines a sample of high risk and high needs men who were identified for a threat assessment. To address the risk principle, perpetrators of IPSV and IPV were compared using two validated risk tools and three recidivism outcomes. Select criminogenic needs and responsivity concerns were compared between groups in order to address the need and responsivity principles. Our preliminary analyses suggest that when examining a high risk, high needs sample of men, the differences found in past studies were not found to be statistically significant. These empirical findings have implications for making evidence-based decisions focused on assessing risk and identifying relevant needs when it comes to partner violence.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82620 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 82616)

*Personality characteristics of men who have been violent towards an intimate partner*

**Presenting Author:** Higgs, Tamsin

**Co-Presenting Author:** Proulx, Jean

**Additional Authors:** Ouellet, Frédéric ; James, Jonathan; Gauthier, Alexandre ; Menard, Ingrid

*Abstract: Three personality profiles are associated with IPV: Borderline, antisocial and dependent (Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart, 1994). Men who have used intimate partner sexual violence (IPSV) are also heterogenous. This suggests differences been men using IPV and IPSV, but empirical investigation is sparse. Ninety-four men (IPV,  $n=75$ ; IPSV,  $n=19$ ) were compared on measures of psychopathology (MCMI-III; NEO-PI; Criminal Thinking Styles; Self-report of psychopathy), and of social intimacy, relationship conflict tactics, and attitudes towards women (rape myths; hostility towards women). Results indicated that psychopathology and psychopathy appear to be more relevant factors in physical rather sexual violence against partners, and although subgroups do not differ in terms of cognitive distortions, certain differences are seen in their interaction style with their partner. This suggests that interventions should examine the role of sexual aggression in cases of IPV, and the cognitive schema that support both sexual and non-sexual violence in this context.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82621 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 82616)

*Assessing Risk of Intimate Partner Violence Recidivism: A Pilot Study of the Risks, Needs and Clinical Analysis of Intimate Partner Violence Measure*

**Presenting Author:** Allard, Victoria

**Co-Presenting Author:** Higgs, Tamsin

**Additional Authors:** Slight, Maéva ; Giguère, Guy

*Abstract: Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a major global concern and perpetrators of such acts increasingly face legal consequences for their actions. In Quebec, IPV represents a third of crimes against the person, yet no IPV risk assessment is formally implemented within correctional services to identify those most at risk of recidivism (Ministry of Public Security, 2017). To rectify the situation, a*

risk assessment measure was developed and validated within the Quebec correctional system. Participants were men who were found guilty of a crime against an intimate partner. Participants were evaluated by their probation officers using the experimental measure and a general risk assessment. The Spousal Assault Risk Assessment and the Psychopathy Checklist - Screening Version were coded from criminal files. The analytical strategy incorporates factor analysis, item-response theory, and classical test theory. Preliminary results ( $n = 112$ ) using classical tests demonstrate good to excellent reliability for most of the scale items and good internal consistency. The measure also shows strong convergent validity with the other risk assessments. Results indicate that the measure possesses good psychometric properties and performs adequately in informing both risk and intervention. A revised version will be widely implemented throughout Quebec correctional services.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 82624 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 82616)

### *Overlap in Erotic-age Preferences: Support for the Chronophilia Theory in a Non-Offender Self-Report Sample*

**Moderator:** Arenzon, Valerie

**Panelists:** Curtis, Ashley M; de Almeida, Hannah M; Arenzon, Valerie

*Abstract: Seto (2017) proposes sexual orientation not only varies as a function of gender, but also as a function of age, ranging from nepiophilia (i.e., attraction to infants) to gerontophilia (i.e., attraction to elderly). The chronophilia theory proposes that sexual orientation is a multi-dimensional framework, meaning age could be a continuous distribution of erotic preferences. To date, research has not examined two dimensions of sexual orientation simultaneously, and little is known about male chronophilic interest in non-offending samples. The purpose of the current symposium is to examine concordance between pedophilic, hebephilic, and teleiophilic interests. Using 170 men recruited in an online self-report survey, talks will systematically test the viability of chronophilia theory. First, Ashley Curtis et al. will examine overlap in female sexual interests. Next, Hannah de Almeida et al. will examine overlap in male sexual interests. Finally, Valerie Arenzon et al. will examine overlap irrespective of gender in sexual interests. Results offer partial support for chronophilia theory. Concordance levels in future studies may inform differences between exclusive and nonexclusive interest in children and will aid the development of informed risk assessment tools and destigmatized prevention programs. Clinical implications and future recommendations will be discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 83855, Presenting Papers: 87231, 87258, 87270 - Symposium

### *Overlap between Sexual Interest in Female Pedophilia, Hebephilia, and Teleiophilia among Men in the Community*

**Main Presenting Author:** Curtis, Ashley M

**Additional Authors:** Mundy, Crystal ; de Almeida, Hannah M; Arenzon, Valerie

*Abstract: The current study assessed overlap of sexual interest in prepubescent and pubescent girls, and female adults using a sample of  $N = 170$  men from an online self-report survey collected by Mundy et al. (2022). Ratings of sexual interest were collected on a 5-point scale ranging from one (not*

at all) to five (extremely). Concordance indices calculated overlap in sexual interest and Kendalls Tau b assessed variance in rank order interests. Results indicated that 17.5% of respondents reported slight to extreme sexual interest in female pedophilia and 35.5% in hebephilia, with a concordance rate of 16.5%. Additional concordance indices were calculated for pedophilia and teleiophilia (16.5%) and hebephilia and teleiophilia (34.7%). Of those who reported pedophilic interest, 93.3% also reported hebephilic interest. However, only 46.7% of participants who reported hebephilic interest also reported pedophilic interest, and of those who reported hebephilic interest, 98.3% indicated teleiophilic interest. Findings also present a significant positive correlation between ratings of pedophilic and hebephilic interest ( $\tau_b = .590, p_$

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87231 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 83855)

*Overlap between Sexual Interest in Male Pedophilia, Hebephilia, and Teleiophilia among Men in the Community*

**Main Presenting Author:** de Almeida, Hannah M

**Additional Authors:** Mundy, Crystal ; Arenzon, Valerie; Curtis, M Ashley

**Abstract:** *The present study calculated overlap in sexual interest between prepubescent and pubescent boys and male adults. Sexual interest ratings from a self-report sample of  $N = 170$  males (Mundy et al., 2022) were used to calculate concordance indices between the paraphilias and Kendalls Tau b to determine rank order variance. Approximately 7% of men reported a slight to extreme level of sexual interest in male pedophilia and hebephilia. Specifically, results show a 4.7% ( $n = 8$ ) overlap in interest between pedophilia and hebephilia, a 5.3% ( $n = 9$ ) overlap in interest between pedophilia and teleiophilia, and a 7.1% ( $n = 12$ ) overlap in interest between hebephilia and teleiophilia. Directional concordance shows among participants who reported pedophilic interest, 72.7% also reported hebephilic interest. However, only 66.7% of participants who reported hebephilic interest also reported pedophilic interest. Of those who reported hebephilic interest, 100% also indicated teleiophilic interest. Significant positive correlations were found between ratings of pedophilic and hebephilic interest ( $b = .655, p_$*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87258 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 83855)

*Overlap between Sexual Interest in Pedophilia, Hebephilia, and Teleiophilia*

**Main Presenting Author:** Arenzon, Valerie

**Additional Authors:** Mundy, Crystal ; Curtis, Ashley M; de Almeida, M Hannah

**Abstract:** *The current study examined overlap between sexual interests in pedophilia, hebephilia, and teleiophilia. Using 170 men who self-reported their sexual interests via an online survey in Mundy et al. (2022), the current study computed concordance indices for each pair of sexual interests. Further, Kendalls Tau b correlations were computed to assess the relationships between ranks of sexual interests. Approximately 18.2% reported sexual interest in pedophilia and 35.3% reported interest in hebephilia. Results found a 17.1% overlap for pedophilia and hebephilia, a 17.1% overlap for pedophilia and teleiophilia, and a 34.7% overlap for hebephilia and teleiophilia. Concordance indices among individuals with paraphilic sexual interest are higher between adjacent erotic-age groups than*

distant erotic-age groups. Among participants who reported pedophilic interest, 93.5% also reported a hebephilic sexual interest. However, only 48.3% of participants who reported hebephilic interest also reported pedophilic interest. Of those who reported hebephilic interest, 98.3% also indicated having teleiophilic interest. Finally, results show a significant positive correlation between ratings of pedophilic and hebephilic interests ( $r_b = .602$ ,  $p_$

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87270 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 83855)

### *Evidence-based Change Strategies in the Intersection of Justice Processes and Behavioral Change*

**Additional Authors:** Lovins, Brian ; Taxman, Faye; Bourgon, Guy

**Moderator:** Appleton, CJ

*Abstract: Three papers examine our understanding of different change processes instrumental in changing practices fostering behavioral change in organizations and individuals. The first provides context on the evolving professional identity of correctional workers; away from law enforcement - social work, to a conceptualization of referee - coach. A coach role of setting expectations, helping players develop skills, and ultimately win is arguably more effective. Describing strategies to adopt a new professional identity for correctional workers, the Correctional Coach, and illustrating how this role will fundamentally change corrections from catching failures to helping succeed. The second describes a program, "Supervising Officers in an Evidenced-Based Environment", designed specifically for staff supervising probation officers, a key to evidence-based implementation.*

*Observational and survey data (pre-post) illustrate the program's impact on supervisors and organizational culture. The third describes twelve change strategies used to implement and adopt a stronger focus on behavior change in justice agencies. Data will be presented on the use of these strategies in 500 counties in the U.S. across jails, probation, substance use and mental health organizations. Implications of these strategies to improve criminal justice policies and practices will be discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84084, Presenting Papers: 84151, 84155, 84170 - Symposium

### *Correctional Coaches: Shifting the Professional Identity from Referee to Coach*

*Abstract: Over the past 50 years, we have debated the role of the correctional worker, often boiling it down to a continuum between law enforcement officer and social worker. Unfortunately, by defining the role on a continuum between "help" and "catch", we are implicitly (or explicitly) pitting change-oriented approaches against accountability. This presentation is designed to explore a different professional identity for correctional workers, moving away from law enforcement versus social worker, towards a conceptualization of referees and coaches. The traditional role of a correctional worker (regardless of which hat they wear) has been as a referee--watching for failure, blowing the whistle, and issuing a penalty in hopes to gain compliance. In contrast, a coach's role is to set expectations, help players develop their skills, and ultimately win. This presentation will explore ways in which adopting a new professional identity for correctional workers--the Correctional Coach--will fundamentally change the nature of corrections from catching people failing to helping them succeed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84151 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84084)

*Change Strategies in the Intersection of Justice Processes and Behavioral Change*

**Abstract:** *This set of papers will examine our understanding of what type of change processes (i.e. coaching, referring, networks, etc.) are instrumental in changing practices of justice agencies and tools that justice actors can use to foster behavioral change among organizations and individuals. Different strategies are available but there is a dearth of information on effective practices. Papers will deal with interagency efforts, line-staff, administrators, or systems. One paper will review twelve change strategies and how they are implemented in 500 counties in the U.S. across jails, probation, substance use and mental health organizations.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84155 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84084)

*Supervising Officers in an Evidenced-Based Environment: Helping Supervisors Facilitate implementation of What Works in Probation*

**Abstract:** *In recent years, organizations have invested in core correctional practice training and other change agent supervision training programs. With research showing that it can reduce recidivism, implementation of these evidence-based practices has been challenging. While training has focused on officers, those that supervise and manage those front-line officers have been on the sidelines, at best only indirectly involved in the training and implementation efforts. This presentation will describe a training program designed specifically for supervisors of probation officers providing them with the knowledge and skills needed to support all evidence-based practices from assessment, to planning, to facilitating change with individual on supervision. This Supervising Officers in an Evidence-Based Environment training program is provided by the Federal Judiciary Center to US Federal Districts. Using data collected over a one year period including observational and survey data, results will illustrate the impact of investing this type of training to supervisors on supervisor behavior and organizational culture that supports and embraces evidence-based correctional practices.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84170 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84084)

*Profile, Risk, and Decision Making With Not Criminally Responsible Accused in Alberta And Saskatchewan*

**Moderator:** Haag, Andrew

**Panelists:** Cheng, Jeremy; Wirove, Robi; Olver, Mark; Rine, Sydney

**Abstract:** *This symposium will cover three studies of the NCR populations of Alberta and Saskatchewan. In one study, our panel will examine predictors of decision making within the NCR context of Alberta. The findings indicated that despite the availability of risk relevant information, key criminogenic risk/need information was absent from many clinical reports. However, empirically support risk factors were still predictive of Review Board decision making. In the second presentation, there is a examination of the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide - Revised (VRAG-R) in terms of its discrimination and calibration properties within the NCR population. Results reveal that the VRAG-R had strong discrimination but poor calibration within the Alberta NCR population. The final study*

*considered the risk/need profiles, reintegration potential, and release outcomes for the Saskatchewan NCR population. It is noted that this was the first known empirical study of the Saskatchewan NCR population. The findings discussed will include descriptive data, patient clinical features, hospital discharges, and a consideration of factors that predict the decision making of the Saskatchewan Review Board.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84654, Presenting Papers: 85334, 85339, 85346 - Symposium

*Static and Dynamic Predictors of Forensic Mental Health Decision-Making*

**Abstract:** *THE PRESENT STUDY DETERMINED WHETHER FORENSIC DECISIONAL OUTCOMES IN ONE PROVINCIAL REVIEW BOARD (RB) SYSTEM ACCOUNTED FOR INFORMATION RELEVANT TO VIOLENCE RISK. STUDY INSTRUMENTS INCLUDED THE LEVEL OF SERVICE/CASE MANAGEMENT INVENTORY (LS/CMI), HISTORICAL CLINICAL RISK MANAGEMENT–20 VERSION 3, AND THE REVISED VIOLENCE RISK APPRAISAL GUIDE. A RETROSPECTIVE LONGITUDINAL DESIGN WAS EMPLOYED TO EXAMINE ANNCR COHORT (N = 109) THAT ENTERED THE RB SYSTEM BETWEEN 2005 AND 2010 AND THEIR RESPECTIVE RB HEARINGS (N = 327) UNTIL 2015. RESULTS INDICATED THAT RISK-RELEVANT INFORMATION WAS SUPPLIED TO THE RB BY FORENSIC PROFESSIONALS; HOWEVER, KEY CRIMINOGENIC RISK AND NEED FACTORS AS DEFINED BY THE LS/CMI WERE ABSENT IN CLINICAL REPORTS. RB DECISIONS WERE STILL STRONGLY PREDICTED BY EMPIRICALLY SUPPORTED RISK FACTORS LINKED TO VIOLENT RECIDIVISM. HIGHER RELEASE LIKELIHOODS CORRESPONDED TO A PROPORTIONALLY GREATER RELIANCE ON DYNAMIC RISK FACTORS TO ENACT DISPOSITIONS. FORENSIC RISK INSTRUMENTS ARE CENTRAL ASPECTS OF CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION, AND THE RESULTS DEMONSTRATED THEIR RELEVANCE TO FORENSIC TRIBUNALS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT INFORMATION FROM A FORENSIC RISK INSTRUMENT BE ROUTINELY DELIVERED TO RBS TO SUPPORT EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION-MAKING.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85334 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84654)

*Discrimination and Calibration Properties of the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide-Revised in a Not Criminally Responsible Provincial Population*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wirove, Robi

**Co-Presenting Author:** Olver, Mark

**Abstract:** *This study examined the discrimination and calibration properties of the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide–Revised (VRAG-R) within a large subset of the population of 574 individuals who had been found Not Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder (NCRMD) in Alberta. The VRAG-R was scored on all individuals identified via The Alberta NCR Project database from every file that contained sufficient relevant information and recidivism data were obtained via official criminal records. The VRAG-R demonstrated strong discrimination properties for general and violent recidivism over 5-year, 10- year, and global follow-ups. Calibration analyses, however, indicated that the VRAG-R substantially over estimated violence risk and that there was poor agreement between expected and observed recidivism rates for this population. When examined in the male subsample, these issues remained but to a lesser degree; examination of VRAG-R discrimination and calibration for females was not possible due to a lack of recidivists. Results indicated strong discrimination but poor calibration properties of the VRAG-R in this NCRMD population. Overall, the results support the*

*use of the VRAG-R within a population of persons found NCRMD when employed in tandem with other measures as part of a comprehensive psychological risk assessment.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85339 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84654)

*A Study of Risk-Need Profiles, Reintegration, and Release Outcomes of Forensic Patients in Saskatchewan*

*Abstract: The current study examined the clinical features, risk-need profiles, and discharge and release outcomes of all forensic mental health admissions (N = 138) to Saskatchewan Hospital North Battleford (SHNB), approximately equal proportions of whom were declared Not Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder (NCRMD) or Unfit to Stand Trial (UST). It is the first study of this patient population in Saskatchewan's history. Data were collected from archived patient file information and descriptive data are presented. Findings relate to patient clinical features (including psychopathy), patterns and profiles of risk and need on established measures (including treatment change; e.g., Level of Service/Case Management Inventory, Violence Risk Scale), and the frequency of hospital discharges and factors predictive of such Review Board dispositions in Saskatchewan.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85346 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84654)

*Exploring The Variables Of FASD and Antisocial Peers In The Criminal Justice System*

**Moderator:** Haag, Andrew

**Panelists:** Patricny, Nicol; Joseph, Jessica; Deren, Cassandra

*Abstract: The symposium will bring together studies that have considered the variables of FASD and/or Antisocial peers within the criminal justice system. The first study considered if the inclusion of a protective factor, the avoidance of antisocial peers, would modify the predictive validity of the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide - Revised (VRAG-R). The results did show that avoidance of antisocial peers did make an impact on recidivism, but the data did not support adjusting the VRAG-R on the basis of this item. The second study will summary the existing literature on FASD and aggression, make use of this review to propose models/frameworks going forward, and lastly propose empirically informed methods of addressing aggression in the context of FASD. The third study considered the impact of an FASD diagnosis on court sentencing decisions. The data did not demonstrate that the presence of an FASD diagnosis made any impact on any form of court decision making.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84659, Presenting Papers: 85375, 85379, 85384 - Symposium

*Resistance to Antisocial Peers: Exploring the Predictive and Incremental Validity with the VRAG-R*

**Main Presenting Author:** Patricny, Nicol

*Abstract: Despite a recent theoretical shift toward the inclusion of protective factors within risk assessment, there is a lack of empirical evidence surrounding this practice in unique forensic*

populations. Using a long-term retrospective design and ROC curve analysis, we examined the predictive and incremental validity of the protective factor resistance to antisocial peers and the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide—Revised (VRAG-R) in 119 individuals who were found Not Criminally Responsible as adolescents in Alberta, Canada. The results indicated that resistance to antisocial peers significantly predicted general nonrecidivism ( $AUC = .647$ , 95% CI [.53, .77]) and violent nonrecidivism ( $AUC = .654$ , CI [.52, .79]) in the long-term (average follow-up of 13.6 years,  $SD = 10$ ). We used DeLong's Test to compare the AUC values of the VRAG-R and a modified VRAG-R score that incorporated the protective effect of resistance to antisocial peers. We did not find evidence of incremental validity for resistance to antisocial peers with the VRAG-R for general or violent recidivism. The results provide empirical evidence that resistance to antisocial peers is an important protective factor for later nonrecidivism. Further research that explores the clinical utility of this variable as a potential treatment target for forensic professionals is warranted.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85375 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84659)

*The Justice System and FASD: Understanding Mechanisms that Drive Aggressive Behaviour to Support Healthy Outcomes*

**Main Presenting Author:** Joseph, Jessica

*Abstract: There are often concerns regarding aggressive behaviour that have been noted with persons who have Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (Tsang et al., 2016). The purpose of the current presentation is twofold. First, to increase awareness regarding the complex intersectionality of factors that may increase vulnerability towards aggressive behaviour for some people with FASD. Second, to use this information to inform our recognition and responses to this population. To do so, this presentation will (1) Synthesize the present literature regarding aggressive behaviour, via the intersection of cognitive, environmental, and emotional factors that drive it, among those with FASD; (2) Utilize the information derived from the review to propose frameworks, in the form of two corresponding models, for recognizing and responding to aggressive behaviour; and (3) employ an applied lens by utilizing the information and models discussed to suggest reasonable, compassionate, and evidence-informed approaches for effectively responding to aggressive behaviour. We will adopt a strength based and empowered lens, through which we will highlight ways in which shared understandings may not only improve outcomes, but also reduce stigma, and position us to best leverage protective factors.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85379 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84659)

*Sentencing Judgements of Adolescents with and Without Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder*

**Main Presenting Author:** Deren, Cassandra

*Abstract: There has been no quantitative research conducted with youth to examine whether a diagnosis of FASD influences sentencing when comparing those with FASD to those without. Although it has been acknowledged that FASD should be given special consideration (e.g., considered a mitigating factor or result in individualized sentencing). Despite this lack of knowledge, there is much interest in legislation and policy development aimed at better responding to those with FASD in the CJS (Flannigan et al., 2018). This study quantitatively examined whether youth with a diagnosis of FASD are sentenced differently than youth who do not have FASD, after controlling for factors that must be considered in standard sentencing principles (e.g., prior offence history and risk to re-offend).*



*The results of this study found that sentencing decisions were not impacted by whether there was a diagnosis of FASD. The results have several important implications and highlight the need for further research in this area.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85384 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84659)

### *Applying Evidence-Based Approaches to Supervision of High-Risk Offenders under Judicial Orders in a Policing Context*

**Moderator:** Jung, Sandy

*Abstract: In Canada, individuals who are incarcerated until the very end of their sentence and have not been released in the community through parole are at a much greater risk of committing another crime versus those who have received supervision in the community. When these individuals are released at the end of their full sentence and are also assessed at a high risk for violence, police in the province or territory where the individual relocates are subsequently responsible for monitoring them in that community for a limited period of time. A plethora of issues arise when police engage in supervision, refer individuals to rehabilitation services, and issue notifications in the community, whilst monitoring compliance to conditions on judicial orders. This symposium highlights the background and the challenges associated with supervision of individuals on judicial orders by police, what are the risk and needs of these individuals, and what would be the best model for ensuring an ethical, evidence-based approach to police supervision that navigates around the conflict of interest inherent in this role. These presentations are a culmination of a research partnership between police and academia, and will be given by two police detectives and an academic researcher.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84969, Presenting Papers: 84971, 84972, 84973 - Symposium

#### *Judicial Orders in a Policing Context: Background and Challenges*

**Presenting Author:** Kitura, Gregory

*Abstract: Individuals who serve judicial protective orders (i.e., Sections 810.1 and 810.2) are supervised and monitored by police in the region that they are released. Supervision typically centers on safe reintegration of the individual into the community and finding programs necessary to help make this happen. Although these individuals are deemed to be a high risk for violence, it is not always clear how this is determined and how decisions are made with regards to applying for a peace bond. Furthermore, police, prosecutors, and judiciary must identify and decide on what conditions should be placed on an individual who is at the end of their sentence (i.e., warrant expiry), and these decisions are influenced by legal and public expectations and therefore have implications. Although much is written on how parole and probation supervise released offenders, the roles and expected responsibilities of police lead to challenges in managing the risk of these individuals. This presentation will be given by a police detective with several decades of experience working with at-risk and high-risk individuals and provides provides an overview of the processes and the challenges that law enforcement face in providing services.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84971 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84969)

*Evidence-Based Practices in a Policing Context: Identifying the Need for RNR Principles*

**Presenting Author:** Jung, Sandy

*Abstract: Law enforcement has been historically and primarily tasked with enforcing federal laws, and at best, monitoring criminal behaviours of justice-involved individuals, but not proactively managing them. These are not areas of expertise typically included in police training. Hence, there is very limited research and policies on how police should manage released offenders. This presentation provides a close examination of 45 individuals who were supervised while on an 810.1 or 810.2 peace bond (or recognizance). Specifically, we examined the prevalence of basic needs, criminogenic needs, and responsivity concerns of these individuals and ability of these needs and concerns to discriminate among those who were and were not successful during supervision (e.g., complied with conditions, reoffended). Our findings demonstrate that the prevalence of basic needs often took precedent in the supervision process over criminogenic or responsivity factors. However, only criminogenic needs discriminated between those who had and had not been successful in supervision. This research provides preliminary support for the need to expand the supervision team to ensure social services are separately provided to individuals under judicial orders, and therefore allow police to focus on criminogenic elements in their risk management to reduce criminal behaviours.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84972 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84969)

*Adopting Evidence-Based Practices in the Supervision of Individuals Who are at a High Risk for Violence and Sexual Violence*

**Presenting Author:** Douziech, Kira

*Abstract: Ensuring that supervision decisions and practices in a policing context are evidence-based requires resources to gain new knowledge, establish new competencies, and implement new processes, as well as diversify competencies among police personnel. This presentation will describe the structure of a police unit mandated to supervise high risk offenders who have served their sentences and how evolving the unit can reduce police biases and lead to defensible decisions and practices. Three key advances will be highlighted in this talk presented by a detective who was seminal in these developments. The first advance involved an examination of the composition of the unit and the inclusion of social work, social navigators, and other wrap-around resources. The second area of change involved how applications for judicial orders are completed to avoid conflict of interest and a separation of the roles that police play, as well as the role of a risk assessor, in order to reduce police biases. The third advance involved ensuring that risk management centered on risk-related factors, namely criminogenic needs, while ensuring responsivity issues do not present as obstacles to supervision and engagement in rehabilitation. The presentation will conclude with identifying continued issues, such as issuing media releases and balancing legal and public expectations.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 84973 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84969)

*Future Directions for Enhancing Risk Assessment: The Utility of Time Dependent Risk Factors*

**Additional Authors:** Serin, Ralph C; Rieger, Danielle J; Maltais, S Natasha; Perley-Robertson, Bronwen

**Abstract:** *This symposium presents 3 papers that suggest new approaches can augment traditional risk/need and actuarial risk assessment. The first paper examines the utility of focusing on imminent risk factors across 4 community supervision sites to predict time to violent failure. The second paper examines the utility of a structured professional judgement approach to community supervision events to enhance prediction, case planning and risk management. The third paper demonstrates the utility of applying correctional (pretrial) risk assessment research to a novel area, that of immigration detention assessment.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85034, Presenting Papers: 85041, 85044, 85046 - Symposium

*Community supervision decision-making framework:Preliminary validation*

**Presenting Author:** Rieger, Danielle J

**Co-Presenting Author:** Serin, Ralph C

**Abstract:** *Increasingly, jurisdictions in North America are employing structured decision-making to standardize community supervision practice. The Community Supervision Decision Framework (CSDF; Serin, 2021) is a new structured professional judgment tool designed to guide supervising officers' decision-making in response to supervision violations by accounting for factors that empirically relate to success on supervision. STUDY 1 An archival sample of men on federal community supervision in Canada ( $N = 58$ ), wherein approximately half ( $n = 29$ ) violently recidivated, were matched on risk. The CSDF discriminated between groups (Harrell's  $C = .72$ ) and predicted time to violent recidivism ( $HR = 1.29$ ) even after accounting for risk ( $HR = 1.28$ ).*

*STUDY 2 An archival sample of men on community supervision in the United States Federal Courts ( $N = 100$ ) was coded on the CSDF for violent ( $n = 51$ ) and any recidivism ( $n = 58$ ). The CSDF correlated with risk ( $r = -.45$ ), discriminated between violent and any recidivists (Harrell's  $C = .66, .67$ , respectively), and predicted time to failure ( $HR = 0.83, 0.84$ , respectively), even after controlling for risk. IMPLICATIONS/POTENTIAL IMPACT These preliminary results from these archival samples are encouraging, with policy and practice implications. Next steps include a prospective random assignment pilot study in a third distinct sample.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85041 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85034)

*Predicting imminent risk in community settings: An archival study of sentinel events*

**Presenting Author:** Maltais, Natasha S

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Perley-Robertson, Bronwen; Serin, Ralph C

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Approximately half of the individuals on community supervision have been found to reoffend within the first year (Vasiljevic et al., 2020). To accurately assess recidivism risk, correctional agencies must identify who is likely to reoffend and when they are likely to do so. This requires the assessment of acute risk factors that signal imminent offending. However, there is limited research on imminent recidivism in community contexts and few community-based risk tools that measure acute risk (Lloyd et al., 2020). METHODS: The current study aimed to fill this gap by providing preliminary validation for the Sentinel Event Assessment Protocol (SEAP) using four non-random samples of adults on probation in the U.S. and Canada ( $N = 156$ ). The SEAP is a 48-item case management tool that measures factors across *Static*, *Stable*, and *Imminent* risk subdomains. RESULTS: Using item-level analyses, a revised version of the SEAP (SEAP-R) was created from items exceeding chance prediction. SEAP-R moderately discriminated between*

*recidivists and non-recidivists in the full sample. CONCLUSIONS/IMPACT: Although a promising start, prospective longitudinal research on the SEAP-R is needed to examine scale utility in practice. Barriers to coding the scale items will also be discussed, as the absence of these factors in case files have important implications for case management practices.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85044 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85034)

*Advancing immigration detention assessment in Canada*

**Presenting Author:** Perley-Robertson, Bronwen

**Co-Presenting Author:** Serin, Ralph C

*Abstract: Immigration detention practices in Canada have come under increased scrutiny in the last decade. Many are calling the system inhumane and abusive, saying the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) needs to do better. A key concern is the lack of standardized, empirically based assessment processes for making detention decisions. The present paper reviews CBSA's risk assessment practices for immigration detention decisions and evaluates them against empirically based methods from corrections. The goal is to determine if correctional risk assessment practices can be applied to immigration detention. Foreign nationals who come to Canada but deemed inadmissible may remain here until their immigration status is resolved; some individuals are placed in a detention facility during this time, while others receive a community-based alternative to detention (ATD). Hence, CBSA officers assess risk for both ATD eligibility and detention placement. The first involves assessing flight/failure to appear and public safety risks, which are central to pretrial risk assessments. The second involves assessing security risk, a routine assessment made in corrections. Evidently, there is utility in applying correctional research from these areas to immigration detention. Doing so will bring much-needed consistency, transparency, fairness, and validity to immigration detention decision-making.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85046 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85034)

*Contemporary Conceptual and Practical Challenges in Corrections: Picking at Solutions Using Data on DRAOR's Dynamic Risk and Strength Factors*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lloyd, Caleb

*Abstract: Several untested assumptions, dilemmas, and practical "blind spots" sit uncomfortably on top of the strong frameworks that guide contemporary corrections. Practice proceeds without empirical guidance, often due to lack of data, necessity, evolving foci of concern, and slowly iterative knowledge-building. Some questions are gaining urgency, and collective attention is required: (1) Are risk estimates applicable to all subgroups with whom risk tools are used?, (2) Are rehabilitative interventions effectively disrupting estimated risk?, and (3) What correctional practices can address the problem of family violence, both immediately and into the future? We attempt to contribute to the field's consideration of these questions using data from three samples scored on risk and strengths on Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Reentry (DRAOR; Serin, 2007). Appropriate solutions will arise from establishing strong shared methodologies, so beyond the results of each empirical paper, we highlight methodologies for (1) establishing that risk tools are appropriate for different groups, (2) examining the interplay between scoring individuals as high risk then intervening to (presumably)*

lower that risk, and (3) using existing data to triage services for family violence risk while looking toward better long-term strategies to identify and address family violence risk in corrections.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85148, Presenting Papers: 85156, 85161, 85163 - Symposium

*DRAOR's Psychometric Properties Across Māori and European Samples in Aotearoa New Zealand: Measurement Invariance, Discrimination, and Calibration for Predicting Criminal Recidivism*

**Main Presenting Author:** Coulter, Darcy

**Additional Authors:** Lloyd, Caleb ; Serin, Ralph

*Abstract: Recent legal cases have highlighted a lack of cross-ethnicity validity research using correctional risk assessment tool. In this study we evaluated three psychometric properties of the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR) scores using Māori (n = 1,812) and New Zealand (NZ) European samples (n = 1,211) in Aotearoa NZ. Namely, measurement invariance, discrimination, and calibration. Using routine, administrative data, our analyses indicated that scoring was invariant for 15 out of 19 DRAOR items across Māori and NZ European samples. Further analyses indicated that predictive discrimination properties were equivalent across ethnicity, but (consistent with official statistics) there was a higher base rate of recidivism for the Māori sample. Consequently, calibration analyses using a fixed follow-up sample (n = 372), predicted Māori to have higher recidivism rates at all possible DRAOR subscale scores. This suggests that Māori on parole who are assessed as having similar levels of needs as their NZ European counterparts will have higher levels of continued criminal justice contact. We suggest that community corrections case-managers should prioritise delivering high-quality case-management strategies to their clients, while recognising that both case-specific and systemic factors may underlie differential base rates of recidivism.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85156 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85148)

*DRAOR for Risk Management: Investigating the Outcomes Associated with Probation Officer-Initiated Interventions in Response to Acute Risk Factors*

**Main Presenting Author:** Stone, Ariel

**Additional Authors:** Taylor, Jacinta ; Lloyd, Caleb

*Abstract: One of the great promises of dynamic risk assessment lies in its potential to guide interventions to reduce criminogenic needs and disrupt the forecasted risk. However, few studies have investigated this application. This study examined U.S. Probation Officer (USPO)-initiated interventions in response to DRAOR Acute assessments. Over a 29-month period, 27 USPOs conducted 2,024 DRAOR assessments for 244 individuals serving federal supervision orders. In response to flagged DRAOR Acute items, USPOs were prompted to record any interventions used, either in-session or as follow-up. We thematically coded recorded interventions into 5 categories: psychological, information/practical support, control-oriented, referral-based, and other. We examined relationships between interventions and subsequent recidivism. We found that (a) individuals receiving more interventions were more likely to recidivate, (b) both control-oriented and referral-based interventions predicted lower recidivism for individuals with higher DRAOR Acute*

summary scores, and (c) that referral-based interventions predicted future reductions in acute risk. Results indicate preliminary support for DRAOR Acute as a risk management tool, but additional research is required to clarify which interventions are most appropriate and to assess interventions' long-term impacts.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85161 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85148)

*Using DRAOR to Predict Family Violence Risk and Guide Intervention*

**Main Presenting Author:** Davies, Simon

**Additional Authors:** Polaschek, Devon ; Lloyd, Caleb

*Abstract: Few corrections-validated family violence-specific risk assessment measures are currently available, and any requirement to use additional offense-specific measures places a substantial demand on scarce resources. Consequently, there is value in examining the extent to which routinely administered risk measures can identify individuals at highest risk of specific outcomes such as family violence recidivism, even if the measures were not designed to predict those outcomes. Routinely administered dynamic risk measures could provide additional valuable information about imminent risk and changes in risk that could further inform intervention. In this paper, I present the findings of analyses examining the predictive validity (including the dynamic predictive validity) of DRAOR scores among a large, routine sample of individuals under community supervision in New Zealand ( $N = 16,010$ ). Incidents of family violence are more widespread than records show, and poor recording of family violence from the legal system to corrections is a systemic problem; thus, I discuss the implications of using existing general risk tools, both for future practice and for understanding the factors relevant in the immediate lead-up to incidents of family violence.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85163 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85148)

*Internalized stigma: Clinical correlates and treatment outcomes among adolescents and adults who have committed sexual offences*

**Additional Authors:** Leroux, Elisabeth J; Gould, Jennifer; Sribney, Christine

**Moderator:** Leroux, Elisabeth J

*Abstract: A robust body of work reveals individuals who have committed sexual offenses (SO) are among the most stigmatized groups in society. Few studies have examined the degree to which these individuals internalize said stigma. The internalization of stigma occurs when societal-level, negative stereotypes about sexual offenders are integrated into one's self-concept. This can be psychologically harmful, and can contribute to mental health issues, low self-esteem, poor emotional coping, and social isolation - all of which disrupt successful rehabilitation. This work is therefore pertinent to the N5 Conference, as internalized stigma may be an important responsibility factor not previously considered within rehabilitation efforts with this population. Each paper presented will add new knowledge to this area. The first paper will present a newly developed tool (Internalized Stigma Scale of Offending; ISSO) designed to measure internalized stigma. The second paper will present ISSO scores in a sample of youth who had committed SO, including how they are associated with other clinical variables. The third paper will present ISSO scores in a sample of adults who had committed*

SO, as well as results from a treatment study designed to reduce internalized stigma. Together, novel data will be presented regarding important treatment efficacy considerations for those who have committed SO.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85326, Presenting Papers: 86897, 86904, 86908 - Symposium

*Measuring stigma: Psychometric properties of the Internalized Stigma Scale of Offending*

**Main Presenting Author:** Leroux, Elisabeth J

*Abstract: Psychological measurement is a cornerstone of evidence-based assessment and treatment. The Internalized Stigma Scale of Offending (ISSO) was developed to quantitatively measure the degree of internalized stigma experienced by individuals who have committed sexual offences (SO). The current study examines the psychometric properties of this new tool. METHODS: The ISSO is 29 items measuring four facets of internalized stigma: alienation; stereotype endorsement; perceived discrimination; social withdrawal. The ISSO also includes a separate scale, stigma resistance. Scale reliability was examined in two independent samples: 90 adolescent males and 70 adult males all of whom had committed a SO. RESULTS: In both samples the ISSO total score showed excellent reliability ( $\alpha = 0.96$ ). In contrast, there was poor reliability for the stigma resistance score ( $\alpha = 0.59$ ). CONCLUSION: The ISSO is a reliable measure of internalized stigma for individuals who have committed a SO. More research is needed to understand how best to measure stigma resistance as the current items may not accurately capture that construct. IMPACT: Internalized stigma is known to be a potentially important treatment target for individuals who have committed SO. Practitioners can now use a psychometrically valid tool to measure the severity of internalized stigma to inform treatment approaches.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86897 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85326)

*Internalized stigma among justice-involved youth*

*Abstract: The stereotyping of individuals who commit sexual offences (SO) as predatory and dangerous is often applied to youth. Further, there is compelling evidence showing youth who commit SO experience a high degree of psychological stress because of the stigma attached to SO. METHODS: Using the Internalized Stigma Scale of Offending (ISSO), internalized stigma was compared between youth (12-17 years) who had committed SO and those who had committed non-sexual offences (NSO). The relationship between internalized stigma and mental health indicators was also examined. RESULTS: Youth who had committed SO reported significantly greater ISSO total scores compared to those who had committed NSO. The largest differences are across the alienation and social withdrawal facets of the ISSO. Across both groups, internalized stigma scores were significantly associated with greater anxiety and depression, and lower self-esteem. CONCLUSION: Internalized stigma was more strongly associated with committing SO; however, results show it is an important construct to address with any justice-involved youth as it was associated with greater mental health issues in both groups. IMPACT: Given adolescence is a critical developmental period, study findings suggest addressing internalized stigma among justice-involved youth may be necessary to support the development of a healthy post-offense self-concept.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86904 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85326)

*Addressing internalized stigma in sexual offense specific community-based treatment*

**Abstract:** *Internalized stigma among men who have committed sexual offenses (SO) can negatively impact treatment completion and successful community reintegration. Few studies have examined whether internalized stigma can be effectively addressed in community-based treatment. METHODS: A sample of 75 adult males who had committed SO completed the Internalized Stigma Scale of Offending (ISSO) pre-and post-treatment. Participants completed one of two community-based treatment streams based on their level of risk to reoffend. RESULTS: Pre-treatment ISSO scores were significantly correlated with risk level, length of incarceration, probation, and treatment length. At post-treatment, there was a significant decrease in the overall level of reported internalized stigma. Additional analyses examining other clinical correlates will also be presented. CONCLUSION: Study findings suggest sexual offense-specific treatment can reduce the severity of internalized stigma experienced by individuals who have committed SO. Additional results will be discussed in alignment with the known link between internalized stigma and negative psychological and social outcomes. IMPACT: Given the reported association between severity of internalized stigma and risk to reoffend, study findings demonstrate internalized stigma is an important responsivity factor to address within treatment delivery.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86908 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85326)

*Psychometric and empirical findings when assessing treatment change in sexual violence prevention programs*

**Main Presenting Author:** McPhail, Ian V

**Additional Author:** Cortoni, Franca

**Abstract:** *There are a few overarching and basic problems that arise when examining whether sexual violence prevention treatment programs produce change on self-report measures of dynamic risk factors and whether change on these measures predicts sexual recidivism. One of the main problems that arises is psychometric. It is challenging for a measure to accurately assess treatment change and to demonstrate a predictive relationship between treatment change and sexual recidivism. For this reason, we need measures that are thoroughly evaluated from multiple psychometric perspectives. To date, no study in our field has evaluated self-report measures of dynamic risk factors and change mechanisms in this manner. This state-of-the-science leaves the field with a relative dearth of self-report measures available to assess change on central outcomes in sexual violence prevention programs. The presentations in this symposium will detail (1) the existing problems and limitations in the current state of the field and why making advances will be important for future knowledge accumulation, (2) the development of “treatment-friendly”, short form versions of self-report measures of dynamic risk factors, and (3) extensive validation and testing of these revised measures using treatment change data from two Canadian sexual violence prevention programs.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85466, Presenting Papers: 85483, 85485, 85490 - Symposium

*Problems with current approaches to the assessment of treatment gains*

**Abstract:** *The first presentation in this symposium will focus on “what’s wrong” in past approaches to using self-report measures to assess treatment gains in sexual violence prevention programs. Part of*



*the problem outlined is evaluating the available evidence for self-report measures as measures of treatment effectiveness (i.e., do client show improvement on central therapy processes and treatment targets over the course of treatment? The degree to which criminogenic needs change) and the extent to which there is evidence that change on these self-report measures predicts sexual recidivism. The second focus of the first presentation will be to delineate ways for fixing the current state of affairs. The review of the available literature and conceptual problems with psychometric measures of dynamic risk factors will provide a clear conceptual rationale and empirical grounding for why this issue is both important and to date, relatively intractable.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85483 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85466)

*Development of short forms of psychometric measures of dynamic risk factors for sexual violence*

**Main Presenting Author:** McPhail, Ian V

*Abstract: This presentation will elaborate the process of developing treatment friendly versions of commonly used psychometric measures of dynamic risk factors for sexual violence. Specifically, the measures included in this research assess loneliness, cognitions that support or condone sexual violence towards children or adults, sexualized coping, and aggressive behaviour. The analyses conducted will evaluate measure items for sensitivity to change and include factor analytic and measurement invariance analyses. We will also present short forms of the revised “treatment-friendly” versions of these psychometric measures. This psychometric study includes validity analyses to test the associations between revised psychometric measures and dynamic risk factors assessed by established measures (e.g., Violence Risk Scale: Sexual Offense version, Stable-2007), whether the measures differentiate known groups, and whether the measures predict sexual recidivism. One central problem in past psychometric research has been the use of statistical models that do not account for measurement error and this presentation will test the effects of removing this source of error from the prediction models. The results from this research will provide validated psychometric measures of central risk factors for sexual violence and evidence that modelling choices are central concerns in this research domain.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85485 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85466)

*Are short forms of psychometric measures effective measures of treatment change?*

*Abstract: This presentation will present findings on the ability of these revised measures to capture treatment change and the extent to which change on these measures predicts change in sexual recidivism. One of the central problems in previous literature has been the use statistical models of treatment change that use manifest level scores to the neglect of latent variable models. This research will provide the first test of short forms psychometric measures to both assess treatment change and the predictive ability of change. In addition, by applying latent variable modelling to change data, the present research will provide a first elaboration of these models in the context of sexual violence prevention treatment and whether these models provide a legitimate statistical approach to the kinds of data that are typical of sexual violence prevention programs. Further, to continue this thread of research to examine more general therapy process variables, this research will examine whether common factors (e.g., attachment style) predicts amount of treatment change shown over the course of sexual violence prevention programs. The presentation will conclude with recommendations for using latent variable models and the promise of these measures and analytic approaches to test novel and conceptual hypotheses about complex processes of change in sexual violence prevention programs.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85490 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85466)

### *Enhancing Assessment Practices for Women on Probation in Punjab, Pakistan*

**Moderator:** Brown, Shelley

*Abstract: To date, scholarship, policies, and practices for women on probation in Punjab, Pakistan are scarce. The province of Punjab is in the northeastern region of Pakistan and is home to 110 million citizens. On any given day there can be close to 200 women on probation in Punjab. This symposium describes the results of an on-going collaboration between Canadian researcher Shelley Brown (Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada) and Mazhar Bhutta (PMAS-Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi, Punjab, Pakistan). Our first presentation provides an overview of community-based correctional policies and practices in Pakistan including ongoing probation reforms and what probation officers say they need to realize these reforms. Our second presentation describes the development of the Probation Service and Assessment Planner for Women (PSAP-W; Brown and Bhutta, 2021). The PSAP-W is a 53-item risk/need/strength measure designed from the ground up specifically for women on probation in Pakistan. Lastly, our third presentation describes preliminary findings from a cross-sectional pilot study examining the PSAP-W with 45 women on probation in Punjab. Collectively, our symposium illustrates the benefits (and challenges) of developing culturally and gender responsive assessment approaches to facilitate safe reintegration.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85480, Presenting Papers: 85585, 85680, 85699 - Symposium

### *What Probation Officers Need to Realize Recent Probation Reforms in Pakistan*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bhutta, Mazhar

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Brown, Shelley; Coady, Ellen

*Abstract: Pakistan is undergoing significant rehabilitative criminal justice reforms. The Punjab Probation Service Act (2019) explicitly outlines the requirement of creating risk/need assessments to help manage risk and facilitate rehabilitation. The Act mandates that the Punjab Probation Service Department provide the courts with a Pre-Sentence Report (PSR) for each person on probation. The PSR outlines relevant demographic, social, financial, and cultural characteristics deemed helpful in facilitating rehabilitation. The PSR is also to be grounded in an effective risk/needs assessment that determines appropriate rehabilitation strategies for reintegration (Probation Service Act, 2019). At present in preparing a PSR, probation officers depend solely on information provided by the police and official records. Thus, this makes it difficult to conduct an informed risk/needs assessment. This presentation has two goals: (1) to elaborate further on Pakistan's criminal justice reforms germane to probation, and (2) present the thematic qualitative results of focus groups conducted with probation officers in Pakistan regarding their view of what is needed to meet the requirements of the Probation Service Act. Implications for, and next steps for our research program are highlighted.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85585 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85480)

### *Development and Description of the Probation Service and Assessment Planner for Women in Pakistan (PSAP-W)*

**Main Presenting Author:** Brown, Shelley  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Bhutta, Mazhar

**Additional Author:** Zafar, Jawaria

*Abstract: The Probation Service Assessment Planner for Women (PSAP-W, Brown and Bhutta, 2021) was designed for women on probation in Pakistan. We blended western strength-based models, western gender responsive models with Pakistan-specific cultural and gender needs. The PSAP-W is comprised of 53 items organized within 9 areas: life necessities, marital/family relationships, social supports/free time, human capital, emotions/coping/problem solving, illegal substances, thinking styles/self-concept, health, and life purpose. In this presentation we describe (1) the theoretical and empirical basis of the PSAP-W, (2) how the P-SAP is organized and scored, and (3) demographic and criminal histories of the 45 women on probation for whom the PSAP-W was piloted. Cross-sectional analyses based on researcher-led, face-to-face interviews with the women revealed: the average age of the sample was 40.7 (18-80), 95% were serving a 1-to-2-year term of probation, 80% were mothers, and 60% indicated they acted alone. The women were on probation for a range of mainly non-violent crimes such as selling drugs (31.1%), theft (22.2%), or illegal substance use (13.3%). Similarities and differences between women on probation in Punjab with western women on probation are discussed. Our results are informing a follow up study involving more women as well as men within the Punjab Probation Service Department.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85680 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85480)

*Pilot Results of the Probation Service and Assessment Planner for Women (PSAP-W) in Pakistan*

**Main Presenting Author:** Coady, Ellen  
**Co-Presenting Authors:** Bhutta, Mazhar; Brown, Shelley

*Abstract: Very few ground-up assessment tools exist for justice-impacted women. Those that do exist have been built using western samples. Consequently, we developed the Probation Service Assessment Planner for women (PSAP-W, Brown and Bhutta, 2021) from the ground-up specifically for use with women on probation in Pakistan. Our study piloted the PSAP-W using a cross-sectional design of 45 women on probation in Punjab, Pakistan. Two members of our team (Bhutta and Zafar) conducted face-to-face PSAP-W assessment interviews in the field. In this presentation we share (1) descriptive results re: the needs and strengths of our sample and (2) preliminary psychometric results. Noteworthy, 60% of the sample could not read nor write and 68.9% were unemployed at the time of the interview. Strengths were also common: 68.9% view their children as strengths, 62.2% view their spirituality as a strength. Internal consistency indices ranged between .70 and .90 for all domains within the PSAP-W except for the social supports/free time and human capital domains; alphas were considerably lower for these domains (.53 and .31, respectively). The initial results illustrate that the PSAP-W is a promising assessment tool for women on probation in Punjab. However, more refinement is needed prior to launching a full-scale PSAP-W validation study.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85699 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85480)

*Normative Perceptions of Intimate Partner Violence*

**Additional Authors:** Wood, Becca ; Ploeg, Oliver

**Moderator:** Cording, Jacinta

**Panelists:** Helmus, Maaiké; Hilton, N. Zoe; Cording, Jacinta

*Abstract: A crucial first step in preventing or intervening with intimate partner violence (IPV) is understanding the normative beliefs that may impact awareness and reporting of IPV, such as perceptions of the severity of IPV-related behaviors. These perceptions are important because they have previously been found to relate to victim reporting and help-seeking. Despite this importance, however, comparatively little research has addressed how perceptions might differ across diverse communities and different presentations of IPV. Incorporating diversity into this research is vital given the comparatively high rates of IPV reported among different population groups such as LGBTQ+ communities, and the substantial diversity in how IPV is experienced and perpetrated across intimate partnerships. This symposium addresses this gap in the literature through the presentation of three separate, but linked, pieces of research that explored how perceptions of IPV severity differed according to factors such as victim and perpetrator gender (including transgender identities), sexuality, types of IPV behaviors, and situational factors such as victim vulnerabilities and strength differences. Together, these studies reinforce each other to provide a more comprehensive understanding of normative beliefs regarding the severity of IPV-related behaviours across diverse populations and presentations of IPV.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85497, Presenting Papers: 88082, 88089, 88098 - Symposium

#### *Role of Victim Vulnerability Factors in Influencing Perceptions of IPV Risk*

*Abstract: Public perceptions of IPV can influence whether victims feel comfortable reporting the abuse or leaving the relationship. They may also influence how police and other first responders process their case. Studies show that people perceive IPV as more serious when the perpetrator is male and the victim is female. However, it is not fully understood why: Is it purely a gender bias, or do specific underlying variables contribute to this perception? This study explored some victim vulnerability factors in perceptions of IPV based on perpetrator gender. Over 1,000 participants were recruited from Amazon's Mechanical Turk and read a vignette about an IPV case, with 4 variables manipulated: perpetrator to victim gender (man-to-woman or woman-to-man), perpetrator to victim size/strength difference (bigger/stronger, smaller/weaker, or similar), severity of injuries (low, high), and victim vulnerability (presence or absence of drinking problem, supporting their children, phone monitored by the partner). Primary dependent variables were participants' perception of risk and ratings of the extent of victim responsibility for the offence. Analyses will explore main and interaction effects to examine whether male-perpetrator IPV is still perceived as more serious after taking into account size/strength differences and victim vulnerability factors.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 88082 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85497)

#### *Perceptions of Risk in Cases of Intimate Partner Violence: Focus on Gender and Sexuality*

*Abstract: Research relating to intimate partner violence (IPV) responses and risk assessments are plentiful, but center around a heteronormative framework omitting various gender and sexuality configurations. This study sought to evaluate how the gender and sexuality of IPV perpetrators and victims, as well as categorizations of risk influence perceptions. Participants (N = 1,481) were recruited from Amazon's Mechanical Turk and were asked to read a fictional vignette regarding an IPV incident with varying perpetrator/victim gender (cisgender male, cisgender female, transgender*

male, transgender female) and risk conditions. Participants were asked questions relating to perpetrator dangerousness, physical and psychological harm likely experienced by the victim, and sentencing recommendations. Overall, perceptions were influenced most by affirmed gender (male/female) over a designation of transgender/cisgender or sexuality. The findings have implications that (a) show a promise for the successful implementation of risk communication systems, but (b) necessitate a requirement for more education and training surrounding 2SLGBTQIA+ IPV.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 88089 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85497)

*Gendered Perceptions of Psychological and Physical Intimate Partner Violence Severity in a Student and Online Sample*

*Abstract: Perceptions of the severity of IPV have been found to vary widely based on gender and type of violence, however, very few studies have explored the impact of gender and type of violence simultaneously, and same-sex IPV has also rarely been explored in previous research. This study therefore aimed to examine differences in perceptions of IPV severity based on the gender of the partners involved in the IPV, the gender of the participant, and the type of violence being perpetrated within the relationship. An online survey was conducted with a sample of 323 university students and participants recruited from an online participant platform, who were each asked to rate the severity of various acts of psychological and physical violence between intimate partners, and to provide information relating to their own experiences of IPV. The genders of the perpetrator and victim were varied, creating five conditions: two heterosexual relationships; two same-sex relationships; and a gender non-specific relationship. Findings indicated that perceptions were not significantly different by gender or sexuality, however perceptions of severity were increased for participants who had previous experiences of IPV. Overall, findings pointed to a potential role of previous exposure to IPV in shaping perceptions of harm.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 88098 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85497)

*Enhancing Police Services: Using evidence-based, trauma-informed, and anti-discriminatory practices.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sinacore, Ada L

**Moderator:** Gittens, Eleanor M.

**Panelists:** Campbell, Mary Ann; Hogan, Neil

*Abstract: This symposium will provide an overview of how police services are moving toward evidence-based, trauma-informed, and anti-discriminatory models of maintaining community safety. Community safety encompasses enforcement, crime suppression and prevention, mobilization and community consultation and engagement. To this end, this symposium is comprised of three papers. The first paper entitled DIVERSITY TRAINING IN POLICING: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS will address the methodologies used to evaluate diversity training and offers a new way of approaching and evaluating training models with police services and the effectiveness of this training in enhancing relationships both within the service and in the community. Building on these ideas, the second paper entitled Using psychological knowledge to mobilize system change in police organizations to support employee performance and wellness addresses the value of integrating psychological science*

*into the management practices of policing leadership. The third paper entitled Operationalizing Psychology: Current Issues in Violence Risk Assessment and Management in Policing Contexts provides an overview of practical and ethical issues observed in the formal assessment and management of violence risk. Finally, a discussion of the related concepts between the papers will be provided as well as recommendations for future direction.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85517, Presenting Papers: 85573, 85581, 85591 - Symposium

*Using psychological knowledge to mobilize system change in police organizations to support employee performance and wellness*

*Abstract: Police leaders have a duty to the public, but also have a duty to their police employees and civilian staff who work to achieve the vision and mission of the organization in order serve that public. When organizational leadership is ineffective in the task of managing, supervising, and guiding their employees, the organization's capacity to effectively serve the public can be compromised, as evidenced by increased public complaints, employee misconduct, excessive use of force, use of sick time, and reduced job satisfaction and employee psychological health. Psychological science had much to offer police leaders in terms of understanding the needs of their employees, as well as informing evidence-based strategies that increase employee psychological health, engagement, job satisfaction, and job performance (e.g., procedural justice, performance-based management, accountability strategies, wellness initiatives). Drawing from research and consulting services conducted with three police organizations in Atlantic Canada, this paper will discuss the value of integrating psychological science into the management practices of policing leadership.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85573 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85517)

*Operationalizing Psychology: Current Issues in Violence Risk Assessment and Management in Policing Contexts*

*Abstract: Law enforcement agencies continue to play influential roles in societal responses to violence. Their most visible roles include services like responding to emergencies and investigating allegations for the purposes of prosecution. However, many law enforcement agencies also engage in less visible activities, including: assessing and monitoring persistent perpetrators; evaluating and responding to potential threats to individuals, groups, or events; informing judicial decisions regarding conditions and sentencing; and supporting individuals experiencing physical violence, threats, or harassment. In fulfilling many of these roles, law enforcement agencies often engage psychologists, or utilize knowledge and techniques derived from psychological science, to varying degrees. This presentation provides an overview of practical and ethical issues observed in the formal assessment and management of violence risk. Particular areas of focus include: training; research and evidence; and the application of structured professional judgement, particularly based in or supported by psychological training, supervision, or consultation. Finally, the unique impacts of these issues on marginalized populations will be addressed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85581 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85517)

*Diversity Training in Policing: A Critical Analysis*

**Abstract:** *In recent years, there has been increasing discussions and debates about the manner in which police services address diversity internally and within the communities they engage. In particular the focus has been on how police engage with people representing minority social locations (e.g. race and Indigeneity). As a result of these discussions, there is a growing body of literature focussing on developing evidence-based, trauma-informed and anti-discriminatory practices when engaging with communities. However, there is a limited amount of research devoted to diversity training within police services that focuses on internal relations. As a result of a systematic review of the research literature, this paper provides a brief overview of what is currently occurring with regard to diversity training in policing in North America. Within this overview, the authors offer a critical analysis of the methodologies employed to evaluate diversity training and posit a new way of approaching and evaluating diversity training within police services and the effectiveness of this training in enhancing relationships both internally and in the community.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85591 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85517)

### *Deconstructing Risk for Partner Violence*

**Moderator:** Ennis, Liam

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: The advent of risk assessment in the field of forensic psychology has allowed practitioners to prioritize cases based on evidence-based risk assessment practices that are likely to lead to prevention of future incidents of intimate partner violence. However, there is still much to learn about the underlying constructs behind partner violence risk. METHODS: Data from a sample of 300 men identified by police as perpetrating IPV and referred to a threat assessment service were analyzed. RESULTS: Results indicated correspondence between the density of an offenders criminogenic needs, actuarial risk estimates (ODARA), and the number of risk management recommendations identified by police threat assessors. The risk-relevance of general (non-IPV-specific) criminogenic needs was supported and specific risk factors with variable risk-relevance between subgroups were identified. CONCLUSIONS: Support was found for adherence to the Need principle among police threat assessors. Identification of both commonalities and differences between subgroups of offenders highlight the need for empirically-informed, individualized risk assessment and management. IMPACT: IPV risk management should be informed by individualized risk assessment that considers factors related to non-IPV-specific criminality, as well as IPV-related risk factors specific to the offender subtype.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85727, Presenting Papers: 87271, 87293, 87343 - Symposium

*Criminogenic Needs, Risk Management, and Recidivism among Men who use Intimate Partner Violence*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hilton, N. Zoe Zoe

**Additional Authors:** Pham, Anna T. ; Nunes, Kevin ; Ennis, Liam; Jung, Sandy

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Few studies have examined the Need principle in intimate partner violence (IPV). Understanding criminogenic needs among individuals who perpetrate IPV is important for guiding IPV risk management. METHODS: We conducted a secondary analysis of a sample of 300 men identified by police as perpetrating IPV and referred to a threat assessment service. We tested the relationship between five criminogenic needs, risk management recommendations made by threat*

analysts (e.g., psychiatric evaluation, anger management or domestic violence treatment), and post-assessment IPV and other recidivism. **RESULTS:** Criminogenic needs were prevalent. Threat analysts made more risk management recommendations when more criminogenic needs were present, consistent with the Need principle. The number of criminogenic needs was positively correlated with the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA). In regression analyses, including recommendations did not reduce the ODARA's predictive effect for IPV recidivism. **CONCLUSIONS:** This study provides initial evidence of adherence to the Need principle in a specialist police service assessing men who perpetrate IPV, although risk management may not reduce the association between risk and recidivism. **IMPACT: FUTURE RESEARCH SHOULD USE IMPROVED MEASURES OF CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS AND EXAMINE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS.**

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87271 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85727)

*Antisocial Factors in Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessments: An Analysis of the SARA-V2, SARA-V3, and B-SAFER*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rajack, Natalie

**Additional Author:** Hilton, N. Zoe

**Abstract:** **BACKGROUND:** IPV typology research demonstrates that antisocial perpetrators differ in the frequency and severity of their offenses in comparison to other IPV perpetrators. Therefore, antisociality is essential to incorporate in IPV risk assessment yet it has not been empirically investigated as a construct in the commonly used SARA family tools. **METHODS:** This study conducted exploratory factor analyses to examine if antisocial factors could be statistically identified in the three SARA family tools: Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (SARA-V2), version 3 (SARA-V3), and Brief Spousal Assault Form for the Evaluation of Risk (B-SAFER). Area under the curve and Cox regression analyses were conducted to determine if the antisocial factors could predict IPV and general violent recidivism. **RESULTS:** For all three tools, the items related to antisociality predicted IPV and general violent recidivism significantly better than the other items. The score on items related to antisociality was also a significant predictor of the rate of IPV and general violent recidivism over time. **CONCLUSIONS:** The SARA family tools measure antisociality as theoretically intended and reinforce the importance of antisociality in accurate risk prediction. **IMPACT:** This study validates the use of the SARA family tools when considering novel research in antisociality and IPV risk assessment.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87293 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85727)

*Constructs Underlying Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessments: Does The Risk Relevance of IPV Risk Items Depend Upon the Heterogeneity of Perpetrator?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Pham, Anna T.

**Additional Authors:** Peters, Josh R.; Ennis, Liam; Nunes, L. Kevin; Hilton, N. Zoe; Jung, Sandy

**Abstract:** **BACKGROUND:** Evidence supports that men who engage in intimate partner violence (IPV) comprise distinct subtypes who differ regarding their criminality, violence severity, personality traits,



and rates of recidivism. Studies that have examined the multidimensionality of risk have found that not all underlying risk dimensions predict IPV recidivism in undifferentiated samples. It is likely not all established risk factors are as relevant among subtypes. **METHODS:** We used latent profile analysis to identify homogeneous subgroups in a sample of 275 men charged with at least one violent offence against their past or current female intimate partners. Using six latent factors derived from commonly used IPV risk assessment measures, we examined if the factors differentially predicted IPV recidivism among identified subgroups. **RESULTS:** Moderated regressions suggested that a Threats factor significantly predicted IPV recidivism only for Profile 1. Further, a Severe IPV and Negative Attitudes factor predicted severity of the IPV offence for Profile 2 significantly better than for Profile 3. In addition, survival analyses found significant differences in IPV recidivism rates between Profiles 1 and 2. **CONCLUSIONS:** These results suggest that the risk relevance of certain IPV items may depend in part on perpetrator subtype. **IMPACT:** Risk management may be enhanced by considering offender type.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87343 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85727)

*"An Overview of Risk Assessment Instruments for Intimate Partner Violence in Canada, New Zealand, and globally: Strengths, Weaknesses, and Next Steps".*

**Additional Authors:** Maltais, Natasha S; Perley-Robertson, Bronwen; Jolliffe Simpson, D Apriel

**Moderator:** Jolliffe Simpson, Apriel D

**Abstract:** *Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and more broadly, Family Violence (FV) is a pervasive social problem that causes immeasurable harm across the globe. In addition, IPV is commonly associated with repeat offending and repeat victimisation. In response, researchers and practitioners have developed risk assessment instruments that estimate the likelihood of IPV recidivism and can be used to inform safety planning and prevention efforts. This symposium includes three presentations overviewing risk assessment instruments for IPV in different contexts. The presenters will discuss the current state of IPV risk assessment instruments in New Zealand, Canada, and globally. They will outline some of the problems with currently used risk assessment instruments, and barriers to their successful implementation. Finally, the presenters will highlight implications of their research for risk assessment and management and next steps in improving the use of risk assessment for IPV.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85739, Presenting Papers: 85746, 86199, 86211 - Symposium

*Risk Assessment for Family Violence Aggressors in Aotearoa New Zealand*

**Main Presenting Author:** Jolliffe Simpson, Apriel D

**Additional Authors:** Joshi, Chaitanya ; Polaschek, Devon L L

**Abstract:** *Background:* Risk assessments have become a standard procedure for Family Violence (FV) practitioners who are frequently required to make decisions with potential ramifications for families' safety and wellbeing. Such instruments should be empirically validated, but there is limited evidence for the validity of risk assessment instruments currently used by organisations that respond to FV in Aotearoa New Zealand. *Methods/Results:* We examined the predictive validity of the risk assessment procedures that New Zealand Police and the multi-agency Integrated Safety Response used for a

*sample of FV episodes reported to police in November and December of 2018. Conclusion/Impacts: The risk categories from both New Zealand Police and the Integrated Safety Response's risk assessments predicted risk for FV recurrence (i.e., a further call for police service) better than chance. But those assessments should be further developed to a) improve their value to practice, and b) ensure they adequately capture risk for different groups of people. This research advanced our understanding of the limitations of—and opportunities in—FV risk assessment and contributed to the evidence base about risk assessment for FV in Aotearoa New Zealand.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85746 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85739)

*A Review of the Current State of Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment in Canada*

**Main Presenting Author:** Maltais, Natasha S

**Additional Author:** Serin, Ralph C

*Abstract: Background: Intimate partner violence (IPV) continues to be a serious problem in Canada (Statistics Canada, 2022), making the need for effective approaches to increase victim safety and decrease IPV perpetration crucial. This can be addressed by more accurately assessing and managing those with histories of IPV. Presently, risk assessment approaches and intervention efforts appear to be varied, with many lacking strong empirical support or appropriate coordination according to evidence-based practices. Moreover, a recent Rapid Evidence Assessment (REA) discovered that although many IPV risk assessment measures exist, multiple unique predictors are not reflected in current assessment practices. Methods/Results: The current presentation aims to describe the IPV-specific risk assessment tools currently used in practice, explore potential barriers to using the existing IPV risk measures, and provide some possible next steps to addressing some of the barriers, within a Canadian context. Conclusion/Impacts: The presentation will end by describing current work with the Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General to create an open-source IPV risk instrument from the 78 uniquely predictive factors identified in the REA, to address some limitations of current instruments.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86199 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85739)

*An Overview of Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment*

**Main Presenting Author:** Perley-Robertson, Bronwen

**Additional Author:** Serin, Ralph C

*Abstract: Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is a major public health issue that threatens the safety and well-being of women and men worldwide. The assessment of IPV recidivism risk is therefore a vital task in corrections, yet there is no consensus on the factors to consider. The aim of the current rapid evidence assessment is to identify predictors of IPV recidivism from promising risk scales and organize them conceptually to inform intervention and safety planning for individuals with IPV offending histories. Through a systematic search of the literature, 23 IPV risk scales with acceptable relative predictive validity for IPV recidivism were identified. Combined, these scales reflect 444 items, 135 of which produced significant effects relating to IPV recidivism or other outcomes. The total list of items was examined for duplication and was reduced to 187 risk or strength-based factors,*

78 of which produced significant effects. These were then organized into four conceptual domains: Internal ( $n = 33$ ), Contextual ( $n = 67$ ), Behavioural ( $n = 48$ ), and Historical ( $n = 39$ ). Implications for assessment and risk management will be discussed.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86211 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85739)

### *Psychological vulnerabilities in First Responders: Influence of occupational stress and coping*

**Moderator:** Campbell, Mary Ann

**Abstract:** *First responders are at heightened risk of traumatic stress exposure, which is layered on occupational strain and personal life stressors. Understanding the factors associated with work-role stress and occupational burnout is key to helping first responders maintain their psychological health and guide organizational leadership in how to mitigate the experience of stress and respond to these factors when present in the workplace. This symposium will draw from research with first responders (police, firefighters, dispatch) in Atlantic Canada that examine sources of occupational stress and the factors that may mitigate the effects of this stress on psychological health. The first paper will describe the benefits of relying on adaptive cognitive and emotional coping strategies on the experience of work-role stress and occupational burnout in police officers. The second paper will describe the psychological vulnerability profiles of first responders and the association of these profiles with hazardous alcohol use in this population. The final paper will use these same profiles to demonstrate how they relate to the experience of occupational stressors. Collectively, these papers will speak to important areas for prevention and intervention to reduce the psychological effects of occupational stress in first responder organizations.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 85988, Presenting Papers: 86050, 86062, 86076 - Symposium

*The Relevance of Cognitive and Emotion Coping in Work-Role Stress and Burnout for Police Personnel*

**Main Presenting Author:** Doyle, Jessie

**Additional Author:** Campbell, Mary Ann

**Abstract:** *Police personnel navigate a plethora of work roles, resulting in stress (Duxbury et al., 2015) linked to poor mental health outcomes, including officer burnout (Bhowmick and Mulla, 2021). In particular, police personnel experience elevated burnout (emotional exhaustion, cynicism, low personal accomplishment) compared to other occupations (Kop et al., 1999), leading to personal and professional ramifications (e.g., psychological disorder and reduced service quality; Trombka et al., 2018). Determining the degree to which intrapersonal coping strategies are related to work-role stress and burnout is useful for supporting employees and screening job candidates for resilience to burnout. Using canonical correlation analysis, the present study assessed the pattern of associations between cognitive and emotion coping strategies [set 1] and work-role stress and burnout [set 2] in 81 Atlantic police personnel (45% female) who completed the CERQ, WROQ, and MBI. One statistically significant canonical dimension emerged; reduced stress related to understaffing and lower burnout (cynicism and emotional exhaustion) were best explained by coping patterns involving reduced catastrophizing (-.63) and greater use of positive reappraisal and refocusing. Methods to maximize coping strategies that protect against work-role stress and burnout are discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86050 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85988)

*Profiles of Vulnerability to Alcohol Use and Mental Health Concerns in First Responders*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gryshchuk, Lena

**Additional Authors:** Campbell, Mary Ann ; Brunelle, Caroline ; Doyle, Jessie; Nero, Jay

*Abstract: The current study identified profiles of vulnerability to alcohol use in Atlantic Canadian first responders based on such risk factors as mental health indicators and coping strategies. A total of 282 first responders (77.4% male; 77% police officers) participated in a mental health survey. Respondents completed DSM-5 Level 1 Cross-Cutting Symptom Measure (DSM-5 CC); the PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5); the Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (CERQ); and the CAGE Alcohol Misuse Screening Tool (the CAGE). One-third were flagged for potential anxiety and depression (33.5% and 33.7%, respectively), 14% for suicidal ideation, and 40% for anger issues. Additionally, 22% of the sample endorsed hazardous alcohol use, and 23% were flagged for potential PTSD diagnosis on the PCL-5. The sample utilized an average mix of adaptive and maladaptive coping strategies on the CERQ. Latent Profile analysis yielded three distinct profiles of first responders, including Clinical Nonspecific ( $n = 119$ ), Anger Specific ( $n = 88$ ), and Trauma Impacted ( $n = 64$ ). Clusters differed significantly on mental health vulnerabilities (e.g., anger, suicidal ideation, anxiety), coping strategies, and alcohol use. The current study's findings emphasize the need for tailored and targeted prevention and interventions within first responder organizations.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86062 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85988)

*Occupational Role and Physical Work Environment Distinguish Mental Health Vulnerability Profiles in Canadian First Responders*

**Main Presenting Author:** Nero, Jay

**Additional Author:** Campbell, Mary Ann

*Abstract: First responders experience many occupational stressors that promote vulnerability to compromised mental health. Recent research (Gryshchuk et al., 2022) identified three mental health profiles among first responders (i.e., Clinical Nonspecific, Anger Specific, and Trauma Impacted). Using the same sample of first responders ( $n = 270$ ), a discriminant function analysis was conducted to assess the degree to which organizational stressors, as measured by the Occupational Stress Inventory-Revised, discriminate these respective profiles. Two significant functions were produced (Wilks's  $\Lambda = .67$  for function 1 and  $.88$  for function 2), which correctly classified 57.4% of cases into a profile. Physical environment stress (.58) and various aspects of occupational role stress (.46 -.89) loaded onto function 1, whereas the occupational stress of responsibility (.71) loaded onto function 2. These functions indicated that diverse job role stressors and physical work environment stressors best distinguished the Trauma Impacted profile, whereas responsibility distinguished the Clinical Nonspecific profile. Additional variables are necessary to improve classification models for Anger Specific and Trauma Impacted profiles. These findings may inform targeted interventions for occupational stress in first responders that are tailored to fit their unique psychological vulnerability profiles.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86076 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85988)

*An Atlantic Canadian perspective on police response to mental health calls:  
Service models and police decision processes*

**Moderator:** Campbell, Mary Ann

*Abstract: Police response to mental health-related calls has received increased attention due to high profile cases with negative outcomes for clients and/or for police officers. Yet, police remain the de facto responders to mental health calls (Huey et al. ,2021). Until such alternative models are sufficiently available to meet crisis needs with little to no police involvement, evidence-based options are needed to guide police response. Using data from New Brunswick, Canada, this symposium will present findings from a quasi-experimental evaluation of three service models offered in the same police jurisdiction with various degrees of police-clinician collaboration. Next, the symposium will turn to a qualitative examination of the decision processes of police officers for responding to a person experiencing mental health issues. This decision focus will be divided into two papers: one focused on the direct factors that influence officer responding, whereas the other paper will elaborate on the broader contextual factors placing boundaries on the decision process. Collectively, this symposium provides useful information in support of co-responder and clinician support service collaborations and highlights avenues for training to address gaps in the decision process of general duty patrol officers when responding to mental health-involved calls for service when no clinical is available.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86232, Presenting Papers: 86258, 86273, 86289 - Symposium

*Police response to mental health calls in Canada: Comparison of three service models*

**Main Presenting Author:** Campbell, Mary Ann A

**Additional Authors:** Morrell, Ashlee ; Young, R. Michael

*Abstract: To inform strategic planning for police response to mental health calls, we compared three service models from the same police force in Atlantic Canada: 1) general duty patrol officer response with no clinician involvement; 2) clinician support model with a supporting clinician separately responding with patrol officers, and 3) dedicated co-responder model with a trained officer and clinician crisis team. To assess the impact of these models, data were collected on forms ( $N > 300$ ) completed by responding officers at call conclusion. Forms captured call details, including observed mental health concerns, officer responses, and call outcomes. Services models were similar in mental health and demographic features. Calls dealt with by co-responder and clinician support models were less likely to require paramedic services, visits to hospital, and had fewer Mental Health Act apprehensions than police-only responders. Use of force was low for all conditions, but was reduced in both the co-responder and clinician support models relative to police-only responders. The co-responder model was more likely to make referrals to community services and to contact mental health professionals working with the client. This research demonstrates the value of the co-responder model and, to a lesser degree, the clinician support model as part of police resource considerations for public service.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86258 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86232)

*Exploring Police Officer's Information Gathering Techniques When Responding to Mental Health Calls*

**Main Presenting Author:** Freeze, Sam

**Additional Authors:** Campbell, Mary Ann ; Young, R. Michael

*Abstract: The fast-paced nature of policing seldom allows for deliberation; thus, police officers must be skilled at appraising situations and making quick decisions under stress. Research on police decision-making in mental health contexts is lacking, and officers' subjective experience making decisions when responding to mental health calls is not represented in research. Using a qualitative approach, we examined how police officers gather information to appraise mental health crisis calls and make decisions to respond. We conducted semi-structured interviews with 30 police officers from police forces in New Brunswick, Canada. Using thematic analysis of interviews, five themes were conceptualized and connected to describe how police officers rely on situational characteristics in their decision-making. The first theme set focused on their appraisal of the information officers receive from dispatch. The second theme set focused on officers' on-scene observational cognitions and techniques for building rapport and assessing risk. Overall, we found that police rely heavily on behavioural assessments to inform their overall approach, threat assessment, and mental health appraisals. This research offers insight into the unique experience of police officers, which is essential for improving the training officers receive and, ultimately, enhancing client outcomes.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86273 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86232)

*Seeing Beyond the Situation: Contextual Influences on Police Response to Mental Health-Related Calls for Service*

**Main Presenting Author:** Freeze, Sam

**Additional Authors:** Campbell, Mary Ann ; Young, R. Michael

*Abstract: Compared with the general population, persons in mental health crisis have higher rates of police contact, arrests, and criminal charges for minor offences. However, little is known about the decision-process of police officers that contribute to these adverse outcomes, especially in terms of the external influences shaping their decision-making that are not tied to the call itself. To better appraise this decision process, 30 police officers from New Brunswick participated in semi-structured interviews about their responses to mental health calls. Thematic analysis identified four external themes of influence: Exercising Caution to Avoid Scrutiny, Organizational Limitations Trigger a Dilemma in Risk Assessment, "With Years Comes Confidence", and Personal Exposure to and Interest in Mental Illness Fosters Empathy. These themes captured officers' sense of pressure from being both understaffed and being criticized by the public. Prior experience also tends to be a primary driver of officers' response choices rather than training. This training was often described as insufficient for their needs. Thus, crisis response training and policy guiding officer responses must be sensitive to the external pressures on officer decision-making. This research also highlights the need, and desire for, evidence-based crisis intervention training tailored to police officers and their context.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86289 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86232)

### *In Pursuit of Parity: Investigating Violence Risk Assessment among Indigenous Persons*

**Additional Author:** Corabian, Gabriela

**Moderator:** Hogan, Neil

**Panelists:** Olver, Mark

*Abstract: Formal violence risk assessments are applied widely in the criminal justice system, including among marginalized populations. However, their applicability to various populations, and their potential roles in exacerbating or mitigating disparities in criminal justice outcomes, remain the topic of much debate. This symposium combines three empirical studies of established risk assessment tools, with a particular focus on their application to Indigenous justice-involved persons. The studies include: an investigation of structured professional judgement (SPJ) risk ratings, derived from the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Version 3 (SARA-V3); a validation of the Violence Risk Scale (VRS), an empirical actuarial tool; and a wide-ranging meta-analysis of forensic risk assessment among Indigenous peoples. Broadly speaking, the results of each study supported the use of structured risk instruments amongst Indigenous peoples, and suggested that well established criminogenic needs are likely applicable to treatment and intervention planning amongst this population.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86243, Presenting Papers: 86314, 87631, 87678 - Symposium

### *Race and Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment: Structured Professional Judgement Ratings among Canadian Indigenous and non-Indigenous Individuals*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hogan, Neil

**Additional Author:** Corabian, Gabriela

*Abstract: Racial disparities in criminal justice outcomes are widely observed, particularly between Canadian Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons. The role of formal risk assessment in contributing to such disparities remains a topic of interest to many. To date, attention has primarily been focused on actuarial or statistical risk measures, but recent research suggests that tools based on the structured professional judgement (SPJ) approach to risk assessment are not immune to racial disparities. This study expands on previous work, which observed that Indigenous persons received a disproportionate number of high-risk ratings, using the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Version 3 (SARA-V3). We examined the relationships between race, risk factors, summary risk ratings, and recidivism, among a diverse sample of 190 individuals with histories of intimate partner violence. The results indicated that Indigenous individuals were more likely to be rated as high risk, even after controlling for summed risk factor totals. However, the results also suggested that the discrepancies could be accounted for by actuarial risk measures applied concurrently, and that the Indigenous individuals were indeed more likely to recidivate, even after controlling for risk factor totals. The findings can inform professional decisions to apply the SPJ approach among Indigenous individuals.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86314 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86243)

*Forensic Risk Assessment with Indigenous Peoples: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis*

**Main Presenting Author:** Olver, Mark

**Additional Authors:** Stockdale, Keira ; Helmus, Maaik; Woods, Phil; Termeer, Jordan; Prince, Jessica

*Abstract: The overrepresentation of Indigenous peoples in prisons and jails reflects a history of enacted colonialism, systemic racism, deculturation, and inequality, perpetuated by criminal justice/correctional systems. Formal risk assessment (RA) approaches are routinely applied to Indigenous persons (IPs), despite a contentious history. This systematic review and meta-analysis of the RA research with IPs utilized 84 studies, with 18 risk/forensic measures (N = 57,089, Indigenous; N = 211,357, non-Indigenous), and 4 sources identifying culturally relevant risk factors. We focused on: 1) meta-analyses of risk tool predictive validity; 2) risk factors/constellations; and 3) culturally relevant risk factors. Most RA tools had moderate predictive validity for recidivism with IPs (i.e.,  $d = .50-.79$  or  $AUC = .64-.70$ ). The differences in prediction magnitudes for Indigenous and non-IPs varied depending on the instrument and outcome. Robust dynamic predictors for IPs were education/employment, substance abuse, antisocial pattern, and community variables. Measures of protective factors and changes in risk were linked to decreased recidivism. We found no empirical evidence supporting cultural-specific risk tools, but candidate culturally relevant factors were identified. We discuss implications to maximize benefit, human rights, and client/community safety, as well as to minimize harm.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87631 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86243)

*Predictive Properties of Violence Risk Scale (VRS) Risk and Change Scores as a Function of Indigenous Heritage*

**Main Presenting Author:** Olver, Mark

**Co-Presenting Author:** Hogan, Neil

**Additional Authors:** Cortoni, Franca ; Coupland, Richard; Higgs, Tamsin; Lewis, Kathy; Gordon, Audrey

*Abstract: We examined the predictive properties of Violence Risk Scale (VRS; Wong and Gordon, 1999-2003) risk and change scores in a predominantly adult male, combined sample of Indigenous (n = 406) and non-Indigenous, White majority (n = 550) men with conviction histories for violent offenses; approximately two third of whom completed violence reduction treatment services. Indigenous men tended to score higher on VRS static, dynamic, and total scores and to be classified as higher risk; however, there were no differences between the groups in treatment change. VRS total scores demonstrated large effects in the prediction of violent and general recidivism ( $AUCs = .73-.79$ ) across ethnocultural groups. Conversely, VRS change scores (controlling for pretreatment score) were significantly associated with decreased violent and general recidivism within the Indigenous subgroup ( $d = -.47$  and  $-.38$ , respectively) but not the non-Indigenous subgroup ( $d = .14$  and  $.11$ , respectively). These results were upheld when effect sizes were aggregated across the sample separately through meta-analysis. Implications for violence risk assessment, treatment, and*



management using the VRS with Indigenous persons who have a history of criminal violence are discussed.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87678 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86243)

### *Intra-Individual Change Toward Recidivism or Desistance: Conceptualizations, Dynamic Processes, and Prediction*

**Additional Authors:** Lloyd, Caleb ; Polaschek, Devon

**Moderator:** Davies, Simon T

*Abstract: Dynamic risk factors have long held central focus within (1) theories of change to desistance and (2) rehabilitative practice, yet only recent conceptual and methodological expansion (i.e., measures, research designs, statistical models) have allowed empirical tests of core assumptions and comparison of approaches. This symposium presents three empirical studies that examine dynamic change towards recidivism or desistance. For additional context, introductory remarks highlight some fundamental conceptual issues when interpreting studies that examine the link between change in dynamic risk (i.e., intra-individual change) and recidivism. These remarks include discussion of (a) the fundamental interpretation of change scores predicting recidivism outcomes incrementally over baseline dynamic risk, and (b) how these models inherently describe whether change predicts recidivism outcomes incrementally over the last recorded assessment (perhaps pointing toward ongoing “trajectories”). The first paper uses a sophisticated approach to examine trajectories, raising questions about their practical utility. The second paper advances measurement of change trajectories by testing change in novel cognitive self-report measures of agency / self-efficacy for desistance. The third paper introduces initial validation of a measure conceptualizing client change through a desistance lens.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86295, Presenting Papers: 86330, 86338, 86342 - Symposium

### *Nuances of Change in Assessed Risk: Interesting but not Useful for Recidivism Prediction*

**Main Presenting Author:** Stone, Ariel

**Additional Authors:** Spivak, Ben ; Lloyd, Caleb; Papalia, Nina; Serin, Ralph

*Abstract: There is no consensus about how changes in dynamic risk scores relate to changes in the likelihood of recidivism or how best to measure the association between change and recidivism. This study examined nuances of the association between change and subsequent recidivism. I used two joint modelling approaches to examine data from 3,421 individuals re-entering the community following incarceration in New Zealand (N assessments = 92,000). I first examined patterns of change in assessed risk across individuals. I identified four patterns, including a previously unobserved group of individuals who recidivated shortly after re-entry despite apparent rapid decrease in risk. These patterns did not improve recidivism prediction. Second, I examined the predictive strength of recent intra-individual change in assessed risk compared to current scores and complete assessment records. All methods of incorporating change in assessed risk into prediction models improved recidivism prediction, relative to baseline scores, but current change outperformed entire assessment records. Results suggest that nuances of change are meaningful but do not substantially improve recidivism*

*prediction. Those working with individuals re-entering the community should ensure that risk assessments are routinely updated but should not base punitive decisions on long-term patterns of change in assessed risk.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86330 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86295)

*Understanding Desistance and Offending Cognitions: Examining Change Trajectories During Probation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ung, Jamie

**Additional Author:** Lloyd, Caleb

*Abstract: Changes in antisocial and desistance cognitions are theorized to alter peoples' engagement in crime. However, few studies have explored how these cognitions change. Using a voluntary sample of 354 people on probation in the U.S., we examined self-report responses on the Agency for Desistance Questionnaire (ADQ) and the Criminal Self-efficacy Scale (CSES) across three time points. We examined scale structure using exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses, change using multi-level modelling, and prediction using Cox regression survival analysis. The ADQ showed a two-factor model: high hope for desistance and low agency (high awareness of barriers to desistance). High agency decreased over time whereas low agency was stable. There was an interaction such that those with both high agency and high awareness of barriers had higher likelihood of recidivism. Criminal self-efficacy measured on CSES showed three factors: expertise, connections, and physical violence. We did not observe change over time, and only the violence factor predicted recidivism. This research highlights that supervision officer attention toward changes in antisocial and desistance cognitions during probation may highlight which barriers may thwart reintegration and require support. More research in this area is recommended to systematically understand individuals' views on how they desist from crime.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86338 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86295)

*Examining a New Measure of Client Change with a Sample from British Columbia*

**Main Presenting Author:** McLaren, Sonya A

**Additional Authors:** Serin, Ralph ; Greiner, Leigh

*Abstract: There are limited measures of client change designed to inform correctional decisions that are reliable and predict outcomes. Consequently, a new measure of client change, the Client Change Scale (CCS), was created to systematically assess change through a desistance-oriented, criminogenic-relevant framework. This research examined the validity of the CCS with a sample of 334 males on probation in British Columbia (BC) Corrections using a mixed-method, retrospective file review design. Results suggest that the CCS reflects acceptable psychometric properties. This paper reports additional quantitative analyses examining post-release outcomes (i.e., relationship between scores and recidivism) and qualitative analyses examining the ability to score the CCS with the information available on BC's online client system. Initial results of this retrospective file-based methodology warrant future prospective studies using this new tool in both institutions and communities, with diverse samples. Having a validated, systematic measure of an individual's*

*engagement in change will improve the accuracy, transparency, and defensibility of decisions by decision-makers related to clients' supervision level, conditions, and expected outcomes.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86342 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86295)

### *Broadening the Lens Toward a Balanced Understanding of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder in Criminal Legal Contexts*

**Moderator:** McLachlan, Kaitlyn

*Abstract: In line with calls to action identifying the importance of shifting toward strength-based and holistic conceptualizations of individuals with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD), especially concerning legal contexts, this symposium aims to provide a balanced approach to understanding the experiences and needs of people with FASD who may be at-risk for criminal legal contact, or who are already involved with the criminal legal system. The first paper explores caregivers' perspectives on strengths, protective factors, and healthy outcomes in youth with FASD involved in the criminal legal system. The second paper characterizes patterns recommendations for individuals with prenatal alcohol exposure or FASD involved in the criminal legal system compared to those not involved in the criminal legal system. The third paper provides a primer for clinicians on sexuality in FASD via a topical review, emphasizing a holistic conceptualization of sexuality and providing practical guidance. Exploring healthy and positive outcomes and well-being in FASD is a novel topic to the CPA N5 convention and provides a more balanced perspective to criminal legal research by exploring strengths, identifying areas of need, and offering recommendations for clinical practice. An opportunity for discussion will follow the presentation of these papers.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86889, Presenting Papers: 87127, 87139, 87152 - Symposium

*Exploring Strengths and Protective Factors in Youth with FASD and Justice Involvement: A Caregiver Perspective*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ritter, Chantel

**Additional Authors:** McMurtry, C. Meghan ; Lumley, Margaret; McLachlan, Kaitlyn

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Youth with Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) experience many difficulties and may be at increased risk for contact with the criminal legal system (CLS). In this study, we aimed to assess caregiver perspectives on strengths and protective factors, as well as positive outcomes for their youth who have experienced CLS involvement. METHODS: Thirty semi-structured interviews were conducted with caregivers of youth with FASD with CLS experience (M\_age\_ 34.5 years; range = 27 – 63 years). Content and thematic analysis for qualitative responses will be used to explore what caregivers identified as strengths and protective factors at various levels of the ecological systems theory (i.e., individual, relational, contextual). RESULTS: Preliminary analyses (ongoing) suggest caregivers identified strengths including strong attachments or relationships, social support, humour, creativity, resilience, and helpful service providers (e.g., social workers; teachers). Further analyses will aim to provide conceptual definitions of strengths within this population and help identify salient strengths, protective factors, and desired positive outcomes for youth with FASD and CLS involvement. CONCLUSION: Findings will contribute to a shared understanding of factors*

that prevent youth with FASD from getting into trouble with the law, lessen recidivism, and promote overall well-being.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87127 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86889)

*Characterizing Patterns of Recommendations in People with Prenatal Alcohol Exposure (PAE) & Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) who have Criminal Legal Contact*

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) describes the many impacts of prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) on the brain and body. People with FASD often require a high number of supports to experience healthy outcomes. The aim of this study was to characterize patterns of recommendations for individuals with PAE and FASD involved in the criminal legal system. METHODS: Data was drawn from the National FASD Database, a standardized repository characterizing individuals assessed for FASD in Canada. Cases included 355 adolescents and adults with PAE ( $M = 22.4$ ,  $SD = 10.0$ , 12 – 61 years, 71.3% male) assessed between 2016 and 2022 with indicated criminal legal contact. RESULTS: On average, individuals received 11 unique recommendations ( $M = 11.4$ ,  $SD = 6.0$ , range = 1-30). Many individuals (86.0%) received recommendations concerning accommodation needs (e.g., general support, 88.0%; coaching, 71.2%). Mental health related recommendations were next most common (72.8%, e.g., general mental health support [72.8%] and individual therapy [67.8%]). Few individuals (13.8%) received recommendations for legal aid. CONCLUSION: Overall, individuals had many areas of identified needs. Understanding recommendations for people with PAE/FASD who have criminal legal contact is critical for informing clinical practice, intervention planning and to develop and implement evidence-informed responses.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87139 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86889)

*Sexuality in Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder: A Topical Review Primer for Clinicians*

**Abstract:** *RATIONALE: Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) is a common neurodevelopmental disorder, caused by prenatal alcohol exposure, that impacts cognitive, affective, and behavioural functioning. Given the prevalence of FASD and the elevated rates of inappropriate sexual behaviour identified in this population, which can result in legal involvement, clinicians are encouraged to become informed and knowledgeable about the intersection between sexuality and FASD. METHODS/RESULTS: A topical review was conducted to map the literature examining sexuality in FASD, identify gaps, and offer direction for future research. We will first review the extant literature and highlight the relatively circumscribed nature of current conceptualizations of sexuality for people with FASD, including primarily deficit-focused examinations of sexual behaviour. Second, we will summarize relevant biopsychosocial and bioecological factors that may be important in developing a more comprehensive understanding of sexuality in FASD. Third, we will provide an overview of current clinical approaches to supporting and managing sexuality. CONCLUSION/IMPACT: We conclude by offering recommendations for future research and practice for supporting individuals with FASD, and their caregivers, in developing and maintaining safe, fulfilling, and healthy sexual development and expression.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87152 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86889)

## *An Examination of Security Threat Group (STG) Affiliated offenders in Federal Corrections*

**Additional Authors:** Derkzen, Dena M.; Farrell MacDonald, Shanna; Smeth, Angela; Cram, Sarah

*Abstract: Security threat groups (STGs) impact the safety and security of correctional institutions in Canada and create operational management challenges for the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC). STGs are defined as any formal or informal offender group, gang, or organization consisting of three or more members (e.g., street gangs, Indigenous gangs, prison gangs, outlaw motorcycle gangs, traditional organized crime, Asian gangs, white supremacy groups, subversive groups, terrorist organizations, and hate groups (CSC, 2016). This series of studies examined the profiles of STG affiliated offenders. Demographics, offence information, institutional behavior and post-release outcomes were examined for: STG affiliated men, STG affiliated women, and a comparison with non-STG affiliated federal offenders. Collectively, these findings will inform management and intervention strategies for STG affiliated offenders within federal corrections in Canada.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86940, Presenting Papers: 86989, 87004, 87011 - Symposium

### *A Profile of Federal Men Offenders Affiliated with Security Threat Groups (STGs)*

*Abstract: STGs pose a number of operational and behavioural challenges in correctional settings. This study was done to examine the characteristics of STG affiliated men in federal custody in Canada. Demographic, sentence/offence information, institutional behaviour, and post-release outcomes were examined. Overall, 3,889 men offenders were identified as STG affiliated between 2014 and 2019: 59% were in-custody while 41% were on community release. Incarcerated and community men offenders affiliated with outlaw motorcycle gangs or traditional organized crime tended to be older, serving longer sentences, convicted of drug related offences, and least likely to have institutional charges and incidents. Men in street, Indigenous, and prison gangs tended to be younger and convicted of violent offences. Incarcerated men in street gangs had lower static risk than the other STG groups and men in prison gangs were most likely to have institutional charges and incidents. Among community STG affiliated men, Indigenous gangs had higher static risk while men in prison gangs had higher dynamic need. Further, Indigenous gangs were most likely to have a suspension during release and return to custody. The results highlight the varied needs of STG affiliated offenders. Management and intervention approaches may be able to use these profiles to assist in responding to the diverse needs of STG offenders.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 86989 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86940)

### *A Profile of Federal Women Offenders Affiliated with Security Threat Groups (STGs) in Canada*

*Abstract: Recently, the prevalence of STG affiliated women in federal corrections in Canada has increased. This research was conducted to better understand this population across STG sub-group. Demographic, sentence, and offence information, as well as institutional behaviour and post-release outcomes were examined. In total, 93 women were identified as STG affiliated between 2014 and 2019; 44% were in-custody and 56% were on release in the community. On average, in-custody STG women were slightly younger and were more likely to be convicted of violent offences than the community group. In-custody women in Indigenous gangs were more likely to be serving sentences of four years or more and convicted of violent offences compared to women in street gangs. In-custody*

*and community STG women had similar risk and dynamic need profiles, and all STG women had institutional incidents, with the majority having guilty disciplinary charges, regardless of STG group. Among community STG women, women in street gangs were more likely to be suspended while women in Indigenous gangs were more likely to return to custody. These findings emphasize the unique and complex needs of STG affiliated women. Understanding the characteristics, behaviours, and needs of this population may assist in the management of these offenders during incarceration and identify best supports for successful reintegration.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87004 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86940)

*Comparing the characteristics, institutional experience, and post-release outcomes of Security Threat Group (STG) affiliated and non-affiliated federal offenders*

*Abstract: STG activity impacts the safety and security of correctional institutions and affiliated offenders pose operational and behavioural challenges while in-custody. This study examined STG and non-STG affiliated offenders in federal custody in Canada. Using year-end snapshots from FY2013-2014 to FY2018-2019, the study compared STG affiliated offenders to a non-affiliated matched comparison group and the general federal offender population. Analyses for men and women were conducted separately. STG affiliated men and women offenders were younger and more likely to be Indigenous than the general federal offender population. STG affiliated men and women compared to the matched and general population groups were more likely to have high criminogenic risk and need and to have a lower reintegration potential. Examination of institutional experience indicators (charges, incidents) and post-release outcomes (suspensions, returns to custody) showed that STG affiliated men and women were more likely to experience these events. These findings indicate the unique and complex needs, characteristics, behaviours, institutional experiences, and post-release outcomes of STG affiliated men and women compared to non-STG affiliated offenders. This study will inform the development of a national STG strategy within federal corrections in Canada.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87011 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86940)

*Rates and Predictors of online and offline sexually harmful behaviours: Results from a large online study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Babchishin, Kelly N

*Abstract: Recent research suggests that sexting is a new normative sexual behaviour. Like all sexual behaviour, coercion can and does occur. The current symposium presents the results of a large online sample of 4,117 young adults (18 to 30 years). In the first talk, E. J. Holmes et al. will provide the prevalence rates and characteristics of nonconsensual sharing of sexual materials sent through sext and the use of coercion in sexting. Although existing research suggests concurrence between online and offline forms of sexual coercion, the extent of this relationship is not fully known. In the second talk, S. Baskurt et al. will explore the overlap between those who report non-consensual sharing of sexual materials and other forms of offline sexually harmful behaviours. In the third talk, G. Hilkes et al. will identify the predictors of online and offline sexually harmful behaviours and examine the extent to which the predictors differ between online and offline sexually harmful behaviour. Implications of the findings and suggestions for future research will be discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87317, Presenting Papers: 87338, 87340, 87346 - Symposium

*Exploring rates and characteristics of the non-consensual sharing of sexual materials*

**Main Presenting Author:** Holmes, Emma J.

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Hilkes, Gabriella; Baskurt, Serra

*Abstract: Authors: : Emma J. Holmes, Gabriella Hilkes, and Serra Baskurt Sexting includes the sharing of sexually explicit images or videos, with or without consent. The present research aimed to examine the prevalence of non-consensual sexting and sexual coercion in sexting. To this end, a community sample of 4,117 individuals aged 18 to 30 years was asked whether they had ever sent a nude or semi-nude image or video. While most participants had sexted (80%), 11% reported having sent someone sext to someone else without the senders consent. Most participants reported having sexted more than eleven times and most had sexted for the first time before they were 18 years old. Additionally, those who had sexted were asked to indicate what motivated them to do so. In general, participants sent sexts because it was sexually arousing to do so, but 10% of women reported being coerced into sexting.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87338 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87317)

*Overlap between offline sexual coercion and online sexual coercion*

**Main Presenting Author:** Baskurt, Serra

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Hilkes, Gabriella; Holmes, Emma J.

*Abstract: Authors: Serra Baskurt, Emma J. Holmes, and Gabriella Hilkes Although existing research suggests concurrence between online and offline forms of sexual coercion, the extent of this relationship is not fully discovered (Drouin et al., 2015; Walker et al., 2013). Using an online sample of adults aged between 18 to 30 ( $N = 4,117$ ), this study investigated offline sexual coercion indexed by the sexual inhibition/sexual excitation scales – short form (SES-SF; Carpenter et al., 2010). Specifically, it examined the overlap between the offline sexual coercive groups ( $n = 515$ ) and the non-consensual sharing of sexual materials received through sext group ( $n = 315$ ; i.e., those who report sending sexually suggestive nude or semi-nude sexts that they received to someone else without the permission of the original sender), as well as the ones that report sending sexts to get a negative reaction/shock ( $n = 382$ ). Given that the lines between offline and online behaviours are becoming increasingly blurred (Kernsmith et al., 2018), we expect that offline forms of sexual coercion will be linked to non-consensual sexting. Implications of the findings and suggestions for future research will be discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87340 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87317)

*Predictors of offline sexual coercion and online sexual coercion*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hilkes, Gabriella

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Baskurt, Serra; Holmes, Emma J.

**Abstract:** *Authors: Gabriella Hilkes, Serra Baskurt, and Emma J. Holmes* Given the reported rates of the non-consensual sharing of sexual materials sent through sexting, we must understand the predictors and examine the similarities and differences of these predictors to those predicting offline sexual coercion. To assess non-consensual sharing of sexual images, participants were asked whether they had shared a semi-nude or nude image or video of someone else that was sent to them without the sender's permission. Offline sexual coercion was measured using the *The Sexual Experience Survey – Short Form Perpetration (SES-SFP; Koss et al., 2007) [1]*, which assesses participants history of perpetrating various sexually coercive behaviour, including sexual assaults. The sample consisted of 4,117 participants. A total of 315 disclosed non-consensual sharing of sexual images/videos ( $n = 114$  women,  $n = 179$  men) and 515 participants disclosed perpetrating offline sexual coercion ( $n = 196$  women,  $n = 281$  men). The predictor variables examined between the two groups were participant age, antisocial tendencies, empathetic concern, peer pressure, positive perceptions toward sexting, sexual consent awareness, sexual history, frequency of sexual fantasies, impulsivity, and sex drive. Implications of the findings and suggestions for future research will be discussed. Links:-----[1] <https://paperpile.com/c/dE3DWt/VWjPH>

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87346 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87317)

### *Violence toward Prison Officers in New Zealand: Implications for Implementation of a Humanising and Healing Strategic Focus in Ara Poutama Aotearoa (New Zealand Department of Corrections)*

**Moderator:** Polaschek, Devon L L

**Abstract:** *Violence in prison is a significant source of harm for prisoners and staff in many correctional systems, including New Zealand, where it is reported to be rising, despite a significant recent reduction in the prison population. In 2019 New Zealand Corrections reoriented its primary focus from reducing reoffending to healing and wellbeing, especially for indigenous people in their care. The resulting strategic plan, *Hokai Rangī* is intended to humanise the system and help to heal the people in it. Staff are key resources in the implementation of this change; violence toward staff can be viewed both as an index of the health of a prison's ecology, and as a barrier to efforts to implement *Hokai Rangī*. *Ngā Tumanakotanga (Turning the Tides)* is a multi-year independent research project, aimed at understanding and designing interventions to reduce prison violence. We report three studies from the first part of this programme, examining several aspects of violence toward prison staff: characteristics of assaults of varying severity, the relevance of verbal aggression toward officers as a predictor of later assaults, and officers' experiences of, and strategies used to prevent violence and increase safety. Together this part of the programme outlines aspects of the current problem, and indicates potential targets for intervention.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87409, Presenting Papers: 87963, 87968, 88024 - Symposium

*Characteristics of Prisoner to Staff Physical Assaults in New Zealand Prisons*

**Main Presenting Author:** Taaka, Samantha S

**Additional Authors:** Polaschek, Devon L L ; Tamatea, Armon J



*Abstract: Working in prisons can be challenging; managing safely a population of incarcerated people while also keeping oneself and one's colleagues safe. Violence victimisation by prisoners is neither rare nor trivial for prison officers, and has significant impacts on health, wellbeing and stress. New Zealand prisons record violent incidents according to different levels of severity with regard to the violence perpetrated. We examined whether characteristics of prisoner assaults on officers differed for different levels of severity, using incident data from New Zealand prisons (2016-2020). Severity of incident was associated with the activity occurring prior to the incident, the type of aggressive action used by the perpetrator, and the injuries sustained by the victim. Serious incidents most commonly occurred during movements, perpetrators typically punched victims, and the victim sustained severe head injuries. Less serious incidents most commonly occurred during mealtimes, perpetrators tended to throw food or water at victims, and victims most commonly sustained no injuries. Our findings have implications for when staff are least safe, and provide opportunities for considering interventions to increase safety further.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87963 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87409)

*Prisoners' Verbal Aggression as a Predictor of Physical Assault Toward Prison Officers*

**Main Presenting Author:** Polaschek, Devon L L

**Additional Authors:** Clarke, Abi ; Taaka, Samantha S

*Abstract: Prison violence can be predicted using a variety of variables relating to individual prisoners and the environments in which they reside. For Prison Officers, although physical victimisation by prisoners is noteworthy, experiencing prisoners' verbal aggression is so common as to be regarded as a routine, if undesirable part of the role. But could verbal aggression also be a predictor of physical violence? For a sample of prisoners with a recorded verbal aggression incident report for their current term in prison, we investigated whether the number of days since arriving in prison to this first episode of verbal aggression predicted subsequent physical assault of prison staff within the same imprisonment. We categorised each prisoner's verbal aggression episode as abusive only (e.g., name calling) or threatening (e.g., "I'm going to get you"). After controlling for several other common predictors, we found that verbal aggression predicted physical assaults toward staff later in the imprisonment period, but that the type of aggression (threat vs. abuse only) made no difference. We concluded that although verbal aggression is common, it may also be worthy of more attention as a sign of heightened risk to staff, rather than just "part of the job", and that consideration should be given to understanding causes of verbal aggression and possible interventions that may reduce it.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87968 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87409)

*Correctional Staff Perspectives of Violence and Safety*

**Presenting Author:** Taaka, Samantha S

**Additional Authors:** Polaschek, Devon L L ; Tamatea, Armon J

*Abstract: Most people do not expect to be assaulted in the workplace; however, prison staff experience both verbal and physical violence on a daily basis. In New Zealand, assaults on prison staff have almost doubled in the last 5 years. Prison officers are charged with maintaining safety and order*

while interacting with a wide range of prisoners. But exposure to violence and abuse at work reduces job satisfaction and increases stress, burnout and physical injury. Previous research has identified characteristics of the environment, the perpetrator, and the victim as contributors to staff being assaulted in the workplace. Less is known about how correctional staff themselves perceive the risk of being abused and assaulted in the workplace, and what preventive measures they may adopt to keep themselves—and potentially their colleagues and other prisoners—safe. We interviewed correctional officers to understand their experiences of conducting their daily tasks at work, while endeavouring to keep themselves safe. Interview data were analysed using qualitative techniques, and we report on the emerging results, interpreting them in light of previous research, and considering their implications for making prisons safer places for staff.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 88024 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87409)

### *Talking for Change: Development and Evaluation of a Canadian Child Sexual Abuse Perpetration Prevention Program*

**Moderator:** Heasman, Ainslie

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Prevention of child sexual abuse requires a multi-systems approach. Following a public health model, the development of secondary prevention services that target individuals at-risk of perpetration are an essential component of preventing online and offline child sexual abuse. METHODS: This symposium focuses on the development of Talking for Change (TFC), a Canadian perpetration prevention program. This program is the first national and federally funded program, offering anonymous and non-anonymous services, to individuals at risk of perpetration of abuse. An anonymous helpline was created (with service in over 25 languages via software) to reduce barriers for help-seeking for youth and adults. Non-anonymous assessment and psychotherapy was also developed. RESULTS: Evaluation of the helpline intervention as well as risk and protective factors for individuals in group psychotherapy demonstrated ability to detect change in perceived or assessed dynamic risk. Additionally, client pre- and post-intervention self-report measures and satisfaction interviews will be discussed. CONCLUSIONS: Results support the ability to detect change in the helpline and therapy services and for the potential for TFC to reduce risk. IMPACT: Results support TFC as a feasible intervention to reduce risk of perpetration of child sexual abuse and support ongoing development.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87541, Presenting Papers: 87677, 87688, 87700 - Symposium

#### *Evaluation of the Talking for Change helpline*

**Main Presenting Author:** McPhail, Ian

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Heasman, Ainslie; Gerritsen, Cory; Stephens, Skye

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: This presentation will detail the development and evaluation of Canada's first anonymous child sexual abuse perpetration prevention helpline. Mental health professionals provide strategies and assist individuals to reduce risk of online or offline offending against a child. METHOD: Conceptualizing helpline contacts as a brief, single-session intervention, users self-reported levels of mental health and risk to offend estimates at the start and end of contact to provide an estimate of improvement in functioning. General features of the contact, the users, and the situations described by the users were also collected. RESULTS: Analyses demonstrated a significant*

*change over a single session in distress, hopelessness and suicidal ideation. Helpline users reported reduction in their perceived risk for online and offline offending against a child subsequent to the helpline contact. A post-interaction survey after the helpline interaction suggests a proof-of-concept for measurement of short-term impact of an anonymous helpline. CONCLUSION: A helpline intervention has demonstrated an impact on reductions in perceived risk to offend, distress, suicidality and hopelessness. IMPACT: The Talking for Change helpline serves as an accessible and free service for individuals at-risk of perpetration to access resources, knowledge and support to reduce the risk of offending.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87677 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87541)

*Feasibility results for Talking for Change assessment and treatment*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gerritsen, Cory

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Stephens, Skye; McPhail, Ian; Heasman, Ainslie

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: This paper highlights findings from an extensive feasibility evaluation of the Talking for Change group psychotherapy intervention and related assessment procedures. METHOD: Clients underwent comprehensive pre-treatment assessments evaluating static and dynamic risk to offend (or re-offend among those with previous offenses), protective factors, psychosexual factors (e.g., hypersexuality, emotional congruence with children, criminogenic thinking, internalized stigma), and psychological diagnosis prior to enrollment in Talking for Change. They then participated in 16 weeks of web-based group psychotherapy. Post-treatment assessments were also conducted. RESULTS: Significant reductions in overall dynamic risk ratings were found over the course of therapy. All self-reported risk factors were also reduced, albeit non-significantly. The Talking for Change outreach strategy was found to reach a representative and diverse client base. CONCLUSIONS: Data supports the ability of the clinical rating measures to detect change, the appropriateness of existing rating measures of dynamic risk for this novel population, and the potential for this intervention to reduce risk. ACTION/IMPACT: Results support the feasibility of the assessment and treatment components of Talking for Change and support the future development of the model.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87688 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87541)

*Client satisfaction results for Talking for Change assessment and treatment*

**Main Presenting Author:** Stephens, Skye

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Gerritsen, Cory; McPhail, Ian; Heasman, Ainslie

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: This paper highlights findings from an extensive client satisfaction evaluation of the Talking for Change group psychotherapy intervention. METHOD: Clients who underwent the Talking for Change assessment and group therapy regimen provided weekly quantitative ratings and qualitative feedback related to the content and process of each session. They were also administered a post-treatment satisfaction interview, giving them the opportunity to inform the development of Talking for Change. Weekly attendance and engagement ratings were also recorded for each client. RESULTS: Client satisfaction and acceptability ratings for these components were high. Attendance was high and client engagement was moderate to high in most cases. Client qualitative reports highlighted strengths of the approach and areas to strengthen in future iterations of the group. CONCLUSIONS: Client acceptability of the Talking for Change assessment and treatment*

procedure was established by these findings, and satisfaction was generally very high.

*ACTION/IMPACT: Results support the feasibility of the assessment and treatment components of Talking for Change and support the future development of the model. Lessons learned from the qualitative components will inform future offerings of the group therapy model.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87700 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87541)

### *Using the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory: Optimizing risk assessment, case management and risk communication*

**Moderator:** Skilling, Tracey A

*Abstract: Risk/Need assessment tools are used widely to make key decisions for justice-involved youth in jurisdictions around the world. The Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory is one such tool and it has decades of research behind it, showing it to be a reliable and valid tool for decision making in youth justice. Nevertheless, ongoing research on its usefulness in clinical practice for different groups of youth is necessary to continue to improve the tool and to ensure it is being used in a way that most accurately predicts risk to reoffend, allows for optimal case management and treatment planning and allows for clear and precise risk communication. In Paper 1 we empirically examine the factor structure of the YLS/CMI and discuss the clinical implications of thinking about the factor structure in a new way. Paper 2 examines the use (and usefulness) of the clinical override option for the YLS/CMI in making risk assessment statements in various subgroups of youth. Finally, Paper 3 focuses on how best to communicate risk using the YLS/CMI in two different samples of male and female justice involved youth. We will discuss implications of these research approaches and study findings for the continued development, validation, and use of the YLS/CMI generally and also in different subgroups of youth.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87742, Presenting Papers: 87778, 87796, 87814 - Symposium

### *A Factor Analysis of the Youth Level of Service / Case Management Inventory: Arguments for a Five-Factor Model*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hannah, Liam

**Additional Authors:** Huang, Shiming ; Peterson-Badali, Michele; Skilling, A Tracey

*Abstract: The YLS/CMI is a risk/need assessment tool for use with justice-involved youth. It is designed to provide an overall risk for re-offense score and further risk/need scores in eight domains of functioning (1 static and 7 dynamic). These dynamic domain scores are expected to provide clinicians with information on target areas that might be well suited for treatment. Using a sample of 683 male community-sentenced youth, this study used a combination of research, exploratory factor analysis and qualitative item analysis to investigate whether there may be an alternative, more optimal design for using these sub-domains. Results indicate a five-factor model exists, that we argue, presents advantages in terms of clinical usefulness and parsimony. The five-factor model presented includes domains that we have termed: criminal history, substance abuse, aggression and disruption, isolation and dejection, and straying from lawful behaviour. Criminal history and substance abuse are common to the original 8 domain design, while the other three are new. We argue these criminogenic need domains are more intuitively linked to treatment and case management and highlight the*

additional finding that three of the domains are significantly related to recidivism ( $\beta = .35, .14, \text{ and } .26$  for criminal history, aggression, and straying respectively).

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87778 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87742)

*Clinical Override Use with the Youth Level of Service/ Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI): Predictive Validity and Predictors of Case Management Use*

**Main Presenting Author:** Schmidt, Fred

*Abstract: Background: The YLS/CMI is a well validated actuarial risk tool which allows for a clinical override feature to adjust risk classification. A small body of research suggests possible decreased predictive validity when override is used, with limited information available on predictors of use in clinical practice. Method: Use of the YLS/CMI override feature in youth justice practice was studied in a random sample of 1300 youth. Predictors of override use and the effect on predictive validity of recidivism was studied. Results: Clinical override was used with 11% of youth and was always used to increase risk level classification. The YLS/CMI Total Score had sound predictive validity with ROC values ranging from .65 to .72 for various youth subgroups (e.g., females, indigenous youth, youth with sexual offences). However, predictive validity became non-significant for youth where override was used. In addition, Decision Tree Analysis identified several predictors of override use including index sexual offense, YLS/CMI Total score, high scores on the YLS/CMI Personality domain, and initial YLS/CMI risk level classification. Conclusion: These results highlight caution in the use of the clinical override feature as used in the field with justice system involved youth. Action/Impact: These findings have significant implications for training and case management use of the YLS/CMI.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87796 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87742)

*Improving risk communication: Developing risk ratios and recidivism rates for communication using the Youth Level of Service/ Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI)*

**Main Presenting Author:** Khan, Maria

**Additional Authors:** Skilling, Tracey A; Peterson-Badali, Michele

*Abstract: Risk assessments have important implications for decisions, including sentence type, length, and terms in youth justice settings. The YLS/CMI 2.0 risk bins were created using percentile ranks. Though the values express where a youth lies compared to others, they do not communicate likelihood of reoffending. In addition, many youth justice systems have developed and validated their own nominal risk categories using local norms, contributing to potential for miscommunication regarding recidivism risk and speaking to the need for additional risk communication metrics. We present percentile ranks, risk ratios, and recidivism rates, separately by sex, for the YLS/CMI 2.0. risk bins in a general sample of justice-involved youth (N=540) and a sample of youth referred for forensic assessment (N=880). Logistic regressions show that the bins function differently across sub-groups and are not consistently aligned with respect to recidivism rates. For example, for female youth in the forensic sample, the high-risk bin was associated with recidivism rates of 40-52% and the very high-risk bin with rates of 63-67%, whereas for females in the general sample, the high-risk bin was associated with rates of 67-93% and the very high-risk bin with rates of 78- 93%. Given these*

*differences across samples, additional research on outcome-related metrics of risk communication is needed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87814 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87742)

### *Validating three measures used for risk assessment in Aotearoa New Zealand: ASRS-R, PCL-SV, & VRS*

**Additional Authors:** Moore, Lucy ; Botha, Ryan; Polaschek, Devon

**Moderator:** Moore, Lucy

*Abstract: This symposium will cover research relating to the validation of three measures used for risk assessment in Aotearoa New Zealand; the ASRS-R, the PCL-SV, and the VRS.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 87857, Presenting Papers: 88031, 88037, 88042 - Symposium

### *Improving risk communication for sexual offending in Aotearoa New Zealand: re-validation of the Automated Sexual Recidivism Scale - Revised (ASRS-R)*

*Abstract: The Automated Sexual Recidivism Scale - Revised (ASRS-R) is a computer-scored static risk assessment tool used within Ara Poutama Aotearoa, NZ Department of Corrections. It is the most common static risk anchor for individuals with a history of sexual offending in Aotearoa New Zealand. The re-validation of the ASRS-R hoped to apply the 5-level risk-and-needs framework set out by Hanson and colleagues (2017), validate the risk measure across the main ethnicities in Aotearoa New Zealand, and obtain more up-to-date information about our sexual offending population. A national cohort of NZ males with a history of sexual offending (n = 5,408) released between 2003-2013 was used in the re-validation. Logistic regression modelling and E/O indices demonstrated that the ASRS-R was an accurate and suitable static risk measure for NZ European, NZ Māori and Pasifika males with an index sex offence. The 5-level risk-and-needs framework was also successfully applied, aligning the ASRS-R with other sexual risk assessment tools such as the Static-99R, Stable 2007, and VRS:SO. The application of the Common Risk Language (CRL) to the ASRS-R has increased the visibility of more humanising and healing risk language across Ara Poutama Aotearoa and for our judicial stakeholders, such as the New Zealand Parole Board.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 88031 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87857)

### *Predictive validity of the PCL-SV in a New Zealand correctional sample*

*Abstract: The present study examined the predictive properties of the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Screening Version (PCL-SV; Hart, Cox and Hare, 1999) in a New Zealand corrections sample of 373 males. Discrimination analyses showed that PCL-SV total scores had moderate predictive accuracy for any new offence committed within five years of release. No significant differences were detected in the PCL-SV AUC's for Māori and NZ European in terms of the committal of any new offence within five years of release. There was also evidence for the predictive accuracy of PCL-SV Factor 2 scores for violent recidivism within five years of release. PCL-SV Total and Factor 2 scores showed moderate predictive accuracy for serious institutional violence in a subset of incarcerated offenders*

(N=109). Multiple linear regression further demonstrated that PCL-SV Facet 1 scores were predictive of speed to sexual recidivism. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 88037 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87857)

*PCL-psychopathy and Treatment Change as Predictors of Recidivism for Men Released from Prison in New Zealand after Intensive Psychological Treatment to Reduce Recidivism Risk*

*Abstract: Men in intensive prison-based treatment in New Zealand for those at high risk of future crime and violence often score highly on PCL-Psychopathy. A more positive view of the treat ability of high-scoring people to benefit from treatment has become evident in more recent years. But PCL-psychopathy is considered a major contributor to recidivism, and is associated with poorer treatment responses and less treatment change. The Violence Risk Scale (VRS) is a unique instrument for examining treatment response, because it identifies treatment targets, initial engagement in change, and progress made in treatment, and is also a predictor of recidivism. We sought to replicate a study by Olver et al. (2013) by examining relationships between PCL:SV scores, VRS risk and treatment change scores and recidivism. The results inform how therapists and risk assessors may think about the implications for treatment itself, and for post-treatment management for particular client configurations of PCL:SV scores, VRS risk scores and treatment response.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 88042 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87857)

### *Intimate Partner Violence: Risk Factors, Including Gender Differences*

**Moderator:** Helmus, Maaïke

*Abstract: Numerous risk assessment tools have been developed to predict various outcomes among justice-involved populations. Some tools were designed to predict violent or general recidivism, but there have also been specialized risk assessment tools to predict IPV recidivism. However, a 2007 meta-analysis did not find that the specialized risk assessment tools predicted IPV recidivism with higher accuracy than tools designed for general or violent recidivism. This suggests that the field lacks clarity on the extent to which truly specialized IPV risk factors exist, or the optimal way of blending specialized risk factors with the Central 8 risk domains. Also importantly, there is limited research on gender differences in risk profiles. This symposium aims to advance our understanding of risk factors for IPV recidivism. The first presentation focuses on stalking as a risk factor. The second presents a meta-analysis of risk factors for IPV recidivism. The third presentation explores differences between male and female IPV offenders.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 88083, Presenting Papers: 88094, 88097, 88103 - Symposium

*Predictive accuracy of SARA risk factors for female intimate partner violence offenders.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Helmus, L. Maaïke

**Additional Authors:** Ahmed, Simran ; Kocsis, Kristina

**Abstract:** *Although the SARA is intended to be applicable to both males and females, there are currently no studies examining predictive validity of the scale with a large sample of females. This study examined predictive accuracy of the SARA risk and need factors in a sample of women ( $n = 1,543$ ) and men ( $n = 12,245$ ) IPV perpetrators supervised by British Columbia Corrections. All individuals had at least 3 years of follow-up, and analyses examined domestic violent, violent, and any recidivism. Implications for risk assessment with female perpetrators of IPV are discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 88094 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 88083)

*Are Specialized Risk Assessment Tools Needed for Domestic Violence? A Comprehensive Meta-Analysis of Predictors of Domestic Violence Recidivism*

**Main Presenting Author:** Helmus, Maaïke

**Co-Presenting Author:** Perley-Robertson, Bronwen

**Abstract:** *Despite the proliferation of general risk assessment tools designed to predict any recidivism, numerous tools have been developed for specialized sub-populations, including perpetrators of domestic violence. This is predicated on the assumption that there are unique risk factors for domestic violence compared to general offending. An early meta-analysis, however, suggested that this assumption may not be supported, as generic violence risk tools predicted domestic violence recidivism equally if not better than specialized tools. This meta-analysis coded over 1,600 effect sizes from over 100 studies to examine predictors of domestic violence recidivism. Results will compare the predictive accuracy of the generic Central 8 risk factors for crime alongside more specialized factors specific to domestic violence (e.g., dynamics of the relationship, jealousy, stalking behaviour). Implications for the relative contribution of generic versus specialized risk factors for this population will be discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 88097 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 88083)

*Differences in Risk/Need Profiles between Male and Female Intimate Partner Violence Offenders*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kocsis, Kristina

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Helmus, Maaïke; Ahmed, Simran

**Abstract:** *One of the most commonly used risk assessment tools for predicting IPV recidivism is the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide-Version 2 (SARA-V2). Although it is intended to be applicable to both males and females, validation research thus far has not examined samples of female offenders. Currently, little is known about how male and female IPV offenders differ on key risk and need factors. This study compared the prevalence of risk and need factors in the SARA-V2 for male ( $n = 12,245$ ) and female ( $n = 1,543$ ) IPV perpetrators supervised by British Columbia Corrections. Implications for future research and practice are discussed, with a particular focus on potential treatment and case supervision implications.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 88103 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 88083)



## *Risk Factors and Risk Assessment with Indigenous Offenders*

**Additional Author:** Helmus, Maaike

*Abstract: There has been considerable interest in whether the main risk factors and commonly used risk scales are applicable with Indigenous offenders, who are over-represented in the criminal justice systems in Canada, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. This symposium presents new research related to risk factors for crime among Indigenous Canadians, and comparisons of the predictive accuracy of two commonly used risk scales (Static-99R and the SARA) for Indigenous offenders compared to White offenders.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 88115, Presenting Papers: 88117, 88119, 88121 - Symposium

*Validating the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment - Version 2 (SARA-V2) Guide with Indigenous men supervised by British Columbia Corrections*

**Main Presenting Author:** Helmus, Maaike

**Co-Presenting Author:** Ahmed, Simran

*Abstract: The overrepresentation of Indigenous individuals in the Canadian criminal legal system warrants examination of the cross-cultural validity of risk assessment tools used by corrections agencies (*Ewert v. Canada*, 2018). The Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide-Version 2 (SARA-V2) is a Structured Professional Judgement (SPJ) tool widely used to measure risk for Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) recidivism among adult males. This study examined the predictive accuracy of the SARA for Indigenous ( $n = 3,188$ ) and White ( $n = 6,550$ ) individuals supervised by British Columbia Corrections. Overall, the SARA demonstrated significant, albeit not similar, predictive accuracy for the outcomes of domestic violent, violent, and any criminal recidivism across Indigenous and White subgroups. Effect sizes were generally trivial/moderate. A pattern of lower predictive accuracy for Indigenous individuals was observed, suggesting the need to re-examine the utility of some of the SARA items for this population. Implications for future research and practice are discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 88117 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 88115)

*Correlates of Crime Among Indigenous Offenders: Searching for Culturally Unique or Salient Risk Factors*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kyne, Ashley

**Co-Presenting Author:** Helmus, Maaike

*Abstract: Indigenous Peoples represent 4.5% of the Canadian adult population, but 26.3% of admissions to federal prison. Existing risk assessment tools tend to predict recidivism worse for Indigenous offenders than for non-Indigenous. Current risk tools were not developed in a culturally-responsive way or considered the possibility of culturally-specific risk factors for Indigenous offenders. Given this issue, we developed a Culturally-Informed Questionnaire to address issues unique/disproportionate to Indigenous experiences. With 283 Canadian Indigenous participants, we explored correlates of self-reported charges or convictions for criminal behaviour. There is a need to better attend to Indigenous-specific risk factors in evaluating risk assessments. This study identified*

*some potential correlates that may be unique (e.g., group home/foster care) and others that may be more salient for Indigenous offenders (e.g., alcohol and illegal drug use).*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 88119 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 88115)

*A meta-analysis examining the predictive accuracy of Static-99R across different racial/ethnic groups*

**Main Presenting Author:** Helmus, Maaïke

**Co-Presenting Author:** Ahmed, Simran

*Abstract: Concerns have been raised regarding the cross-cultural validity of Static-99R. This study examined the predictive accuracy of Static-99R across different racial/ethnic groups. We meta-analyzed findings from 18 eligible studies with 47 non-overlapping samples examining the predictive accuracy of the Static-99R scale with racially diverse men charged or convicted of a sexual offence. For the combined overall sample ( $k = 47$ ,  $n = 47,603$ ), the Static-99R significantly predicted sexual recidivism with a moderate mean weighted effect size in both fixed-effect and random-effects meta-analysis models. With respect to all racial groups, AUC values for sexual recidivism were moderate to large and statistically significant in both fixed-effect and random-effects analyses. Within-study subgroup analyses indicated statistically significant differences in Static-99R predictive accuracy (AUC) between White/non-Indigenous and Indigenous offenders as well as between White and Hispanic offenders, with AUC values being higher for the White group in both sets of analyses, respectively. No statistically significant differences in Static-99R predictive accuracy were found between White and Black offenders. Possible explanations for the results obtained as well as further implications for cross-cultural validity of risk assessment scales will be discussed.*

**Section:** 5th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

**Session ID:** 88121 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 88115)

## THEME: GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

### CPA Keynote

#### *Three Lessons About the Brain (or, Stuff I've Learned By Studying Emotion)*

**Presenting Author:** Feldman Barrett, Lisa

*Abstract: This address integrates evolutionary, biological, psychological and cultural perspectives to suggest that (1) the brain's most important job is efficiently regulating the body; (2) the brain achieves this regulation by predicting (not reacting); and, (3) predictive regulation creates every action you take and every experience you have, including every instance of emotion. Understanding how the brain achieves predictive regulation sheds light on why an emotion, such as fear, is not a singular, innate event, but rather is a flexible, biological grouping of diverse, instances that are constructed to fit specific situations.*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 93027 - CPA Keynote Address

### Panel Discussion

#### *The what, why, and how of advancing psychology internationally for all*

**Moderator:** Veitch, Jennifer

**Panelists:** Berry, John W.; Tan, Josephine; Latham, Gary

*Abstract: Members of the CPA take many routes to engaging with psychology outside our national borders: as visiting academics, as research collaborators, as advocates for human rights and social justice, as students of cross-cultural psychology, and as science diplomats representing Canada in international scientific bodies. The CPA contributes corporately to global psychology through formal roles in the Global Psychology Alliance, the Psychology Coalition at the United Nations, the International Union for Psychological Science, and the International Relations Committee. International psychology is all of these things and more. This panel discussion will feature speakers with collectively several decades of experience in this work, who can speak to the opportunities, challenges, and rewards of taking these paths to professional fulfilment.*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 95697 - Panel Discussion

### Public Lecture

#### *Black and Alternative Psychologies: Unpacking colonialism and racism in science*

**Presenting Author:** Wilson, Ciann

*Abstract: Join us Saturday June 24th at 6pm at the Sheraton Centre for a public lecture delivered by Dr. Ciann Wilson, Associate Professor, Community Psychology, Wilfrid Laurier University*

**Section:** CPA Program

**Session ID:** 96744 - Public Lecture

## Symposium

*CPA Award Winner Symposium:*

**Moderator:** Ritchie, Kerri

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 95703 - Symposium

*2023 CPA Donald O. Hebb Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology as a Science*

**Main Presenting Author:** Stewart, Sherry H.

*Abstract: "Mechanistic Studies of Emotional Disorder - Addictive Disorder Comorbidity: Intervention Implications" Dr Sherry Stewart, Dalhousie University*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 95704 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 95703)

*2023 CPA Humanitarian Award Recipient*

**Main Presenting Author:** Omer, Dahabo Ahmed

*Abstract: Dr. Dahabo Ahmed Omer, BlackNorth Initiative*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 95706 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 95703)

## Workshop

*Negotiating a Job Offer*

**Presenting Author:** Adair, Wendi

**Co-Presenting Author:** Gross, Michael

*Abstract: In this session, students will learn fundamental principles of negotiation and basic skills for negotiating a job offer. Participants will prepare and role-play a scenario designed for graduate students negotiating their first job offer. We will debrief together, analyzing the effectiveness of different strategies in different contexts. There will also be time for open Q&A with the session leaders.*

**Section:** CPA Program

**Session ID:** 96737 - Workshop

# THEME: CREATING A HEALTHY(ER) PLANET

Working to change human behavior to restore our environment.

## 12-Minute Talk

### *Environmental Analogues in the Study of Extreme Environments: Coping Strategies in Antarctica and on the ISS*

**Main Presenting Author:** Suedfeld, Peter

**Additional Authors:** Johnson, Phyllis J.; Asmaro, Deyar; Brcic, Jelena

*Abstract: The effect of living in isolated and confined environments (ICEs) is of importance to behavioural science, both for its intrinsic importance as humanity explores outer space and for its relevance to ICEs on Earth. These include effects on people in total institutions such as nursing homes, workers in ICEs such as cargo ships, military and meteorological outposts or logging and mining camps, and residents in small, remote and isolated communities — all three categories of importance to Canada. Because of the expense, slow accumulation of participants, the primacy of STEM and medical studies, and limitations of time and interior space, data on the psychological and psychosocial effects of spaceflight and many other ICEs are difficult to generate. To avoid the drawbacks of actual space research, international scientists have studied a variety of analogue environments, including purpose-built space capsule simulators and ICEs created for other purposes. Popular among the latter are polar stations, particularly in Antarctica. Housing mostly small groups for months at a time, remote, difficult to reach or evacuate, with rudimentary facilities, and depending on special life support materials, equipment, clothing, etc., such habitats resemble space stations along many dimensions. Not all: for example, microgravity and deep space radiation are not duplicated or approximated on Earth. Yet, “Antarctica is a natural laboratory for space psychology” is a popular assertion in the literature. More recently, the question has been raised whether the physical resemblances can be assumed to result in similar psychological effects. The assumption of generalizability across ICEs has guided the research, but needs to be tested. One way to do so is to measure the same variables in several supposedly analogous environments. The data presented here show coping strategies reported by winter-over personnel in two Antarctic stations in widely disparate geographic and climatic circumstances, and astronauts on the International Space Station (ISS). The frequency of mentions of various coping approaches differs between the polar stations, and between them and the ISS. There is growing interest about the psychological validity of the analogue model; this research points to the need for more critical examinations.*

**Section:** Environmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 87434 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Exploring the links between Imaginary, Relationship with Nature, Well-Being, Perceptions and Adaptive Responses of Canadian Adults Facing Climate Change : Current Findings from the Eco-visions' Research Project*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bellehumeur, Christian R.

**Abstract:** *Climate Change (CC) can affect health and well-being, notably based on peoples perceptions: from not being affected by CC on a daily basis to it becoming a source of distress (especially for young adults). However, research shows that human-nature relationship (NR) is beneficial for people's well-being (WB), thus making it paradoxical: both anxiety-provoking and regenerative/calming. How then do young Canadian adults perceive nature and climate change? How do they envision their future? In response, based on an anthropological framework of imaginary (i.e. "imaginaire" seen as "an inner creative force of imagination; a dynamic system of images and symbols", Durand, 2016), we present three sources of data. Using an established test (AT.9), main types of imaginary are assessed: polarized (heroic or "pacifist"), systemic (co-existence of both polarized types). Findings from a pilot study (n = 24) and secondary data (n = 211) show significant links between perceptions of CC, NR and WB, and meaningful patterns linked to types of imaginary. Individuals showing a systemic type of imaginary have higher levels of NR and WB. Major themes of a semi-structured qualitative study (n = 46) on perception and adaptive responses (using NVivo) lay the groundwork for a large-scale pan-Canadian study (ecovisions.ca [1]). Theoretical and practical implications for future research are also discussed. Links:-----[1] <http://ecovisions.ca/>*

**Section:** Environmental Psychology  
**Session ID:** 85291 - 12-Minute Talk

## Printed Poster

### *Acceptance and Commitment Therapy for Symptoms and Processes of Body Dissatisfaction: A Meta-Analysis*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sepehry, Amir A.

**Additional Authors:** Boyle, Sarah ; Dorfan, Nicole

**Abstract:** *Body dissatisfaction (BD) prevalence is increasing and associated with negative psychological outcomes, including the development and relapse of eating disorders. Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) is increasingly employed for the reduction of BD and/or increase in body image psychological flexibility (BIF), but has demonstrated divergent efficacy. The current study estimates the efficacy of ACT on measures of BD and BIF in those with or without a diagnosable eating disorder via a standardized meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials. Fourteen studies (16 cross-sectional comparisons, ACT participants = 570) were included for analysis after a review of the relevant English language literature. Using random-effect models, large, significant and heterogeneous between-group differences emerged at the end of trials for ACT's efficacy in decreasing BD (N= 14; Hedges' g = .957; p-value = .002, Tau = 1.181) and increasing BIF (N=3; Hedges' g = 1.044; p-value = .008, Tau = .339). These findings cautiously highlight that ACT interventions are efficacious in the reduction of BD, and improvement of BIF. The quality of trials varied substantially, underlying the need for further analysis and high-quality trials in this area. \_ \_*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology  
**Session ID:** 86489 - Printed Poster

### *Applying positive psychology to the climate crisis: Examining student beliefs, behaviours and resilience in responding to environmental concerns*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rodrigues, Ashley

*Abstract: This project examines students' beliefs and behaviours in response to the climate crisis and investigates how these beliefs and behaviours relate to resilience and hopefulness. Focus is placed on emerging topics in environmental psychology such as climate responsiveness, mobilization efforts, and addressing eco-anxiety. These topics, and their relationship to positive psychology, are explored through student narratives collected through qualitative semi-structured interviews. Questions consider how environmental concerns have impacted the beliefs and choices of young adults and consider subjects such as environmental activism and ecological mindfulness in daily behaviours. Narrative inquiry is used as the tool of analysis to uncover deeper meanings and experiences for undergraduate students related to these topics on the climate crisis and student psychological resilience. This study will be completed from January-March 2023 as part of an undergraduate thesis study, where results and conclusions will then be able to be reported. Interviews will be transcribed verbatim, and transcripts will be analyzed using narrative analysis to identify key themes. The findings of this project will contribute to the emerging research on climate anxiety, youth engagement, and resilience.*

**Section:** Environmental Psychology  
**Session ID:** 83856 - Printed Poster

### *Examining Relationships Between Self-Compassion, Materialism, and Spending*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hall, Abigail

**Additional Author:** Bailis, Daniel S

*Abstract: Self-compassion, a trait of showing kindness rather than judgment toward the self in times of personal difficulty, relates strongly and positively to well-being. However, less is known about its relationship to values and behavioural decision-making. This research examined self-compassion's relationship to materialistic values and consumerist spending decisions. Undergraduate participants (N = 207) completed an online survey that assessed self-compassion and other personality variables, materialistic values, and spending: i.e., compulsive buying, spending on oneself, spending on luxury items, and preferring products with conspicuous logos. Findings from correlation/regression analysis revealed that each form of spending was distinct but still predicted by higher materialistic values. These relationships were more reliable when assessed using the Materialistic Values Scale (MVS), versus the wealth-importance component of the Aspirations Index. Higher self-compassion was significantly related to lower MVS scores, but not directly to lower spending. Altogether, the present findings suggest an indirect pathway by which self-compassion could offset value-based inclinations toward consumerist spending.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87633 - Printed Poster

### *Indigenous perspectives on mental health interventions for climate change distress*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mori, Fox C  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Lukacs, Julia N

**Additional Authors:** Card, Kiffer ; Adams, Shona

**Abstract:** *Background:* Climate change distress is an important emerging area of research. However, few summaries of Indigenous perspectives on suggested mental health interventions exist. We summarize the current peer-reviewed literature on Indigenous ways of knowing in relation to climate change and mental wellbeing. *Methods:* An interdisciplinary team of clinicians, researchers, and Indigenous authors searched PsychInfo and Scopus databases using search terms for Indigenous ways of knowing, climate change, and mental health on December 8, 2022. We applied inclusion and exclusion criteria to the identified articles, and identified approaches for coping with climate change distress. *Results:* The search identified time in nature, two-eyed seeing, and fostering resilience as main themes. Indigenous statements and themes relating to these and other topics were also identified. *Conclusion:* Indigenous ways of knowing and understanding climate change distress must be amplified given the comparative burden climate change imposes on their communities and given their potential valuable contribution to existing work in this area. *Action/Impact:* This scoping review is the first of its kind in summarizing Indigenous views regarding climate-related psychological distress. *Limitations* are discussed, including the paucity of alternative frameworks and approaches in traditional academic literature.

**Section:** *Students in Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86560 - Printed Poster

### *Overcoming Barriers to Pro-Environmental Behaviours: The Role of Place Attachments and Climate Anxiety*

**Main Presenting Author:** Tess, Victoria A

**Additional Author:** Wang, Wan

**Abstract:** *Psychological barriers to pro-environmental behaviours (PEB) may hinder personal actions to combat climate change, yet few studies examined barriers and their relationship with other variables that foster PEB. The present study ( $N = 390$ ) investigates the relationship between psychological barriers (Lacroix, et al., 2019), place attachments (Scannell and Gifford, 2010), climate change anxiety (Clayton and Karazsia, 2020), and PEB. We found a positive correlation between place attachments (connection to the natural and social surroundings of Winnipeg) and the barrier that change to increase personal actions is unnecessary (CN). This was unanticipated, as past findings suggest place attachments promote PEB. Similarly, higher climate anxiety was related to greater CN. We conducted a multiple regression to allow those variables to predict PEB simultaneously. As expected, CN significantly negatively predicted PEB. Over and above CN, natural place attachment significantly predicted more PEB, whereas civic place attachment was non-significant. Climate anxiety also positively predicted more PEB, suggesting that emotional and cognitive appraisals of climate change may motivate, rather than demobilize people for actions. This research provides novel evidence for promoting PEB and sheds light on the importance of accounting for psychological barriers.*

**Section:** *Environmental Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86113 - Printed Poster

### *Sociodemographic Homophily Within Friendships and Sequential Peer Victimization: A Longitudinal Dyadic Perspective*

**Main Presenting Author:** Li, Jiayi



**Additional Authors:** Andrews, Naomi ; Volk, Anthony

*Abstract: BULLYING IS EMBEDDED WITHIN PEER SOCIAL NETWORKS INVOLVING NOT JUST BULLIES AND VICTIMS. EXTANT RESEARCH MOSTLY CONFIRMS THAT FRIENDS-AS THE CLOSE ONES WITH VICTIMS IN THE PEER NETWORK-CAN PROTECT VICTIMS BY REDUCING RISK FACTORS AND PROMOTING ADJUSTMENT OF VICTIMS AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL (BUKOWSKI ET AL., 2018). HOWEVER, THE EFFECT OF SIMILARITY BETWEEN YOUTH AND THEIR FRIENDS ON PEER VICTIMIZATION REMAINS UNDERSTUDIED. THE CURRENT STUDY INVESTIGATED HOW HOMOPHILY-SIMILARITY MAGNITUDE AND DIRECTION IN EMOTIONALITY, SOCIAL STATUS, AND PEER VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCE-BETWEEN YOUTH AND THEIR MUTUAL FRIENDS CAN IMPACT THE FREQUENCY OF SEQUENTIAL PEER VICTIMIZATION. THE DATA WERE EXTRACTED FROM A TWO-WAVE LONGITUDINAL STUDY. THE ANALYTIC SAMPLE INCLUDED 207 GRADE 5-9 PARTICIPANTS (FEMALE 62.8%, MAGE = 11.88, SD = 1.18), WHICH FORMED 424 DYADS. REGRESSION ANALYSES SUGGESTED THAT A LOWER LEVEL OF SIMILARITY IN SOCIAL STATUS AT WAVE 2 AND IN PEER VICTIMIZATION AT WAVE 1 PREDICTED THE TARGETED YOUTH'S LOWER FREQUENCY OF PEER VICTIMIZATION AT WAVE 2. FRIENDS EXPERIENCING MORE PEER VICTIMIZATION AT WAVE 1 ALSO PREDICTED THE TARGETED YOUTH'S LOWER FREQUENCY OF PEER VICTIMIZATION AT WAVE 2. FROM A DYADIC PERSPECTIVE, THE STUDY CAN ADDRESS THE SIGNIFICANT ROLE OF SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC HOMOPHILY WITHIN FRIENDSHIPS. IT ALSO PROVIDES A MORE COMPLETE PICTURE OF HOW BULLYING OPERATES IN PEER GROUPS.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 87447 - Printed Poster

### *Testing the Social Identity Model of Pro-Environmental Action Among Generation Z*

**Main Presenting Author:** McCreary, Breanna

*Abstract: This research examines young people's identification with Generation Z (Gen-Z) as a relevant ingroup to test the social identity model of pro-environmental action (SIMPEA; Fritsche et al., 2018). SIMPEA suggests that ingroup identification, norms, and collective efficacy interact to predict climate action. This is the first study to directly test SIMPEA's proposed three-way interaction. Two online surveys were conducted with participants aged 18-24 living in Canada (Study 1  $n=296$ ; Study 2  $n=516$ ). Both measured ingroup identification with Gen-Z, Gen-Z norms, collective efficacy of Gen-Z, and three collective action outcomes: intentions to follow youth climate groups on social media, intentions to engage in collective climate action, and writing an advocacy message to the environment minister. Our analyses used structural equation modelling, with latent variables for each SIMPEA predictor. The main effects and interactions of the latent predictors were tested hierarchically on each outcome. While ingroup identification, norms, and collective efficacy predicted the intentions outcomes, their interaction terms did not. No predictors were significantly associated with the advocacy message. These findings underscore the importance of investigating broad social identities in the field of collective climate action. We also highlight the need for further study of behavioural outcomes.*

**Section:** Environmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 86485 - Printed Poster

## *The Effects of the Perception Gap on Effective Climate Change Communication*

**Main Presenting Author:** Robert, Aurora J

**Additional Author:** Wang, Wan

*Abstract: This research aims to investigate differing responses to climate visuals by comparing people who vary in climate change beliefs. My previous research ( $N = 300$ , undergraduate sample) found that people high in climate belief felt more efficacy than those low in climate belief, especially after viewing an image depicting the impact of climate change, compared to viewing solution or causal images. The current research ( $N = 400$ ) seeks to replicate and extend this effect. Belief type is classified using the Six Americas Super Short Survey (Chryst et al., 2018) instead of binary classification. Participants viewed three types of climate visuals in a counterbalanced order, where there were six images of each type. A 3 (image type: causal, impact, and solution) x 6 (belief type: alarmed, concerned, cautious, disengaged, doubtful, or dismissive) mixed-ANOVA will be conducted on the collected data. Overall, I predict that participants holding stronger beliefs in climate change (alarmed and concerned) will feel greater efficacy in pro-environmental actions especially in response to impact and solution images. However, participants holding weaker beliefs (doubtful and dismissive) will feel lower efficacy even for solution images that guide proper actions. Disentangling how climate visual perceptions vary may improve the effectiveness of using visuals for climate change communication.*

**Section:** Environmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 85413 - Printed Poster

## *The Role of Education in Increasing Nature Connection and Decreasing Biophobia*

**Main Presenting Author:** Phillips, Samantha B

**Additional Author:** Zelenski, John M

*Abstract: Connecting with nature can benefit our well-being and promote pro-environmental behaviour. However, not all aspects of nature are enjoyable, and some parts of nature can increase discomfort and fear. The present study examines the effects of an educational primer on nature connectedness and affect when exposed to bees and wasps in a virtual setting. Participants ( $n = 339$ ) were randomly assigned to watch videos in a 2 (educational primer vs. control) by 2 (positive bees vs. negative wasps) design, followed by a series of questionnaires assessing attitudes towards bees and wasps, current emotional state, and nature relatedness. Individuals who scored higher on trait nature relatedness had greater positive moods, and reported a stronger connection to bees and wasps following the video exposures. An interaction between the pleasantness of video exposure and education was found for negative affect, with participants who viewed the unpleasant video reporting decreased negative affect when prefaced by the educational primer. This suggests that education may be effective in minimizing negative emotions when faced with unpleasant nature. Future research should explore this further using alternative educational methods and unpleasant nature to further understand how education can be used to strengthen the human-nature connection.*

**Section:** Environmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 84260 - Printed Poster

## Review Session

### *Public health, microbiome stewardship, and psychology*

**Main Presenting Author:** Chan, Miranda

**Additional Author:** O'Doherty, Kieran

*Abstract: Despite much attention on the role of the microbiome in human health, the focus has tended to be on the microbiomes of individuals. However, microbes are shared across individuals and communities. Therefore, human microbiomes constitute a collective foundation for health that warrants recognition and safeguarding. In this presentation, we begin by providing an overview of some of the ways in which the microbiome is implicated in important health outcomes. We then examine evidence that links changes in human microbiomes to socio-economic, cultural, and environmental conditions. We focus in particular on societal practices that have been shown to adversely affect microbiomes (e.g., air pollution, antibiotic use, food processing). We show that adverse health conditions owing to perturbed or damaged microbiomes are better understood as the outcomes of collective conditions, rather than individuals' decisions. Our argument aligns with research that has established the link between health and macrosocial environments. We argue that owing to the collective nature of microbiomes, social and public health policies need to be cognizant of microbiome stewardship. Importantly, health psychology and related disciplines need to take into account human microbiomes as mediating factors between macrosocial environments and individual health outcomes.*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology

**Session ID:** 86297 - Review Session

## Section Featured Speaker Address

### *Climate change and health psychology: a race against time*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bernard, Paquito

*Abstract: Background: There is accumulating evidence that climate change is increasing health risks, mortality and intensifying mental health disorders. Furthermore, there is a paradoxical requirement for our health systems: to reduce its carbon footprint while improving its resilience. This talk will be an invitation to think about how we, as health psychologists, can all contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation via our research and activities. Method: Findings from two systematic reviews will be synthesized. The bidirectional associations between rising temperatures, extreme weather events, air pollution and rising sea level and health behaviors will be summarized. Results: The health behaviors can have a concurrent adaptation, mitigation or amplification role towards climate change and it is crucial to stop promoting health behaviors that can have a negative impact on climate-related outcomes. Climate change increases inequity in terms of behavior change on, at least, four levels: within countries, between countries, at the inter-generational level and between genders. Conclusion: A set of examples of actions for practitioners, students and academics from the field of health psychology will be provided. Action: \* Foster individual and social changes in Planetary Health perspective \* Teach and popularise the climate change issues in Health psychology \* Develop scalable interventions*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine  
**Session ID:** 87788 - Section Featured Speaker Address

## Snapshot

### *Supporting Students' Well-Being: A Qualitative Evaluation of Student Engagement in Daily Social Emotional Learning Practices*

**Main Presenting Author:** Al-Jbouri, Elizabeth

**Co-Presenting Author:** Peddigrew, Emma

**Additional Author:** Andrews, Naomi

*Abstract: This talk emphasizes qualitative results from an SEL resource evaluation. Grades 2 and 5 classes (62% Grade 5, 52% girls) participated in focus groups. Data analysis coded six SEL themes from the daily resource: stress management and coping; identification and management of emotions; positive motivation and perseverance; healthy relationship skills; self-awareness and sense of identity; and executive functioning. Students reported high overall satisfaction with the intervention. They recalled the stress management and coping skills practices as beneficial; however, they also emphasized communication and the importance of SEL for healthy relationships. The researchers identified additional themes that the students indicated were important to their experiences: 1) the practices engaged multiple SEL skills, not just the skills they were told they would be practicing and 2) chaos in the classroom emerged as an impediment to the implementation of SEL. The discussions suggest teachers are central sources of support in the development of student SEL skills. These findings illuminate the skills that help students beyond the classroom, such as strong relationships, open communication, recognizing and vocalizing feelings, and self-advocacy. Findings support prevention and intervention practices to train, educate, and support stakeholders on the importance of classroom SEL for students.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87304 - Snapshot

# THEME: EXAMINING WHAT, WHERE, WHEN, WHY, AND HOW WE LEARN AND PERFORM

Examining how people learn and helping facilitate peak performance in the classroom, on the playing field, and in other situations that require physical and mental execution.

## 12-Minute Talk

### *Can encoding techniques facilitate comprehension?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Tran, Sophia H N

**Additional Author:** Fernandes, Myra A

*Abstract: Comprehension requires the integration of knowledge, and involves synthesizing and applying discrete information. Encoding techniques can improve memory for discrete information. Here we compared the effectiveness of three techniques (production, drawing, paraphrasing) and examined the degree to which each benefits performance on a test of evaluative comprehension, in comparison to silently reading. Because these encoding techniques are purported to have different underlying mechanisms of actions, they may differentially benefit comprehension. Participants encoded 20 term-definition pairs using 1 of the 3 encoding strategies (between-subjects), or by silently reading. Performance was assessed using a test of evaluative comprehension. Drawing led to the greatest benefit to comprehension in comparison to paraphrasing, production, and silent reading. The pictorial component generated by drawing may help to better integrate various modes of representation and organize to-be-learned information, enhancing one's awareness for the bigger picture. Drawing enhances not only the quantity of what is retained in memory but the quality of what is acquired, elevating comprehension.*

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 85470 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Comparing encoding techniques to maximize memory for Korean characters*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kim, Brian

**Additional Authors:** Tran, Sophia H. N.; Fernandes, Myra A.

*Abstract: Apps such as Duolingo can be useful for learning a second language, however, these apps do not always consider encoding techniques such as production (reading aloud) and drawing (creating a sketch). Moreover, the match between the modality of encoding and retrieval is not always examined. Here, we investigated the best ways to learn English–Korean word pairs. We compared production and drawing as encoding techniques, and examined whether the benefit of the technique interacted with memory test type. Participants were shown English–Korean word pairs and asked to either encode by copying the Korean character (drawing) or repeating the Korean aloud (production). Later, memory for the correct English–Korean pairing was assessed in either a visual or auditory two-alternative forced choice memory test. We found an interaction between encoding technique and retrieval test type. Memory performance was higher for Korean audio clips, when*

*encoding required reading aloud and for visually presented Korean characters, when encoding involved copying. Results highlight the usefulness of drawing when learning a new character-based language. Moreover, results suggest that language learning apps, and educational institutions, should highly consider the modality of the retrieval test, to maximize memory performance.*

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 85544 - 12-Minute Talk

### *How hard is it for adolescents (versus adults) to regulate emotion? An experimental approach.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Pakkal, Oya

**Additional Author:** Shulman, Elizabeth P

*Abstract: Even for those with fully mature self-regulation, strong emotions can disrupt cognitive processes. The down-regulation of strong emotions taxes the same cognitive resources used to engage in these other cognitive tasks. Adolescence is thought to be a period of both heightened emotional intensity and developing self-regulatory capacity. Thus, when it comes to performing cognitive tasks while experiencing strong emotions, adolescents may be at a double disadvantage relative to adults: they have both more intense emotions and a weaker capacity to down-regulate these emotions. The present study tested this proposition by comparing performance on a demanding cognitive task (the N-back) before and after emotion induction in a sample of adolescents and adults. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three conditions: anger induction, embarrassment induction, or non-induction control. Self-ratings of emotional arousal were collected at multiple points during the study session. Preliminary results indicate support for our hypothesis that the regulation of social emotions (embarrassment) is more challenging for adolescents than the regulation of basic emotions (anger). The present study will fill in gaps in knowledge and overcome methodological problems in prior research on adolescent emotion regulation.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 85253 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Long-term psychological consequences of mild traumatic brain injury*

**Main Presenting Author:** Cox, Adam

**Additional Author:** Fernandes, Myra A

*Abstract: Concussions, or mild traumatic brain injuries (mTBI), are common and seemingly innocuous. However, even long after individuals experience a mTBI they often report psychological consequences such as fatigue, unstable mood and poor concentration. Pinpointing conditions that lead to adverse outcome after mTBI is difficult, though recent work suggests reliable effects are primarily psychological. We examined the long-term sequelae of mTBI on memory for individual words (Item) and pairs of unrelated words (Associative), as the latter is more resource demanding and may be more sensitive to cognitive effects from mTBI. We compared performance in both an online (n=39 controls, n=35 mTBI) and in person (n=35 controls, n=35 mTBI) sample. when attention was divided during encoding, as this may further exacerbate cognitive and psychological symptoms in mTBI. Participants were shown word pairs, encoded under full and divided attention. We found no reliable differences in memory performance between the mTBI and control group, across samples. However, self-reported*

feelings of mood and fatigue were significantly and negatively affected in the mTBI groups by divided attention and by the Associative memory test. Results suggest that although cognitive performance levels are similar, tasks may be experienced as more demanding in mTBI groups, even months after injury.

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 87257 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Students' Mindset about Changing Boredom*

**Main Presenting Author:** Tze, Virginia

**Co-Presenting Author:** Li, Johnson

**Additional Authors:** Sukovieff, Alyse ; Parker, Patti; Daniels, Lia

*Abstract: Tze et al. (2021) found that students are unaware of their own influence in triggering and maintaining boredom. Students also overwhelmingly indicated that to mitigate boredom, teachers should assume the responsibility. Arguably, it may be impossible to have “\_BOREDOM PROOF”\_ a course, given the diversity of personal values each student has in each class. Considering this, students may benefit from a universal intervention equipping them with pertinent cognitive strategies to combat boredom. Students ( $n = 578$ ) were recruited from a Canadian university. They participated in a two-phase boredom intervention: watching two psychoeducational and cognitive-restructuring videos paired with learning games. They also completed survey scales measuring their mindset of boredom and level of boredom. Surprisingly, students' scores on boredom being changable decreased after watching the psychoeducational video ( $p < .001$ ), whereas their self-reported boredom indeed reduced ( $p = .008$ ). One possible explanation could be that the video addressed personal factors that can be attributed to maintaining boredom. This may have inadvertently increased the sense of a fixed mindset about boredom. Our finding that students reported less boredom suggests that their knowledge gained may help them better reexamine cognitions and behaviours related to the emotion in the context of learning.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 81524 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Understanding fear in statistics classrooms: The relationship between perfectionism, negative feedback, and statistics anxiety*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mackinnon, Sean P

**Additional Authors:** Hill, Taylor G; Alexander, Sean; Cribbie, A Robert; Flett, Gordon L; Workye, Rebecca

*Abstract: Anxiety is a problem for statistics education, with many students experiencing statistics-related fears. In three studies, we examine the relationship between perfectionistic personality, negative feedback (i.e., grades) and statistics anxiety. Study 1 ( $N=200$ ) validated stimuli to be used as experimental manipulations for negative feedback. We generated two 5-item quizzes (easy and hard) from 30 multiple choice questions by assessing percentages of students answering questions correctly. Study 2 ( $N=329$ ) used a two-group, pre-post, between-subjects experimental design. Students completed measures of self-critical perfectionism and state anxiety and were randomized to the easy or hard statistics test condition. Using moderated multiple regression, we found an interaction effect*

where perfectionistic students had more negative reactions to failing a statistics quiz. Study 3 examined correlational data from York ( $N=153$ ) and Dalhousie ( $N=124$ ) students currently taking a statistics class. Results show that self-critical perfectionism is positively correlated with domain-specific statistics anxiety and that GPA is negatively related to computational self-concept. Findings suggest perfectionistic students find statistics education anxiety-provoking. Educators may want to address perfectionistic attitudes in statistics classrooms to facilitate lowered anxiety and reactivity to mistakes.

**Section:** Quantitative Methods

**Session ID:** 83729 - 12-Minute Talk

## Conversation Session

### *Boosting teaching motivation and effectiveness of post-secondary faculty: Potential intervention approaches*

**Main Presenting Author:** Chen, Meiting

**Co-Presenting Author:** Hall, Nathan

*Abstract: Teaching motivation and effectiveness corresponds directly with student learning, motivation, and performance (BrckaLorenz et al., 2012). However, faculty consistently report low teaching self-efficacy due to lack of training and experience during their doctoral studies, thus impacting their teaching effectiveness and job satisfaction (Deci et al., 1997). Moreover, contextual factors such as university climate and peer collegiality have also been found to predict teaching motivation and effectiveness (Ismayilova and Klassen, 2019). Accordingly, various interventions have been proposed including general initiatives to facilitate faculty-administration dialogue and mentorship programs, as well as more specific programs that offer teaching models for junior faculty (Morris and Usher, 2011), encourage teaching journals and portfolios (Hemmings, 2015), provide teaching peer-review (Woodman and Parappilly, 2015), and support instructional autonomy support (e.g., class content, scheduling; Daumiller et al., 2019). Potentially effective interventions also include improving recognition of quality teaching (e.g., financial, awards) or linking teaching quality more directly to career development (e.g., merit/promotion). The group facilitator will share relevant literature and lead a scenario-based discussion on the comparative feasibility and effectiveness of these potential interventions.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 84958 - Conversation Session

### *Designing 4S team-based activities for use in the Introductory Psychology classroom*

**Main Presenting Author:** Morden, Marla

*Abstract: Team-Based Learning (TBL) improves academic outcomes and may enhance student experience on a variety of levels, especially as we come out of COVID-19. Not only do TBL frameworks encourage meaningful, collaborative engagement with course material, they also enable students to build connections that transcend the classroom. Claffey (2019) suggests that altering course design may also prevent stagnation in teaching. Course re-design entails effort and risk, and pivoting from a lecture to a group-work based design may be intimidating. One aspect of the TBL*



*framework that may limit instructor engagement are the 4S activities. 4S activities are based on problems/cases that are: Significant, Same, Specific, and Simultaneous. Brainstorming ideas for 4s activities for use in an Introductory Psychology course will benefit forum participants by providing space to reflect on pedagogical practice, be inspired by colleagues, and build practical, evidence-based tools. In order to promote sharing and engagement participants will work in groups. Each group will be assigned an Intro Psyc topic and receive instructions outlining the core features of 4S activities, along with discussion prompts. Groups will then create 4S activities for their topic. All activities created will be shared with all forum participants, so that by the end of the session we will have an engaging set of 4S activities.*

**Section:** Teaching of Psychology

**Session ID:** 87251 - Conversation Session

### *Innovations in Knowledge Translation: A Conversation in Contemporary Ways to Improve Communication for Educational and School Psychologists Across Canada*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ford, Laurie

**Co-Presenting Author:** King, Sara

*Abstract: Knowledge translation (KT), is increasingly used in health-care fields to represent a process of moving what we learned through research to the actual applications of such knowledge in a variety of practice settings and circumstances. KT helps clients, professionals, policy makers etc., understand things we are learning through our research and practice and allows us to make informed decisions about how we put our work in to action. It helps moves knowledge from those in academic settings to those who can put knowledge to practical use. KT is not an action, but a spectrum of activities which will change according to the type of work, time frame, and the audience being targeted. Our means of dissemination have diversified in recent years ith expanding options for knowledge dissemination including print, audio and video formats through traditional and less traditional avenues. The Educational and School Psychology (ESP) section has gone through significant changes in recent years with a more invigorated section pushing for strong advocacy of ESP in Canadian psychology. The ways we best keep our members updated on current research, training, and practice is ever changing. In this conversation session, lead by section newsletter coeditors, we will explore ways to best meet the needs of our members through innovative means of KT in our contemporary media landscape.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87690 - Conversation Session

## **Printed Poster**

### *A Look Inside Self-Assessments: Exploring the Use of Metacognitive Strategies in Students' Self-Generated Feedback*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bodrug, Thomas

**Additional Authors:** Keefer, Kateryna V.; Reesor, Joshua

*Abstract: Formative self-assessment is recognized as a valuable pedagogical tool that enables students to identify areas of improvement and strengthen their academic outcomes. Most self-assessment research has focused on the congruence between self and instructor evaluations and their relationship with academic performance. In contrast, much less research has explored the self-regulatory and metacognitive processes underlying self-assessment. To address this gap, the aim of this mixed-methods study was to explore the metacognitive elements in students' self-generated feedback on a series of written assignments in a sophomore psychology course. Study participants ( $N = 29$ ) completed the Metacognitive Awareness Inventory (MAI) to measure their general use of various metacognitive strategies. Additionally, their self-generated feedback was coded for metacognitive strategies and related themes. Quantitative results showed a significant positive correlation between students' overall metacognitive awareness and final exam grades. Qualitative analyses provided further insight on the metacognitive strategies students used during self-assessment, particularly among those with higher and lower overall levels of metacognitive awareness. This study contributes to an under-developed area of research and informs best practices for conducting formative self-assessments.*

**Section:** Teaching of Psychology

**Session ID:** 87884 - Printed Poster

*A sound mind in a sound body? Perceived support from teachers, academic self-determination, motivational deficit, and school behaviors: Differences between students from mainstream and sports-studies programs*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gaudreault, Félix

**Additional Authors:** Gendreau-Chenette, Philippe ; Green-Demers, Isabelle; Pelletier, Daniel

*Abstract: IT IS INTUITIVELY PLAUSIBLE TO CONCEIVE THAT SPORT FOSTERS FUNCTIONAL BEHAVIOR REGULATION. IT IS PROPOSED HEREIN THAT SPORT-STUDIES STUDENTS DISPLAY HIGHER MEANS THEN MAINSTREAM STUDENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES: (1) PERCEIVED SUPPORT FROM TEACHERS; (2) SELF-DETERMINED SCHOOL MOTIVATION; AND (3) ADAPTIVE SCHOOL BEHAVIORS (E.G., TIME SPENT STUDYING AND OPTIONAL HOMEWORK). CONVERSELY, BY COMPARISON TO MAINSTREAM STUDENTS, IT WAS HYPOTHEZIZED: (4) THAT SPORT STUDIES-STUDENTS WOULD PRESENT LOWER LEVELS OF SCHOOL AMOTIVATION DUE TO: LACK OF ABILITY BELIEFS, EFFORT BELIEFS, ACADEMIC VALUES, AS WELL AS APPEALING SCHOOL TASKS. THE SAMPLE INCLUDED 347 SPORTS-STUDIES STUDENTS, AND 367 MAINSTREAM STUDENTS, FROM GRADE 8 TO 12. PARTICIPANTS COMPLETED A QUESTIONNAIRE PACKAGE DURING CLASS TIME COMPRISING: THE INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIORS SCALE, THE ACADEMIC MOTIVATION SCALE, THE ACADEMIC AMOTIVATION INVENTORY, AND THE SCHOOL BEHAVIORS SCALE. DATA WERE ANALYZED BY MEANS OF MULTIVARIATE ANALYSES OF VARIANCE. RESULTS SUPPORTED ALL HYPOTHESES WITH ONE EXCEPTION: MEAN LEVELS WERE SIMILAR ACROSS GROUPS FOR CONTROLLED FORMS OF EXTRINSIC MOTIVATIONS. RESULTS ARE DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH ON THE BENEFITS OF SPORTS-STUDIES PROGRAMS, AND IN TERMS OF THEIR USEFULNESS FOR EDUCATION AND SPORT PROFESSIONALS.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 86987 - Printed Poster

## *A Survey of Growth and Fixed Mindsets in Children with ADHD*

**Main Presenting Author:** Siemens, Theresa E

**Additional Author:** Climie, Emma A

*Abstract: According to mindset theory (Dweck, 1999; Dweck and Leggett, 1988), students hold one of two beliefs about their intellect. Students who have a fixed mindset frequently see their intelligence and skills as unchangeable and, as a result, are quick to give up when faced with academic difficulties. Students with a growth mindset, on the other hand, tend to think of intelligence as flexible, which enables them to see challenges as chances for learning and growth. While mindset theory has become increasingly popular and relevant for the practice of school psychology in Canada (Kapasi and Pei, 2022) few studies have examined the mindsets of children with ADHD and compared their intelligence beliefs to those of neurotypical students. Thus, the current project examined the mindsets of 95 students (64 ADHD, 38 Typically Developing) and their parents using the Implicit Theories of Intelligence scales (Dweck, 1999). Data analyses will focus on comparing the mindsets of children with ADHD with those of their peers. Additionally, the relationship between parents and children's mindsets will be examined. The results of this research can shed light on the nature and origin of the implicit intelligence beliefs of children with ADHD and facilitate interventions that can help this student population approach academic challenges with confidence.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 85595 - Printed Poster

## *Associations between social anxiety and active learning discomfort in postsecondary students*

**Main Presenting Author:** Little, KellyAnne

**Co-Presenting Author:** Arbeau, Kelly J

*Abstract: It is well established that active learning, aimed at increasing professor-student engagement and peer collaboration, is beneficial to university undergraduate outcomes. However, recent research suggests that these benefits may be undermined by the presence of social anxiety. This study examined social anxiety, active learning discomfort, and overall comfort in face-to-face and online learning classes among 116 undergraduate students. Consistent with past research, social anxiety was associated with increased active learning discomfort. Analysis of open-ended responses suggests that internal fear about judgment, being wrong, and feeling ashamed underlie active learning discomfort. The overarching theme of \_knowing and being known\_ highlights students' perceptions of the role of social support, particularly from the instructor, in fostering positive experiences with active learning. These findings suggest that supportive classroom structures and behaviours may help to maximize the benefits of active learning.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 80797 - Printed Poster

## *Comparing the Efficacy of Computer-Based and Instructor-Led Pre-Literacy Interventions*

**Main Presenting Author:** Parsons, Kenda

**Co-Presenting Author:** Nguyen, H. N. Lam

**Additional Authors:** Jordan, Alexandra ; Sénéchal, Monique

*Abstract: Past research suggests that implementing technology in classrooms and employing literacy-based tutoring systems or games is an efficient and suitable way to provide immediate support and feedback (e.g., Verhoeven et al., 2020). But are these methods a significant improvement over traditional instructor-led interventions? We conducted a meta-analysis comparing effects of computer-based versus instructor-led literacy methods on young children's pre-literacy skills. Pre-literacy skills are the skills that develop before formal reading and are essential to successful reading, such as letter knowledge and phonological awareness. Meta-analytic procedures are ongoing; initial searches yielded 33 independent samples for letter knowledge and 50 independent samples for phonological awareness. The results showed a significant positive effect for both computer-based (with a Hedge's  $\bar{g}$  of 0.33 (95% CI [0.16, 0.51]) for letter knowledge;  $\bar{g}$  of 0.27 (95% CI [0.20, 0.34]) for phonological awareness) and instructor-led methods (with a Hedge's  $\bar{g}$  of 0.33 (95% CI [0.10, 0.55]) for letter knowledge;  $\bar{g}$  of 0.21 (95% CI [0.07, 0.35]) for phonological awareness). Moderator analyses are ongoing, and the meta-analysis may expand to assess other literacy skills. These results inform potential best practices for literacy intervention in schools and have implications for academic funding allocation.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87025 - Printed Poster

## *Comparing video camera, microphone and chat box use on social presence and engagement in an online group activity.*

**Main Presenting Author:** El Aini, Nachwa

**Additional Authors:** Minosky, Shayna ; Justus, Brandon; Bali, Tanisha

*Abstract: Background: This study experimentally examined the effects of using a video camera, microphone or chat box during an online synchronous group task. We hypothesize that those in the video condition will report higher levels of social presence, rapport, and engagement than those in the audio condition who will report higher levels than those in the chat condition. In addition, those in the video condition will report higher levels of anxiety than the other conditions. Methods: We used a between groups experimental design in which 117 students were randomly assigned to a video (n=36), audio (n=48), or chat (n=33) session to complete an online peer-based task. Following this task, participants completed a set of measures related to social presence, engagement, rapport and anxiety. Data collection is currently still ongoing. Results: Preliminary results have shown that students in the chat condition reported lower levels of social presence rapport, and motivation compared to the other two conditions. There was no difference between the video and audio groups. Effect sizes ranged from .06 to .18. Conclusions: Mediums that are increased in level of richness, such as video and audio, provide a better quality of experience to students. Impact: Students should communicate with their peers using audio or video instead of chat to improve their overall learning environment experience.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 82702 - Printed Poster

*Elite performance on a text-based situational judgment test for medical school admissions: Relationships with emotional and social competency*

**Main Presenting Author:** Henning, Colin T.

**Additional Authors:** Chapman, Roger I.; MacIntosh, Alexander; Sitarenios, Gill; Parker, James D. A.

*Abstract: Situational judgement tests (SJTs) assessing emotional and social competencies (ESCs) have been developed as an alternative to self-reports for high stakes settings where risk for response bias is high. The purpose of the present study was to assess the ability of the Casper, an SJT widely used for medical school admissions, to predict a broad set of self-reported ESCs. Participants were 303 adults (75% female; mean age = 26.4) who completed the Casper (as part of the application process for medical school) and subsequently volunteered to complete a self-report measure of ESCs (the Multidimensional Inventory of Personal Intelligence or MIPI; Parker, 2022). Elite and Poor Casper score groups were created based on cut-off scores for the 15th and 85th percentiles. A series of mixed model ANOVAs were then conducted, using the Casper groups as the between-subjects variable and scales on the MIPI as the within-subjects dependent variables. For 11 of the 14 analyses the elite Casper performers scored significantly higher on emotional and social competencies than poor performers (Cohens  $d$  ranging from .44 to .84). Findings provide support for the use of the Casper as a measure of ESCs in high stakes settings like medical school admissions.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology  
**Session ID:** 84657 - Printed Poster

*Emotion regulation as a moderator of the ability emotional intelligence-stress reactivity relationship*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dave, Hiten P

**Additional Authors:** Walker, Deanna L; Fiori, Marina; Kowalski, M Christopher; Plouffe, Rachel A; Saklofske, Donald H

*Abstract: Background: Ability emotional intelligence (AEI) is associated with adaptive outcomes such as social support, well-being, and life satisfaction. However, recent research also suggests that higher AEI may result in higher stress reactivity. The present study evaluated both adaptive and maladaptive emotion regulation (ER) and forms of coping (task-, emotion-, and avoidance-oriented) as moderators of the AEI-stress reactivity relationship. Method: A total of 120 participants completed measures of AEI, ER, and coping, followed by an in-person laboratory follow-up study one year later. Participants completed a pre-task assessment of their current emotional state and then presented a three-minute video-recorded presentation in front of two neutral evaluators. Galvanic skin response (GSR-M) was used to measure physiological stress. Results: Maladaptive emotion regulation influenced the relationship between AEI (emotional understanding) and physiological stress, such that emotional understanding was significantly and positively related to physiological stress in participants with above-average levels of maladaptive ER. Impact: Levels of AEI could have a deleterious effect on stress reactivity, and ER strategies can be a critical factor in determining how much stress that a person might experience when encountering an emotion-laden task.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85434 - Printed Poster

### *Examining Students' Self-Regulation and Achievement Trajectories in Relation to Classroom Practices Supportive of Self-Regulation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hall, Marissa R

**Co-Presenting Author:** Ford, Laurie

**Additional Authors:** Hutchinson, Lynda ; Perry, Nancy E

*Abstract: More than fifty years of developmental and educational research evidence indicates that self-regulation (SR) is a strong predictor of success in school (Perry, Hutchinson, Yee, and Määttä, 2017; Zimmerman, 2008). SR is defined as individuals' capacities to control cognitions, emotions, and behaviors to adapt to environmental demands, and achieve goals. Within the last decade, research has begun to investigate the influence of context on students' development of SR (Zachariou and Whitebread, 2022). The current study builds on this growing body of literature by investigating the link between students' SR and teachers' use of practices to support SR. Using longitudinal data, this study examines the achievement and SR trajectories of three students from K-5 using a case study approach (Pollard and Filer, 1996) assessing demographic information, survey data, and classroom observations. Preliminary findings based on representative tasks pulled from classroom observations for each student from Grade 1-5, help us begin to understand how students' SR and achievement trajectories change over time and in relation to the types of practices teachers use in their classrooms to support students' SR. The findings will have important implications for educators, researchers, and school psychologists working with students. This study is in progress but we anticipate completion by February 2023.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87733 - Printed Poster

### *Factors Predicting Success and Failure in Habit Acquisition*

**Main Presenting Author:** Green, Stephanie

**Additional Authors:** Santor, Darcy ; Shaw, Samantha; Leite, Tamara; Johnson, Odessa

*Abstract: Existing literature has emphasized that habits underpin behaviour and impact nearly every aspect of our physical and mental health. Despite the importance of habits, few studies have examined real-world habit acquisition. Research has also shown the difficulty of maintaining a habit in the long term. To better understand the mechanisms underlying success and failure in habit acquisition, more must be understood about the predictors of automaticity (i.e., the defining feature of habit acquisition) and the mechanisms underlying recovery from setbacks. The present, time-sampling study investigated a broad range of factors influencing participant-led habit acquisition. Results from this pilot study ( $N=62$ ) confirmed findings from previous research, whereby participants took an average of around 67 days to acquire their habit. Using a multi-factorial model, analyses identified which factors acted as facilitators or barriers to habit development, and highlighted their relative importance to overall success. Uniquely, this study also defined a new term we call “\_habit drift”\_, to conceptualize the process of habit goal modification. Findings from this study help pull existing research together to create a stronger understanding of the complexities of habit development, and provide insight into how people can generate positive, lasting change in their lives.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 86352 - Printed Poster

### *Gender-Based Stereotype Threat in Online Negotiations: Is Self-Observation a Trigger?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bretecher, Carly

**Additional Author:** Vorauer, Jacquie

*Abstract: Social interactions are increasingly taking place via online platforms, where individuals are typically confronted with their own image throughout interactions. However, the effects of this self-observation experience remain relatively unexplored. This study examines whether self-observation can be a source of stereotype threat in mixed-gender negotiations. We theorize that when people can see themselves on screen their visible group memberships become salient, heightening the risk of stereotype threat. Our specific prediction is that self-observation will lead women to attain worse negotiation outcomes due to stereotype threat, but will lead men to perform better due to stereotype boost, both of which will contribute to a relative disadvantage for women. Mixed-gender dyads are randomly assigned to either have their self-view turned on or off while negotiating on Zoom. In the negotiation, men act as job recruiters, and women act as job candidates (adapted from Galinsky et al., 2008). The recruiter and candidate earn a different amount of points for the agreement they reach on each of four issues. Performance is assessed in terms of the total points earned by each participant. Data collection is underway, and will be analyzed in a 2 (Gender of Dyad Member: Male versus Female) x 2 (Self-View Condition: On versus Off) repeated-measures ANOVA with pairs as the unit of analysis.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 84293 - Printed Poster

### *How Does Children's Understanding of Sentences Relate to Their Reading Comprehension? Considering Basic and Difficult Sentences in The Oral and Written Domain*

**Main Presenting Author:** Elgendi, Mariam M.

**Additional Authors:** Duncan, Tamara Sorenson; Deacon, S. Hélène

*Abstract: To comprehend written text, children must understand the information expressed when words are combined into sentences. Research shows that children's understanding of sentences in the oral domain supports their reading comprehension. However, children are exposed to more difficult sentences in text compared to the basic ones common in oral language. It is not yet clear which of these sentence types might be most relevant to reading comprehension, nor has the relevance of the domain—oral or written—in which sentence comprehension happens. The current study examined the relation between understanding basic and difficult sentences in the oral and written domains to reading comprehension. A total of 257 English-speaking fourth graders completed a standardized measure of reading comprehension, measures of sentence comprehension in the oral and written domains, and various control measures. In the oral domain, hierarchical linear regression found children's understanding of both basic and difficult sentences to be associated with reading comprehension, after control variables. In the written domain, children's understanding of difficult,*

*but not basic sentences was significantly associated with reading comprehension. These results suggest that children leverage their understanding of different sentence types within speech and written language to support their reading comprehension.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 84181 - Printed Poster

### *Individual Differences and Daily Time Use: A Daily-Diary Study Examining the Role of Insecure Attachment in Academic Engagement*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kisil, Chelsea

*Abstract: The benefits of academic engagement, like spending time on school tasks, are well established (Appleton et al., 2006). Research on basic psychological needs (autonomy, competence, relatedness) in school illustrates the relevance of need satisfaction in student engagement (Wang et al., 2019). However, few studies have examined school basic needs and academic engagement among undergraduates and none have considered the moderating role of insecure attachment. This study examines whether school basic psychological needs of undergraduates are associated with time spent on school (e.g., class attendance, schoolwork, and studying), and if insecure attachment moderates this relationship. In a daily-diary study, participants first complete an online baseline report measuring their school need satisfaction and attachment. Then for seven days, participants report how much time they spent on school that day. Daily data will be averaged over the week; this will minimize errors associated with recall over longer periods of time. Incorporating attachment styles as a moderator may offer a more nuanced analysis of need satisfaction, where the satisfaction of some needs has a greater effect on engagement than that of others. Implications include a greater understanding of what drives academic behaviour and what to target to improve individual well-being and academic performance.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87715 - Printed Poster

### *Interprofessional Education and Experiential Learning: Evaluating Outcomes for Psychology and Police Foundations Students and Community Partners*

**Main Presenting Author:** Jobin, Marie-Line

**Additional Authors:** Arnott, Alexis ; Decoste, Colleen

*Abstract: Interprofessional education and experiential learning can facilitate the development of students skills and collaborative practice in preparation for their professional careers. This study aimed to determine if an Interprofessional Education Community Project (IPECP) could benefit post-secondary students essential employability skills (EES) and interprofessional competencies (IPC) and explore participants experiences. Participants were 101 students from Behavioural Psychology and Police Foundations and nine community partners. A non-experiential pre-and post-design was used to compare the IPC and EES survey data. The findings showed significant improvements in students recognizing how others skills and knowledge complement and overlap with their own and negotiating responsibilities within overlapping areas of knowledge. In addition, improvements were noted for the EES of interpersonal and critical thinking and problem-solving, such as interacting with others in ways that contribute to effective working relationships and applying a systematic approach*



to solve problems. Results of the Interprofessional Education and Experiential Learning survey indicated that 63.51% of students agreed their opinions and ideas were supported and validated by their team members. Recommendations are provided for future implementation of similar IPE and experiential learning.

**Section:** Teaching of Psychology

**Session ID:** 84761 - Printed Poster

### *Measuring achievement goal pursuit and well-being in post-secondary students with disabilities with a focus on students with learning disabilities*

**Main Presenting Author:** Batra, Rachita

**Additional Author:** Dubois, Pascale

*Abstract: Transitioning from high school to university is difficult for students with disabilities, making them more prone to stress, anxiety, and lower academic performance. There is a significant shortage of research in understanding what motivates students with disabilities to pursue their achievement goals and what contributes to their well-being. The current study uses the self-determination theory framework to examine the role of autonomous motivation in the student's goal pursuit and subjective well-being. An online survey measuring the variables mentioned above was administered to students registered under the office of students with disabilities at a Canadian University at two-time points of the winter 2022 semester: January (T1) and March (T2). We used correlation and linear regressions to understand the association between the measured variables. The results show that for the overall sample of students with disabilities, the pursuit of mastery goals led to high autonomous motivation, and students pursuing their goals for autonomous reasons showed improvement in their well-being as they moved through the semester. We conclude that autonomous motivation was a key predictor of their well-being. Our results will aid in developing interventions and an autonomy-supportive environment catering to the needs of students with disabilities and ease their adjustment into higher education.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87051 - Printed Poster

### *Student Perceptions of Peer and Faculty Rapport in the Online Classroom: A Qualitative Study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mann, Bhawan (Vana)

**Additional Authors:** Bali, Tanisha ; Minosky, Shayna

*Abstract: Background: While the online learning environment (OLE) is advantageous in its flexibility, it can also contribute to feelings of loneliness due to lack of interpersonal connections with peers and instructors. The purpose of this study was to qualitatively explore students' experiences of the OLE, with a focus on student-peer and student-instructor interactions. Methods: A total of 30 undergraduate students (67% female) were recruited to attend in-person focus groups/interviews consisting of 10 open-ended questions focused on their online learning experiences and their perceptions of the social aspects of the OLE. Results: Data was analyzed using a thematic content analysis approach which resulted in the development of two overarching themes: (1) intrapersonal motivation and engagement*

and (2) interpersonal relationships and communication. Multiple subthemes were also identified within these two themes. *Conclusion:* Findings indicate that there is a need for improvement in the OLE, specifically in regards to increasing student engagement and motivation and fostering greater opportunities for interpersonal interactions and support with both instructors and peers. *Action:* Future research regarding effective engagement strategies can be beneficial to help instructors increase student motivation and learning.

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 82452 - Printed Poster

### *Teamwork and Individual Experiences During a Simulated Robotic Mission to the Moon: A Reflexive Thematic Analysis of Interviews with Members of the CanMoon Lunar Sample-Return Analogue Mission Control Team*

**Main Presenting Author:** McMenamin, Julia

**Additional Author:** Allen, Natalie

*Abstract: BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* The objective was to learn from the experiences of participants in the CanMoon Lunar Sample-Return Analogue Mission to help improve similar missions as well as simulation scenarios common in other contexts, such as healthcare. *METHOD:* Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 13 members of the CanMoon Mission team, transcribed, and then analyzed using a Reflexive Thematic Analysis approach (see *Thematic Analysis: A Practical Guide*, Braun and Clarke, 2022) to generate themes. *RESULTS/CONCLUSIONS:* Five main themes were generated: 1) A large team has more human resources, however benefitting fully from each member is challenging; 2) A multi-objective mission is a balancing act with competing goals; 3) The multi-team system needs component-team autonomy and integration; 4) Each person's experience of the mission is impacted by their connection with it; and 5) Adapting and persevering through challenges is an integral part of the mission. *ACTIONS/IMPACT:* This study contributes a detailed account of a large group of individuals from multiple organizations, with varied levels of experience in different fields, working together to achieve personal and shared goals. It provides insight into the simulated mission environment from the participant's perspective, which could help improve future simulation exercises within and beyond the field of space exploration.

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 83770 - Printed Poster

### *That was then, this is now: Can distancing past failures promote hope and motivation?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Jordan, Claire G

**Additional Authors:** Eibach, Richard ; Buehler, Roger; Wilson, E Anne

*Abstract:* After a goal-pursuit failure, some struggle to stay motivated, while others maintain a positive self-image and hope for the future. Temporal Self Appraisal Theory (Ross and Wilson, 2003) shows that people shift their perceptions of time to help maintain a positive identity. We reasoned that some people may also perceive past failures as subjectively further away to foster a greater sense of

hope for the future. In Study 1 ( $N = 114$ ), students recalled their worst grade from a prior term (an academic success goal-pursuit failure) and reported their hope. Consistent with the hypothesis, students who reported that a disappointing past grade felt further away in time also reported greater hope for the future. In Study 2 currently underway ( $N = 400$ ), we test the mediating role of perceived relevance. Introductory psychology students will report their final grade in the first term Psychology course and predict their grade in the second term course. We measure students' subjective distance from the past course, the perceived self-relevance of the past grade, and hope for success in the second course. We hypothesize that people who distance a disappointing past grade will perceive it as less relevant and in turn have greater hope for success and motivation to persevere in the new course. We discuss whether distancing encourages learning from failures or simply fosters unfounded optimism.

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87579 - Printed Poster

### *The Effects of Metacognition on University Students' Anxiety and Academic Achievement*

**Main Presenting Author:** Florentine, Rebecca

**Abstract:** *Academic anxiety is consistently shown to negatively affect students' academic achievement (Fishstrom et al., 2022; Shakir, 2014). This anxiety may be heightened during transition periods such as going from high school to university. Research has shown that students' metacognition positively affects academic achievements (Siegesmund, 2016; Yang and Bai, 2019), but there are conflicting findings on the effects of metacognition on students' academic anxiety (Ryum et al., 2017; Cera et al., 2013). Therefore, we aimed to contribute to the literature on the nature of the relationship between metacognition and anxiety as well as the potential moderating effects of metacognition on student anxiety and academic achievement. University of Calgary undergraduates are recruited to fill an online survey on their anxiety levels and metacognitive skill usage. Anxiety is measured using the Academic Anxiety Inventory (Pizzie and Kramer, 2019) and metacognition is measured by the Metacognitive Awareness Inventory (Schraw and Dennison, 1994). We anticipate that metacognitive skills will have a negative correlation with academic anxiety, and that metacognitive skills will moderate the negative effects of academic anxiety on students' academic achievement. Implications of this study can result in explicitly teaching metacognition to high school students to help them transition into post-secondary education.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 83079 - Printed Poster

### *The influence of edge-aligned constituent and pseudo-constituent activation in accessing compounds and pseudo-compounds*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mendes, Carolina C

**Co-Presenting Author:** Taikh, Alexander

**Additional Authors:** Sabo, Hope ; Gagne, Christina; Spalding, Thomas

**Abstract:** *Embedded morphemes become available during the processing of compounds (high and light function as morphemes in highlight) and pseudo-compounds (sea and son do not function as*

*morphemes in season) and influence the access of the whole word (Gagne et al., 2018). Across two experiments, we examine whether interference from letter changes, and the position of the letter changes, influences morphemic activation. In Experiment 1, masked compound primes with a letter replacement (vs. transposition) slowed down the lexical decision responses to their compound targets (e.g., highlight) when the manipulation was at the boundary (higMKight vs. higLHight) but not inside of the first constituent (hBOhlight vs. hGIhlight). In Experiment 2, masked pseudo-compound primes with a letter replacement (vs. transposition) slowed down lexical decision responses to their pseudo-compound targets when the manipulation was at boundary and inside of the first pseudo-constituent. Our findings suggest that in pseudo-compounds (but not in compounds) replacing constituent-internal letters interferes with activating the embedded morphemes. In compounds, the functioning morphemes may help compensate for the interference caused by replaced letters. In pseudo-compounds, where there are no functioning morphemes (other than the whole word), this is not the case.*

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 84824 - Printed Poster

### *The Influence of Vocabulary and Phonological Processing on Third Grade Pandemic Reading Skills: Comparisons among Students in English and French Immersion Programs*

**Main Presenting Author:** Boulet, Lila

**Co-Presenting Author:** Harrison, Gina

**Additional Author:** MacDonald, Stuart

*Abstract: The impact of pandemic literacy learning disruptions to the proportion of students achieving scores within the “at risk” range on early literacy measures in French and in English was examined and the influence of oral language (vocabulary and phonological processing) on students achieving in the low, mid, and high range in overall reading and decoding skills. Participants were 214 third grade students (n = 120 English; n = 94 French Immersion). English measures of oral expressive vocabulary (WISC-V), phonological processing (CTOPP-2; Elision), and early word level reading and decoding accuracy and fluency (KTEA-3). Students in French Immersion also completed French word reading and pseudoword decoding tasks from the (WIAT-II-Fr). Over 60% of students achieved scores within the at-risk range across the English reading measures. Well-developed vocabulary and phonological processing skills were associated with a greater likelihood of students reading skills being classified as high to mid-range for children in the English and French Immersion programs, respectively. The results suggest caution in the identification of students with reading disabilities (e.g., NASP, 2020) and highlight the role that vocabulary and phonological processing served in reducing the impact of formal literacy instructional disruptions on the development of early reading skills in English and in French.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 86471 - Printed Poster

### *Trauma-Informed Teachers: Does Experience Predict Teachers' Beliefs About Student Behaviour?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ilchena, Cass

**Additional Authors:** Bartel, Hannah ; Romaniuk, Alyssa; Theule, Jen

*Abstract: MANY CHILDREN ARE AFFECTED BY TRAUMA. TEACHERS CAN SUPPORT TRAUMA-AFFECTED STUDENTS BY UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACTS OF TRAUMA AND CREATING A SUPPORTIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT. THIS TYPE OF TEACHING APPROACH IS SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS TRAUMA-INFORMED EDUCATION. TRAUMA-INFORMED EDUCATION IS AN EFFECTIVE WAY OF SUPPORTING STUDENTS AFFECTED BY TRAUMA, EVIDENCED BY IMPROVEMENTS IN BOTH ACADEMIC AND NON-ACADEMIC STUDENT OUTCOMES WHEN IMPLEMENTED. RESEARCH SUGGESTS THAT MORE POSITIVE BELIEFS ABOUT STUDENT BEHAVIOUR ARE LINKED TO AN INCREASED LIKELIHOOD THAT TEACHERS WILL IMPLEMENT TRAUMA-INFORMED EDUCATION. HOWEVER, LITTLE IS KNOWN ABOUT THE FACTORS THAT MAY CONTRIBUTE TO THESE BELIEFS. THE CURRENT STUDY SEEKS TO FILL THIS GAP IN THE LITERATURE. AS PART OF A PREVIOUSLY-COMPLETED LARGER STUDY, SURVEY RESPONSES FROM 328 TEACHERS WILL BE USED TO EXAMINE IF EXPERIENCE WORKING WITH STUDENTS VULNERABLE TO TRAUMA IS PREDICTIVE OF TEACHERS' BELIEFS ABOUT 1) UNDERLYING CAUSES OF STUDENT BEHAVIOUR AND 2) RESPONSES TO STUDENT BEHAVIOUR; TWO KEY COMPONENTS OF TRAUMA-INFORMED EDUCATION. TEACHERS' ROLE IN THE SCHOOL WILL BE EXAMINED AS A MODERATOR IN THESE RELATIONSHIPS. RESULTS FROM THIS STUDY WILL HELP IDENTIFY WHAT LEADS TEACHERS TO USE TRAUMA-INFORMED EDUCATION. IT MAY ALSO HIGHLIGHT POTENTIAL AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TRAUMA-INFORMED EDUCATION TRAINING FOR TEACHERS.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 82718 - Printed Poster

## Section Featured Speaker Address

*Characteristics of today's learners and implications for teaching and learning*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lisi, Jason

**Co-Presenting Author:** Maheux-Pelletier, Genevieve

*Abstract: Traditional education models, particularly in higher education, can be rigid and prescriptive, however, today's learners bring varied and unique experiences, attributes, and learning styles to their educational journeys. Not surprisingly, these traditional education models don't always meet the needs (or wants) of all learners. As post-secondary institutions emerge from emergency remote teaching brought on by the pandemic, there is an immense opportunity to use the experiences and lessons from that period to rethink the way we approach teaching and learning in a post-pandemic society that will better meet the diversity of learners now, and in the future.\_*

**Section:** Teaching of Psychology

**Session ID:** 88021 - Section Featured Speaker Address

## Snapshot

*An Exploratory Study on the Relationship between Understanding, Emotion, and Physiological and Trait Variables*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lazic, Milan

**Additional Author:** Woodruff, Earl

*Abstract: There is a need for educational psychology research regarding how emotions shape understanding. The objective of this study is to describe the nature of the relationship between emotions and understanding, and how physiological and trait variables interact with this relationship. As participants ( $N=150$ ) completed 15 riddles, emotions were measured using: self-report, iMotions' real-time automatic facial expression detection software (imotions.com), and Transdermal Optical Imaging (TOI; Wei et al., 2018). We also measured vital signs using TOI, personality using the The Big Five Inventory–2 Short Form (Soto, 2017), and grit using the Short Grit Scale (Duckworth and Quinn, 2009). Preliminary descriptive analyses demonstrate that groups of emotions will collectively facilitate or hinder understanding, and that level of grit as well as different personality traits are associated with distinct emotions involved in understanding. These results indicate that understanding unfolds in a cohesive cognitive, affective, and physiological manner within different groups of learners, suggesting that novel learning interventions and intelligent tutors can be developed to optimize student learning.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87876 - Snapshot

### *Enhancing early career academics' personal value: A faculty motivation intervention*

**Main Presenting Author:** Chen, Meiting

**Co-Presenting Author:** Hall, Nathan

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Early Career Academics (ECAs) experience heavy workload, high assessment benchmarks, and repeated relocation contributing to high burnout and low job satisfaction (Muradoglu et al., 2022). ECAs also report low academic self-efficacy that impedes their performance and persistence (Hemmings, 2015). Whereas various faculty development approaches have been proposed to support ECA development, their fidelity and feasibility remain underexamined. METHODS: This pilot study evaluated a motivational intervention with 165 ECAs consisting of open-ended reflection questions on how they used value enhancement strategies to maintain their motivation and well-being (control group: non-motivation questions on research impact). RESULTS: The value intervention reliably elicited reports of personal values regarding the work-related autonomy and flexibility, intrapersonal and interpersonal growth, academic interests, and personal identity. Over half reported misalignment with organizational values resulting in burnout and lower job satisfaction. Control participants reported no impact on their motivation. CONCLUSIONS/IMPACT: As personal values and social-contextual factors clearly impact motivation and well-being in ECAs, institutional interventions encouraging greater reflection on academic values may help to support well-being in this population.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 84957 - Snapshot

### *Making and testing word pair lists for research on the generation effect*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ritchie, Michaela

**Additional Author:** Wilbiks, Jonathan

*Abstract: Items generated from one's own mind are better recalled than read material; this is the generation effect (Bertsch et al., 2007). We were interested in replicating the original study of the phenomenon (Slamecka and Graf, 1978). Given the original materials are no longer accessible, and every reasonable attempt has been made to find similar materials in other published research, the present study was aimed at developing lists of word pairs. Of primary interest is the ability to implement these lists, using the same rules as in Slamecka and Graf (1978), to replicate their findings. In the aim of establishing 100 final word pairs, we developed 250 pairs. Participants (N = 150) were given a list and generated a word based on one of five rules: Associate (e.g., lamp-light), category (e.g., ruby-diamond), opposite (e.g., long-short), synonym (e.g., sea-ocean), rhyme (e.g., save-cave). Fifty cue words were given for each rule. Participants were given the initial letter of the target word (e.g., lamp-l ). After completing each list, they gave endorsement ratings about the suitability of the correct target words (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = strongly agree). Of 150 participants, the average number of participants who generated the 20 selected words were: Associate = 109 (mean endorsement rating = 3.74); Category = 133 (3.82); Opposite = 145 (3.91); Synonym = 137 (3.86); Rhyme = 143 (3.84).*

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 84923 - Snapshot

### *Student Perceptions of Rapport Across Ethnic & Cultural Groups*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mann, Vana

**Additional Authors:** Minosky, Shayna ; Bali, Tanisha

*Abstract: Background: Rapport has been associated with positive student outcomes, however there is a gap in the research failing to consider cultural perspectives. The purpose of this study is to explore if student perceptions and preferences of rapport vary across ethnic and cultural backgrounds. Methods: A total of 216 undergraduate students (84% female) took part in an online survey responding to questions related to their perceptions of rapport and their preferred rapport building strategies. Results: Preliminary data analyses assessed differences between three ethnic groups (South Asian, East Asian and White), as well as between international and domestic students. Findings suggest all students perceived rapport as important. There were similar rapport building preferences, but a one-way ANOVA also found significant differences (e.g., South Asians and East Asians having higher preferences towards handshakes compared to White students). Further, a t-test found that domestic students preferred instructors using their first name while international students did not. Conclusion: Results indicate that regardless of ethnic and cultural background, students find rapport to be important. Depending on a student's background, rapport building preferences may change. Impact: This study highlights diversity in the classroom and the importance of creating equal opportunities for all students.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87027 - Snapshot

### *Student Perceptions of the Use and Effectiveness of Engagement Strategies in the Online Learning Environment*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bali, Tanisha

**Additional Authors:** Mann, Vana ; Minosky, Shayna

**Abstract:** *Background:* Challenges in social relations have been identified as a significant barrier in online learning. The purpose of this study was to explore how often, and how effectively, instructors used a variety of engagement strategies in their online classrooms. *Methods:* A total of 218 undergraduate students (86% female) took part in an online survey consisting of 33 engagement strategies in which participants rated how often the strategy was used and how effective they found it. *Results:* Descriptive analyses have demonstrated that students most frequently used strategies centered on structure (i.e., grading rubrics, course orientations, and instructor/peer discussion forums that enable interactions). Students reported that the most effective strategies were those that focused on clarity (i.e., posting of due dates, grading rubrics, and regular emails from the instructor). Interestingly, peer-to-peer connection strategies received the lowest ratings, both in terms of how often they were used and how effective students found them. *Conclusion:* Our results suggest that students consider clarity to be the most effective method for raising engagement. Instructor relations appear to be more beneficial than peer relations. *Impact:* This study identified strategies that are most effective for fostering rapport and engagement.

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 84322 - Snapshot

### *The association between specialized artistic, athletic, and academic programs in schools and peer and teacher relationships overtime: Controlling for school engagement*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gardam, Olivia D

**Additional Authors:** Aucoin, Philip ; Guimond, Fanny-Alexandra; Smith, Jonathan

**Abstract:** *Public schools have begun developing specialized programs (SPs) that offer a personalized learning experience for students. Research has shown that targeting students specific skills via specialized activities is related to greater school engagement, though little is known about SPs. Given that SPs surround students with others with similar interests, they could play a role in peer and teacher relationships. These relationships have been associated with positive student outcomes, including school engagement, and thus, it is worth investigating whether they differ based on the SP of a student. This study investigated differences in peer and teacher relationships at two time points based on students SP (i.e., artistic, athletic, academic, or none), while controlling for their school engagement. Participants were 2949 students ( $M_{age} = 12.62$ ) from 47 schools in Quebec who completed a questionnaire on: (1) whether they belong to a SP, (2) school engagement, and (3) relationships with teachers and peers. Two repeated measures ANCOVAs demonstrated differences in overall peer relationships ( $p < .001$ ) and in teacher relationships overtime ( $p = .02$ ) between students SPs. Students in an athletic or no SP had greater peer and teacher relationships respectively. Contributions to the field of education and implications for the improvement of SPs are discussed.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87309 - Snapshot

### *The Impact of Children's BMI and Body Image Issues on School Engagement: A Longitudinal Study with Elementary School Students*

**Main Presenting Author:** Aucoin, Philip M



**Additional Authors:** Gardam, Olivia ; Guimond, Fanny-Alexandra; Smith, Jonathan

*Abstract: Several studies have identified links between weight status (i.e., body mass index; BMI) and poorer school engagement in children and adolescents (Finn et al., 2018; Lv et al., 2020). However, emerging evidence suggests that body image may be a more meaningful predictor of school disengagement than weight status (Guimond and Laursen, 2022). This study is novel in that it investigated the longitudinal effects of both BMI and body image on school engagement (affective, behavioural, and cognitive). Our sample consisted of 1,383 Canadian children (53.2% girls, 45.6% boys) between the ages of 9 and 12 years (M<sub>age</sub> = 11.07 years, SD = 0.82). Data was collected via surveys administered in-class at two time points, which included near the start and end of the school year (T1: November-December 2021; T2: May-June 2022). These surveys measured children's self-reported body image dissatisfaction, weight perception, BMI (calculated using self-reported height and weight), and school engagement. Data was analysed using three cross-lagged path analysis models (i.e., one for each type of school engagement). Results indicated that children's T1 BMI and T1 body image satisfaction differentially impacted T2 school engagement based on the type of engagement (i.e., affective, behavioural, cognitive). The nuances of these findings are discussed along with recommendations for future directions.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87908 - Snapshot

### *The Impact of Misophonia on Students' Attention Control and Academic Performance*

**Main Presenting Author:** Jafarian, Mandana

**Co-Presenting Author:** Jafarian, Mandana

*Abstract: Students often learn in the presence of distracting background noise. Past research shows that irrelevant sounds can impair performance, reduce mood, concentration, and productivity. Misophonia is a disorder of decreased tolerance to specific sounds. These trigger sounds are experienced as unpleasant or distressing and tend to evoke strong negative responses that are not typically seen in most people. Past studies in undergraduate student samples found that 6%-20% had moderate to severe symptoms of misophonia. Since trigger sounds are predominantly generated by human orofacial movements (e.g., chewing, or coughing), or human generated sounds (e.g., pen clicking), such sounds are inevitable to avoid across learning contexts. In this empirical experiment, I aim to study how students' misophonia sensitivity scores correlates with the changes in their comprehension scores when exposed to trigger sounds. I anticipate that students who score high on misophonia sensitivity significantly perform worse on the comprehension test in presence of trigger sounds. I will assess the findings via Pearson correlation and t-test. The proposed study would make a tremendous contribution to misophonia research, to raise teachers' and parents' awareness about detrimental effects of misophonia, to scaffold misophonic students in their advocacy for their academic accommodations.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 88026 - Snapshot

## Symposium

### *Development of musical knowledge and engagement: implications for K-12 education in singing, music, and mental health*

**Moderator:** Cohen, Annabel J.

*Abstract: Music is one of the many subjects taught in the K-12 educational system in Canada. The present symposium brings together three types of research on music psychology in a developmental context that have implications for curricula development and reform. Dylan Rose is a psychology honours student, and amateur musician. He holds an M. Ed and has taught ESL in Japan. He will report on his research exploring a way of overcoming boys' negative attitudes to singing through the virtual provision of implicit male-singer role models. The project is part of a larger one focusing on equity in music education. Dr. Laura Armstrong is a clinical psychologist and songwriter. She will report on the program she and her team developed that exploits singing, songwriting and music as a means of educating children about mental health. Dr. Annabel Cohen is a cognitive psychologist specializing in music cognition. She will report on a program of research that is exploring the notion of a sensitive period in adolescence for acquisition of musical knowledge. Together the presentations have broad implications for a K-12 school curriculum that aims to teach mental health, to maintain positive attitudes to singing for all students, and to make music courses available during the time when students may have the greatest affinity for learning music.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 87456, Presenting Papers: 88149, 88157, 88183 - Symposium

#### *Music in Meaning-Centered Mental Health Education For Children*

**Main Presenting Author:** Armstrong, Laura L

*Abstract: When you remember educational content that you watched in school as a child, what is it that you remember most about it? Is it the music? Consider the ABC song. Suppose instead there were songs about mental health. Music can be an integral teaching tool. Decades of research suggest that listening to music while learning improves memory for material, accelerates learning of challenging information, improves reasoning ability, discussions, and critical thinking, and enhances motivation. Thus, we have developed a SSHRC-funded mental health education program to promote positive child development that uses original music and singing along as important teaching tools. This program is grounded in a Second Wave Positive Psychology meaning-centred and meaningful child engagement framework. In comparison to a control group with mental health education as usual, the program with music significantly enhanced internalizing and externalizing mental health. Such an educational program may be particularly relevant as society is emerging from the pandemic time period where over 50% of parents report significant mental health symptoms in their children. In particular, research suggests that meaning and meaningful engagement is important during and coming out of challenging times.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 88149 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87456)

#### *Implications for music education of a plasticity theory of implicit music knowledge acquisition*

**Main Presenting Author:** Cohen, Annabel J.

**Additional Authors:** Collett, Corey ; Gallant, Kristen B.

*Abstract: Much attention has been directed to sensitive periods for acquisition of language. Our research, however, focuses on sensitive periods for acquisition of music. Our plasticity theory of implicit music knowledge acquisition (PTIMKA) emphasizes establishment of a music grammar during adolescence that offers lifelong privilege for encoding of music consistent with that grammar. Consistent with this view are our studies of late adolescents and older adults who rated their familiarity with excerpts of popular music from the last 6 decades and then completed a retention task for those excerpts compared with foils from matching decades. Music knowledge trajectories were heightened for music popular during childhood and adolescence, and, consistent with PTIMKA, retention functions showed the same pattern, even though all excerpts received equal exposure in the study. In Canadian schools, music education is typically compulsory until grade 5 or 6 and becomes optional or unavailable in middle school and high school. This decreasing affordance of music education across school grades is contrary to the PTIMKA pattern of learnability of music during these years. Music education opportunities across the entire curriculum can exploit the period of heightened sensitivity to musical information during adolescence when ironically music education may be least available.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 88157 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87456)

*Sing Like a Man: The Influence of Implicit Male Role Models on Male Attitudes to Singing*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rose, Dylan J

**Additional Authors:** Cohen, Annabel J; Chen, Xiao

*Abstract: As early as the age of six, boys show negative attitudes to singing. Males with good attitudes to singing often have had a male role model who sang. Research on implicit motivation has shown that motivation for cognitive tasks increases when an extraneous but goal-related visual image is embedded in task materials. Our presentation reviews this past research and suggests that the function of male-singer role models could be served through virtual (digital audiovisual) means. We will report results of an online study in progress entailing (1) a survey on attitudes to singing of younger and older adults (2) a musical experience survey (Gold-MSI) and (3) a singing task. The latter compares the motivational effects of three “loading screens”: a clip of a famous professional male singer, famous male celebrity or underwater nature scene. It is proposed that the male-singer role model clip will prime males to higher singing performance measured acoustically and in self-report. This finding would support the view that the absence of male-singer role models contributes to male adolescent reluctance to sing and may be counteracted through provision of male-singer primes in online vocal education software. We conclude that improving attitudes to singing may increase the meaning in male lives and the lives of those who would enjoy music and music-making of mixed-gender choirs.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 88183 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87456)

## THEME: EXPLORING INTELLECTUAL ROOTS

Examining our discipline and various psychological constructs from a theoretical, historical and/or philosophical lens

### 12-Minute Talk

#### *Studying the Presence of Business Schools in Psychology: A Topic Modeling Approach*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sanscartier, Shayne

**Additional Author:** MacDonald, Geoff

*Abstract: Background/rationale: The rising influence of business school research relative to psychology departments has led to concern about its impact on both applied and general psychology. Present studies add to this discussion by using a topic-modeling approach to understand how business school affiliation shapes the research topics prevalence in psychology journals. Methods: We conducted two sets of exploratory topic models using text data of articles published between 2014 and 2019 in JAP (Study 1, n=624) and in the Journal of Social and Personality Psychology (JPSP; Study 2, n=571). We separated articles by author affiliation (i.e., business vs. psychology) resulting in four distinct topic models. Results/Conclusion: Business papers (n=411) discussed workplace psychology from the managements perspective (e.g., performance management, employee attitudes). However, this perspective was also present in the most common JAPs psychology papers (n=118). This perspective was less explicit in JPSP business papers (n=109), though business schools did focus on distinct topics from psychology departments (n=352). Results suggest business school affiliated research has a distinct viewpoint and topic focus, one that accounts for a sizeable chunk of psychology research published in the present day. Further research is needed to understand what influence this may have on psychology discourse.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87525 - 12-Minute Talk

### Panel Discussion

#### *Dialogues with and about Stoics and their philosophy*

**Additional Authors:** Chirkov, Valery ; Cresswell, James; Ferreira, Arruda Leal Arthur

*Abstract: Stoicism is more than 2 thousand years old philosophy that is undergoing a renaissance in the 21st century. Why has this philosophy survived and continues to be attractive? Far from being merely a philosophy of disengaged detachment, it focuses on helping people cope with adversities, enhance their performance, and bring peace and harmony to their lives and relationships with others. The principles of Stoicism are used by philosophical and psychological counsellors, academics who interpret this teaching for pedagogical purposes, and by ordinary people who discovered and accepted this art of living well. Stoics and their interpreters suggested mental discipline built on skills and habits for rational and moral thinking about the life lived in a community. During this discussion session, facilitators will examine the main propositions of Stoic philosophy and their applications to various domains of modern life, such as mental health, performance psychology, and community-*

*based research praxis. The expected discussion will aim to illustrate and promote the value of learning about and discussing Stoicism within various communities.*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology

**Session ID:** 82633 - Panel Discussion

## Printed Poster

### *A historical review of gaslighting: Tracing changing conceptualizations within psychology and psychiatry*

**Main Presenting Author:** Klein, Willis B

**Co-Presenting Author:** Bartz, Jennifer A

*Abstract: Gaslighting is a form of psychological manipulation that causes a victim to doubt their thoughts and sense of reality, usually leading to a loss of confidence, self-esteem, and sense of emotional and mental stability. Despite gaslighting first being identified over 50 years ago, and recent public interest in the phenomenon, the psychological literature on the topic is sparse. The present work is a historical review that traces the development of the modern conceptualization of gaslighting. The earliest descriptions of gaslighting focus on the perpetrator's attempts to have victims institutionalized on false pretenses, most often in psychiatric institutions. Modern descriptions of gaslighting focus on manipulation of victim's psychological and emotional wellbeing, as well as their sense of themselves as an epistemic agent. Another feature of the modern discourse on gaslighting is that it is not restricted to familial or romantic relationships; gaslighting has been described in workplace relationships, in the context of marginalized identities (e.g., denial of the lived experiences and testimonies of marginalized individuals), and even the political sphere. The aim of this work is both to identify historic changes in the conceptualization of gaslighting, and to inspire further empirical inquiry into this form of abuse.*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology

**Session ID:** 82720 - Printed Poster

### *A Profile of Patients Admitted to the Nova Scotia Hospital, 1860-1865*

**Main Presenting Author:** Cormier, Laura E.

**Additional Authors:** Watt, Margo C.; Lively, Christopher

*Abstract: The Nova Scotia Hospital (NSH) is the provinces largest and oldest mental health facility. NSH, formerly known as the Mount Hope Asylum for the Insane, opened in 1856. Little is known about admission practices to mental health facilities in the 19th century. Despite the most common diagnoses being mania, melancholia, and dementia (Hill and Laugharne, 2003), it appears that there was minimal consensus on how these clinical terms were used and applied when diagnosing patients. The present study investigated reasons for admission to NSH from 1860 to the beginning of 1865, and whether these reasons varied by gender. To date, 238 admission slips have been transcribed. In contrast to previous findings (e.g., Doody et al., 1996), significantly more men than women (139 vs. 97, respectively) were admitted to NSH between 1860 and 1865. Preliminary findings based on select admission slips that offer diagnoses indicate that mania and melancholia are most frequently referred to. To add to this work, three clinical doctoral students will assist in providing diagnostic impressions from the available information on cases without clear diagnoses. Further analyses will be conducted*

to examine gender differences in diagnoses. This research is intended to gain some understanding into who the early patients of the Nova Scotia mental healthcare system were on clinical and gender-based levels.

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology

**Session ID:** 80867 - Printed Poster

### *Medicalized Intimacies: A history of sex therapy, 1954-2000*

**Main Presenting Author:** Smolyanitsky, Hannie

*Abstract: This presentation examines the sudden emergence and surprising disappearance of “sex therapy” as a distinctive intervention in the United States during the second half of twentieth century. Sex therapy is a psychologized and behavioural therapeutic intervention aimed at solving clients’ dissatisfactions with their sexual experiences. I draw on sex therapy’s public-facing narratives, through a thematic analysis of self-help literature and articles published in The New York Times. I argue that sex therapy, having emerged in the 1960s out of broader marital therapy and the American medicalization of sex, had a short existence as a public-facing intervention, with its practices largely migrating and absorbing into medicine and general couples therapy by the late 1990s. I further argue that sex therapists’ conceptions of what sex was, and what it meant to be a sexual being, were reproduced in lay Americans’ self-knowledges, crystalizing talk about the tensions between sex as a natural as opposed to laboursome process and in the supposedly fluid nature of women’s and queer sexualities.*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology

**Session ID:** 84218 - Printed Poster

## Review Session

### *Prolonged Grief Disorder: Problematizing the New Diagnostic Category*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wada, Kaori

*Abstract: Sociologist Peter Conrad (2007) defined medicalization as the process by which a human condition previously understood outside of medical language becomes a treatable disorder. Grief is one such instance that has transpired in recent years, most markedly evidenced by the inclusion of Prolonged Grief Disorder (PGD) into the International Classification of Disorders (ICD-11) and the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5-TR). In this presentation, I will argue that, despite the claim that the PGD diagnosis is based on ‘scientific evidence (neurobiological and statistical), the diagnosis fundamentally and heavily relies on the clinician’s understanding of cultural and social norms around grief. More problematically, the nature of this diagnosis is that it is self-referential. That is, while deviation from the norm is an overriding diagnostic criterion, the category itself sets the norm about how much and how long one ought to grieve. Consequently, through looping effects, PGD will likely have the colonial effect of homogenizing how people grieve and relate to grieving individuals around the globe. I will substantiate my arguments by dissecting the mechanism of PGD diagnostic criteria and delineating the inherent paradox therein.*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology

**Session ID:** 86869 - Review Session

## Section Featured Speaker

### *Searching for the Ideal Soldier: Understanding the History of Psychometric Testing and the Military*

**Main Presenting Author:** Fitzpatrick, Meghan

*Abstract: Psychometric testing is currently an accepted part of recruitment, screening and selection for armed forces around the world. However, the marriage of psychology and the military is a relatively recent phenomenon and one with a complex, sometimes fraught legacy. In particular, personality testing has had a far reaching and controversial impact. This talk will explore the relationship between psychometricians and soldiers for the past hundred years. It will look at the origins of the military's interest in screening and selection during the First World War (1914-1918) and what contributed to the substantial growth of testing during the Second World War (1939-1945). In addition, it will look at the reasons why investment in personality testing continued to grow throughout this period and during the subsequent Cold War. Moreover, it will examine how these practices became increasingly integrated into peacetime selection systems. In today's competitive operational environment, armed forces understandably continue to seek out methods to select individuals who are most likely to survive and thrive on the battlefield. This talk will reflect on the past century to understand what factors have motivated investment in psychometric testing, what results have been achieved and what lessons learned this can offer moving forward.*

**Section:** *Psychology in the Military*

**Session ID:** 82903 - Section Featured Speaker Address

## THEME: EXPLORING LIFE STAGES

Exploring development across the lifespan from infancy, childhood, adolescence, adults, older adults and through to retirement

### 12-Minute Talk

*Effects of social support received by parents during the COVID-19 pandemic on the media habits of preschoolers*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lopes Almeida, Maira

**Additional Authors:** Barr, Rachel ; Kirkorian, Heather; Fitzpatrick, Caroline

*Abstract: Social support from parents has been reduced during the pandemic (Bai et al., 2020). When parents have lower social support, they are less likely to monitor their children's activities, especially their use of digital media (Lampard et al., 2013). This exploratory study aims to examine the contribution of parental social support to children's subsequent media habits. This study uses longitudinal data collected from parents of preschool children in Nova Scotia, Canada. In 2020, participants (N=315) reported family sociodemographic characteristics and their social support from different sources, including parental division of childcare. One year later, 86% of the original sample (N = 273) reported children's media habits (screen time, book reading, media use before bedtime). Binary linear and logistic regressions were used to examine associations between parental social support and later children's media habits. Parents' social support when children were 3.5 years old was positively associated with children's time spent reading books and a decrease in the likelihood that the child would use screens before bedtime at 4.5 years old. Together our findings suggest that better social support among parents may promote healthier child media habits one year later. Thus, social support could be an intervention target for establishing healthy media habits among young children.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 84294 - 12-Minute Talk

*Examining Adolescent Cannabis Use as a Mechanism in the Relationship Between Childhood Trauma and Decision-Making in Young Adulthood*

**Main Presenting Author:** Farrelly, Kyra N

**Additional Authors:** Wardell, Jeffrey D; Hendershot, Christian S; Quilty, C Lena; Ruocco, Anthony C; Tyndale, Rachel F

*Abstract: Childhood trauma is a risk factor for adolescent cannabis use, and both trauma and cannabis use may later impact decision-making in young adulthood. Yet, the mediating role of lifetime cannabis use history in the link between childhood trauma and overall quality of young adult decision-making has not been explored, a gap the current study aimed to address. Young adults (n=155) with a history of regular cannabis use completed a childhood trauma measure, a lifetime substance use interview, and a task of decision-making quality (Cambridge Gambling Task). Path analyses examined lifetime total grams of cannabis used as a mediator of the relationship between childhood trauma and decision-making, controlling for sex, age, family history of addiction, and alcohol use. Results*



revealed a direct effect of childhood trauma on lower quality decision-making ( $\beta = -.28$ , 95% CI:  $-.499, -.097$ ), as well as an indirect effect of childhood trauma on lower quality decision making through total lifetime cannabis use ( $\beta = -.02$ , 95% CI:  $-.079, -.002$ ). This effect was independent of age of cannabis use onset and was not driven by recent cannabis use. Findings suggest that cumulative cannabis exposure may partially mediate the link between childhood trauma and decision-making quality in young adulthood. Results have implications for prevention of cognitive consequences associated with childhood trauma.

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 83716 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Middle-Aged Resiliency and Resistance Study (MARRS): A Mixed-Methods Exploration of Ageism Across the Lifespan*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dumitrescu, Donna I.

**Co-Presenting Author:** Cameron, Courtney D.

**Additional Authors:** Wickson-Griffiths, Abigail ; Gallant, Natasha L.; Brodersen, Kayla

**Abstract:** AGEISM REFERS TO THE STEREOTYPES, PREJUDICE, AND DISCRIMINATION DIRECTED TOWARD PEOPLE OF ONE AGE GROUP AGAINST ANOTHER. AGEIST BELIEFS HAVE BECOME PROMINENT ACROSS THE ADULT LIFESPAN AND INFLUENCE HOW DIFFERENT GENERATIONS INTERACT. FOR THIS PROJECT, WE UTILIZED THE FINDINGS FROM TWO COMPLEMENTARY STUDIES, ONE QUALITATIVE AND ONE QUANTITATIVE, TO COMPARE AND CONTRAST THE AGING MISCONCEPTIONS AND AGEIST NOTIONS EXPERIENCED BY ADULTS ACROSS THEIR LIFESPANS. FIRST, WE EXPLORED AGING AND AGEIST ATTITUDES TOWARD MIDDLE-AGED ADULTS IN THE QUALITATIVE STUDY (N=55), THEN BROADENED THE FOCUS TO AGEIST ATTITUDES TOWARD ALL ADULTS IN THE QUANTITATIVE SURVEY (N=92). OUR KEY FINDINGS FROM CODEBOOK THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS REVEALED THAT MOST YOUNGER (AGES 25-44), MIDDLE-AGED (AGES 45-64), AND OLDER ADULTS (AGES 65+) DID NOT BELIEVE THAT MIDDLE-AGED ADULTS EXPERIENCED AGEISM. YET, THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE SURVEY RESPONSES SHOWED THAT AGEISM DID EXIST AT ALL STAGES OF THE ADULT LIFESPAN, BUT THERE WERE DIFFERENCES IN HOW AGEISM PLAYED OUT AMONG DIFFERENT ADULT AGE GROUPS. OUR UNDERSTANDING OF AGEISM SHOULD BECOME MORE COMPREHENSIVE TO ACCOUNT FOR DIFFERENCES IN EXPERIENCES OF AGEISM ACROSS THE ADULT LIFESPAN. THE FINDINGS FROM THIS STUDY WILL INFORM AN AWARENESS CAMPAIGN IN HOPES OF CHANGING THE PERCEPTION OF AGEISM ACROSS THE ADULT LIFESPAN.

**Section:** Aging & Geropsychology

**Session ID:** 86510 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Neighbourhood characteristics, lifestyle factors, and child development: Secondary analysis of the All our Families cohort study*

**Main Presenting Author:** MacKinnon, Anna

**Additional Authors:** Xie, E. Bailin ; Sell, Hannah; Silang, Katherine; Jung, W. James; Tomfohr-Madsen, Lianne

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: This study investigated the association of neighbourhood characteristics (e.g., deprivation, disorder) during pregnancy with child development at age 5, and moderation by modifiable lifestyle factors (e.g., physical activity, parent-child reading, community resource use) during early childhood. METHODS: A secondary analysis was conducted using data from the All Our Families cohort (n=2444). Participants self-reported on demographics during pregnancy, lifestyle factors at 3 years, and child development at 5 years using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ-3). Neighbourhood deprivation was evaluated using the Vancouver Area Deprivation Index (VANDIX), while disorder was measured using police services' community crime reports. RESULTS: After adjusting for covariates, multilevel modeling indicated a significant negative association between neighbourhood deprivation and overall child development. Parent-child reading was found to be a significant moderator of the effect of neighbourhood disorder. CONCLUSION: Neighbourhood deprivation during pregnancy is associated with early child development. Parent-child reading may function as a protective factor in the presence of higher neighbourhood disorder. IMPACT: The findings suggest that neighbourhood-level effects should be considered in policies and community programs that promote family and child well-being.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 83074 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Plans for After High School for Students with Learning Disabilities: An Examination of Emotions and Basic Psychological Needs*

**Main Presenting Author:** Goegan, Lauren D.

**Additional Authors:** Chazan, Devon J.; Daniels, Lia M.

**Abstract:** *Deciding on plans for after high school is a complex task, filled with many emotions. As such, we were interested in examining the experiences of students with LD, specifically, the emotions they were feeling, and how they were supported in making decisions from a Basic Psychological Needs framework (BPN; Ryan and Deci, 2017). This mixed method study included survey data from 23 grade 12 students, and interviews completed by seven of these students. Participants were asked to identify emotions they were feeling, and if their BPN of autonomy (e.g., feeling in control), competence (e.g., feeling capable), and relatedness (e.g., feeling connected to others) were satisfied or frustrated. Based on survey data, participants identified high satisfaction of their BPNs during the decision-making process and reported low agreement with negative emotion items. However, the deductive analysis from the transcripts found that students identified more negative than positive emotions. Moreover, our mixed method analysis uncovered that participants identified more positive emotions when their BPNs of autonomy and relatedness were satisfied, and more negative emotions when their BPNs of relatedness and competence were frustrated. Our results will be utilized to foster discussion around student experiences with making decisions for life after high school and highlight the need to support BPNs.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 82075 - 12-Minute Talk

## *The Chapter after High School: Stories from three Students with Learning Disabilities*

**Main Presenting Author:** Goegan, Lauren D.

**Additional Authors:** Chazan, Devon J.; Olowolagba, Abiola M.; Daniels, M. Lia

*Abstract: Once students with LD finish high school, there are many different paths they can take. As such, we were interested in following three students with LD as they navigate the first year after high school. We interviewed each individual at four points from the end of their high school year to the spring of the following year. The interviews were transcribed and open-coded by two research assistants familiar with qualitative analysis and the transition to postsecondary education. Adam was headed to a local university and was hoping to transfer into his desired program after his first year of studies. Brian started a two-year technical program, as going to school for too long did not seem appealing. Chase was working on retaking some classes before applying to postsecondary the following year and working part-time. Overall, the participants had very different experiences, but several overarching themes emerged, (a) readiness, (b) emotions, (c) learning online, (d) change, (e) coping, (f) social connections, and (g) accessing supports. We discuss the experiences of these participants in terms of understanding the challenges with the transition to life after high school and recommend several supports for students with LD during this time of academic transition.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 82084 - 12-Minute Talk

## **Conversation Session**

### *The Insidious Dangers of Post Graduation Blues on the Mental Wellbeing of Recent Alumni and the Need for an Intervention by Universities to Assist a Healthy Transition Out of School*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sondhi, Eesha

*Abstract: THE ISSUE AT THE CORE OF THIS SUBMISSION IS THE OFTEN NEGLECTED POST-GRADUATION BLUES (PGB) EXPERIENCED BY RECENT GRADUATES AND THE NEED FOR AN INTERVENTION BY UNIVERSITIES TO SUPPORT THEIR MENTAL WELLBEING DURING THIS SIGNIFICANT TRANSITORY PERIOD IN EMERGING ADULTHOOD. PGB IS A FORM OF SHORT-TERM, SITUATIONAL DEPRESSION ENTAILING LONELINESS, REDUCED MOTIVATION, SADNESS, CONFUSION, LOSS OF INTEREST IN PREVIOUSLY ENJOYED ACTIVITIES, AND AN OVERARCHING SENSE OF UNCERTAINTY AND HOPELESSNESS CAUSED BY THE RAPID CHANGES IN IDENTITY, ROUTINE, LOSS OF A FAMILIAR AND SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENT, AND THE PRESSURE TO FIND WORK AFTER GRADUATION. PGB IS UNDERSTUDIED, UNDERREPORTED, AND ALTHOUGH SUBSIDES EVENTUALLY, BUT IF LEFT UNADDRESSED OR MISUNDERSTOOD, CAN HAVE GREAT IMPLICATIONS ON ONE'S PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, QUALITY OF LIFE, SELF-ESTEEM, AND SUBSEQUENTLY THEIR JOB-SEEKING BEHAVIORS. THIS BEGS ATTENTION SINCE THE AGE OF ONSET FOR MOST MENTAL ILLNESSES SUCH AS ANXIETY, MOOD DISORDERS, AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE FALLS AROUND EARLY 20S, AND WHILE CERTAIN LIFE OUTCOMES LIKE UNCERTAINTY, UN- OR UNDEREMPLOYMENT, AND STUDENT DEBT ARE INEVITABLE AND OUTSIDE ONE'S CONTROL NONETHELESS, DISCUSSIONS WITHIN THE FORUM ON*

*PARTICIPANT'S LIVED EXPERIENCES, THOUGHTS, AND IDEAS CAN HELP SPREAD AWARENESS AND FOSTER SUGGESTIONS FOR UNIVERSITY INTERVENTIONS TO SUPPORT RECENT ALUMNI WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 86177 - Conversation Session

## Printed Poster

*"Everything I know about menopause comes from Menopause: The Musical":  
The stigma of talking about menopause*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bowker, Anne

**Co-Presenting Author:** Mantler, Janet

**Additional Authors:** Bider, Emma ; Ogbuagu, Chizorom

*Abstract: 70% of women in North America do not have anyone with whom they discuss the menopausal transition (Weir, 2016), despite menopausal symptoms significantly impacting their quality of life. Physicians are generally regarded as the experts on menopause but a considerable number of women never speak to their family physicians about symptoms of this life stage because of societal stigma surrounding menopause and aging. The purpose of our research was to explore womens experiences of the transition from perimenopuase to menopause and whether stigma affects who they talk to and how they access available information. We interviewed 60 women (Mage=52.7; 78% Caucasian) about their menopausal experiences, who they talked with about their experience and how this was related to their general concerns about aging. In this paper, we discuss three key themes: a) *\_We dont talk about it\_* - identifying the stigma and discomfort about the topic; b) *\_Talking with doctors\_* - the frustration that many women feel trying to communicate with their doctors, and c) *\_The role of the media\_* - the limited information available to women about menopause. Our initial findings suggest menopausal symptoms-from weight gain to hot flashes-are still viewed by women as shameful and under-discussed. This is largely because general information on menopause is limited and treatment for symptoms is insufficient or under-studied.*

**Section:** Aging & Geropsychology

**Session ID:** 84933 - Printed Poster

*"I always knew who I was...but now I've embraced who I am" Construction of  
Identity in Individuals with Inflammatory Bowel Disease Across the Lifespan*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kobrosli, Jasmine

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Tapp, Kenzie M.; Soucie, Kendall M.

**Additional Authors:** Bricker, Lauren ; Curran, Chloe; Polsinelli, Alexa; Tannous, Diane; Yakoub, Vala

*Abstract: Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is a chronic illness that affects 10 million individuals worldwide; however, Canada has the highest rates of IBD per capita compared to any other country in the world. Presently, 0.7% of Canadians are diagnosed with IBD, and that number is expected to rise to 1% by 2030. Symptoms include diarrhea with blood loss, weight loss, abdominal pain, and*

*cognitive symptoms. Disease onset is typically between the ages of 15-45 years old. This is a crucial period for identity development and growth; however, IBD symptoms often disrupt these processes and cause individuals to abandon or reconstruct parts of their identity. As a result, changes in individuals' life plans/trajectories and health status may cause them to grieve their former pre-IBD identities. In this qualitative narrative study, we capture the lived experiences of IBD, with a focus on what individuals have lost, gained, or accomplished across various avenues. Reflections also capture the role of resiliency and advocacy as individuals piece together key scenes from their IBD story. To date, 15 participants have constructed IBD narratives, and this study is currently undergoing data analysis using a holistic-form narrative analysis. Results from this study intentionally center the lived experiences of individuals with IBD from a lifespan developmental biopsychosocial framework.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 85677 - Printed Poster

*"I knew there was something wrong but couldn't put my finger on it": Caregivers' accounts of coming to identify dementia*

**Main Presenting Author:** Nguyen, Chi L

**Additional Authors:** Lafrance, Michelle ; Poulin, Carmen; Gouliquer, Lynne

*Abstract: Up to 75% of those with dementia do not receive a diagnosis. This finding has resulted in considerable research on the 'barriers to help seeking' among those with dementia and their caregivers, including information deficits and denial. This approach frames caregivers in a deficit model in which they 'fail to recognize barriers' thereby putting loved ones at risk by delaying diagnosis. What is missing from such conceptualizations is an appreciation of the lived experience of accompanying a loved one from the early stages to final diagnosis. To better understand this process, interviews were conducted with 14 caregivers of individuals with dementia. Interviews were transcribed and analyzed thematically. Participants described a complex and stressful process in which they actively gauged, monitored, and assessed perceived changes, while also working to protect the integrity of the care recipients' identities. They also described how care recipients actively hid signs of dementia to protect their sense of self and avoid interference in their lives. Participants' accounts revealed significant 'identity work' as dementia disrupts personhood and poses significant implications for their lives. These findings suggest the need to acknowledge the lived experience of this difficult work for caregivers in their efforts to support, respect, and care for loved ones with dementia.*

**Section:** Aging & Geropsychology

**Session ID:** 82540 - Printed Poster

*"ONLY A FRIEND... ": The Lived Experiences of Emerging Adults Who Are Grieving the Loss of a Friend to Suicide*

**Main Presenting Author:** Grimes, Gabrielle

**Additional Author:** Klaassen, Derrick

*Abstract: Suicide is the second leading cause of death among those aged 15 to 34 in Canada (Statistics Canada, 2020). A single suicide death leaves behind many who mourn the loss of a loved one. However, with much of the existing suicide bereavement literature focusing on immediate family*

members, little is known about the experiences of those who are grieving the loss of a friend. Friendships play a key role in the lives of all human beings and are especially significant for individuals ages 18 to 29, otherwise known as emerging adults (Arnett, 2014). Recognizing that emerging adulthood is a time of significant developmental change, the suicide loss of a friend during this period can have long-lasting consequences (Helsen et al., 2000). To fill a gap in the literature, this qualitative, phenomenological study used participant-generated photo-elicitation to explore the lived experiences of emerging adults who are grieving the loss of a friend to suicide. This research sought to strengthen our understanding of how the developmental demands of emerging adulthood impact, and are impacted by, the grief experienced after the suicide death of a friend. Knowledge emerging from this study may consequently inform grief theory, counselling practice, suicide prevention strategies (i.e., postvention), and public policy. Data collection and analysis will be completed by the time of the convention.

**Section:** *Counselling Psychology*

**Session ID:** 81669 - Printed Poster

### *#SADFISHING: Adolescents' Desired Responses on Social Media*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bowman-Smith, Celina

**Additional Author:** Nilsen, Elizabeth

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* Social media use is ubiquitous among adolescents. However, less is known about the responses adolescents want from others when posting on social media and how youths' characteristics are associated with these desires. *METHODS:* 13- to 16-year-old participants create posts about various topics (i.e., friends, family, accomplishments, emotions) on a simulated Instagram app. Participants are then asked about their desired responses for the post (e.g., engagement, support, entertainment, advice), and their perceived likelihood of receiving such responses from other users. Participants also complete self-report questionnaires assessing emotion regulation, peer experiences, and social media use. *RESULTS/PLANNED ANALYSES:* Hierarchical regression analyses will investigate the associations between adolescents' characteristics and the degree to which they endorsed each desired response type. Descriptive statistics will be used to examine the most desired response type overall. *CONCLUSIONS:* The target sample for this study is 100 participants, and data has been collected for 79 adolescents. Data collection and analyses will be completed prior to the conference. *ACTION/IMPACT:* Findings from this work can provide new insights into the ways adolescents consider their own communicative intentions and hold expectations for others online.

**Section:** *Developmental Psychology*

**Session ID:** 84377 - Printed Poster

### *ADHD Symptomatology and Life Success in Early Adulthood: Preliminary Findings from a 15-Year Longitudinal Study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Henning, Colin T.

**Additional Authors:** Summerfeldt, Laura J.; Parker, James D. A.

**Abstract:** *The vast majority of adult ADHD research has tended to focus on ADHD in emerging adults (i.e., ages 18 to 25). The present study aimed to expand on this literature by investigating ADHD*

*symptomatology (i.e., inattention, hyperactivity-impulsivity) across a 15-year period - from emerging adulthood to early middle adulthood - focusing specifically upon symptoms' stability, and relative contributions to life success. A sample of 320 post-secondary students were initially assessed for ADHD symptoms using the Conners' Adult ADHD Rating Scale (CAARS). Fifteen years later, participants were re-assessed using the CAARS and several measures of life success (e.g., relationship satisfaction, career satisfaction, and stress levels). Inattention and hyperactivity-impulsivity symptoms showed strong stability across the 15-year period. Additionally, inattention symptoms during emerging adulthood and early middle adulthood were consistently associated with poorer life success (e.g., lower relationship and career satisfaction), particularly for men. Associations for hyperactivity-impulsivity symptoms were less consistent. These findings indicate ADHD symptomatology can be conceptualized as a stable, dimensional trait across adulthood, with important implications for life success in early middle adulthood.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 84632 - Printed Poster

### *Adverse Childhood Experiences and Coping in the Daily Context*

**Main Presenting Author:** Huang, Olive

**Additional Authors:** Stuart, Nicole ; Morstead, Talia; Delongis, Anita; Sin, Nancy

*Abstract: BACKGROUND Accumulating evidence demonstrates the negative impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) on negative physical and mental health across the lifespan. Preliminary findings have associated ACEs with less adaptive coping, including greater avoidant emotion-focused coping and less problem-focused coping (Sheffler et al., 2019). However, previous research on ACEs and coping has primarily focused on dispositional trait-like coping via retrospective recall of habitual coping responses, while less is known about the role of ACEs in the context of daily stressors and situational coping. METHOD/RESULTS With baseline data from a longitudinal study, this study aims to examine the association between ACEs and coping, especially maladaptive coping, among 246 community-based adults (aged 25-87) in the context of daily life experiences. Participants reported ACEs in a baseline questionnaire and completed mobile surveys four times per day for 14 days. At each assessment, participants reported coping with current stressors using items from the Brief COPE (Carver, 1989). Findings will be reported from multiple regression models examining ACEs as predictors of coping responses in daily life. IMPACT By elucidating the coping processes of individuals with a history of ACEs, we can better provide appropriately targeted resources to counteract the negative impacts of early life adversity.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 86490 - Printed Poster

### *Associations between sexting and sexual satisfaction among heterosexual cisgender and gender and sexually diverse adolescents*

**Main Presenting Author:** Pedneault, Lydia

**Additional Authors:** Dion, Jacinthe ; Paquette, Marie-Michèle; Bergeron, Sophie

*Abstract: Despite its prevalence, few studies have examined teen sexting from a positive perspective (i.e. online exchange of explicit material; Madigan et al., 2018). However, studies on adults have*

highlighted positive outcomes, such as greater sexual satisfaction (Galovan et al., 2018). This study aimed to examine the associations between sexting and sexual satisfaction in heterosexual cisgender and sexual and gender minority (SGM) teenagers, as both sexting and sexual satisfaction may vary based on gender and sexual orientation (Girouard et al., 2021; Van Ouytsel et al., 2020). Self-reported data was collected from 2800 adolescents (1309 boys, 1448 girls, 43 GM and 502 SM teens, *M*age = 16.41) as part of a larger study. A regression analysis showed that sexting is significantly and positively associated with sexual satisfaction in teenagers ( $\beta = 0.149, t = 5.47, p = 0.01$ ). However, gender and sexual orientation did not moderate this association. Thus, more sexting behaviors were associated with higher sexual satisfaction in all adolescents. This suggests that sexting may allow teens to maintain intimacy and explore their sexuality, and that sexual development and satisfaction may follow common pathways. These findings highlight the importance of promoting positive sexual development across life stages as well as integrating information about sexting in sexual education curricula.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 80577 - Printed Poster

### *Caregiver distress associated with externalizing behaviours in preschoolers using the interRAI Early Years*

**Main Presenting Author:** Salahadin, Armush

**Additional Authors:** Lapshina, Natalia ; Stewart, Shannon

**Abstract:** *There are limited assessment-to-intervention tools available to accurately identify the behavioural needs of preschoolers. Further, there remains a lack of a comprehensive body of research examining the predictors of externalizing behaviours in preschoolers. To address this gap, the present study examined the presence versus absence of caregiver distress, the presence versus absence of trauma, age, and sex as predictors in the expression of externalizing concerns in a sample of 223 preschoolers who received outpatient services. The current study was innovative in use of assessment data through a new comprehensive instrument (interRAI Early Years; Stewart, Iantosca et al., in press), and in the ability to consider determinants of preschooler externalizing behaviours. Generalized linear modelling analysis was employed. In the multivariate model, preschoolers who triggered the Traumatic Life Events Collaborative Action Plan (CAP) exhibited higher scores on an Externalizing Scale ( $p = 0.017$ ). However, when caregiver distress was added to the model, trauma was no longer significant. Compared to parents without caregiver distress, parents with caregiver distress had preschoolers who exhibited higher scores on an Externalizing Scale ( $p = 0.031$ ). This study adds to the literature, by demonstrating caregiver distress as a risk factor in preschooler externalizing concerns.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 82994 - Printed Poster

### *Children prefer collaborative partners who incur a cost to achieve fairness*

**Main Presenting Author:** Corbit, John

**Abstract:** *This study investigated whether children prefer to collaborate with partners who are fair or ones who maximize resource distributions. We recruited  $N=123$  children (4-9 years) who played a partner choice game where they could choose between two partners for a collaborative game.*



Participants received information about past allocation behavior of the two potential partners; one who achieved equality by throwing away an extra resource and another who distributed the extra resource resulting in two types of inequality trials: Advantageous - one potential partner gave the extra resource to themselves, the other threw it away; Disadvantageous - one partner gave the extra resource to a peer, the other threw it away. Participants were presented with 6 Advantageous and 6 Disadvantageous trials. We found a significant interaction between Distribution (Advantageous, Disadvantageous) and Age (continuous) (LRT:  $\chi^2(1) = 38.53$ ,  $p_ < 0.001$ ). Younger children preferred partners who distributed resources and did not distinguish between Distribution type. With age children increasingly choose equal partners, preferring those who achieve equality by giving up a resource (Advantageous) over those who achieve equality by taking resources from others (Disadvantageous). These findings point to a nuanced concern for fairness emerging in children's collaborative partner choice.

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 86006 - Printed Poster

### *Children's Attitudes Towards Others Who Spread Negative Gossip for Prosocial Versus Self-Serving Purposes*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ueberholz, Rhiannon

**Additional Authors:** Ruggiero, Adrianna ; Harper, Kathryn; Ma, Lili

*Abstract: Children tend to perceive those who gossip negatively about others less favourably than those who spread positive or neutral gossip. However, negative gossip may sometimes be spread for prosocial purposes, such as cautioning the listener about a possible danger. We sought to explore whether children consider the intention behind negative gossip in their perception of gossipers. In an online experiment, 6- to 11-year-old children ( $N=96$ ) listened to two audiovisual eBooks. In each, a gossipier had a conversation with a listener about a non-present third child. The gossip was either for the purpose of warning the listener (prosocial intent) or to elevate the social status of the gossipier (self-serving intent). Children were then asked to rate the gossipier on a 4-point scale in terms of desirable traits, social preference, and perceived popularity. Results showed that overall, children had more favorable evaluations of the prosocial gossipier than the self-serving gossipier for desirable traits and social preference. In comparison to a neutral rating (2.5), children aged 6-8 perceived the gossipier to be popular and nice/helpful, regardless of the gossip type. Children aged 9-11 perceived only the proposal gossipier to be nice/helpful and rated the self-serving gossipier unfavorably for social preference. This suggests that children are sensitive to intent when making social judgements.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 86859 - Printed Poster

### *Co-developing a caregiver intervention for long-term care during the COVID-19 pandemic: Results from a qualitative pre-implementation study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Abdulkareem, Seba

**Co-Presenting Author:** Mounir, Nadine

**Additional Author:** Gallant, Natasha

**Abstract:** *The aim of this pre-implementation study was to gain an in-depth understanding of essential care partner (ECP) perspectives regarding a proposed virtual infection prevention and control (IC+P) course to address resource limitations during the COVID-19 pandemic. Semi-structured Zoom-based interviews were conducted with ECPs from a LTC home ( $N = 8$ ). ECP responses were analyzed using simple content analysis with the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR) as the guiding theoretical framework. Themes mapped onto the CFIR domains. For Innovation, the quality and strength of the proposed virtual course was described as comprehensive, detailed, engaging, refreshing, and reliable; however, it was noted that aging populations may face challenges using the virtual interface. The Outer Setting was focused on an increased general awareness of the needs of LTC residents, whereas the Inner Setting highlighted the willingness of the LTC staff to implement innovations to improve LTC resident wellbeing. Finally, for Individual Characteristics, although all ECPs expressed readiness to complete the virtual IC+P course, ECPs' levels of enthusiasm varied greatly. Findings from this pre-implementation study are expected to contribute to the successful implementation and scale-up of the virtual IC+P course for ECPs across Canadian jurisdictions.*

**Section:** Aging & Geropsychology

**Session ID:** 86308 - Printed Poster

### *Dating in an online world: Effects of electronic dating abuse on adolescent self-concept*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ellis, Wendy

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Hutchinson, Lynda ; Van Damme, Holly

**Abstract:** *Past research has demonstrated the negative consequences of dating abuse for adolescents. Given the sharp increases in online relationships and the common perpetration of electronic dating abuse (e.g., *sending threats*) and intrusiveness (e.g., *checking location*), studies are needed to examine the specific impacts on adolescent's self-perceptions. This longitudinal study aimed to identify the relationship between electronic dating abuse and self-concept clarity and self-esteem and the protective effects of peer connectedness. 254 participants in dating relationships aged 15-21,  $M = 17.82$ , from Ontario, completed an electronic survey two times, 5-months apart. Survey assessed peer connectedness (3-items), electronic dating abuse victimization (10-items), self-concept clarity (6-items) and self-esteem (10-items). 62.6% reported experiencing at least one electronic dating abuse victimization behaviour. Higher electronic victimization was associated with lower self-concept clarity ( $\beta = -.16, t = 2.38$ ) and self-esteem ( $\beta = -.21, t = -3.34$ ). Peer connectedness was not a protective factor, but higher connectedness independently predicted higher self-concept clarity ( $\beta = .21, t = 3.20$ ) and self-esteem ( $\beta = .20, t = 3.11$ ). Results show high frequency of electronic abuse during the pandemic and resulting risk for low self-perceptions. Teens should be aware of these rates and dangers.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 87285 - Printed Poster

### *Depressive Symptoms Across Older Adulthood : The Differing Effects of Goal Adjustment in Early and Advanced Old Age.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Giannis, Irene

**Co-Presenting Author:** Wrosch, Carsten

**Abstract:** *Background.* Older adults experience numerous age-related stressors that can impact their well-being. One psychological factor that can protect well-being relates to the use of goal adjustment (GA) strategies. GA strategies help maintain motivational resources in the context of unattainable goals, and are particularly adaptive when individuals encounter uncontrollable stress. However, it is unknown how GA may operate across older adulthood. Given that more intractable stress occurs in advanced old age, we hypothesized that GA may be particularly protective in advanced, but not early old age. *Methods.* 246 older adults were followed over a four-year period. Participants reported their goal adjustment, depressive symptoms, and demographic covariates. Multilevel modeling was used to test study hypotheses. *Results.* Depressive symptoms increased over time. Furthermore, goal adjustment was associated with increased depressive symptoms in early old age (coefficient = .04,  $p < .05$ ), and protected against increases in advanced old age (coefficient = .00,  $p = .93$ ). *Conclusion.* These findings suggest that GA exerts age-specific effects and are adaptive in advanced old age. *Implications.* The use of goal adjustment in advanced old age can promote successful aging. Furthermore, as GA strategies are amenable to intervention, these findings can help inform community intervention programs.

**Section:** Aging & Geropsychology  
**Session ID:** 85442 - Printed Poster

### *Emotional Flooding in Romantic Relationships: Understanding its Association with Attachment Insecurity and Relationship Satisfaction*

**Main Presenting Author:** Morgan, Sean

**Additional Author:** Woodin, Erica

**Abstract:** *Background:* Emotional flooding, the subjective feeling of being overwhelmed by a partner's negative affect, has been associated with relationship dynamics (i.e., satisfaction) and individual characteristics (i.e., attachment; Foran et al., 2020). However, the direction of association between these constructs has not been explicitly examined (Fowler and Dillow, 2011). Therefore, we sought to examine the sex-specific pathways of emotional flooding as a mediator of the link between attachment insecurity and relationship satisfaction in romantic relationships. *Methods:* After controlling for length of relationship, a moderated mediation model was used to assess the proposed sex-related associations between attachment insecurity and relationship satisfaction through emotional flooding in couples ( $N = 98$ ). Hierarchical linear modelling will also be employed to assess attachment insecurity and flooding via separate actor and partner effects. *Results:* Emotional flooding mediated the association between attachment insecurity and relationship satisfaction,  $b = -0.08$ , 95% CI [-0.13, -0.03]. The negative association between attachment insecurity and relationship satisfaction ( $b = -0.42$ ,  $p =$

**Section:** Family Psychology  
**Session ID:** 82410 - Printed Poster

### *FAMILY AND FRIENDS BUFFER THE RELATION BETWEEN STRESS AND LIFE SATISFACTION ACROSS THE LIFESPAN*

**Main Presenting Author:** Herrington, Madison A  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Both, Lilly E

**Additional Author:** Speed, David

*Abstract: The purpose of this study was to examine how family and friend satisfaction moderated the relation between stress and satisfaction with life (SWL) at different stages across the lifespan. Data from the 2017/2018 Canadian Community Health Survey were analyzed from individuals aged 12 to 80+ years (N = 38,361). The results indicated that stress negatively predicted SWL, whereas family and friend satisfaction were both significant positive predictors of SWL. Importantly, we found that family and friend satisfaction moderated the relation between stress and SWL. Individuals with higher levels of family and friend satisfaction reported a less profound impact of high stress on SWL. These findings suggest that family and friend satisfaction may exert a stress-buffering effect. Additionally, friend and family satisfaction provided similar levels of predictiveness for SWL across different periods of the lifespan, except for individuals aged 50-64; friends were a stronger predictor in this cohort. In terms of consistency across the lifespan, the predictive importance of family satisfaction was significantly larger for younger adolescents compared to older cohorts. Friend satisfaction, however, generally did not change across the lifespan. Based on these results, interventions targeting stress via social networks should be implemented to improve SWL across the lifespan.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 85343 - Printed Poster

### *Father-Adolescent Attachment and its Associations with Mindful Parenting and Emotion Suppression*

**Main Presenting Author:** Smith, Ryan

**Additional Authors:** Dys, Sebastian ; Moretti, Marlene

*Abstract: Insecure attachment with fathers has been found to uniquely predict adolescents' antisocial behaviour and difficulty regulating emotions. Yet, the paternal factors that predict adolescents' insecure attachment with their fathers remains poorly understood. In the present study, we examine two promising, yet understudied, factors: emotion suppression and mindful parenting. We examined these relations using a clinical sample of adolescents in Canada. Participants were 101 fathers of adolescents (10–19 years of age) with behavioural problems who attended an attachment-based parenting program, Connect. All measures were completed at baseline via parent-reports. Attachment insecurity was assessed via the Adolescent Attachment Anxiety and Avoidance Inventory (AAAAI; Moretti and Obsuth, 2009). Emotion suppression was measured using the emotion suppression subscale of the Affect Regulation Checklist (Goulter et al., 2022). Mindful parenting was assessed using the Interpersonal Mindfulness in Parenting Scale (Duncan, 2007). Using structural equation modeling, we found that fathers' mindfulness was negatively to adolescent attachment insecurity,  $\beta = -.342, p =$*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 84337 - Printed Poster

### *Friendship quality of bistrategic controllers versus other controller profiles: Examining the transition from primary to high school*

**Main Presenting Author:** Vivier, Olivier

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Collin, Pascal; Ourari, Lila

**Additional Authors:** Brendgen, Mara ; Boivin, Michel; Vitaro, Frank; Dionne, Ginette

*Abstract: Children use both prosocial and coercive behaviors to control material and social resources (Hawley, 1999). Resource control theory (RCT) identifies five different controller profiles. Prosocial controllers (PC), coercive controllers (CC), typical controllers (TC), noncontrollers (NC) and bistrategic controllers (BC). The latter assume a prominent place in the peer hierarchy due to their skillful combination of prosocial and coercive behavior. There is also evidence that BC have good quality friendships (Hawley et al., 2007). However, the latter finding is based on only one cross-sectional study with high school children. It is unclear whether BC maintain good quality friendships even after the transition to high school. This question was examined in a sample of 1071 children who were assigned to one of the 5 control profiles based on teacher ratings from kindergarten to grade 4. In grade 6 and the first two years of high school (grades 7-8), children completed the Network of Relationship Inventory to assess friendship quality. Growth curve modeling showed that, in grade 6, BC reported higher validation and support from their friends than all other profiles except PC (.009 >  $p > .00$ ), but did not differ on negative relationship aspects (e.g., conflict). These differences remained after the high school transition and were similar for both sexes.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 84648 - Printed Poster

### *Generativity and Alexithymia: The Emotional Capacity for Well-Being*

**Main Presenting Author:** van Benthem, Maaike Raven

**Additional Author:** Parker, James DA

*Abstract: \* BACKGROUND and RATIONALE: Alexithymia means difficulties with identifying and describing emotions, and it is associated with poor psychosocial functioning including challenges with emotional bonds and caring for others. Generativity is the desire for one's actions to be meaningful, it is the drive to act in ways that foster the next generation. The ability to create emotional bonds, empathize, and share emotions with others is essential to generativity. It is predicted that alexithymia will create significant challenges to generativity. The aim is to examine the impact of alexithymia on the capacity to be generative. \* METHODS: Surveys will be administered to young adults containing questions from the Toronto Alexithymia Scale and the Loyola Generativity Scale. Regression analyses will be performed on the data from those surveys. \* RESULTS: The results are yet to be obtained, but it is expected that levels of alexithymia and generativity will vary depending on age and gender. It is also expected that these individual differences will influence the correlations between alexithymia and generativity. \* CONCLUSIONS: It is expected that the results will have implications for well-being based on differences in the emotional capacity of people with high levels of alexithymia and those with high levels of generativity. \* ACTION and IMPACT: No actions were required up to this point.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85663 - Printed Poster

### *How Female Friends and Male Friends Socialize Adolescents' Help-Seeking Intentions*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sears, Heather A.

**Abstract:** *Background* : Youth typically seek help with problems from friends and friends are key socialization agents for youth, yet no study has examined how friends socialize adolescents' use of help seeking. According to Kliewer's (1996) socialization of coping model, modeling, coaching, and a positive social context are three mechanisms by which coping is learned. I examined whether youth's reports of peer modeling of help seeking, peer coaching of help seeking, a positive peer relationship, and positive past experiences seeking help contributed to help-seeking intentions for a female friend and for a male friend. *Method* : Anonymous survey data were collected at school from 296 youth (163 girls, 133 boys, Grades 10-12). *Results* : Youth reported moderate intentions to seek help from each friend. Hierarchical regression analyses showed that gender (more girls), more coaching, a more positive relationship, and more positive past help-seeking experiences predicted higher help-seeking intentions for a female friend. More coaching and a more positive relationship predicted higher help-seeking intentions for a male friend. *Conclusions* : Peer coaching and a positive social context were key mechanisms for socializing youth's help-seeking intentions. *Impact* : Coping programs should promote peer coaching of help seeking and positive peer relationships to increase youth's help-seeking intentions.

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 85095 - Printed Poster

### *Is it Possible to Induce Young Adults to Think about the Collective Future as Relevant to their own Future?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Frank, Avishag

**Abstract:** *Research on aging and future thinking suggests that with age, future thinking is decreased likely due to older adults having less future left. However, older adults are more likely to vote, volunteer, recycle, and do other activities that benefit the future of society. This indicates that older adults do think about the future, but they shift their future thinking from the personal future to the collective future. The current study aimed to assess whether it is possible to induce young adults to think about the collective future as part of their personal future by having them reflect on a shortened lifespan. Participants were 170 undersgraduate students. They were assigned to an induction condition, where they were asked to reflect on their life as if they had six months left to live, or a control condition, where they were asked to reflect on their daily activities. Results revealed that we failed to replicate prior work, such that reflecting on a shortened life span did not make memory more positive. Moreover, the induction did not alter the contents of future thinking (i.e., it did not increase collective future thought). Nonetheless, reflecting on a shortened lifespan did paradoxically cause younger adults to think further into the future.*

**Section:** Aging & Geropsychology

**Session ID:** 84849 - Printed Poster

### *Mind-mindedness During Mother-Child Interactions in Canada and China*

**Main Presenting Author:** Robertson, Rebecca

**Additional Authors:** Liu, Mowei ; Fu, Yuke; Kang, Jingmei ; Vandendort, Tiana

**Abstract:** *Parents play a critical role in the development of their child; they are responsible for their child's emotional and psychological needs. As such, it is important to examine parent-child interactions and how they are related to child development outcomes. A relatively new area of*

research that has rarely been investigated cross-culturally is maternal mind-mindedness. As such, the present study aims to examine the cross-cultural differences in maternal mind-mindedness and children's cognitive mental state talk in Canada ( $n = 31$ ) and China ( $n = 30$ ). Information on mind-mindedness and cognitive mental state talk was collected by observing recorded mother-child interactions. The results revealed that Canadian mother-child dyads used significantly more cognitive mental state talk than their Chinese counterparts. However, a significant relationship between mother and child cognitive mental state talk only existed within the Chinese sample. Thus, indicating that there are cross-cultural differences in the amount of mental state talk used and in the relationship between mother and child mental state talk. The present study lays the foundation for future researchers to create an enhanced and comprehensive understanding of how mind-mindedness plays a role in parenting cross-culturally.

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 87193 - Printed Poster

### *Networks of belonging: Examining the convergence of risk and promotive factors in a community sample of children and youth*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wasif, Fatima

**Additional Authors:** Smith, Jackson ; Brown, Benjamin; Pearson, Alison; Browne, Dillon

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Belonging, defined as a sense of being an integral part of one's surroundings, is linked to many positive outcomes in children and adolescents. There remains a pressing need for research examining how risk and promotive factors comprising youths' lived experiences interact to influence their belonging. METHODS: Responses from a community-based questionnaire were analyzed to establish networks of belonging among youth ( $N = 787$ ; aged 9–18 years). Cross-sectional psychometric network analysis was used to examine the bidirectional associations between youths' social connections (to family, friends, and teachers), well-being, belonging, and sociodemographic factors. RESULTS: High-quality social support derived from friends and teachers was positively associated with belonging among youth, which relates to higher life satisfaction and lower psychological distress. Moreover, family support was associated with youth belonging indirectly, with greater physical safety and higher subjective socioeconomic status (SES) linked to greater belonging. CONCLUSIONS: Belonging forms a bridge between youth's social relationships and physical environments (SES, safety) and their well-being. ACTION/IMPACT: Study findings emphasize the need for school settings to advance programs aimed at enhancing social connectedness to encourage active belonging and greater well-being amongst youth.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 84305 - Printed Poster

### *Parental characteristics and TV content watched by preschoolers: an exploratory study of children's preferred television programs*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lopes Almeida, Maira

**Additional Authors:** Fitzpatrick, Caroline ; Binet, Marie-Andrée; Bochun Wang, Jade; Dayan Tabares Velasquez, Carol; Bégin, Mathieu

**Abstract:** *VIEWING TELEVISION PROGRAMS REMAINS THE MOST COMMON ACTIVITY AMONG PRESCHOOLERS. NEVERTHELESS, LITTLE RESEARCH HAS EXAMINED THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESCHOOLERS' PREFERRED PROGRAMS. THIS STUDY AIMS TO DESCRIBE AND IDENTIFY CHILD AND FAMILY-LEVEL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PREFERENCE FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF CONTENT. THIS STUDY USES DATA COLLECTED FROM 274 PARENTS IN NOVA SCOTIA THAT REPORTED FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS AND THEIR CHILD'S FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAM USING AN ONLINE QUESTIONNAIRE WHEN CHILDREN WERE APPROXIMATELY 4.5 YEARS OF AGE. CONTENT QUALITY WAS ASSESSED USING COMMON SENSE MEDIAS RATING SYSTEM ON THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS: (A) EDUCATIONAL CONTENT; (B) POSITIVE MESSAGES; (C) POSITIVE ROLES MODELS AND REPRESENTATIONS; (D) VIOLENCE; (E) PRESENCE OF BAD LANGUAGE; (F) DEPICTIONS OF SUBSTANCE USE AND (G) DEPICTIONS OF ROMANTIC/SEXUAL BEHAVIOR. TELEVISION PROGRAMS NOT RATED BY THIS SYSTEM WERE EXCLUDED (N=30). INDEPENDENT SAMPLES T-TESTS REVEALED THAT CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS WERE LESS EDUCATED PREFERRED MORE VIOLENT, WITH THE PRESENCE OF BAD LANGUAGE AND DEPICTIONS OF ROMANTIC/SEXUAL BEHAVIOR ON TV PROGRAMS. PRESCHOOLERS WHOSE PARENTS ENGAGED IN MORE SCREEN TIME TENDED TO PREFER PROGRAMS WITH MORE BAD LANGUAGE AND DEPICTIONS OF ROMANTIC/SEXUAL BEHAVIOR. THESE DATA SUGGEST THAT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH INTO THE MEDIA DIETS OF PRESCHOOLERS AND THEIR ASSOCIATED OUTCOMES IS WARRANTED.*

**Section:** *Developmental Psychology*

**Session ID:** 84954 - Printed Poster

*Reliable Change Indices (RCI) for the California Verbal Learning Test (CVLT): Understanding normal aging and cognitive changes among adults with bipolar disorder (BD)*

**Main Presenting Author:** Peckham, Stephen B

**Additional Author:** Callahan, Brandy

**Abstract:** *Background: Nearly 760,000 Canadians are estimated to have bipolar disorder (BD) which increases risk of dementia. Observed lower scores on tests of verbal memory and executive function in BD suggest that norms developed among individuals without BD may be inappropriate for the detection of abnormal cognitive changes among individuals with BD in late life. Reliable change indices (RCI) for this population can address this issue and potentially improve early identification of neurocognitive disorders. Methods: Data is from the Heinz C. Prechter Bipolar Research Program, a USA-based observational, longitudinal study including clinical assessment and neuropsychological data collected since 2006 from over 900 adults with any BD subtype. The research herein will include data from those who have at least one follow-up visit and available assessment data for verbal memory on the California Verbal Learning Test (CVLT). Results and Conclusions: A linear mixed effects model was run to predict matched follow-up scores (up to 10-years) based on CVLT scores at baseline (p\_*

**Section:** *Clinical Neuropsychology*

**Session ID:** 87946 - Printed Poster



## *Same As It Ever Was: Outcomes of Attachment Concordance in Adulthood*

**Main Presenting Author:** Quinlan, Desirae N

**Additional Author:** Scharfe, Elaine

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* Although it is established that attachment security is associated with positive outcomes and insecurity is associated with increased distress, there is little work examining the effect of reporting similar attachment models, secure or insecure, across relationships. In this study, We tested the hypothesis that individuals who reported secure attachment with parents, friends, and romantic partners would report higher levels of positive outcomes (e.g., optimism, life satisfaction) and lower levels of distress (e.g., depression, loneliness). *METHOD/RESULTS/CONCLUSIONS:* We will summarize findings from several different studies to replicate this effect across samples. We found considerable support for our hypotheses. For example, in a study of 210 undergraduates (average 20.27 years; 83% female, 60% Caucasian), we found that individuals who reported secure attachment with mothers and fathers, as well as individuals who reported secure attachment with friends and partners, were more likely to report higher life satisfaction, optimism, and self-esteem and lower depression and loneliness ( $F$ 's ranged from 6.52 to 16.99) than individuals who reported one or more insecure relationships. *CONTRIBUTION TO THE FIELD:* Our findings support the cumulative risk hypothesis: attachment hierarchies with multiple insecure relationships were associated with negative outcomes.

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 85681 - Printed Poster

## *School factors in relation to quality of life for children with severe developmental disabilities and their families*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bjornson, Sarah E

**Additional Author:** Perry, Adrienne

**Abstract:** *Family quality of life (FQOL), which includes family interaction, parenting, emotional wellbeing, physical and material well-being, and disability-related support, may be impacted when parenting a child with severe developmental disabilities (SDD). These parents are often dissatisfied with the school system which may also impact their FQOL. Using an ecological framework, the purpose of this study was to examine the impacts of parental school satisfaction (including specialized school services, and types of classroom placements) on FQOL and individual child quality of life (QOL). Participants were 185 parents of children with SDD (ages 3-21 years). The dependent variables were measured with the Beach Center FQOL Scale and a 3-item parent report measure of child QOL. Quantitative data are being analyzed using hierarchical regressions to predict both scores. Predictors include child variables, family factors, community aspects, and school variables including the GO4KIDDS School Satisfaction Scale. Parent comments are being analyzed qualitatively. Children with SDD are often excluded from research. The results of this study could have significant implications for families, schools, and service providers as they interact within the education system. A clearer understanding of the effects of school factors on families could help improve QOL for those impacted by SDD.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 82196 - Printed Poster

### *Socioemotional Outcomes of One-Year Old Children Born During the Pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Teng, Valerie

**Co-Presenting Author:** Xie, Bailin

**Additional Authors:** Tomfohr-Madsen, Lianne ; Giesbrecht, Gerald; Lebel, Catherine; Roos, Leslee; Lai, Beatrice P.Y.

*Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic led to restrictions and changes to everyday life. Few studies have explored how exposure to pandemic stressors influenced child socioemotional outcomes. Therefore, the present study examined if objective COVID-19 stressors experienced in pregnancy were related to later child socioemotional outcomes. During the pandemic, pregnant participants completed surveys assessing demographic information and stress linked to the pandemic using the Pandemic Objective Hardship Scale (POHI). At one year postpartum, participants (n=3,268) completed a measure of infant socioemotional outcomes (ASQ:SE-2), where higher scores indicate more socioemotional problems. Linear regression analysis showed that higher total scores on POHI in pregnancy were associated with higher ASQ:SE-2 scores on one-year-old infants ( $F(1, 3266)=18.87, p$*

**Section:** *Developmental Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86609 - Printed Poster

### *Special Education Placement of Students with Conduct Problems and Mental Health during Adulthood*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gaudreau, William

**Additional Authors:** Xiao, Zihan ; Lapalme, Mélanie; Déry, Michèle; Garon-Carrier, Gabrielle

*Abstract: Placement in special education classrooms is related to risk-taking behaviors. This association might persist into adulthood and be related to poor mental health functioning. This study examined the relationship between five trajectories of placement in special education classrooms: no placement (42.1%), persistent placement (11.9%), returning to mainstream (18.5%), delayed placement (19.9%), and temporary placement (7.6%), and the likelihood of having a diagnosis of mental health disorder (depression, anxiety, ADHD or any mental health problems) in adulthood. This study draws on a longitudinal database of 302 children receiving school-based services for conduct problems. Binary logistic regressions were conducted to predict the likelihood of having a diagnosed mental health from the trajectories of classroom placement, while controlling for the level of conduct problems. Children returning to a mainstream classroom had an increased risk of ADHD diagnosis while children with a delayed placement were at lower risk of having any mental health disorder. No significant associations were found between the classroom placement and later risk of depression or anxiety. No placement or a persistent placement might be preferable for later mental health than transitioning from one classroom setting to another, providing directions for school-level policy about classroom placement.*

**Section:** *Educational and School Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85715 - Printed Poster

## *The Implications of Climate Change for Developing Brains: A Scoping Review of the Global Health Literature*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bezgrebelna, Mariya

**Co-Presenting Author:** Kidd, Sean A

**Additional Authors:** Gong, Jessica ; Massazza, Alessandro; Zhang, Yali; Hajat, Shakoor

**Abstract:** *Rationale: There is a growing body of literature looking at climate change and extreme weather impacts on brain development from early development to youth alongside their health, social, and economic sequelae. We aimed to provide an evidence synthesis that can inform further research and interventions by identifying key areas of risk. Methods: We used scoping review methods to identify themes that address the following research question: What are the major considerations of the peer-reviewed literature that address climate change as it relates to brain development and health from early development through to youth populations? Results: 40 papers, spanning 2008-2022, were identified, yielding nine themes: 1) heat extremes, 2) weather extremes and stress, 3) air pollution, 4) vector and waterborne illnesses, 5) malnutrition, 6) equity, 7) economic implications, 8) methods issues, and 9) responses. The results suggest that the changing climatic conditions have wide-ranging and serious implications for developing brains, though the evidence base is limited. Conclusions: Climate change likely has profound impacts on brain development, which carries individual and social costs and amplifies inequities. Impact: There is a need for enhanced data collection and analyses that can inform early targeted interventions, such as cash transfers, pollution control, and increasing urban greenery.*

**Section:** *Developmental Psychology*

**Session ID:** 84157 - Printed Poster

## *What's on your screen? A network analysis of the associations between digital media use, social isolation, and mental health in Canadian adolescents.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Zhang, Jasmine

**Additional Authors:** Pearson, Allison ; Sebben Colognese, Sofia ; Browne, Dillon

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: The links between screen time and psychological well-being in adolescents are highly contested. Yet, few studies have examined the relations between youths mental health and specific forms of digital media use, contextualized by social environments. METHODS: This study evaluated the cross-sectional associations between various forms of digital media use, mental health symptoms, and feelings of social isolation in Canadian youth aged 9–18 ( $n = 722$ ). Psychometric network models, which capture partial correlations amongst outcomes, were constructed with age, gender, and subjective socioeconomic status as moderators. RESULTS: Associations varied based on the type of media use. Youth who spent more time watching TV/live streams or searching the internet reported higher feelings of social isolation, whereas gaming was related to fewer mental health symptoms. Social media use was linked to more low mood and irritability but less social isolation. CONCLUSIONS: Adolescents' media activities show nuanced associations with socioemotional outcomes. Studies must move beyond screen time as an exposure variable and instead focus on the contexts and contents of media use. ACTION/IMPACT: It is essential to help youth develop healthy digital media use patterns, which should comprise a balance of activities that simultaneously mitigate psychological risks and bolster social connectedness.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology  
**Session ID:** 82764 - Printed Poster

## Snapshot

*"Is anyone else annoyed by being called Mr. Mom?": A qualitative analysis of fathers' stressors and support-seeking behaviour during the COVID-19 pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Cameron, Emily E

**Additional Authors:** Simpson, Kaeley M; Bowes, John-Michael; Pierce, K Shayna; Penner, Kailey E; Roos, Leslie E

*Abstract: Fathers experienced high rates of mental health concerns during the COVID-19 pandemic. Social support is crucial to mitigate these problems; however, access to and quality of support were impacted by public health guidelines to increase physical distancing. Online forums offer an avenue for peer connection and support. Yet, minimal research has examined forum use during COVID-19 to describe the experiences, perceived stressors, and resource need of fathers during the pandemic. This study qualitatively analyzed fathers' experiences through a Framework Analytic Approach of reddit's sub-forum r/daddit. Posts ( $N=299$ ) and comments ( $N=2597$ ) between July and October 2020 were analyzed. Findings highlighted five main themes (with subthemes): forum use, family functioning, psychological and health factors, interpersonal functioning, and COVID-19. First and foremost, fathers used the online forum to provide support and advice to other fathers, highlighting the significant need and potential benefit of peer support for fathers navigating parent- and pandemic-related stressors. Main themes are discussed in terms of informing the development of services to support father and family wellbeing, with a particular focus on the utility of online forums to support father engagement, peer support, and information sharing.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology  
**Session ID:** 82469 - Snapshot

*A person-centered investigation into the co-development of perceived stress and internalizing symptoms among post-secondary students*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ewing, Lexi

**Additional Author:** Hamza, Chloe A

*Abstract: The early post-secondary years are regarded as a period of heightened vulnerability for stress and internalizing symptoms among emerging adults. However, there is a lack of research examining variability in stress and internalizing symptoms among students, the co-occurrence of stress and internalizing symptoms, or predictors of distinct profiles of stress and internalizing symptoms. To address these gaps in the literature, 1125 first-year students (Mage 19.96, 71% female) were surveyed three times across the first year of university. Latent growth mixture models revealed four distinct profiles (i.e., high distress, moderate increasing distress, low distress, high decreasing distress), in which patterns of internalizing symptoms and perceived stress co-occurred. Higher levels of exposure to stressful life events, identifying as female and/or LGBTQ+ were associated with increasing and high distress profiles. Findings emphasize the need to account for inherent heterogeneity in the distress development among post-secondary students and provide preliminary*

*evidence that students who experience heightened inequalities, and in turn more stressful life events, are most at-risk for distress during the transition to university. Results suggest that post-secondary institutions should focus on equitable stress mitigation strategies to support students' successful transition to university.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 85582 - Snapshot

### *Adolescents' parental and peer attachment and psychological distress during the COVID-19 pandemic: The interactive role of callous-unemotional traits*

**Main Presenting Author:** labonté, alex

**Additional Authors:** Pascuzzo, Katherine ; Bégin , Vincent; Laurier, Catherine

*Abstract: Psychological distress symptoms have been the focus of much research among adolescents during the pandemic. Attachment security towards parents and peers have namely been identified as key protective factors for symptom severity. However, the role of callous-unemotional (CU) traits (eg, low empathy), known to interfere with the quality of interpersonal relationships, have yet to be considered in these associations. The goal of this study was to assess the moderating effect of CU traits in the associations between adolescents' attachment security to parents and peers and symptoms of distress (ie, anxiety, depression, irritability and cognitive problems). Data was gathered from 148 adolescents ( $M_{age} = 15.21$ ) who completed online questionnaires during the summer of 2020. Results from path analyses controlling for gender and age showed that CU traits did not moderate associations between attachment security and anxiety, depression or irritability. However, a greater attachment security with parents was associated with lower cognitive problems only at low levels of CU traits, and greater security with peers was associated with fewer cognitive problems only at high levels of CU traits. These findings suggest that the links between attachment security and cognitive problems differ based on adolescents' levels of CU, bringing to light the risk and even protective role of this trait.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 87900 - Snapshot

### *Backpacking: A Fast-Track through Emerging Adulthood*

**Main Presenting Author:** D'Angelo, Nicole

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Kahler , Natasha; Whitsitt, Jonathan

**Additional Author:** Russell, Elizabeth

*Abstract: Backpacking is a low-budget form of travel that usually lasts for several weeks or months, often undertaken by emerging adults (ages 18-25). Research has rarely explored backpacking in the context of personal development and fails to consider how backpacking experiences may support the achievement of developmental tasks during emergent adulthood, despite evidence of its role as a transformative life experience. To this end, we explored the developmental impacts of backpacking during emerging adulthood, a developmental stage that accounts for the delayed transition to adulthood occurring in Western and industrialized cultures. Twenty Canadian participants that backpacked for at least three weeks outside of North America during emerging adulthood were interviewed, using a semi-structured interview protocol. An iterative collaborative qualitative thematic*

content analysis demonstrated that backpacking facilitated the achievement of developmental tasks (e.g., financial independence) important for emerging adulthood and developed skills necessary for adulthood (e.g., independent decision making). Our findings suggest that backpacking may accelerate the transition to or better prepare young people for adulthood, providing a transformative experience that facilitates the achievement of developmental tasks and the development of skills that may otherwise be delayed until later in life.

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 86019 - Snapshot

### *Conduct problems in school-aged children: The contributing roles of child temperament, parenting practices, and teacher-child relationship*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gaudreau, William

**Additional Authors:** Garon-Carrier, Gabrielle ; Pascuzzo, Katherine; Déry, Michèle

Abstract: *Conduct problems (CP) is of particular interest among professionals given associated long-term social, academic, and emotional consequences. Child temperamental vulnerability for psychopathology have been identified as key factors associated with the development of CP, and to various adverse parenting behaviors. Adverse parenting, in turn, may exacerbate child risk for later CP. In middle school, however, the teacher-child relationship (TCR) may help to mitigate these associations. Using a longitudinal design of 434 school-age children with CP, this study examined if hostile and permissive parenting at T2 (M age = 10.29) explained the association between child temperamental vulnerabilities at T1 (M age = 8.40) and CP at T3 (M age = 11.29), controlling for CP at T1, and whether these processes varied depending on the quality of the TCR at T2. Results from path analysis revealed that parental hostility and permissiveness partly explained the association between child effortful control and CP, and between child negative affectivity and CP, depending on TCR closeness. Specifically, high levels of TCR closeness altered, either positively or negatively, processes relating parenting to the development of CP. This study highlights protective and risk factors pertaining to future CP, as well as leverage for improving family and school-based interventions among vulnerable children.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 84927 - Snapshot

### *Emotion Socialization and Regulation Supporting Adolescent Psychosocial Adjustment to the Covid-19 Pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Martin, Vanessa

**Additional Authors:** Lougheed, Jessica ; Colasante, Tyler; Hollenstein, Tom

Abstract: *Emotion-related parenting practices are expected to influence adolescent psychosocial adjustment via the development of emotion regulation. However, the role of emotion regulation strategies as the mechanism through which differences in adjustment occurs remains unclear. Additionally, the role these parenting practices play as a protective factor has not been well explored outside of family-level stressors. Emotion-related parenting practices were assessed up to 2 years prior to the pandemic, adolescent emotion regulation strategies were assessed up to one year prior to*

*the pandemic, and adolescent adjustment was assessed during the pandemic. Participants were parent-adolescent dyads (N=131), with adolescents aged 11-12 at Time 1. Three multiple mediation analyses were used to evaluate whether emotion regulation strategies mediated the relationship between three emotion-related parenting practices (Emotion Coaching, Acceptance, and Uncertainty), and adolescent adjustment to the Covid-19 pandemic. Results showed that while both parent's Emotion Coaching and Uncertainty influenced adolescent's adjustment, Emotion Regulation Strategies did not mediate this relationship. The present study highlights the role of parental Emotion Coaching in the development of adolescent psychosocial adjustment and resilience, including to a universal stressor such as the Covid-19 pandemic.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 86474 - Snapshot

### *Time spent online contributes to increased anxiety symptoms in adolescent girls but not boys*

**Main Presenting Author:** Arantes Tiraboschi, Gabriel

**Additional Authors:** Garon-Carrier, Gabrielle ; Fitzpatrick, Caroline

*Abstract: According to the WHO, 4.6% of adolescents between ages 15 and 19 suffer from an anxiety disorder, which can severely impact their well-being. This prevalence is higher in older adolescents and girls. Past research has shown that internet use may increase anxiety in adolescents. Negative comparisons, the fear of missing out, and cyberbullying are mechanisms by which internet use can induce anxiety. However, few studies have examined this association longitudinally with causal models. Here we longitudinally investigate the direction of the association between anxiety symptoms and internet use in adolescence using data from the Quebec longitudinal Study of Child Development (n = 1324). Adolescents self-reported internet use and anxiety symptoms at ages 15 and 17. We employed a cross-lagged panel model with anxiety symptoms and internet use at age 15 predicting those same variables at age 17, while also using sex as a grouping variable and controlling for socioeconomic status. Internet use at 15 predicted generalized anxiety ( $\beta=.09, p=.005$ ) and social phobia ( $\beta=.08, p=.006$ ) symptoms at age 17 in girls, but not boys. Anxiety symptoms did not predict internet use. Our study shows that internet use can be a significant risk factor for the development of anxiety in adolescence. This suggests that helping adolescents develop healthy internet use habits may improve their mental health.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 85341 - Snapshot

### *Understanding Discrepancies in Mothers' and Adolescents' Reports of the Extent of Sexual Communication*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bockaj, Amanda

**Additional Authors:** Byers, E. Sandra ; Sears, Heather A.

*Abstract: \_Background:\_ Parents, on average, report more sexual communication than their adolescents do. However, these studies have not considered situations in which youth report more sexual communication than their mother or factors that are linked to discrepancies between mothers'*

and youths' reports. This study examined the extent to which mothers' and their youth's views of the family relationship (general communication, warmth, structure) and youth characteristics (gender, peer involvement) were related to the discrepancies between mother and adolescent reports of sexual communication. *Method:* Mothers and their young adolescents (12-14 years;  $N = 256$ ) completed separate surveys at home. *Results:* Regression analyses showed that gender (more girls) and youth's reports of more positive general communication with their mother was associated with the extent to which youths reported more in-depth sexual communication. Only mothers' perceptions of their youth's romantic involvement was associated with the extent to which mothers reported more in-depth sexual communication. *Conclusions:* Contrary to previous assumptions, some youths report more extensive parent-adolescent sexual communication than their mother. *Impact:* Providing feedback about sexual communication may reduce perceived discrepancies and enhance the quality of parent-adolescent sexual communication.

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87784 - Snapshot

## Symposium

*Young adults who live at home: Representations, guides, and experiences in sociocultural context*

**Additional Authors:** Smith, Brenan ; Mazurik, Kathrina M; Wellsch, Jordan

**Moderator:** Gelech, Jan M

*Abstract: As Canadians increasingly remain in, or return to, the parental home throughout young adulthood (ages 18-35), questions arise about how this form of coresidence is evaluated, represented, managed, and experienced within our contemporary sociocultural context. To date, research has largely focused on the drivers of increasing young adult and parent coresidence. Much less attention has been paid to how this living situation is represented in contemporary media; the tools and techniques used to promote wellbeing in coresiding families; or how young adults living in the family home experience this arrangement and understand its influence on their development and family relationships. In this symposium, we introduce the growing trend of young adult and parent coresidence and present three qualitative studies (qualitative content analysis, thematic analysis, and phenomenological analysis) from the Intergenerational Living Arrangements Research Network that explore this phenomenon in contemporary films, family self-help contracts, and interviews with coresiding young adults. The research approach, results, and implications of each study are presented in detail and a broader discussion about public representations and private experiences through the lens of cultural lag is introduced in the symposium synthesis.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 79557, Presenting Papers: 81327, 81328, 81329 - Symposium

*Sick and selfish: Psychocentrism in cinematic depictions of young adult coresidence*

**Main Presenting Author:** Smith, Brenan

**Additional Author:** Gelech, Jan M



**Abstract:** *While numerous researchers have noted that film depictions of coresiders tend toward the negative, none have systematically analyzed or explored such portrayals. Adapting Qualitative Content Analysis, this study examined portrayals of Canadian and American young adult/parent coresidence in films released between 2010 and 2020 to ascertain the explanations for coresidence, (i.e., how do films portray why young adults coreside). Analysis of 18 films yielded eight distinct forms of explanations for coresidence, with the two most common being those that treated coresidence as occurring due to either a mental health challenge or the flawed personality of the coresider. Generally, film portrayals depicted coresidence as symptomatic of an individualized failing of young adults. Interpreting these findings through the lens of psychocentrism, we argue that film constructions pathologize coresidence and responsiblize coresiders. In contrast to other media, like news, film constructions ignore systemic or structural drivers of coresidence. This research is the first to examine film portrayals of coresidence in depth, highlights distinct depictions of young adults in film media, and draws attention to the discrepancies between documented reasons for coresiding and those portrayed in on-screen storytelling.*

**Section:** *Developmental Psychology*

**Session ID:** 81327 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 79557)

*Reading between the lines: Exploring young adult and parent coresidence contracts and how they are perceived by Canadian young adults living at home*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mazurik, Kathrina

**Abstract:** *In our digital age, coresiding families have access to a plethora of self-help materials to address the challenges of shared living. One set of such resources are written contracts for coresidence, which are commonly recommended by family and parenting writers to clarify expectations, prevent family conflict, and cultivate positive experiences. A qualitative content analysis of a sample of available coresidence contracts revealed a focus on adult child and parental rights and responsibilities, timelines for key events, and ways to enforce adult children's compliance with contract terms. These cultural tools scaffold young adult development and socialization and (re)establish parental authority. Interviews with actual young adult coresiders revealed that coresidence contracts were seen as potentially useful in contexts where unwritten codes of conduct and systems of reciprocity had broken down. However, when applied to personal circumstances, such contracts were considered unnecessary, odd, and potentially detrimental to parent-child relationships. Together, these findings suggest that contracts might be sought and used when coresidence stress is evident or anticipated, but that these same documents might risk undermining trust and mutuality where existing family dynamics are positive. Theoretical, practical, and clinical implications are discussed.*

**Section:** *Developmental Psychology*

**Session ID:** 81328 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 79557)

*Interacting through diverse styles of relatedness: Understanding coresident young adults' parent-child relationships*

**Abstract:** *Much of the literature on young adult-parent interactions points to isolated, abstracted, and researcher-operationalized features. To complement these approaches, we conducted a hermeneutic-phenomenological inquiry, examining the relational experiences of 15 Canadian young adults. Based on dialogues between in-depth interview data, the literature, and theories within moral anthropology, sociology, and psychology, we present the conceptual underpinnings and empirical relevance of seven "styles of relatedness" that usefully distill the meanings of the parent-child relationship for young*

adults who live at home. These seven styles of relatedness include: 1) caregiving and receiving, 2) the transmission and reception of authority, 3) tyranny and subjection, 4) collective negotiation, 5) caregiving within the family system, 6) common household civility, and 7) companionate friendship. Based on our findings, we argue that an eclectic repertoire of styles of relatedness supports young adults' meaningful belonging in the parental home. The unique contributions and economy between these styles stands as a fertile ground for future scholarly work on the familial relationships of young adults in general.

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 81329 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 79557)

### *Highlighting real-world implications of EF for young people's social and emotional function*

**Additional Authors:** Wasif, Fatima ; Aitken, Charlotte; McAuley, Tara; Abraham, Eleenor

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Executive functions (EF) undergo refinement into adolescence and emerging adulthood, influencing concomitant changes in young people's social and emotional function. Within this developmental context, our symposium highlights theoretical and empirical connections between EF and online communication (Study 1), mental health (Study 2), and well-being (Study 3). METHODS: Studies spanned adolescence and emerging adulthood, employed ecologically valid assessment of EF, and included varied social-emotional outcomes. RESULTS: Adolescents with weaker EF were less transparent in their online communication yet also predicted that others would have more difficulty deciphering what they aimed to convey (Study 1). Adolescents with weaker EF also were more likely to experience depressive symptoms due to a greater propensity to ruminate (Study 2). In emerging adults, weaker EF was associated with less positive affect, more negative affect, and lower life satisfaction; however, these effects were moderated by perceived social support (Study 3). CONCLUSIONS: This work highlights real-world implications of EF for young people's social and emotional function. ACTION/IMPACT: These findings hold practical relevance for supporting EF in adolescents and emerging adults amidst increasing social disconnection and mental health concerns among youth.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86087, Presenting Papers: 86181, 86193, 86218 - Symposium

### *Executive function, social support, and subjective well-being in emerging adults*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wasif, Fatima

**Additional Author:** McAuley, Tara

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: There is increasing awareness regarding the protective benefits of well-being in university students. Whilst cognitive and interpersonal factors have been associated with well-being in prior research, their unique and joint influence on the well-being of undergraduates has not been examined. This study modeled undergraduate well-being in relation to individual differences in executive functions and social relationships two years into the Covid-19 pandemic. METHOD: Students (N=170; aged 18–29) provided ratings of their affective experiences, life satisfaction, quantity and quality of social relationships, and ability to effectively apply executive skills in daily life. RESULTS: Students endorsed more positive affect, less negative affect, and greater life fulfillment in the context of having stronger social relationships and fewer EF challenges. Social support also*

*emerged as a protective factor against low well-being among undergraduates with weak EF. CONCLUSION: Although undergraduates with EF challenges may be particularly vulnerable to experiencing low well-being, this association can be buffered by high levels of social support. ACTION/IMPACT: Our findings support the implementation of relationship building initiatives on university campuses, particularly for students who transition to post-secondary education with a cognitive vulnerability to low well-being.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86181 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86087)

*The role of executive functioning for adolescent email communication*

**Main Presenting Author:** Aitken, Charlotte

**Additional Authors:** Silva-Grande, Janel ; Nilsen, Elizabeth

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Effectively conveying one's thoughts to a conversational partner is essential for communication. Online settings present further challenges as there are no non-verbal cues to assist with interpretation. Executive functioning (EF) supports youths' communication (Bacso and Nilsen, 2017), including understanding one's own communicative success (Bacso et al., 2021); yet, the role of EF in online communication is less understood. METHOD: We assessed whether youth could predict if recipients will identify their communicative intentions in emails. Youths (n = 41) generated emails that conveyed an emotion or tone. Undergraduates (n = 164) read the emails (4 readers/youth) and indicated the intended emotion/tone. Predicted and actual accuracy in deciphering tone were examined alongside self-reported EF. RESULTS: Youth overestimated the transparency of their communicative intentions when conveying an emotion (versus sarcastic tone;  $p < .001$ ). Youth with weaker EF (planning/organization, organization of materials, and task monitoring) produced less transparent emotional emails ( $r_s = -.34$  to  $-.37$ ), however, they also predicted others would have more difficulty with deciphering the emotion they aimed to convey ( $r_s = -.33$  to  $-.35$ ). CONCLUSION/IMPLICATIONS: Findings inform theoretical understanding how EF supports communication and how EF challenges relate to interpersonal functionin*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86193 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86087)

*Executive function, rumination and depressed mood in adolescents*

**Main Presenting Author:** Abraham, Eleenor

**Additional Author:** McAuley, Tara

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Depression is prevalent in youth and is linked with impaired function. Depression has been associated with rumination and executive dysfunction (EF). According to the impaired disengagement hypothesis, EF-deficits increase the propensity to ruminate and impede disengagement from negative thoughts that increase vulnerability to depression. This study was undertaken to examine the interplay of EF and rumination vis-à-vis symptoms of low mood in teens. METHODS: A community sample of 186 youth ages 11-18 completed self-report measures of their mental health, emotion regulation strategies, and ability to apply executive skills in the real world. RESULTS: Youth who endorsed higher levels of rumination and EF-challenges expressed more concerns with low mood. Further, the influence of EF-challenges on youth's depressive symptoms was*

mediated by their propensity to ruminate. **CONCLUSIONS:** Results support the impaired disengagement hypothesis, suggesting that teens who experience EF-challenges may be particularly vulnerable to depression owing to a greater propensity to ruminate. **IMPACT:** Early identification of potential risk factors such as rumination and EF is critical for guiding prevention and treatment efforts that can mitigate the effects of depression in childhood and in later life.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86218 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86087)

### *Two Years and Counting: A Longitudinal Study of Student Wellbeing, Stress Reactions, and the Unequal Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic*

**Moderator:** Schwartz, Kelly

*Abstract: Thousands of studies have investigated the multitude of negative social, physical, and psychological consequences of COVID-19 for children and youth (e.g., Bussieres et al., 2021; Racine et al., 2021), but most are cross-sectional and/or rely heavily on parent-reported functioning (e.g., Cost et al., 2021; Gaderman et al., 2022). Using longitudinal data to understand the context and change of adolescents' pandemic experience, the COVID-19 Student Wellbeing Study gathered self-reports from 12-18 year-old students attending school in four large Alberta metropolitan school divisions. Participants ( $N = 2,310$ ;  $Age = 14.3$ ) completed online surveys assessing their COVID-10 concerns (e.g., family and social wellbeing, household health, etc.), stress reactions, behavioral concerns, and demographic and lived experience variables. Surveys were completed every three months during the 2020-21 and 2021-22 school years. The current symposium will present three papers summarizing select results as guided by three research questions: 1) What are the self-reported stress reactions of students and how did stress change over time by way of age, gender, and other measured variables? 2) How did behavioural functioning (i.e., mental health) change over the course of two school years; and 3) Which youth were particularly at-risk and did vulnerability change over the course of two school years?*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 86433, Presenting Papers: 87752, 87761, 87808 - Symposium

*Adolescent Stress Reactions during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Longitudinal Study on the Effects of Age, Gender, and Other Ecological Factors*

**Main Presenting Author:** Schwartz, Kelly

**Additional Author:** McMorris, Carly

*Abstract: Thousands of studies have investigated the multitude of negative social, physical, and psychological consequences of COVID-19 for children and youth (e.g., Bussieres et al., 2021; Racine et al., 2021), but most are cross-sectional and/or rely heavily on parent-reported functioning (e.g., Cost et al., 2021; Gaderman et al., 2022). Using longitudinal data to understand the context and change of adolescents' pandemic experience, the COVID-19 Student Wellbeing Study gathered self-reports from 12-18 year-old students attending school in four large Alberta metropolitan school divisions. Participants ( $N = 2,310$ ;  $Age = 14.3$ ) completed online surveys assessing their COVID-10 concerns (e.g., family and social wellbeing, household health, etc.), stress reactions, behavioral concerns, and demographic and lived experience variables. Surveys were completed every three months during the 2020-21 and 2021-22 school years. The current symposium will present three*

*papers summarizing select results as guided by three research questions: 1) What are the self-reported stress reactions of students and how did stress change over time by way of age, gender, and other measured variables? 2) How did behavioural functioning (i.e., mental health) change over the course of two school years; and 3) Which youth were particularly at-risk and did vulnerability change over the course of two school years?*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87752 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86433)

*It Matters When You Ask: A Multi-wave Study of Adolescent Behavioural, Cognitive, and Affective Functioning During the COVID-19 Pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Makarenko, Erica

**Additional Author:** Exner-Cortens, Deinera

*Abstract: The COVID-19 Student Wellbeing Study examined adolescents' self-report behavioural functioning. Adolescents (T1 [September, 2020] N = 2,310; Mage = 14.3) from four urban school divisions in two major cities completed the Behaviour Intervention Monitoring Assessment System (BIMAS-2; McDougal et al., 2016) across a two-year, 8-wave longitudinal study. Overall, mean T-scores were in the Low Risk range (i.e., mean (SD) scores for the three subscales (Conduct, Negative Affect, Cognition/Attention); however, 17% and 9% of students' T-scores were in the High Risk range for Negative Affect and Cognitive/Attention, respectively. Overall T-scores at waves 2, 4, and 5 (December, 2020; June and September, 2021, respectively) were significantly (p*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87761 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86433)

*Who Is Most At-Risk? Inequalities in Adolescent Wellbeing and Vulnerability During the COVID-19 Pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Williams, Sarah

**Co-Presenting Author:** Anhorn, Ciana

*Abstract: Since the beginning of the pandemic, multiple studies (e.g., Craig et al., 2022; Samji et al., 2022) have reported high levels of mental health concerns in adolescents; however, not all youth have been impacted equally, with older adolescents and females being found to fare worse (e.g., Magson et al., 2021; Saunders et al., 2022). This paper will ask: What are the self-reported negative affect (i.e., sadness, worry) of youth during COVID-19, and how did scores on this variable differ for at-risk subgroups across two school years? Youth (N = 2,310; Mage = 14.3) from four large metropolitan school divisions self-reported their negative affect every three months, and results showed a significant decrease in mean T-Score at Wave 8 (June, 2022) compared to wave 4 (June, 2021;  $p > 0.01$ ). Students whose family had experienced economic loss had significantly higher proportions in the "some" and "high-risk" ranges ( $p < 0.001$ ), as did youth previously diagnosed with a mental health, cognitive, or learning disorder ( $p < 0.001$ ). As well, those identifying as female and older youth (15-18 years of age) also showed significantly higher proportions of youth in the "some" and "high-risk" category for negative affect ( $p < 0.001$ ). Results will also explore the interaction between these demographic and lived experience variables and time on youth self-reported negative affect scores.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87808 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86433)

### *Adolescent Personality and Antisocial Behavior*

**Moderator:** Volk, Anthony

**Panelists:** Volk, Anthony; Spadafora, Natalie; Brazil, Kristopher

*Abstract: Recent research on antisocial personality has focused on the HEXACO scale of personality. In particular, the Honesty-Humility factor has been found to be an excellent predictor of antisocial personality and behavior. The core of Honesty-Humility has a nearly-perfect overlap ( $r = .96+$ ) with the core of the Dark Triad and in adults, has been shown to relate to both criminal and subcriminal antisocial behavior. However, adolescent antisocial research has been dominated by Big Five models of personality. Given that the HEXACO in general, and Honesty-Humility in particular, represent a novel way of capturing personality that has greater theoretical, cross-cultural, and empirical support than the Big Five, it is important to explore how Honesty-Humility relates to adolescent antisocial behavior. The goal of this symposium is to explore the relationship between Honesty-Humility and a variety of adolescent antisocial traits and behavior. Presenter 1 will discuss the links between HEXACO and modest antisocial behavior in the form of incivility. Presenter 2 will discuss the links between HEXACO and aggression, 3 forms of empathy, and psychopathy. Presenter 3 will discuss the links between the HEXACO and bullying and social dominance in both Canadian and Chinese adolescents. Our goal is to demonstrate the utility and validity of the HEXACO in studying antisocial behavior in adolescents.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 87626, Presenting Papers: 87694, 87713, 88029 - Symposium

### *Is Empathy Linked to Prosocial and Antisocial Traits and Behavior? It Depends on the Form of Empathy*

*Abstract: Empathy is a complex behaviour that is related to a variety of different social outcomes. In particular, researchers have focused on empathy's significant links to prosocial and antisocial behaviour. Recent research suggests that these links may not apply equally to emerging (and diverging) forms of empathy. The literature has distinguished affective (feeling what someone feels), cognitive (knowing what someone feels), and sympathetic (caring about what someone feels) forms of empathy. The current study examined how these three forms of empathy related to prosocial and antisocial personality traits and behaviour in a sample of adolescents (a developmental period when pro-/antisocial traits tend to consolidate). We found that sympathetic empathy was uniquely positively associated with each of the three traits underlying altruism of the HEXACO model—Honesty-Humility, Emotionality, and Agreeableness—and prosocial behaviour, and uniquely negatively related with aggression and psychopathic traits. Affective empathy was uniquely positively associated only with Emotionality, whereas cognitive empathy was uniquely positively related to prosocial (but not antisocial) behaviour. Our results support viewing empathy as a multi-faceted construct with sympathetic empathy being the best predictor of prosocial and antisocial traits or behaviour.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 87694 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87626)

### *Adolescent Bullying and HEXACO Personality: A Cross-Cultural Approach*

*Abstract: Researchers have suggested that heritable personality traits may predispose individuals to be willing to engage in bullying behavior. In particular, previous research has demonstrated a link between bullying perpetration and low levels of the HEXACO personality factor Honesty-Humility, which is a measure of an individual's willingness to exploit others. However, to date, evidence for the importance of low Honesty-Humility (versus low Agreeableness or Emotionality) has been drawn from North American or European samples. The present study addresses this gap by comparing data from 440 Chinese adolescents and 350 Canadian adolescents who completed the HEXACO-PR-I personality inventory along with a bullying questionnaire. We predicted that the personality factor Honesty-Humility would be a stronger predictor Chinese and Canadian adolescents' bullying perpetration than would anger (low A) or low empathy, emotional concern, and anxiety (low E). Results of hierarchical linear regressions confirmed that Honesty-Humility, as well as Conscientiousness, were significantly, negatively related to bullying perpetration in both samples. This suggests a cross-cultural profile of bullies as exploitative and impulsive, although Chinese bullies were also low in Agreeableness and high in eXtraversion. Implications of these results for the adaptive theory of bullying are discussed.*

**Section:** *Developmental Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87713 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87626)

*Adolescent Personality and Uncivil Classroom Behavior*

*Abstract: Civility is a growing issue among Western democracies that affects children and youth both academically and developmentally. This low-level antisocial behavior is sometimes dismissed as trivial, but it may both cause harm and be a precursor to higher-level antisocial behavior. It is therefore important to understand how it relates to individual differences. The current study used data from 586 children and youth (46.4% boys) between the ages of 10 and 14 ( $M=12.02$ ;  $SD=1.35$ ), to examine two factors of classroom incivility based on intentionality (intentional and unintentional) in relation to HEXACO personality traits. Results demonstrated distinct personality profiles of students who reported engaging in intentional versus unintentional classroom incivility. Regression analyses revealed that lower levels of Honesty-humility (a willingness to exploit others), Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness were associated with engaging in both intentional and unintentional incivility. Lower levels of Openness to Experience were associated with intentional incivility, while higher Extraversion was associated with engaging in unintentionally uncivil behavior. Our results support the two-factor model of measuring classroom incivility, as well as highlight the usefulness of the HEXACO personality model in understanding the individual difference related to adolescents incivil behavior.*

**Section:** *Developmental Psychology*

**Session ID:** 88029 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87626)

## THEME: IMPROVING AND PROMOTING HEALTH

Helping people make healthy lifestyle choices, facilitating peak human performance, and improving the treatment of complex human problems.

### 12-Minute Talk

*"I feel overwhelmed in a way that I never have in my life": Addressing the critical need for family-centred interventions to support fathers and families in the context of COVID-19*

**Main Presenting Author:** Cameron, Emily E

**Additional Authors:** Tomfohr-Madsen, Lianne M; Roos, Leslie E

*Abstract: Paternal mental health problems are prevalent, occurring in 1 in 10 Canadian fathers, and associated with lifelong detrimental outcomes for children. During the COVID-19 pandemic, new parents were disproportionately affected due to public health restrictions that changed service accessibility and increased stressors. Emerging literature reports on pandemic-related stressors and experiences of perinatal fathers; yet, there is a significant need for family-centred interventions to support family wellbeing. The proposed presentation will discuss the results of four research studies with fathers: (1,2) meta-analyses on pre-pandemic paternal depression and anxiety prevalence, (3) anxiety and depression prevalence from April to August 2020, and (4) qualitative analyses of experiences and stressors during the pandemic across an online reddit forums for fathers (r/ppedaddit). Summative results indicate a 1.5- to 10-fold increase in paternal anxiety and depression during COVID-19; stressors related to public health restrictions, parenting, and mental health; and the utility of peer support forums in eHealth interventions for fathers. Recommendations for clinical practice and research will be discussed with a focus on patient-oriented considerations for developing father-tailored and family-oriented interventions to promote family wellbeing and child development.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86534 - 12-Minute Talk

*Adapted Motivational Interviewing and Cognitive Behavioural Therapy for Food Addiction: Preliminary Results from a Randomized Controlled Trial*

**Main Presenting Author:** Santiago, Vincent A

**Additional Author:** Cassin, Stephanie E

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Food addiction (FA) is the concept that processed foods are linked to addictive-like eating. Using the Yale Food Addiction Scale (YFAS), prevalence ranges from 10-15%. However, there is a lack of interventions targeting FA. METHODS: A 4-session intervention of Adapted Motivational Interviewing and Cognitive Behavioural Therapy for FA was compared to a waitlist control in a randomized controlled trial. Participants were recruited in Ontario (01/2021-06/2022) and offered virtual therapy with a supervised graduate student. RESULTS: 131 participants were screened, 98 were eligible, and 92 were randomized into therapy ( $n=55$ ) or WLC ( $n=37$ ). Of 60 participants who completed at least one session, 25% had Bulimia Nervosa, 40% had Binge*



Eating Disorder (ED), and 7% had Other Specified Feeding or ED, and 28% did not meet criteria for a current ED. Average age was 37.3 years ( $SD=12.1$ ), 82% were women, 33% were LGB+, and 45% were People of Colour. YFAS scores were significantly lower from pre- to post-intervention ( $p < .001$ ,  $d = 1.3$ ). Compared to WLC, therapy participants had significantly lower YFAS scores at post-intervention ( $p = .006$ ,  $d = 0.8$ ). **CONCLUSIONS/IMPACT:** Findings suggest that despite sample heterogeneity, a brief AMI and CBT intervention specifically targeting FA is associated with reductions in FA symptoms from pre- to post-intervention and compared to a WLC.

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 81652 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Beyond recognition: beliefs, attitudes, and help-seeking for depression and Schizophrenia in Ghana.*

**Main Presenting Author:** ADU, PETER

**Co-Presenting Authors:** JURCIK, TOMAS ; Grigoryev, Dmitry

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND:* Mental health Literacy research has been of substantial interest internationally, although there remains a paucity of research about the beliefs and attitudes regarding specific mental disorders in sub-Saharan African countries like Ghana. *METHOD:* A vignette study was conducted to examine the relation between causal attributions, help-seeking, and stigma towards depression and schizophrenia using lay Ghanaians ( $N = 410$ ). The adapted questionnaire presented two unlabelled vignettes about a hypothetical person with the above disorders for participants to provide their impressions. Next, participants answered questions on beliefs and attitudes regarding this hypothetical person. *RESULTS:* Findings showed that causal beliefs about mental disorders were related to treatment options, and stigma. Finally, contrary to previous literature, religiosity was not a barrier to endorsing professional help-seeking. *CONCLUSION:* The endorsement of multiple help-seeking preferences for the mental disorders within the current context in our study highlight the importance of the potential benefits of a possible integration and collaboration of both traditional faith-based help-seeking options and Western approaches in the health care system in Ghana. Our findings have implications for mental health literacy and anti-stigma campaigns in Ghana and other developing countries in the region.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 85822 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Daily associations between cannabis use and alcohol use among people who use cannabis for both medicinal and nonmedicinal reasons: Substitution or complementarity?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Coelho, Sophie

**Additional Authors:** Hendershot, Christian ; Rueda, Sergio; Wardell, Jeffrey

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND:* Although people who use cannabis for medicinal (vs. recreational) reasons report greater cannabis use and lower alcohol use, it is currently unclear whether cannabis, when used medicinally, is used as a substitute for, or complement to, alcohol at the daily level. This study examined within-person cannabis-alcohol associations linked with daily medicinal (MED) vs. recreational (REC) reasons for cannabis use. *METHODS:* Adults reporting cannabis use for both

*MED and REC reasons ( $N=66$ ) completed daily surveys assessing previous-day reasons for cannabis use (MED vs. REC), cannabis consumption (number of different cannabis products and grams of cannabis flower), and standard drinks consumed. RESULTS: Multilevel models revealed that on days when cannabis was used for MED (vs. REC) reasons, participants consumed less cannabis and less alcohol. The daily association between REC (vs. MED) reasons for cannabis use and heavier drinking was mediated by greater cannabis use on those days. CONCLUSIONS: Daily cannabis-alcohol associations may be complementary rather than substitutive among people who use cannabis for both MED and REC reasons, and these individuals may still be at risk for harms from cannabis-alcohol co-use, especially when using cannabis for REC reasons. Future research should examine interventions selectively targeting REC cannabis motives in this population.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 82382 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Development and feasibility study of a novel self-directed online ACT Program for Chronic Pain: The IMPACT (Internet based Multidisciplinary Pain Acceptance and Commitment Therapy) Program*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sabourin, Brigitte C.

**Additional Authors:** Tkachuk, Gregg A.; Logan, Gabrielle; Shay, Barbara; Graff, Lesley; El-Gabalawy, Renee

*Abstract: Chronic pain is a complex health condition affecting over 20% of Canadian adults and is highly comorbid with mental health concerns. However, accessing specialized pain services is challenging, with long wait times well beyond benchmarks nationwide. This presentation will describe the development of a self-directed online pain program in partnership with people with lived experience, pilot findings from the feasibility study, and future directions of online pain management programs in Canada. The Internet-based Multidisciplinary Pain Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (IMPACT) program contains 7 core units, each with written text, video and audio recordings, and reflective questions, and 3 informational units. Of the 73 participants recruited from tertiary care pain service waitlists in Manitoba who completed baseline surveys, 46 completed the welcome unit and 19 completed at least 5 of 7 core units. Pain-related and health outcomes, engagement, and acceptance were evaluated. Over 60% of unit completers rated every unit as helpful or very helpful and 74-100% of individuals would recommend each unit to others. Program completers experienced improvements in pain-related outcomes including pain interference, functioning, self-efficacy, and global health. This low-intensity, self-directed program has the potential to improve outcomes for many Canadians living with chronic pain.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 87795 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Dyadic Conflict and Gambling Behaviour in Romantic Couples*

**Main Presenting Author:** Novitsky, Christine

**Additional Authors:** Gilin, Debra ; Stewart, Sherry; Sherry, Simon; Yakovenko, Igor; Mackinnon, Sean

**Abstract:** *Conflict is common in romantic relationships of problem gamblers, yet little is known about the directionality or mechanisms underlying this association. In two prior self-report studies, our group examined the links between relationship conflict and gambling in couples (Stewart et al., 2022). Study one (gamblers only) and Study two (gamblers+partners) supported the hypothesized chained mediational pathway where, following a conflict with their partner, gamblers may respond to depressive affect by gambling to cope, a risk factor for exacerbation of gambling problems. The present study is extending our group's prior work by examining the causal links of romantic conflict to gambling behaviour in a lab-based experiment. Couples are randomly assigned to a conflict vs. neutral discussion followed by the opportunity to gamble on VLTs. This study is currently at the recruitment stage and full data ( $N = 60$  couples, 120 observations) is expected by April 2023. Together, these studies help determine the utility of viewing negative-affect-reduction and motivational theories within an interpersonal context. Clinical implications for both treatment and prevention include targeting depressive affect and coping motives in gamblers experiencing romantic conflict. Findings also point to the importance of delivering couple gambling interventions, specifically targeting couple conflict.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 83093 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Evaluating the effects of cognitive behavioral therapy for insomnia on duration of total sleep and wake times: A longitudinal follow-up study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Starick, Elisha

**Additional Authors:** Lau, Parky ; Carney, Colleen

**Abstract:** *INTRODUCTION: Chronic insomnia is a prevalent and costly disorder among the Canadian population. The gold standard for treatment of chronic insomnia is cognitive behavioral therapy for insomnia (CBT-I). CBT-I is thought to reduce total sleep time (TST) due to sleep restriction; however, mechanistically, sleep consolidation only reduces total wake time (TWT) thus increasing sleep quality. This study directly tests this mechanism and adds unique value by investigating post-treatment patterns. METHOD: Participants ( $n = 68$ ) received four sessions of CBT-I and were assessed for sleep-related outcomes at baseline, post-treatment (PostTx), and at a one-year follow-up (FU). RESULTS: Repeated measures ANOVAs indicated that time in bed (TIB) and total wake time (TWT) significantly decreased from baseline to FU ( $p < .001$ ). However, participants' TST significantly increased from baseline to PostTx ( $p < .001$ ), and this outcome was sustained at follow-up ( $p < .001$ ). DISCUSSION: Findings indicate that patients see reductions in TWT and TIB. Surprisingly, patients reported increased TST by post-treatment, potentially resulting from adherence to stimulus control causing decreased hyperarousal. IMPACT: These findings demonstrate the effectiveness of sleep consolidation through CBT-I and its potential beneficial impact on increasing sleep time and sleep quality.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 83850 - 12-Minute Talk

## *Evaluating Virtual Care in the Treatment of Eating Disorders: An Analysis of North York General Hospital (NYGH) Adult Eating Disorder (AED) Program's Pivot to Virtual Care*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hunter, Jennifer A

*Abstract: Rationale. The NYGH AED program pivoted to virtual care in March 2020. We carried out a program of study to evaluate virtual care's efficacy as in person service may create barriers to access. Method. We posed three research questions which we answered using clinical outcome data and patient self report. RQ1 evaluated our day program's efficacy by comparing client outcomes in virtual vs. in person formats. RQ2 explored patients' experiences of a new treatment readiness group. RQ3 asked past patients which elements of the program they found most helpful. Results. RQ 1 – ongoing. Preliminary results found that the virtual program was equally as effective as the in person program (full data will be collected and analyzed by June). Patients found the treatment readiness group helpful (RQ2). Lastly, past patients preferred the delivery of care method (virtual vs. in person) they received, and all patients rated their experience with staff as the most helpful element of the program (RQ3). Conclusions. Virtual care is an effective and accessible method of treatment for adults with eating disorders. Impact. Our program has been able to expand its reach to all Ontarians. Researchers have called for “disruptive innovations” (Kazdin et al., 2016, p. 916) to reach the 80% of people with an eating disorder who do not enter treatment – we recommend virtual care as one such innovation.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 80381 - 12-Minute Talk

## *Examining Personal Financial Motivations Through the Lens of Self-Determination Theory*

**Main Presenting Author:** Di Domenico, Stefano I

**Additional Authors:** Ryan, Richard M; Bradshaw, Emma L; Duineveld, J Jasper

*Abstract: Research has yet to examine how distinct qualities of motivation may be associated with the way people manage their money. In two studies we applied the framework of Self-Determination Theory (SDT) to examine peoples autonomous (volitional) and controlled (pressured) motivation for understanding and managing their finances, as well as their amotivation (lack of motivation) for doing so. American participants (Study 1, N = 516; Study 2, N = 534) completed detailed demographic surveys and questionnaires. SDTs motivational constructs were associated with financial outcomes. Autonomous motivation was positively associated with positive financial behaviors and characteristics. Controlled motivation was negatively associated with financial well-being. Amotivation was positively associated with overspending and negatively associated with financial self-efficacy and well-being. These findings support the relevance of SDTs framework in this domain and suggest that interventions may benefit by adopting strategies for optimizing more autonomous motivations and addressing amotivations.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85615 - 12-Minute Talk

## *Expanding The Scope of Health Psychology: The Case For Obesity Management*

**Main Presenting Author:** Vallis, Michael  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Shepherd, Tiffany

*Abstract: Professional training in Psychology often focuses on our skills in comprehensive assessment and intensive treatments. As such, we are limited in how far our reach can go vis a vis promoting population health. Access, affordability and integration of psychological care within the broader health system is limited while health systems have become overwhelmed by the demands of chronic diseases. Yet health systems are increasingly aware of the need to support and promote behaviour change in the areas of medical adherence, healthy eating, physical activity, substance use, sleep, stress management, etc. Professional psychologists have skills to address these concerns but are excluded from most chronic disease services. The purpose of this presentation is to present the case for expanding the role of professional psychology to better address population health using obesity as an example. Obesity is currently being reframed from a lack of willpower to a chronic medical disease in which the neurobiology of the appetite system defines the condition and where medical therapies are rapidly developing. Yet a recognized care gap is the absence of psychological resources to address the emotional, interpersonal and behavioural issues associated with obesity. This presentation will describe how Psychologists can adapt their traditional practices to meet this overwhelming need.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine  
**Session ID:** 81385 - 12-Minute Talk

## *Exploring barriers to self-care in first-year undergraduate students*

**Main Presenting Author:** McGuinness, Claire  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Mir-Orefice, Aurelia

**Additional Authors:** Riggin, Alex ; Nordstokke, David

*Abstract: An increasing number of undergraduate students report concerns over their ability to cope with academic and life demands. This suggests a need to consider preventative measures such as self-care to help facilitate students ability to cope. However, many students say they do not engage in self-care due to various reasons. Qualitative data from a larger study examining resilience and mindful-self care included a sample of 177 first-year undergraduate students. Students answered the question: “What are the main barriers that inhibit you from engaging in self-care?” Qualitative data was extracted and was analyzed with thematic analysis, with 6 themes arising: (1) Obligations (i.e., School and employment); (2) Executive functioning (i.e., challenges with prioritizing and with time management); (3) External factors (i.e., socializing, lack of time, financial stress); (4) Mental health (i.e., low motivation, self-esteem, stress/worry, low energy, and depression); (5) Expectations (i.e., expectations from self and others); (6) No barriers identified. The present study identifies what the barriers to self-care are for first-year undergraduate students to help inform programs and services provided to undergraduate students to improve their overall mental health and well-being. Implications for practice and future research directions are discussed.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology  
**Session ID:** 85055 - 12-Minute Talk

## *Exploring lived experiences related to stigma and help-seeking among women who gamble online*

**Main Presenting Author:** Genois, Rosalie

**Additional Authors:** Fillion, Emily ; Morvannou, Adèle; Monson, Eva; Loignon, Christine

*Abstract: With the constant development of new technologies, access to gambling has significantly increased, as has the feminization of gamblers. Among women gamblers, certain develop gambling problems and face gender-specific issues such as stigma. The current knowledge is limited to understanding how stigma is implicated in help-seeking. The aim of the study was to explore the experiences of stigma and its implications in help-seeking among women who gamble online and live with gambling problems. A qualitative study was conducted with 13 women recruited through social media, advertisements, and in rehabilitation centers. A descriptive analysis of the semi-structured interviews highlighted that women lived stigma from their online gambling practices, such that they felt that they were judged and assumed to be neglecting their responsibilities as a woman (home and childcare) while gambling. A common barrier to help-seeking for women was the lack of trust in professionals, not wanting to disclose their problems to family and friends, and not knowing that such services existed. Future research is needed to identify how the help-seeking barriers can be broken down to encourage more women to get adequate services for their gambling problems.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 85454 - 12-Minute Talk

## *Feeling Alone: A Novel, Social Consequence of Telling Lies*

**Main Presenting Author:** Brown, Cameo

**Additional Authors:** Springs, Samantha ; ten Brinke, Leanne

*Abstract: Lies are frequent in everyday conversation and can have major consequences if undetected. Research to date has considered the cognitive, emotional, and physiological consequences of deception, with the goal of detecting lies and mitigating harm for the receiver. However, we propose that deception—even if undetected—comes at a social cost for the sender. We hypothesized that deception erodes social connection and that, ironically, this effect would be mediated by the liars own sense of distrust in others. We provide evidence for this account in a large-scale correlational study of video-based, dyadic conversations (Study 1;  $N = 776$ ), an experimental study of text-based, dyadic conversations (Study 2;  $N = 418$ ), and a survey study of dispositional tendencies to lie, trust, and experience loneliness (Study 3;  $N = 399$ ). Notably, the association between deception and loneliness occurs even when lies are told with the expressed purpose of maintaining social relationships and persist when objective features of ones social network (e.g., size) are considered. Findings suggest that telling lies can diminish ones ability to build social connections by biasing the perceived trustworthiness of others. They also provide insight into how honesty can stave off loneliness and how lies—even when undetected—harm our relationships.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85500 - 12-Minute Talk

## *From Taboo to Talked About: The creation and evaluation of a self-directed suicide student reduction program for post-secondary students*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lindsay , Brittany L

**Additional Author:** Szeto , Andrew

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: Suicide is a growing concern in postsecondary (PS) communities, yet many students are uneasy with the topic, deeming it taboo. The stigma towards suicide is a main barrier to seeking help; therefore, stigma reduction initiatives are critical to fostering a supportive campus environment for those experiencing suicide thoughts and behaviours. METHODS: Utilizing literature in stigma reduction for mental illnesses, intergroup contact, and program development, a stigma reduction program is being developed for Canadian PS students. These materials have been selected/adjusted, piloted, and approved by a diverse advisory group, including students with lived experience of suicide thoughts and behaviours. RESULTS: A five-module, self-directed program has been created, with several program goals around stigma reduction and increased awareness, comfort, and understanding. Empirical research will be conducted in early 2023 to determine the core components of this program by removing modules and comparing outcomes to those who received the full program (and to a control). CONCLUSIONS: Future evaluations will inform content development further, determining how best to achieve the most decrease in stigma in the student population. ACTION/IMPACT: Beyond stigma reduction, this first-of-a-kind program will help increase help-seeking and create a more caring campus community.*

**Section:** *Students in Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85584 - 12-Minute Talk

## *Group cognitive-behavioural therapy is effective for perinatal anxiety: Findings of a randomized controlled trial*

**Main Presenting Author:** Alcolado, Gillian M

**Additional Authors:** Furer, Patricia ; Reynolds, Kristin; Kinsman, Laura; Anderson, Bam-Bam

**Abstract:** *Anxiety disorders during pregnancy/postpartum are associated with negative outcomes for parent and child. We developed a cognitive behavioural therapy group for perinatal anxiety (CBGT-P; Furer et al., 2021), which we evaluated in a randomized controlled trial comparing CBGT-P to waitlist. Women (n = 38 to date) with a perinatal anxiety disorder participated. Virtual CBGT-P sessions were 6 weekly 1.5-hour sessions on cognitive reappraisal, exposure strategies, self-care, accessing supports, and motherhood myths. Mixed measures ANOVAs demonstrated significant time-by-condition interactions such that CGBT-P participants had greater decreases in self-report anxiety and depression symptoms (per the Perinatal Anxiety Screening Scale and the Edinburg Postnatal Depression Scale) from pre to post assessment than waitlist participants,  $p$ 's < .05. Repeated measures ANOVAs of the CGBT-P participants showed no significant changes in anxiety or depression from posttreatment to 3-month posttreatment assessment,  $p$ 's > .86. CBGT-P thus is effective and durable. We will present the full sample results (N = 50), information on the development/content of the intervention, and qualitative interview data that assessed the feasibility and acceptability of CBGT-P (n = 13, a randomly selected sub-sample). CBGT-P improves maternal mental health and has the potential to improve their children's health.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 81314 - 12-Minute Talk

*Healthcare workers' mental health and health behaviours during the COVID-19 pandemic: Results from 1615 Canadian workers between April 2020 and February 2022*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gosselin Boucher, Vincent

**Additional Authors:** Haight, Brook L.; Léger, Camille; Deslauriers, Frédérique; Puterman, Eli M.; Lavoie, Kim L.

*Abstract: The objective of this study was to identify changes in mental health outcomes and health behaviours experienced by Canadian healthcare workers (HCWs) throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. From nine representative samples, 1,615 HCWs completed the iCARE survey using an online polling firm between April 2020 (time 1) and February 2022 (time 9). Participants were asked about the mental health effects of COVID-19 (e.g., feeling depressed) and about changes in their health behaviours (e.g., recreational drugs). A majority of the HCWs identified as female (65%), younger than 44 years old (66%), had household income >\$60K or more (63%), did not have children (64%), and did not have a health condition (63%). Female HCWs reported being significantly more anxious (p*

**Section:** *Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine*

**Session ID:** 84542 - 12-Minute Talk

*Implementation of a Digital Health Platform to Support the Schizophrenia and Psychosis Recovery Process in Three Different Clinical Contexts*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kassam, Iman

**Co-Presenting Author:** Sequeira, Lydia

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Digital interventions such as the App4Independence (A4i) platform hold promise in engaging individuals with schizophrenia spectrum disorders in their care, however guidance on how to best implement these into treatment is lacking. METHODS: Using the sociotechnical model, we studied the implementation of A4i across three clinical contexts including: (C1) a remote randomized control trial at a Canadian academic hospital, (C2) a pilot within outpatient clinics at an academic hospital; and (C3) a peer-support-led pilot at clinics in the USA. RESULTS: 51 patients were onboarded in C1, 7 patients in C2, and 45 within C3 with engagement rates of 94%, 100% and 95% respectively. People/culture: C1 included research staff, where patients did not require their clinician to sign-up for the app, and C2/3 relied on clinicians/peer support works to onboard clients to the app, with the help of digital navigators. The processes employed varied; where, C1 was set in a structured research environment where staff supported patients throughout. For technology, smartphones/data plans were provided to patients without access in C2/3. CONCLUSIONS/IMPACT: Despite sociotechnical differences across contexts, engagement with the A4i app was consistently high. Developing tailored educational materials and having digital navigators to support users served as facilitators in our implementation.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87424 - 12-Minute Talk



## *Jesus, take the wheel! Exploring the association between religiosity/spirituality and resiliency in a Canadian population*

**Main Presenting Author:** Yang, Yuzhi

**Additional Author:** Speed, David

*Abstract: The present study will examine the relationship between religiosity/spirituality (R/S) and resiliency. A large body of cross-sectional studies supported a moderate positive association between R/S and resiliency. However, no research in this area attempted to examine such an association in population-level datasets. Existing studies have also fallen short in examining the moderating effect of income level. Data from the Public Use Microdata File of the 2016 General Social Survey Cycle 30 on Canadians at Work and Home (2016 GSS) will be used for the analysis. The target population of the 2016 GSS is all non-institutionalized persons at or above 15 years of age across ten provinces. A range of demographic variables will be controlled for in all analyses, including age, language, education, marital status, minority status, region of residence, subjective well-being, and sense of belonging to the community. R/S is assessed via self-identified religious affiliation status and the importance of religious/spiritual values. Resilience and resiliency are assessed with a 10-item questionnaire, with seven items examining resiliency and three items examining resilience. Survey-weighted Ordinary Least Squares regression will be used to examine the association between R/S and resilience/resiliency and the moderating effect of SES indicators. The results will be forthcoming.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87202 - 12-Minute Talk

## *Listening to Lived Experience - Stories of Identity from those Living with Chronic Pain*

**Main Presenting Author:** Balla, Hayl

**Co-Presenting Author:** Miller, Janet

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: This study aims to understand factors that impact the positive perception of disability among a sample of young adults who experience chronic pain (CP). Often called an invisible disability, those with CP who have developed a positive “disability identity” are often overlooked. METHOD: Data was gathered via questionnaire and semi-structured interviews from six undergraduate student participants (2males, 2females, 2non-binary) living with CP. Findings were subjected to a phenomenological hermeneutic qualitative analysis. RESULTS point to the experience of mastery in different areas of life and types of positive self-identity (within CP and outside of it, gender and racial identity). We will discuss the impact of media, community, social support and resources (formal/informal, including cultural groups, the LGBTQ2S++ community, medical groups, etc). CONCLUSION: We will reflect on findings employing a sociological-symbolic framework, and plan to contrast results against the “affirmation model of disability”. We will discuss factors that added to the formation of pride within the community(ies) to which participants felt they identified with. IMPACT: We will invite counselling psychologists and those working in mental health to consider how ableist bias impacts service provision. Implications for interventions focused on enhancing identity development will be discussed.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 88104 - 12-Minute Talk

## *Longitudinal examination of child mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic according to children and caregivers*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rappaport, Lance M  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Mactavish, Alexandra

**Additional Authors:** Mastronardi, Carli ; Menna, Rosanne; Babb, A Kimberley; Battaglia, Marco; Amstadter, Ananda B

*Abstract: Multiple reviews identify the broad, pervasive initial impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of children, who may be particularly vulnerable to psychosocial sequelae. However, limited longitudinal research examines persistence of, or change in, children's distress or psychopathology. From June 2020 through December 2021, we enrolled two cohorts of families of children aged 8 to 13 from Southwestern Ontario into a staggered baseline, longitudinal design that leveraged multi-informant report (N=317 families). Over 9 months, one child and one parent/guardian from each family completed 8 assessments of child anxiety, depressive, irritability, and posttraumatic stress syndromes and biopsychosocial impacts of the pandemic. Initial research identified the broad early psychosocial impact of the pandemic, which may be mitigated by social support. Subsequent research evaluated change in children's mental health, which fluctuated over time. Elevated local monthly COVID-19 prevalence was associated with children's monthly reports of worry about contracting COVID-19 and stress related to stay-at-home orders, which were, in turn, associated with elevations in child- and parent-/guardian-report of children's emotional distress and psychiatric syndromes. This research illustrates the importance of longitudinal research to track children's mental health during crises.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology  
**Session ID:** 85252 - 12-Minute Talk

## *Mind Power: Impact of a Holistic Mindful-Based Health Promotion Curriculum on the Well-being of University Students*

**Main Presenting Author:** Flessati, Sonya L

**Additional Author:** Ray, Heather

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: INTERVENTIONS FOR POST-SECONDARY STUDENTS' POORER HEALTH PROFILES, STRESS, ANXIETY and DEPRESSION HAVE UTILIZED A COMBINATION OF MIND-BODY STRATEGIES and HAVE INCLUDED AN INTEREST IN THE BENEFITS OF MINDFULNESS. MINDFULNESS PROGRAMS ARE RECOGNIZED FOR CLINICAL and NON-CLINICAL POPULATION. LITTLE ATTENTION HAS BEEN DEDICATED TO BUILDING MINDFULNESS INTO THE CORE-CURRICULUM OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS. THIS STUDY IS A NOVEL INVESTIGATION INTO THE EFFICACY OF A HOLISTIC MINDFUL-BASED HEALTH PROMOTION CURRICULUM EMBEDDED IN A REQUIRED 12-WEEK CREDIT COURSE. METHODS: 47 VOLUNTEER PARTICIPANT STUDENTS FROM 5 DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF A REQUIRED UNIVERSITY COURSE COMPLETED A DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONNAIRE and THE FOLLOWING PRE/POST-COURSE SELF-REPORT OUTCOME MEASURES: FIVE FACET MINDFULNESS QUESTIONNAIRE, HEALTH-PROMOTING LIFESTYLE PROFILE-II, PERCEIVED STRESS SCALE, BECK ANXIETY INVENTORY, THE RESILIENCY SCALE AND RELATIONSHIP SCALES QUESTIONNAIRE. FINDINGS: USING PAIRED T-TESTS, PRE AND*

POST SCORES ON THE MEASURES WERE COMPARED. ANALYSES INDICATED SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENTS IN MINDFULNESS AND AWARENESS, HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CHOICES, STRESS MANAGEMENT, ANXIETY, RESILIENCY, AND FEELINGS OF SECURITY IN RELATIONSHIPS. IMPACT: FINDINGS UNDERSCORE THE NEED FOR THE INCLUSION OF MINDFULNESS-BASED PRACTICES IN UNIVERSITY COURSE CURRICULA. EFFORTS CAN FOSTER HOLISTIC HEALTH and THE WELL-BEING OF STUDENTS.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 86439 - 12-Minute Talk

*Personality, personal projects, basic psychological need satisfaction, and well-being*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hill, Taylor G

**Additional Authors:** Coughlan, Emma C; Mackinnon, Sean P

*Abstract: Feeling competent, related, and autonomous promotes well-being through satisfying basic psychological needs. Personal projects are personally relevant goal-directed activities that take place over an extended period. Happiness elicited from pursuing personal projects depends on the degree to which projects provide a sense of support, competence, and autonomy. We expected that, when controlling for perfectionistic standards and discrepancies, achievement striving would lead to the pursuit of projects that provide a sense of competence, autonomy, and support, which in turn leads to well-being. The sample (N = 327) provided information on positive mental health, passion, zest for life, life purpose, personality, basic psychological need satisfaction, and personal projects. Using a cross-sectional survey design, we tested hypotheses with twelve serial mediation models. Achievement striving and personal standards was positively associated with competence, which in turn predicted well-being. Achievement striving and discrepancies generally did not contribute to change in well-being through relatedness or autonomy after controlling for personal standards. Those oriented toward achievement motivation are likely to feel competent in their personal projects, which in turn promotes well-being. Pursuing personal projects that suit one's personality may be a tool to boost well-being.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 79039 - 12-Minute Talk

*Pilot Trial of a New Self-Directed Psychological Intervention for Infertility-Related Distress*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sander, Bethany

**Additional Authors:** Poulter, Megan ; Gordon, Jennifer L

*Abstract: Background: Infertility is associated with immense psychological burden, yet currently available psychological interventions have been shown to be ineffective. Methods: A self-help program consisting of six 10-minute weekly videos addressing the cognitive, emotional, and interpersonal aspects of infertility-related distress was co-created with a panel of women with infertility. Twenty-one distressed women with infertility were recruited to participate in a one-arm pilot study of the program. Pre-to-post changes in fertility quality of life (FertiQoL), depressive*

*symptoms (PHQ-9) and anxious symptoms (GAD-7) were examined. Participants rated the helpfulness of each module and provided feedback on content and format. Results: Large pre-to-post intervention improvements in fertility quality of life, depression and anxiety were observed (p*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 86612 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Positive and negative partner relationship quality and health: Assessment approach impacts patterns of association*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ross, Kharah M

**Additional Authors:** Trask, Cheryl ; Lowe, Catherine; Keown-Gerrard, Janine; Gilbert, Trevor; Ng, Cheuk

*Abstract: Ross (2019) posited that how positive and negative relationship aspects interact to predict health depends on assessment approach: ambivalent (high positive/high negative) relationships predict poor health using support-seeking approaches; indifferent (low positive/low negative) using broad approaches. PURPOSE: Test whether how the positive-by-negative interaction predicts anxiety depends on assessment approach. METHODS: Data from a COVID social connections and mental health study (Apr-Jul 2020) was used. Partnered participants (N=206) reported partner help and upset when support seeking, overall partner support and conflict, and anxiety. Regression models tested associations between quality aspects and their interaction with anxiety. Covariates were sociodemographics, mental health, and pandemic factors. RESULTS: For broad approach, a support-by-conflict interaction predicted anxiety,  $b(SE) = .55(.26)$ ,  $p = .03$ . When partner conflict was low, low partner support predicted higher anxiety,  $b(SE) = -.87(.44)$ ,  $p = .05$  (indifference). For support-seeking approach, a help-by-upset interaction predicted anxiety,  $b(SE) = .54(.25)$ ,  $p = .03$ . When partner-caused upset when seeking support was high, high partner helpfulness predicted higher anxiety,  $b(SE) = .65(.33)$ ,  $p = .05$  (ambivalence). CONCLUSION: Assessment approach affects how positive and negative relationship aspects interact to predict anxiety.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 82058 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Prevalence, Characteristics and Health Care System Utilization following Non-Fatal Strangulation as Interpersonal Violence*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kang, Preet

*Abstract: During Interpersonal Violence (IPV), 23-89% of victims experience strangulation which may result in memory loss, neck pain, sleep disturbances, anoxia, or even death. Strangulation poses such threats as it involves the application of blunt force on the neck. Despite these health outcomes, the long-term impacts of strangulation have been overlooked by implying the causation with other relatively unrelated health conditions. Our goal is to study IPV victims over a 4 year period from their initial visit, documenting the numbers and reasons for their visits to healthcare professionals. Victims will be categorized, based on whether they were strangled. The incident characteristics of IPV between both groups would be compared too. The participants would be individuals who visited Forensic Nurses violence between 2017-2021. The hypothesis is that the group of victims that experience strangulation would have a higher number of visits for distinct reasons. Moreover, a*

*higher number of violence incident characteristics would be noted for strangled individuals. The implications of such analysis would assist in providing efficient care response to strangulation. This propels future research to take on a bigger sample and a longer timeline to receive a more granulated view of the physical and mental health outcomes of patients who experienced strangulation*

**Section:** *Clinical Neuropsychology*

**Session ID:** 86335 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Profils de victimisation d'adolescents.es au sein de la famille*

**Main Presenting Author:** Laprade, Frederique

**Additional Author:** Clément, Marie-Ève

*Abstract: À ce jour, peu d'études se sont attardées aux adolescents victimes de violence familiale. Cette étude vise à faire émerger des profils de victimisation des adolescents au sein de la famille et à déterminer quelles sont leurs caractéristiques. Des analyses de cluster hiérarchique et de régression logistique ont été réalisées à partir d'un échantillon populationnel de 1299 parents d'adolescents (13-17 ans). Le questionnaire, administré en mode téléphonique, a permis de documenter les contextes de victimisation (exposition à la violence conjugale, agression psychologique, violence physique, négligence) et les caractéristiques des adolescents, des parents et socio-économiques (ex. : symptômes dépressifs, consommation, soutien social). Les analyses montrent la présence de cinq profils définis en fonction de la présence ou non des formes de victimisation vécues (Parents définis comme Absents, Violents, Négligents, Laxistes et Normatifs). Ces profils se démarquent sur la base de facteurs tels que les problèmes de consommation, le stress parental et le soutien social. L'étude permet de dresser un portrait de la violence vécue par les adolescents dans la famille et d'identifier certains facteurs de risque. Elle met en lumière l'importance de porter attention aux vécues des familles d'adolescents souvent oubliées et de poursuivre les efforts de soutien auprès de celles-ci.*

**Section:** *Family Psychology*

**Session ID:** 82393 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Protective behavioural strategies and their predictors in the consumption of cannabis among the university student population*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mykota, David

*Abstract: In partnership with Student Wellness and the Teaching, Learning, and Student Experience team the University of Saskatchewan Campus Experiences with Cannabis Survey was administered to a random sample of approximately 6,000 students. Of those students that responded, over one half endorsed past 6-month cannabis use. Using a harm reduction strategy framework, the purpose of this study then was to examine the predictors of protective behavioural strategies in the consumption of cannabis among the university student population. Results indicate that females and non-hazardous users significantly endorsed using protective behavioural strategies more so than males and hazardous users. For the total sample, one's own cannabis consumption patterns followed by one's peers' consumption patterns, and one's personal well-being moderately predicted the use of protective behavioural strategies. The most striking difference was for hazardous users in which one's own consumption patterns and the need to relieve anxiety and other mental health concerns more strongly predicted the relationship to protective behavioural patterns. Findings suggest a harm reduction approach embedded within lower risk guidelines using peer support programming are advantageous,*

but a more targeted approach addressing overall mental health issues and substance use is needed for those at greater risk of cannabis misuse.

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology  
**Session ID:** 80733 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Reducing Barriers for Mental Health: The Walk-In Wellness Clinic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ganesh, Kirthana  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Wellspring, Ian

**Additional Author:** Kreklewetz, Kimberly

**Abstract:** 20% OF CANADIANS LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH (MH) ISSUES YET FACE BARRIERS TO MH SERVICES (MHS), INCLUDING WAIT TIMES, LACK OF MHS INTEGRATION, STIGMA, INEQUITIES, AND COST (CAMH, 2021). THE WALK-IN WELLNESS CLINIC (WIC) IS A FREE RESOURCE MODELED ON INTEGRATED PRIMARY CARE (IPC) THAT OFFERS BRIEF TARGETED MHS. STUDY 1 UTILIZED THE COMPUTERIZED ADAPTIVE TESTING - MENTAL HEALTH (CAT-MH) AND CLIENT FEEDBACK TO MEASURE THE NATURE AND SEVERITY OF CLIENT MH SYMPTOMS. A TOTAL OF 693 CLIENTS WERE ORGANIZED INTO 2 GROUPS: BEFORE AND DURING COVID-19. PROFILE ANALYSIS INDICATED A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN MH PROFILES AS THERE WERE HIGHER RATES OF DEPRESSION BEFORE COVID-19 ( $M=64.2$ ,  $SD=13.07$ ) THAN DURING ( $M=59.78$ ,  $SD=16.87$ ) AND A HIGHER RATE OF SUICIDALITY FLAGS DURING COVID-19 ( $N=54$ ) THAN PRIOR ( $N=29$ ). CLIENT FEEDBACK REVEALED THEMES OF EMOTIONAL/INFORMATIONAL SUPPORT, REDUCED BARRIERS TO MHS, AND SERVICE LIMITATIONS. STUDY 2 EXPLORES THE POTENTIAL FOR THE WIC TO REDUCE BARRIERS FOR MHS FOR CLIENTS EXPERIENCING CHRONIC PAIN WHO WERE ON A WAITLIST AT A PAIN CLINIC. CAT-MH DATA AND PROGRESS NOTES WILL BE ANALYZED TO UNDERSTAND CLIENTS' ( $N=20$ ) MH CONCERNS AND SUPPORT STRATEGIES USED. WE DISCUSS THE VIABILITY OF MH WALK-IN SERVICES TO PROVIDE ACCESSIBLE AND EQUITABLE SERVICES TO DIVERSE COMMUNITIES AND INTEGRATION WITH EVIDENCE-BASED TREATMENTS FOR UNIQUE POPULATIONS (E.G. CHRONIC PAIN).

**Section:** Clinical Psychology  
**Session ID:** 85705 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Risk and protective factors for misconduct: Qualitative findings from Canadian Armed Forces' early training environments*

**Main Presenting Author:** Briner, Esther

**Abstract:** **BACKGROUND:** Unique conditions present in military training environments can pose a higher-risk for experiencing or perpetrating misconduct relative to other military environments (Davis, 2015). Using data from a qualitative study on socialization and misconduct in the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF), this research examined members' perceived risk and protective factors associated with misconduct in the CAF's early occupational training environments. **METHODS:** Data were obtained from 30 focus groups ( $n = 226$ ) and 26 interviews across five Canadian training schools in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Military Personnel Command. **RESULTS:** A qualitative analysis identified members' perceived risk factors at three levels: individual (e.g., age, gender), situational (e.g., boredom, stress), and organizational (e.g., predominantly male composition,

hierarchical structure). Perceived protective factors were identified, such as belonging, cohesion, role models, mentorship, and stress management. **CONCLUSIONS:** Findings have relevance for identifying at-risk members and high-risk environments/contexts for misconduct in the CAF, both of which may be considered when developing prevention strategies. **ACTION:** The findings reveal potential avenues for prevention efforts and socialization approaches during early military training.

**Section:** Psychology in the Military

**Session ID:** 86979 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Substance Use Disorder : Clinical and statistical points of view on DSM-5 and ICD-11 conceptual models*

**Main Presenting Author:** Genois, Rosalie

**Additional Authors:** Tremblay, Joel ; Blanchette-Martin, Nadine; Ferland, Francine

*Abstract: According to the conceptualization proposed by the earlier versions of the DSM (IV and TR) as well as by the new ICD-11, problems related to the use of psychoactive substances have two dimensions corresponding to (1) dependence and (2) the consequences that result from use. These two dimensions, although distinct, are closely related and are represented by a two-dimensional conceptual model. However, the DSM-5 proposes a different design and merges them. Called substance use disorder (SUD), the two previous concepts are now grouped under a continuum. In Canada, both DSM-5 and ICD-11 are used by mental health practitioners, especially psychologists. Being the first significant disagreement between both manuals, there is an important debate around the actual conceptualization of addiction and the clinical implications of both models. Based on a literature review, this presentation proposes an overview of both conceptualizations. A summary of the clinical and statistical arguments supporting both models will be discussed. The way a mental health disorder is defined has important clinical implications, therefore, this presentation wants to help mental health practitioners fully understand the implications of both models.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 87436 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Tell me why you love me: The associations between intimacy during a positive discussion and sexual well-being in young adult couples*

**Main Presenting Author:** Emond, Marianne

**Co-Presenting Author:** Beauvilliers, Laurie

**Additional Authors:** Ramos, Brenda ; Pudelko, Apollonia; Bergeron, Sophie; Péloquin, Katherine; Daspe, Marie-Ève

*Abstract: Self-reported intimacy is associated with greater sexual well-being in couples. Past observational studies suggest that intimacy can also translate into specific observable behaviors including an individual's \_self-disclosure\_ and their partner's \_emotional responsiveness\_ toward such disclosure. Although studies showed associations between observed intimacy following disclosure of a positive personal event and sexual well-being, none examined these associations in a discussion involving exchanges of positive feelings toward the partner, which is likely to generate different responses. This study investigated this question in a sample of 178 young adult couples.*

Partners completed measures of sexual satisfaction, sexual distress, and sexual function, and participated in a filmed discussion during which they shared positive feelings toward each other. Self-disclosure and emotional responsiveness were assessed by trained coders. Results showed that one's higher levels of emotional responsiveness were associated with their own greater sexual satisfaction ( $\beta = .12, p = .04$ ) as well as with their partner's greater sexual satisfaction ( $\beta = .22, p < .001$ ), lower sexual distress ( $\beta = -.27, p < .001$ ), and better sexual function ( $\beta = .29, p < .001$ ). Findings highlight the importance of emotional responsiveness following disclosure of positive feelings for both partners' sexual well-being.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 79653 - 12-Minute Talk

### *The Diagnosis of ADHD in Children and Adolescents with Epilepsy: A Scoping Review.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gionet, Sébastien

**Additional Authors:** Lord, Maryse ; Plourde, Vickie

**Abstract:** *ADHD represents the most common psychiatric comorbidity in children and adolescents with epilepsy. While the comorbidity between both conditions has been largely studied, there is no clinical consensus on how to diagnose ADHD in this population. This scoping review was aimed at documenting the tools and procedures used to diagnose ADHD in children with epilepsy and determining how those procedures have evolved over time in relation to clinical recommendations. The systematic search was conducted in October 2021 (PsycINFO, Scopus and CINAHL), and studies focusing on children and adolescents aged 4 to 18 years with epilepsy being evaluated for ADHD were included. We analyzed data (48 studies out of 3466) by clustering studies according to their publication date and identifying the tools used for the diagnosis, the informants, and the specialists responsible for the diagnosis. Results show a lack of consensus on how to proceed when evaluating children with epilepsy for ADHD. Despite guidelines recommending the use of a multimethod and multi-informant approach when diagnosing ADHD in children with psychiatric or neurological comorbidities, results show that most studies did not use this approach and that there was no improvement over time. This review highlights gaps between clinical recommendations and research practices put forward when diagnosing ADHD in children with epilepsy.*

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 81570 - 12-Minute Talk

### *The impact of internalizing negative public prejudices on people with psychotic disorders: Implications for intervention*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sarraf, Lisa

**Additional Authors:** Lepage, Martin ; Sauvé, Geneviève

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: The factors that impact psychosocial and treatment outcomes among people with psychosis should be targeted to maximize intervention effectiveness. Notably, people with psychotic disorders are at heightened risk of internalizing prejudices. The first purpose of this study was to conduct a systematic review of the cross-cultural correlates of internalized stigma. The second*



purpose was to conduct meta-analyses of the association between internalized stigma and psychosocial/clinical outcomes. **METHODS:** We conducted (1) a systematic review, (2) meta-analyses by outcomes, and (3) meta-analyses by continents. Searches were conducted in PubMed, PsycINFO, PsycArticles, and Web of Science, from June 1, 2021, to January 2, 2022. **RESULTS:** The systematic review and meta-analyses by continents revealed that the correlates of self-stigma were similar across continents, despite some variations. The meta-analyses showed that internalized stigma had a strong correlation with quality of life and self-esteem, a moderate correlation with depressive symptoms and functioning, and a small correlation with severity of psychotic symptoms. **CONCLUSIONS:** Internalized stigma shows strong to small correlations with clinical and psychosocial outcomes similarly across continents. **ACTION/IMPACT:** Internalized stigma is an important target for intervention among people with psychotic disorders.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86217 - 12-Minute Talk

### *The Novel Impostor Phenomenon Assessment (IPA): Development, Factor Structure, and Psychometric Validation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Walker, Deanna L.

**Co-Presenting Author:** Saklofske, Donald H.

**Abstract:** *Despite growing attention surrounding impostor phenomenon (also known as “\_imposter syndrome”\_), recent reviews have suggested that current measures may be inadequate in capturing the complex and multifaceted nature of this construct. Thus, the objective of the current studies was to clarify the conceptualization of impostor phenomenon in an achievement-oriented setting, and to develop a new theoretically and empirically grounded measure. First, we conducted a literature review to develop an initial item pool and then conducted exploratory factor analyses (Study 1;  $n = 301$ ,  $M = 18.27$ ,  $SD = 0.81$ ; 71% women) Then, we conducted confirmatory factor analyses to assess the item pool and determined the factor structure and psychometric properties of the preliminary Impostor Phenomenon Assessment (IPA; Study 2;  $n = 589$ ,  $M = 19.17$ ,  $SD = 1.62$ ; 66% women). Finally, we replicated these findings in a separate academic sample and assessed convergent and divergent validity (Study 3;  $n = 559$ ,  $M = 20.23$ ,  $SD = 5.41$ ; 69% women, 4% trans/nonbinary). Results supported excellent psychometric properties for the novel IPA. Our findings offer preliminary evidence for the reliability and validity of the IPA as a novel measure of impostor phenomenon, and advance the clinical understanding and conceptualization of impostor phenomenon.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85020 - 12-Minute Talk

### *The role of trait attentional control in the development of children's active and avoidant coping styles*

**Main Presenting Author:** Zhang, Qiaochu

**Abstract:** *Background: Active and avoidant coping styles are important behavioural factors contributing to anxiety and depression symptoms. However, the effortful cognitive mechanism underlying the development of active and avoidant coping styles in early adolescents remains unclear. This study aimed to investigate and assess the effect of trait attentional control on active and avoidant*

*coping styles. Methods: With a one-year three-wave longitudinal design, self-report inventories were administered to children and early adolescents. A total of 321 participants completed measures of active and avoidant coping styles and attentional control three times over a one-year period. Results: Attentional control at time two predicted active and avoidant coping styles at time three, after controlling for the effect of active and avoidant coping styles at time one. Attentional control mediated the change in active and avoidant coping styles over one year. Conclusion: Attentional control was the effortful cognitive trait mechanism underlying the development of active and avoidant coping styles in early adolescents. Impact: Thus, attentional training targeting attentional control might need to be delivered to children with low attentional control to improve their coping styles.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 80834 - 12-Minute Talk

### *The Sleeper Effects of COVID-19 on Youth Anxiety, and Post-Pandemic Mental Health Outcomes in Clinical and Non-Clinical Samples*

**Main Presenting Author:** Pecsí, Sierra

*Abstract: There is a lack of research on Canadian youth using mental health services since the start of the pandemic. There is also a lack of longitudinal research, argued for by researchers, due to common effects seen in developmental psychopathology such as the “sleeper effect”, which suggests youth may experience worsening of mental health later in development. The rationale for the sleeper effect has not been applied to study the long-term effects of youth mental health outcomes post-pandemic. The proposed three-year longitudinal cohort study will examine longitudinal changes in youth (ages 14 to 24 years) anxiety post-pandemic, and outcomes for youth accessing mental health services. Two-way repeated measures analysis of variance to assess differences in youth mental health outcomes between groups (receiving mental health services or not) across time will be conducted. Expected findings will show that the sleeper effect will negatively impact youth anxiety over the next three years and reveal differences in mental health outcomes between groups receiving and not receiving mental health services post-pandemic. This research will help better understand the changing Canadian landscape of youth mental health thereby increasing applicability of findings to real-world applications.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 79778 - 12-Minute Talk

### *The use of restrictive measures among youth living in residential care and the promise of trauma informed-care : insights from a series a four empirical studies*

**Main Presenting Author:** Matte-Landry, Alexandra

**Additional Author:** Collin-Vézina, Delphine

*Abstract: Developmental traumas among youth living in residential care may ensue complex and challenging behaviors. One of the professional responses available towards these behaviors is the use of restrictive measures (i.e. restraints, seclusions and time-outs), which may have detrimental effects. I will present a series of four empirical studies on the use of these measures and changes in use following a trauma-informed care (TIC) staff training. METHODS: Restrictive measures administrative data for a total of 914 youth (44 units) were extracted. Statistical analyses were used to document 1) the use of restrictive measures ; 2) identify subgroups of youth; 3) compare the use of*

restrictive measures prior to and following the training ; 4) and determine whether it worked best for some youth. **RESULTS:** Restrictive measures were frequent. We found 2 to 3 distinct profiles among youth. Restrictive measures decreased up to 48% over a year following the training. Further, decreases were larger for the subgroup of youth with higher number of measures than for the subgroups with lower number of measures. **CONCLUSIONS AND IMPACT:** Attention should be paid to factors associated with the use of restrictive measures. Results are promising about the ability of this TIC staff training to produce changes in the use of restrictive measures. It worked best among youth who may need it the most.

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 83309 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Understanding adolescent esports bettors: Are they a homogeneous group?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Richard, Jérémie

**Additional Authors:** Ivoska, William ; Derevensky, Jeffrey

**Abstract:** *With the rise of competitive video gaming (esports), increased attention has been placed on understanding youth who wager on esports. As youth are at increased risk of gambling problems and high-intensity gaming, there is a need for research investigating psychological and social correlates of esports betting and to identify whether youth engaging in esports betting are a homogenous group. Survey responses were collected in 2019 (6,580 high-school students [50% male, *M*<sub>age</sub> = 14.74 years]) and 2021 (6,314 high-school students [49% male, *M*<sub>age</sub> = 14.86 years]) from Ohio, United States. In the first study, descriptive and comparative analyses were conducted comparing esports bettors to other forms of gamblers and non-gamblers. In the second study, latent class analyses were conducted to identify subgroups of esports bettors based on measures of gambling, gaming, loot box use, adverse childhood experiences, and mental health symptoms. Compared to other forms of gamblers, esports bettors were more likely to be male, gambled more frequently, and were at a greater risk of problem gambling and problem gaming. Five classes of esports bettors were identified, indicating gradients of severity and dysfunction. Overall, adolescent esports bettors represent a heterogeneous group with differing needs. Targeted prevention or intervention programs are recommended based on the findings.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 79601 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Understanding the Lived Experience of Hope Following First Pregnancy Miscarriage*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hobbs, Chelsea L.

**Additional Author:** Larsen, Denise

**Abstract:** *Miscarriage is a common yet often overlooked experience that can result in persistent isolation and psychological distress (Adolfsson, 2011). Across the grief literature, hope is identified as playing a critical role in helping individuals envision a future with which they wish to engage. Hope is consistently linked with life satisfaction (Satici, 2016), a defining attribute of resilience (Gillespie et al., 2007), and strongly tied to positive life outcomes (Brazeau and Hannah, 2018). Despite the potentially protective role of hope on the psychological well-being of individuals following a*

*miscarriage, the intersection of hope and miscarriage has yet to be explored. Following Smith et al.'s (2022) articulation of interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA), this study will answer the question: What is the lived experience of hope for individuals following the miscarriage of their first pregnancy? Seven participants across Canada completed virtual in-depth semi-structured interviews exploring experiences of hope following a miscarriage. Initial analysis reveals themes supportive of (e.g., self, relationships) and threatening to (e.g., health systems) hope. In addition, a detailed knowledge mobilization plan is offered to inform the practice of reproductive health professionals, including psychologists, on how to best support individuals to grow through and beyond miscarriage.*

**Section:** *Counselling Psychology*

**Session ID:** 84963 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Vers La Réussite: Screening and Navigation Service Pilot Study for At-Risk Postsecondary Students in Linguistic Minority Settings*

**Main Presenting Author:** Prada, Kevin F

**Additional Authors:** Grabovschi, Cristina ; de Moissac, Danielle; Gueye, Ndeye Rokhaya

*Abstract: Postsecondary students are vulnerable to psychological distress due to academic requirements and transitioning to adulthood. For many, the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated pre-existing mental ill-health, given increased isolation and loss of social supports. With the return to in-person learning, campuses must recognize students' evolving needs and facilitate timely access to supports. Screening and providing tailored systems navigation services to at-risk students may be an effective strategy to this end. A mixed-methods exploratory longitudinal study was conducted in three provinces among official language minority postsecondary students through 2021-2023. It aimed to develop and measure the impact of such an intervention on student wellbeing, comparing intervention and control groups. Interviews and surveys were conducted at four time points. Results suggest that student needs and mental health differ depending on year of study, international vs. domestic status, marital and family status, sexual orientation and gender identity, and academic demands. Developing effective means by which to engage and communicate with students, especially those at higher risk, is key for intervention efficacy. The tailored support offered by the systems navigator was appreciated by participants and is a promising avenue for postsecondary institutions to promote student wellness and success.*

**Section:** *Educational and School Psychology*

**Session ID:** 82695 - 12-Minute Talk

### *VRx@Home Pilot: Facilitating Communication between People Living with Dementia and their Care Partners through a Home-Based Virtual Reality Intervention*

**Main Presenting Author:** Saryazdi, Raheleh

**Co-Presenting Author:** Qi, Di

**Additional Authors:** Appel, Lora ; Lewis-Fung, Samantha; Garcia-Giler, Eduardo; Young, Juliet; Campos, Jennifer

*Abstract: Recent years have seen a significant rise in the use of virtual reality (VR) by people living with dementia (PLwD). Although VR-therapies have been shown to improve the well-being of PLwD, there have also been concerns that these experiences could be isolating. We aimed to evaluate the feasibility of using VR as a shared experience to elicit meaningful conversations between PLwD and their care partners. We also aimed to compare experiences in VR with the more traditional Tablet-based technology. Seven individuals with mild-to-moderate dementia and their care partners first participated in an at-home technology training and baseline session. Next, they completed the 4-week intervention by watching a series of 360-degree videos together (e.g., animals, travel) in either the VR or Tablet condition first (2 weeks/device). All sessions were videorecorded. Outcomes were evaluated using mixed methods including standardized scales, semi-structured interviews, and observational measures of participant reactions and communication. Both VR and Tablet conditions elicited conversations and reminiscence. All dyads reported at least some improvement in one or more aspects of their communication (e.g., conversation initiation, quality, and quantity). Preliminary results reveal that our intervention is feasible and has potential to enhance communication between PLwD and their care partners.*

**Section:** Aging & Geropsychology

**Session ID:** 86238 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Witnessing Maternal Abuse in Childhood is Linked to Numerous Adverse Outcomes in Adulthood*

**Main Presenting Author:** Chernoff, Sarah

**Additional Authors:** Moore, Latrease R; Jacquin, Kristine M

*Abstract: Witnessing the abuse of one's mother or stepmother in childhood (WMA) is linked with insecure attachment styles, risky sexual behaviour, and self-harm in adulthood (Chernoff et al., 2021a, 2021b, 2022a, 2022b). Our findings support the broad links that have been drawn between Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and risky, impulsive, and self-destructive behaviours and insecure attachment (Adshead, 2018; Carr et al., 2020; Felitti et al., 1998). We found that adult attachment style moderated the relationship between WMA in childhood and self-harm in adulthood, suggesting that the secure attachment in childhood that leads to secure adult attachment may serve a protective purpose for children exposed to domestic violence (Chernoff et al., 2022a). This proposed talk will summarize the findings from our previous analyses linking WMA in childhood to adverse outcomes in adulthood. We will explore attachment as a moderator between WMA and adult outcomes. Challenges with evaluating childhood attachment style retrospectively and the relationships between childhood and adult attachment styles will be discussed. We will conclude our talk by outlining our future research plans to isolate the variable of WMA and to rigorously explore the role(s) that attachment plays in trauma, resilience, post-traumatic stress, and post-traumatic growth following childhood exposure to maternal abuse.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 82442 - 12-Minute Talk

## Conversation Session

### *Test Selection For The Assessment Of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder*

**Main Presenting Author:** Frost, Natalie

*Abstract: Psychologists are an integral part of multi-disciplinary team assessments for Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) in youth and adults. The prevalence rate of FASD in the Canadian population is estimated to be 4% (Flannigan, Unsworth, Harding, 2018). As such it is important that psychologists are familiar with the Canada Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder Research Network Guidelines for FASD Diagnosis (2016). It is also imperative that psychologists are equipped to select appropriate test materials as part of their assessment. The current discussion aims to provide information to psychologists regarding the ten neurodevelopmental domains that are assessed as part of an FASD assessment as well as to provide recommendations regarding forming a clinical test battery with your team. Through the dissemination of this information, it is hoped that more psychologists will feel confident in their test selection for FASD assessments. Comprehensive FASD assessments are critical because afterwards clients can feel more informed about their strengths, unique needs, and treatment supports for living with FASD.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 79474 - Conversation Session

### *Undergraduate student perspectives on mental health and the academic environment*

**Main Presenting Author:** Tat, Natasha H

**Co-Presenting Author:** Gordon, Kendra

**Additional Author:** Sandford, Adam

*Abstract: The pandemic has prompted many individuals to re-evaluate their attitudes toward mental health. It is challenging for students to prioritize well-being in competitive academic cultures, often leading to burnout and chronic stress perpetuated by maladaptive coping strategies. As undergraduate students who have experienced chronic stress, the pandemic served as a wake-up call regarding our relationship with academic achievement and mental health. This conversation session aims to explore healthier environments that could be implemented into undergraduate and graduate psychology programs. These healthier environments are vital to promote supportive academic cultures that enable self-care and beneficial coping strategies. The goal is to support healthier individuals and reduce the probability of future burnout. We will provide students with the opportunity to share their experiences of handling stress and invite them to discuss what these healthier environments may look like and how to cultivate them. Along with sharing our experiences to promote discussion, we will prompt participants with questions regarding their experiences and what they believe will help future students. The result of this conversation session will not produce empirical data; however, these discussions can serve to change current academic cultures and spark future research.*

**Section:** *Students in Psychology*

**Session ID:** 84082 - Conversation Session

## **Printed Poster**

### *Is there a better way to treat self-reported depression?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Henry, Chrysanthus P

**Co-Presenting Author:** Kaur, Amanjot

**Additional Authors:** Leis, Anne ; Ilesanmi, Marcus; Verity, Wendy; Holmes, Vicky ; Maltman, Shirley(DeeDee)

*Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Depression is a growing global concern. Various treatment options are available but with uneven results, especially in the long term. This presentation will report on the effectiveness of an integrative medical care intervention in adults with depression. METHOD: Using a quasi-experimental design 130 participants with depression, as self-reported on the CES-D, were assigned to either a standard or integrative medical arms and followed for one year. The intervention arm used an individualized, holistic approach including breathing techniques, nutrition, biofeedback, supplements, exercise whereas the standard study group received a treatment for depression as prescribed by their family physician. The primary outcome of interest was the comparison of the percentage reduction in Beck depression scores at 3 and 12 months in both groups. RESULT: At 3 months, the percent reduction in Beck depression scores did not differ between groups. However, at 12 months binary logistic regression showed that the odds of reduction in Beck depression scores for those in the integrative medical care arm was 3.64 times greater than those in the standard medical care arm. CONCLUSION: The integrative medical care for depression did not make a difference short term but showed promise for treating long lasting depression. ACTION: Consider integrative medical care for long-term depression.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 86435 - Printed Poster

*"I honestly thought there was like no hope left for me in the meditation realm!":  
Informal mindfulness practice as a promising strategy for university students  
with recent self-injury*

**Main Presenting Author:** Milad, Julia

**Additional Authors:** Petrovic, Julia ; Mettler, Jessica; Heath, Nancy

*Abstract: Nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI; the deliberate damage of one's body tissue without suicidal intent) is experienced by approximately 18-24% of university students. University mental health services frequently encourage use of mindfulness to increase students coping, however, emerging evidence suggests students with recent self-injury may not tolerate standard mindfulness practices well. Informal mindfulness (i.e., nonjudgmental focus on one's senses during routine activities) may be better tolerated among students with recent NSSI, however, this alternative practice has yet to be examined with this population. This study compared the acceptability of formal and informal mindfulness practices in university students with recent NSSI, who completed either a formal body scan (n = 12), formal sitting meditation (n = 12), or informal practice (n = 12), followed by a semi-structured interview. A thematic analysis revealed that although students in all conditions reported generally positive responses, only those in the informal condition expressed feelings of delight and surprise about the practice. Informal mindfulness was found to be surprisingly accessible relative to other mindfulness practices for those with recent NSSI and as such warrants further investigation. Results support the potential of explicitly teaching informal mindfulness to individuals with a history of NSSI.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 83561 - Printed Poster

## *"I'm Not Alone": A Qualitative Analysis of the Building Emotional Awareness and Mental Health mHealth Program Forum*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kristjanson, Amanda J.

**Additional Authors:** Wiens, Kyla ; Bobula, Janelle; Simpson, Kaeley; Roos, Leslie E.; Reynolds, Kristin R

*Abstract: Maternal mental health was disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, with isolation and lack of peer support cited as contributing factors. Consequently, many mothers turned to digital supports including mHealth programs that utilize peer-led discussion forums. One such program is Building Emotional Awareness and Mental Health (BEAM; est. May 2020), a 10-week mHealth program for mothers of children aged 18-36 months, who were experiencing moderate-to-severe depression during the COVID-19 pandemic. The present study explored how mothers engaged with the BEAM forum, and how a forum model might inform future mHealth programs for maternal mental health. A Framework Analytic Approach was used to qualitatively analyze 452 forum posts from participants enrolled in BEAM. Three main themes described how mothers interacted with the BEAM forum. These were: *\_Forum uses\_ (subthemes: *\_peer support, medical advice, program tech support\_*); *\_Interactions with forum content\_ (subthemes: *\_behaviour management, values-based activities, expectations vs. reality, triggering content\_*); and *\_Mom guilt and family functioning\_*. This study was the first to explore forum content within an mHealth intervention for mothers of young children. Findings demonstrate that mHealth program forums can be a feasible way to enhance participant engagement and receive real-time feedback on program content.***

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87250 - Printed Poster

## *"In a way, I lost my dad": Retrospective Experience of Parental Operational Stress Injuries Among Children of Canadian Military Families*

**Main Presenting Author:** Iverson, Heather

**Additional Author:** Robertson, Sharon E.

*Abstract: Canadian military families have voiced major concern for the effects of parental operational stress injuries (OSIs) on their children's well-being. An OSI refers to any psychological difficulty resulting from duties while serving in the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF). To date, research has primarily focused on how young children and youth are impacted by parental OSI. However, the impact of parental OSI does not necessarily end after adolescence. The aim of this study was to give voice to young adults who have experienced parental OSI during childhood. Five participants (ages 19 - 23), who grew up with a parent who had an OSI from military service in the CAF, were interviewed about their current perspectives on their childhood experiences and how they integrated these understandings into their present lives. Interviews were audio-recorded, and data were analyzed using interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA). Themes identified included changing understanding of OSI over time, family dynamics/communication, and coping. As adulthood may allow the physical and emotional distance to reflect on and make sense of one's childhood experiences, findings from this study may provide insights into the experience of parental OSI that are difficult to access from younger children and youth. The results may inform clinical practice with Canadian military families coping with OSI.*



**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 88132 - Printed Poster

### *"Put yourself in my shoes": Dark Triad Traits and Dyadic Empathy in Young Adult Couples*

**Main Presenting Author:** Roy, Arianne

**Co-Presenting Author:** Emond, Marianne

**Additional Authors:** Ramos, Brenda ; Léonard, Florence; Pudelko, H Apollonia ; Savard, Claudia; Daspe, Marie-Ève

*Abstract: Romantic relationships' quality can be affected by partners' socially aversive personality traits, such as the dark triad (DT; i.e., narcissism, machiavellianism, psychopathy). Although DT traits are related to a general lack of empathy, such a deficit needs to be empirically examined in the context of romantic relationships. In fact, dyadic empathy (i.e., the ability to understand and share the partner's emotions) is fundamental for healthy romantic relationships. Yet, studies show mixed results regarding the associations between DT traits and the dimensions of dyadic empathy, namely dyadic perspective taking and dyadic empathic concern. The goal of this study was to examine the associations between DT traits and both partners' perspective taking and empathic concern. A community sample of 190 young adult couples, aged 18 to 29, completed measures of DT traits and dyadic empathy. Results show that one's own psychopathy traits are negatively related with one's own perspective taking ( $\beta = -0.17, p < .001$ ) and empathic concern ( $\beta = -0.23, p < .001$ ). One's own machiavellianism is also negatively associated with one's own perspective taking ( $\beta = -0.19, p = .005$ ). All three DT traits are unrelated to the partner's dyadic empathy ( $p > .05$ ). Findings highlight the relevance of targeting dyadic empathy to promote healthy romantic relationships among partners with DT traits.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 80017 - Printed Poster

### *3 Good Things vs 3 Good Things In Nature: A Randomized-Controlled Trial of Two Wellbeing Interventions*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mangat, Ajaypal

**Additional Authors:** Dhanoa, Tarleen ; Passmore, Holli-Anne

*Abstract: RATIONALE: One of the most commonly used wellbeing interventions is "3 Good Things (3GT)", noting three good things about one's day. An adaption to this intervention is "3 Good Things in Nature (3GTiN)", noting three good things about nature which one encounters each day (Richardson and Sheffield, 2017). We sought to compare 3GT to 3GTiN interventions for their relative efficacy at boosting wellbeing. METHOD: Undergraduate participants ( $N = 330$ ) were randomly assigned to engage for one week in either the 3GT or 3GTiN intervention. Pre/post-intervention measures of wellbeing were administered. ANALYSES: ANCOVAs, non-inferiority analyses, and content analysis were used to analyze the data and daily logs. RESULTS: Affect balance and satisfaction with life were statistically equivalent across the two conditions. Transcendent connectedness and elevation were significantly higher in the 3GTiN condition,  $d_s = 0.29, 0.40$ ). A large majority (76.47%) of participants in the 3GT condition referenced some aspect of nature as one*

of the good things about their day. Other notable themes were food, socializing, academics, and physical activity. **CONCLUSION/IMPACT:** This is the first study to directly compare these interventions. Findings suggest that not only is nature an important part of what makes a day good, incorporating nature into wellbeing interventions adds value.

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 87859 - Printed Poster

### *A Digital Help-Seeking Intervention for Mental Health Service Use among Asian Canadians: A Pilot Study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Quan, Cindy

**Additional Authors:** Costigan, Catherine ; MacDonald, Stuart; Clark, Nancy; Murphy, Jill; Tran, Mia

*Abstract: More than half of Canadians experiencing mental health issues do not seek treatment. The disparity is even greater among Asian populations, despite greater need in light of increased anti-Asian discrimination related to COVID-19. Using longitudinal mixed-methods, this pilot investigates the feasibility and acceptability of the Asian Mental Health Program, a 15-module self-paced digital help-seeking intervention developed using a community-based participatory approach. The sample included 100 Asian participants of diverse age (19-67), generational status (57% 1st gen), and ethnic heritage (46% Chinese, 34% mixed, 21% other East and South Asian). Participants who completed the 10 core mental health modules (n= 85) agreed or strongly agreed (M=4.48 out of 5) with usability questions (e.g., easy to use, interesting, helpful). Ratings of 5 additional modules on psychotherapy also suggested good acceptability (n=63 M=4.47). The 3-month follow-up data collection will be complete in January 2023. Planned analyses include the time-varying associations between the IVs self-stigma and mental health self-efficacy and the DVs help-seeking intentions and behaviors from baseline to follow-up. Participants' impressions of the program will be analyzed using reflective thematic analysis. Findings contribute to a more complete conceptualization of mental health service use among Asian Canadians.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86123 - Printed Poster

### *A double-edged sword to eating pathology: Sports affiliation is associated with higher and lower disordered eating in men and women*

**Main Presenting Author:** Beaulieu, Danie A.

**Additional Author:** Best, Lisa A.

*Abstract: Whether sport participation is a protective or risk factor for disordered eating in men and women remains unclear. There is also a need for research comparing the type of sports across specific weight control behaviours in all genders. The main objectives of this study were to examine sport types (aesthetic, ball game, endurance, and weight class) across disordered eating components and explore the interconnectedness of sports and gender on disordered eating attitudes and behaviours. In total, 749 participants (n = 539 women) completed reliable questionnaires online. Inactivity was related to higher BMI, but negatively associated with cognitive restraint, excessive exercise, and muscle building. Overall, ball game and weight class sports were associated*

with increased disordered eating behaviours. A significant interaction effect was found on the combined disordered eating subscales,  $F(8, 508) = 146.06$ ,  $p < .001$ , Pillai's  $V = 0.70$ ,  $\eta^2 = .70$ . Men in weight class sports reported lower disordered eating than men in ball game and endurance sports. In women, endurance sports were associated with lower eating pathology compared to other sport types. Taken together, some sports may serve as a protective factor against disordered eating, whereas others might increase the risk. Future research should account for gender when examining the role of sports affiliation in eating pathology.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 86324 - Printed Poster

### *A Knowledge Translation-Integrated Approach Evaluating the DREAM (Developing Resilience through Emotions, Attitudes, and Meaning) Program's Webisodes and French Translation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Potter, Catherine

*Abstract: Research suggests that COVID-19 lockdowns have led to mental health deterioration in around 70% of Canadian children and youth. This research tests an eight-week educational program called DREAM for kids ages 7 to 11 and aims to build resilience: specifically, by increasing meaning mindset (agency over thoughts and behaviours, hope for future, positive self-concept, openness to experience), mental health, and positive Covid-19 coping. In this mixed-method design, and using a Knowledge Translation-Integrated approach, we evaluated credibility, acceptability, and sustainability to determine whether the French program and English webisode-facilitated program, administered fully virtually for the first time, appeared to be just as effective as the original English clinician-delivered program. Qualitative data was collected from 33 children and 31 parents who completed the program and pre- and post-test quantitative questionnaires were administered. All 3 versions of the program significantly enhanced meaning mindset, mental health, and positive Covid-19 coping, and were found to be equivalently credible and acceptable to the children and parents. Thus, this unique program that uses original music, video teaching webisodes, and hands-on activities to teach skills for resilience, may be implementable in schools and meet the needs of children during the pandemic period and beyond.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 86235 - Printed Poster

### *A Mixed-Method Evaluation of BeMyself: A Self-Compassion and Yoga-Based Body Image Program for Female Adolescents*

**Main Presenting Author:** Halicki-Asakawa, Amane

**Additional Authors:** Lieuwen, Senja ; Misener, Kaylee; Libben, Maya

*Abstract: Body dissatisfaction (BD) is a component of body image that often emerges in early adolescence and is associated with various negative psychological consequences (e.g., eating disorders, low self-esteem). Unfortunately, BD prevention programs are rarely adopted by the communities they are designed to serve, and there is a need to engage stakeholders in their development and implementation. The current study developed and pilot-tested a BD program for adolescent girls promoting healthy body image through mindfulness, self-compassion, and yoga.*

*Phase I evaluated the program in a small sample ( $n = 8$ ) of adolescent females, who attended eight 60-minute meetings composed of didactic learning, meditation, and yoga. Self-report measures of body image, peer influences, topic integration, and program feedback were completed across three time points. Phase II consisted of a qualitative evaluation of the program through semi-structured interviews with 18 stakeholders (i.e., teachers and parent-adolescent dyads). Results support the acceptability but not the feasibility of the program due to low recruitment and high attrition rates. Recommended modifications include enhanced parental involvement, integration into the school day, and increased recruitment efforts. These findings can be used to inform the development and implementation of future programs.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85666 - Printed Poster

### *A mobile application to practice the RAIN mindfulness exercise to reduce non-homeostatic food cravings in emotional eaters*

**Main Presenting Author:** Carrière, Kimberly

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Over fifty percent of individuals with overweight and obesity are emotional eaters. Emotional eating can be theorized as a conditioned response to eat for reasons that are not associated with physiological hunger. To reduce emotional eating, an individual must extinguish learned associations that promote non-homeostatic eating. This pre-post study tested the feasibility of using a mobile app to practice the RAIN mindfulness exercise to reduce the reactive tendency to eat when experiencing a negative emotion. METHOD: Forty-nine adult emotional eaters ( $M_{age} = 30.7$ ,  $N = 24$ female) used the RAIN exercise on the mobile app for 3 weeks. Participants were asked to use the app every time that they experienced a non-homeostatic craving to eat. RESULTS: A paired samples  $t$  test demonstrated significant reductions in emotional eating ( $p = .0001$ ), reactivity to food cravings ( $p = .0001$ ) and perceived loss of control around food ( $p = .0001$ ). Significant increases in distress tolerance ( $p = .001$ ) and eating-specific mindfulness were also found ( $p = .0001$ ). Participants reported high satisfaction with the app. IMPACT: This is the first study to test a mobile app to attenuate conditioned responses to eat for non-homeostatic reasons using a mindfulness exercise. These preliminary results identify a potential approach to reduce emotional eating that is both accessible and affordable.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 85488 - Printed Poster

### *A preliminary examination of the effects of partner mental health on Couple HOPES outcomes, an online self-help couples intervention for posttraumatic stress disorder*

**Main Presenting Author:** Whitfield, Kristen M

**Additional Authors:** Crenshaw, Alexander ; Fitzpatrick, Skye; Monson, M Candice

*Abstract: COUPLE HOPES (CH) IS AN ONLINE SELF-HELP INTERVENTION FOR COUPLES THAT TARGETS RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION (RS) AND POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER (PTSD). PARTNERS OF INDIVIDUALS WITH PTSD HAVE ELEVATED MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS. PARTNER MENTAL HEALTH MAY MODERATE COUPLE INTERVENTION*

OUTCOMES, HOWEVER, THERE IS A DEARTH OF RESEARCH IN THIS AREA. THE AIM OF THIS STUDY IS TO EXAMINE WHETHER PARTNER MENTAL HEALTH MODERATES PTSD AND RS OUTCOMES FROM CH. IT IS HYPOTHESIZED THAT INCREASING LEVELS OF BASELINE PARTNER DEPRESSION AND GENERALIZED ANXIETY WILL PREDICT LESS CHANGE IN PTSD AND RS DURING CH. MILITARY MEMBERS, VETERANS, FIRST RESPONDERS, AND HEALTHCARE WORKERS WITH PTSD, AND THEIR PARTNERS (N = 27) PARTICIPATED IN AN UNCONTROLLED TRIAL OF CH. PARTICIPANTS WERE ASSESSED AT PRE-, MID- AND POST-INTERVENTION, AND BEFORE EACH MODULE. PRELIMINARY MULTILEVEL GROWTH MODELS REVEALED THAT HIGHER LEVELS OF PARTNER DEPRESSION PREDICT SIGNIFICANTLY SMALLER GAINS IN VETERAN PTSD AT POST-INTERVENTION,  $T(20.55) = -0.15$ ,  $P = .02$ , BUT PARTNER ANXIETY DID NOT PREDICT CHANGE,  $P = .19$ . NEITHER PARTNER DEPRESSION,  $P = .77$ , OR ANXIETY,  $P = .99$ , PREDICTED CHANGE IN RS. THESE RESULTS SUGGEST THAT RS OUTCOMES DO NOT DIFFER DEPENDING ON PARTNER DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY. WHEN PARTNERS HAVE ELEVATED DEPRESSION, AN ADJUNCT TREATMENT OR MODIFICATION TO CH MAY BE NEEDED TO OPTIMIZE PTSD RECOVERY.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87588 - Printed Poster

### *A Qualitative Analysis of Support Needs in Open Relationships*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hayward, Annie C

**Additional Authors:** Pieruccini, Michael V; Grewal, Simran ; McRae, D Lauren ; Cobb, Rebecca J

*Abstract: Open relationships are a type of consensual non-monogamy (CNM) in which committed partners agree to sexual involvements with others. Although 20% of Canadians have engaged in CNM relationships, these relationships are stigmatized and there is little research about how they are maintained. We interviewed participants (N = 13) and thematically analyzed what they need to feel supported in their open relationships. Responses reflected support they had received or support they wished to receive. Participants felt supported by partners who communicated openly, valued the relationship, and allowed disclosure. For example, one woman appreciated her partner allowing her to disclose their open relationship to others as she “need[s] to be able to confide in trusted friendships.” In contrast, participants described a need for more community support. For example, one man said he was selective when disclosing because his partner “doesn’t want to be shamed” or “looked at as a bad mom” and he “ha[s] to be very careful...in [his] career” because “in Canada...there is definitely not legal protections for people that are non-monogamous.” Results suggest people in open relationships feel support from partners and close friends but not their broader communities. The findings contribute to existing research on CNM and may provide insights for individuals and clinicians on maintaining open relationships.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87725 - Printed Poster

### *A Qualitative Examination of Biopsychosocial and Cultural Factors Contributing to Chronic Pain in Canadian Armed Forces Veterans*

**Main Presenting Author:** Southall, Martine A

**Additional Authors:** Buhler, Jeremiah N; Holens, Pamela L; Martin, L Spenser

*Abstract: Little research has explored psychosocial factors associated with chronic pain amongst Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) veterans despite elevated rates of chronic pain in this population. Recently, a revised biopsychosocial (BPS) model of chronic pain for veterans has been proposed to provide a framework for understanding the interactions between BPS factors and persistent pain within US veterans. This study applied qualitative methods to examine Canadian veterans perceptions on the development and maintenance of their chronic pain in relation to the BPS model and cultural factors. Fifteen male veterans described the initial causes and contributing factors of chronic pain as influenced by physiological causes (i.e., injury, wear and tear, and inadequate medical care) and barriers to treatment seeking (i.e., perceived impacts on career, stigma, and internalized warrior ethos). Current contributing factors included chronic conditions, psychosocial influences (i.e., PTSD, depression, and stress), and difficulties obtaining coverage for healthcare services. Findings emphasized the role of psychosocial and cultural factors in developing and exacerbating persistent pain in CAF veterans. Treatment for CAF veterans with chronic pain may be improved by creating tailored assessments and interventions that target the contributing factors identified.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86175 - Printed Poster

### *A Systematic Review of Cardiac Autonomic Reactivity to Face-to-Face Social Stressor Stimuli in Children and Adolescents with Autism Spectrum Disorder*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wong, Agnes S.K.

**Co-Presenting Author:** Chen, Selena

**Additional Authors:** Burns, Samantha ; Woodruff, Earl

*Abstract: Rationale: Research suggests that individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) exhibit heightened responses to social stressors, putting them at higher risk to psychopathology. However, the findings are inconsistent. Considering the unavoidable nature of social interactions and the unique challenges in ASD, a synthesis of the literature is crucial. This is the first systematic review which investigates cardiac autonomic reactivity to face-to-face social stressor stimuli in children and adolescents with ASD. Methods: The primary literature were across four databases. Any studies with ASD samples up to 18 years of age, all types of stimuli and measures which fit the inclusion criteria were included. Results: Twenty-one studies were included, with a total sample size of 1164 (582 were ASD samples). Five unique measures were reported, with heart rate (HR) being most commonly used (57.14%). A pattern of blunted respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA) reactivity was found (44.44% lower, 0% higher) in ASD as compared to the control (TD). Interestingly, a pattern of higher HR responses than TD was noted when a familiar person was used, but blunted HR responses when a novel person was used. Conclusions: Atypical cardiac autonomic reactivity in ASD was demonstrated with contrasting responses depending on the familiarity of the person. Research and clinical implications are discussed.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 80877 - Printed Poster

## *A Systematic Review of Physiological Reactivity in Response to Face-to-Face Peer Interactions in Autistic Children and Adolescents*

**Main Presenting Author:** Khudiakova, Valeria

**Co-Presenting Author:** Zhou, YiFei

**Additional Authors:** Wong, Agnes S. K.; Burns, Samantha C; Woodruff, Earl

**Abstract:** *RATIONALE:* With the increased numbers of autistic children included in mainstream education settings, peer interactions between autistic and neurotypical children are ubiquitous. Some studies have discovered that autistic people exhibit atypical physiological responses to social stress, including peer interactions. However, the findings are inconsistent, making a systematic review of the literature important for understanding how autistic children and adolescents react to peer interactions. *METHODS:* Four databases were searched for studies on physiological reactivity in response to face-to-face peer interactions in autistic children and adolescents up to 18 years of age, leaving a final sample of 9 papers, with a total sample size of 550 (288 were autistic children and adolescents). *RESULTS:* In response to interactions with unfamiliar peers, autistic children and adolescents showed a general trend of an increased cortisol response compared to baseline in 78% of studies. Changes in respiratory sinus arrhythmia and pre-ejection period were insignificant. *CONCLUSIONS:* The findings of this systematic review demonstrate that autistic children and adolescents demonstrate heightened cortisol sensitivity to social stressors, including face-to-face interactions with unfamiliar peers, which can inform clinical interventions as well as future research in the field.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 86052 - Printed Poster

## *Acceptability of Social, Emotional, and Behavioural Screeners in Schools*

**Main Presenting Author:** Schanding, Thomas

**Co-Presenting Author:** Debinski, Ivy

**Abstract:** *The project explores the acceptability of social-emotional and behavioural screeners among critical stakeholders (parents, teachers, administrators, and school-based mental health practitioners). In Canada, mental health difficulties in children have become more prevalent. Public schools have been identified as the potential to assist in delivering mental health services to meet the needs of youth and families (Weist et al., 2013). The current project measures the acceptability of and differences among mental health, social-emotional learning (SEL), and adverse childhood experiences (ACE) screeners. For this project, 237 individuals, primarily from Canada and the United States, were surveyed. Participants included parents of school-aged children, teachers, school administrators, and school-based mental health professionals. A mixed Repeated Measures ANOVA was conducted to examine differences in acceptability of the three screeners and differences among the four stakeholder groups. The mental health and SEL screener were acceptable overall, while the ACE screener was considered unacceptable. It is recommended that provincial and territorial educational ministries consider the support for various types of SEB screenings and the utility these screeners add in supporting and monitoring students behavioural and mental health.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 85311 - Printed Poster

## *Access, Literacy, and Preferences of Cancer Survivors Who Use Cannabis as a Sleep Aid*

**Main Presenting Author:** Howells, Rachel L

**Additional Authors:** Lee, Rachel M; Harris , Nicholas; Donnan , R Jennifer; Garland, Sheila N

*Abstract: Cannabis is increasingly being used to manage treatment-related sleep difficulties among cancer survivors. This study explored modes of obtainment, communication with healthcare professionals (HCPs), cannabis literacy, and product preference among cancer survivors who use cannabis for sleep. Adult, Canadian cancer survivors ( $N = 1492$ ) completed a self-report questionnaire about their cannabis use behaviours in relation to sleep. One in four participants had used cannabis for sleep in the last 30 days ( $N = 356$ ,  $M_{age} = 62.7$ , 49.4% Women, 77.8% in remission). Two-thirds (63.8%) reported communicating with their HCPs about their cannabis use, yet only 18.5% of consumers had medical cannabis authorization, and most obtained cannabis from the regulated recreational market (55.6%). Those who purchased from an unauthorized source or grew their own cannabis lacked knowledge about the cannabinoid makeup of products (18.1%) in comparison to those who purchased from the regulated medical or recreational markets (5.7%). Further, non-authorized consumers preferred THC-dominant products (38.1%), while authorized consumers preferred THC- and CBD-balanced products (39.4%). Among cancer survivors, there is a gap in access to the medical cannabis market, cannabis literacy, and communication with HCPs. Efforts should be made to improve cannabis literacy and medical cannabis access in this population.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 87498 - Printed Poster

## *An Examination of Mental Health Predictors for High-Risk Sexual Behaviour in Adolescent Girls*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lau, Chloe

**Additional Author:** Stewart, Shannon

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Sexual behaviours are normal phenomena in adolescents, but high-risk sexual behaviours (HRSB) may lead to negative outcomes like unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections. No study has investigated whether internalizing and externalizing mental health indicators predict adolescent HRSB when controlling for parenting factors and history of sexual abuse. METHODS: The present study evaluated predictors for adolescent HRSB in clinically-referred girls ( $N = 4520$ ) aged 12-18 ( $M = 15.03$ ,  $SD = 1.70$ ) assessed using the interRAI Child and Youth Mental Health (ChYMH). Data were collected from 60 mental health agencies. RESULTS: 173 girls had a history of HRSB. In the logistic regression, the Hosmer-Lemeshow test was not significant ( $X^2 = 6.09$ ,  $df = 8$ ,  $p = .64$ ). The full model correctly classified 93.9% of the cases (Nagelkerke  $R^2 = .22$ ). When controlling for age, reactive aggression, proactive aggression, and history of sexual assault victimization predicted HRSB. Parenting strengths and internalizing symptoms (i.e., depression, anxiety, anhedonia) did not predict HRSB. Adolescents who were victims of sexual assault were 3.2 times more likely to engage in HRSB. CONCLUSIONS: Externalizing symptoms and a history of sexual assault predict HRSB. IMPACT: Results will guide assessment for at-risk girls who may benefit from programming for safe sexual practices.*



**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 78855 - Printed Poster

*An examination of pain severity, COVID Stress, and substance use: Comparing individuals with chronic pain alone and comorbid anxiety and mood disorders in the second year of the pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kinsman, Laura

**Additional Authors:** Paluszek, Michelle M.; Taylor, Steven; Asmundson, J. G. Gordon

*Abstract: COVID stress is prevalent and is associated with adverse outcomes such as poor coping. Those with chronic pain (CP) and psychopathology are disproportionately impacted by the pandemic and are especially vulnerable to developing COVID stress. Relatedly, people with CP report higher pain severity (PS) during COVID-19, and COVID stress predicts greater PS. However, less is known about factors that may influence the relationship between COVID stress and PS. Maladaptive coping methods such as substance use (SU) are often used to cope with COVID stress and may exacerbate COVID stress. This study examined how SU may impact the relationship between PS and COVID stress in a CP sample with and without mental disorders. Data were from 1405 adults with either CP only, CP and an anxiety disorder, or CP and a mood disorder who completed an online survey on the impacts of COVID-19 in March 2021. One-way ANOVAs were used to compare levels of COVID stress, PS, and SU across groups. Moderation analyses evaluated the effect of SU on the association between PS and COVID stress across groups. Those with CP and an anxiety disorder had the highest levels of COVID stress, PS, and SU. Higher COVID stress predicted greater PS at high levels of SU, but only for those with CP and an anxiety disorder. Our findings may inform future clinical interventions targeting COVID stress and PS in those with CP.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87400 - Printed Poster

*An Investigation of Engagement in Parent-Administered, Internet-Delivered Cognitive Behavioural Therapy for Childhood Anxiety: Intervention Usage and Subjective Experience*

**Main Presenting Author:** DeLucry, Kailey J

**Additional Author:** Mazenc, Katherine J

*Abstract: Childhood anxiety is the most prevalent mental health concern facing Canadian children but often goes untreated. Parent-administered, Internet-delivered cognitive behaviour therapy (ICBT) could improve treatment access. To be effective, it is important to ensure that parents will remain engaged with the intervention. ICBT researchers often include measures of engagement in efficacy studies, but the measures tend to be uni-dimensional and inconsistent. The aim of the present study was to use the Perski model to examine engagement within parent-administered ICBT. Ninety-one parents of children with anxiety participated in the program, *\_ACE\_*. Measures of population characteristics (demographics; child/parent mental health; parent beliefs), intervention features (credibility; satisfaction; working alliance), and objective and subjective engagement were administered. Findings suggest that more negative parent beliefs about child anxiety predict higher objective engagement. Higher credibility and content satisfaction were associated with higher*

*subjective engagement. The working alliance was the only factor associated with objective and subjective engagement. Findings have implications for the development of parent-administered ICBT, highlighting a need to examine the working alliance, parent beliefs about anxiety, and content satisfaction as avenues for enhancing engagement.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 82580 - Printed Poster

### *Anticipated Discrimination in Daily Life: Correlates with Affect and Physical Symptoms*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ong, Lydia Q

**Additional Authors:** Wilson, Megan E; Burrow, Anthony L; Lohani, Monika; Hill, Patrick L; Sin, Nancy L

*Abstract: Prior research has documented within- and between-person associations of everyday discrimination with well-being. Less is known, however, about how often people anticipate discrimination and its associations with well-being. Using a daily diary design with 349 U.S. community adults (ages 19-74; 71% White, 10% Asian/Pacific Islander, 9% Black, 10% other racial minority/multiracial; 68% female, 29% male, 3% transgender/genderqueer), participants reported on discrimination anticipation in the mornings and discrimination occurrence, affect, and physical symptoms in the evenings for 10 days. Participants anticipated discrimination on approximately 21% (n = 649) of study days. Two-level multilevel models showed that on days a person anticipated discrimination, there were no differences in affect or physical symptoms, compared to days they did not anticipate discrimination. On average, people who anticipated discrimination more often than others had higher negative affect (b = 0.50, 95% CI [0.34-0.66], p < 0.001), positive affect (b = 0.49, 95% CI [0.20-0.78], p = 0.001), and physical symptoms (b = 0.81, 95% CI [0.30-1.32], p = 0.002). Results indicate between-person (but not within-person) associations of anticipating discrimination with affect and physical symptoms. Given anticipated discrimination is common, future work should investigate daily anticipatory coping efforts.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 87697 - Printed Poster

### *Antidepressant Prescription in Older Adult Bipolar Disorder (OABD)*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rigas\*, Christina

**Additional Authors:** Lavin \*, Paola ; Sekhon \*\*, Harmehr; Eyler, Lisa; Sajatovic, Martha; Rej, Soham

*Abstract: Introduction: Antidepressants are widely prescribed for patients with bipolar disorders (BD) despite evidence of their inefficacy and associated risk for inducing mania/hypomania. There is limited data on prescribing practices in older adult bipolar disorder (OABD), especially on a global scale. We aim to explore the Global Aging and Geriatric Experiments in Bipolar Disorder Database (GAGE-BD) wave 2 dataset to shed light on antidepressant prescription in OABD. Methods: We will use baseline cross-sectional, harmonized data from wave 2 of the GAGE-BD project (N=3062, 34 sites) to describe demographic and clinical correlates in participants with OABD (aged ≥50 years with BD) who were prescribed antidepressants. Results: Results will be available for May 2023.*

*Preliminary descriptive analyses (n=746) showed that 33.15% of OABD participants were prescribed antidepressants. Conclusions: Based on existing literature, we anticipate that antidepressants will be prescribed depending on type of BD and depression severity. This study could also identify novel demographic and clinical variables associated with antidepressant use in OABD. Impact: This study will yield insights into current worldwide prescribing patterns of antidepressants in OABD, how they compare to evidence-based treatment guidelines, and the clinical and demographic profile associated with antidepressant use in OABD.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87651 - Printed Poster

### *Are changes in the underlying motivations of OCD predictive of post-treatment OCD symptom severity?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Puccinelli, Christina

**Additional Authors:** McCabe, Randi ; Rowa, Karen

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Two core motivational dimensions underlie obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) symptoms: harm avoidance (HA) and incompleteness (INC). Cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) is effective in reducing OCD symptoms. However, is it unknown whether changes in the underlying motivations driving OCD symptoms are associated with treatment outcomes. This study investigated if changes in HA and INC during treatment are associated with decreased OCD symptom severity post-treatment. METHODS: Adult outpatients (N=55) with OCD completed the Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (YBOCS) and the Obsessive-Compulsive Core Dimensions Questionnaire before, during, and after group CBT for OCD. RESULTS: Hierarchical linear regressions found that decreases in HA and INC motivations during treatment significantly predicted decreased post-treatment YBOCS scores, beyond pre-treatment YBOCS scores. CONCLUSION: Reductions in the underlying motivations driving OCD symptoms during treatment appear to be predictive of improved OCD treatment outcomes. IMPLICATION: Clinicians should explicitly encourage patients to tolerate feelings of incompleteness and reduce the need to engage in harm avoidance behaviours during CBT to maximize reductions in OCD symptom severity.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 80543 - Printed Poster

### *Assessment of romantic and sexual functioning in individuals with psychotic disorders: Reliability and validity of two instruments.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lamontagne, Justin

**Additional Authors:** Cloutier, Briana ; Diotte, Félix; Roy, Marc-André; Lecomte, Tania

**Abstract:** *Despite increasing recognition of the difficulties faced by persons with psychosis with respect to intimacy and sexuality, there is a lack of valid and reliable instruments to measure these areas of functioning in this population. This study aimed to evaluate the psychometric properties (i.e., construct and convergent validity, internal consistency, test retest reliability) of two measures, the Multidimensional Sexuality Questionnaire (MSQ) and the Romantic Relationship Functioning Scale (RRFS), in a sample of individuals with psychotic disorders. Participants (n = 196) were administered*

a series of questionnaires online, with a subset of 40 respondents agreeing to complete the MSQ and the RRFS a second time at a two-week follow-up. The original factor structures of the MSQ and the RRFS were found to be acceptable, with alphas ranging from 0.68 to 0.94 and 0.74 to 0.86, respectively. Test-retest reliability and convergent validity with other measures were also demonstrated. The MSQ and the RRFS appear to be suitable for assessing romantic and sexual functioning in individuals with psychotic disorders. Future research should replicate these findings in larger samples and evaluate other aspects of the instruments quality. Clinicians may benefit from using these tools to better understand the intimacy needs of services users with psychosis and offer corresponding services.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 81955 - Printed Poster

### *Associations Between Individual Characteristics and the Quality of Working Alliance in Adolescent Girls in Rehabilitation Centers*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bellavance, Amélie

**Additional Authors:** Morin, Guillaume ; Meilleur, Dominique

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Establishing a working alliance (WA) with adolescents is challenging because the intervention is often initiated or enforced by a third party. It is important to identify factors that may influence the quality of WA in this context. The present study examined the relationship between three individual characteristics and the quality of WA in adolescent girls admitted to rehabilitation centers. METHODS: Forty-six adolescent girls completed self-reported questionnaires on coping strategies, family communication and satisfaction, behavioral difficulties, and perceived quality of WA at service intake (T1) and again 12 weeks later (T2). RESULTS: Hierarchical regressions were performed with 12-week WA as the dependent variable. The results suggest that family communication adds 10.7% (p*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86153 - Printed Poster

### *Attachment Insecurity and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder Symptom Severity: The Mediating Role of Fear of Compassion*

**Main Presenting Author:** McNeil , Aliya

**Additional Author:** Purdon, Christine

**Abstract:** *Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is characterized by distressing intrusive thoughts and compulsions implemented to neutralize the thoughts or mitigate potential harm. Attachment-focused approaches to conceptualizing OCD are becoming more common, owing to the relationship between insecure attachment and OCD. However, the mechanism responsible for this relationship is unclear. Negative attachment experiences predict increased anxiety and fear of compassion (FOC) which can impede the expression and acceptance of affiliative emotions. FOC also mediates the relationship between attachment insecurity and emotional distress. Thus, we hypothesized that FOC may play a similar role in mediating the relationship between anxious and avoidant attachment insecurity and OCD. After pre-registering the study, 400 undergraduate students completed a set of online*

questionnaires. A mediation analysis using PROCESS revealed that FOC to self significantly mediates the relationship between anxious and avoidant attachment insecurity and OCD symptom severity. Exploratory analyses revealed that FOC from others is also a significant mediator. The results suggest that targeting FOC may be important when treating OCD. Although cognitive-behavioural therapy is the gold standard treatment, the efficacy is only about 50 percent. As such, research exploring adjunct treatment options is warranted.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86165 - Printed Poster

### *Attitudes and norms predict help-seeking behaviour following digital dating abuse victimization*

**Main Presenting Author:** McArthur, Jennifer L

**Additional Authors:** Blais, Julie ; Ternes, Marguerite

*Abstract: Dating violence perpetrated via technology is becoming alarmingly pervasive, especially among young adults with studies documenting a myriad of adverse psychological effects associated with cybervictimization, such as low self-esteem, depression, suicide ideation, as well as maladaptive coping behaviours. Using an extended theory of planned behaviour (TPB) as a framework, the present study investigated the socio-cognitive factors associated with victims' intentions to seek support from mental health services following digital dating abuse. Data (N = 331) were collected using an online questionnaire which measured the central TPB constructs (i.e., attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control), as well as incident characteristics (i.e., perceived fear, duration), gender norm beliefs, past use of services, and intentions to seek help from mental health services following future incidents of DDA victimization. Path analyses revealed that the extended TPB model accounted for 42% of intentions to seek help following DDA victimization. Attitudes and subjective norms emerged as significant predictors, along with high perceived fear and past use of mental health services. To foster healthy responses, intervention efforts and awareness campaigns should promote the benefits of seeking support following DDA victimization.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 80433 - Printed Poster

### *Behavioral Problems in Kindergarten are Associated with Decreased odds of Upward Intergenerational Income Mobility: A 30-Year, Two-Generation Population-Based Study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bégin, Vincent

**Additional Authors:** Côté, Sylvana ; Vergunst, Francis; Haeck, Catherine; Vitaro, Frank; Tremblay, Richard E.; Fontaine, Nathalie

*Abstract: Background/rationale: Economic hardship is associated with higher rates of psychopathology and is likely to be passed along to future generations, thus placing children from low-income families at risk of experiencing adjustment problems across their life course. Methods: Using official government tax return files from two generations linked to data from the Quebec Longitudinal Study of Kindergarten Children (n=3017), this study tested the associations between*

*behavioral problems in kindergarten and intergenerational income mobility. Results: Controlling for a range of confounders (e.g., parental education), regression models showed that attention-deficit/hyperactivity (ADH) and conduct/opposition problems at age 6 were negatively associated with upward mobility among boys and girls. Further, path analyses showed that ADH problems, conduct/opposition problems, and low prosociality levels were indirectly associated with downward income mobility via their more proximal impacts on the child's capacity to graduate from high school. Conclusions: Results highlight the importance of targeting early behavioral problems as means of improving intergenerational income mobility. Action/Impact: Large-scale policies and intervention efforts targeting these difficulties could help children from low-income families break the cycle of disadvantage.*

**Section:** *Developmental Psychology*

**Session ID:** 80997 - Printed Poster

### *Beliefs about Losing Control, Responsibility, and their Relationships with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder Symptoms*

**Main Presenting Author:** Civita, Alessia

**Additional Authors:** Sandstrom, Andrea ; Radomsky, Adam

*Abstract: Cognitive models of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) propose that OCD develops due to misappraisals of intrusive thoughts, which are influenced by dysfunctional beliefs. In checking, one of the most common symptoms of OCD, beliefs about responsibility, threat, memory and losing control may be particularly relevant. These beliefs are often studied independently, but it may be important to understand how associations among these beliefs influence OCD. The current study aims to examine the relationships between responsibility, beliefs about losing control, and urges to act in checking-related scenarios. We plan to assess beliefs about losing control, appraisals of responsibility, and urges to act in 127 undergraduate students. Preliminary results (based on n = 120 participants tested to date) suggest that responsibility is not a significant mediator between beliefs about losing control and urges to engage in compulsive behaviour ( $\beta = .07$ ,  $SE = .10$ ,  $p = .49$ ). However, beliefs about losing control show a trend towards significance in predicting both responsibility ( $\beta = .41$ ,  $SE = .21$ ,  $p = .05$ ) and urges to engage in compulsive behaviour ( $\beta = -.46$ ,  $SE = .24$ ,  $p = .06$ ). Final results of the completed sample will be reported. These findings may aid in developing a more comprehensive understanding of the cognitive model of OCD and have potential implications on OCD treatment.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85421 - Printed Poster

### *Beyond emotion regulation difficulties: A Self-Determination Theory perspective on emotion regulation, mindfulness, and nonsuicidal self-injury*

**Main Presenting Author:** Petrovic, Julia

**Additional Authors:** Mills, Devin J.; Heath, Nancy L.

*Abstract: The relation of emotion regulation (ER) difficulties to nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI; the deliberate destruction of one's body tissue without suicidal intent) has been repeatedly documented.*

Recently, specific mindfulness facets (i.e., awareness, nonjudging, describing) have been proposed as mechanisms that explain this relationship. The present study extended this line of inquiry by exploring the mediating role of mindfulness facets in the relation between Self-Determination Theory (SDT)-based ER styles (i.e., integrative ER, suppressive ER, dysregulated ER) and indices of positive and negative well-being (i.e., subjective vitality, NSSI difficulties) in adults with recent NSSI. Adults who reported NSSI within the last year ( $n = 222$ ), recruited via MTurk, completed measures of ER styles, mindfulness facets, subjective vitality, and NSSI difficulties. A mediation model revealed that the effects of ER styles on positive and negative indices of well-being were fully explained by specific mindfulness facets (i.e., awareness, nonjudging, nonreactivity, describing). This study is the first to explore SDT-based ER styles in adults with a history of NSSI, extending the literature beyond the deficit-focused study of ER difficulties in this population, and suggests that mindfulness facets may be mechanisms through which their ER styles impact positive and negative indices of well-being.

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 80048 - Printed Poster

### *Breaking the Stigma: The Role of Mental Health Literacy in Psychological Treatment-Seeking Decisions in Canadian Post-Secondary Students*

**Main Presenting Author:** Biderman, Carly

**Additional Authors:** Scott, Jesse ; Soucie, Kendall

**Abstract:** Compared to other adult age groups, emerging adults (EA; i.e., individuals ages 18–25 years) have the highest prevalence of several mental health problems; however, treatment rates are particularly low. This treatment gap is concerning because untreated mental health problems are associated with worsening psychiatric symptoms, substance abuse, work/academic challenges, and substantial healthcare costs. To address this issue, this study investigates the factors that influence EA's treatment-seeking decisions. Beginning in January, both quantitative and qualitative survey data will be collected from Canadian university students to better understand the barriers and facilitators that are involved in these decisions. We will use path analyses to test a theoretical model of mental health treatment-seeking. Our model extends the Theory of Planned Behaviour (Ajzen, 1991) to include self-stigma as a barrier to treatment and mental health literacy as a facilitator to treatment. Qualitative written accounts of the barriers and facilitators related to service use decisions will be analyzed using conventional content analysis to contextualize the model. This study has implications for increasing treatment rates among EA with empirically-based strategies. Our goal is to promote the implementation of interventions to target the specific needs of EA and increase mental health service use.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85062 - Printed Poster

### *Callous-Unemotional and Anxiety Traits as Indicators of Distinct Clinical Profiles Among Children with Conduct Problems: Differences Between Profiles Across Childhood and During Adolescence*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bégin, Vincent

**Additional Authors:** Hamilton, Mathis ; Therriault, Danyka; Déry, Michèle

**Abstract:** *Background/rationale:* Recent studies have suggested that children with elevated levels of callous-unemotional (CU) traits can be divided into distinct profiles based on their levels of cooccurring anxiety traits (ANX). Longitudinal research conducted on these profiles among children showing high levels of conduct problems remain scarce. *Methods:* Using longitudinal data from 370 children (40% girls) with conduct problems, we aimed to (1) identify these profiles using trajectories of CU and ANX traits and (2) compare them in terms of externalized (e.g., conduct problems) and internalized (e.g., depression) clinical features across childhood (ages 8 through 13 years on average) and into adolescence (age 17 years). *Results:* A dual trajectory modelling approach identified four profiles: LowCU+LowANX, ANX, CU, ANX+CU. Conditional growth models using profiles memberships to predict developmental trajectories of clinical features revealed significant differences between groups, notably between the CU and ANX+CU groups. Some of these differences were maintained by age 17. *Conclusions:* In addition to showing distinct clinical features during childhood, children from the CU+ANX profile are at high risk of experiencing an increasing psychopathological burden from childhood to adolescence. *Action/Impact:* The early identification and treatment of these children appears particularly important.

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 81556 - Printed Poster

### *Cannabis and Alcohol Use During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Effects on Anxiety*

**Main Presenting Author:** Nelson, Christopher

**Additional Authors:** Walsh, Zachary ; Libben, Maya

**Abstract:** *Response to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has been associated with increased mental health problems and substance use. In particular, the number of individuals reporting moderate-to-severe levels of anxiety has significantly increased, while simultaneously many of those who use alcohol and cannabis have increased their consumption. Research demonstrates that anxiolytic motives are associated with the use of cannabis and alcohol. Studies investigating the effects of cannabis and alcohol on anxiety also indicate bidirectional responses. To our knowledge, the recent nature of these associations has not been systematically examined. The current study aims to investigate the impact of cannabis and alcohol use on self-reported anxiety over the course of the pandemic. Empirical evidence is necessary to facilitate accurate clinical knowledge transfer related to safe recommendations surrounding the use of cannabis and alcohol.*

**Section:** Psychopharmacology

**Session ID:** 87643 - Printed Poster

### *Change in Black Youth's Conceptualization of the Mental Health Effects of Cannabis on Psychosis After Playing Interactive Video Game (SERIES)*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dsilva, Kimberly

**Additional Author:** Archie, Suzanne

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND:* High THC (Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) levels in cannabis affect adolescent brain development and increase the risk of psychosis. Adolescents might benefit from research that helps them understand this cannabis-psychosis link. However, most are unaware, particularly Black racialized youth. This study explores changes in the conceptualization of the mental



health effects of cannabis use on psychosis before and after playing the Back to Reality SERIES– interactive video game about cannabis use and psychosis. **METHODS:** Accounts of lived experiences related to cannabis use and psychosis were gathered from qualitative interviews. Participants who met the criteria for a psychotic and cannabis use disorder played a control game and SERIES; order of gameplay was randomized. Post game 1, participants completed a knowledge quiz about cannabis and psychosis. Post game 2, participants were interviewed about their gameplay experience. **RESULTS:** 5 participants from varied racial backgrounds were recruited. The difference in quiz scores was not statistically significant. Thematic analysis revealed that SERIES helped them reflect on personal experiences and gain a deeper understanding of psychosis symptoms. **CONCLUSION:** SERIES is a valuable psychoeducational tool. **IMPACT:** SERIES can inform youth (particularly from racialized backgrounds) about care pathways and encourage help-seeking.

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 80548 - Printed Poster

### *Changes in Maternal Substance Use During the COVID-19 Pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Joyce, Kayla M.

**Additional Authors:** Cameron, Emily E.; Sulymka, Julia; Protudjer, L. P. Jennifer; Roos, Leslie E.

**Abstract:** **BACKGROUND:** Maternal stress and mental health challenges have increased since the COVID-19 pandemic began. Experts are concerned about elevated substance use (SU) but existing research has not examined SU among mothers. This is a crucial next step to inform policy and service supports given links between maternal SU and adverse family experiences. **METHODS:** Data were collected between April 14-28, 2020. A total of 508 mothers (Mage = 34.8 years) with children 0-8 years old participated in the Parenting During the Pandemic study. Mothers self-reported SU change, SU motivations, and mental health symptoms. **RESULTS:** Of participating mothers, 54.9% did not change, 39.2% increased, and 5.9% decreased their SU. Mothers with an anxiety disorder or elevated anxiety symptoms were more likely to report increased SU during the pandemic. Using substances to cope with anxiety, depression, and boredom was elevated among mothers vs. those reporting no change or a decrease in SU. Using substances to cope with anxiety was a risk factor for increased SU. **CONCLUSIONS:** Many mothers have increased their SU since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. **IMPACT:** Results highlight the need to treat maternal anxiety and the importance of teaching mothers coping strategies, other than SU, to reduce the incidence of increased SU among mothers and its negative sequelae.

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 85719 - Printed Poster

### *Changes in parent COVID-19 stress, parent self-efficacy, and parent mental health between 2021 and 2022 during the pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Billings, Meghan

**Co-Presenting Author:** Jiang, Yuanyuan

**Additional Authors:** Cicarelli, Joelle ; Montazeralsedgh, Pooneh; Rogers, Maria; Climie, Emma; Mah, Janet

*Abstract: Studies indicate that COVID-19 has impacted parents and youth negatively in Canada since the public health emergency was first declared, and more research is needed to understand the experiences of families as the pandemic and its related public health measures evolve. This longitudinal study involved parents of youth in Canada. So far, data collection occurred first in May 2021, and then again in May and June 2022. Eighty-eight parents completed online questionnaires assessing parental levels of COVID-19 stress, parent self-efficacy, and parent mental health symptoms. Using repeated measures  $t$ -tests, results showed a decrease between the first and second timepoints of data collection in parental COVID-19 stress levels,  $p < .001$ , parent anxiety,  $p < .05$ , and parent ADHD symptoms,  $p < .01$ , as well as an increase in parent self-efficacy,  $p < .001$ . Data collection is ongoing with a third timepoint of data collection wrapping up in Fall 2022, with these results to be presented. Preliminary findings suggest that parental pandemic-related stress has gone down between 2021 and 2022 along with the severity of parent mental health symptoms. Parental cognitions of parenting self-efficacy have also increased. Such findings suggest the potential resilience of parents in this sample two years after the start of the pandemic, with implications for clinical assessment and treatment.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85593 - Printed Poster

### *Characterizing The Physiological Correlates of Maternal Depression Using Wearable Technology*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sitka, Madissen B

**Additional Authors:** Tomfohr-Madsen, Lianne ; McHardy, Bobby; Roos, Leslie; Giuliano, Ryan

*Abstract: Though maternal mental health concerns are common, the supports in place are often insufficient. Understanding the objective markers of maternal psychophysiology associated with mental health may influence the development of innovative prevention and treatment options. Here, we investigate the relationship between objectively assessed maternal heart rate and sleep duration and their relationship to maternal self-reported depression and anxiety for 138 mothers ( $M_{age} = 32.41$ ,  $SD_{age} = 4.92$ ) experiencing elevated levels of depression or anxiety. Heart rate, and sleep duration were assessed using Fitbit watches over a one-week. The PHQ-9 and GAD-7 assessed symptoms of depression and anxiety. There was a significant relationship between higher baseline heart rate and lowered sleep duration with self-reported depression [ $R_2 = .224$ ,  $F(2, 65) = 9.069$ ,  $p =$*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86083 - Printed Poster

### *Clinical and Gaming-Related Correlates of Co-Occurring Gaming and Cannabis Use in a Sample of University Students and Community Adults*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ashley, Angela

**Additional Authors:** Rutgers, Ava ; Carusone, Julian; Keough, T. Matthew; Hodgins, David C.; Kim, Hyoun (Andrew) S.

*Abstract: Video gaming has become a multi-billion dollar industry, with approximately 2.7 billion players worldwide (Chen, 2020; ESAC, 2021). However, problematic gaming has garnered attention*

as an addictive behaviour and is linked to adverse outcomes, including loneliness, low self-esteem, and frequent co-use of problematic substances (e.g., alcohol, tobacco) which can worsen these outcomes (Lemmens et al., 2011; Ünübol et al., 2020). Despite the legalization of cannabis in Canada, research is sparse regarding the correlates of gaming and cannabis co-use. To address this gap, the current study examined the clinical and gaming variables associated with gaming and cannabis use in a university ( $n = 1,290$ ) and community sample ( $n = 412$ ) of gamers using multinomial logistic regressions. Preliminary results suggest that, in both samples, alcohol use increases the likelihood of problematic cannabis use versus non-users. Among university students, positive urgency and adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) increased the odds of problematic cannabis use. In the community sample, sensation seeking, ACEs, and ADHD symptoms increased the odds of being both recreational and problematic users. By understanding the correlates of comorbid gaming and cannabis use, this may help inform the development of interventions to address shared mechanisms (e.g., psychological) associated with problematic co-use.

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 82399 - Printed Poster

### *Cognitive behavioural therapy versus psychoeducation for perinatal anxiety: Preliminary outcomes from a randomized controlled trial*

**Main Presenting Author:** Inness, Briar E

**Additional Authors:** Furtado, Melissa ; McCabe, Randi E; Frey, N Benicio; Green, Sheryl M; Stallwood, Emma; Barrett, Emily

*Abstract: The perinatal period is a time of increased vulnerability to the onset and exacerbation of psychiatric difficulties. Anxiety disorders (ADs) in particular, are a leading mental health concern, affecting 1 in 5 pregnant and postpartum women and are associated with adverse consequences for mothers and their infants. Practice guidelines in Canada and the United States recommend non-pharmacological interventions for perinatal ADs and yet, no well-established, empirically supported non-pharmacological interventions exist for this population. Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) is a first-line psychological treatment for ADs in the general population, but more research is needed to evaluate the effectiveness of CBT for perinatal ADs. Data from an anticipated 20 perinatal women with a principal AD diagnosis will be presented. Participants will be randomized to a 6-session group-based CBT for perinatal anxiety or a 6-session psychoeducation group (PEG) for perinatal anxiety. Analysis of variance will examine if CBT is more effective than PEG in reducing anxiety (as measured by the State Trait Inventory for Cognitive and Somatic Anxiety) and accompanying symptoms (worry, depression, impairment) by post-treatment. Treatment satisfaction will also be measured. If effective, this study may contribute to the establishment of best practice guidelines for perinatal ADs in Canada and beyond.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85212 - Printed Poster

### *Cognitive Fatigability in Multiple Sclerosis: Protocol for the Development of a Behavioural Intervention*

**Main Presenting Author:** Islam , Tamanna

**Additional Authors:** Berard, Jason ; Pilutti, Lara ; Morrow , Sarah; Finlayson, Marcia ; Walker, Lisa

*Abstract: Cognitive fatigability (CF) is a breakdown in task performance following sustained cognitive effort. Subjective fatigue and objective fatigability typically do not correlate. While subjective fatigue is well-studied in multiple sclerosis (MS), CF is less understood. A recent systematic review revealed that despite the existence of successful subjective fatigue interventions, no behavioural interventions to improve CF exist yet. The aim is to describe the protocol for a pilot feasibility study of a multi-dimensional behavioural intervention targeting CF in MS. A tailored, 8-week videoconference-delivered group-based intervention program was developed. The intervention will be further refined after incorporating feedback from an on-line survey of 100 people with MS (PwMS) regarding their unmet CF needs. To implement the refined manualized intervention, 20 PwMS will be recruited. Each participant will have a baseline assessment and a follow-up session (within 2 weeks of the last session). The outcomes between baseline and follow-up sessions will be compared using paired sample t-tests. The primary outcome will be improvement in CF. Additional feasibility outcomes will determine if a randomized control trial will be pursued.*

**Section:** Students in Psychology

**Session ID:** 85021 - Printed Poster

### *Confirmatory Factor Analysis of the Sport Concussion Assessment Tool Symptom Evaluation at Baseline*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lu, Henri Y.-H.

**Additional Author:** Fouladi, Rachel T.

*Abstract: The Symptom Evaluation (SE) of the Sport Concussion Assessment Tool (SCAT) is a widely used self-report symptom scale for concussion symptoms. Previous studies have not considered whether difference in instruction from the SCAT3 SE (S3SE: “feel now”) to SCAT5 SE (S5SE: “typically feels”) affects the factor structure. Undergraduate students ( $n = 1163$ ,  $M_{age} = 19.37$ ), including 369 self-identified athletes, were randomly assigned to complete the S5SE ( $n = 565$ ) or S3SE ( $n = 598$ ) at baseline. Confirmatory factor analyses were conducted with lavaan in R. Based on a literature search, seven models (and corresponding bifactor models) were compared with fit indices (CFI, TLI, RMSEA). Results showed acceptable fit for three first-order models (incomplete 3-factor: cognitive-fatigue, migraine, affective; incomplete 5-factor: energy, mental health, migrainous, cognitive, vestibulo-ocular; 4-factor: somatic, cognitive, emotion, fatigue). Some bifactor models demonstrated acceptable fit, though there were small or negative factor loadings on specific factors. Results were consistent across sample (overall, athlete only), estimator (MLM, WLSMV), and SE version (S5SE, S3SE), with some differences (e.g., higher factor loadings for S5SE than S3SE). Overall, concussion symptoms on the SE may be best characterized by separate symptom clusters, which may help with targeting interventions.*

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 85108 - Printed Poster

### *Contribution of problematic behaviours to the prediction of generalized anxiety disorder diagnosis in perinatal women.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Simon, Taryn A

**Additional Authors:** Green, Sheryl M; Inness, Briar E

*Abstract: Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD)—characterized by excessive and difficult to control worry—is the most frequently diagnosed anxiety disorder among pregnant and postpartum (perinatal) women, leading to adverse outcomes for mothers and infants. Those with GAD engage in problematic avoidance and safety behaviours to manage their distress and yet, GAD is the only anxiety disorder that does not include behaviours in its diagnostic criteria. Behaviours such as hypervigilance, avoidance, and repeated checking may be particularly relevant to those with GAD, however, the contribution of these behaviours to the prediction of GAD diagnostic status remains unknown. Data from an anticipated 200 participants, recruited through clinical referrals, with and without GAD will be presented. Logistic regressions will be used to evaluate whether hypervigilance, avoidance, and repeated checking behaviours (as measured by the Worry Behaviors Inventory) predict GAD diagnostic status, alone and beyond existing criteria (as measured by the Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7-Item Scale). Results from this study may lead to increased recognition of GAD and could inform future revisions of GAD diagnostic criteria for those within and outside of the perinatal context.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86361 - Printed Poster

### *Contributions of Social Support to Mitigate the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Pediatric Depressive and Irritability Symptoms*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mactavish, Alexandra M

**Co-Presenting Author:** Rappaport, Lance M

**Additional Authors:** Mastronardi, Carli ; Babb, Kimberley A; Menna, Rosanne; Amstadter, Ananda B; Battaglia, Marco

*Abstract: Prior research highlighted the global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of children and youth. Social support may protect against the impact of myriad life stressors on the development of psychopathology. Our initial research indicated that social support may mitigate the acute impact of the pandemic on child mental health. The present study examines whether social support may mitigate the long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on children's irritability and depressive symptoms. Pairs ( $N=317$ ) of one child aged 8 to 13 and their parent/guardian reported on child-perceived social support, irritability, and depressive symptoms at baseline assessment and 7 follow-up assessments over 9 months between June 2020 and December 2021. Higher monthly social support was associated with lower child-report of their irritability,  $B=-0.16$ ,  $p=1.29 \times 10^{-5}$ , or depressive symptoms,  $B=-0.29$ ,  $p=1.11 \times 10^{-7}$ . Results were replicated with parent-/guardian-report. Children's initial perception that social support was available from family and friends did not predict symptom change over time. Social support fluctuated over time but showed no systematic increase or decrease over the study period. Findings highlight the importance of social support for pediatric depression and irritability and suggest that social support may be bolstered during public health crises to assist children.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 84119 - Printed Poster

## *Co-occurring Substance Use Disorder and Compulsive Sexual Behaviour in an Inpatient Population: Clinical Correlates and Impact on Treatment Outcomes*

**Main Presenting Author:** Snaychuk, Lindsey A

**Additional Authors:** Kosenkov, Tali ; Basedow, Christina A; Kim, S Hyoun

*Abstract: Substance use disorders (SUDs) often co-occur with behavioral addictions (BAs). Though several studies have investigated the relationship between SUDs and BAs broadly, less research has focused specifically on compulsive sexual behaviour (CSB) and its potential impact on SUD treatment outcomes. Therefore, the aims of this study were threefold: 1) to assess rates of CSB in a sample seeking treatment for SUD at an inpatient treatment facility, 2) to identify demographic and clinical correlates of co-occurring CSB, and 3) to determine if co-occurring CSB impacts SUD treatment completion. This study utilized secondary data from an inpatient treatment facility for SUDs in Nanaimo, BC. Participants ( $N = 726$ ) were screened for CSB upon admission into treatment. Participants also completed a battery of questionnaires within their first two days of treatment and again within two days of discharge from treatment to assess psychological and addiction symptoms. 25.8% of the sample met the criteria for CSB and rates were similar between males (27.7%) and females (22.3%). Participants with CSB endorsed more severe substance dependence and cravings, and higher rates of psychological dysfunction upon admission into treatment. However, comorbid CSB did not have an impact on rates of treatment completion. These findings highlight the need to screen for CSB upon admission into SUD treatment.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 82463 - Printed Poster

## *Coping Strategies in Traumatic Brain Injury Following Return to Driving*

**Main Presenting Author:** Reyvas, Erica Sunaika

**Additional Author:** Ornstein, Tisha J

*Abstract: Many people experience traumatic brain injury (TBI) every year. Half of all brain injuries are caused by motor vehicle accidents (MVAs). TBI can impede social and daily functioning, such as driving. It can cause changes in mood, such as anxiety and depression. TBI following MVAs can cause driving-related anxiety. Some TBI patients return to driving (RTD) after an accident, while others do not. The inability to RTD could result from anxiety, driving-related anxiety, depression, and coping and resilience styles. The present study evaluated coping and resilience styles and mood changes among TBI patients who have RTD and those who have not following an MVA and included 63 participants whose mood changes and coping and resilience styles were assessed using psychological scales. Demographic data included driving status, age, gender, and ethnicity. Correlations, regressions, and T-tests were performed. Emotion-oriented coping was positively correlated with anxiety and depression only, and task-oriented coping was negatively correlated with anxiety and depression only. Unexpectedly, coping and resilience did not affect RTD, while anxiety, depression, and driving-related anxiety were found to be significant predictors of RTD. This study provides evidence that treatment should focus on managing mood changes and providing RTD education to improve TBI recovery and quality of life.*

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 79178 - Printed Poster

## *COVID Stress to Traumatic Distress: A Longitudinal Examination of COVID-Related Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in Adults*

**Main Presenting Author:** Drakes, Dalainey H.

**Additional Authors:** Vint, Joanna ; Taylor, Steven; Asmundson, J. G. Gordon

*Abstract: Background: COVID stress syndrome is a multi-dimensional and cross-cultural construct, including the experience of traumatic stress symptoms but not PTSD. Method: Data was collected from Canadian and American adults (n = 6854) and examined across two time points (Wave 2 and Wave 3 of the pandemic) to compare COVID stress and traumatic stress experiences. COVID-related PTSD was examined using two protocols that required report of lived experience with a COVID-related trauma and moderate to severe PCL-5 scores for all clusters (B-E) or PCL-5 total scores (> 32). Results: Amongst our North American sample, preliminary results support significantly greater danger and contamination fears, worries about socioeconomic consequences, checking and reassurance-seeking, traumatic stress symptoms, and COVID stress in Wave 2 than in Wave 3. Criteria for COVID-related PTSD characterized by moderate endorsement of PCL-5 symptom clusters was met by 2.1% of Wave 2 and 2.8% of Wave 3 respondents. Probable COVID PTSD criteria using moderate PCL-5 total scores was met by 1.9% of our sample in Wave 2 versus 2.2% in Wave 3. Conclusions and Impact: Although the DSM-5-TR does not recognize the COVID-19 pandemic as a traumatic event, our data supports that specific COVID-19 lived experiences should be acknowledged as traumatic events that evoke PTSD symptoms and comorbid mental health disorders.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86971 - Printed Poster

## *Cross-Cultural Differences in Attachment Anxiety, Pride, and Depression: A Moderated Moderation Model*

**Main Presenting Author:** Al-Khaz'Aly, Hawra

**Additional Authors:** Guo, Zixin ; Liew, Chye Hong; Jin, Ling

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Greater attachment anxiety (fear of abandonment) is linked with more depression. However, this association may present differently based on one's country of membership and expression of pride. In contrast to the Eurocentric definition of pride (deep pleasure) in Canada and the United States, pride means both pleasant and unpleasant/disengagement emotions in Asian culture. Thus, this cross-cultural study aimed to examine the moderated moderating effect of country and pride in the association between attachment anxiety and depression. METHODS: Adults (N = 770) from China (n = 410) and the United States (n = 360) completed self-report measures. RESULTS: The results of moderated moderation analyses (PROCESS Model 3) indicated a significant three-way interaction effect of Attachment Anxiety X Country X Pride in predicting depression (B = 0.07, SE = 0.03, t = 2.18, p = .029). Predictors and interaction terms explained approximately 32.11% of variance in depression (p < .001). Notably, greater attachment anxiety significantly exacerbated depression for Chinese individuals who expressed heightened levels of pride. CONCLUSIONS: The role of attachment anxiety on depression is significantly varied by country of membership and pride. IMPACT: This study suggests the necessity of considering cultural differences when providing attachment-based treatment to alleviate depression.*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 81118 - Printed Poster

### *Dads Need Sleep Too: Associations between Sleep Duration and Paternal Postpartum Mental Health during COVID-19*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kaur, Jasleen

**Additional Authors:** Lebel, Catherine ; Cameron, Emily E.; Giesbrecht, F. Gerald; Tomfohr-Madsen, Lianne M.

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Transitions to early parenthood reflect a difficult time for fathers due to high rates of depression, anxiety, and sleep deprivation, which may have increased during the COVID-19 pandemic. In this study, we examined associations between sleep duration and symptoms of depression and anxiety among fathers at 12 months postpartum during the COVID-19 pandemic. METHODS: From July 2021 - August 2022, participants from the Partners in the Pandemic study ( $N = 192$ ) responded to self-report questionnaires assessing depression, anxiety, and sleep duration through an online survey. RESULTS: Approximately one-in-four partners reported symptoms of clinically-significant depression ( $n = 38$ ; 19.8%) and/or anxiety ( $n = 39$ ; 20.3%). Sleep duration ranged from 4 to 10 hours ( $M = 6.56$ ,  $SD = 1.00$ ), with close to half the sample ( $n = 91$ ; 47.40%) reporting less than the recommended number of 7 hours of sleep per night. Linear regression models revealed that shorter sleep duration was significantly associated with experiencing clinically-elevated depressive ( $p < .001$ ) and/or anxiety symptoms ( $p < .001$ ). CONCLUSIONS: Many fathers do not get adequate sleep at 12 months postpartum, which may contribute to increased symptoms of poor mental health. IMPACT: Future interventions for paternal postpartum mental health should maintain a focus on increasing sleep duration.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86115 - Printed Poster

### *Daily dynamics of stressor-related rumination and self-reported attention: Moderation by physical activity*

**Main Presenting Author:** Stuart, Nicole S

**Additional Authors:** Klaiber, Patrick ; Puterman, Eli; Wen, H Jin; DeLongis, Anita; Sin, Nancy L

**Abstract:** *Background: Past research has linked stressor-related rumination to attention deficits, but it remains unclear how this relationship may exist in daily life. This study assessed if daily rumination predicted subjective attention, with physical activity (PA) as a moderator. Method: For 14 days, 144 adults aged 25-88 across British Columbia wore a physical activity monitor, reported stressor-related rumination 4x per day when a stressor occurred, and rated their attention at the end of each day. A multilevel model was run, controlling for sociodemographics. Results: Within-persons, daily rumination was not related to same-day subjective attention. However, minutes spent in PA (above 148 activity counts per 60 sec) was a significant moderator, but in an unexpected direction. Greater rumination predicted lower attention on days with higher-than-usual PA, but not on days with person-mean or lower-than-usual PA. Conclusion: Our findings demonstrate that rumination about the day's stressors was related to lower same-day subjective attention on days with greater PA, possibly due to the activity associated with some stressor types (e.g., "running from one thing to the next"). Impact:*



*Rumination may be related to attention under certain daily circumstances, which can influence one's ability to problem-solve or cope with stress. Future work should assess a possible bidirectional relationship.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 85372 - Printed Poster

### *Dear Self: An Examination of the Construct Validity of two Self-Compassionate Writing Inductions*

**Main Presenting Author:** Johnson, Ed

**Additional Authors:** Delbert, Edgar ; Sukovieff, Alyse

*Abstract: Neff et al. (2021) introduced the Self-Compassion Mindstate Induction (SCMI) as a guided writing method for inducing self-compassion in response to a distressing event. The SCMI was modeled on Leary et al.'s (2007) self-compassion induction and modified to fit Neff's conceptualization of SC. To test the hypothesis that the SCMI would show equivalent efficacy relative to Leary et al.'s protocol in their ability to relieve distress, university student participants (N = 207) completed state measures of mood, self-esteem, shame, and self-compassion after: a) recalling their distressing event (baseline), b) completing one of the two inductions, and c) at two-week follow-up. The results demonstrated immediate and significant improvements of both inductions on all measures most of which were retained at two-week follow-up. Equivalence testing, where  $d = 0.5$  was defined as the smallest effect size of interest, indicated that the two interventions exhibited equivalence on almost all of the outcome measures. The discussion considers how the present findings not only support the construct validity of both inductions, but their equivalence allows researchers to link past research using Leary et al.'s induction with future research using the SCMI.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86610 - Printed Poster

### *Delaying Sleep While-in-Bed: An Investigation of Trait Self-Control, In-bed Technology Use, and While-in-Bed Procrastination as an Explanation of Poor Sleep Outcomes*

**Main Presenting Author:** Soltendieck, Ryan M

**Additional Author:** Brown, Shelley L

*Abstract: There is currently a lack of knowledge regarding the predictors and consequences of the newly proposed concept of while-in-bed procrastination. Therefore, the main purpose of the study was to explore how (and if) trait self-control and in-bed technology use were associated with while-in-bed procrastination. An additional aim was to identify whether while-in-bed procrastination was correlated with a shorter sleep duration and poor subjective sleep quality. To test these objectives, a sample of 301 university students completed the Brief Self-Control Scale (Tangney et al., 2004), Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (Famodu et al., 2018), and items measuring while-in-bed procrastination and in-bed technology use. Results indicated that 92.4% of the sample reported using technology in bed before sleeping to primarily browse social media and watch video streaming platforms. Low trait self-control was also associated with increased while-in-bed procrastination*

( $r = -.44$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Additional results from two mediation analyses also suggested that individuals with low trait self-control tend to engage in more while-in-bed procrastination, which in turn, was related to poorer subjective sleep quality, but not a shorter sleep duration. Overall, these findings suggest that while-in-bed procrastination may be a self-regulation failure associated with poor subjective sleep quality.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 87153 - Printed Poster

### *Do Parental Depression and Inflammation Interact to Influence Child Behavior? A Pilot Study during the COVID-19 Pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Horn, Sarah R

**Additional Authors:** Goldman, Jessica ; Wells, Jessica ; Lyons, Emma; Fisher, Philip; Skowron, Elizabeth

*Abstract: Rates of parental depression increased during the COVID-19 pandemic, which may also be reflected in parallel neurobiological processes, such as increased inflammation (e.g., C-reactive protein (CRP) levels), with potential downstream impacts on child well-being. This pilot study sought to characterize links between parent depression, inflammation, and child behavior with a longitudinal study of 22 parent-child dyads recruited from the Child Welfare System with a pre-pandemic and current pandemic data points. Parent depressive symptoms were assessed with the Brief Symptom Inventory and child behavior was reported on via the Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory. Dried blood spots from parents were assayed for CRP levels. Results demonstrate a significant interaction between parent inflammation and parent depression on child behavior, such that at high levels of parent depression and parent inflammation, child behavior was rated as more severe ( $\beta = 3.95$ ,  $B = 1.22$ ,  $SE = 0.49$ ,  $R^2 = 0.26$ ,  $p = 0.02$ ,  $95\% CI = [0.20, 2.24]$ ). Given the small sample size, results are preliminary insights into potential trends warranting further investigation. Families most impacted by the pandemic may benefit from targeting parent well-being and/or parent inflammation. Therapeutic techniques targeting both depressive symptoms and inflammation (e.g., behavioral activation, exercise) may be most beneficial.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87378 - Printed Poster

### *Does School Connectedness Buffer the Link Between Adolescents' Attachment Insecurity and Generalized Anxiety?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Penner, Dara L. J.

**Additional Authors:** Dys, Sebastian P.; Moretti, Marlene M.

*Abstract: Research has identified insecure parent-child attachment as a risk factor for developing anxiety disorders in adolescence, yet few studies have examined protective factors. School connectedness may buffer against anxiety, however, its role in mitigating the risk of anxiety among insecurely attached youth is not well known. The current study examines how parent-child attachment, school connectedness, and anxiety are related in a clinical sample of adolescents. Participants were 510 adolescents (56% female;  $M_{age} = 13.99$ ) recruited through their parents'*

contact with mental health and affiliated agencies due to their teen's serious emotional and behavioural problems. Attachment insecurity was assessed with the Adolescent Attachment Anxiety and Avoidance Inventory (Moretti et al., 2015). School connectedness was measured with the School Connectedness Scale (Resnick et al., 1997). Anxiety was assessed via the Brief Child and Family Phone Interview (Cunningham et al., 2000). All measures were youth self-report. Path analyses are underway to test main and interactive effects of attachment insecurity and school connectedness on anxiety. If, as expected, we find that school connectedness mitigates the negative effect of attachment insecurity, it may point to the value of supporting school-based services which may buffer against mental health problems among insecurely attached youth.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86464 - Printed Poster

### *Dropping Safety Behaviours: Impact of Inducing Self-Compassion on Distress Among Individuals with Elevated Social Anxiety*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wineberg, Aden L

**Co-Presenting Author:** Szczyglowski, Kamila A

**Additional Author:** Kocovski, Nancy L

**Abstract:** Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) for social anxiety involves gradually exposing individuals to their feared situations and systematically dropping safety behaviours (i.e., maladaptive strategies aimed to reduce or hide anxiety). Although CBT is effective, dropping safety behaviours can be distressing. Some research has shown that inducing self-compassion reduces social anxiety symptoms. The present study investigates whether inducing self-compassion decreases the anticipatory anxiety associated with dropping safety behaviours during a difficult social situation. University students with elevated social anxiety ( $n = 66$  so far; data collection ongoing; results expected by April, 2023) (1) recall a distressing social situation and list the safety behaviours they used most frequently, (2) are randomly assigned to a self-compassion or control writing exercise, (3) imagine the same situation occurring again, but without using the safety behaviours that they listed, and (4) self-report on distress. It is predicted that individuals in the self-compassion condition will experience less distress when imagining their stressful social situation without using safety behaviours, compared to those in the control condition. If inducing self-compassion is found to be beneficial, it may be a valuable tool for increasing the acceptability of exposure-based treatments.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 83785 - Printed Poster

### *Drug Education Centred on Youth Decision Empowerment (DECYDE): Scoping Review of Evaluated Cannabis Harm Reduction Programs*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rowe, Emily CL

**Additional Authors:** Bishop, Lisa ; Donnan, Jennifer; Harris, Nick; Kinzel, Eden

**Abstract:** **BACKGROUND:** Despite cannabis legalization, there remains a gap in harm reduction cannabis (HRC) education programs for youth. This scoping review aimed to identify existing literature on evaluated HR education programs for youth in Canada and the USA that included

*cannabis as a component. METHODS: A scoping review followed the methodological framework outlined by Arksey and O'Malley to identify evaluated HRC education programs and to synthesize information on how they were evaluated. A search of relevant articles was conducted through PubMed, Medline, Scopus, PsycInfo, ERIC, and EMBASE. PRELIMINARY RESULTS: Of 322 citations, 270 were excluded, and 52 full-text articles were assessed for eligibility, with 33 studies excluded. Nineteen studies met our inclusion criteria, representing various target populations: high school (5), middle school (3), elementary schools (4), at-risk youth (3) and urban youth (1). Thirteen programs appeared effective in decreasing cannabis-related harms. CONCLUSION: The findings highlighted a limited number of evaluated HRC programs, with various tools used to evaluate the programs. Knowledge gained from this scoping review will support the development and evaluation of the DECYDE education strategy. IMPACT: These findings will provide others interested in providing youth HRC education a sense of effective approaches and where gaps exist.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 86000 - Printed Poster

### *East vs West: Validating the Translated Negative Physical Self Scale in a Female Asian North American Sample*

**Main Presenting Author:** Amin, Shahrazad

**Additional Authors:** Ly, May ; Misener, Kaylee; Brown, B Natalie; Libben, Maya

*Abstract: Body image ideals vary across cultures. Many existing measures of body dissatisfaction (BD) were developed in Western societies with Caucasian participants and fail to capture complex variation across cultures. The Negative Physical Self Scale (NPSS; Chen et al., 2006) is a measure of BD that is unique in its consideration for Chinese ideals of body image and has been translated for use in a North American sample (Ly et al., 2019). The current study explored the use of the NPSS in a sample of women who self-identify as Asian and live in North America. A sample of 908 Asian North American undergraduate women, ages 18-25, completed an online survey comprising the NPSS and other common measures of BD. Confirmatory factor analysis revealed that the four-factor NPSS structure suggested by Ly et al. (2019) was a poor fit to the data. The NPSS demonstrated excellent internal consistency, as Cronbachs alpha coefficients ranged from .90 to .93. The NPSS Body Concern subscale showed high convergence with other measures of BD and is a candidate measure of BD in Asian women in clinical and research settings. The NPSS provides a valid assessment of BD among the North American Asian female population. It is important to develop and validate cross-cultural measures of body image dissatisfaction to better inform the clinical assessment of eating disorders among a culturally diverse population.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 87422 - Printed Poster

### *Educator Perspectives Toward Teaching Harm Reduction Cannabis Education in the Classroom*

**Main Presenting Author:** Downey, Molly K

**Co-Presenting Author:** Rowe, Emily

**Additional Authors:** Bishop, Lisa ; Harris, Nick; Donnan, Jennifer

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Cannabis use is prevalent among youth and can lead to adverse health effects. There is a lack of cannabis education in schools, and educators may be unprepared to teach students about cannabis. METHODS: An online survey explored grade 4-12 educator perspectives toward teaching harm reduction (HR) cannabis education, assessing their 1) attitudes toward HR, 2) needs in order to teach cannabis education, and 3) preferences for receiving educator training and curriculum materials. Data analysis included descriptive statistics to evaluate demographic variables and ANOVAs to identify subgroup differences. RESULTS: Survey distribution is ongoing with 149 eligible respondents to date, consisting mainly of classroom teachers working in public schools. Preliminary data analysis indicated: 75% would be comfortable addressing student cannabis use, 39% felt confident about how to respond to student cannabis use, 92% believed HR was an effective approach, 98% said educators need cannabis HR training, and 88% expressed an interest in HR training. CONCLUSION: Preliminary findings suggest a lack of educator readiness to address cannabis use with students and an interest in cannabis education training. IMPACT: Insight into educator perspectives will help inform the development of a cannabis curriculum that meets educator needs, which will help prepare students to make informed choices.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 86016 - Printed Poster

### *Effectiveness of the Stop Now And Plan (SNAP) Program for Aggressive Children: Callous-Unemotional (CU) Traits and Gender as Moderators on Behaviour Outcomes*

**Main Presenting Author:** Frankiewicz, Katelyn

**Additional Authors:** Diep, Jennifer ; Augimeri, Leena K; Walsh, Margaret ; Craig, Stephanie G

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND Children with high levels of callous-unemotional (CU) traits (e.g. lack of guilt/empathy, uncaring) are significantly less responsive to conventional behavioural treatments than those with lower or without CU traits. The Stop Now And Plan (SNAP) program is an evidence-based, family-focused program for children aged 6 to 11 referred for serious behaviour problems. This study will examine whether CU traits act as a moderator on behavioural treatment outcomes for SNAP. METHODS Measures of CU traits, and aggressive and rule-breaking behaviour were sampled from ~550 children (~50% boys) between age 6 and 11 ( $M = 8.66$ ,  $SD = 1.69$ ) that partook in SNAP services between 2009 and 2019. ANTICIPATED RESULTS Repeated measure ANCOVAs will be used to examine the impact of SNAP on aggressive and rule-breaking behaviour from pre- to post-treatment, with the hypothesis that both will improve. Next, we will investigate the moderation effect of CU traits on aggressive and rule-breaking behaviour from pre- to post treatment. Gender differences will also be examined. CONCLUSION AND IMPACT This will be the first study to examine the moderating effect of CU traits on SNAP outcomes. Findings will contribute to the literature informing prevention and intervention efforts for children with high CU traits, mitigating the individual and societal adverse outcomes.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85333 - Printed Poster

## *Effects of Mental Health Interventions among Older Adults in COVID-19: A Systematic Review of Randomized Controlled Trials*

**Main Presenting Author:** Li, Kexin

**Additional Authors:** Wu, Yin ; Fan, Suiqiong; Li, Letong; Jiang, Xiaowen; Thombs, Brett D.

*Abstract: Background: Isolation and sedentary behaviour may be associated with negative mental health outcomes among older adults. This systematic review assessed intervention effects on mental health outcomes among adults aged  $\geq 60$  years in COVID-19. Method: We searched 9 databases to October 3, 2022, calculated standardized mean difference (SMD) effect sizes using Hedges' g, and evaluated risk of bias using the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool. Results: We found 10 eligible RCTs with sample sizes of 30 to 120 participants. Most trials ( $N=9$ ) compared psychological interventions to inactive controls, and, due to the nature of psychological interventions and the use of self-reported measures, all studies had high risk in blinding of participants and outcome assessment. Only 1 study from Sweden had low risk of bias ratings on at least 4 of 7 risk of bias items. That study assessed telephone-delivered behavioral activation with mental imagery simulation and found non-significant effects on depression (SMD: 0.66, 95% CI -0.01 to 1.33) and anxiety symptoms (SMD: 0.62, 95% CI -0.04 to 1.28) compared to waitlist control. Conclusion: The overall small samples and concerns about risk of bias, and minimal adaptations to COVID-19 among existing trials underline the need for high-quality mental health interventions for older adults as we enter the post-COVID era and to prepare for future mass crises.*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 86431 - Printed Poster

## *Effects of the HORS-PISTE universal anxiety prevention program measured according to initial level of student problems*

**Main Presenting Author:** Therriault, Danyka

**Additional Authors:** Lane, Julie ; Houle, Andrée-Anne; Dupuis, Audrey; Gosselin, Patrick; Thibault, Isabelle

*Abstract: Anxiety disorders are among the most prevalent psychopathologies in Western adolescents and have been on the rise in recent years. Not only does anxiety disrupt the daily lives of the young people who suffer from it, it can also have harmful behavioral, psychological, social, and academic effects. Given this, there is a pressing need to implement universal anxiety prevention programs for adolescents in one of their main living environments, the school. This study aimed to evaluate the effects of the HORS-PISTE program developed by the RBC Center for Academic Expertise in Mental Health, based on the initial level of problems presented by the students, using a preexperimental pretest-posttest design. A total of 2276 students in grades 7 and 8, with an average age of 12.65 years, participated in the pretest and posttest evaluations. The results showed that the students who participated in program reported a significant change in the intended direction for several of the variables examined between T1 and T2, including anxiety symptoms and sense of self-efficacy, especially for students who presented at T1 a high level of anxiety. Overall, the results of this evaluative study are promising and demonstrate the relevance of implementing this type of prevention program in schools.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology  
**Session ID:** 86855 - Printed Poster

### *Efficacy of a Treatment Readiness Group for Patients Awaiting Treatment in North York General Hospital (NYGH)'s Adult Eating Disorders (AED) Program*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hunter, Jennifer A

**Abstract:** *\_Rationale\_*. Patients face a significant wait to access NYGH's AED program. A treatment readiness group was created to ameliorate the negative effects patients typically experience while waiting for eating disorder treatment and improve readiness to change. *\_Methods\_*. 35 patients on the waitlist attended a virtual, open 10 week group that provided psychoeducation and support to explore readiness for treatment. After each session, patients completed a survey assessing readiness for change, eating disorder symptoms (Clinical Impairment Questionnaire, Eating Disorder Questionnaire) and experience of the session. *\_Results\_*. Patients entered the group with moderate motivation to change and high levels of eating disorder symptoms and clinical impairment. Over the 10 sessions, clients reported a mean helpfulness score of 6.17 on a scale ranging from 1 to 7 ( $N = 149$  visits,  $SD = 0.86$ ). Patients reported that the group helped prepare them for the AED program, and that support and the provision of information were the most important parts of the group. *\_Conclusions\_*. Patients found a treatment readiness group helpful as they awaited treatment in the AED program. *\_Impact\_*. Our research supports the use of motivation enhancement interventions to support patients awaiting action-oriented treatment. Further, to increase accessibility it is recommended that virtual treatment continue to be offered.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology  
**Session ID:** 80382 - Printed Poster

### *Efficacy of Qigong/Tai Chi for Depression and Cognition in Middle and Older Age Bipolar Patients During COVID-19: A Pilot Randomized Controlled trial*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rigas \*, Christina

**Additional Authors:** Park \*, Haley ; Ibrahim \*, Marim ; Su, Chien-Lien; Buck, Gabriella; Rej, Soham

**Abstract:** *Background:* Depressive symptoms in middle-aged and older adults bipolar disorder (BD) are associated with decreased quality of life and premature mortality. Current pharmacological treatments are limited in efficacy, and mind-body interventions have been shown to improve mood, quality of life, and cognition. We conducted the first randomized controlled trial (RCT) examining the efficacy of a group Qigong/Tai Chi (QT) intervention for reducing depressive symptoms in middle-aged/older adults with BD. *Methods:* This virtually-delivered 12-week pilot RCT ( $n=23$  BD patients aged  $\geq 40$ ) compared QT to an active control. Outcomes were change in depressive symptoms (primary), verbal fluency (secondary), and functioning/quality of life (exploratory). *Results:* No statistically significant differences were observed between groups for all outcomes (all  $p$ 's  $> 0.05$ ). A clinically important but small effect size was found in the subgroup of participants with baseline MADRS scores  $\geq 10$  in the QT group only (Cohen's  $f=0.27$ ). *Conclusions:* This novel pilot study suggests that QT may be a feasible and efficacious intervention for reducing depressive symptoms in middle- and older-aged BD, particularly when baseline MADRS is  $\geq 10$ . *Impact:* This pilot positions Qigong/Tai Chi as a promising and highly feasible treatment for depressive symptoms in OABD, warranting its investigation in larger-scale trials.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87759 - Printed Poster

### *Emotion dysregulation and suicidality: What role do worthlessness and emptiness play?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Amestoy, Maya Elisabeth

**Additional Author:** Uliaszek, Amanda Ann

*Abstract: Suicide is an increasing public health concern. Psychological research and theory suggest that difficulties tolerating and regulating emotions may play a prominent role in suicidality. However, more research is needed to identify the moderating mechanisms that underlie this association. Worthlessness has been identified as an independent risk factor for suicide. Emptiness, a feeling of numbness and nothingness, is another factor that may be a precedent to suicide but has received little empirical attention. The objective of this study was to investigate the moderating roles of worthlessness and emptiness in the relationship between emotion dysregulation and suicidal ideation. A total of 101 adults (Mage = 27.52 years) completed self-report questionnaires tapping into emotion dysregulation and suicidal ideation, as well as the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV, which was used to measure clinical feelings of emptiness and worthlessness. Moderation analyses revealed a significant moderating effect of worthlessness on the relationship between emotion dysregulation and suicidal ideation ( $b = .002$ ,  $t(96) = 2.28$ ,  $p = .03$ ). No such effect was found for emptiness. Findings may suggest that interventions targeting worthlessness may be advantageous in reducing suicidality in emotionally dysregulated individuals.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85940 - Printed Poster

### *Emotional Intelligence and Peer Victimization in Adolescence*

**Main Presenting Author:** van Rens, Samantha M.

**Additional Authors:** Summerfeldt, Laura J.; Parker, James D. A.

*Abstract: Although prior research has found emotional intelligence (EI) to be a moderate predictor of bullying behaviors in adolescents, this finding has limited generalizability because of the use of self-report measures for peer victimization. The present study addressed this with data from a sample of 35 bullies and 35 (randomly age and gender matched) non-bullies (approximately equal numbers of boys and girls, mean age = 16.2) extracted from a larger sample of 537 participants from a high school in central Ontario. The bully group consisted of students who had participated in at least one documented bullying incident based on school records and EI was measured with the EQi:YV (Bar-On and Parker, 2000). A gender X bully group X EI dimension repeated measures ANOVA was calculated using EI scores as the dependent variables. A significant main effect was found for bully group ( $p < .001$ ,*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 82032 - Printed Poster



## *Emotion-focused coping self-efficacy as a critical factor in university stress for those with a history of nonsuicidal self-injury*

**Main Presenting Author:** Riondino, Giulia

**Additional Authors:** Petrovic, Julia ; Bastien, Laurianne ; Mettler, Jessica; Heath, Nancy L

*Abstract: Nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI; the deliberate destruction of one's body tissue without suicidal intent) has been consistently associated with higher stress in university students. Although there is evidence of the importance of coping self-efficacy (CSE) in explaining this relationship, the relative role of the different domains of CSE (i.e., problem-focused coping, emotion-focused coping, mobilizing social support) in this relationship remains unclear. Thus, the present study explored the potential mediating role of CSE domains in the relationship between NSSI history and university stress. University students (n=289; Mage=22.16 years, SD=3.61; 79.9% women) completed measures of NSSI history, CSE domains, and university stress. Interestingly, results from a mediation model revealed the effects of NSSI history on university stress were fully explained by emotion-focused CSE, while there were no indirect effects through problem-focused coping nor social support. These findings enhance our understanding of the mechanisms underlying the relationship between NSSI engagement and stress in university, and provide further evidence of the potentially protective role that emotion-focused coping may play among university students with a history of NSSI.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 86251 - Printed Poster

## *ENHANCE Program During the COVID-19 Pandemic Improves Depressive Symptoms*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bissonnette, Emily C

**Additional Authors:** Kanippayoor, Jacqueline M; Villette, Petra; Lutes, Lesley; Wirtz, Derrick; Fountaine, Alex

*Abstract: Rationale: The COVID-19 pandemic adversely affected mental health and well-being. Thrive Health and UBC partnered to provide access to ENHANCE, an evidence-based 12-week program for improving subjective well-being, while examining whether it could help mitigate impacts of the pandemic. We asked if a self-directed, COVID-adapted version of the program, delivered online, could impact mental health and well-being. Method: Participants self-recruited online through the Thrive Health Platform. With consent, they were randomized into either a waitlist control or ENHANCE-COVID group, where participants engaged with program materials and podcasts. Depression, anxiety, positive and negative emotions and subjective well-being were assessed pre- and post-intervention. Results: The sample (N = 123) identified as mostly middle-aged (M = 46.2) Canadian women. Baseline levels of depression were in the mild range (M<sub>control</sub> = 7.2, M<sub>ENHANCE</sub> = 8.2). While depression remained unchanged for the control group, the ENHANCE-COVID group declined (M<sub>control</sub> = 7.3, M<sub>ENHANCE</sub> = 5.9). Other measures trended comparably, while not attaining significance. Impact: People who participated in the ENHANCE-COVID 19 program reported a reduction in depressive symptoms which was, on average, half a qualitative category—despite the unprecedented stressors, social restrictions, and well-being declines during the pandemic.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 88005 - Printed Poster

### *Epidemiology of Comorbid Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Cannabis Use Disorder in a Nationally Representative Sample*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hogarth, Jessa

**Additional Authors:** Keough, Matt ; Mota, Natalie

*Abstract: The relationship between PTSD and Cannabis Use Disorder (CUD) is not well understood. The present research assessed the relationship between comorbid PTSD-CUD, compared to having neither of these conditions, to examine demographic and clinical correlates for the comorbidity. Data was analyzed from a nationally representative sample of adult civilians from the third wave of the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC-III). Demographic correlates (age, sex, education, marital status, household income) and clinical correlates (adverse childhood experiences, traumatic exposures, physical and mental health comorbidities) were examined across a four-group dependent variable (PTSD, CUD, Comorbid, Neither) using cross-tabulations and multinomial regressions. Findings illustrate that relative to having neither disorder, individuals with PTSD-CUD presented with higher odds of being single, from Alaskan Native/American Indian or Black descent, and having a household income under \$20K. Comorbid PTSD-CUD was also associated with increased odds of adverse childhood experiences and exposure to traumatic events, as well as increased odds of mental and physical health comorbidities, substance use disorders, and increased PTSD symptom severity. This study represents an important first step to improving our understanding of the relationship between PTSD and CUD.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85728 - Printed Poster

### *Evaluation of a Small Changes program for patients living with chronic health conditions*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lutes, Lesley D

**Additional Authors:** Thompson, Sandra ; Wilson, Michelle; Sanchez, D Tatiana; Bekiou, Georgia ; Narang, Birinder

*Abstract: CMA recommends that patients living with obesity be given evidence-based treatment that addresses the root drivers of obesity. Small Changes is an evidence-based program that focuses on promoting changes relative to their current patterns while addressing core factors that impact behavior change. Launched in 2020, B-Well implemented the small changes intervention, delivered by behavioral health coaches, supervised by a psychologist, embedded within three Primary Care Networks in Burnaby BC. Seventy-one middle-aged ( $M = 51.08 + 14.60$ ), men (34%) and women (66%), from diverse backgrounds (50% Caucasian), living with obesity ( $M = 31.73 + 6.62$ ), and living with 3.27 chronic health conditions ( $SD = 1.69$ ). Patients completed on average 18 coaching calls ( $SD = 4.14$ ). Analyses showed significant decreases in weight ( $M$  kg weight change =  $-3.35 + 4.96$ )  $t(68) = 5.612, p < 0.001, d = 0.676$  and significant increases in their physical activity ( $M$  daily step count changes =  $+2541 + 2496$ ),  $t(65) = -8.270, p$*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine  
**Session ID:** 88056 - Printed Poster

### *Evaluation of Anxiety Treatment for Children Through Online Education (ACE)*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lento, Nicole

**Additional Authors:** Loutzenhiser, Lynn ; DeLucry, Kailey

*Abstract: Child anxiety is very common and can have lasting, harmful effects. CBT is an effective treatment for child anxiety but is difficult to access. Low-intensity interventions are more accessible to families and less time-consuming for therapists, allowing for therapists to help more families. \_Anxiety Treatment for Children Through Online Education\_ (ACE) is a low-intensity, therapist-guided, parent-directed, ICBT intervention for child anxiety. Previous evaluations of ICBT programs for child anxiety have not been comprehensive. Thus, the purpose of this study is to evaluate information quality, system quality, service quality, intention to use/use, user satisfaction, and net benefits of ACE using the updated Delone and McLean Model of Information Systems Success (Delone et al., 2003). 91 parents of children with anxiety between 7 and 12 years old participated in ACE. Means and standard deviations of participant scores on various measures of child anxiety and perceptions of the program will be computed. Multiple regression analysis will be conducted with pre- to post- treatment scores of child anxiety as the outcome variable, with usage data and questionnaires as predictors. Qualitative responses to 3-month follow-up questions will be organized into themes. Implications for future implementation of low-intensity interventions are discussed.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology  
**Session ID:** 85085 - Printed Poster

### *Examining Embodied Mindfulness as a Mechanism of the Link between Interpersonal Resources and Mental Health among Marginalized Populations*

**Main Presenting Author:** Chong, Eddie S. K.

*Abstract: Past studies showed positive links between interpersonal and mental health in different marginalized populations. Yet, little is known regarding its mechanism. One understudied mechanism is embodied mindfulness (i.e., an individual's capacity to attend to present-moment experiences while not habitually grasping onto these experiences as they unfold). This poster consists of two studies that examined facets of embodied mindfulness as mediators using path analyses. Study 1: A sample of 235 sexual minority adults completed a survey assessing perceived social support and mindfulness (by FFMQ) once and another survey assessing daily affect for 14 days. Results showed that non-reaction mediated the link between support and positive affect whereas non-judgment mediated the link between support and negative affect. Study 2: A sample of 110 international students completed a survey during COVID assessing their growth fostering relationships, mindfulness (by MAIA-2), and mental health. Results showed that growth fostering relationships was linked to (a) non-distracting which in turn was negatively linked to distress; and (b) self-regulation which in turn predicted post-COVID growth. Results suggest unique mindfulness mechanisms that explain the link between interpersonal resources and positive/negative mental health. Implications will be discussed based on the polyvagal theory.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology  
**Session ID:** 88114 - Printed Poster

## *Executive Function as a Mediator of the Association between Childhood and Adulthood Adversity with Depression Symptoms During Emerging Adulthood*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wright, Liam S.

**Additional Authors:** Rebello, Gloria ; Wade, Mark

*Abstract: Background: Depression is a common mental health condition that affects more than 264 million people worldwide. Young adulthood is a particularly important period where rates of depression rise dramatically. Both early life adversity (ELA) and adult life adversity (ALA) have been suggested as potential factors that underpin risk for depression. Further, executive functioning (EF) has been posited as a potential transdiagnostic mechanism explaining associations between adversity and depression symptoms. However, few studies have tested the unique mediational role of EF in the association between both ELA and ALA with depression risk during early adulthood. Methods: In a cross-sectional study of 207 young adults aged 18-24 years (139 females), EF (CANTAB) will be tested as a mediator linking both ELA/ALA (STRAIN) to depression symptoms (K-10). All analyses will be conducted using SPSS. Results: It is hypothesized that EF will mediate associations between either or both ELA/ALA and depression symptoms, with stronger effects of ELA compared to ALA. Conclusion: This study will highlight the differential impact that timing of adversity (whether ELA or ALA) may have on depression symptoms in young adulthood as mediated by EF. Impact: The results of this study will inform translational efforts aimed to offset risk of depression among young adults in community and postsecondary settings*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86472 - Printed Poster

## *Factors Affecting Suicidal Thoughts and Attempts in Indigenous People*

**Main Presenting Author:** Elsom, Anthony L

**Additional Author:** MacLennan, Richard

*Abstract: The present study examined the 2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) and Nunavut Inuit Supplement (NIS) to better determine the relationship between factors that appear to be associated with the disproportionate rates of suicidal thoughts and attempts experienced by Indigenous Peoples of Canada. The APS sample included 998,520 individuals who identified as First Nations (51%), Métis (29%), or Inuit (4%), over half were female (53%), and were an average of 41.54 years old. The NIS sample included 20,260 individuals, the majority Inuit, half of whom were female (51%) and a mean age of 37.91 years old. Means and proportions, cross-tabulations, independent sample t-tests, correlations, and logistic regressions were used to examine protective and contributing factors on suicidal thoughts and attempts in the samples. Participants reported a high rate of lifetime suicidal contemplation (20%) and attempts (9.5%). Relationships were found between presence of anxiety disorder, mood disorder, residential school experience and suicidal contemplation. Mental health difficulty, mood disorder, and rescaled mental health predicted suicidal contemplation in both the samples. However, only mental health difficulty and mood disorder predicted suicidal attempts in only the APS sample. Clinical and public policy implications for addressing suicidal behaviour in Indigenous people will be discussed.*

**Section:** Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

**Session ID:** 88053 - Printed Poster

## *Factors Associated with Psychological Distress in Male University Students*

**Main Presenting Author:** George, Brianna

**Additional Authors:** Garland, Sheila ; Tulk, Josh

**Abstract:** *Background:* University students can experience high levels of anxiety and depression. This study examined factors associated with psychological distress in male students, a group which has received relatively less research attention. *Methods:* Male students aged 18-35 at Memorial University completed an online survey. The Kessler Psychological Distress Scale, which assesses symptoms of anxiety and depression, was the dependent variable. Univariate and multivariate linear regressions were used to examine the relationship between distress and demographic factors, sleep, social support, mindfulness, and substance use. *Results:* The majority of participants ( $n=564$ ;  $Mean = 23$ ) were white (77.8%), undergraduates (76.3%), and enrolled full-time (90.7%). At the univariate level, age, sleep medication and tobacco use, sleep quality, insomnia severity, chronotype, social support, and mindfulness were significantly associated with distress. In the multivariate model ( $Adjusted R^2 = .48$ ,  $p < .001$ ), only greater insomnia severity ( $\beta = .360$ ,  $p < .001$ ), less social support ( $\beta = -.125$ ,  $p < .001$ ), and less mindfulness ( $\beta = -.329$ ,  $p < .001$ ) remained significantly related to distress. *Conclusion:* This study identified factors associated with psychological distress in male university students. Improving insomnia, social support, and mindfulness may benefit the well-being of male university students.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 86500 - Printed Poster

## *Feasibility of Internet-based CBT for anxiety and depression as part of routine care in Atlantic Canada: An international collaboration*

**Main Presenting Author:** Talbot, France

**Additional Authors:** Fournier, Vanessa ; Lang, Rino; Saulnier, Valérie; Hébert, Hugo; Hadjistavropoulos, Heather

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND.* Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the adoption of digital interventions has markedly increased. A critical question is to what extent these interventions are effective in routine care settings. Only a small number of pragmatic trials have been conducted so far. This study aims to assess the feasibility of Internet-based CBT (iCBT) in a New Brunswick health network. *METHODS.* A total of 194 clients were assessed for eligibility. Fifty-three participants were included in the analyses as part of a single group pretest and post-test design. The majority were women (70%) and the mean age was 37.5 years. Guided 8-week iCBT programs were offered. Primary outcome measures included the Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7) and the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9). *RESULTS.* Slightly less than half of the participants completed treatment and provided post-treatment data (43.4%,  $n = 23/53$ ). Following multiple imputation, paired t-tests revealed significant and large improvements on the GAD-7 ( $\eta^2 = .24$ ) and PHQ-9 ( $\eta^2 = .33$ ). Nearly all treatment completers (95.5%) reported that they would recommend this treatment. *CONCLUSION.* Guided iCBT may be a valuable strategy to increase access to treatment in the public health sector in Atlantic Canada. *IMPACT.* Future research directions related to increasing uptake and completion of iCBT in routine care will be shared.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87181 - Printed Poster

### *Health trajectories of treatment-engaged youths: A longitudinal COVID-19 study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Eastabrook, Jennifer

**Additional Authors:** Mills , Laura ; Singh, Arjunvir

*Abstract: Research generally suggests that COVID-19 had a detrimental impact on several indicators of mental health. On-going research implies that certain sub-groups of the population including adolescents, those with pre-existing mental health issues, and individuals in residential treatment facilities suffered the most. The current study will examine the impact of COVID-19 on health trajectories of treatment-engaged youth, to determine who among them is most at-risk of mental health decline. The sample consists of 105 adolescents attending an addiction treatment center (62% males;  $M = 17.19$  years). Adolescents were classified into two groups; those who started treatment prior to the lockdown and those who started treatment after the lockdown. Parent-rated internalizing and externalizing symptoms were gathered at admission and 1-year post treatment. A preliminary 2x2 mixed ANOVA was computed. A significant interaction between COVID-19 lockdown group and Time,  $F(1, 103) = 4.46, p = .037$  was found for externalizing symptoms. Adolescents who entered treatment after the lockdown had less improvement in externalizing symptoms compared to those who started treatment before. For internalizing symptoms, the interaction approached significance. Results highlight the impact of COVID-19 on adolescent in-patient services and the need for resource allocation to help protect at-risk groups.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 87159 - Printed Poster

### *Helping or Harming? The Impact of Exploring Trauma Within a Men's Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program*

**Main Presenting Author:** Tung, Simrat

**Additional Author:** Oakman, Jonathan

*Abstract: Trauma and substance abuse (SA) are often concurrent and associated with greater symptom severity and poorer treatment outcomes. There is debate regarding best-practice for treatment of these disorders (i.e. sequential or simultaneous), the concern for integrated treatment being fear of re-traumatization or increased client drop-out from SA programs. Despite support for greater efficacy of integrated treatment, evidence of higher drop out is concerning given that completing SA treatment is associated with lower rates of relapse. This research assesses potential iatrogenic impacts of an integrated group-based treatment implemented at a men's residential SA program containing a module exploring the role of trauma in one's SA. Participants are monitored throughout their long-term treatment, completing self-report questionnaires pertaining to sleep, mood, and trauma prior to starting treatment, before and after the 'Exploring Trauma' (ET) unit, and at the end of treatment. Currently 93 participants have enrolled, however the study is ongoing and the sample size may continue to grow. Iatrogenic impacts would be reflected in increased scores for sleep disturbance and trauma symptoms pre and post the ET unit, and higher drop out during, and immediately following ET. Results would contribute to the advancement of effective SA treatment, and potentially reduce rates of relapse.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87692 - Printed Poster

### *High-Fat-Sugar Diet is Associated with Impaired Hippocampus-Dependent Memory*

**Main Presenting Author:** Atak, Selen

**Additional Authors:** Boye, Alyssa ; Liu, Zhong-Xu

*Abstract: Overconsumption of high-fat and high-sugar (HFS) diets may affect the hippocampus, and consequently, memory functions. However, evidence is needed to demonstrate that the type of memory affected by HFS diet consumption is indeed hippocampus-dependent. Whether HFS diet can affect executive functioning, which indirectly affects memory also need to be investigated. Therefore, we asked 349 young adults to report their HFS consumption and complete memory tasks, including a pattern separation task and an associative memory task that robustly engages the hippocampus. Participants also completed executive functioning (EF) tasks: Trail Making (TMT) and Stroop task which assesses cognitive flexibility and the ability to inhibit cognitive interference, respectively. Analyses showed that participants with higher HFS intake performed worse on the pattern separation task. HFS intake was also significantly associated with poorer TMT task performance and longer Stroop average reaction times (RT). Importantly, EF scores partially mediated the relationship between HFS diet and pattern separation performance. This study provides converging evidence that diet may impair \_hippocampus-dependent\_ memory and affect executive functioning, which then indirectly impairs memory. These findings call for investigations into the psychological and neural mechanisms underlying the dietary effects on cognition.*

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology  
**Session ID:** 84187 - Printed Poster

### *Highlighting COVID-19 Impacts on Children and Youth with Complex Needs*

**Main Presenting Author:** Atallah, Serena

**Additional Author:** Arbeau, Kim

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Little research has examined how COVID-19 social/school restrictions impacted children/youth with special needs. This study cross-sectionally compares standardized intake assessments completed before and during the pandemic for children/youth with pre-existing complex mental health/developmental needs. METHOD: Two cohorts (ages 4 to 18) receiving outpatient services at a tertiary mental health agency were compared. Cohort 1 received services within 18 months before the pandemic (n= 643); cohort 2 within the first 18 months of the pandemic (n = 651). interRAITM assessments from each cohort were compared using chi-square tests. RESULTS: The pandemic sample had significantly fewer social conduct concerns and were less likely to state they were dropping out of school. CONCLUSIONS: Children/youth who struggled socially before COVID-19 may have functioned better during the pandemic on some metrics. Results highlight a significant change in functioning when common stressors were removed from the environment of those referred for mental health assessments and treatments. ACTION: Longitudinal research is needed to determine whether changes in social behaviour and academic functioning are long-standing or circumstantial. Investigating functioning after resuming all in-person activities might help clinicians understand how coping may have been impacted during lockdowns.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 82193 - Printed Poster

### *How Emotion Dysregulation Impacts Binge Eating in those with ADHD Symptoms*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dunn, Leigh C

**Additional Authors:** Howells, Rachel L ; Carter, Jacqueline C

*Abstract: Clinically significant symptoms of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) are experienced by 2 to 8% of university students (DuPaul et al., 2009). Research has demonstrated that rates of binge eating are three times higher in people with ADHD (Mattos et al., 2004). However, it is unclear why this comorbidity occurs. One possible mechanism that has not yet been studied is emotion dysregulation (ED). ED has been defined as difficulty inhibiting behaviours and trouble self-regulating to accomplish goals when faced with strong emotions (Gratz and Roemer, 2005). The current study examined if the relationship between ADHD symptoms and binge eating is mediated by emotion dysregulation. This cross-sectional study surveyed emerging adults aged 18 to 25 years ( $N = 468$ ,  $M = 20.55$ ,  $SD = 2.02$ , 77% female). After controlling for body mass index and psychological distress, a mediation model found a significant indirect effect of ADHD symptoms on binge eating through emotion dysregulation,  $b = 0.30$ ,  $CI [0.01, 0.05]$ . These results have important clinical implications that suggest the potential utility of targeting ED in treatment for individuals with ADHD who binge eat.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87015 - Printed Poster

### *How Much Should You be Drinking? Social Media's Normative Influence*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hachey, Joshua

**Additional Author:** Giguere, Benjamin

*Abstract: Research examining postsecondary students' exposure to alcohol consumption has mainly focused on exposure to people's offline behaviour. However, in recent years young people have shifted their social interactions to exist predominantly online; therefore, we sought to investigate the process by which social media content influenced participant's perceived descriptive (i.e., how one believes others are acting) and injunctive (i.e., how one ought to behave) drinking norms. The current study was an experiment with three time points occurring one week after each other. Participants were randomly assigned to one of four content conditions ranging in extremeness of partying behaviour. A mixed ANOVA revealed no significant difference in perceived injunctive and descriptive drinking norms ( $N=233$ ). Interestingly, the results suggest that students' perception of how much their peers were drinking was significantly higher than how much they believed was appropriate for them to be drinking, regardless of the extremeness of partying content they were exposed to. This discrepancy suggests that these perceptions may be anchored beliefs, which entails that they may be unlikely to change without intervention. Author: Joshua Hachey JoshHachey@gmail.carleton.ca Benjamin Giguère Department of Psychology, University of Guelph bgiguere@uoguelph.ca*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87397 - Printed Poster



## *Identifying Canadian Cannabis Education Resources Using a Youth Health Literacy Framework*

**Main Presenting Author:** Torraville, Bethany S.

**Co-Presenting Author:** Rowe, Emily C

**Additional Authors:** Howe, Emily J; Bishop, Lisa D; Kinzel, Eden; Donnan, Jennifer R

*Abstract: THERE ARE POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS FROM CANNABIS USE, WHICH CAN BE EXACERBATED FOR THOSE UNDERGOING DEVELOPMENT. YOUTH CANNABIS EDUCATION IS DESIRABLE TO REDUCE THE RISK OF ADVERSE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES. THE AIM OF OUR SCOPING REVIEW WAS TO IDENTIFY AND CATEGORIZE EXISTING CANADIAN CANNABIS EDUCATION RESOURCES USING THE YOUTH HEALTH LITERACY FRAMEWORK BY WHARF HIGGINS ET. AL, 2009. FOLLOWING THE SCOPING REVIEW METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK OUTLINED BY ARKSEY AND O'MALLEY (2005), A DATABASE SEARCH AND A HAND-SEARCH OF MATERIALS WAS COMPLETED. SPECIFIC INCLUSION CRITERIA WERE NOTED TO ENCOMPASS ALL CANADIAN CANNABIS EDUCATION RESOURCES DIRECTED TOWARDS YOUTH AGES 9-18. A TOTAL OF 66 RESOURCES WERE CATEGORIZED USING THE YOUTH HEALTH LITERACY FRAMEWORK: 1) MICRO INFLUENCES (RESOURCES FOR YOUTH), 2) MESO INFLUENCES (RESOURCES FOR TEACHERS, PARENTS, MENTORS), AND 3) MACRO INFLUENCES (RESOURCES FOR INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS, AND GOVERNMENT-PROVIDED RESOURCES). THE FINDINGS DEMONSTRATE THAT THERE ARE RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR YOUTH CANNABIS EDUCATION; HOWEVER, ISSUES EXIST WITHIN THE ACCESSIBILITY, EQUITABILITY, QUALITY, AND MULTICULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS OF THESE RESOURCES. THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE, EVIDENCE-BASED, AND HARM-REDUCTION-FOCUSED CANNABIS EDUCATION FOR YOUTH IS ESSENTIAL SO THAT YOUTH ARE PREPARED TO MAKE SAFE AND INFORMED CHOICES.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 86125 - Printed Poster

## *Identifying Factors Associated with Bullying Roles Using the interRAI Child and Youth Mental Health (ChYMH) Suite of Instruments*

**Main Presenting Author:** Withers, Abigail

**Additional Authors:** Graham, Alana ; Poss, Jeff; Stewart, Shannon

*Abstract: Bullying is one of the most common problems among school-aged children and youth and is a significant concern for caregivers, teachers, and mental health clinicians. Utilizing interRAI Child and Youth Mental Health clinical assessments (n = 26,069), we examined factors associated with bullying roles in a large clinically referred sample of children and youth in Ontario. We conducted a retrospective cohort analysis and found that children who were bully-victims, meaning they both bullied peers and were victims of bullying (vs. only bullies, victims, or neither), were more likely to experience: interpersonal traumas such as physical and sexual assault; an increased risk of self-harm and suicide; depression and behavioural problems; more conflict at school and home; and higher levels of financial and familial instability. Findings suggest that bully-victims experience difficulties in various areas of their lives and are at an increased risk for negative outcomes. Study findings can aid*

*school professionals and clinicians in tailoring preventive measures that could more effectively minimize the incidence and effect of bullying. Further, clinicians can use these findings to better understand the clinical presentations and risks associated with being a bully-victim to effectively target and plan treatment, such as trauma-informed approaches.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 83365 - Printed Poster

### *Impact of family functioning on young adults' mental health: The mediating role of coping and emotion regulation strategies*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lazinski, Marysia J.

*Abstract: Limited previous research has shown that the family environment plays a role in the development of mental illness in children and adolescents (e.g., Freed et al., 2016). Freed and colleagues (2016) have also shown that this association can be mediated by the adolescents ability to identify their emotions. The current study seeks to examine the hitherto inadequately investigated relationship between family-of-origin functioning and mental health in young adults. Families can act as models for the use of coping and emotion regulation strategies – skills that impact ones functioning long-term. Therefore, the current study also seeks to examine whether family-of-origin functioning may contribute to young adults mental health in part via its impact on their use of coping and emotion regulation strategies. Young adults aged 18-35 from western Manitoba provide self-reports of their family-of-origin functioning (McMaster FAD, Epstein et al., 1983), their use of coping (COPE, Carver, 2013) and emotion regulation strategies (DERS, Gratz and Roemer, 2004), and their mental health (DASS, Lovibond and Lovibond, 1995). Multiple linear regressions will test whether the use of coping and emotion regulation strategies mediate a possible relationship between family-of-origin functioning and mental health in young adults. The impact for both family and individual therapy will be considered.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87311 - Printed Poster

### *Impact of self-compassion on posttraumatic symptoms amongst rape survivors*

**Main Presenting Author:** West, Rebecca

**Additional Author:** Stermac, Lana

*Abstract: Research suggests that rape survivors may have an increased likelihood of developing symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and may constitute the largest group of individuals to develop PTSD. However, not all rape survivors develop these symptoms and a number of protective factors have been identified that may decrease the potential development of PTSD among female survivors of adult rape. For example, self-compassion has been linked to PTSD symptoms, in that lower self-compassionate abilities often predict higher PTSD severity and symptoms. The current study extends this work to examine whether self-compassion may be a central protective factor in the development of PTSD symptoms, which has yet to be quantitatively examined among college and university women who have experienced rape. Women enrolled in colleges and universities in Ontario responded to a questionnaire about their history of sexual violence, PTSD symptoms, and self-compassionate abilities. Results revealed that rape survivors with lower levels of self-compassion*

were more likely to develop PTSD symptoms. A better understanding of this relationship may inform the integration of compassion-based practices into the treatment of trauma.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87482 - Printed Poster

### *Implementing a Stepped Care 2.0 Framework in Atlantic Canadian Provinces: A Comparison of Provider-Perceived Benefits and Barriers*

**Main Presenting Author:** King, Alesha

**Additional Authors:** Harris-Lane, Laura ; Jaouich, Alexia; Churchill, AnnMarie; Cornish, Peter; Rash, Joshua

**Abstract:** *AIM: To identify benefits and barriers to implementing stepped mental healthcare (SC) perceived by Mental Healthcare Providers (MHP) in New Brunswick (NB), Newfoundland and Labrador (NL), and Prince Edward Island (PEI). METHODS AND RESULTS: Beliefs about capabilities and barriers to implementing SC in practice were measured using open-ended questions in surveys distributed to providers after completing an online training course in SC. Responses were compiled and thematically synthesized in an iterative process using a grounded theory framework. Responses were collected from 417 MHPs (338 in NB; 43 in NL; 36 in PEI). Common barriers seen in each province include insufficient resources to populate a continuum of care ( $N_{NB} = 84$ ;  $N_{NL} = 5$ ;  $N_{PEI} = 5$ ), insufficient staffing ( $N_{NB} = 43$ ;  $N_{NL} = 13$ ;  $N_{PEI} = 9$ ), belief that clients would view SC as inferior to current services ( $N_{NB} = 24$ ;  $N_{NL} = 18$ ;  $N_{PEI} = 13$ ), and provider reluctance to adopt a new treatment delivery method ( $N_{NB} = 29$ ;  $N_{NL} = 14$ ;  $N_{PEI} = 8$ ). Common benefits include better use of resources ( $N_{NB} = 22$ ;  $N_{NL} = 12$ ;  $N_{PEI} = 5$ ), quicker access to care ( $N_{NB} = 104$ ;  $N_{NL} = 13$ ;  $N_{PEI} = 25$ ), and increased client autonomy ( $N_{NB} = 88$ ;  $N_{NL} = 19$ ;  $N_{PEI} = 9$ ). CONCLUSION: Early identification of perceived benefits and barriers may facilitate real-time adaption and improvement to promote effective and sustainable implementation within health authorities.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85931 - Printed Poster

### *Impostor Phenomenon: A Longitudinal Investigation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Walker, Deanna L.

**Additional Author:** Saklofske, Donald H.

**Abstract:** *Impostor phenomenon (IP), or the experience of “feeling like a fraud”, is a common experience in achievement-oriented settings. However, no research to date has examined IP longitudinally to empirically examine its trajectory. In the current study, we sought to investigate the longitudinal stability of IP and correlates with trait variables and psychological distress across an academic year. Participants ( $n = 559$ ,  $M_{age} = 20.23$ ,  $SD_{age} = 5.41$ ; 69% women, 4% trans/nonbinary) completed a baseline questionnaire as well as six monthly questionnaires over the course of the academic year. Results suggested that IP was stable over time, with intercepts varying as a function of gender and academic year. We also found that those within the average GPA range demonstrated the highest levels of IP. Model findings suggested that self-esteem, self-critical and rigid perfectionism, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism were significant predictors of*

*IP. Cross-lagged panel analyses found partial support for an effect of IP on psychological distress across time (and not vice versa). These findings offer preliminary support for the longitudinal stability of IP and suggests that IP predicts psychological distress. Additionally, the current findings advance our efforts in developing effective education and intervention strategies for reducing IP and distress in an academic population.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85456 - Printed Poster

### *Improving Mental Health Following Sexual Violence: Clarifying the Role of Ruminations, World Beliefs, and Disclosure Reactions*

**Main Presenting Author:** Leung, Tiffany

**Additional Author:** Rawana, Edward

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Female students represent a vulnerable group within Canada, reporting the highest rates of sexual violence compared to other age groups and non-students. Given the unique challenges associated with sexual violence (blame, stereotypical beliefs), compromised mental health is common. The present study aimed to clarify how differences in cognitive processing, belief systems, and social experiences account for varying presentations of mental health, across symptom clusters. METHODS: Participants ( $N = 358$ ) completed standardized questionnaires examining styles of ruminations, world beliefs, disclosure reactions, and mental health symptoms (PTSD, anxiety, depression). Three separate linear regressions were performed. RESULTS: Intrusive ruminations were positively associated with all three symptom clusters. Interestingly, different “negative” reactions had varying effects on PTSD and depression: Turning against reactions (e.g., infantilizing) were positively associated, whereas unsupportive acknowledgements (e.g., control) were negatively associated. CONCLUSIONS: Intrusive ruminations are a transdiagnostic risk factor for poor mental health, while what we view as “harmful” responses to disclosure may need to be more nuanced. ACTION: Consideration of where a victim is in their recovery process is needed, in educating the public on how to respond to a disclosure.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 82817 - Printed Poster

### *Impulsivity and Survey Compliance in Ecological Momentary Assessment of Substance Use*

**Main Presenting Author:** Padilla, Dennis

**Additional Authors:** Hendershot, Christian S.; O'Connor, Roisin; Cunningham, A. John; Wardell, Jeffrey D.

*Abstract: In ecological momentary assessment (EMA) studies of substance use, compliance (i.e., survey completion) is negatively associated with facets of impulsivity (Sokolovsky et al., 2014). However, the link between impulsivity and EMA compliance during substance use episodes (SUEs) is unclear. To address this gap, data were analyzed from  $N=149$  young adults who participated in a 21-day EMA study of alcohol and cannabis co-use and completed a baseline measure of impulsive traits (urgency, lack of perseverance, lack of premeditation [LPM], sensation seeking [SS]).*

Participants completed an EMA survey at the start of each new cannabis or alcohol SUE, then received 2 hourly follow-up surveys after initiating use. Compliance was coded as the completion of at least one follow-up survey during the SUE. Controlling for the type of substance used (alcohol, cannabis, or both), separate multilevel models found that LPM ( $\beta = -.64$ ;  $p = .004$ ) and SS ( $\beta = -.42$ ;  $p = .01$ ) were negatively associated with the likelihood of completing at least one follow-up survey during SUEs. When all traits were examined together, only LPM remained a significant predictor ( $\beta = -.66$ ;  $p = .008$ ). Further, no interaction effects were found between impulsivity and the type of substance used. Future studies should attempt to optimize EMA protocols to encourage survey compliance among participants with high levels of impulsivity.

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 84949 - Printed Poster

### *Intergenerational Differences in beliefs about Mental Health among South Asians in Canada*

**Main Presenting Author:** Jaggee, Roopepreet

**Additional Author:** Bhatt, Gira

*Abstract: The South Asian community is a growing population within Canada. One challenge for this community is mental health, which is viewed as a sign of weakness to be ashamed of. As such despite high rates of anxiety and depression among South Asians there is a low rate of mental health care utilization (Naeem et al., 2019; Sangar and Howe, 2021). Karasz et al., 2019 further highlighted the need to understand the subgroup of South Asians across generations and their views of mental illness. The current study is aimed to examine the first and second generation South Asians in (N=176); half of the the participants are first generation and half are the second generation. Three standardized measures are used to assess participants understanding of mental health (Gilbert et al., 2007), stigma around depression (Nieuwsma et al., 2011), and acculturation status (Ryder et al., 2000). It is hypothesized that (1) the first generation of South Asians have a less favourable attitude towards mental illness than second generations of South Asians, (2) the first generation of South Asians have a higher level of stigma associated with depression compared to the second-generation of South Asians, and (3) acculturation status of South Asians moderates the link between generation status and attitude towards depression. The results are explained with the theoretical model of acculturation (Berry, 2006).*

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 85509 - Printed Poster

### *Investigating the Relationship Between Self-Esteem and the Adverse Psychological Consequences of TFSV Victimization*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ladouceur, Natasha

**Additional Authors:** Patenaude, Taylor ; O'Neill, Melanie

*Abstract: Technological-facilitated sexual violence (TFSV) is a pervasive form of sexual harassment that is perpetrated through online platforms (Powell and Henry, 2019). Those who have suffered online sexual persecution report adverse psychological outcomes such as depression, anxiety, and*

post-traumatic stress (Apell et al., 2019). Current empirical literature indicates self-esteem is a psychological variable positively associated with adaptive outcomes following sexual violence however, it has yet to be investigated following TFSV victimization (Shahali et al., 2019; Snaychuk and O'Neill, 2020). The current study examined whether self-esteem accounts for outcomes of post-traumatic stress symptoms in Canadian adults ages 18-60 ( $N = 166$ ). A linear regression analysis revealed self-esteem significantly predicted post-traumatic stress symptoms following TFSV victimization. Results of the first model determined self-esteem ( $\beta = .475$ ) accounts for 22.6% of the variance ( $R^2 = .226$ ,  $F(1, 164) = 48.021$ ,  $p < .001$ ). A significantly higher variance of 45.3% was revealed by the second model with the predictors self-esteem ( $\beta = .329$ ) and TFSV ( $\beta = -.498$ ) combined ( $R^2 = .446$ ,  $F(2, 163) = 67.4$ ,  $p < .001$ ). These findings suggest self-esteem is an important factor that can minimize the adverse psychological impacts of TFSV victimization. Future research can explore other resiliency factors concerning TFSV.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86548 - Printed Poster

### *Knowledge and Awareness of Mild Traumatic Brain Injuries in University Students*

**Main Presenting Author:** Natarajan, Shiva

**Additional Author:** Libben, Maya

**Abstract:** Traumatic Brain Injuries (TBI) are a major cause of impairment globally. While moderate to severe TBIs are detected quickly, mild TBIs (i.e., concussions/mTBI) may go untreated if the individual is unaware of what constitutes an mTBI. Equipping individuals with knowledge regarding the assessment and first aid process for mTBIs has been linked to improved recovery outcomes (e.g., fewer symptoms, faster recovery time). A better understanding of the current level of concussion/mTBI awareness in the general population may inform efforts to educate and better prepare individuals for potential mTBIs. Using quantitative methodology, this study aims to assess the awareness and knowledge of mTBIs among university students. Participants will complete an online survey consisting of the Rosenbaum Concussion Knowledge and Attitudes Survey (RoCKAS), the Concussion Knowledge Misconceptions scale (CKM), and a demographics questionnaire. Scores from the RoCKAS and CKM will be compared to previous studies. Secondary analyses will investigate the relationship between gender, age, previous TBIs, and athletic involvement in mTBI awareness. Data collection is ongoing, and results will be presented at the CPA 2023 conference. Findings from this study will provide a baseline of students' current perceptions of mTBIs and inform future injury-focused education programs.

**Section:** Students in Psychology

**Session ID:** 81609 - Printed Poster

### *Knowledge Translation: Evaluating Knowledge Acquisition and Barriers to Behavioural Change for Knowledge Users from an International Study on Children's Environmental Health and Brain Development*

**Main Presenting Author:** DaCosta, Allya

**Additional Authors:** Green, Rivka ; Lanphear, Bruce P; Till, Christine

**Abstract:** *RATIONALE: Toxic chemicals can adversely affect children's brain development. Knowledge users (KUs) must be considered when engaging in knowledge translation (KT) efforts that inform public decision-making and policy about exposure to ubiquitous toxic chemicals. METHODS: We conducted an international randomized controlled trial including 15,594 participants of childbearing age (18 to 45 years). The efficacy of a KT video for knowledge acquisition within the context of specific KUs, such as pregnant people and parents versus non-pregnant people and non-parents, as well as barriers to reducing exposure to toxic chemicals for these KUs were considered. RESULTS: The efficacy of a KT video for knowledge acquisition differs for specific KUs. For example, pregnant people and parents acquire more knowledge than non-pregnant people and non-parents. Specific groups of KUs, such as those from lower-income households, experience greater barriers to reducing their exposure to toxic chemicals after KT efforts. CONCLUSIONS: It is important to consider the circumstances and needs of KUs when developing KT tools. Engaging in effective KT requires targeted messaging for specific KUs. IMPACT: Public decision-makers must investigate factors affecting knowledge acquisition of KUs when directing KT efforts and policy changes.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine  
**Session ID:** 88059 - Printed Poster

### *Levels of Anxiety and Anxiety Control in Canada During the COVID-19 Pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wutke, Jordan J

**Additional Authors:** Boyd, Brayden ; O'Neill, Melanie

**Abstract:** *ABSTRACT Research shows that the perception of COVID-19 risks depends on complex psychological and social processes (David et al., 2021). Perceived control is a protective factor for psychological health through a capacity to handle stressful situations during the COVID-19 pandemic (Zheng et al., 2020). The triple vulnerability model states that a lack of perceived control over adverse events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic predicts experiences of negative emotions like anxiety (Gallagher et al., 2014). The present study hypothesizes that ON will produce significantly lower scores on the Anxiety Control Questionnaire (ACQ) and significantly higher scores on the State and Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) compared to BC. Canadian participants ( $N = 122$ ) completed both the ACQ and STAI with ( $n = 68$ ) from BC and ( $n = 54$ ) from ON. Bivariate correlation showed a significant negative relationship between the ACQ and the STAI ( $r = -.568, p < .001$ ). There were no significant differences between ON and BC when running individual  $t$ -tests on the ACQ ( $F(2,120) = .05, p = .875$ ) and STAI ( $F(2,157) = .019, p = .891$ ). Therefore, there was no difference in individual scores between ON and BC on the ACQ or STAI, despite a significant negative correlation between the two measures.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine  
**Session ID:** 85628 - Printed Poster

### *Longitudinal associations between COVID-19 stress and the parent-child relationship*

**Main Presenting Author:** Montazeralsedgh, Pooneh

**Additional Authors:** Jiang, Yuanyuan ; Rogers, Maria; Climie, Emma ; Mah, Janet

**Abstract:** *Research has shown that the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in greater parenting stress, with potential negative effects on parenting. More studies are needed to understand the parent-child relationship and COVID-19 stress as predictors of it. This longitudinal study involved 88 participants across two timepoints during the pandemic. The first timepoint of data collection occurred in May 2021 and the second timepoint occurred in May and June of 2022. Parents completed online questionnaires assessing their perceptions of COVID-19 stress and their parent-child relationship. Findings demonstrated continuity in COVID-19 stress between Time 1 and Time 2,  $r = .48$ ,  $p < .001$ , but a lack of significant continuity in parent-child relationships between Time 1 and Time 2. Higher COVID-19 stress at Time 1 was related to more negative parent-child relationships at the same timepoint,  $r = -.34$ ,  $p = .001$ , however COVID-19 stress at Time 2 did not relate to parent-child relationships at the same timepoint. Time 1 COVID-19 stressors did not significantly predict Time 2 parent-child relationships. However, better Time 1 parent-child relationships predicted lower Time 2 COVID-19 stress,  $\beta = -.33$ ,  $p < .05$ , even after controlling for Time 1 COVID-19 stress,  $\beta = -.19$ ,  $p = .05$ . Results suggest that interventions to relieve COVID-19 stress should prioritize enhancing parent-child relationships.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 84856 - Printed Poster

### *Longitudinal associations between early childhood hyperactivity, eating behaviors, and executive functions, and the development of eating-disorder symptoms in adolescence*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dufour, Rachel

**Additional Authors:** Breton, Edith ; Morin, Alexandre; Côté, Sylvana; Boivin, Michel; Booij, Linda

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Cross-sectional studies have shown that hyperactivity and impaired executive functioning are associated with eating-disorder symptoms, but it remains unclear if they can predict symptom emergence in adolescence. The present study used a longitudinal design to test the hypotheses that childhood hyperactivity, eating behaviors and cognition were associated with the development of eating-disorder symptoms from early adolescence to young adulthood. METHODS: With archival data from the Quebec Longitudinal Study of Child Development cohort, we used Latent Curve Models and Structural Equation Modeling. RESULTS: A quadratic trajectory of eating-disorder symptoms was most representative of the data. Higher hyperactivity at age 3 was associated with higher levels of eating-disorder symptoms at age 12, and this association was partially mediated by higher levels of overeating and cognitive inflexibility. Cognitive inflexibility also mediated the association between hyperactivity at age 3 and the increase in eating-disorder symptoms during adolescence. CONCLUSIONS: Hyperactivity, overeating, cognitive inflexibility, and working memory early in life might precede the onset of eating-disorder symptoms in adolescence. IMPACT: Early behavioral and cognitive screening may help to identify children who are most at risk for eating disorders in order to guide preventive interventions.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 80425 - Printed Poster



## *Longitudinal Relations Between Marital Quality, Parenting, and Youth Internalizing Psychopathology: Bidirectional Effects*

**Main Presenting Author:** Durrani, Zuha

**Additional Author:** Kopala-Sibley, Daniel

*Abstract: Previous research has demonstrated a link between marital quality, parenting, and youth internalizing psychopathology. However, findings regarding the direction of this association and the role of parenting have been inconsistent. The present study thus aims to explore the bidirectional and longitudinal relationship between marital quality and youth internalizing symptoms, while examining parenting as a possible mediator. Parent-youth dyads (N = 225) completed self-report measures of marital quality, parenting behaviours, and youth anxiety and depressive symptoms at baseline and the 18-month follow-up. Preliminary analyses revealed that marital quality was positively associated with the use of authoritative parenting, and negatively associated with authoritarian parenting, permissive parenting, and maternal psychological control at baseline. Several dimensions of parenting at baseline were significantly associated with youth anxiety and depressive symptoms at baseline and the 18-month follow-up. No significant relationship between marital quality and youth internalizing symptoms was found. Further analyses will examine bidirectional relationships between the variables on SPSS AMOS using Structural Equation Modeling. Findings will help broaden our understanding of the direction of the relationship between marital quality, parenting, and youth internalizing psychopathology.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86242 - Printed Poster

## *Machine Learning Analysis of Predictors of Preterm and Spontaneous Preterm Birth in the All Our Families Cohort*

**Main Presenting Author:** Jung, James Wonkyu

**Additional Authors:** Silang, Katherine ; Johnson, Jo-Ann; Metcalfe, Amy; Tomfohr-Madsen, Lianne; Forkert, Nils Daniel

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: The primary objective of this study was to develop a machine learning (ML) model to predict preterm birth (PTB) and spontaneous preterm birth (SPTB) METHODS: Data from a prospective longitudinal pregnancy cohort [All Our Families (AOF)] were used in the current study. Pregnant individuals prior to 25 weeks gestation with a medically low-risk pregnancy were eligible for recruitment (n = 3388). Participants provided sociodemographic information, mental and physical health data as well as data linkage to medical records. Using this data, a ML analysis was used to create classification models to predict both SPTB and PTB. RESULTS: For PTB, the variables with the greatest influence with respect to risk were having a diagnosis of a hypertensive disorder of pregnancy (HDP), previous experience of perinatal death, employment status, levels of anxiety and perceived stress, and prenatal vitamin use. For SPTB, the top risk factors were the use of fertility treatment for conception, mental health factors including anxiety, perceived stress, and mother's feeling towards pregnancy, and if the participant reported regular exercise. CONCLUSIONS: The current study sets the stage for further research to use ML model to predict perinatal outcomes and examine how range of novel and potentially modifiable biopsychosocial factors contribute to the overall risk of PTB.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86260 - Printed Poster

### *Meditating in Virtual Reality 3: 360° Video of Perceptual Presence of Instructor*

**Main Presenting Author:** Waller, Madison

**Additional Author:** Frewen, Paul

*Abstract: The need for remote delivery of mental health interventions including instruction in meditation has become paramount in today's global climate. But the support one may usually feel within the physical presence of an instructor may be weakened when interventions are delivered remotely. Use of virtual reality (VR) to display video instruction may increase one's sense of psychological presence with the instructor as compared to presentation via a laptop monitor. The current study evaluated a didactic approach to meditation by comparing responses to an instructor-guided meditation delivered face-to-face (FTF) vs. a pre-recorded 360° video viewed either on a laptop (2D format) or via VR. 82 young adults were recruited and self-reported positive and negative affect, and meditative experience ratings. Meditating in VR was associated with a heightened experience of awe overall. When compared to FTF format, VR meditation was rated as less embarrassing but also less enjoyable and more tiring. When compared to a laptop, VR meditation was associated with greater relaxation, less distractibility from the process of breathing, and less fatigue. Video instruction in meditation viewed via VR appears to offer some experiential advantage over instructions given in 2D format and may offer a safe alternative to teaching meditation in person.*

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 88060 - Printed Poster

### *Mental Health and Relationships: Help in Close Relationships during the COVID Pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Trask, Cheryl M.

**Additional Authors:** Lowe, Catherine ; Gilbert, Trevor; Ng, F. Cheuk; Keown-Gerrard, Janine; Ross, Kharah M.

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: The purpose of this study was to (1) examine changes in quality of support (help/upset) in close relationships, and (2) determine if a pre-pandemic mental health diagnosis affected the quality of support over time. METHODS: A sample of 285 adults were enrolled in a longitudinal COVID-19 study of relationships and mental health (Apr 2020-Jan 2021). Help or upset during support seeking from partners, other household adults, or closest friend or family members was assessed at baseline, 3 months, and 6 months. Mental health diagnosis was reported as "yes/no" at baseline. Multilevel modelling was used to look at within-person changes in support quality over time. Covariates were socio-demographics and type of relationship. RESULTS: Help when seeking support decreased over time,  $b$  ( $SE$ ) = -.007(.003),  $p$  = .036, and change in help over time was moderated by mental health diagnosis,  $b$  ( $SE$ ) = .016(.007),  $p$  = .029. For participants without a pre-pandemic mental health disorder, help when seeking support decreased over time (slope = -.007); for those with a pre-pandemic mental health disorder, it increased over time (slope = .009). No significant changes were found in upset when seeking support,  $p$  = .388. CONCLUSION: Although help during support seeking became less available over time during the pandemic, those with mental health disorders in this sample did not experience this decline.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 81696 - Printed Poster

### *Mental Health Symptoms Profiles and Treatment Parameters among Asian Indians: Latent Profile Analyses*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sameen, Durr-e

**Additional Authors:** Compton, Sidonia E; Cornish, Michelle V; Jin, Ling; Contractor, Ateka A

**Abstract:** ***BACKGROUND:** Asian Indians comprise a distinct cultural community in North America, yet studies have rarely examined subgroups of Asian Indians based on endorsed mental health symptoms and their relations with treatment parameters. **METHODS:** A sample of 296 Asian Indians was recruited from the community. **RESULT:** Latent profile analyses indicated a best-fitting three-class solution: Low Mental Health Symptom Severity (Class 1), High Mental Health Severity: Predominantly Internalizing Symptoms (Class 2), and High Mental Health Severity: Predominantly High-Risk Symptoms (Class 3). Multinomial logistic regressions indicated that (1) internal barriers to mental health treatment seeking significantly associated with being in Class 2 vs. 1 and 3; (2) preferences for therapist directiveness and for past orientation significantly associated with being in Class 3 vs. 1; and (3) institutional barriers to mental health treatment seeking and preference for past orientation significantly associated with being in Class 3 vs. 2. **CONCLUSIONS:** Findings highlight heterogeneity in mental health symptom patterns, disparities in mental health treatment utilization, barriers to seeking mental health treatment, and cultural-specific treatment preferences. **IMPACT:** Culturally-adapted mental health treatments should tailor to heterogeneous subgroups of Asian Indians based on mental health symptom patterns.*

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 87773 - Printed Poster

### *Mindful Self-Compassion (MSC) for Infertility Related Distress: A Pilot Self-Help Version of MSC*

**Main Presenting Author:** Halleran, Maria G

**Additional Author:** Gordon, Jennifer L

**Abstract:** ***Background:** Infertility has been associated with increased levels of depression, anxiety, and distress particularly in women. Mindful Self-Compassion (MSC), the practice of mindfulness with an explicit focus on self-compassion, is a promising approach that may help improve mental health outcomes in this population. **Methods:** We recruited 50 women experiencing infertility-related distress to undergo an 8-week self-help MSC intervention consisting of assigned readings from Neff and Germer's "The Mindful Self-Compassion Workbook" paired with MSC meditations on a mobile app. Treatment satisfaction and adherence, as well as pre-to-post changes in fertility-related quality of life, anxiety, depression, mindfulness, and self-compassion, were examined. **Results:** Large pre-to-post improvements in fertility related quality of life, anxiety, depression, mindfulness, and self-compassion were observed (*p**

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85325 - Printed Poster

## *Mindfulness and Problematic Smartphone Use: A Scoping Review*

**Main Presenting Author:** Avnoor, Ananya

**Additional Authors:** Bakker, Myfanwy ; Holtzman, Susan

**Abstract:** *RATIONALE: Problematic smartphone use (PSU) is a growing public health concern associated with adverse mental and physical health effects. Recent studies have pointed to mindfulness as a possible protective factor against PSU. This scoping review examines the nature and extent of the research on the relationship between mindfulness and PSU, and the potential benefits of mindfulness as a means of addressing PSU. METHOD: We conducted a systematic search of four databases (PsycINFO, CINAHL, PubMed, and Web of Science) for peer-reviewed articles that included a measure of PSU and either a mindfulness measure or intervention. Twenty-eight articles were identified and reviewed. RESULTS: The majority of studies were based on high school and/or college student samples and used cross-sectional designs. Studies consistently reported a low to moderate significant correlation between greater trait mindfulness and lower PSU. There was some evidence for mindfulness as a protective factor against the negative impact of PSU on mental health outcomes. CONCLUSIONS: Research on the link between mindfulness and PSU has increased dramatically in recent years and findings highlight a modest but consistent link between mindfulness and PSU. IMPACT: Findings warrant further investigation into the nature of the relationship between mindfulness and PSU using more rigorous designs.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87584 - Printed Poster

## *Moral Injury Does Not Act as a Barrier to PTSD Treatment*

**Main Presenting Author:** Saffaran, Pouria

**Additional Authors:** Bettes, Graham ; Thirlwell, Celeste; Reitav, Jaan

**Abstract:** *RATIONALE: Previous studies have pointed to the significant relationship between moral injury and PTSD. Moreover, previous authors have proposed that moral injury may act as a potential barrier to PTSD treatment, although this notion has not yet been examined empirically. The present study sought to rectify the gap. METHODS: 20 participants took part in a 5-day residential retreat program for veterans and first responders with PTSD. Participants were asked to complete surveys at baseline and at a 1-month follow-up. The PCL-5 was used to assess symptoms of PTSD, while the MIES and organizational support questionnaires were used to measure moral injury. RESULTS: Paired t-tests revealed significant improvements in symptoms of PTSD ( $t(18) = 6.3411, p_$*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86533 - Printed Poster

## *Musical emotion regulation at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Miranda, Dave

**Co-Presenting Author:** Jeong, Stella S. Y.

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: The COVID-19 pandemic is a challenging event requiring people to manage their emotions and stress. We examine if time spent listening to music and playing music were respectively tied with musical emotion regulation strategies in youth, near the beginning of the pandemic. METHOD: Participants were 94 university students (17 to 21 year-olds). They answered an online survey once, in May and June 2020. They were asked to report their musical behaviours during social distancing and stay-at-home confinement measures. The 18 musical emotion regulation strategies were: Acceptance, problem-solving, reappraisal, avoidance, rumination, suppression, expression, entertainment, revival, strong sensation, diversion, discharge, mental work, solace, problem-solving as coping, avoidance as coping, and emotional management as coping, and liking sad music. RESULTS: Time devoted to music listening was positively correlated with emotional acceptance with music, entertainment with music, and liking sad music. Time spent playing music was negatively correlated with emotional management as musical coping. CONCLUSION: During early stages of the pandemic, most of their musical emotion regulation strategies were unrelated to their time spent listening or playing music. IMPACT: Many musical emotion regulation strategies may not be inferred from the amount of engagement in musical activities.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87798 - Printed Poster

### *Navigating the Mental Health 'Crisis' on Campus: The Student Perspective*

**Main Presenting Author:** Navara, Geoffrey S.

**Co-Presenting Author:** Johnson, Nathaniel

**Additional Author:** Scharfe, Elaine

**Abstract:** *University-attending emerging adults are especially susceptible to mental health difficulties (Arnett, 2000; Erikson, 1968). Indeed, researchers and new outlets have voiced concerns of a “mental health crisis” on university campuses (Duffy, 2019; Linden et al., 2021). Sixty-four university-attending participants responded to 18 open-ended questions tapping into four broad domains: general perceptions of mental health on campus; what sources inform these perceptions; knowledge of supports and services; and personal mental health experiences at university. Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis techniques guided the data analysis. Two themes will be discussed: the students’ *personal agency* (autonomy, construction, and action) used to construct and act on their knowledge of mental health; and the students’ *degree of community embeddedness* at university. From the data, it appears that the students primarily developed their understanding of mental health on campus from relational sources (peers, faculty) rather than university-promoted communication strategies. The degree of community embeddedness appears to both promote mental health and assist the students in navigating the formal supports that institutions offer. By promoting engagement with the university community in a more relational form, universities can better assist students’ agency in working with mental health issues.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 85437 - Printed Poster

### *Older Adults' Loneliness and Mental Health in the Pandemic: A Systematic Review of Changes from Pre-COVID-19 and during COVID-19*

**Main Presenting Author:** Li, Kexin

**Additional Authors:** Wu, Yin ; Li, Letong; Fan, Suiqiong; Sun, Ying; Thombs, Brett D.

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Reduced social participation by older adults due to lockdowns and fear of infection during COVID-19 may be associated with negative mental health outcomes. Our systematic review aimed to evaluate changes in mental health symptoms from pre- to during-COVID-19 in longitudinal cohorts of older adults  $\geq 60$  years old. METHOD: We searched 9 databases to October 3, 2022 and extracted pre- and during-COVID means and standard deviations to calculate Hedges' g standardized mean difference (SMD) effect sizes. We also assessed the adequacy of study methods and reporting. RESULTS: We found 31 eligible studies. Change in continuously measured symptoms was not statistically significant for general mental health (SMD: -0.02, 95% CI -0.14 to 0.10,  $I^2 = 94.3%$ ;  $n$  studies = 12,  $n$  participants = 11,062) but worsened by a small amount for depression (SMD: 0.19, 95% CI 0.08 to 0.29,  $I^2 = 94.7%$ ;  $n$  studies = 13,  $n$  participants = 17,124) and anxiety symptoms (SMD: 0.16, 95% CI 0.07 to 0.25,  $I^2 = 84.4%$ ;  $n$  studies = 8,  $n$  participants = 8,756). Most studies (95%) provided adequate subject and setting descriptions, but only 34% had at least 75% follow-up rate or used methods to address loss to follow-up. CONCLUSION: Overall, we found no change in general mental health and worsening of depression and anxiety symptoms by small amounts among older adults during COVID-19 compared to pre-COVID-19.*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 87171 - Printed Poster

### *Optimism and depressive symptoms in an adult lifespan sample: Evaluating coping in daily life as a mechanism*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hammond, Daria

**Additional Authors:** Klaiber, Patrick ; Sin, Nancy L; Morstead, Talia; DeLongis, Anita

**Abstract:** *Dispositional optimism is considered a protective factor for mental health, but the mechanism behind this relationship is unclear. We examined whether coping responses to daily stressors mediate the relationship between dispositional optimism and changes in depressive symptoms. Optimism may impact the likelihood one employs problem-focused coping, support seeking or cognitive reframing when faced with daily stress, which may contribute to mental health differences. A community-based sample of 228 British Columbia residents aged 25 to 86 (69% women; 34% racialized) completed a baseline questionnaire which collected information on demographics, dispositional optimism, and depressive symptoms, followed by a 2-week period of experience sampling where they reported stressors and coping 5x a day. Participants then completed a follow-up questionnaire measuring depressive symptoms. Dispositional optimism predicted reductions in depressive symptoms from baseline to follow-up ( $B = -.337$ ,  $SE = .104$ ,  $p = .001$ ), but problem-focused, support seeking and cognitive reframing coping ( $p$ -values  $> .40$ ) did not mediate the link. Our study confirms the protective role of optimism on depressive symptoms but research on other possible mechanisms such as coping efficacy is needed. Given the impact of these symptoms on psychosocial health, our results have implications for cultivating protective factors.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 86284 - Printed Poster

## *Pain and anxiety in youth with cerebral palsy: Examining the moderating role of parenting styles*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mueri, Kendra

**Additional Authors:** McMorris, Carly A; Clark, Chris A; Nania, Cara; Kopala-Sibley, Daniel; Brunton, Laura

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Individuals with cerebral palsy (CP) have an increased risk of developing anxiety, and pain significantly predicts the severity of anxiety. While parenting style has been linked to psychosocial outcomes in youth with CP, little is known about how parenting style influences the association between pain and anxiety. METHODS: 38 youth with CP (7-18 years) and their caregivers completed measures. Youth completed the PROMIS-25 profile and Youth Pain Questionnaire; parents completed the Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire. RESULTS: Analyses determined if levels of parenting style moderate the association between youth pain interference and youth anxiety. At low ( $b = 1.04$ ,  $z = 3.94$ ,  $p$*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 86466 - Printed Poster

## *Parental Mobile Technology Use During the COVID-19 Pandemic and Its Impacts on Parenting and Child Behaviour*

**Main Presenting Author:** Menna, Rosanne

**Co-Presenting Author:** Mullins, Emily

**Additional Authors:** Chan, Taffy ; Lavergne, Mackenzie; Tran, Amy

**Abstract:** *This study explores parents' mobile technology use and its impact on parenting and young children's behaviour during the COVID-19 pandemic. As part of an online survey, 226 parents with children (2 to 5 years) responded to open-ended questions about the amount of time they spent using technology during the pandemic, changes in the activities they engaged in on mobile technology around their children, and the impact of their engagement in these activities on their parenting and children's behaviour. Responses were coded using content analyses. The analysis indicated parents increased their technology use for work, online schooling, and entertainment use. An increase in texting and social media use around their children was also reported. Most parents indicated that mobile technology use impacted their parenting. Identified themes related to parenting included decreased attention, using technology as a tool to educate or distract children, and decreased quality time with children. Most parents indicated a change in their child's behaviour when they used mobile technology around them. These behavioural changes included wanting more attention, curiosity about the technology, and emotion regulation difficulties. These findings suggest that increased parental mobile technology use during the COVID-19 pandemic may have impacted parental attentiveness and child behavioural outcomes.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 86521 - Printed Poster

## *Parenting Stress, Family Quality of Life, and Parent Concordance in Families Throughout Childhood*

**Main Presenting Author:** Cochrane, Karis

**Additional Author:** Theule, Jen

*Abstract: Parents of children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) are at increased risk for low family quality of life (FQOL) and heightened parenting stress (PS) compared to parents of typically-developing (TD) children. Parent gender, child gender, and the presence of an ASD diagnosis are other possible contributing factors to PS and FQOL. This study seeks to clarify which developmental period is related to highest PS (2-5 or 6-12 years) and lowest FQOL (2-5, 6-12, or 13-18 years), and to explore if child ASD status moderates this relationship. To answer these questions, 53 parents of children with ASD and 53 parents of TD children are presently being recruited to participate in an online parent-report survey. Recruitment is projected to close by February 2022. It is hypothesized that child age will significantly predict PS and FQOL. Further, child ASD status will moderate the relationship between child age and PS and FQOL, in that PS will be highest and FQOL will be lowest in the 2-5-year-old age group in the TD sample, and in the 6–12-year-old age group in the ASD sample. Finally, it is also hypothesized that child and parent gender will predict PS and FQOL beyond child age. The proposed study may increase understanding regarding cumulative risk factors for low FQOL and high PS in ASD and TD populations. These findings may help to inform interventions to optimize family functioning.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 86484 - Printed Poster

## *Parents' mentalization in association with their infant's mental health*

**Main Presenting Author:** Villeneuve, Élise

**Additional Authors:** Paradis, Alison ; Godbout, Natacha

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Mentalization, which refers to the capacity to understand oneself and others in terms of mental states, has been linked to child psychopathology. Mentalization also plays a role in the intergenerational transmission of trauma and could be associated with infants' mental health difficulties. This study aimed to assess the contribution of mentalization on infants' mental health beyond their parents' childhood trauma histories (e.g., neglect, sexual abuse) and their sociodemographic characteristics (e.g., level of education). METHODS: 150 mothers and 122 fathers were recruited randomly through the Quebec Parental Insurance Program. They answered online questionnaires measuring childhood trauma, mentalization, and their infant's mental health difficulties. RESULTS: Hierarchical multiple regression analyses were conducted on SPSS for both mothers and fathers. Results showed that mentalization explained the infant's mental health difficulties after controlling for sociodemographic characteristics and parents' childhood trauma for both mothers ( $R^2 = 28.5\%$ ) and fathers ( $R^2 = 32\%$ ). CONCLUSIONS: Results suggest that parents' mentalization capacities play a role in infants' mental health beyond childhood trauma and sociodemographic factors. ACTION/IMPACT: Mentalization could be a target for intervention for parents to foster mental health in their children.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 82617 - Printed Poster



## *Participant Experiences of the Building Emotional Awareness and Mental Health App-Based Intervention*

**Main Presenting Author:** Simpson, Kaeley

**Additional Authors:** Freeman, Makayla ; Steele-Mitchell, Samantha; MacKinnon, Anna; Roos, Leslie; Tomfohr-Madsen, Lianne

*Abstract: Mothers with young children were disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. During the pandemic, rates of clinically significant depression rapidly increased in this population while mental health services simultaneously became less accessible. In response, we designed a novel app-based intervention called Building Emotional Awareness and Mental Health (BEAM) to address mental health concerns and promote supportive parenting in mothers. Following completion of the program, participants who expressed interest in telling us more about their experience in the BEAM program attended a focus group (N=11) and answered open ended survey questions (N=40). The current study comprised a thematic analysis of qualitative focus group and survey data to better understand participant perspectives of the BEAM program and to guide future steps needed to improve app-based programs overall. Themes identified through the thematic framework demonstrate ways in which participants were supported and benefited from the BEAM program (e.g., connection and community, building new strategies and skills) and participant perspectives on program improvement. Findings highlight the acceptability of the BEAM program and can inform the development of future app-based mental health programs and services.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 78926 - Printed Poster

## *Paternal Depression Symptomology Influences Parenting Stress Through Child Externalizing Behavioural Problems*

**Main Presenting Author:** Petriw, Sarah M

**Additional Authors:** Theule , Jennifer ; Penner-Goeke, Lara ; Hogan , Emily

*Abstract: The relationship between paternal depressive symptoms and (a) conduct problems (CP) in children, (b) attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) symptoms in children, and (c) parenting stress have been addressed separately in various ways. For example, increases in paternal depression symptoms correspond with an increase in child CP, child ADHD symptoms, and parenting stress. However, child ADHD symptoms and child CP have yet to be examined as mediators between paternal depressive symptoms and parenting stress. The current study will examine how ADHD symptoms and CP in children of fathers with depression symptoms mediate the relationship between paternal depressive symptoms and parenting stress. This study will use a cross-sectional, online survey and will include fathers of children with CP, and fathers of children with ADHD symptoms between the ages of 6 to 12 years old. Two separate mediation analyses will be used to understand the role of paternal depression, child CP, child ADHD symptomology, and parenting stress. Pearson correlations will also be used to understand how these variables relate to each other. Data analysis is expected to be finished in February 2023. This research aims to broaden the literature on fathers' experience of depression within the family system and help inform services that look to support fathers who experience depression symptoms.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 83455 - Printed Poster

### *Patterns of Canadian University Students' Polysubstance Use Across Gender Identities*

**Main Presenting Author:** Penta, Stephanie M.

**Additional Authors:** Uhrig, Alexandra ; Dermody, Sarah S.

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Though extant literature indicates heightened risk for substance use among individuals who identify as gender minorities, 1-2 few studies have examined rates of polysubstance in this population. METHODS: This study will consist of a secondary analysis of the American College Health Association's National College Health Assessment II (ACHA-NCHA II) data collected from Canadian university students in 2016 and 2019. Participants ( $N = 99,064$ ) were recruited from 58 postsecondary institutions in Canada and asked about a range of factors related to student wellbeing. Analyses will focus on gender identity, substance use (alcohol, cannabis, cigarettes, e-cigarettes, illicit substances, and combinations of these), and potential covariates such as demographic variables. RESULTS: The present study will employ latent class analysis to describe patterns of substance and polysubstance use among Canadian university students. Specifically, we will empirically determine subgroups based on their use of various substances and predict membership of these groups based on gender identity. It is hypothesized that levels of substance use and polysubstance use will differ between transgender and cisgender students. IMPACT: Findings will encourage the development of interventions that address specific substance use patterns to support a reduction in use.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 80052 - Printed Poster

### *Perceived Body Changes Over the Pandemic and Eating Disorder Symptom Severity - The Moderating Role of Body Appreciation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sadowski, Monica

**Additional Authors:** Bianchini, Genevieve M.; Bodell, Lindsay P.

**Abstract:** *The COVID-19 pandemic has influenced physical and psychological well-being in many ways, including contributing to altered eating habits and increased levels of stress associated with weight and body changes (Khan et al., 2022). Moreover, many individuals have reported changes in their self-perception and body image throughout the pandemic (Robertson et al., 2021). Poor body image and high body dissatisfaction are precursors to eating disorders (EDs; Polivy and Herman, 2022), whereas high body appreciation is negatively correlated with EDs (Avalos et al., 2005). Thus, body appreciation may serve as a protective factor for the influence of perceived body changes (PBC) on ED symptoms over the pandemic. The current study examined the impact of body appreciation on the relation between PBC and ED symptom severity. Participants ( $N = 342$ ) completed measures of ED symptoms, body appreciation, and PBC. A regression model that included body appreciation, PBC, and their interaction accounted for 55% of the total variance in ED symptoms. Moreover, body appreciation significantly moderated associations between greater PBC and greater ED symptom severity ( $F_{[1, 272]} = 9.73, p = .002$ ). Specifically, the relation between PBC and ED symptoms*

was stronger at lower levels of body appreciation. Findings highlight that body appreciation may reduce the negative impact of PBC on ED symptoms.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86307 - Printed Poster

### *Perceived Impact of COVID-19, Cognitive Flexibility, and Depressive Symptoms: A Mediation Analysis*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dragh, Matthew J

**Additional Authors:** O'Neill, Melanie ; Boyd, Brayden

*Abstract: The ability to effectively change behaviour in accordance with a changing environment is associated with increased cognitive flexibility (CF) (Williams et al., 2022). CF also partially mediates the relationship between stressful events and depressive symptoms (Huang et al., 2022). Recent research on the health repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic has illustrated a positive relationship between perceived stress and depressive symptoms (Lakhan et al., 2020). However, similar research found that COVID-19 impact did not predict depressive symptoms when accounting for dispositional negative emotionality (NE) and extroversion (Birnie et al., 2022). The present study hypothesized that the effect of COVID-19 impact on depressive symptoms would be mediated by CF when controlling for NE. Canadian adults ( $N = 406$ ) completed an online survey between May 2021 and January 2022 related to their COVID-19 experience, as well as the DASS-21 (Lovibond and Lovibond, 1995), the CFI (Dennis and Vander Wal, 2010), and the BFI-2-S (Soto and John, 2017). A simple mediation model was tested with negative emotionality as a covariate in the analysis. Results revealed a significant indirect effect of perceived COVID-19 life impact on depressive symptoms through CF ( $b = -0.07$ , BCa CI [-0.14, -0.01]). Results suggest that perceived COVID-19 life impact may predict depressive symptoms through their impact on CF.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 87944 - Printed Poster

### *Perfectionism and Risky Decision Making in a Post-Secondary Population*

**Main Presenting Author:** Borowski, Monica

**Additional Author:** Arpin-Cribbie, Chantal

*Abstract: The present study sought to better understand the role of perfectionism in risky decision making in post-secondary students given perfectionism's prevalence in the demographic. More specifically, the combined effect of perfectionism and product risk on risky decision making was examined within the context of academic performance and appearance related domains given data supporting an increase in these particular areas within the post-secondary demographic. University students were recruited for an online study on 'Attitudes and Purchasing Behaviour of Health and Wellness Products'. Individuals were randomly assigned to either high or low risk conditions and were assessed on their purchasing intentions. We will discuss how potential risk sensitivity in both perfectionistic strivings and perfectionistic concerns might influence the likelihood of risky decision making. Implications of the results will help inform preventative approaches that may assist in mitigating the potential detrimental consequences associated with the use of enhancement products.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87068 - Printed Poster

### *Pilot Evaluation Study of an Automated Computer Vision System to Monitor Pain Behaviour in Older Adults with and without Severe Dementia*

**Main Presenting Author:** Stopyn, Rhonda J N

**Additional Authors:** Hadjistavropoulos, Thomas ; Taati, Babak

*Abstract: Standardized observational tools utilizing nonverbal behaviours have been successfully used in pain assessments of older adults with severe dementia and limited ability to communicate. While regular use of these tools results in improved pain care in long-term care, frequent monitoring of pain behaviours is constrained by resource limitations. Computer vision technology has the potential to mitigate these challenges. An algorithm designed to assess facial pain expressions in older adults with and without dementia was recently developed and validated against videos of older adults displaying pain (Rezaei et al., 2021). This study aimed to provide an initial evaluation of the algorithm live and real-time in a laboratory. Community-dwelling older adults participated in three safely-administered thermal pain tasks while a computerized system that incorporated the algorithm automatically processed facial activity. Pain detection occurred when system generated pain scores based on facial pain activity exceeded a predetermined threshold score based on prior analysis. The relationship among system scores, self-report ratings and validated observational facial pain coding were examined. Findings will be used to determine an optimal threshold score by the system in identifying pain. This technology is expected to aid in pain assessments in dementia while addressing resource limitations.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine  
**Session ID:** 86138 - Printed Poster

### *Pilot trial of a self-guided program for infertility-related distress based on Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT)*

**Main Presenting Author:** Balsom, Ashley A

**Additional Authors:** Gordon, Jennifer L; Klest, Bridget

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Currently available psychological interventions have had limited efficacy for infertility-related distress. Acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT) holds promise as a new approach to reducing distress associated with infertility. METHODS: A self-guided ACT-based program was co-created with a panel of women with lived experience with infertility. We then recruited twenty women to participate in a one-arm pilot trial of the 6-week program. Depressive and anxious symptoms, fertility quality of life, and psychological flexibility were assessed weekly and participant feedback on the program was sought. RESULTS: Sixteen participants completed the intervention and four dropped out prematurely. 68.8% of participants were “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with the program. Small pre-to-post improvements in psychological flexibility and fertility quality of life were observed ( $p < .05$ ; Cohen’s  $d = .56$  and  $.66$ , respectively), but there were no changes in anxiety or depression ( $p > .05$ ). Participants provided recommendations for how to improve the program. CONCLUSION: Though feedback about our ACT-based self-guided program for infertility-related distress was generally favourable, the program was of limited symptom*

reduction. *IMPACT*: Participant feedback will be used to revise the current intervention in an effort to increase its efficacy in improving mental health outcomes.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 84357 - Printed Poster

### *Predictors of Borderline Personality Disorder Symptom Severity*

**Main Presenting Author:** Le, Jenny

**Additional Author:** Dyce, Jamie

*Abstract: Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is a diagnosis defined by unstable relationships, self-image, mood, impulsivity, and higher risk for suicide. Research has shown that BPD symptom severity is related to increased suicidal ideation, suicidal behaviours, depression, and trauma. Considering the risk of suicidal behaviours in those with BPD, it is important to understand the ways in which BPD symptoms are related to suicidal ideation and associated psychiatric diagnoses. Data for this study was archival obtained based on test results from full diagnostic assessments. However, at the time of data collection, participants were informed that their data would be published. There were 180 participants (male: 151). The age range was 20-63 years, mean age = 39.14 years, and SD = 10.52 years. This study's objective is to examine whether there are any predictors (e.g. suicidal ideation, depression, trauma) of elevated BPD scores. I hypothesize that there is a link between BPD symptom severity and suicidal ideation, such that higher suicidal ideation predicts elevated BPD scores. Data analyses are ongoing and will be completed by the conference registration deadline. Understanding predictors of BPD symptom severity may inform clinical treatment planning for this vulnerable population.*

**Section:** Students in Psychology

**Session ID:** 79320 - Printed Poster

### *Predictors of Excessive Reassurance Seeking in Social Anxiety*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bui, Van

**Additional Author:** Moscovitch, David

*Abstract: Excessive reassurance seeking is associated with negative interpersonal consequences. Surprisingly, little research has been conducted on excessive reassurance seeking in individuals with high trait social anxiety, who tend to worry about the impression they make in evaluative social contexts and struggle with interpersonal closeness. We recruited 461 participants who completed self-report measures for a preregistered study. Drawing upon cognitive models, we hypothesized that trait social anxiety, self-doubts about making a desired social impression, and the tendency to engage in post-event rumination would combine to predict increased social reassurance seeking behaviour. Results of hierarchical regression analyses revealed a significant 3-way interaction such that when post-event rumination was high, greater self-doubt was associated with greater levels of reassurance seeking, but only for people who endorsed higher social anxiety-related distress and impairment. Thus, for people who struggle with social anxiety, self-doubt and rumination may promote reliance on excessive reassurance seeking and serve as barriers to effective interpersonal communication and support seeking. Future mechanism-oriented experimental research is needed to verify these tentative*

conclusions and aid in developing interventions that reduce social barriers for those who are socially anxious.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86180 - Printed Poster

### *Preliminary Analysis of Social Cognition in People with Multiple Sclerosis and Co-Morbid Diabetes*

**Main Presenting Author:** Pumphrey, Jordan D

**Additional Authors:** Ramani, Sanghamithra ; Berard, Jason A; Seegobin, Matthew; Wang, Jing; Walker, Lisa A.S

*Abstract: Multiple sclerosis (MS) is associated with deficits in social cognition, although there remains a paucity of research in this area. Metformin, a drug used to treat type II diabetes mellitus (DMII), improves social cognitive deficits in animal models by repressing expression of the enzyme monoacylglycerol lipase (Mgl1) and promoting remyelination. Our ongoing study is exploring whether treatment with metformin results in lower Mgl1 levels and improved social cognition in people with MS (PwMS) and co-morbid DMII. This interim analysis aims to detect group differences on objective measures of social cognition between PwMS and healthy controls. Eighteen PwMS and 8 controls completed the Social Perception Form from Advanced Clinical Solutions in the context of a larger neuropsychological battery. The group means for PwMS were lower than those of controls on all six outcomes of objective social cognition, and significantly lower on four: prosody total ( $t(23.65) = -3.067, p = .005$ ), prosody-face matching ( $t(23.91) = -2.90, p = .008$ ), pair matching total ( $t(24) = -2.541, p = .018$ ), and social perception total ( $t(24) = -2.317, p = .029$ ). These preliminary results suggest PwMS have more difficulty with emotion recognition, a component of social cognition. Our study will continue to explore how social cognitive deficits affect PwMS and whether metformin may have a beneficial effect.*

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 82656 - Printed Poster

### *Preliminary Results of a Mobile App-Delivered Motivational Interviewing for Individuals on Eating Disorder Clinic Waitlists: Pilot and Feasibility Study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Halicki-Asakawa, Amane

**Additional Author:** Libben, Maya

*Abstract: Compared to other mental illnesses, women with eating disorders (EDs) are far less likely to access treatment despite having one of the highest mortality indexes. The COVID19 pandemic has exacerbated this issue, with reports of increased wait times and ED prevalence rates. Mobile-app based motivational interviewing (MI), delivered prior to the start of treatment, may be an effective way to improve accessibility by simultaneously addressing external (e.g., costs) and internal (e.g., low motivation) barriers to care. Despite their potential, there have yet to be any studies examining app-based pre-treatment MI for EDs. The current study adapted, pilot tested, and examined the feasibility and acceptability of MI-Coach©, an existing MI mobile-app, using mixed statistical methods. Adult women on ED treatment waitlists were invited to use the mobile-app for a 1-month duration.*

*Quantitative measures of clinical profiles, ED severity, and motivation for change were examined before and after one month use of the app. Qualitative interviews assessed participants' perceptions of the app's ease of use, perceived usefulness, and quality. Data collection is ongoing and preliminary results will be presented at the CPA 2023 conference. This study has the potential to transform ED service delivery while simultaneously providing tangible psychological support to its participants.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85672 - Printed Poster

### *Prevalence and Patterns of Use of Risk-Associated Alternative Health Practices in Canada*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lam, Joyce S. T.

**Additional Authors:** Tang, Xuyan ; Musoke, Richard; Garrett, Bernie

*Abstract: Alternative health (AH) practices are therapeutics that largely originate from traditions and theories distinct from contemporary biomedical science, and some pose significant risks. Prior work identified the level of risk for risk-associated alternative health (RAAH) practices and categorized them into general RAAH practices, those involving alternative belief systems, physical manipulative therapies, and herbal and nutritional supplements. This study examined their prevalence and use across Canada. Canadians aged 16 years and over (n = 1482) completed an online survey assessing RAAH use and demographics. More than 41% of all respondents reported that they had used RAAH practices. Focusing on four provinces with the most respondents (Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec; n = 1292), chi-square tests showed significant relationships between provinces and engagement in all RAAH categories except general RAAH practices. Albertans reported the highest engagement rate in all RAAH categories, while Quebecers reported the lowest engagement rate in all categories. British Columbians had the second highest engagement rate in all categories except general RAAH practices. Future studies should examine psychosocial factors that may contribute to these regional variations as findings can help inform our understanding of Canadians' AH-seeking behaviours with respect to risk.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 88049 - Printed Poster

### *Problematic Social Media Use and Sexual Consent Attitudes and Behaviour Among Young Adult Undergraduate Students*

**Main Presenting Author:** Godes, Amanda

**Additional Author:** Davies, Adam

*Abstract: Given connections between media exposure, problematic social media use (PMSU), sexual stereotypes, and sexual assault perpetration, it is essential to look at the relationship between the way an individual engages with social media and approaches sexual consent in a population vulnerable to PMSU and sexual assault. The study aims to investigate the relationship between PSMU and sexual consent attitudes and behaviour among young adult undergraduate students, while addressing limitations in most recent research. Participants include undergraduate students at the University of Guelph aged 18-25. They are invited to complete an online survey questionnaire including scale items*

from the Social Media Use Questionnaire (SMUQ) (Xanidis and Brignell, 2016) and the Sexual Consent Scale-Revised (SCS-R) (Humphreys and Brousseau, 2009). The SMUQ measures PSMU (Xanidis and Brignell, 2016) and SCS-R measures various sexual consent attitudes and behaviour (Humphreys and Brousseau, 2009). Data will be analyzed via correlational analyses between the SMUQ and each SCS-R subscale. Analysis and interpretation will be completed by the June 2023 convention. This study will contribute to the gap in literature and ultimately to integration of social media safety and sexual consent education programming in schools.

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 78831 - Printed Poster

### *Rates of cannabis use disorder in individuals who use cannabis medicinally versus recreationally within an anxiety disorders population*

**Main Presenting Author:** Irvine, Alexandra

**Additional Authors:** Puccinelli, Christina ; Alarachi, Arij; Rowa, Karen

*Abstract: Approximately 22% of cannabis users meet the criteria for cannabis use disorder (CUD; Leung et al., 2020). A significant percentage of patients with an anxiety disorder report using cannabis either medicinally or recreationally (39%; Ouellette et al., 2019). Whether rates of CUD differ in medicinal versus recreational users has yet to be studied. Given the high prevalence of CUD in cannabis users and the high rates of cannabis use in anxiety populations, it is important to investigate this question. We examined data from participants (N = 389) who have received care at an anxiety and related disorder outpatient clinic. Participants completed questionnaires as part of an initial assessment, including whether they use cannabis medicinally. A chi-square test compared the rates of clinician-assessed CUD in those who use cannabis medicinally versus recreationally. There was no significant difference in the rate of CUD in medicinal (11.4%) versus recreational (7.5%) users ( $\chi^2 = 1.716, p = 0.190$ ). We also conducted further analyses to isolate other factors which may be correlated with a diagnosis of CUD. Our findings suggest that the rate of CUD does not significantly differ whether cannabis is used medicinally or not. Clinicians should robustly screen both medicinal and recreational users for CUD and provide psychoeducation on risks of the development of CUD in both types of users.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology  
**Session ID:** 84230 - Printed Poster

### *Reasons For and Against Receiving Oral Antiviral Treatment for COVID-19*

**Main Presenting Author:** Benchimol-Elkaim, Brandon

**Additional Authors:** Geller, Alan ; Dryden-Peterson, Scott; Miller, Donald; Koh, Howard

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: No study to our knowledge has assessed reasons for and against oral antiviral treatment (OAV) for COVID-19. As the pandemic evolves and we work as a society to achieve a new normal, OAVs remain a valuable tool for public health officials. To maximize public health outreach and benefit, we sought to understand peoples reasonings for and against taking these treatments. METHODS: Data were collected from the US Census Household Pulse Survey, during three 2022 time periods. Respondents (n= 12,299) were ages 18+ with active or resolved COVID-19 within the last four weeks of their survey participation. RESULTS: Overall, uptake was low with*



17.9% of all respondents, 20.5% of respondents ages 50-64, and one-third of respondents 65 years and older received guideline-concordant treatment for their infection. Receipt did not differ by income or sex. Most common reasons for not receiving treatment included having minimal symptoms, not thinking that they needed treatment, and not receiving a recommendation from their healthcare provider. **CONCLUSIONS/ACTION:** A minority of increased-risk US residents have accessed early therapy for COVID-19 despite being made available without cost. Responses suggest that efforts to improve patient and provider knowledge could improve utilization to mitigate future COVID-19 hospitalizations.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 84311 - Printed Poster

### *Regimens for Cannabis Administration in Trauma Exposed Individuals: A Comparison to Benzodiazepine Use*

**Main Presenting Author:** Snooks, Thomas

**Abstract:** Little is known about the frequency or consequences of different cannabis use regimens. With benzodiazepines, patients tend to self-administer in an as-needed (i.e., PRN) as opposed to regularly scheduled (e.g., BID, TID) manner. Moreover, physicians (particularly GPs) tend to prescribe benzodiazepines on an as-needed basis in well-intentioned efforts to minimize usage. However, as-needed use may paradoxically increase usage via negative reinforcement processes. We extended this work to cannabis by examining regimen of cannabis use among a sample of 144 cannabis users with trauma histories (mean age = 34.3 years; 53.1% women; 23.8% with cannabis prescription). Participants reported on variables including their current primary cannabis use regimen (prn vs. regularly scheduled vs. both) and their past month cannabis use frequency. Consistent with patterns seen in benzodiazepine regimen research, as needed use (47.7% of sample) was more common than regularly scheduled use (10.0% of sample). Consistent with learning theory predictions, as-needed users and those using in both an as-needed and regularly scheduled manner reported significantly greater past month cannabis use frequency than regularly scheduled users (both  $p$ 's < .001). Results may have implications for identifying the regimen of cannabis administration that minimizes harms and maximizes benefits of cannabis use.

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 85283 - Printed Poster

### *Relationship Between Body Dissatisfaction and Disordered Eating Among Adolescent Boys and Adolescent Girls*

**Main Presenting Author:** Morin, Guillaume

**Additional Authors:** Bellavance, Amélie ; Meilleur, Dominique

**Abstract:** **BACKGROUND.** Body dissatisfaction has emerged as a robust risk factor for disordered eating in adolescent girls. However, few studies focused on adolescent boys and included muscularity-related difficulties, which are more pervasive among male youth. This study examined the link between specific dimensions of body dissatisfaction and disordered eating, including muscularity-related behaviours, among boys and girls. **METHODS.** Adolescents (424 boys; 494 girls) were recruited in Canadian high schools and completed self-reported questionnaires. ANOVAs and path analyses were

performed. **RESULTS.** Boys reported greater muscularity dissatisfaction, height dissatisfaction, and muscularity behaviours than girls, while the latter group expressed greater body fat dissatisfaction, restrained eating, and emotional eating. Body dissatisfaction was related to all disordered eating in both groups. However, body dissatisfaction's associations with muscularity behaviours and restrained eating were stronger among girls than boys. **CONCLUSIONS.** These findings highlight significant gender differences in the nature of body dissatisfaction and its associations with disordered eating, which may be explained in part by gender stereotypes related to body image. **IMPACTS.** Future studies among boys should consider other dimensions of body image, such as body image investment and perceived athletic abilities.

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 86176 - Printed Poster

### *Relationship between the Five-Factor Model of Personality, Restriction, and Muscle Building in Men and Women*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wan, Jane

**Additional Authors:** Racine, Sarah E; Trolio, Vittoria

**Abstract:** *The Five Factor Model of personality (FFM), better known as The Big Five, has been extensively studied in relation to eating disorder (ED) diagnoses. However, there is limited research on the relationship between FFM traits and specific disordered eating behaviours, such as dietary restriction and muscle building, in non-clinical samples. Further, little research exists on how these relationships differ in men and women. The current study examines how FFM factors relate to restriction and muscle building in an undergraduate sample of men and women (998 undergraduate students; 54.6% female) who completed a battery of online questionnaires. We hypothesize that: 1) women will score higher on restriction than men, and men will score higher on muscle building than women; 2) high levels of neuroticism will be associated with both disordered eating behaviours in both genders; 3) high conscientiousness and agreeableness but low openness will be associated with restriction in women; 4) high extraversion will be associated with muscle building in men. Data will be analyzed using multiple linear regressions; results are currently in progress. Findings from this study may contribute to our knowledge on the role of personality in symptomatic expression and treatment outcome in EDs as well as identify populations at-risk for developing certain ED symptomology.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85441 - Printed Poster

### *Relationship strengths as dyadic intervention targets: A thematic analysis of partners' experience of strengths in romantic relationships with people who have BPD*

**Main Presenting Author:** Tissera, Talia

**Additional Authors:** Dixon-Gordon, Katherine ; Monson, Candice; Fitzpatrick, Skye; Earle, Elizabeth

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is a life-threatening disorder that involves disrupted relationship processes. Perhaps consequently, romantic partners of people with BPD (RPs) experience high rates of mental illness and burden. Theory suggests that BPD symptoms and romantic dysfunction may exacerbate each other and thereby maintain the disorder. Therefore, improving relationship functioning may reduce BPD symptom severity, and couple therapies for BPD have accordingly been developed. Most couple therapies aim, in part, to increase relationship satisfaction and enhance relational strengths. However, strengths in relationships between people with BPD and their partners are unknown. Therefore, this study will qualitatively investigate positive relationship experiences of RPs. METHODS: Participants will be 20 adult RPs who will participate in individual semi-structured interviews about strengths in their relationship. Reflexive thematic analysis will be conducted in an inductive semantic framework to generate themes pertaining to relationship strengths. RESULTS: Data collection is underway, and results indicating relationship-strengthening processes and intervention targets will be presented at the convention. IMPACT: Understanding strengths of romantic relationships could be leveraged to optimize relationship functioning and consequently improve BPD symptoms.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87010 - Printed Poster

### *Sleep Disturbance During COVID-19: Correlates and Predictive Ability for Mental Health Symptomatology*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kowall, Sarah M

**Additional Authors:** Mota, Natalie ; El-Gabalawy, Renee; Sommer, Jordana; Reynolds, Kristin A

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Sleep disturbance is significantly associated with mental health symptomatology, but this impact is unexplored within COVID-19. The aims of this study are to: 1) examine correlates of sleep disturbance, and 2) examine the longitudinal relationship between sleep disturbance and mental health symptoms 6 months later, during COVID-19. METHODS: Data were analyzed from COVID-19 Survey Canada (PI: El-Gabalawy) conducted between May-July 2020 (T1) and November-January 2021 (T2) (n = 489). We examined COVID-related baseline correlates of sleep disturbance, and the relationship between T1 sleep disturbance and T2 post-traumatic stress (PTS), health anxiety, generalized anxiety, and depression, controlling for baseline symptoms and sociodemographics. RESULTS: Females, ages 30-49, and those with an income*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86245 - Printed Poster

### *Social Anxiety in First-Year Undergraduates: A Pre-COVID and Post-Lockdown Comparison*

**Main Presenting Author:** Parekh , Heidi B

**Additional Authors:** Summerfeldt, Laura J; Parker , James D.A. ; Till , Jordan

**Abstract:** *Although research and media accounts note a rise in social anxiety (SA) due to CoVID-19 lockdowns and social restrictions, this has been inadequately explored in students in the transition from high school to university. The present study examined this by comparing SA levels of two cohorts*

*of first-year undergraduate students to determine whether the CoVID-19 lockdown was associated with an increase in students' levels of SA. Using data from self-report measures of SA and of temperamental Harm Avoidance (HA) we compared a) SA scores and b) the number of scores meeting the clinical SA threshold criteria from two otherwise similar samples: a post-lockdown cohort (2021, n = 618) and a pre-CoVID cohort (2019, n = 580) of first-year undergraduates from an Ontario university. SA scores and the number of scores meeting the clinical threshold were both found to be significantly higher in the post- lockdown cohort, but only for female students. No cohort differences were found for male students. Solely for female students were findings consistent with the literature on SA and vulnerabilities. Also unanticipated were findings for levels of post-lockdown HA. These findings are discussed, along with the social and academic implications of heightened SA following population-level social isolation.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 84641 - Printed Poster

### *Stakeholder Evaluation of MI-Coach ED: a Mobile-App Based Motivational Interviewing Intervention for Women with Eating Disorders*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mayzes-Kotulla, Emily

**Additional Authors:** Halicki-Asakawa, Amané ; Libben, Maya

*Abstract: Motivation is one of the most important internal factors influencing eating disorder (ED) treatment outcomes. Motivational interviewing (MI) is an effective way of targeting motivation to recover from an ED and may be amenable to delivery using mobile apps, which are cost-effective, widely accessible, and have been shown to increase adherence to treatment. Within digital health research, the incorporation of stakeholder perspectives is an important aspect of app design as it ensures the quality, safety, and overall effectiveness of mobile app interventions for the target population. The current stakeholder evaluation study aims to obtain qualitative stakeholder feedback regarding MI-Coach: ED, a mobile-app targeting motivation to recover from an ED. Using semi-structured interviews, we explored stakeholder (i.e., ED clinicians, women with EDs) perspectives regarding the appropriateness of program parameters, opinions on program content, and the app's acceptability and suitability for the target population. Data collection is ongoing, and results will be presented at the CPA 2023 conference. Findings from this project will be used to refine and improve the acceptability of the MI-Coach: ED mobile app for women with EDs.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87272 - Printed Poster

### *Student Employee Burnout: Online Learning and Working During COVID-19*

**Main Presenting Author:** Livingstone, Jake

**Additional Authors:** Henderson, Mary ; Kwantes, Catherine

*Abstract: With the advent of COVID-19, schools transferred to learning online environments and many companies moved to online working, changing the employed student experience. According to self-determination theory (SDT) humans have three core needs: autonomy, competence, and relatedness. When these needs are not met, stress can result. Given that many aspects of the online school and work environment such as lack of face-to-face interaction boredom, frustrations with*

technology deplete fulfillment of these needs, it was hypothesized that intrinsic motivation towards school will moderate the relationship between online school stressors and burnout, and that extrinsic motivation towards work would moderate the relationship between online work stressors and burnout. **METHOD:** An online questionnaire measuring school and work stress, intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, and student employee burnout was administered to 160 undergraduate students. **RESULTS:** Unexpectedly, intrinsic motivation towards school did not buffer the effects of school stress on student burnout. However, extrinsic motivation towards work significantly buffered the effects of work stressors on student employee burnout. **CONCLUSION/IMPACT:** The results of this study can be used to help students alleviate the effects of burnout that may have been brought on by the transition to online learning and working environments.

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 87115 - Printed Poster

### *Subjective Well-Being on Social Networking Sites: The Role of Self-Disclosure Motivations*

**Main Presenting Author:** Briggs, Chloe Olivia

**Additional Author:** Wirtz, Derrick

**Abstract:** Emerging research suggests that social networking sites (SNSs) can be used in ways that have the potential to increase subjective well-being (SWB). Yet, relatively little research has examined specific processes that might contribute to enhanced well-being. This study sought to examine the role of self-disclosures (i.e., disclosing personal information to others), and motivations for self-disclosure, on SNSs in the relationship between SNS use and SWB. A multi-study, multi-method approach was used to test relationships between variables at the between-person (Study 1) and within-person (Study 2) levels using bivariate correlations, multiple regression, and multilevel modeling analyses. Results demonstrated a positive relationship between self-disclosing on SNSs and SWB. Notably, self-disclosing with the motivations of identity clarification, relational development and maintenance, and positive social validation all had a positive effect on SWB. However, self-disclosing with the motivations of coping and impression management had a negative effect on SWB. Thus, though self-disclosing on SNSs appears to contribute positively to SWB, ones \_motivations\_ for doing so appears to matter. This study sheds light on the precise mechanisms through which SNSs lead to different well-being outcomes, which will aid in the development of tangible recommendations for current and future SNS users.

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85735 - Printed Poster

### *Surviving the frontline together: The impact of social support on ICU nurses experience of burnout and recovery during the COVID-19 pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Fillion, Chantal

**Abstract:** **BACKGROUND:** THE PANDEMIC INTRODUCED COMPLEX CHALLENGES FOR CRITICAL CARE (CC) NURSES, INCLUDING UNSUSTAINABLE WORKLOADS, HEIGHTENED EXPOSURE TO SECONDARY TRAUMA, UNPREDICTABLE WORK ENVIRONMENTS, AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL CHALLENGES. RATES OF BURNOUT

*AND JOB ATTRITION HAVE REACHED CONCERNING HEIGHTS, INDICATING A NEED FOR CHANGE IN OUR HEALTHCARE SYSTEM. SOCIAL BONDS ARE CRUCIAL FOR WELLBEING AND SURVIVAL AND CAN BE DEEPENED OR COMPROMISED IN THE HIGH-STRESS ENVIRONMENTS AND CHANGING SOCIAL LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESULTED FROM THE PANDEMIC. AIM: TO EXAMINE HOW SOCIAL SUPPORT IMPACTED CC NURSES' EXPERIENCE OF BURNOUT AND RECOVERY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC. RESULTS: THIS IS A SECONDARY ANALYSIS OF MUDRY ET AL.'S INVESTIGATION OF WHAT HELPED AND HINDERED CC NURSES EXPERIENCES OF BURNOUT AND RECOVERY DURING THE PANDEMIC. INTERVIEW AND SURVEY DATA WERE COLLECTED FROM CC NURSES IN ALBERTA AND ANALYZED USING REFLEXIVE THEMATIC ANALYSIS. THEMES DERIVED FROM THIS DATA WILL ENHANCE OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE COMPLEXITY OF CC NURSES' EXPERIENCES AND ELUCIDATE THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT. IMPLICATIONS: FINDINGS WILL HELP INFORM COUNSELLORS STRATEGIES FOR SUPPORTING CC CLIENTS THROUGH BURNOUT AND RECOVERY.*

**Section:** *Counselling Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87565 - Printed Poster

### *Teletherapy and the therapeutic relationship during COVID-19: perceptions of psychologists and patients*

**Main Presenting Author:** Marcoux, Audrey

**Additional Authors:** Grondin, Frédéric ; Tessier, Marie-Hélène; L. Jackson, Philip

*Abstract: COVID-19 has forced most psychologists (PSY) to follow patients (PT) remotely, possibly affecting empathy and other elements of the therapeutic relationship. This project compared perceptions of PSY and PT on many facets of teletherapy. From Oct. 2020 to Feb. 2021, 92 PSY and 80 PT completed parallel online surveys on teletherapy (e.g., attitudes toward in-person and videoconference therapies) and rated the importance of empathy in the therapeutic relationship (0-10 scale). PSY gave more weight to empathy ( $t(103.78) = -3.03, p = .003; d = 0.50$ ) than PT. PSY attributed more value ( $t(88) = -5.43, p$*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86347 - Printed Poster

### *The association between adolescents' sleep reactivity, negative emotions and objective sleep measures during the COVID-19 pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Little, Charlotte

**Additional Authors:** Yun, Connie ; Gauthier-Gagne, Gabrielle; Somerville, Gail; Saha, Sujata; Gruber, Reut

*Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic increased the level of adolescents' psychological stress. Models of insomnia suggest that stress triggers sleep disturbances in individuals with negative cognitive style and high level of sleep-reactivity. The aim of the study was to examine the associations between vulnerability to insomnia, negative cognitive experiences during COVID-19, and objective sleep. Methods. 76 typically developing adolescents, 43.4% female; 12-17 years,  $M = 13.74$  ( $SD = .87$ ). Sleep*

was measured for seven consecutive nights using actigraphy and sleep logs. Sleep reactivity was measured using the Ford insomnia response to stress test (FIRST) and cognitive experiences were measured using a subscale of the COVID-19 adolescent symptom and psychological experience (CASPE) questionnaire. Results. Sleep reactivity measured by the FIRST was significantly associated with negative cognitive experiences measured by the CASPE  $r(63) = .44, p < .001$ . Conclusion. Sleep reactivity was associated with negative cognitions. However, neither negative cognitions during COVID-19 nor vulnerability to insomnia were significantly associated with objective sleep in typically developing adolescents. Impact. Sleep reactivity may be associated with general negative cognitive processes rather than with physiological sleep differences.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 87474 - Printed Poster

### *The Couples Intimacy Study: Effects of Vicarious Crime Exposure on Wellbeing in Victims and Their Romantic Partners*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ranger, Anna R.

**Additional Authors:** Danyluck, Chad ; Liu, Yan

*Abstract: Criminal victimization undermines the well-being of victims and can spill over into their romantic partners' lives, negatively affecting them too. There is a dearth of research on vicarious victimization within romantic relationships. However, the stress of experiencing vicarious trauma may jeopardize intimate relationships, which are a vital source of life meaning. The current study investigated relationships between victims' self-reported personal and relationship well-being and that of the victim's romantic partner. Over about six months, participants in 68 romantic relationships reported whether they or their partners had ever been the victim of criminal victimization, how severely they felt the experience had affected them and their partners, and how they felt about themselves (physically, emotionally, and mentally) and their relationship (e.g., global relationship quality, sexual intimacy). Initial analyses are in progress. The impact of vicarious victimization on personal and relationship well-being and how best to support couples affected by it will be discussed.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87140 - Printed Poster

### *The Effect of a Story-Telling Attention Refocusing (STAR) Intervention on Parental Stress in Parents with Infants in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wong, Anisia

**Additional Author:** Fucile, Sandra

*Abstract: Background/Rationale: Newborn admission to the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) is a stressful situation for primary caregivers. Prevalence of some acute stress symptoms is nearly universal after NICU admission. An intervention to lower parental stress in the NICU could improve health outcomes for parents and developmental outcomes for infants. Methods: A block-randomized trial was conducted in a level 2/3 NICU. Parents were randomized to either the intervention or standard care control group. The intervention involved parents sharing stories related to themselves or their families and friends with their infants over a 10-minute period, 3 times a week.*

*Outcomes measured included parental stress via the Parental Stressor Scale and anxiety using the State Trait Anxiety Inventory. Results: Nineteen parents completed the study (9 experimental, 10 control). There was no significant difference in STAI scores between groups ( $p = 0.513$ ), but mean PSS scores between groups were close to significant ( $p = 0.059$ ). Data collection is ongoing. Conclusions: Preliminary findings suggest that the STAR program may lower parental stress in the NICU. Impact: A safe and effective intervention to lower stress in the NICU has the potential to reduce the incidence of chronic stress-related disorders in this high-risk population, improve parent-infant interactions, and infant outcomes.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 80738 - Printed Poster

### *The effectiveness of aromatherapy with lavender essential oil on test anxiety and performance in children*

**Main Presenting Author:** Jafarian, Mandana

**Additional Authors:** Cai, Yuqing ; Yao, Ying; Liu, Qianqing; Woodruff, Earl

*Abstract: Test anxiety significantly worsens children's test performance. Among various anxiety interventions, aromatherapy is rarely used in children regardless of its simplicity of use and low side effects. This study aimed to examine how aromatherapy affects children's test anxiety and performance. A total of 96 children were randomly and individually assigned into either a control group or an aroma group (inhaling lavender oil). During the experiment, all children inhaled the essential oil for 5 minutes, and completed a 10-minute math test afterwards. Children also completed the Test Anxiety Scale for Elementary Students (TAS-E) and the State Anxiety Scale for children (CSAS). Results showed a significant negative correlation between test anxiety level and test scores ( $r = -.31, p = .003$ ), indicating that children with greater test anxiety obtained lower test scores. Moreover, by controlling for all other variables, there was a main effect of group, a main effect of test anxiety level, and an interaction between group and test anxiety level. It indicated that lavender group significantly improve math test scores compared to the control group in children experience test anxiety ( $F(2,92) = 6.97, p < .001$ ). In conclusion, inhaling lavender essential oil can be considered as a safe, cost-effective intervention that improves test performance on children with test anxiety.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87997 - Printed Poster

### *The effectiveness of positive versus negative framing of health messages concerning the therapeutic use of psychedelics.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wells, Gregory D.

**Additional Authors:** Larsen-Stewart, Ashley ; Yeap, Reiko

*Abstract: Research indicates that how public health messages are framed can have substantial cognitive and emotional impacts on recipients, influencing their health decisions. Framing, particularly the degree to which messaging is positive (gain-focused) or negative (loss-focused), is thus an important consideration in the design of effective messaging. Evidence pertaining to the relative efficacy of positive versus negative framing is mixed, potentially influenced by individual*



factors such as age, involvement, and personality (Löckenhoff and Carstensen, 2007). The goal of the present study was to explore the role of individual perceptions and experiences of a sample of younger and older adults on the relative effectiveness of positively versus negatively framed messages about the potential therapeutic utility of psychedelic drugs in enhancing well-being/reducing mental anguish. Following random assignment to online questionnaires presenting either positively or negatively framed messaging concerning the therapeutic use of psychedelics, participants completed assessments of their reactions/hypothetical intentions, and recall regarding such intervention. Results will be discussed in the context of best practices and implications for social policy.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 85548 - Printed Poster

### *The Effects of Self-Compassionate Writing on Anticipatory Anxiety among Socially anxious Students*

**Main Presenting Author:** Brais, Nicolas

**Additional Author:** Johnson, Edward

*Abstract: Self-compassion, treating oneself with kindness, understanding and mindfulness, is most relevant in times of hardship. Self-compassion offers helpful counterpoints to many of the harmful mechanisms associated with social anxiety, suggesting that increasing self-compassion may positively impact social anxiety. To date, research on inducing self-compassion has primarily applied it to past negative events, where it has been found to be beneficial. The current study examined whether self-compassion could help address anticipated anxiety-provoking events by increasing self-compassion and positive affect and decreasing negative affect. A sample of undergraduate students ( $n = 251$ ) with elevated social anxiety wrote about anticipated social anxiety-provoking events in a self-compassionate or neutral manner. Preliminary analyses indicated that writing about an anticipated anxiety-provoking event negatively impacted overall mood. Subsequently, writing about the negatively anticipated event in a self-compassionate manner significantly increased self-compassion and overall mood. Results suggest that writing about an adverse anticipatory event in a self-compassionate manner is an effective way to increase self-compassion. Theoretical implications and future research directions are discussed.*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 86239 - Printed Poster

### *The Ethereal Path to Well-Being: An Exploration of the Connections Between Spirituality and Psychological Health*

**Main Presenting Author:** Johnson, Nathaniel J.

**Additional Author:** Navara, Geoffrey S.

*Abstract: The construct of spirituality has been found to associate with psychological health in the form of happiness, empathy, and decreased anxiety (Giordano et al., 2014; Koenig, 2012). However, why spirituality might connect to these outcomes is unclear. Some theorists have suggested that spirituality is multidimensional and involves aspects of purpose, interconnectedness, inner resources, and transcendence (Howden, 1992). Thus, there is question to whether the dimensionality of*

*spirituality can clarify the connection between the construct and psychological health. The present sample comprised of 185 undergraduate university students (recruitment is ongoing). Participants completed questionnaires tapping global spirituality and its dimensions, as well as happiness, empathy, and anxiety. A series of multiple regression analyses were conducted to determine which dimensions of spirituality predicted the psychological health outcomes. It was found that the purpose dimension significantly predicted happiness; the interconnectedness dimension significantly predicted empathy; and the purpose and inner resource dimensions significantly predicted anxiety. These findings are important because they clarify some of the theoretical ambiguity behind how spirituality connects to aspects of psychological health. These findings may also inform spirituality-based interventions.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 82231 - Printed Poster

### *The Global Prevalence of ACEs Across Populations: A Meta-Analysis*

**Main Presenting Author:** Thiemann, Raela F

**Additional Authors:** Park, Julianna ; Racine, Nicole; Neville, Ross; Madigan, Sheri

*Abstract: Exposure to Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) is a major contributor to the global burden of disease and disability and is associated with increased morbidity and premature mortality. In addition to the individual toll of ACEs, there are substantial health and financial costs. With a large body of literature on ACEs emerging recently, synthesizing knowledge to build greater applied understanding of the prevalence of ACEs is essential. This study synthesized research to produce reliable estimates of the prevalence of ACEs and determine if and when the prevalence of ACEs differs. Studies published from 1998-2021 were searched in MEDLINE, PsycINFO, and Embase for this meta-analysis. We included 206 studies reporting ACEs prevalence from 22 countries representing 546,458 participants. The pooled prevalence of ACEs reported in 208 unique adult samples was: 0 ACEs (39.9%), 1 ACE (22.4%), 2 ACEs (13.0%), 3 ACEs (8.7%), and 4+ ACEs (16.1%). The prevalence of 4+ ACEs was larger in study-estimates of persons from low-income households, facing homelessness or a mental health condition, having a history of substance abuse or addiction, or in persons from racial-ethnic minoritized groups. This study adds to a better understanding of ACEs across populations, which is needed to increase investments that reduce childhood adversities and to inform the design of prevention programs.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86398 - Printed Poster

### *The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly: Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Emerging Adults' Body Image*

**Main Presenting Author:** Tulloch, Sierra L. P.

**Additional Authors:** Chazan, Devon J.; Pelletier, Gabrielle N.; Daniels, M. Lia

*Abstract: THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC HAS NEGATIVELY IMPACTED EMERGING ADULTS' LIVES IN VARIOUS ASPECTS OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH, IN PART, BECAUSE OF LACK OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND FACE-TO-FACE SOCIALIZATION PAIRED WITH INCREASED TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL MEDIA TIME. GIVEN THAT ALL OF THESE ASPECTS*

MAY BE LINKED TO POORER MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES SUCH AS BODY DISSATISFACTION AND NEGATIVE BODY IMAGE, IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT WE EXAMINE HOW THESE CHANGES TO DAILY LIFE HAVE INFLUENCED INDIVIDUALS' THINKING ABOUT THEIR BODIES. THEREFORE, WE ASKED 257 EMERGING ADULTS (*M*\_AGE=21.9) WHAT THE GREATEST IMPACT OF THE PANDEMIC WAS IN REGARD TO THEIR BODY IMAGE. RESULTS FROM AN INDUCTIVE ANALYSIS WERE DIVIDED AMONGST POSITIVE, NEGATIVE, AND NEUTRAL EXPERIENCES. PARTICIPANTS WHO COMMENTED ON THEIR POSITIVE EXPERIENCE MENTIONED MORE TIME TO MAKE HEALTHY MEALS AND EXERCISE, SPACE TO THINK AND APPRECIATE THEIR HEALTH, AND LESS SOCIAL COMPARISON THAN IN THEIR PRE-PANDEMIC ROUTINES. PARTICIPANTS WHO SPOKE ABOUT THEIR NEGATIVE EXPERIENCE MENTIONED CONSTANT EXPOSURE TO MIRRORS AND SOCIAL MEDIA, BODY CHECKING BEHAVIORS, WEIGHT GAIN, AND SHUT DOWNS OF SUPPORTIVE SERVICES SUCH AS GYMS, SPORT, AND DERMATOLOGY/AESTHETIC BUSINESSES. WE WILL UTILIZE THESE MAIN THEMES TO FOSTER DISCUSSION AROUND THE IMPORTANCE OF BOLSTERING BODY APPRECIATION AND ENCOURAGING POSITIVE HEALTH BEHAVIORS IN SELF-CARE PRACTICES.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 84932 - Printed Poster

### *The impact of Covid-19 on knowledge and use of student health and wellness services*

**Main Presenting Author:** Smith, Steven

**Additional Authors:** Tabvuma, Vurain ; Brophy, Tom; Daniels, Adam; Carter-Rogers, Katelynn

*Abstract: At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, our institution devised an intervention to help students cope with the drastic academic changes brought on by the pandemic. As the transition to online learning began, it was crucial that the institution become aware of the challenges that students were experiencing, and if certain factors impacted some students more than others. Four waves of data collection interspersed with subsequent resource implementation have provided insight into the challenges students have been experiencing and an understanding of how students have been able to transition successfully to online learning. Throughout this presentation, there will be an exploration of how international students, domestic students, women in STEM, and first-year students transition to online learning, and how this affected their knowledge of and willingness to access student health and wellness supports. We present insights into how students experienced the shift to online learning and online supports, and how the institution similarly had to adjust. Further, we will present data on how the university adjusted and how students learned to cope with the transition over the course of the pandemic.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 84355 - Printed Poster

### *The Impact of COVID-19 Social Isolation on Flourishing Among University*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mitchell, John

**Co-Presenting Author:** Barbato, Skye

*Abstract: Feelings of belongingness have been found to support flourishing among students, whereas its inverse, feelings of social isolation, are inimical to flourishing. The forced social isolation that accompanied the COVID-19 pandemic provided an opportunity to assess the interactions among different factors that support or hinder flourishing among university students, including widespread social isolation and anxiety. Personality traits of the Five Factor Model of personality, life satisfaction, social isolation, and COVID-19 isolation and anxiety were measured and used to predict flourishing among a sample of 100 female undergraduate students. Although multiple personality traits correlated with flourishing, multiple regression analyses found the model that best predicted flourishing included life satisfaction ( $\beta = .44$ ) and extraversion ( $\beta = .34$ ) as factors that supported flourishing, while social isolation ( $\beta = -.28$ ) and COVID-19 isolation and anxiety ( $\beta = -.24$ ) decreased flourishing. These results further support the impact of feelings of isolation on flourishing of students.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 86899 - Printed Poster

### *The Impact of Giving Gratitude to the Appearance or Functionality of One's Body on Body Image: An Experimental Investigation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Equizi, Erika R

**Additional Authors:** Montemarano, Vanessa ; Nightingale, Bethany A; Cassin, E Stephanie

*Abstract: SELF-OBJECTIFICATION IS ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH LEVELS OF BODY DISSATISFACTION AND NEGATIVE BODY IMAGE, AND PREDICTS EATING DISORDER BEHAVIOURS, PARTICULARLY AMONG YOUNG FEMALES. PREVIOUS RESEARCH EXAMINING WAYS TO AMELIORATE NEGATIVE BODY IMAGE SUGGEST THAT GIVING GRATITUDE TO ONES BODY, OR FOCUSING ON WHAT ONES BODY CAN DO INSTEAD OF WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE, MAY HAVE A POSITIVE EFFECT ON BODY IMAGE. THE PRESENT STUDY SOUGHT TO EXAMINE THE IMPACT OF EXPRESSING GRATITUDE FOR THE FUNCTIONALITY OR PHYSICAL APPEARANCE OF ONES BODY ON BODY IMAGE-RELATED VARIABLES, IN COMPARISON TO A CONTROL CONDITION (I.E., EXPRESSING GRATITUDE FOR ANOTHER PERSON). FEMALE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS (N=133) WERE RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO ONE OF THREE CONDITIONS: (1) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE, (2) BODY FUNCTIONALITY, OR (3) CONTROL GROUP. A SERIES OF ONE-WAY ANOVAS INDICATED THAT BOTH EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS REPORTED SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER BODY DISSATISFACTION AFTER WRITING A GRATITUDE LETTER COMPARED TO THE CONTROL GROUP; HOWEVER, THERE WERE NO SIGNIFICANT GROUP DIFFERENCES ON ANY OF THE OTHER VARIABLES. THE RESULTS PROVIDE PRELIMINARY SUPPORT THAT EXPRESSING GRATITUDE FOR THE APPEARANCE OR FUNCTIONALITY OF ONES BODY MAY RESULT IN SHORT-TERM IMPROVEMENT IN BODY DISSATISFACTION. THESE FINDINGS HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO INFORM THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF SELF-HELP STRATEGIES AIMED TO IMPROVE BODY IMAGE IN YOUNG FEMALES.*

**Section:** Students in Psychology

**Session ID:** 86279 - Printed Poster

## *The Impact of Perfectionistic Self-Presentation on Group Cohesion in Group Psychotherapy*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bakken, Kaja

**Additional Authors:** Chen, Chang ; Hewitt, Paul; Mikail, Samuel; Flett, Gordon; Smith, Martin

*Abstract: Perfectionism has been shown to predict negative outcomes in individual therapy. However, research on the impact of perfectionism on key group therapy processes, including group cohesion and patients' disclosure, remains limited. The current study investigated the effect of perfectionistic self-presentation, which consists of perfectionistic self-promotion, nondisplay of imperfection, and nondisclosure of imperfection, on group cohesion over the course of group therapy. Seventy-one adult patients participated in 12 weekly sessions of psychodynamic-interpersonal group treatment for perfectionism. Participants completed the Perfectionistic Self-Presentation Scale pre- and post-treatment, and the Group Climate Questionnaire after each session. Trained coders rated each patient's disclosure from three taped sessions (sessions 2, 5, and 9) using the Psychotherapy Self-Disclosure Coding System. Using multilevel modelling, we will determine whether changes in patients' perfectionistic self-presentation predict changes in group cohesion ratings over the course of therapy and vice versa. We will also determine whether the relations between perfectionistic self-presentation and group cohesion are mediated by changes in patients' disclosure from early to late sessions. Clinical implications and directions of future research for effective group interventions of perfectionism are discussed.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86452 - Printed Poster

## *The Impact of Positive Animal Stimuli on Stress and Well-being.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rai, Ronak K

**Additional Author:** Legge, Eric L.G.

*Abstract: INTERACTING WITH ANIMALS, PARTICULARLY DOGS, HAS BEEN SHOWN TO REDUCE STRESS AND IMPROVE MOOD IN HUMANS. THE CURRENT RESEARCH AIMED TO TEST WHETHER THIS PHENOMENON EXTENDS TO AN ONLINE PROGRAM WHERE POSITIVE ANIMAL STIMULI ARE DISPLAYED TO PARTICIPANTS. SPECIFICALLY, PARTICIPANTS (N = 171) WERE RECRUITED AND COMPLETED A STRESSFUL TASK ONLINE, WHICH SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED PARTICIPANTS' STRESS RELATIVE TO BASELINE. FOLLOWING THIS, PARTICIPANTS WERE RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO ONE OF THREE INTERVENTION CONDITIONS: VIEWING POSITIVE ANIMAL STIMULI (IMAGES OF PUPPIES), POSITIVE NON-ANIMAL STIMULI (IMAGES OF DESSERTS), OR NEUTRAL STIMULI (IMAGES OF SCHOOL SUPPLIES). PARTICIPANTS COMPLETED PRE- AND POST-INTERVENTION MEASURES ASSESSING STATE STRESS, ANXIETY, AND POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE AFFECT. REPEATED-MEASURES ANOVAS WERE CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE INTERVENTION CONDITIONS DIFFERED IN IMPACTING PARTICIPANTS' SCORES ON MEASURES OF WELL-BEING FROM PRE- TO POST-INTERVENTION. PRELIMINARY RESULTS REVEALED THAT THE POSITIVE ANIMAL STIMULI GROUP HAD SIGNIFICANTLY LARGER REDUCTIONS IN NEGATIVE AFFECT POST-INTERVENTION COMPARED TO THE POSITIVE NON-ANIMAL OR NEUTRAL STIMULI GROUPS. DATA COLLECTION AND MORE COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSES ARE UNDERWAY. THESE FINDINGS PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF THE EFFICACY OF AN*

*ACCESSIBLE ONLINE ANIMAL-BASED INTERVENTION IN HELPING IMPROVE STATE WELL-BEING IN PARTICIPANTS.*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 87872 - Printed Poster

*The influence of perceived social norms on problem video gaming in emerging adults*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sharma, Daven

**Co-Presenting Author:** Keough, Matthew T

**Additional Authors:** Coelho, Sophie G; Kim, Hyounsoo; Hodgins, C David; Shead, Will; Dermody, Sarah

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Emerging adults tend to overestimate both how much their peers are using substances (i.e., descriptive norms) and how much their peers would approve of this use (i.e., injunctive norms), which predicts increased problems with substances. However, very little is known about how these social norms influence risk for behavioural addictions, like video gaming. The goal of this study was to address this gap. We expected greater descriptive and injunctive norms for gaming (for typical students, same-gendered peers, and close friends) to be associated with more frequent personal gaming, which in turn would predict elevated gaming problems. METHOD: Students (N = 1289) from five Canadian universities completed measures of descriptive and injunctive gaming norms, gaming habits, and problem gaming. RESULTS: Pairwise comparisons revealed that participants overestimated the frequency of gaming of peers (relative to their own), with effect sizes being largest for typical students. Path analyses revealed that elevated descriptive (for all three peer groups) and injunctive norms (for close friends only) predicted more frequent personal gaming, which in turn led to more gaming problems. CONCLUSIONS/IMPACT: Consistent with the substance use literature, our findings show that social norms are powerful influences on gaming behaviours among emerging adults in university settings.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 85542 - Printed Poster

*The Influence of Shyness on Quality of Life and Involvement in Psychosocial Rehabilitation among adults with Schizophrenia*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bains, Supriya

**Additional Authors:** McNeely, Heather ; Khalesi, Zahra; Homiar, Ava; Schmidt, Louis

*Abstract: Schizophrenia is a debilitating mental illness characterized by impairments in cognitive and social functioning. Social functioning relates to quality of life and has been shown to predict outcomes of schizophrenia (Khalesi et al., 2019). Shyness has been explored as a risk factor for social dysfunction and is shown to be significantly higher in individuals with schizophrenia versus healthy controls (Goldberg and Schmidt, 2001). This study aims to examine how shyness influences the quality of life and involvement in Integrated Neurocognitive Therapy (INT), a group psychosocial intervention in a sample of adults with schizophrenia. Participants will complete measures of Shyness and Quality of Life before, mid-way, and after the INT group. The level of engagement in INT will be evaluated by*

*the number of sessions attended and active versus passive involvement, as facilitated through a qualitative observation scale of shyness. Higher levels of shyness are predicted to be associated with lower levels of quality of life. Individuals with higher shyness are anticipated to attend fewer INT sessions with more passive involvement. The success of INT in reducing shyness and improving quality of life may encourage special efforts to engage patients with similar traits in psychosocial intervention.*

**Section:** *Students in Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87978 - Printed Poster

### *The Moderating Role of Social Support on the Relationship Between Caregiver Adverse Childhood Experiences and Family Functioning*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sloss, Imogen M

**Additional Authors:** Colucci, Laura ; Sebben Colognese, Sofia; Park, Michelle; Browne, Dillon; Foroughe, Mirisse

**Abstract:** *ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES (ACES) CAN BE PASSED ONTO FUTURE GENERATIONS THROUGH COMPLEX BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL MECHANISMS. HOWEVER, THE PRESENCE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT CAN LEAD TO RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION IN CAREGIVERS WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED EARLY ADVERSITY, REDUCING THESE NEGATIVE INTERGENERATIONAL OUTCOMES. MOST RESEARCH ON THE INTERGENERATIONAL CONSEQUENCES OF ACES HAS FOCUSED ON MENTAL HEALTH IN SUBSEQUENT GENERATIONS, WHILE OVERLOOKING FAMILY FUNCTIONING AS AN OUTCOME VARIABLE. THUS, THE PRESENT STUDY ADDRESSES THIS GAP BY EXAMINING THE ASSOCIATION LINKING CAREGIVER ACES (BEFORE THE AGE OF 18) AND CURRENT FAMILY FUNCTIONING, AND THE MODERATING ROLE OF CURRENT SOCIAL SUPPORT, WHILE CONTROLLING FOR THE PROXIMAL STRESS OF COVID-19. DATA WILL COME FROM TWO SAMPLES OF FAMILIES: A MULTINATIONAL NON-CLINICAL SAMPLE (N=549), AND A SAMPLE OF FAMILIES REFERRED TO A CLINIC IN TORONTO, ONTARIO (N=143). IN BOTH SAMPLES, SELF-REPORT MEASURES WERE COMPLETED BY CAREGIVERS TO ASSESS CAREGIVER ACES, FAMILY FUNCTIONING, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND FAMILY STRESSORS DUE TO COVID-19. MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS WILL BE CONDUCTED TO TEST CROSS-SECTIONAL MODERATION HYPOTHESES. RESULTS OF THIS STUDY WILL INFORM RECOMMENDATIONS TO POTENTIALLY REDUCE THE INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF ACES USING FAMILY-FOCUSED INTERVENTIONS AND POLICIES.*

**Section:** *Family Psychology*

**Session ID:** 82230 - Printed Poster

### *The Perceived Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Psychosocial Factors of Education Workers*

**Main Presenting Author:** Serrano, Frances N.

**Additional Author:** Gohar, Basem

**Abstract:** *RATIONALE* The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted individuals all over the world leading to poor mental health and an overall decrease in well-being. The demands and stressors of the pandemic can have significant impacts on the physical and mental health of education workers. This cross-sectional study aims to examine changes in the psychosocial wellbeing of Canadian education workers working in the public education sector. *METHODS* Participants were invited to complete an anonymous survey between October 2020 and January 2021. To assess the psychosocial conditions and risk assessments of education workers we used the Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire-III (COPSOQ-III). Next, participants selected they experienced an improvement, unchanged or worsening during the pandemic for each item. *RESULTS* A total of 2,209 education workers completed the questionnaire. Educational workers reported a general worsening of psychosocial factors. Overall, individuals requiring accommodations were more likely to report poor psychosocial factors. *CONCLUSIONS* The findings support the argument that education workers are particularly vulnerable to the impact of COVID-19. The mental health and well-being of education workers has been impacted by the pandemic. *ACTION/IMPACT* Promoting employee well-being through strategies and school policies can mitigate the negative effects of COVID-19.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 87750 - Printed Poster

### *The Prospective Associations Between Anger Expression Styles, Cynical Hostility, and Incident Diabetes*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ward, Richard A

**Additional Author:** Burns, Rachel J

**Abstract:** *Psychological factors, such as depression and anxiety, have been associated with increased risk of developing type 2 diabetes (T2D), however, little is known about the associations between anger and hostility and the development of T2D. The present study tested associations between anger and hostility scores and incident T2D among a sample of middle-aged individuals (n = 7,881). Data came from the Health and Retirement Study (HRS). Anger expression styles (i.e., anger-in and anger-out), cynical hostility, and covariates were self-reported at baseline (2006/2008). Diabetes status was self-reported every two years from 2008 – 2020. Data were analyzed using discrete-time survival models. During follow-up, 17.8% of participants developed T2D. Anger-in was associated with heightened risk of developing T2D in an unadjusted model and after adjusting for sociodemographic factors, HR = 1.08, p = .04, 95% CI [1.004, 1.172], but not after further adjusting for depressive symptoms, HR = 1.06, p = .138, 95% CI [0.981, 1.150]. Anger-out and cynical hostility were not associated with incident T2D. Cynical hostility and anger expression styles were not associated with incident T2D above and beyond depressive symptoms. Future work may consider other dimensions of hostility and anger, such as state and trait anger.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 87275 - Printed Poster

### *The protective effect of goal engagement and self-protective control strategies on physical activity in older adulthood*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kotsiopoulos, Jasmine



**Additional Authors:** Giannis, Irene ; Wrosch, Carsten

*Abstract: The aging population is rising. Lifespan theories postulate that older adults can retreat behind a still attainable goal if the original goal is no longer feasible. Health-related goal engagement strategies (HECS) support the attainment of threatened but feasible goals and self-protective control strategies (SPCS) maintain motivational resources when goal progress has become difficult or impossible. It is unclear whether these strategies prevent age-related declines in physical activity. We hypothesized that moderate and vigorous physical activity (MPA, VPA) decline over time, whereas light physical activity (LPA) can be maintained or increased. HECS would be protective for feasible goals (LPA) but decrease in effectiveness for difficult health goals (MPA, VPA). Instead, SPCS would be protective for the latter goals. 268 older adults (aged 60 to 93) were followed over 4 years. Physical activity was measured using accelerometers and participants reported on their use of control strategies. Multilevel modeling revealed that over time, LPA increased, whereas MPA and VPA decreased. HECS predicted increased LPA, reduced its benefit for MPA over time, and were not protective for VPA. Instead, self-protective control strategies helped maintain VPA. These results identify modifiable motivational factors that protect psychological functioning and health in older adults.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85662 - Printed Poster

### *The Relationship Between Assertiveness and Depression: A Cross-Cultural Perspective*

**Main Presenting Author:** Guo, Zixin

**Additional Authors:** Durr-e, Sameen ; Al-Khaz'Aly, Hawra; Jin, Ling

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Eurocentric research shows that assertiveness (e.g., speak up for oneself) is associated with lowered levels of depression, which supports the linear relationship hypothesis. It is unknown whether this linear relationship is cross-culturally applicable because extensive assertiveness is against cultural norms and threatens social harmony in a collectivistic culture. To this end, we aimed to explore the role of assertiveness on depression from a cross-cultural perspective. METHOD: The sample of 410 Chinese and 360 US adults completed self-report questionnaires. Hierarchical regression analyses were conducted to examine linear, quadratic, and cubic relationships. RESULTS: For the Chinese group, results indicated a cubic relationship between assertiveness and depression ( $R^2 = 8.8\%$ ,  $p < .001$ ). For the US group, results showed a linear relationship between assertiveness and depression ( $R^2 = 5.0\%$ ,  $p < .001$ ), indicating that lack of assertiveness was associated with more depression. CONCLUSION: Assertiveness shows a linear relationship with depression in the US group, but a cubic relationship in the Chinese group. Findings highlight cross-cultural variations in the relationship between assertiveness and depression. IMPACT: Psychotherapy with diverse individuals should incorporate cultural norms and practice culturally-informed treatment to alleviate depression.*

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 84854 - Printed Poster

## *The relationship between body image and videoconferencing use: An eye-tracking study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Barg, Samantha N

**Additional Authors:** Halicki-Asakawa, Amané ; Libben, Maya

*Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic was associated in an increase in the use of videoconferencing platforms for work, education, and leisure activities. Unfortunately, the increased use of these technologies was accompanied by a surge in levels of body dissatisfaction (BD) and eating disorder (ED) symptomatology in young adult women. Research has suggested that these platforms may exacerbate body image concerns by reinforcing self-viewing behaviour, a known predictor of BD. However, few studies have used real-time dynamic self-viewing paradigms to examine this relationship. The present study used eye-tracking technology and multiple regression analyses to examine the attentional biases of young adult women toward self- vs. other-viewing during a semi-structured interview conducted using videoconferencing technology. Secondary analyses examined the effects of emotional affect and body-talk on self-viewing behaviour. Data collection is ongoing, and the results will be presented at the 2023 CPA conference. Findings from this research can be used to identify at-risk telecommunications users and inform best practices surrounding videoconferencing use. Furthermore, online educational institutions and telehealth providers will benefit from an enhanced awareness of the impacts that self-viewing may pose for certain users.*

**Section:** Students in Psychology

**Session ID:** 87842 - Printed Poster

## *The Relationship Between Trauma History and Mood Sensitivity to Perimenopausal Estrogen Fluctuation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Iftikhar, Zona

**Additional Author:** Gordon, Jennifer L.

*Abstract: Perimenopause is associated with an increased risk for depressive symptoms often due to an increase in estradiol fluctuation. History of trauma is also associated with increased mood sensitivity to ovarian hormones. However, no research has examined trauma as a risk factor for increased mood sensitivity to estradiol fluctuation in perimenopause. We recruited 104 perimenopausal women who completed daily mood questionnaires and collected urine samples for fifty days to measure estradiol to determine mood sensitivity to estrogen fluctuations. Total trauma exposure ( $r = 0.31, p = 0.005$ ) and total post-pubertal trauma ( $r = 0.28, p = 0.008$ ) was positively correlated with feelings of sadness to estrogen fluctuations. Women who reported more disaster-related trauma overall ( $r = .30, p = 0.018$ ) and post-pubertal ( $r = 0.24, p = 0.045$ ) were strongly correlated to feelings of overwhelm. Women reporting more post-pubertal abuse-related trauma exhibited a higher correlation between their levels of anhedonia and EIG ( $r = 0.22, p = 0.039$ ). A significant interaction between stressful life events and total trauma score was  $B(SE) = .005 (0.002), p = .032$ . Trauma has a considerable impact on mood sensitivity to perimenopausal estrogen fluctuations, even more so for women who have experienced stressful life events. Findings can help identify at-risk women and inform psychological interventions.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology  
**Session ID:** 86337 - Printed Poster

### *Thriving with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome Across the Lifespan*

**Main Presenting Author:** Soucie, Kendall M.  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Citron, Noelle M.

**Additional Authors:** Tapp, Kenzie ; Scott, Jesse; Biderman, Carly; Rakus, Marissa; Kobrosli, Jasmine

*Abstract: Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) is the most common endocrine syndrome in women, affecting 1.4 million Canadians. Symptoms cluster into reproductive (menstrual irregularities, high testosterone), metabolic symptoms, and psychological distress (depression, poor body image, poor quality of life). Despite its psychosocial impacts, the majority of PCOS research is situated within a biomedical framework originating out of gynecology, which ignores the broader lived experience of individuals with this syndrome over the life course. PCOS is generally framed in a way that upholds a regressive view of femininity (e.g., PCOS is framed as “a thief to womanhood”). Despite the harmful impact of these cultural messages, there is very little systematic research, conducted with feminist and resiliency-based lenses, on how women with PCOS resist these dominant discourses and create a counternarrative for themselves. This project intentionally challenges this negative framing by highlighting themes that promote narratives of resistance, resilience, healing, and femininity via the collection of life stories from 70 women of varying identities (data collection starting Jan. 2023). The results of this project will forge a new avenue of research that aligns with an experiential, participant-centric perspective in opposition to a medical perspective that is traditionally male-centric.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology  
**Session ID:** 86545 - Printed Poster

### *Trait Mindfulness and Sleep: Observing nonreactivity in the prediction of sleep health*

**Main Presenting Author:** Xie, Bailin

**Additional Authors:** Sedov, Ivan D; Sanguino, Hangsel; Freeman, Makayla; Kumari, Jeshna; Tomfohr-Madsen, Lianne

*Abstract: Background: Trait mindfulness is associated with various health behaviours, including sleep. However, previous research suggests unique associations between the different facets of mindfulness (observing, describing, acting with awareness, nonjudging, and nonreactivity) and sleep. The current study investigated the relationship between these mindfulness facets and sleep health. Based on previous literature, it was hypothesized that observing would interact with nonreactivity to predict sleep health, such that higher levels of observing would be associated with worse sleep in the context of low reactivity. Methods: Participants (n = 160, Mage = 19.91) reported trait levels of mindfulness and sleep was assessed using questionnaires and actigraphy. Results: Higher mindfulness scores in awareness, nonreactivity, and nonjudgment were associated with better sleep health. The associations between observing and sleep health were moderated by nonreactivity. Results indicate that observing is associated with better sleep health at higher levels of nonreactivity and worse sleep health at lower levels, helping to explain the often-contradictory findings between observing and health outcomes. Impact: Findings may help to inform mindfulness interventions as these findings*

suggest the importance of fostering nonjudgment and nonreactivity simultaneously with the skill of observing.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 82390 - Printed Poster

### *Treatment expectations as a predictor of sleep-related outcomes following cognitive behavioural therapy for insomnia*

**Main Presenting Author:** Starick, Elisha

**Additional Authors:** Carney , Colleen E; Lau, Parky

**Abstract:** *Cognitive behavioural therapy for insomnia (CBT-I) is the gold standard treatment for chronic insomnia disorder. While there is some evidence that treatment expectations are associated with improvements in insomnia severity and sleep quality following CBT-I, other studies have yielded inconsistent results. This study examined whether patient expectations of CBT-I as a credible treatment predicted subsequent improvements in insomnia symptoms at post-treatment (PostTx). Participants ( $N=295$ ) were individuals with insomnia who received four sessions of CBT-I and were evaluated for treatment expectations at the first session (Tx1) and sleep-related outcomes at baseline (BL) and PostTx. Regression analyses revealed that treatment expectations significantly predicted PostTx insomnia severity index (ISI) scores while controlling for BL ISI scores and age ( $p=.001$ ), and significantly predicted PostTx total wake time (TWT) while controlling for BL TWT and age ( $p$*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 84950 - Printed Poster

### *Typically developing adolescents' perceived emotional and cognitive experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic are associated with self-reported daytime insomnia impairments but not with objective sleep*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hempelmann Perez, Sofia Isabel

**Additional Authors:** Fu, Ziqi ; Little, Charlotte; Somerville, Gail; Saha, Sujata; Gruber, Reut

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Studies conducted during COVID-19 proposed that adolescents' sleep quality was poor and affected their daytime mental-health. A majority of these studies did not include objective sleep making it impossible to know if daytime impairments were associated with adolescents' physiological sleep. The aim of this study was to examine the associations of self-reported daytime insomnia related impairments among typically developing adolescents with emotional and cognitive experiences and objective sleep measures during COVID. METHODS: 28 typically developing adolescents, 39.3% female; 12-16 years,  $M=13.56$  ( $SD = 1.03$ ). Each participant's sleep was assessed in the home environment using actigraphy and sleep logs for 7 consecutive nights. The pediatric patient-reported outcomes measurement information system sleep-related impairment (SRI-PROMIS) was used to measure sleep related daytime impairment. The COVID-19 adolescent symptom and psychological experience (CASPE) questionnaire was used to measure COVID-related experiences. RESULTS: A higher level of insomnia related daytime impairment was associated with self-reported daytime experiences but not objective sleep. CONCLUSION: Adolescents' reported daytime impairments during COVID were not associated with objective sleep patterns.*

*ACTION: Future studies should investigate mental health correlates of adolescents' reported insomnia outcomes. -----*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine  
**Session ID:** 87475 - Printed Poster

### *Understanding the Relationship between Eating Disorder Symptoms and Risky Sexual Behaviors*

**Main Presenting Author:** Giannoumis, Katerina

**Additional Authors:** Racine, Sarah ; Bickler, Ege

*Abstract: Eating disorder symptoms are strongly linked to risky sexual behaviours among women (Eisenberg et al., 2005; Fergus et al., 2019), yet the mechanisms underlying this link are unclear. Negative urgency, the tendency to act impulsively when feeling negative emotions, is linked to both disordered eating (Berg et al., 2015) and risky sexual behaviours (Deekman and DeWall, 2011). Thus, these unhealthy behaviours may cluster together due to underlying impulsivity. Studies further show that body dissatisfaction, a characteristic of eating disorders, relates to difficulty negotiating condom use and lower frequency of condom use (Wingood et al., 2002), suggesting that body dissatisfaction could further explain the link between disordered eating and risky sexual behaviours. This study aims to understand whether negative urgency and body dissatisfaction uniquely contribute to the link between eating disorder symptoms and risky sexual behaviours. We hypothesize that eating disorder behaviours will be linked to risky sexual behaviours, and both negative urgency and body dissatisfaction will explain this link. Participants are 165 undergraduate women who completed questionnaires assessing variables of interest. Data analysis is underway, and results are pending. Findings could help identify risk factors to better inform screening and prevention efforts targeting risky sexual behaviors.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology  
**Session ID:** 85478 - Printed Poster

### *University Students' Satisfaction with Online Stress Management: Does Family-Based Stigma Matter?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Cho, Sohyun

**Additional Authors:** Petrovic, Julia ; Bastien, Laurianne; Heath, L Nancy

*Abstract: Since the COVID-19 pandemic, online stress management resources have been central in supporting students' mental health. However, there is a lack of research on students' acceptance of these approaches. Thus, the present study compared students' satisfaction with an interactive infographic versus an online workshop for stress management at post (T1) and follow-up (T2) and examined whether family-based stigma (FS) predicts their sustained satisfaction at T2. University students ( $N=113$ ;  $M_{age}=20.93$ ,  $SD=1.53$ ; 88.5% women) self-reported FS at baseline and were randomly assigned to the interactive infographic group ( $n=60$ ) or the online workshop group (OWG;  $n=53$ ) and completed a satisfaction survey at T1 and T2. Interestingly, a two-way mixed ANOVA revealed no significant interaction effect on satisfaction ( $p > .05$ ), no significant main effect of group ( $p > .05$ ), but decreased T1 to T2 satisfaction ( $p < .001$ ). Results from a*

hierarchical multiple regression revealed that students' strategy use frequency significantly predicted T2 satisfaction in both groups. However, only in the OWG, did adding FS to the prediction lead to a significant increase in  $R^2$  of .10,  $p = .014$ . While both approaches demonstrated high acceptability at T1 and T2, results support using interactive infographics since they are less resource-intensive, easily accessible, and satisfaction is not impacted by FS.

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 81017 - Printed Poster

### *Validation of the Chinese Version of the Illness Attitude Scale in People with Infertility*

**Main Presenting Author:** Chen, Xuan-Yu

**Co-Presenting Author:** Yin, Xi Can Margaret

**Additional Authors:** Shen, Xiao-Lu ; Lin, Hai Duo; He, Lu; Zhu, Xue-yan; Zheng, Jia Yong

*Abstract: The Illness Attitude Scale (IAS) was developed by Kellner et al. (1987), and it is considered one of the most suitable instruments to screen different aspects of health anxiety. People with infertility are highly affected by health anxiety in China, yet the validity of IAS in Chinese people with infertility has remained elusive. Therefore, to better research health anxiety in the context of Chinese culture, it is crucial to validate the Chinese version of IAS. A total of 362 participants with infertility completed the questionnaire consisting of the Chinese version of the IAS, Fertility Problem Inventory and Whiteley Index. And, IASs factorial structure, consistency and validity were examined. A seven-factor structure has been found (illness worries, health behaviour, disease phobia, thanatophobia, hypochondriacal concerns, effects of symptoms and treatment experience) and a gender difference in health anxiety was revealed. The Chinese version of IAS is valid and reliable for screening health anxiety among people with infertility in China. This study adds options for health anxiety screening tools in people with infertility and provides empirical evidence of the applicability of 7-factors IAS. In addition to contributing to accurate patient triage, the large-scale use of IAS in reproductive medical centers is conducive to launching a plan for infertility-related stress relief in China.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 80804 - Printed Poster

### *Validity and Factor Structure of the Stress Assessment Inventory in Older Adult Canadians*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ueberholz, Rhiannon

**Co-Presenting Author:** Hytman, Lauren

**Additional Author:** Fiocco, Alexandra

*Abstract: Chronic stress may have detrimental effects on physical, mental and cognitive health across the lifespan. Older adults may be especially vulnerable to the impacts of chronic stress, as chronic stress exacerbates declines in physical and cognitive capacities. Thus, it is critical to focus research efforts on ways to measure and manage stress experiences in this population. Nowack et al. (1990) developed and validated the Stress Assessment Inventory (SAI) in adults 21-57 years, a comprehensive*

inventory that measures cognitive and behavioural risk and mitigating factors in the stress-illness relationship. The current study sought to validate and examine the factor structure of the SAI in a sample of Canadian older adults 65+ years of age ( $N = 201$ ). Exploratory factor analysis was conducted, given the time lapse since the initial validation. A similar factor structure was suggested, with subscales of the SAI loading onto three factors. Regression analyses revealed that subscales assessing stress-mitigating factors (e.g., cognitive hardiness, rest, and psychological well-being) predicted lower scores on the Beck Depression Inventory and the Perceived Stress Scale and higher scores on the Quality-of-Life Index. The SAI is a highly comprehensive tool to assess the risk of stress-related illness and can be valuable in addressing stress vulnerability in an older adult population.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 86346 - Printed Poster

### *Was the Conners 4th Edition and its Norm Scores Affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hansma, Braden J

**Co-Presenting Author:** Mangalindan, Diane

**Additional Authors:** Solomon, Joanna ; Rzepa, Sara

**Abstract:** *RATIONALE:* The COVID-19 pandemic response led to the enforcement of multiple restrictions (e.g., physical distancing) which helped control the spread of COVID. However, these restrictions also adversely affected youth mental health (Cost et al., 2022). This shift could affect the validity/interpretation of assessments and norm-based scores established pre-pandemic. We explored what impact the pandemic had on a new measure of ADHD in youth, the Conners 4th Edition (Conners 4; Conners, 2022). *METHOD:* 336 parents and 366 teachers provided online ratings of general population and clinically diagnosed youth in 2022. Scale structure, reliability, mean scores and item-level indicators were compared to a demographically matched sample taken from the 2019 norm sample. *RESULTS:* Findings showed: (1) the factor structure of scales remained consistent, (2) scale reliabilities were similar, (3) mean score differences were small or negligible for the total sample, whereas some large differences were found for the clinical subset, and (4) most item-level indicators did not vary considerably from 2019 to 2022. *CONCLUSION:* The validity/reliability of the Conners 4 still held in 2022 and scores for the overall sample did not appreciably change, whereas some scores did for the clinical subset. *TAKEAWAY:* Conners 4 norm scores and interpretation are unaffected by the pandemic.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87438 - Printed Poster

### *Weight Bias Internalization and Eating Disorder Pathology in Young Adults: The Mediating Role of Shame and Perfectionism*

**Main Presenting Author:** Valois, Darcie D

**Additional Authors:** Anthony , Taylor G. J ; Carter-Major, Jacqueline

**Abstract:** *Weight bias internalization (WBI) is the extent to which an individual internalizes weight-based stereotypes, and is experienced by individuals of all weights. WBI has been shown to be related*

to increased body dissatisfaction and eating disorder (ED) pathology. Past research suggests that shame and discrepancy perfectionism (a maladaptive form of perfectionism) are related to WBI and ED pathology, though no studies have examined them as potential mechanisms in this relationship. Thus, the present study examined shame and discrepancy perfectionism as mediators in the relationship between WBI and global ED pathology in a cross-sectional university sample of 516 young adults between the ages of 18-25 (Age = 20.36, SD = 1.77 years; 80% female). Mediation models were conducted testing each mediator separately using 5,000 bootstrapped samples. Consistent with hypotheses, results showed that shame [ $b = .11$ ,  $se = .02$ , 95% CI (.07, .15)] and discrepancy perfectionism [ $b = .03$ ,  $se = .01$ , 95% CI (.01, .06)] each partially mediated the relationship between WBI and global ED pathology. Results suggest that shame and discrepancy perfectionism are mechanisms in the relationship between WBI and ED pathology, and could potentially inform treatment targets to reduce WBI and ED pathology in young adults.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85007 - Printed Poster

### *Wellbeing of Early Educators in Canada Emerging from the COVID-19 Pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Yli Renko, Teija

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Khodarahmi, Negar; Janis, Ashleigh

**Additional Authors:** Soldovieri, Antonia ; Arian Nejad, Fatemeh; Dalmacio, Abby; Ford, Laurie

*Abstract: In March of 2020, schools across Canada closed due to COVID-19 resulting in the modification of nearly all educational services to accommodate the reality of the pandemic. While many early childhood centres were initially closed, given the demands for early child and care services with many children of frontline workers needing care, the impact of COVID-19 on early educators was significant. Accounts of their struggles were in the media, yet limited research was conducted exploring the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on early educators in Canada. Struggles occur in a group of professionals already experiencing significant challenges in their identity as professionals, work demands, low pay, long hours and limited overall supports. The pandemic brought with it a need to bring in to a sharper focus early childhood educators well-being not only during COVID-19, but also their overall wellness as we transition from the COVID-19 pandemic, navigate increased respiratory cases and flu in young children, and the impact of these on overall educator-child relationships, central to early learning success in young children, educator-family relationships, work satisfaction and job retention. In this poster the survey results of a multi-method study of early educator well-being across Canada adapted from two similar studies in the US and Australia will be highlighted.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87296 - Printed Poster

### *When Your Partner's Thoughts Become Too Threatening: Hostile Attribution Bias and Perspective-Taking in Young Adult Couples*

**Main Presenting Author:** Léonard, Florence

**Additional Authors:** Ramos, Brenda ; Emond, Marianne; Roy, Arianne; Pudelko, Apollonia H; Péloquin, Katherine; Daspe, Marie-Ève



**Abstract:** *Dyadic perspective-taking (PT), i.e., the ability to understand the point of view of a romantic partner, is associated with higher relational and sexual satisfaction within romantic relationships. Factors influencing such ability need to be clarified to develop better clinical interventions destined to favor PT. Hostile attribution bias, i.e., the tendency to attribute hostile intentions to others, seems relevant to understand PT as imagining how the partner feels may be threatening when one is prone to attribute malicious intent. Also, the presence of hostile attribution bias is associated with lower empathic accuracy, i.e., the ability to accurately identify others' emotions, and could thus be related to lower PT. The goal of this study was to examine dyadic associations between romantic partners' hostile attribution bias and their PT skills. Both partners of a community sample of 190 couples, aged 18 to 29, individually completed online questionnaires of hostile attribution bias and PT. Results show that higher levels of hostile attribution bias are linked to lower levels of one's own PT skills ( $\beta = -0.22, p < 0.001$ ), but are unrelated to the partner's PT skills ( $\beta = -0.24, p = 0.66$ ). Findings suggest that targeting hostile attribution bias might be a fruitful avenue to enhance one's PT skills during emerging adulthood and favor healthy romantic trajectories throughout life.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 79227 - Printed Poster

### *Which Gender Norms Predict Adolescents' Help-Seeking Intentions for Types of Professionals?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sears, Heather A.

**Abstract:** *Background : Youth typically report low intentions to seek help from professionals. Conformity to masculine gender norms is one factor used to account for this result. However, little research has assessed specific masculine norms and feminine norms in relation to youth's help-seeking intentions or evaluated types of professionals. I examined whether youth's reports of two masculine norms (emotional control and self-reliance) and one feminine norm (nice in relationships) were related to help-seeking intentions for a teacher, doctor, and mental health professional. Method : Anonymous survey data were collected at school from 276 youth (150 girls, 126 boys, Grades 10-12). Results : Youth reported low intentions to seek help from each type of professional. Hierarchical regression analyses showed that gender (more girls), lower emotional control, and lower self-reliance predicted help-seeking intentions for a teacher; lower self-reliance predicted help-seeking intentions for a doctor; and gender (more girls), lower emotional control, and lower nice in relationships predicted help-seeking intentions for a mental health professional. Conclusions : The relevance of specific gender norms for youth's help-seeking intentions varies by type of professional. Impact : Coping programs should address specific gender norms to increase youth's help-seeking intentions for various professionals.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85099 - Printed Poster

### *Why Can't I Stick to my Workout Routine? A Multi-Factor Approach to the Study of Self-Regulation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Samtleben, Eric

**Abstract:** *It is suspected that deficits in self-regulatory variables such as self-control (SC) – ability to inhibit impulses, self-motivation (SM) – ability to mobilize energy, self-efficacy (SE) – confidence in*

ones abilities, and stress are contributing factors to the high rates of inactivity among Canadians. The majority of research examining this topic adopts a unifactor approach leaving the interactions among these variables unexplored; limiting our understanding of self-regulation and consistent physical activity (PA). The present study aimed to adopt a multifactor approach to explore the interplay among SC, SM, SE, and stress when predicting PA frequency. At intake, participants completed a baseline questionnaire assessing demographics, SE, and SM. Over the next two days, participants completed items assessing SC, SM, SE, stress, and PA. Monte-Carlo simulation power analysis determined the ideal sample size for detecting multiple interactions was 500 ( $N = 562$ ). The results from the structural equation model revealed that the latent variable self-regulation consisting of SC, SM, and SE mediated the relationship between stress and PA. These results are among the first to successfully demonstrate the utility of a multifactor approach to the study of self-regulation and PA. Thus, future research should adopt a multifactor approach to self-regulation research and intervention design.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 87192 - Printed Poster

### *Working Alliance Among Adolescents Hospitalized for Anorexia Nervosa: Study of the Relationships with Some Individual Characteristics*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bellavance, Amélie

**Additional Authors:** Meilleur, Dominique ; Morin, Guillaume

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Working alliance (WA) has been identified as an important predictor of outcomes in therapeutic interventions. Despite treatment challenges, few studies have identified factors that may influence the quality of WA among adolescents hospitalized for anorexia nervosa. The present study examined the associations between three individual characteristics (readiness to change, sense of self-efficacy, disorder intensity) and the quality of early WA in this population. METHODS: Eighty adolescents were recruited at the time of their admission to an eating disorder inpatient treatment program in Montreal. They completed self-reported questionnaires. RESULTS: Pearson's correlation and analyses of indirect effects were performed. Readiness to change and sense of self-efficacy were positively correlated with the quality of the early WA, while disorder intensity was negatively correlated with the latter variable ( $p < .05$ ). Both sense of self-efficacy and disorder intensity were indirectly related to the quality of the WA through readiness to change. CONCLUSIONS: Adolescents presenting a more severe disorder and a lower sense of self-efficacy could report a weaker WA in part because of their lower level of readiness to change. IMPACTS: These results emphasize the relevance of focusing on readiness to change, sense of self-efficacy, and disorder intensity to promote a strong WA.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86166 - Printed Poster

### *Working Out the Kinks: An Analysis of BDSM Submission and ODSC in Sexual Fantasies*

**Main Presenting Author:** Johnson, Jessica R

**Additional Author:** Bogaert, Anthony F

**Abstract:** *The study examined the relationship between object of desire self-consciousness (ODSC) and BDSM. Women's sexuality is characterized as submissive, whereas men are prescribed to sexual dominance. This study followed a secondary data analysis that reconfigured data from Bogaert et al. (2015) study on ODSC in fantasies. 198 university participant volunteers completed two questionnaires regarding fantasy, the Sexual Fantasy Questionnaire (SFQ) and the Open-Ended Fantasy Questionnaire (OPEN). Items from each questionnaire were coded into "BDSM" and "ODSC themes and grouped to create four investigative scales. The effects related to gender were complex. On the SFQ, hierarchical regressions revealed a significant gender effect on dominance endorsement, in which women were more likely to be dominant ( $R^2=0.119$ ,  $p=$*

**Section:** *Social and Personality Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87324 - Printed Poster

### *Worsened Functional Activities of Education Workers During the Second Wave of the COVID-19 Pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Serrano, Frances

**Additional Author:** Gohar, Basem

**Abstract:** *RATIONALE During the COVID-19 pandemic, Canadian education workers made rapid and significant changes in their service provisions. This led to an increase in stress experienced by education workers. This cross-sectional study examined the self-perceived impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the level of disability and functional challenges of education workers. METHODS To examine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, participants were invited to complete an anonymous survey, beginning October 2020, at the time of the second pandemic wave. The short version of the World Health Six Organization Disability Assessment Schedule- 2.0 was used to examine six domains of functioning. For each item, participants rated their functioning as improved, remained unchanged or worsened since the pandemic. RESULTS A total of 2,378 education workers completed the survey. Participants described a general worsening of functional activities since the beginning of the pandemic. The data shows that for all six functional domains, participants reported moderate-to-extreme challenges. CONCLUSIONS Education workers faced challenges during the pandemic that impacted their mental health. We suspect that poorer mental health outcomes also affect one's abilities in all six domains. ACTION/IMPACT Improvements in working conditions for education workers is needed, and schools must focus on promoting employees' wellbeing.*

**Section:** *Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine*

**Session ID:** 87687 - Printed Poster

### *Youth Mental Health Concerns and Obstacles Accessing Mental Health Services in Canada: Results from a Web-Based Cross-Sectional Survey Study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lal, Shalini

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Lee, Hajin; Rudakova, Kira

**Additional Authors:** Zitour, Kawtar ; Starcevic, Danielle Joanna ; Fuhrer, Rebecca

**Abstract:** *Young people experience high rates of mental illness, yet few receive the services they need. This study aims to better understand the concerns that Canadian youth seek mental health services for,*

*and the obstacles encountered. We recruited 431 participants from 3 Canadian provinces, ages 17 to 30, via Facebook. The survey consisted of 51 open- and closed-ended questions. We examined 10 closed-ended questions using descriptive statistics and 1 open-ended question using content analysis pertaining to concerns and obstacles encountered during help-seeking. The main reasons for seeking help were mental/behavioral concerns (77%), relationships issues (12%), and physical health concerns (8%). Analysis of 399 open-ended responses supports and extends these results, revealing 4 main issues prompting help-seeking: health-related, relationship, academic/employment, and daily activity. Most (68%, n=431) received mental health services; for those (30%) who did not receive services, some of the obstacles were wait times (8%), accessibility issues (4%) and personal stigma (4%). Our findings highlight the need for providing access to comprehensive services addressing a range of health, social, educational/employment concerns, and addressing obstacles related to access. This study can inform ways to improve mental health services access through experiential evidence from Canadian youth.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 82596 - Printed Poster

## Section Award Winner

*Understanding non-suicidal self-injury in youth and young adults: A developmental perspective*

**Main Presenting Author:** Turner, Brianna

*Abstract: Nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI), defined as direct and deliberate injury to ones own body without suicidal intent, is estimated to affect between 15% and 30% of people (Swannell et al., 2014). NSSI can be highly concerning to people who engage in this behavior, as well as their friends, families, schools, healthcare settings, and public organizations who serve them. Research is beginning to explore the meaning and impact of this behaviour using a developmental lens. In this presentation, I aim to cover what we know about the presentation of NSSI - who is likely to engage in this behaviour, when it is most likely to occur, how it evolves over time, and what the behaviour might mean for a persons long-term wellbeing and development. I will explore links between NSSI and core developmental tasks and milestones, which may help understand why people engage in this behaviour and what we as clinicians can do to support them, as well as its overlap with other self-damaging behaviors, including suicidal thoughts and actions, disordered eating, and substance abuse.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86397 - Section Award Winner

## Section Featured Speaker Address

*Making CBT better: One experiment, one belief, one step at a time*

**Main Presenting Author:** Radomsky, Adam

*Abstract: One of the most impressive things about cognitive-behaviour therapy (CBT) is that it was designed to change with advances in science. Links between the clinic and the laboratory are essential to fostering such advances in CBT, and effective CBT interventions for obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) are an impressive exemplar of the benefits of connecting science with practice. Further, experimental methods have unique properties that lend themselves well to supporting these*

improvements over time. This talk will highlight how reports of individuals struggling with OCD, advances in theory, and laboratory experiments have helped shape improvements in our understanding and ability to treat OCD, moving from older behavioural treatments to modern cognitively-based approaches. Early research on memory deficits in OCD and reports of those with lived experience led to experiments which shaped our understanding of the role of memory in OCD. These in turn led to detailed examinations of psychological mechanisms underlying memory-related beliefs, confidence and compulsive checking, which have been shown to be helpful in treatment. Other belief domains will be highlighted, including recent experimental work on beliefs about losing control, and of their potential to improve our understanding and treatment not only of OCD, but also of a wide range of mental health problems.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86091 - Section Featured Speaker Address

### *Nature and Well-Being: A Closer Examination of Mechanisms and Moderators of a (Positive?) Relationship*

**Main Presenting Author:** Grouzet, Frederick M. E.

*Abstract: The effect of nature exposure and immersion on health, mental health and well-being has been extensively studied in environmental psychology and other fields. A review of the literature clearly indicates a positive impact of nature. Many theoretical models and empirical studies have been proposed to explain this positive relationship, but fewer have considered potential moderators. Is this positive impact of nature on well-being universal? Can everyone benefit from nature exposure and immersion? Recent theoretical and empirical research shows the need for a closer examination of moderators, such as individuals' motivation to interact with nature, in order to better understand the relationship between nature and well-being and integrate nature immersion in health and mental health promotion, and reduce ecological anxiety.*

**Section:** Environmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 87714 - Section Featured Speaker Address

### *Using Reconsolidation Principles in Psychotherapy: A primer*

**Main Presenting Author:** Brunet, Alain

*Abstract: Current evidence-based treatments for trauma- and stressor-related disorders (TSRDs) include Cognitive-Behavior Therapy (CBT), Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) and pharmacotherapy. However, psychotherapy is hampered by treatment relapse and pharmacotherapy by treatment side-effects and drop-outs. This oral presentation will draw on Reconsolidation Theory as an innovative paradigm from which to consider TSRDs. It will present the rationale, empirical results, advantages and limits of using reconsolidation principles (versus learning principles such as extinction) to treat individuals suffering from TSRDs, including posttraumatic stress disorder. The speaker, Dr. Alain Brunet, psychologist, and scientist-practitioner working at the Douglas Institute (Montreal) and professor at McGill University, has been using Reconsolidation Therapy for the last 15 years. He will draw data from his published research and case examples from his clinical practice to illustrate his presentation.*

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 84154 - Section Featured Speaker Address

## Section Invited Symposium

### *Military/Veteran Posttraumatic Stress Disorder - Current Research and Best Practice*

**Moderator:** Roth, Maya

*Abstract: This symposium will showcase current research and best practice in the assessment and treatment of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in military/Veteran populations. First, the similarities and differences in the assessment and treatment of PTSD in military/Veteran populations will be showcased. Second, best practice guidelines for the assessment and treatment will be reviewed. Third, research and practice advances in the area of military/Veteran PTSD will be highlighted. The first presentation will summarize current state of the research literature and best practice guidelines for the treatment of military/Veteran PTSD. The second presentation will introduce Military Sexual Trauma and highlight the importance of overcoming barriers to treatment by facilitating best practices. The third presentation will examine the cooccurrence of PTSD and alcohol use to better inform clinical understanding and treatment. It is anticipated that these presentations will raise awareness of the unique characteristics of military/Veteran PTSD, enhance participants' understanding of best practice, and highlight emerging or novel constructs in this area.*

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 84156, Presenting Papers: 85391, 85396, 85404 - Section Invited Symposium

*Evidence-based treatment of military/Veteran PTSD: Current state of the research and best practice literature*

**Main Presenting Author:** Roth, Maya

*Abstract: This presentation will provide an overview of best practice treatment guidelines for PTSD and comorbid diagnoses, and underscore the philosophy of evidence-based treatment. Existing treatment guidelines and current empirical data on evidence-based treatments for PTSD will be reviewed. The presentation will provide a brief overview of the two of the gold standard evidence-based trauma-focused therapies: Prolonged Exposure Therapy and Cognitive Processing Therapy. An introduction to the construct of Moral Injury and summary of emerging treatments for PTSD will be provided.*

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 85391 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84156)

*Military Sexual Trauma: Overcoming barriers to treatment and facilitating best practices in clinical care*

**Main Presenting Author:** Elliott, Nicole

*Abstract: This presentation will focus on the unique physical and psychological implication for people with lived experience of military sexual misconduct. It will provide an introduction to best-practices in the psychological treatment approaches for working with individuals who have experienced military sexual misconduct and will discuss facilitation and barriers to treatment. Furthermore, this presentation will highlight resources available to support clinicians in supporting clients presenting with military sexual trauma.*

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 85396 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84156)

*Cooccurring PTSD and alcohol use in a Canadian Veteran sample*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wanklyn, Sonya G.

**Co-Presenting Author:** Bird, Brian B

**Additional Authors:** Plouffe, Rachel A; Liu, Aihua B; Davis, Brent ; Richardson, J Don; Nazarov, Anthony

*Abstract: PTSD and alcohol use disorder (AUD) commonly cooccur following trauma, and their cooccurrence is associated with substantial financial, health, and treatment-related costs. Furthermore, these disorders are more frequent among Veterans. This presentation will review findings from a longitudinal study examining temporal associations between PTSD and alcohol use among Canadian Veterans, with the aims of better understanding prominent theories pertaining to PTSD and alcohol use (e.g., susceptibility and self-medication hypotheses) and to consider implications for treatment.*

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 85404 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84156)

## Snapshot

*A Review of Commercially Available Digital Health Technologies for Opioid Use Disorder*

**Main Presenting Author:** Junaid, Sana

**Additional Authors:** Kidd, Sean ; D'arcey, Jessica; Tackaberry-Giddens, Leah

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Access to treatment for Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) is limited across North America. However, digital health technologies have become a means for addressing this capacity gap - as a method of identifying, assessing and treating substance-related disorders. The present study aimed to review the commercially available digital health technologies designed to address OUD. METHODS: A search of available apps that targeted opioid use disorder was completed across the Google search engine, the iOS Store and the Google Play Store using the keywords "Opioid Use Disorder," "Digital Health," and "OUD." Information was also collected on the commercialization date, the countries where the technologies were available, and any research trials conducted. RESULTS: 22 digital health therapeutics were identified. The available technologies consisted of 11 apps and 12 medical devices. Of the 22 available medical technologies, only five were supported by published research trials. CONCLUSIONS: Limited technologies exist to support individuals with OUD. This finding is consistent with other areas of serious mental illness, which seem to have fallen behind the tech curve compared to other areas of mental health and well-being. IMPACT: Digital health technologies may address the limited access to care across North America by extending care reach to those without access to traditional programs.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 84127 - Snapshot

## *Adolescents' experiences of self-compassion when navigating friendship dissolutions*

**Main Presenting Author:** Feltis, Lindsey E

**Additional Author:** Van Vliet, K. Jessica

*Abstract: In adolescence, friendship dissolutions are associated with increased feelings of anger, guilt, sadness, loneliness, stress, and symptoms of depression (Chan and Poulin, 2009; Flannery and Smith, 2021). Given the potentially adverse psychological sequelae of friendship dissolutions, it is important to understand strategies and practices that can help adolescents cope with such adversity. One possible strategy is self-compassion. Self-compassion, which is essentially compassion turned inwards, has been linked to several outcomes that may be relevant for adolescents experiencing ruptures in their friendships. Currently, no research exists on self-compassion in the context of friendship dissolution. To help address this gap, the purpose of our qualitative study was to understand the experiences and meaning of self-compassion among adolescents who have experienced difficult friendship dissolutions. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with adolescents about their experiences with self-compassion and friendship dissolutions. Using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis, we developed themes both within each case and across participants. The themes, as well as their implications for counselling, will be presented. Findings from this study add to an understanding of self-compassion and help bridge the literature on self-compassion and friendship dissolution in adolescence.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 86540 - Snapshot

## *Altruism and COVID-19 Guideline Compliance*

**Main Presenting Author:** Johnson, Laura K.

**Additional Author:** Saklofske, Donald H.

*Abstract: To slow the spread of COVID-19, many countries enacted laws concerning social distancing and mask-wearing. Because compliance lowers the risk of transmitting COVID-19 to others at the cost of discomfort and limited socializing, it can be considered prosocial. As part of validating an altruism scale, the current study examined behaviour during the pandemic. Participants were 1295 university students (71.9% female,  $M_{age} = 20.4$  years) and 302 adults recruited via Prolific (48% female,  $M_{age} = 35.8$  years). Participants reported their frequency of engaging in four pandemic-related behaviour factors and completed measures of prosocial and antisocial traits. Both Social Distancing and Sanitizing correlated positively with altruism and Honesty-Humility but negatively with social dominance orientation and sadism. The High-Risk Activities factor was positively related to antisocial traits and had an unexpected positive relationship with behavioural altruism, potentially because increased contact with strangers also affords more opportunities for spontaneous helping. Finally, the Helping factor correlated positively with altruism, but not Honesty-Humility. Results are discussed in the context of theory and past research.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 85694 - Snapshot



## *Childhood maltreatment and relationship distress: The explanatory role of emotion regulation in couples seeking relationship therapy*

**Main Presenting Author:** Field Lira, Maria Belen

**Additional Authors:** Benoit, Zoé ; Renaud, Mathilde; Brassard, Audrey; Péloquin, Katherine

*Abstract: Childhood maltreatment (CM) can have lasting repercussions that can affect romantic relationships in adulthood, such as difficulties in emotion regulation (DER). Studies show that DER are associated with poorer relationship outcomes, like higher relationship distress. However, few studies have looked at such associations in couples seeking relationship therapy. Yet, research suggests that over 80% of individuals who seek relationship therapy have experienced CM. As such, we examined the indirect link of CM on relationship distress through DER in both partners of couples seeking relationship therapy. Both partners of 118 couples seeking relationship psychotherapy were recruited in a community practice and completed measures of DER, relationship distress, and CM. We conducted path analysis based on the Actor-Partner Interdependence model. We found that womens and mens CM were positively associated with their own DER ( $\beta = .27; .25, p \leq .05$ ) and that mens DER was positively associated with their own relationship distress ( $\beta = .18, p \leq .05$ ). However, CM was not indirectly associated with relationship distress through DER. The findings suggest that there may be gender differences in the associations between DER and relationship distress. The results also suggest that emotion regulation difficulties could be a relevant intervention target for men and women who have experienced CM.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85467 - Snapshot

## *Cognitive remediation using Goal Management Training for Canadian public safety personnel with post-traumatic stress disorder*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sanger, Brahm D.

**Additional Authors:** Millman, Heather ; Andrews, Krysta; Harricharan, Sherain; Goegan, Sarah; Beech, Isaac

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Public safety personnel (PSP) frequently experience mental health problems, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) associated with cognitive deficits in domains such as executive functions and memory which negatively affect treatment response and functional outcomes. Goal Management Training (GMT) is a metacognitive training program with a large body of evidence showing it contributes to improved cognition and functioning across several patient populations. METHODS: Eighty PSP were randomized to receive either GMT or PTSD and cognition-focused psychosocial education (PEdu) with mindfulness skills. Groups were assessed pre- and post-treatment, and at three- and six-month follow-up. Assessment included cognitive testing and self-report of functioning and symptom severity. RESULTS: Participants in GMT showed durable improvement on measures of executive functions including sustained attention and response inhibition. Participants in PEdu showed durable improvement on self-reported PTSD symptoms severity. Both groups showed reduction in self-reported disability from baseline to post-group, but not follow-up. CONCLUSION/IMPACT: GMT may improve executive functions for PSP experiencing cognitive dysfunction due to PTSD, while PEdu may be effective at improving PTSD symptom severity. Future research should adapt GMT with PTSD-focused PEdu to evaluate combined effects. Brahm D. Sanger,*

McMaster University; Heather Millman, McMaster University; Krysta Andrews, McMaster University; Sherain Harricharan, McMaster University; Sarah Goegan, McMaster University; Isaac Beech, McMaster University; Ruth A. Lanius, Western University of Canada; Margaret C. McKinnon, McMaster University

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 85103 - Snapshot

### *COVID-19 in Canada: The Diverse Ways it Impacted the Canadian Population*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lowe, Catherine T

**Additional Authors:** Trask, Cheryl M; Rafiq, Maliha; Jerusha MacKay, Lyndsay; Letourneau, Nicole; Ross, Kharah M

*Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic prompted infection mitigation public health restrictions that ultimately impacted Canadians in a multitude of ways. This study utilized a participant-oriented approach to understanding the breadth of impacts and complex ways the pandemic affected Canadians through thematic analysis of open-ended responses from a longitudinal study. A total of 347 Canadians provided 1047 unique responses to how the pandemic had affected them at 13 time points during the initial stages of the pandemic. Responses were divided into epochs by date (Apr-Jun 2020; Jul-Aug 2020; Sept 2020-Jan 2021), and qualitative thematic analysis identified the predominant impacts salient to participants. Largely, Canadians reported a negative impact (77-80%), made up of adverse mental health effects (14-17%), which slowly declined into the Fall/Winter, generalized worry (9-12%), which mirrored infection waves, restrictions to activities (10-13%), which paralleled public-health responses, social consequences (10-12%), which contrasted public-health restrictions and infection rates, and consistently, work-related impacts (11-13%). Although less frequently, positive impacts were also cited (5-9%), especially in the earlier stages of the pandemic. Findings from the present study have implications for future pandemic responses to mitigate adverse effects and preserve overall well-being.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 87053 - Snapshot

### *Cross-sectional associations between loneliness and mammogram screening*

**Main Presenting Author:** Fardfini, Kimia

**Additional Author:** Burns, Rachel J

*Abstract: Approximately one-third of women do not receive mammograms despite the benefit of early cancer detection. Health frameworks (e.g., direct effects, stress-buffering, social relationships models) suggest loneliness may influence preventative health behaviours. Loneliness has been associated with cancer incidence and survivorship, however, previous studies have not considered its association with obtaining a mammogram. Loneliness was hypothesized to be inversely associated with the likelihood of obtaining a mammogram. Cross-sectional data came from the 2016 wave of the Health and Retirement Study. Women ( $n = 5751$ ) self-reported loneliness, if they had a mammogram, and covariates (e.g., depressive symptoms, demographic factors). Almost 75% ( $n = 4313$ ) of women obtained a mammogram. After adjusting for covariates, loneliness was inversely associated with the odds of obtaining a mammogram ( $OR = 0.719$ , 95% CI: 0.550, 0.938,  $p = .015$ ). Findings*

*suggest that increased loneliness is linked to not adhering to mammogram screening recommendations. Due to the cross-sectional nature of this study, future studies should consider longitudinal approaches to exploring the association between loneliness and mammogram behaviours.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 81389 - Snapshot

### *Development and validation of the Control in Dating Relationships Scale (CDRS)*

**Main Presenting Author:** De Sousa, Deziray

**Additional Authors:** Fortin , Andréanne ; Fernet, Mylène ; Paradis , Alison

*Abstract: In dating relationships, controlling strategies are often used to alter a partners behavior and beliefs. Control, like other forms of violence, has deleterious consequences on the victims' well-being and has been shown to lead to the perpetration of other forms of violence (e.g., physical). Despite the importance of measuring controlling behaviours in dating relationships, no specific measure is yet available. To address this gap, the current study aimed to develop and validate a new measure of controlling behaviours in adolescent dating relationships. Two samples of French-speaking dating adolescents were recruited via social media (  $n_1 = 311$ ;  $n_2 = 326$ ). Results of exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses revealed a two-factor structure of Isolation ( $\alpha = .88$ ) and Domination ( $\alpha = .84$ ) in the first sample, which was cross-validated using the second sample. Associations with related measures supported the convergent and divergent validity, and the temporal stability was strong for both Isolation ( $r = .63$ ) and Domination ( $r = .59$ ). Using the Control in Dating Relationships Scale will aid researchers in assessing the presence of maladaptive behaviours in adolescent dating relationships, and consequently, help inform dating violence prevention programs on controlling behaviours, their consequences, and the risk of escalation into other forms of violence.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 82555 - Snapshot

### *Do Green Space and Physical Activity Interact to Predict Complete Mental Health? Evidence from the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging*

**Main Presenting Author:** Forget, Genevieve C

**Additional Author:** Burns, Rachel J

*Abstract: Bioecological theory (Bronfenbrenner, 1979) suggests that local green space and physical activity may interact to predict complete mental health outcomes including satisfaction with life, depressive symptoms, and psychological distress; however, evidence is limited. Researchers face many decisions about the operationalisation of variables when exploring these interactions. The current study used specification curve analysis (SCA) to assess the robustness of interactions between nineteen measures of green space and 9 measures of physical activity to predict 3 aspects of complete mental health among middle-aged and older adults. Data came from the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging and the Canadian Urban Environmental Health Research Consortium ( $n = 28,635$ ). Three SCAs, each comprised of 2,736 regression models, indicated that green space and physical activity did not interact in most instances with only 7.97-18.09% of interaction coefficients being statistically significant. Up to 1/3 of interactions between strength and endurance and some measures of green space were significant when predicting depressive symptoms and psychological distress. Results of the*

current exploratory study highlight that specification decisions influence the strength of associations between variables. Future research will examine the influence of the context in which exercise is performed.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 87327 - Snapshot

### *Effects of Metacognitive Training (MCT) on Social Cognition for Schizophrenia Spectrum and Related Psychotic Disorders: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hotte-Meunier, Adèle

**Additional Authors:** Penney, Danielle ; Mendelson, Daniel; Moritz, Steffen; Lepage, Martin; Sauvé, Geneviève

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Individuals with psychosis experience significant impairments in social cognition that impede functioning and relationships. Social cognition is a multidimensional construct consisting of four domains: 1. theory of mind, 2. emotion processing, 3. social perception and 4. attributional style. Metacognitive training (MCT) is an intervention designed to target cognitive biases in psychosis containing two modules addressing social cognition. METHODS: A systematic review and meta-analysis was conducted. Ten electronic databases were searched from 2007 to February 1, 2022 for MCT studies reporting at least one social cognition outcome for people with SSD (1045 identified, 282 assessed). Effect sizes were calculated using Cohen's  $d$  in R. RESULTS: Nine studies were included in the meta-analysis ( $n_{MCT} = 212$ ,  $n_{control} = 194$ ). MCT had a small but positive effect on global social cognition ( $d = .21$  [95% CI = .04 – .37]) and theory of mind ( $d = .29$  [95% CI = .07 – .51]) but no evidence of an effect on emotion processing ( $d = 0.1$  [95% CI = –.26 – .28]). CONCLUSION: MCT has a small but significant effect on social cognition outcomes. IMPACT: In the current context of the economic recession and the global mental healthcare crisis, MCT stands as a valuable intervention in psychosis that is cost-effective, accessible, culturally sensitive and adaptable to other psychopathologies.*

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 79667 - Snapshot

### *Emotion dysregulation mediates the association between adverse childhood experiences and problem cannabis use among postsecondary students high in affective impulsivity*

**Main Presenting Author:** Vieira, Jenna L.

**Additional Authors:** Snaychuk, Lindsey ; Milicevic, Jana; Hodgins, C. David; Shead, Will; Keough, Matthew T.

**Abstract:** *Postsecondary students with a history of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are more likely to endorse problem cannabis use. Emotion dysregulation has been found to mediate the association between ACEs and substance use in this population but has not been examined as a mediator of the association between ACEs and problem cannabis use specifically. The present study thus examined 1) whether emotion dysregulation mediates this association, and 2) whether the path*

*from emotion dysregulation to problem cannabis use is especially pronounced (i.e., moderated) among students with elevated negative and positive urgency respectively. N=586 Canadian postsecondary students completed an online survey containing measures of ACEs, problem cannabis use, emotion dysregulation, and negative and positive urgency. Results of two moderated mediation analyses revealed a significant indirect effect of emotion dysregulation on the association between ACEs and problem cannabis use at moderate and high (but not low) levels of negative urgency, and at moderate and high (but not low) levels of positive urgency. These results were sustained upon controlling for other facets of impulsivity. Findings suggest that cannabis use interventions targeting emotion dysregulation may be particularly beneficial for postsecondary students who endorse both a history of ACEs and elevated negative or positive urgency.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 81006 - Snapshot

### *Examining a Nature-Based Mindfulness-Compassion Program Delivered Via Virtual Reality: Applications for Older Adults*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sadowski, Isabel

**Additional Authors:** Aguilar Trejo, Elisa ; Khoury, Bassam

*Abstract: The global population is aging at an unprecedented rate, increasing the necessity for effective interventions targeting the mental health needs of older adults. Technology addressing the aging process of older adults (i.e., gerontechnology) is an avenue for the efficient delivery of programs that enhance older adult well-being. Virtual reality (VR) is a type of gerontechnology with the potential to improve mental health and well-being; however, evidence in this area is currently lacking and more rigorous research on the feasibility, acceptability, and effectiveness of mental health programming via VR for older adults, such as nature, mindfulness, or compassion-based interventions, is necessary. This mixed-methods pilot study seeks to explore the feasibility, acceptability, and preliminary efficacy of a 4-week nature-mindfulness-compassion meditation program, using a multi-user 360-HD video VR application, “Toujours Dimanche”, for autonomous older adults’ mental health and well-being. Lessons learned during program implementation (e.g., key considerations and challenges) will be described and highlighted. Additionally, preliminary feasibility, acceptability, and efficacy findings will be discussed. Findings from this research will contribute to knowledge on the implementation of nature-based mindfulness-compassion interventions using VR for older adults mental health.*

**Section:** Aging & Geropsychology

**Session ID:** 82798 - Snapshot

### *Examining the Protective Role of Self-Compassion in the Links between Daily Sexual Orientation Salient Experiences and Affect*

**Main Presenting Author:** Chong, Eddie S. K.

*Abstract: Scholars have called attention to resilience research and understanding protective factors for minority stress among LGB people. To date, most research relied on retrospective reports of sexual orientation-salient experiences (SOSEs). This limits the understanding about protective factors from minority stressors as they occur on a day-to-day basis. This study addressed this gap by using a*

daily diary design to test whether self-compassion protect LGB people's affective well-being from daily stressful SOSEs. A sample of 235 LGB adults completed a baseline survey that assessed self-compassion, and brief online surveys twice daily for 14 days that assessed SOSEs and affect, providing a total of 3,312 days of data. As anticipated, results of multilevel modeling showed that negative and positive SOSEs were linked to negative and positive affect, respectively, at both the daily and person levels. Self-compassion moderated the link between daily negative SOSEs and positive affect, such that daily negative SOSEs was linked to lower positive affect only among those with lower self-compassion. As an exploratory research question, we considered contextual factors, such as subjective LGB climate (i.e., mean SOSEs) and perceived emotional closeness with the interaction partner(s) during negative SOSEs. They changed the protective effect of self-compassion.

**Section:** Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

**Session ID:** 84398 - Snapshot

### *Exploratory Analysis of Self-Diagnosing of Mental Health Disorders*

**Main Presenting Author:** Debad, Jagpreet

**Abstract:** *The rate of self-diagnosing of psychological disorders has increased significantly over time (Farnod et al., 2020). However, previous studies have generally only focused on the self-diagnosis of physical health conditions. This study aimed to explore the process of self-diagnosis of mental health disorders and the various factors which may be contributing to this growing phenomenon. Given the exploratory and open-ended nature of this research, this study used qualitative methodology. Purposive sampling was used to recruit participants who have engaged in self-diagnosing of a mental health disorder. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with ten participants. Interviews were audio recorded and transcribed verbatim. Thematic analysis was used to derive themes. Results elucidated important themes, which can allow us to better understand the process of self-diagnosis, limitations in this process, and the factors impacting peoples decisions to self-diagnosis. Implications for practicing clinicians and the field of psychology are discussed.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 86850 - Snapshot

### *Grandma Doesn't Need to Know: Measuring Support from Friends and Family for Identifying as a Recovering Addict*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mozessohn, Kerri

**Additional Author:** Blair, Karen Lyndsay

**Abstract:** *Some recovering addicts hide their identity as such to avoid discrimination. Concealing a stigmatized identity is associated with poor health outcomes. General social support can provide a buffer, but more specific social support is more effective. The current study sought to examine the existence and efficacy of support specifically for a recovering addict identity. Participants (n = 153) completed a survey about their addiction, mental and physical health, quality of recovery, and perceived general and identity-specific forms of social support from friends and family. An 18-item scale to assess perceived parental support specifically for a recovering addict identity was created for the study and demonstrates strong reliability (Cronbach's alpha of .95) and discriminant validity (r = .251 with general support). Preliminary analyses show that identity-specific support from parents positively and uniquely predicts recovery capital and fewer negative mental health symptoms. Data*

collection will continue until March 2023. Final analyses will assess the quality of recovery as a mediator of the association between identity-specific support and well-being. The role of social support, specifically for a recovery identity, will be discussed with a focus on emphasizing potential avenues for friend and family actions to support the addiction recovery process.

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 87073 - Snapshot

### *Impulsivity and the intention-behaviour gap: A qualitative study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Briner, Esther

**Co-Presenting Author:** Burns, Rachel

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: The intention-behaviour gap occurs when people fail to act on their intentions. Although limited research has sought to determine if impulsivity moderates the intention-behaviour gap, this work has been examined in the context of established behaviour. Given that features of impulsivity pertain to seizing opportunities, seeking novelty, and welcoming new experiences, this study set out to qualitatively explore impulsivity and the intention-behaviour gap in the context of new behaviour. METHODS: Fifty-one students ( $M_{age} = 20.49$ ) participated in online semi-structured interviews. Participants were purposively sampled according to high ( $n = 26$ ; 51%) and low impulsivity ( $n = 25$ ; 49%) as scored by the short UPPS-P Impulsivity Scale. RESULTS: Thematic analysis identified two main themes: 1) perceptions of new behaviour and 2) acting on intentions for new behaviour. Participants with high impulsivity reported a preference for acting on intentions quickly. Participants elaborated on the need to act with immediacy as a strategy to counter distractions, forgetfulness, and a tendency to lose interest in following through with intentions. CONCLUSIONS: Results highlight that impulsivity may moderate the intention-new behaviour gap. ACTION: Approaching the intention-behaviour gap from an individual difference perspective is of interest to the promotion of new behaviours.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 86936 - Snapshot

### *Lower daily self-compassion as a mediator between self-critical perfectionism and lower daily meaning in life*

**Main Presenting Author:** Schroeder, Talia

**Additional Authors:** McIntyre, Aynslie ; Dunkley, David M.

**Abstract:** *Past research suggests that self-critical (SC) perfectionism is associated with depressive symptoms and lower well-being, including lower meaning in life. Given the persistent distress for SC perfectionistic individuals, it is important to better understand how certain emotion regulation tendencies might perpetuate lower meaning in daily life. The present study tested lower daily self-compassion as a mediator of the relation between SC perfectionism and lower daily meaning in life. One hundred and fifty-seven community adults completed retrospective measures of SC perfectionism, then daily measures of self-compassion and meaning in life over 14 consecutive days. Path analysis results showed that lower total self-compassion mediated the relationship between SC perfectionism and lower daily meaning in life. Further, uncompassionate self-responding (i.e., self-judgment, isolation, over-identification) and lower compassionate self-responding (i.e., self-kindness, common humanity, mindfulness) composites of self-compassion were unique mediators in the relation between*

*SC perfectionism and lower daily meaning in life. These findings suggest that daily meaning in life for SC perfectionistic individuals might be improved by increasing self-compassion in two different ways, reducing uncompassionate self-responding and increasing compassionate self-responding.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86126 - Snapshot

### *Maternal childhood neglect among women with a history of out-of-home care: a risk factor for their child's future emotional difficulties through mother's insecure attachment style*

**Main Presenting Author:** Pascuzzo, Katherine

**Additional Authors:** Lanctôt, Nadine ; Cyr, Chantal; Paquette, Geneviève

*Abstract: BACKGROUND. Women with a history of out-of-home care are likely to endorse insecure attachment styles given their adverse childhood experiences, which may in turn explain the transmission of difficulties to their own child. Anchored in attachment theory, this study sought to examine the indirect effect of mothers' insecure attachment in the association between the severity of their maltreatment and their child's later emotional difficulties. METHODS. Data was provided by 40 mothers of a young child (M = 35.00 months) who had been placed in care during adolescence. At age 19, mothers completed a childhood trauma questionnaire. Seven years later, they completed measures of adult attachment and child difficulties. RESULTS. Path analyses with indirect effects revealed that 1) greater maternal experienced neglect was linked to greater maternal preoccupied attachment (Beta = 0.37,  $p = .005$ ), 2) greater maternal preoccupied attachment was linked to greater child symptoms of anxiety/depression (Beta = 0.39;  $p = .014$ ), and 3) greater maternal experienced neglect was associated with greater child anxiety/depression through mothers' preoccupied attachment (95% CI = 0.058; 0.757). CONCLUSIONS. The centrality of maternal attachment and the necessity to provide mothers with a history of neglect and out-of-home care the required services to break this cycle of difficulties will be discussed.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 81591 - Snapshot

### *Mental Healthcare Utilization Among Individuals with Comorbid Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Cannabis Use Disorder*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hogarth, Jessa

**Additional Authors:** Mota, Natalie ; Keough, Matt

*Abstract: PTSD is frequently associated with cannabis use, although little is known about how cannabis use among individuals with PTSD impacts utilization of treatment services. Several theoretical models have been proposed to explain the relationship between PTSD and cannabis use motives (e.g., self-medication, tension reduction), which may facilitate a reduction in treatment utilization. A nationally representative sample of adults from the third wave of the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC-III) was used to examine estimates of healthcare utilization for mental health services among individuals with past year PTSD. A three-group variable was used to compare individuals who did not use cannabis, to*



those with comorbid PTSD-CUD, or those with PTSD who used cannabis (non-disordered). Logistic regressions were used to compare the three groups on four types of mental healthcare utilization, including professional help, prescription medication, self-help, and emergency care. Results illustrate that individuals with PTSD-CUD presented with decreased odds of professional help and prescription medication for PTSD, and decreased odds of professional help overall compared to individuals with PTSD alone. Future research may investigate potential barriers to treatment for PTSD-CUD, as well as implement targeted treatment approaches for this vulnerable group.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85725 - Snapshot

### *North American open-label 16-week trial of the MindShift smartphone app to help adults manage anxiety and related distress*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rappaport, Lance M

**Additional Authors:** Jerome, Emily ; van Ameringen, Michael; Whittal, Maureen; McLean, Carmen P

*Abstract: Evidence-based treatments effectively address anxiety and related conditions. However, many people are unable to access them. New resources are needed to make psychological interventions accessible to the substantial and increasing proportion of adults and youth across North America who are affected by anxiety and related psychopathology. Adults aged 18 to 80 (N = 380) from Canada and the USA participated in an online open-label trial to evaluate change in anxiety and related distress while using the freely available MindShift smartphone app (Anxiety Canada). Participants reported on the severity of four primary outcomes at baseline and 2-, 4-, 8-, 12-, and 16-weeks after they began using the MindShift app. All four primary outcomes improved over the 16-week study: participant-report evidenced reduced anxiety and depressive symptoms; reduced functional impairment; and improved quality of life. However, improvements were unrelated to the frequency with which participants used the MindShift app. Effect sizes were modest and consistent with response to treatment but not remission. Supplemental analyses demonstrate the scalability of this e-mental health resource and feasibility of research to evaluate e-mental health resources. Overall, the MindShift app may provide a ready to scale low-cost resource to assist in meeting the mental health needs of adults across North America.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85265 - Snapshot

### *Perceived Injustice as a Predictor of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Symptom Severity Following Occupational Injury*

**Main Presenting Author:** Stoyanova, Iva

**Additional Author:** Sullivan, Michael J. L.

*Abstract: Previous research has shown that high levels of perceived injustice are associated with problematic recovery of a wide range of debilitating health and mental health conditions. The present study examined the role of perceived injustice as a determinant of PTSD symptom severity in individuals who sustained workplace musculoskeletal injuries. The sample consisted of 187*

participants (113 women, 74 men) with musculoskeletal injuries who were enrolled in a 7-week physical rehabilitation intervention. Participants completed measures of pain severity, disability, PTSD symptom severity, perceived injustice, and pain catastrophizing at three timepoints (admission, mid-treatment, treatment termination). Cross-sectional regression analyses revealed that, at the time of admission, perceived injustice accounted for significant variance in PTSD symptom severity,  $\beta = .36$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $\Delta R^2 = .07$ , even when controlling for injury severity. Cross-lagged regression analyses showed that early changes in perceptions of injustice contributed significant variance in the prediction of later changes in PTSD symptoms,  $\beta = .14$ ,  $p < .05$ ,  $\Delta R^2 = .017$  (small effect size). Theoretical and clinical implications of the findings are discussed.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 80327 - Snapshot

### *Predictors of Fatigue During Early COVID-19: A Psychological Study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Phung, Naomi

**Additional Author:** Greenglass, Esther

**Abstract:** *Since the first case of COVID-19 was documented in late 2019, individuals across the world were constantly being exposed to news coverage of the increasing rates of COVID-19 cases and deaths. Since the virus was highly contagious, individuals worried about their health. Therefore, it is likely that people were feeling fatigued during the early spring of 2020 when COVID-19 was spreading across the globe. The purpose of this online study, conducted between March and April, 2020, was to examine predictors of feelings of fatigue within the context of COVID-19. Participants, recruited from Amazon Mechanical Turk (MTurk,  $N = 726$ ), were adults from Canada, the United States, Italy, Germany, and the United Kingdom. We conducted a hierarchical regression analysis predicting to fatigue with the following predictors: COVID-19 threat, feelings of worry, self-efficacy, and dysfunctional coping including substance use, behavioural disengagement, and self-blame. Results showed that the model accounted for 41% of the variance in fatigue with the most variance accounted for by COVID-19 threat and dysfunctional coping. In the final model, COVID-19 threat, feeling worried, and dysfunctional coping predicted increased fatigue, whereas self-efficacy predicted lower fatigue. Implications of the results are discussed, particularly the role of self-efficacy in mitigating fatigue during COVID-19.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 82124 - Snapshot

### *Preschooler bedtime media use and sleep quality are both uniquely associated with temperamental anger*

**Main Presenting Author:** Binet, Marie-Andrée

**Additional Authors:** de Mendonca Filho, Euclides Jose ; Lopes Almeida, Maira; Fitzpatrick, Caroline

**Abstract:** *Background: The pandemic has disrupted children's sleep, media habits, and emotional regulation. The present study intends to examine associations between preschooler sleep hygiene and emotional regulation during the pandemic. Methods: This study draws on cross-sectional data ( $N=265$ ,  $Mage=4.5$ ). Canadian parents reported child's anger and frequency of media use before bedtime. Presence of sleep problems (0=no sleep problems; 1=any sleep problem) was determined*

based on sleep duration, waking up during the night, parental concern about the child's sleep, and sleep onset latency. We performed linear regressions to estimate the contribution of sleep quality and bedtime media use to anger, controlling for child sex and family income. Findings: Preschooler sleep problems ( $B=.37, p$

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 85321 - Snapshot

### *Relationships among self-attributed markers of substance and behavioural addictions: A network analytic approach*

**Main Presenting Author:** Brazeau, Brad W.

**Additional Author:** Hodgins, David C.

*Abstract: It remains an open question whether various addictions are independent entities, manifestations of the same underlying disease, or something else. Network analysis (NA) offers a new lens to address this fundamental question. Preliminary NA studies have yet to offer resounding support for transdiagnostic or addiction-specific approaches. Limitations of these studies are largely methodological, such as the use of idiosyncratic measures and exclusion of behavioural addictions. The current study instead asked the same fifteen questions to assess symptoms of ten substance and behavioural addictions. Secondary analyses are underway based on data from English-speaking Canadians ( $N = 6,000$ ) recruited via quota sampling in 2013. Ten individual addiction networks and one "average" network will be analyzed in terms of node-specific constructs (e.g., centrality, or the importance of certain symptoms) and network-specific constructs (e.g., density, or the overall interdependence of symptoms). Results will be informative in that a) limitations of previous studies will be directly addressed, and b) the focus of comparisons will be on the relationships among symptoms rather than symptoms themselves. Clinically, results will inform diagnostic classification and treatment rationale; for example, whether addictions should remain separate diagnoses or be subsumed under a single disorder.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 86481 - Snapshot

### *Religiosity and Belonging to Queer Communities: Predictors of Wellbeing for 2SLGBTQ+ Canadians? A Correlational Intersectional Analysis*

**Main Presenting Author:** Prada, Kevin F

**Additional Author:** Levesque, Annabel

*Abstract: 2S/LGBTQ+ Canadians face significant obstacles, including rising sexuality or gender-based violence, employment, food, and housing insecurity, and myriad effects of heteronormative and systemic oppression leading to chronic experiences of minority stress; identification of risk or protective factors for this population is vital. Religious affiliation and practice, although protective for other populations, is identified as such a risk factor for some 2S/LGBTQ+ populations, linked to psychological ill health, internalized homophobia, HIV transmission, and addictions. This correlational study will investigate whether levels of religious affiliation and practice are linked to mental wellbeing for 2S/LGBTQ+ Canadians, and whether their sense of belonging to 2S/LGBTQ+*

*communities moderates this relationship. Quantitative, intersectional analytic methods will be used to analyze data collected through an online survey open to 2S/LGBTQ+ Canadians in late-2022. Such investigation is novel within the Canadian context; the interaction of belongingness to 2S/LGBTQ+ communities in this link is another novel topic of study. Results will inform and sensitize key stakeholders, including religious and 2S/LGBTQ+ leaders, and clinicians seeking to assist 2S/LGBTQ+ clients to integrate all aspects of their identity, to better support those with intersecting yet seemingly incompatible identities.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 79588 - Snapshot

### *Reports of Childhood Sexual Abuse Perpetrated by Women in a Sample of Men Accused of Sexual Offences*

**Main Presenting Author:** Fraser, Julia M

**Additional Authors:** Bradford, John M; Curry, Susan D; Moulden, M Heather

*Abstract: Women who sexually offend have historically been overlooked and understudied. A retrospective survey was conducted at the Sexual Behaviours Clinic of the Royal Ottawa Hospital, in which responses to the Bradford Sexual History Inventory were analyzed for 1154 men accused of sexual offences. Ten percent of these men reported being sexually abused by at least one woman and 16.7% by at least one man during their childhood. Those victimized by women were slightly older at the point of first sexual contact, but there was no difference in frequency of abuse. Women were more likely than men to victimize acquaintances, but less likely to victimize strangers or relatives. Penetration was more prevalent in women-perpetrated abuse, while oral contact was less frequent, but there was no difference in prevalence of touching alone. The degree of coercion, force, or violence described by victims was significantly lower in those victimized by women, with 75% claiming to have been willing participants in the abuse. Among men accused of sexual offences, childhood sexual abuse perpetrated by women may occur at a similar rate to that perpetrated by men; however, the characteristics of the abuse may differ. Our findings highlight distinct needs for the recognition of childhood sexual abuse perpetrated by women, society's victim perception, and implications for subsequent sexual offending behaviour.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87603 - Snapshot

### *Risk Factors Related to School Absenteeism in Canadian Students: An Individual and System Level Analysis*

**Main Presenting Author:** Upreti, Ashutosh

**Additional Authors:** Krause, Amanda ; Rogers, Maria; Ritchie, Tessa; Jiang, Yuanyuan; Climie, Emma A.

*Abstract: School absenteeism among students is a growing concern. In Canada, chronic absenteeism, is described as missing 10% of days of the school year. Evidence suggests that the presence of certain demographic factors and mental health disorders are associated with an increased risk of absenteeism among students. However, research has yet to evaluate these links with Canadian students. Using*

*Sameroff's multiple risk model as a framework (1993), this study examines the individual and combined associations between demographic variables (e.g., race, annual income) and comorbid mental health disorders and absenteeism of Canadian students. It is hypothesized that demographic risk factors and multiple mental health challenges will be linked with higher rates of absenteeism for Canadian students. Additionally, we expect that the greater number of demographic and mental health risks experienced by a student, the more likely they are to struggle to attend school regularly. Data were obtained through the Canadian Parenting Experiences during COVID-19 study. Participants were parents who reside in Canada and have a child in grades K-12. The results of this study will be analyzed by February 2023. The current study findings will improve knowledge of absenteeism among Canadian students enabling key stakeholders to better support Canadian students who struggle to attend school on a regular basis.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 85361 - Snapshot

### *Self-Compassion Reduces Predicted Avoidance Behaviour Among Individuals with Elevated Social Anxiety*

**Main Presenting Author:** Szczygłowski, Kamila A

**Additional Author:** Kocovski, Nancy L

*Abstract: Safety behaviours (e.g., avoiding eye contact or speaking) are used by those with elevated social anxiety in an attempt to reduce the possibility of negative evaluation in social settings. Safety behaviours, however, serve to maintain social anxiety symptoms and can reduce social connection. Self-compassion has shown benefits for reducing social anxiety symptoms. The goal of the present study was to investigate whether reflecting on a previous social situation with self-compassion could reduce predicted safety behaviour use for future situations. University students with elevated social anxiety ( $N = 390$ ) were randomly assigned to recall a previously distressing social situation either with self-compassion guidance or without. After, participants were asked to imagine a similar situation occurring again and report on their predicted distress and safety behaviour use. Participants in the self-compassion condition reported significantly lower expected avoidance safety behaviours, compared to controls ( $p = .009$ ). Additionally, distress significantly mediated the relationship between condition and safety behaviour use, such that participants in the self-compassion condition reported less distress, which was further associated with lower safety behaviour use. Self-compassion may be beneficial for reducing safety behaviours which may allow for better social connection.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 86093 - Snapshot

### *Self-critical perfectionists experience decreases in daily negative affect when engaging in mindfulness*

**Main Presenting Author:** Tobin, Ryan

**Additional Author:** Dunkley, David

*Abstract: Self-critical (SC) perfectionism is a transdiagnostic vulnerability factor linked to higher anxiety and depressive symptoms through greater daily stress and emotion dysregulation tendencies.*

Mindfulness may help SC perfectionists acknowledge, accept, and remain nonreactive to distressing mental experiences in order to better regulate their emotions. Tobin and Dunkley (2021) found that individuals with higher SC perfectionism and lower mindfulness (i.e., observing, nonreactivity) had higher general distress symptoms over two years than others. The current study of 159 community adults examined how mindfulness influences the daily mood of SC perfectionistic individuals. Participants first completed perfectionism measures, then reported their daily negative affect and mindfulness for 14 consecutive days. Multilevel modeling results showed that, compared to those with lower SC perfectionism, individuals with higher SC perfectionism experienced greater decreases in daily negative affect when engaging in more mindfulness than usual (i.e., describe, nonreactivity). Our findings support mindfulness as an effective emotion regulation strategy to reduce daily negative affect in individuals with higher SC perfectionism. These findings help inform the use and development of treatments and interventions that foster mindfulness to improve the daily mood of SC perfectionistic clients.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86861 - Snapshot

### *Sexuality after successful fertility treatment: Are worries about the pregnancy or treatment burden associated with couples' sexual well-being?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Beauvilliers, Laurie

**Additional Authors:** Rosen, Natalie O; Benoit, Zoé; Brassard, Audrey; Bergeron, Sophie; Péloquin, Katherine

Abstract: Sexual problems are common during pregnancy and seem to be even greater in couples who underwent fertility treatment. Previous research revealed that the stressful context of fertility treatment and worries about the pregnancy could negatively influence sexual well-being. However, it is unclear which factors, whether worries about the pregnancy or treatment burden, are most strongly associated with sexual well-being during pregnancy. This study investigated these associations in 117 mixed- and same-sex/gender pregnant couples who underwent fertility treatment to conceive. Both partners completed online surveys assessing worries about the pregnancy, treatment burden, sexual satisfaction, distress, and function. All the variables were included in the same model. Path analyses revealed that pregnant individuals who perceived the treatment burden to be greater reported lower sexual satisfaction ( $\beta = -.252, p = .008$ ), lower sexual function ( $\beta = -.287, p = .031$ ) and higher sexual distress ( $\beta = .371, p < .001$ ). Contrary to our hypothesis, when pregnant individuals reported more worries, their partner reported less sexual distress ( $\beta = -.202, p = .009$ ). Results suggest that treatment burden may be more associated with sexual well-being than worries about the pregnancy, thus stressing the importance to consider fertility treatment history when working with pregnant individuals.

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 85939 - Snapshot

### *Sleep disturbances following sexual trauma: Investigating the roles of circadian dysregulation and mental health*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wilson, Kaitlyn M

**Additional Author:** Deibel, Scott H

*Abstract: Sleep disturbances (SD) are a common consequence of sexual trauma (ST), but the psychophysiological cause is unknown. Circadian dysregulation (CD) has been observed in individuals with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD); however, CD has yet to be investigated in individuals with a history of ST. Survivors of ST ( $n=75$ ) and a matched control sample ( $n=75$ ) will complete the Abbreviated PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5), the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS), the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), the PSQI Addendum for PTSD (PSQI-A), the Morningness-Eveningness Questionnaire (MEQ), and the Munich ChronoType Questionnaire (MCTQ). Special effects MANOVA with two groups (ST and control), four predictors (age, sex, PCL-5 and DASS scores), and four outcomes (PSQI, PSQI-A, MEQ, and MCTQ scores) will be used to investigate the hypothesis that while controlling for mental health symptoms, the ST sample will report poorer sleep quality, more delayed circadian rhythms, and greater CD compared to the control sample. This research is of the first to investigate whether circadian rhythms underly SD following ST, and may inform prevention and treatment strategies for survivors of ST. While there are limitations to the online recruited sample and self-report measures of SD, planned future research using physiological measures of circadian rhythms will verify the findings.*

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 80755 - Snapshot

### *Struggling, Alone, and Exposed: The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Risk of Sex Trafficking Among Child-Welfare Involved Youth*

**Main Presenting Author:** Benvenuto , Katherine A

**Additional Authors:** Fisher, Riana ; Connolly , Jennifer A

*Abstract: Youth who endure adversities, such as child welfare involvement, homelessness, and traumas, are most vulnerable to sex trafficking (ST). The COVID-19 pandemic negatively impacted social-ecological systems, adding multiple stressors for these youth. This study explores pandemic effects on the risk of ST among child-welfare youth from a stress-vulnerability lens. Personnel from child-welfare, homeless shelters, and trauma-therapy centres ( $n=34$ ) were interviewed in 2021 and provided their impressions on whether the risk for ST changed during the pandemic. Thematic and content analyses were conducted. Seven themes were identified in the participants' interviews that described increased risk of ST; declining mental health; social disconnection; craving connection; less eyes on the youth; nothing to do, nowhere to go; difficulty finding money; and school challenges, which are compiled into the meta-theme; struggling, alone, and exposed. Most participants discussed the accumulation of two or more themes which engendered further risk for ST. Results exhibit how a global stressor intensified and augmented the risk of ST, forecasting long-term impacts for vulnerable youth. It is recommended that agencies working with these youth enhance services that target mental health, social support, and online safety to optimize protective factors in the aftermath of the pandemic.*

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 87766 - Snapshot

## *The Effects of Different Messages Frames on COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy and Beliefs*

**Main Presenting Author:** Huneault, Luc

**Additional Author:** Arpin-Cribbie, Chantal

*Abstract: Public health officials must consider how to optimally communicate recommendations to vaccinate against COVID-19. To inform vaccination campaigns, this survey experiment investigated the effectiveness of differently framed fictional public health messages and the role of various individual differences in predicting COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy. A total of 412 Canadians recruited from November 17th to December 15th, 2021, were randomly assigned to one of six messaging conditions. Those in the control group were not exposed to messaging, while other conditions had messages addressing either the benefits of vaccinating for others, the widespread willingness of Canadians to be vaccinated, the health consequences of contracting COVID-19 for vulnerable populations, or the safety and efficacy of the vaccines with either specific or general information. None of the messages were effective in reducing vaccine hesitancy when compared to the control group, and those exposed to the message addressing the willingness of Canadians to be vaccinated were more likely to report greater vaccine hesitancy. Traits which predicted greater vaccine hesitancy were younger age, identifying as male, and higher levels of conservative political beliefs, religiosity, and conspiracist ideation. These findings may assist in the development of effective vaccination campaign efforts.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 84308 - Snapshot

## *The Effects of Executive Functioning on Academic Stress in First-Year Undergraduate Students*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mir-Orefice, Aurélia

**Additional Authors:** McGuinness, Claire ; Nordstokke, David; Riggin, Alex; McKee, Jackson

*Abstract: The first year of post-secondary studies can be a challenging time for students due to high academic stress. They encounter several challenges as they adapt to their new environment, making them an at-risk population. However, there are certain components, such as executive functioning (the cognitive process of central executive functions) that are associated with school readiness. Despite these challenges, some students do not experience such a stressful academic year and exhibit more resilience than their peers. Resilience, defined as the adaptation or avoidance of negative outcomes when facing adversity or risk, is conceptualized as having a sense of mastery, a sense of relatedness, and emotional reactivity. The current study aims to understand how executive functioning and resilience impact academic stress. 68 first-year undergraduate students completed the Resiliency Scale for Young Adults (RSYA) scale, the College Student Stress Scale (CSSS), and the Webxec scale. Path analysis demonstrated that executive functioning significantly impacts academic stress through resilience. Students with low executive functioning are more likely to have low sense of mastery and high emotional reactivity, which increases their academic stress. Future interventions to support undergraduate students with low executive functioning should target mastery and reactivity to lower academic stress.*



**Section:** Educational and School Psychology  
**Session ID:** 84811 - Snapshot

### *The Impact of Sexual Health Education on Sexual Consent Attitudes and Beliefs*

**Main Presenting Author:** Fernandes, Eva I

**Additional Author:** Humphreys, Terry

**Abstract:** ***Background :** This study explores the relationship between one's sexual health education (SHE) and sexual consent attitudes. The main hypothesis is that individuals who perceive their SHE as having been of high quality will have more positive consent attitudes and beliefs. **Methods :** Participants are being recruited online from Amazons Mechanical Turk (MTurk) (Canada only) and Trent University. The online survey explores the connections between one's overall SHE and sexual consent attitudes, perceived behavioural control, and adherence to social norms. Measures include: Sexuality Education Program Feature/Program Outcome Inventory (Klein, 1998) and the Sexual Consent Scale, Revised (Humphreys and Brousseau, 2010). Detailed demographics and information on a broader range of sexual activities are also being collected. **Results :** Data collection is ongoing and approximately 400 participants are anticipated. The results of this study will highlight the influence of SHE on sexual consent attitudes and beliefs. Exploratory analyses will also identify groups/communities that perceived their SHE as lacking. **Conclusions :** This study will provide support for the link between better quality SHE consent attitudes and beliefs. **Impact :** This study will provide support for more inclusive and comprehensive SHE, with a special focus on sexual consent.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 81944 - Snapshot

### *The Relationship Between Nature Relatedness and Life Satisfaction, Mediated by Mindfulness and Stress*

**Main Presenting Author:** Benchimol-Elkaim, Brandon

**Additional Author:** El-Khoury, Bassam

**Abstract:** ***BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:** We know from previous research that nature relatedness is positively associated with life satisfaction and mindfulness, respectively. We also know that stress is negatively associated with mindfulness and life satisfaction, respectively. However, despite knowing that nature, mindfulness, and lower stress can all independently contribute to improved life satisfaction, it is unknown as to how these variables interact. **METHODS:** The present study investigated the relationship between nature relatedness and life satisfaction, mediated by mindfulness, and by stress. 596 participants (*M*<sub>age</sub> = 39.95(14.7) years) completed an online survey that included a measure of nature relatedness, mindfulness, stress, and life satisfaction. A serial mediation analysis was conducted. **RESULTS:** Results indicate a partial serial mediation, with a significant direct effect of nature relatedness and life satisfaction, and a significant indirect effect of nature relatedness and life satisfaction through mindfulness and stress. **CONCLUSIONS/IMPACT:** Researchers can use the findings of this study as a theoretical basis for the development of future mindfulness interventions that would include nature, and stress-related components. Additionally, it has implications for clinicians, as they can explore recommending multiple directions in therapy when trying to improve life satisfaction.*

**Section:** Environmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 83060 - Snapshot

*The relationships between body-related emotion intolerance and restrictive eating as a function of multidimensional perfectionism*

**Main Presenting Author:** Quesnel , Danika

**Additional Authors:** Sabiston, Catherine ; Uliaszek , Amanda; Solomon-Krakus, Shauna

*Abstract: Mood Intolerance And Perfectionism Are Two Integral Maintaining Mechanisms To Eating Disorder (ED) Psychopathology. However, It's Unclear How These Mechanisms Relate To One Another. This Study Explored How The Relationships Between Body-related Emotion Intolerance And Restrictive Eating Facets Were Moderated By Dimensions Of Perfectionism. Participants, 148 Female Undergraduates (M\_age = 18.98), Completed Questionnaires Assessing Baseline Levels Of Self-critical Perfectionism And Personal Standards Perfectionism. Then, They Completed An Ecological Momentary Assessment Protocol Where Body-related Emotion Intolerance And Restrictive Eating Facets (cognitive Restraint And Behavioural Restriction) Were Assessed. Multi-level Modeling And Simple Slopes Analysis Were Used To Explore These Relationships. Based On The Findings, Perfectionism Dimensions Alone Were Not Significant Predictors Of Restrictive Eating Facets. Rather, Perfectionism Dimensions Had To Interact With Body-related Emotion Intolerance To Predict Increases In Restrictive Eating Facets. Findings Indicate That Personal Standards Perfectionism, Though Conceptualized As The Less Maladaptive Dimension Of Perfectionism, Should Not Be Ignored In ED Conceptualizations And Treatments. Recommendations Are Provided On How To Refine Treatment Targets To Be Attuned With Situations That Elicit Body-related Emotion Intolerance.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 82657 - Snapshot

*The Role of Self-Compassion in Minority Stress Processes and Life Satisfaction among Sexual Minorities in Hong Kong*

**Main Presenting Author:** Chong, Eddie S. K.

*Abstract: Self-compassion has consistently been linked to positive health outcomes. Emerging evidence has been gathered that reveals self-warmth and self-coldness as two distinctive components of self-compassion in cultures that embrace dialecticism (i.e., belief that change is constant, contradictions coexist, and everything is interconnected). Each component contributed unique variance in explaining health outcomes. Self-compassion is particularly relevant for LGB people given the sexual stigma. Using a sample of 505 LGB adults in Hong Kong, this study examined how self-compassion components were linked to life satisfaction via proximal stressors and whether the components moderated the links between stressors and life satisfaction. Results indicated that internalized homonegativity (IH) partially mediated the link between self-compassion components and life satisfaction. The association between self-coldness and life satisfaction was also partially mediated by acceptance concerns (AC). Self-coldness also moderated the associations of IH and AC with life satisfaction, such that the proximal stressors were only negatively linked to life satisfaction when self-coldness was high. Our study shows that supporting LGB people in dialectical cultures to cultivate self-compassion may involve separate processes: honoring one's threat-defense system while fostering the self-soothing system.*

**Section:** Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity  
**Session ID:** 89915 - Snapshot

### *Those who Fear Self-Compassion May Benefit from Self-Compassionate Writing*

**Main Presenting Author:** Burnham, Cortney

**Additional Author:** Kocovski, Nancy

*Abstract: Some fear compassion as they do not feel worthy or deserving of receiving self-kindness and engaging in self-compassion practices may not be beneficial for them (Gilbert, 2010). Most research on the benefits of written self-compassion exercises have not examined the impact of fear of self-compassion, which was the primary aim of the present work. Participants ( $N = 393$ ) were asked to recall a past speech where they felt judged. Participants were then randomly assigned to one of three conditions: self-compassion, reappraisal or control. In the self-compassion condition, they were guided to write about their situation mindfully, with self-kindness, and common humanity. In the reappraisal condition, they were guided to challenge their thoughts. Fear of self-compassion significantly interacted with condition in predicting state self-compassion,  $F(2,320) = 8.60, p = .0002, R^2 = .259$ . Those with low or moderate levels of baseline fear of self-compassion did not differ significantly on their state self-compassion levels across conditions. Those with high baseline fear of self-compassion reported significantly higher levels of state self-compassion in the self-compassion condition compared to the control condition,  $b = .314, t = 2.44, p = .0153$ . Thus, compassionate writing may be a beneficial way to promote self-compassion among those who struggle to treat themselves compassionately.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 78854 - Snapshot

### *Understanding experiences of disclosing and receiving disclosures of nonsuicidal self-injury amongst peers in university: A qualitative investigation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Yu, Shutong

**Additional Authors:** Hamza, Chloe A.; Simone, Ariana C.

*Abstract: Nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI) is a frequently occurring mental health concern among emerging adults in university, but one that is often concealed. Given that the disclosure of NSSI can provide opportunities to receive support, promoting positive disclosure experiences for students is important. However, the experiences of disclosing for both disclosers and recipients are not well understood. In the present study, we examined experiences leading up to, during, and following disclosures from students with lived experience giving and/or receiving a peer disclosure of NSSI. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 20 undergraduate students (Mage = 19.95, 80% female), and reflexive thematic analysis was used. Four shared themes were identified: 1) The choice to disclose is a social cost-benefit analysis, in which context and past experiences matter, 2) Individuals seek emotional and practical support from their peers via disclosure, 3) Supportive responding constitutes care, empathy, and non-judgment, and 4) Disclosure can lead to awareness, change, and growth. One theme was unique to recipients: 5) Disclosure can be an overwhelming process, and many recipients feel ill-equipped to respond. Findings can be used to inform mental health literacy efforts for students on university campuses.*

**Section:** General Psychology  
**Session ID:** 85430 - Snapshot

### *Understanding factors leading to self-care in first-year undergraduate students*

**Main Presenting Author:** McGuinness, Claire

**Additional Authors:** Mir-Orefice, Aurelia ; Riggin, Alex; Nordstokke, David

*Abstract: Stress among undergraduate students can negatively impact personal well-being (physically and mentally) and academic performance. Self-care has been shown to reduce stress in post-secondary students enrolled in a medical degree, graduate programs, and nursing program. However, there is a lack of research into the role that self-care plays in first-year undergraduate students. Qualitative data from a larger study examining resilience and mindful-self care included a sample of 177 first-year undergraduate students. Students answered the question: “how do you know when you need to engage in self-care.” Qualitative data was extracted and was analyzed with thematic analysis, with 3 themes arising: (1) Physical manifestation (i.e., fatigue, stress, anxiety, depression, and negative affect); (2) Behavioural manifestation (i.e., physical manifestation, decrease bodily care, crying, neglect of environment, social disengagement, and decrease performance); (3) Always engaged in self-care. The present study identifies what motivates students to engage in self-care in undergraduate students. This will inform programs and services provided to undergraduate students to improve their overall mental health and well-being. Implications for practice and future research directions are discussed.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology  
**Session ID:** 84864 - Snapshot

### *What's your humor profile? A latent profile analysis on the State-Trait Model of Cheerfulness as the Temperamental Basis of Humor.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lau, Chloe  
**Co-Presenting Authors:** Swindall, Taylor; Saklofske, Donald

**Additional Authors:** Li, Catherine ; Ruch, Willibald; Chiesi, Francesca; Bruno, Francesco; Quilty, Lena

*Abstract: RATIONALE: The temperamental basis of the sense of humor posits that high cheerfulness, low seriousness, and low bad mood contribute to exhilaration and enjoyment of humor. The present study examines whether different latent profiles exist based on varying levels of cheerfulness, seriousness, and bad mood. METHODS: Latent profile analysis was conducted in a sample of 788 undergraduate participants (71.6% female) 16 to 40 years old ( $M=18.28$ ;  $SD=1.24$ ) to evaluate humor temperament subtypes based on theoretical facets of cheerfulness, seriousness, and bad mood. Boosting classification machine learning (ML) algorithm was employed to investigate the prediction of the classes using broad personality traits and humor-related variables. RESULTS: Results revealed evidence of four personality profiles named temperamental basis of humor, humorlessness, Homo Ludens, and disengaged. Based on Bayesian ANOVAs, the temperamental profile had the highest scores in extraversion, agreeableness, and sense of humor. ML findings showed gelotophobia (Relative Influence [RI]=33.09), using humor in everyday life (RI=19.88), and laughter (RI=11.56) were better predictors of profiles than broad personality traits. CONCLUSIONS/IMPACT: Findings*

*provide evidence for different humor profiles and enable more personalized assessments to understand how different temperamental traits affect the expression of humor.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 82400 - Snapshot

### *When Personal Meets Professional: Teachers' Experiences of Learning About Weight-Neutral Approaches to Health*

**Main Presenting Author:** Williams, Lindsay

**Additional Author:** Russell-Mayhew, Shelly

*Abstract: Schools are common sites for health promotion initiatives, which often aim to help students achieve a “healthy weight.” This weight-centric approach positions weight as a proxy for health, which is at odds with current research, perpetuates harmful attitudes about body size, and encourages damaging beliefs about controlling weight. There have been calls for a weight-neutral approach in schools, guided by emerging evidence that health exists across weight status, and teachers have been identified as playing a key role in this shift. Little research has examined the effects of weight-neutral professional learning (PL) on teachers’ personal relationships with their bodies and health. This is a critical blind spot as teachers’ personal experiences and attitudes regarding weight may affect their professional capacity to adopt a weight-neutral perspective. The current study will investigate the experiences of teachers who have completed a PL series on weight-neutral approaches to health in schools. Semi-structured interviews with teachers will be transcribed and analyzed using reflexive Thematic Analysis (rTA). rTA involves identifying themes within the data and allows for consideration of teachers’ varied learning experiences. Thus far, 5 interviews have been conducted and the results will be presented with a discussion of implications for the well-being of teachers and students.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 82791 - Snapshot

### *Young adults' use of coping and emotion regulation strategies during the transition to in-person functioning: What strategies help and hinder young people's mental health?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lazinski, Marysia J.

**Additional Authors:** Crandall, Kelsey J; Secord, Megan C; Newall, Nancy

*Abstract: Young adulthood is a transition period that increases ones vulnerability to psychological distress. The COVID-19 pandemic has only exacerbated what was already being termed a “mental health epidemic” among young people (Hisham et al., 2021). For some, the return to in-person functioning may provide relief while for others, it may prove yet another stressful transition they must navigate concurrently with those of their developmental period. An individual's response to such stress has a significant effect on their mental health (Kneeland and Dovidio, 2020). The current study investigates the coping and emotion regulation strategies used by young adults as they navigate this unprecedented transition back to in-person functioning to examine which strategies may be helping or hindering young people's mental health. Young adults aged 18-35 from western Manitoba complete a self-report survey assessing their use of coping and emotion regulation strategies (COPE, Carver,*

2013; DERS, Gratz and Roemer, 2004) and their mental health (DASS, Lovibond and Lovibond, 1995). Multiple regression analyses will be run to discover the association between coping strategies, demographic variables and mental health during this unprecedented transition. Results and conclusions will be shared with community mental health groups to support the development of mental health interventions.

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 87121 - Snapshot

## Standard Workshop

### *Clinical Considerations When Formulating Return to Work Recommendations in a Worker's Compensation System*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ray, Colleen A.

**Co-Presenting Author:** Couperthwaite, Lisa M.Z.

**Abstract:** *The goal of this workshop is to develop psychologists' knowledge and skills when formulating Return to Work (RTW) recommendations to promote successful and sustained RTW outcomes following occupational injuries. This workshop will do so by offering clinical considerations, contextualized by knowledge of the worker's compensation system, to promote the provision of actionable RTW recommendations with sufficient clinical rationale. Participants will engage and interact as they work through case examples to develop RTW recommendations that facilitate fictional clients' safe RTW, considering the interaction between the client's specific mental health symptoms, their functional implications, and the psychological demands associated with their job duties and work environment. After this workshop, participants will have an improved ability to (a) Understand what clinical information worker's compensation decision makers need to know; (b) Understand the differences between restrictions, limitations, and accommodations; (c) Provide sufficient clinical rationale when opining on a client's ability to work; and (d) Write meaningful and actionable RTW recommendations with sufficient clinical rationale, through linkages between a client's psychological symptoms, functional impairment or risks of symptom decompensation, and specific restrictions, limitations, or accommodations.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87885 - Workshop

### *Using original music & experiential activities to enhance mental health and meaning mindset in school children: A Second Wave Positive Psychology perspective*

**Main Presenting Author:** Armstrong, Laura L

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: A sense of meaning is a key predictor of child emotional, social, and behavioural well-being (St. John, 2017). Yet, globally to date, no mental health promotion programs for children have included a meaning-building component. Experiencing meaning from adversity is particularly relevant during and coming out of challenging times, and can also be important in building life resilience to manage future challenges (Frankl, 1986; Itzvan et al., 2016). Thus, using a Second Wave Positive Psychology (SWPP) meaning-centred framework, and in collaboration with over 200 children, parents, teachers, school board mental health teams, and*

multimedia experts, we developed the DREAM Program: *Developing Resilience through Emotions Attitudes and Meaning* (<https://soundofthemuse.com/reflections/> [1]). This evidence-based, SSHRC-funded mental health education program uses original songs, video teaching episodes, and hands-on classroom games, drama, and arts activities to significantly promote internalizing and externalizing mental health and meaning mindset. **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** \* Understand Second Wave Positive Psychology (SWPP) and Meaning Mindset \* Build a repertoire of experiential mental health education activities grounded in this framework that can be used in with children in educational or therapy settings Participants in this workshop should be prepared to have fun. Links:-----[1] <https://soundofthemuse.com/reflections/>

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87501 - Workshop

### *Workshop: Brief Mini-interventions for Traumatic Stress*

**Main Presenting Author:** Adams, Shona

**Abstract:** **BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:** Increasingly, with an ethical imperative to provide cost-effective evidence-based interventions, there has been an increased interest in brief therapy models. However, there has been a reluctance to translate this to interventions for traumatic stress. **METHODS:** This interactive workshop aims to help attendees identify their concerns regarding brief therapy interventions for traumatic stress and equip attendees with knowledge of different mini-interventions for trauma. A brief overview of different elements of a stepped-care approach to treating traumatic stress will be provided with a summary of the evidence base. These include: - low barrier psycho-education seminar - single session trauma clinic - evidence-based mini-interventions that can be incorporated into many different therapeutic modalities **RESULTS/LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** 1. Learn the Muss Rewind technique to process traumatic memories without talking about the trauma. 2. Learn about nightmare rescripting. 3. Learn about memory rescripting, with a Human Given (HG) addition 4. Know the difference between hypo- and hyper-arousal and different types of mini-interventions (when to use TIPSS versus grounding strategies) **CONCLUSIONS/ACTION/IMPACT:** Clinicians will have a greater understanding about a stepped care approach to treating traumatic stress and brief mini-interventions for traumatic stress.

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 88107 - Workshop

## Symposium

### *Harnessing national-level data to explore social determinants of individual mental health and family well-being in diverse groups of Canadians*

**Moderator:** Zhang, Jasmine

**Abstract:** The past decade has been one of swift social and environmental change. As national and global events continue to shape the lives of Canadians, there is a pressing need for policy responses that are sensitive to social determinants of health. Therefore, research must examine individual and family well-being in the context of social, economic, and physical risk and protective factors. The present symposium integrates three studies, based on large-scale nationally representative data from Statistics Canada, to explore social determinants of mental health and well-being in diverse groups of individuals and families. The first presentation addresses sociodemographic factors as they relate to

parents' worries for family well-being during the first wave of COVID-19. Thereafter, we explore the interplay between children's activities and childcare service utilization during the pandemic. The final study highlights predictors of community well-being within First Nations populations across Canada. The discussant will integrate themes across the studies that illustrate the benefits and challenges in using Statistics Canada data for exploring contemporary, policy-relevant topics for diverse Canadians. Groups that are often overlooked will be emphasized (e.g., persons living on reserves or in the Territories), alongside future directions for research, training, and knowledge mobilization.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 79578, Presenting Papers: 86929, 87187, 87191 - Symposium

*Parenting and pandemic pressures: Examining parent, child, and family well-being concerns during COVID-19 in a Canadian sample*

**Main Presenting Author:** Colucci, Laura

**Additional Authors:** Smith, Jackson ; Browne, Dillon

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: The COVID-19 pandemic has caused vast disruptions in family life for Canadian parents since early 2020 (e.g., job loss, at-home schooling and work-life conflicts). However, relatively less is known about the areas of family life parents are most concerned about concerning well-being across the family system. METHODS: Canadian parents (n=29,831, 90.29% mothers) of children aged 0-14 reported on their concerns for child, parent, and family well-being in June 2020. Structural equation modelling was used to model the relationship between these areas in association with sociodemographic factors, including child disability, parent sex, education, job loss, and employment. RESULTS: Parenting, child, and family concerns were positively correlated. Higher child and family concerns were reported by parents who had not attended university, experienced employment loss, and families with all adults working outside the home. Parents of children with a disability reported higher concerns across all three domains of psychosocial well-being. CONCLUSIONS: These results showcase associations between social determinants of health and parent worries across multiple areas of family life during the COVID-19 pandemic. ACTIONS/IMPACT: There is an ongoing need for economic policies to redress economic inequalities, especially for specific populations (e.g., children with disabilities).*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86929 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 79578)

*Canadian children's activities, parental concerns, and childcare service utilization in the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Zhang, Jasmine

**Additional Authors:** Smith, Jackson ; Browne, Dillon

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Most childcare centers in Canada halted in-person services in the early months of COVID-19, hindering children's educational, recreational, and social opportunities. Yet, few studies have explored the links between children's activity patterns and childcare service disruptions. METHODS: Data were from the Parenting During the Pandemic survey (Statistics Canada, 2020). Caregivers (n=32,228) reported on children's (aged 0-15) activities, changes in childcare service use, and post-COVID-19 child care plans. RESULTS: Three patterns emerged*



*in latent profile analysis of children's activities. Most children were *\_Screenies\_* (91.5%), who engaged in high amounts of screen use and little else, while *\_Analog\_* children (3.1%) pursued more off-screen activities. *\_Balanced\_* children (5.4%) exhibited a variety of activities. In logistic regressions, childcare service changes predicted membership in the *\_Screenies\_* and *\_Balanced\_* profiles. Caregivers of children in the *\_Balanced\_* group were more likely to plan to use childcare services post-pandemic, compared to the *\_Analog\_* group.*

**CONCLUSIONS:** Findings suggest heterogeneity in children and families' responses to childcare disruptions during COVID-19, an important social determinant of well-being.

**ACTION/IMPACT:** Policymakers must account for distinct subgroups of families that may have differential childcare needs in the aftermath of COVID-19.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87187 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 79578)

*A national-level examination of First Nations people's mental health: Predicting mental well-being from social determinants of health using the 2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hicks, Lydia

**Additional Authors:** Toombs, Elaine ; Mushquash, Chris

**Abstract:** **BACKGROUND:** A history of colonization and assimilation has resulted in social, economic, and political disparities for Indigenous people in Canada. Four main social determinants of health—income, education, employment, and housing—disproportionately influence the health of Indigenous peoples. Accordingly, these factors have been assessed as part of the Community Well-Being (CWB) index. **METHODS:** This study examined how specific CWB indicators predict self-reported mental health within First Nations populations across Canada. Data were from the 2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey, which includes information on the social and economic conditions of First Nations people living off reserves aged 15 years and over. **RESULTS:** Linear regressions modeled revealed that higher income, educational attainment, satisfaction with current living conditions, and employment all significantly predicted higher self-reported mental health.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Individual mental health interventions on their own are insufficient; instead, broader social interventions aimed at addressing inequities in various social determinants of health (e.g., housing first initiatives) are required to better support individual well-being.

**ACTIONS/IMPACT:** Reconciliation efforts must redress economic inequalities that exist between First Nations and non-Indigenous Canadians, as well as disparities within Indigenous communities.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87191 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 79578)

*Intimate Partner Violence Victimization in Adolescence and Emerging Adulthood: From Inception to Prevention*

**Moderator:** Langevin, Rachel

**Abstract:** Intimate partner violence (IPV) takes many forms including physical, sexual, and psychological aggression by a current or former intimate partner. Lifetime prevalence of IPV and severe IPV victimization is 37.3% and 23.2% for women, and 30.9% and 13.9% for men respectively. Given the important ramifications of IPV for health outcomes in adolescence and emerging adulthood, it is imperative to further our understanding of the contexts in which IPV emerges and of the breadth

of its impact on development; prevention of IPV is of utmost importance to foster healthy early dating relationships. This symposium will include 3 presentations covering these topics as part of innovative and original research projects. 1) S. Chabake will present a moderated-mediation model linking maternal histories of childhood exposure to IPV to emerging adults' IPV victimization in a dyadic study. 2) J. Dion will examine longitudinally an understudied outcome, sexual wellbeing, in a large sample of adolescents. 3) G. Brodeur will present on IPV prevention by exploring the training needs of school staff using a mixed-methods design. Taken together, these presentations will offer a novel perspective on IPV from inception to prevention with a focus on actionable targets for practice and research. R. Langevin will act as a discussant to encourage meaningful exchanges with the audience.

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 79939, Presenting Papers: 84264, 84519, 84521 - Symposium

*Intergenerational Cycles of Intimate Partner Violence: A Moderated-Mediation Model*

**Presenting Author:** Abou Chabake, Sara

**Additional Authors:** Marshall, Carley ; Langevin, Rachel

*Abstract: Intimate partner violence (IPV) can have detrimental consequences for a family. Literature has focused on how being exposed to IPV as a child may lead to violence perpetration later in life. Fewer studies have targeted the mechanisms involved in intergenerational experiences of exposure to IPV in childhood and adulthood IPV victimization. This dyadic study aimed to investigate the association between mothers' exposure to IPV in childhood and emerging adults' experiences of injury in intimate relationships, and the mediating and moderating roles of emerging adults' childhood exposure to IPV and of maternal psychological distress. Mothers and emerging adults (18-25 y/o) responded to questions on exposure to IPV (N = 185 dyads). Emerging adults completed the Conflict Tactics Scales. Mothers' psychological distress was evaluated using the Psychiatric Symptoms Index. Results of a moderated-mediation model indicated an interaction between mothers' exposure to IPV in childhood and their level of psychological distress in predicting whether their children would be exposed to IPV in childhood as well. The indirect effect of maternal exposure to IPV on emerging adults' injury through their own exposure to IPV in childhood was significant only at high levels of maternal psychological distress. Maternal psychological distress could be an important clinical target to prevent cycles of IPV.*

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 84264 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 79939)

*Dating Violence Trajectories and Sexual Wellbeing among Canadian Adolescents*

**Presenting Author:** Dion, Jacinthe

**Additional Authors:** Hébert, Martine ; Sadikaj, Gentiana; Girouard, Alice; Bergeron, Sophie

*Abstract: Dating violence (DV) during adolescence is highly prevalent. Although extensive research has documented the physical and psychological outcomes of DV, very little has focused on its sexual consequences. This study examined the longitudinal associations between DV victimization and sexual wellbeing among 1,442 sexually active adolescents aged between 14 to 17 years (51.1% girls; 45.7% boys; 0.3% non-binary; 3.0% varying gender identity). They completed online questionnaires in at least one of three data waves over three years. Results of multilevel growth modelling revealed that*

psychological, physical (except for boys) and sexual DV were all associated with lower sexual satisfaction and higher level of sexual distress over time. Moreover, the between-level associations between DV and poorer sexual outcomes were stronger among girls and gender varying adolescents, than among boys. The within-level relationship between physical DV and sexual satisfaction was significant among adolescents with a nonvarying sexual minority status. Overall, these results suggest that DV may lead, at different extents, to the development of sexual dissatisfaction and sexual distress across genders. Therefore, sexual wellbeing and positive dating relationships should be promoted within the school setting, and awareness about DV should be raised.

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 84519 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 79939)

*"I do not feel equipped to give this content": Training needs in dating violence prevention among school staff in Québec, Canada*

**Presenting Author:** Brodeur, Geneviève

**Additional Authors:** Fernet, Mylène ; Hébert, Martine

*Abstract: School staff plays a central role in youth sexual education, making them critical actors in dating violence (DV) prevention initiatives. However, since most of them did not benefit from specific training in sexual education, they often report feeling challenged in their role as a sex educator. To optimize the scope of actions to prevent DV, the SPARX program team sought to identify priority training needs using a mixed-methods design. First, 108 school staff completed an online survey regarding their sense of ease, self-efficacy and faced barriers to DV prevention. Second, 15 school staff participated in an individual semi-structured interview to share their experience in preventing DV. Descriptive analyses were conducted on the survey data, while direct content analysis using the self-efficacy theory concept was conducted on the interviews. School staff members need to learn about DV and healthy relationships, develop their comfort level and clarify their role in DV prevention. Turnkey activities, preformulated answers to adolescents questions, and ways to reassure reluctant parents may strengthen their self-efficacy. The results highlight the importance of providing training beyond knowledge to improve attitudes towards DV prevention and sense of self-efficacy to transmit content and better intervene.*

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 84521 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 79939)

### *Social Media and Knowledge Mobilization in Clinical Health Psychology*

**Additional Authors:** Gordon, Jennifer L.; MacKenzie, Nicole; Hadjistavropoulos, Thomas

**Moderator:** Hadjistavropoulos, Thomas

*Abstract: The overwhelming majority of research results never make their way into widespread clinical practice. The small fraction of findings that make it to practice, take an average of 17 years to get there. Researchers have attempted to reduce this research-practice gap by implementing and evaluating social media knowledge mobilization initiatives aimed at reaching large numbers of knowledge users quickly. Presenters in this symposium have experience in such social media initiatives focusing on pediatric, younger adult and older adult populations. We will review*

*evaluation results of such initiatives and discuss research on knowledge user preferences (e.g., patients, researchers, clinicians) for engaging in knowledge mobilization activities.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 80269, Presenting Papers: 80276, 80279, 80297 - Symposium

*Increasing the reach of knowledge mobilization through the #SeePainMoreClearly social media campaign*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hadjistavropoulos, Thomas

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* Our goal was to disseminate to knowledge users available solutions to improve pain care in people with severe dementia and limited ability to communicate, a large portion of whom suffer from underrecognized and undertreated pain. Traditional approaches to research knowledge mobilization (KM) (e.g., brochures, webinars, workshops), have been unsuccessful in translating research findings into widespread practices. Only a minority of research findings make it into routine clinical practice and take an average of 17 years to get there. *METHODS:* Based on the success of a previous social media KM effort in pediatric pain, we launched the #SeePainMoreClearly social media initiative to disseminating evidence-based information about pain in dementia to clinicians, informal caregivers and patients. The initiative was analyzed using web analytics and content analysis of social media posts. *RESULTS:* Our results demonstrate an impressive level of reach and engagement by knowledge users. *CONCLUSION:* Social media can be used to increase reach to a level that traditional approaches to knowledge mobilization/translation cannot achieve. *ACTION:* The presentation will conclude with a series of recommendations that can be used to facilitate other KM initiatives in applied health (including mental health) domains irrespective of topic.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 80276 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 80269)

*Effectiveness of the #LetsTalkInfertility social media campaign during Infertility Awareness Week*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gordon, Jennifer L.

**Additional Authors:** Balsom, Ashley A.; Halleran, Maria G.; LeBlanc, Amanda; Achtemichuk, Erin; Schultz, Marie

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* Infertility affects one in six couples. One important source of infertility-related stress includes interpersonal conflict with loved ones who frequently make remarks that are perceived as insensitive and unhelpful. *METHODS:* With the aim of capturing a broader audience than traditional knowledge mobilization approaches and in close collaboration with a panel of patient partners, we created a 4-minute narrative short film depicting how to provide effective social support to those with infertility. The film was promoted via social media (Instagram, YouTube, Twitter, Facebook, Reddit) during Infertility Awareness Week 2022, in conjunction with an educational website, [www.letstalkinfertility.org](http://www.letstalkinfertility.org) [1]. Web analytics, and website visits, were recorded. Content analysis was applied to posts responding to the campaign. *RESULTS:* Over 185,000 people were reached throughout the week and the film was viewed over 68,000 times. Instagram was most effective among the social media platforms, with 89% of film views stemming from it. All comments were unanimously positive about the campaign, praising the team for creating a highly relatable and educational film that sheds light on a taboo topic. *CONCLUSION:* This example suggests that creative

*film, co-created with patient partners, can greatly enhance knowledge mobilization efforts. ACTION: Future directions will be discussed. Links:-----[1] <http://www.letstalkinfertility.org>*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 80279 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 80269)

*Internal and external influences on knowledge mobilization engagement in pediatric pain management*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mackenzie, Nicole

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: Stakeholder engagement is a cornerstone of knowledge mobilization (KM), a critical process in closing the gap between evidence and practice in child health. Understanding stakeholders' unique preferences for engagement in KM activities (e.g., resources) is essential to informing KM activities, which often implicate behaviour change. METHODS: A qualitative study on the beliefs of health professionals, researchers, and patient/caregiver partners ( $n = 10$ /group) was conducted. Focus was on factors that support KM in pediatric pain, both within and external to teams. Interviews were informed by the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research and analyzed with thematic analysis. RESULTS: The importance of strong leadership and relationships among team members were key inner setting factors. Related to outer setting factors, the value of KM initiatives was believed to influence the availability of resources to support them (e.g., funding, time). Each group perceived unique influences on resource availability (e.g., academic value of KM, political agenda). CONCLUSIONS: Findings promote innovative KM by outlining avenues to multi-stakeholder engagement and emphasize psychologists as key stakeholders to engage in KM given their expertise in behaviour change and interdisciplinary teamwork. ACTION: Recommendations for future KM development will be presented.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 80297 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 80269)

*Beyond the basics: Toward optimization and expansion of internet-delivered cognitive behavioural therapy for Canadian public safety personnel and their spouses*

**Moderator:** Hadjistavropoulos, Heather D

**Panelists:** McCall, Hugh; Landry, Caeleigh

**Abstract:** *Canadian public safety personnel (PSP) face high rates of mental disorders and barriers to care. Internet-delivered cognitive behavioural therapy (ICBT) is accessible and effective for treating various mental disorders, but possibilities may exist to improve reach, engagement, and outcomes. Since 2019, our research group, PSPNET, has developed, delivered, and evaluated ICBT tailored specifically for PSP. We have applied a microlearning health systems approach to translate research findings into frequent, iterative improvements to our services. In this symposium, we will describe three studies our team has conducted to advance the literature on optimizing ICBT and improve our own services. Landry will describe a mixed-methods observational study evaluating the impact of adding mindfulness meditations to ICBT for Canadian PSP. McCall will describe a mixed-methods randomized trial evaluating the impact of adding an online discussion forum to unguided ICBT for PSP across Canada. Finally, Hadjistavropoulos will act as the convenor of this symposium and will also describe the development and initial outcomes of a transdiagnostic, unguided ICBT course*

*tailored for spouses or significant others of Canadian PSP. These studies have important implications for the literatures on both PSP mental health and optimization of digital mental health interventions.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 81802, Presenting Papers: 84196, 84197, 84201 - Symposium

*Feasibility of online mindfulness meditations as an adjunct to tailored internet-delivered cognitive behavioural therapy for public safety personnel*

**Presenting Author:** Landry, Caeleigh

**Additional Authors:** Carleton, R. Nicholas; Hadjistavropoulos, Heather D

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Mindfulness interventions can help people learn to experience the world and their reactions to the world in open and non-judgemental ways, and evidence shows it may lead to symptom reduction in various mental disorders. Incorporating mindfulness as an additional strategy to assist public safety personnel (PSP) with symptoms may improve internet-delivered cognitive behavioural therapy (ICBT) tailored for PSP. METHODS: 40 treatment-seeking PSP were recruited to this mixed-methods study and asked to complete five mindfulness meditations alongside the five core ICBT lessons. Participants were asked to report how often they used the meditations, complete various questionnaires (anger, depression, anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorder, insomnia, and resilience), and undergo a post-treatment interview. RESULTS: Most participants reported using the mindfulness meditations. Participants experienced significant improvement in symptom measures and resilience. Most participants described the mindfulness as beneficial, and some suggested areas for improvement. CONCLUSIONS: The current study demonstrates the feasibility of adding mindfulness meditations to ICBT tailored for PSP, with many participants reporting benefits from the meditations. IMPACT: To our knowledge, this is the first study to evaluate a combined mindfulness meditation and ICBT protocol tailored for PSP.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 84196 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 81802)

*Exploring the use of online discussion forums in self-guided internet-delivered cognitive behavioural therapy tailored for public safety personnel*

**Presenting Author:** McCall, Hugh

**Additional Authors:** Gregory, Julia ; Hadjistavropoulos, Heather D

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Public safety personnel (PSP) have high rates of mental disorders, face unique barriers to care, and respond well to internet-delivered cognitive behavioural therapy (ICBT). Client engagement in ICBT without therapist guidance tends to be low. ICBT can be enhanced through persuasive design, including the use of online discussion forums. METHODS: We randomly assigned 150 PSP to an unguided ICBT program with or without a built-in online discussion forum. Using a mixed-methods approach, we evaluated symptom change, treatment satisfaction, engagement with the course and forum, and perspectives on the forum. RESULTS: PSP engaged minimally with the forum. Qualitative analyses showed that many PSP cited a lack of activity in the forum as both a dislike and a reason they did not create posts. Across both conditions, PSP experienced small to moderate improvements in symptoms and reported feeling satisfied with the ICBT course. CONCLUSIONS: PSP engaged minimally with the online discussion forum but nonetheless benefitted*

*from the ICBT course. Future research can clarify whether and how online discussion forums can be used to improve engagement and outcomes in ICBT. IMPACT: To our knowledge, this is the first study to explore the use of online discussion forums in unguided ICBT for PSP and among the first to explore the use of online discussion forums in ICBT for any population.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 84197 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 81802)

*Extending Internet-delivered cognitive behaviour therapy to spouses of public safety personnel: Understanding usability and opportunities for improvement*

**Presenting Author:** Hadjistavropoulos, Heather D

**Additional Authors:** Beahm, Janine ; Dena, Isabelle; Phillips, Abby

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Spouses and significant others (SSOs) of public safety personnel (PSP) experience unique demands related to the jobs of PSP (e.g., exposure to trauma, mental health problems in PSP). Self-guided internet-delivered cognitive behaviour therapy (ICBT) has potential to assist SSOs of PSP with their mental health but has not yet been evaluated. METHODS: In this observational usability trial, after completing pre-treatment questionnaires, SSOs of PSP were given access to self-guided transdiagnostic ICBT co-developed with SSOs of PSP ( $n = 71$  to date). SSOs ( $n = 59$  to date) were asked to complete usability questionnaires during ICBT and an interview about ICBT post-treatment ( $n = 20$  to date). RESULTS: Diverse concerns were reported by SSOs of PSP (e.g., 71% relationship dissatisfaction, 41% elevated depression or anxiety) prior to ICBT. Results showed SSOs favorably evaluated the psychoeducation and homework suggestions. An 8-week timeline was the greatest challenge related to ICBT. Stories and examples received mixed reviews. CONCLUSION: This usability study shows potential for ICBT to offer support to SSOs of PSP. IMPLICATIONS: Until now, there has been limited understanding of mental health challenges faced by SSOs of PSP, and future research is needed to continue to develop and evaluate services for this important group.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 84201 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 81802)

*For Better or for Worse: A Family Systems Approach to Understanding Family Functioning Amid the Pandemic*

**Moderator:** Shoychet, Gillian

**Abstract:** *The COVID-19 Family Disruption Model (FDM) was created to conceptualize the potential consequences of COVID-19 to caregiver well-being, child adjustment, and various family subsystems (coparental, marital, parent-child, sibling). This proposed symposium is the culmination of completed and ongoing investigations into the many ways COVID-19 impacted family systems. First, based on a systematic review, the moderator will provide empirical support for the use of the FDM, and highlight the dearth of research on interparental and sibling relationships during COVID-19. This will be followed by three presentations examining family processes (stress, spillover, homeostasis) during the pandemic using diverse family constellations and methodologies. The first talk will present a meta-analysis examining whether pandemic stress differentially impacted relationship functioning in parent and non-parent couples. The second talk will examine the bidirectional effects between interparental conflict, harsh parenting, and child adjustment across three waves of COVID-19. The final talk uses a*

*multinational longitudinal study to explore reciprocal relations between marital conflict and sibling challenges. The discussant will highlight how these studies provide a unified understanding of the pandemic's impact on family systems, with recommendations for current and future family recovery efforts.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 83814, Presenting Papers: 87441, 87500, 87523 - Symposium

*The Impact of COVID-19 Disruption on Couples' Relationships: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis*

**Presenting Author:** Markwell, Alexandra

**Additional Authors:** Demy, Jazzmin ; Koven, Maya ; Racine, Nicole; Prime, Heather

*Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the functioning of couples, threatening the quality of their relationships and putting them at risk of relationship deterioration, with potential consequences for the rest of the family. Indeed, research has highlighted that relationship functioning amongst parent and non-parent couples has been impacted by COVID-19 disruption. However, there are inconsistencies across studies and questions regarding how parent status impacts the association between COVID-19 disruption and couples relationship functioning. A synthesis of this literature is necessary to estimate the strength of the relationship between COVID-19 disruption and couples' relationship functioning and to examine whether parent status explains between-study variability in effect sizes. Accordingly, a systematic review and meta-analysis is underway. A systematic search strategy was executed using MEDLINE (Ovid), PsycINFO, ERIC, and ProQuest Dissertations and Theses databases. 13910 abstracts were screened, and 366 full-text studies were assessed for eligibility. Data extraction will be completed in January 2023. Data items will include parent and outcome characteristics. Analyses will be conducted using R Studio. Findings will provide insights into how COVID-19 disruption has impacted couples and will have implications for practice and policy focused on supporting family well-being.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87441 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 83814)

*Inside the Family Home: A Multi-Wave Study Examining Bidirectional Associations Between Interparental Conflict, Harsh Parenting, and Child Emotional Well-Being During the COVID-19 Pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Demy, Jazzmin

**Additional Authors:** Gonzalez, Andrea ; Jambon, Marc; Joshi, Divya; Prime, Heather

*Abstract: Pandemic-related stressors can increase interparental conflict, elevating the risk for use of harsh parenting practices. Although interparental conflict and harsh parenting has contributed to child emotional well-being during COVID-19, how child well-being influences parental outcomes has received less attention. This study examines bidirectional effects between interparental conflict, harsh parenting, and child emotional well-being. Online data were collected at three waves (between May 2020 and August 2022) from a convenience sample of Ontario parents (95% mothers) with children aged 0-17 years ( $N = 2,185$ ). The sample represents over 4,000 children. At Wave 1, constructs were correlated in the expected directions ( $p < .001$ ): more harsh parenting was associated with more interparental conflict,  $r(1862) = -.34$ , and worse child emotional well-being,  $r(2094) = -$*



.20; worse child emotional functioning was also associated with more interparental conflict,  $r(1859) = .20$ . Data will be analyzed using cross-lagged autoregressive path modeling. Findings will provide insight into how parent and child behaviours have influenced each other during the pandemic, leading to a more nuanced understanding of family relationships. Recognizing how COVID-19 has impacted family functioning is critical to inform supports that promote parent and child well-being during the pandemic and beyond.

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87500 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 83814)

*Reciprocal Processes Between Marital Conflict and Sibling Challenges During the COVID-19 Pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bucsea, Oana

**Additional Authors:** Flora, David ; Browne, Dillon; Prime, Heather

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* There is a lack of understanding regarding the cascading effects linking the marital and sibling subsystems during the COVID-19 pandemic. The aim of the current study was to examine the reciprocal, longitudinal associations between marital conflict and sibling challenges during the pandemic, and how pandemic-related stress moderates these links. *METHODS:* Caregivers ( $N = 549$ ; 72 % mothers), with at least two children aged 5–18 years, reported on their own marital conflict, their children's sibling challenges, and COVID-19 family stressors at four timepoints during the pandemic (May 2020 [T1], July 2020 [T2], September 2020 [T3], and November 2020 [T4]). Random-intercept cross-lagged path analyses were employed. *RESULTS:* T1 sibling challenges negatively predicted T2 marital conflict ( $B = -.17, p < .05$ ) which subsequently negatively predicted T3 sibling challenges ( $B = -.20, p < .05$ ). Pandemic-related stress did not moderate these pathways. *CONCLUSIONS:* In line with Family Systems Theory and irrespective of pandemic-related stress levels, it appears that families self-maintain homeostasis such that if siblings experience more challenges, parents fight less (and vice versa) to preserve the family climate. *ACTION/IMPACT:* These findings are critical for furthering our understanding of the reciprocal influences across family subsystems in the context of COVID-19.

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87523 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 83814)

*Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centers (PHHC) Graduate Student Research Symposium*

**Moderator:** Diplock, Benjamin D

**Panelists:** McHardy, Robert J. W.; Finnerty, Rachael P.; Pishdadian, Sara

**Abstract:** *The role of the psychologist within hospitals and health centers is diverse, multifaceted, and critical in advancing the field of psychological research and application within this setting. The presentations within this symposium are in keeping with the CPA's convention mission to highlight the many ways in which the field of psychology can benefit society, improve lives, and advance the discipline in that they showcase graduate students research with the overarching theme of psychological intervention and assessment for enhanced patient care and improved quality of life. The three presentations this year are nuanced, highlighting post-partum technology; discussing pre-surgical neuropsychological assessment; and virtual music-therapy-based treatment. Specifically, the*

*first presentation discusses the evaluation of an app-based intervention for new outpatient mothers experiencing depression and anxiety. The second presentation discusses a quality improvement project looking at patient satisfaction with neuropsychological assessment feedback, and patients needs with respect to pre-surgical decision-making. The third presentation considers a random control study and the efficacy of online group music therapy on mental health. This symposium will inform psychologists and trainees about the latest research within hospitals, health centers, and related settings.*

**Section:** *Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centres*

**Session ID:** 84274, Presenting Papers: 84808, 84813, 84814 - Symposium

*Considering an app-based psychosocial intervention: A potential outpatient referral for new mothers experiencing depression and anxiety*

**Presenting Author:** McHardy, Robert J.W.

**Additional Authors:** Horn, Sarah R.; Joyce, Kayla M.; Rioux, Charlie; Tomfohr-Madsen, Lianne M.; Roos, Leslie E.

*Abstract: Postpartum depression and anxiety in Canada are prevalent and associated with increased healthcare system use. Exorbitant costs and waitlists mean only half of Canadians receive adequate mental health services, posing significant risk to parents and children as well as economic burden on the health care system. We examined an app-based ten-week psychosocial intervention for mothers of 6- to 18-month and 2- to 3-year-old children, Building Emotional Awareness and Mental Health (BEAM), as a potential outpatient program for treatment of maternal depression and anxiety compared to treatment as usual. BEAM mothers (N = 108, Mage = 31.91, SDage = 4.69) reported heightened baseline anxiety (GAD-7; M = 13.75, SD = 5.08) and depression (PHQ-9; M = 13.82, SD = 4.93). Repeated Measures ANOVA identified significant overall declines in depression,  $F(5.33, 101.24) = 2.64, p = .03$ , and anxiety,  $F(4.46, 84.66) = 3.08, p = .02$ , over time. While significant reductions in depression were only visible in weeks 8 and 9,  $p$ 's < .05, decreases in anxiety were evident from weeks 2 to 10,  $p$ 's < .05. Given the considerable social and economic burden of postpartum depression and anxiety, findings from this treatment-seeking sample of Canadian mothers suggest BEAM is a feasible, cost-effective potential outpatient referral for perinatal depression and anxiety, and may reduce healthcare system load.*

**Section:** *Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centres*

**Session ID:** 84808 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84274)

*It's only brain surgery: A quality improvement investigation of epilepsy patients' perspectives on pre-surgical neuropsychological assessment feedback*

**Presenting Author:** Pishdadian, Sara

**Additional Authors:** Shaikh, Komal ; Mulligan, Bryce P.; Byron-Alhassan, Aziza; Al-Yawyer, Faisal

*Abstract: As part of the standard procedure for determining individuals' candidacy for surgical resection to treat medication-resistant epilepsy, clinical neuropsychologists conduct neuropsychological assessments (NAs) and provide feedback. Past research noted the benefits of NA feedback on quality of life and understanding of health conditions (Rosado et al., 2018) and has emphasized the role of neuropsychologists in counseling individuals with epilepsy regarding*

*the decision to pursue surgery or not (Baxendale and Baker, 2022). No research to date has investigated patient satisfaction with NA feedback, and to what extent feedback sessions are meeting patients' needs. We will provide an overview of a quality improvement (QI) project addressing this question. Project procedures included conducting a literature review on the effectiveness of NA feedback, discussions with neuropsychologists on perceived components of successful feedback, creating patient and clinician surveys to gather data on impressions following feedback, and deciding on critical and readily accessible patient information influencing feedback effectiveness. We aim to 1) promote collaboration among clinical neuropsychologists in hospitals; 2) provide a procedure for neuropsychologists to pursue QI research; and 3) highlight hospital-based QI research which places at the forefront of the patients experiences and autonomy.*

**Section:** *Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centres*

**Session ID:** 84813 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84274)

*Online group music therapy: Managing stress and anxiety*

**Presenting Author:** Finnerty, Rachael P.

**Additional Author:** Trainor, Laurel

*Abstract: Mental health is a diverse issue affecting healthcare and community settings. This random control study is the first to investigate the efficacy of online group music therapy (MT) for proactive wellness, specifically, the reduction of stress and anxiety. After attrition, 84 university students participated in the study: active MT (n=18), receptive MT (n=28), verbal therapy/standard of care (n=18), and control (n=20). Therapy groups were offered once a week for six weeks. A standardized questionnaire for state anxiety and a Likert scale for stress was completed before and after each session. Hair samples for cortisol were collected, and standardized perceived stress questionnaires were completed by all participants in weeks 1 and 6. A significant reduction in state anxiety and stress scores before and after each group therapy session was observed. On average, cortisol levels significantly increased in the control group over the 6 weeks. The sample size is too small for definitive conclusions, but the results suggest online group MT may prove to be an effective addition for the proactive management of stress and anxiety. These findings could extend to the management of stress and anxiety within hospital and healthcare settings. An in-person study, to further investigate group MT for proactive wellness, with a larger sample size, will begin in February 2023.*

**Section:** *Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centres*

**Session ID:** 84814 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84274)

*Interpersonal impact of psychopathy in boys and young men: Costs and benefits within intimate relationships*

**Moderator:** Brazil, Kristopher J.

*Abstract: This symposium examines the enigma of psychopathy in intimate partnerships, with a focus on early intimate relationships across adolescence. We examine the complexity involved in relationships by considering both costs and benefits that might be present for boys and men with higher levels of psychopathic traits. The first presentation uses a combination of self-report and peer nomination variables to explore the interrelations among psychopathic traits in adolescence and their peer relationship impact—both positive and negative. The second presentation examines how young men with psychopathic traits may mimic more prosocial personality traits to make themselves appear*

*more attractive to dates. The third presentation examines some of the costly aspects of the relationships. The study assesses the use of versatile abuse within the intimate relationships of adolescent boys with psychopathic traits, including the role that witnessing parental violence might play. Together, the research shows the complex interplay of psychopathic traits in intimate relationships among adolescent boys and young men. By examining these associations in early relationships—both their individual benefits and relationship costs—the research may inform interventions that can offer alternative pathways before personality and relationship patterns become deeply imbedded.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85894, Presenting Papers: 85903, 85914, 85915 - Symposium

*In the Eyes of Their Peers: Psychopathic Personality Traits in Adolescent Boys, Social Strategies, and Peer Nominations Across Four Social Domains*

**Main Presenting Author:** Brazil, Kristopher J.

**Additional Author:** Volk, Anthony A.

*Abstract: Boys who score high on psychopathic personality traits (PPTs) are generally less prosocially motivated and this may affect their peer relationships. But some research also highlights how PPTs are associated with being glib and superficially charming, so perhaps there are positive peer benefits. Few studies have examined peer relationships and boys' PPTs using peer nominations. Our study addresses these gaps by using an early adolescent sample of boys ( $N = 192$ ) 12 to 14 years old to study the link between PPTs, boys' use of prosocial and coercive strategies, and peer relationships. Boys completed measures of PPTs, prosocial, and coercive social strategies. Peer nominations were collected from their broader peer networks that included boys and girls (total  $N = 380$ ) assessing prosocial, coercive, social power, and dating outcomes. Results showed that boys higher in PPTs engaged in more coercive and less prosocial behavior toward peers. Boys higher in PPTs received significantly more nominations from girls as someone they would like to date, but there were no other significant associations between PPTs and peer outcomes. PPTs, however, were indirectly linked to several peer outcomes via engaging in fewer prosocial strategies. Our findings suggests that psychopathic personality traits may elicit a mix of directly positive, and indirectly negative, peer reactions.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85903 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85894)

*The Chameleons of Dating: Psychopathic Traits are Associated with Mimicking Prosocial Personality Traits in Dating Contexts*

**Main Presenting Author:** Visser, Beth A.

**Additional Authors:** Benevides, Victoria ; Cloutier, Destiny; De Las Llagas, Nicole; McMahon, Samantha G.; Brazil, Kristopher; Book, Angela S.

*Abstract: Psychopathic traits are associated with lower levels of Honesty-Humility, Emotionality, and Agreeableness from the HEXACO model, which capture antisocial traits. Yet individuals with psychopathic traits—men in particular—appear to often successfully navigate interpersonal relationships to achieve important goals, especially those involving dating. We examine in this paper*

*whether men higher in psychopathic traits might shift their personality traits to mimic those that are more prosocial to appear more attractive to prospective dates. Participants were 165 heterosexual college men who completed the HEXACO and then watched a woman's dating video. After the video, participants completed the HEXACO again with the instructions to appeal to the woman from the video. Results showed psychopathic traits were associated with greater increases in Honesty-Humility, Emotionality, and Agreeableness, and fewer increases in Extraversion across the HEXACO profiles. The findings suggest psychopathic traits were associated with deceptively enhancing men's prosocial personality traits after viewing a woman's dating video, which might suggest the tendency toward deceiving potential prospective partners.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85914 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85894)

*Versatile Partner Abuse within Adolescent Boys' Intimate Relationships: Intergenerational Effects Involving Psychopathic Traits*

**Main Presenting Author:** Forth, Adelle E.

**Additional Author:** Brazil, Kristopher

*Abstract: Much research has documented how men with higher levels of psychopathic traits are more likely to engage in a versatile range of abuse toward their intimate partners, including psychological and physical forms of violence. Few studies, however, have examined whether versatile abuse begins in the earliest intimate relationships in those with elevated psychopathic traits and whether witnessing parental violence in the home might contribute to this association. This study addressed these issues with 156 adolescent boys from secure custody and at-risk youth centers who were assessed on the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version. Adolescents completed a family history interview involving witnessing parental violence and they completed measures of frequency of psychological and physical abuse of their current intimate partner. Findings showed psychopathic traits were associated with engaging in more psychological and physical forms of intimate partner violence. Further, there was also an indirect effect between witnessing parental violence and the different forms of partner violence via higher levels of psychopathic traits. The results suggest that adolescent boys with higher levels of psychopathic traits may engage in versatile forms of abuse toward their intimate partners from an early age and may be influenced to do so because of witnessing parental violence growing up.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85915 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85894)

*Mental Health Intervention Effects in the General Population and Among Youth and Older Adults to Inform Management Strategies During and Post-COVID-19: Evidence from an Ongoing Living Systematic Review*

**Moderator:** Wu, Yin

**Panelists:** Li, Letong; Li, Kexin; Jiang, Xiaowen

*Abstract: Mental health implications from COVID-19 will extend beyond the current pandemic stage. Supporting mental health during acute and extended COVID-19 phases requires synthesis and dissemination of high-quality evidence on effects of feasibly delivered interventions to prevent or*

address mental health problems, particularly in vulnerable groups, including children and adolescents and older adults. Many studies from COVID-19 are of limited utility due to poor quality, high risk of bias, and reporting concerns. We are conducting a living systematic review of mental health trials conducted in COVID-19, which will be useful for identifying barriers and limitations in existing evidence, supporting decision-making by health-care providers and policymakers, and informing and improving future research. As part of our living systematic review, we are conducting three systematic reviews that synthesize evidence from mental health trials of interventions that target the general population, children and adolescents, and older adults. Our proposed symposium includes evidence up to October 3, 2022 but will be updated prior to presentation. In addition to providing evidence on interventions for general population dissemination and children and adolescents and older adults, we will discuss what can be learned about how to improve responsiveness to address mental health in future societal crises.

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 86147, Presenting Papers: 86167, 86171, 86255 - Symposium

*Effects of Mental Health Interventions among Children and Adolescents during COVID-19: A Systematic Review of Randomized Controlled Trials*

**Main Presenting Author:** Li, Letong

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Li, Kexin; Jiang, Xiaowen

**Additional Authors:** Fan, Suiqiong ; Wu, Yin; Tasleem, Amina; Dal Santo, Tiffany; Thombs, Brett D

**Abstract:** *Background:* Evidence synthesis is needed to identify feasible interventions that address COVID-19 mental health challenges in children and adolescents to address present needs and prepare for future crises. This systematic review evaluated the effects of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of mental health interventions for children (age  $\leq 9$ ) and adolescents (age 10-19) during COVID-19. *Method:* We searched 9 databases up to October 3, 2022, calculated standardized mean difference (SMD) effect sizes, and rated risk of bias. *Result:* We identified 8 RCTs, but only 2 had low risk of bias ratings in  $\geq 4$  of 7 Cochrane Risk of Bias tool domains. One ( $N=2,452$ ; USA) examined two online single-session interventions and found that both improved depressive symptoms at 3-month follow-up compared to a supportive control intervention (SMD=0.20, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.10 to 0.29; SMD=0.22, 95% CI 0.12 to 0.32) with mixed results for anxiety (SMD=0.12, 95% CI 0.03 to 0.22; SMD=0.06, 95% CI -0.03 to 0.16). The other study ( $N=954$ ; China) examined health education via a peer live streaming app and found a large positive effect on anxiety (SMD=0.82, 95% CI 0.69 to 0.95). *Conclusion:* Most COVID-19 mental health interventions in teens are not well-conducted. Brief online interventions might improve mental health symptoms in children and adolescents during society-wide crises.

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 86167 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86147)

*Effects of Mental Health Interventions among Older Adults in COVID-19: A Systematic Review of Randomized Controlled Trials*

**Main Presenting Author:** Li, Kexin

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Li, Letong; Jiang, Xiaowen

**Additional Authors:** Wu, Yin ; Fan, Suiqiong; Tasleem, Amina; Dal Santo, Tiffany; Thombs, Brett D

**Abstract:** *Background: Isolation and sedentary behaviour may be associated with negative mental health outcomes among older adults. This systematic review assessed intervention effects on mental health outcomes among adults aged  $\geq 60$  years in COVID-19. Method: We searched 9 databases to October 3, 2022, calculated standardized mean difference (SMD) effect sizes using Hedges' g, and evaluated risk of bias using the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool. Results: We found 10 eligible RCTs with sample sizes of 30 to 120 participants. Most trials ( $N=9$ ) compared psychological interventions to inactive controls, and, due to the nature of psychological interventions and the use of self-reported measures, all studies had high risk in blinding of participants and outcome assessment. Only 1 study from Sweden had low risk of bias ratings on at least 4 of 7 risk of bias items. That study assessed telephone-delivered behavioral activation with mental imagery simulation and found non-significant effects on depression (SMD: 0.66, 95% CI -0.01 to 1.33) and anxiety symptoms (SMD: 0.62, 95% CI -0.04 to 1.28) compared to waitlist control. Conclusion: The overall small samples and concerns about risk of bias, and minimal adaptations to COVID-19 among existing trials underline the need for high-quality mental health interventions for older adults as we enter the post-COVID era and to prepare for future mass crises.*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 86171 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86147)

*Effects of COVID-19 Mental Health Interventions for the General Population: A Systematic Review of Randomized Controlled Trials*

**Main Presenting Author:** Jiang, Xiaowen

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Li, Kexin; Li, Letong

**Additional Authors:** Fan, Suiqiong ; Wu, Yin; Tasleem, Amina; Dal Santo, Tiffany; Thombs, Brett D

**Abstract:** *Objective: To evaluate the effects of randomized controlled trials (RCT) of COVID-19 mental health interventions for the general population. Methods: We conducted a systematic review and searched 9 databases to October 3, 2022. Eligible RCTs included adults without pre-existing mental health or other medical conditions not infected with COVID-19. Results: We identified 32 RCTs from 17 countries, including 3 well-conducted trials with  $\geq 100$  participants and low Cochrane Risk of Bias ratings on 5 of 7 domains. Trials tested the effects of online CBT in the Swedish population ( $N= 670$ ), 3 app-based exercise programs among Canadian adults ( $N= 334$ ), and online group therapy in the Australian population ( $N=240$ ), all compared to waitlist or usual care controls. The Swedish and Australian interventions improved anxiety symptoms (standardized mean difference [SMD] 0.74, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.58 to 0.90; SMD 0.37, 95% CI 0.11 to 0.62). The Swedish, Australian, and Canadian trials (Yoga) improved depression with SMDs range from 0.27 (0.04 to 0.51) to 0.38 (0.22 to 0.55), but HIIT and HIIT + Yoga in the Canadian trial (SMD 0.15, 95% CI -0.16 to 0.45; SMD 0.26; 95% CI -0.00 to 0.51) showed no improvement in depression. Conclusion: Online interventions might be effective in improving depression and anxiety in crises. More good trials are needed to inform future societal disasters.*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 86255 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86147)

*Understanding and enhancing mental health treatment engagement in later life: patient and health care provider perspectives*

**Moderator:** Mackenzie, Corey S

**Panelists:** Furer, Patricia; Rapaport, Li-elle; Ramkissoon, Reece; Del Rosario, Nicole; Kaushik, Vishal; Mailey, Malissa; Koven, Lesley; Krysanski, Valerie; Reynolds, Kristin

*Abstract: Mental health problems in later life are common, burdensome, and associated with numerous adverse outcomes. Older adults are also the least likely age group to seek professional mental health services when they need them. A variety of barriers to help-seeking exist in later life and the current set of presentations focuses on poor patient treatment engagement. When older patients are referred to specialty mental health services for treatment of anxiety and/or depression, those who are passive and unengaged in this process are less likely to accept, more likely to drop out, and less likely to benefit from treatment. Our overall objective is to better understand how to engage older patients referred to specialty geriatric mental health services. The goal of the first presentation is to explore patient engagement from the perspective of nine older adults referred to specialty geriatric psychology and psychiatry services in two large urban hospitals. The goal of the second presentation is to explore patient engagement from the perspectives of eight geriatric psychologists, geropsychiatrists, and primary care physicians who frequently refer to them. Finally, the goal of the third presentation is to combine patient and provider perspectives to identify opportunities for a pilot intervention that would be feasible, sustainable, and acceptable to both groups.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86237, Presenting Papers: 87384, 87391, 87399 - Symposium

*Patient Perspectives on Treatment Engagement in the Referral Process to Specialty Geriatric Mental Health Services*

**Main Presenting Author:** Del Rosario, Nicole

**Additional Authors:** Mackenzie, Corey S.; Koven, Lesley; Reynolds, Kristen ; Furer, Patricia

*Abstract: Raue and Sirey (2011) proposed a theoretical treatment engagement model for older adults outlining steps from the initial identification of mental health problems to treatment. The current study aimed to: (a) explore patient perspectives of their experience with the referral process to geriatric mental health services at the Victoria Hospital and St. Boniface Hospital in Winnipeg, and (b) identify opportunities to enhance patient engagement in this process. To date, nine patients (4 psychiatry, 5 psychology) referred for concerns of anxiety, depression, or stress were interviewed. Interviews were analyzed according to the framework analytic method. Overall, themes of attitudes toward treatment, treatment expectations, and treatment preferences emerged as predicted by Raue and Sirey's model. In addition, themes related to system-induced passivity, "muddling through," and reactions to the term "geriatric" emerged that were not captured by the initial model. Participants noted opportunities for psychoeducation, self-guided resources, and family involvement as potential interventions to implement within the current referral system. This is the first study to examine the applicability of Raue and Sirey's theoretical engagement model in a clinical sample. Findings highlight patient experiences and offer several recommendations for improving treatment engagement.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87384 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86237)

*Healthcare Professionals' Perspectives on Patient Mental Health Treatment Engagement in Later Life*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rapaport, Li-elle



**Additional Authors:** Ramkissoon, Reece ; Del Rosario, Nicole ; Mackenzie, S. Corey; Kaushik, Vishal; Koven, Lesley; Krysanski, Valerie; Reynolds, Krisin

*Abstract: Older adults face complex challenges in seeking and receiving psychological treatment. While older adults access psychological services less frequently than other populations, strong engagement can predict better treatment outcomes. This study explores practitioners' perspectives on the treatment engagement of patients referred for specialty geriatric mental health services. Guided by Raue and Sirey's (2011) late-life treatment engagement model, we interviewed eight specialty geriatric mental health professionals (geriatric psychiatrists and gero-psychologists) and frequent referral sources to assess their perspectives on patient treatment engagement barriers and potential improvement to the current referral process. The results of our framework analysis highlighted the prevalence of mental health literacy, attitudes, and beliefs informing treatment decisions and the importance of patient-centered care and autonomy among older adults. Streamlined communication between the referral source, specialists, and patients was also proposed with a call to educate family doctors and patients about available services, referral processes, and how to openly discuss mental health. Findings from this study highlight the importance of considering provider and referrer factors in attempts to better engage patients.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87391 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86237)

*Combined Perspectives of Patients and Providers Inform a Pilot Intervention to Enhance Older Adults' Treatment Engagement*

**Main Presenting Author:** Del Rosario, Nicole

**Additional Authors:** Mailey, Malissa ; Rapaport, Li-elle; Reynolds, Kristin; Koven, Lesley; Furer, Patricia

*Abstract: The ultimate goal of this grant-funded project was to identify feasible, sustainable, and effective opportunities to enhance older adults' engagement in the process of being referred to specialty geriatric mental health services. This study combined the results of the previous two studies, comprising qualitative interviews with nine patients and eight healthcare professionals, with a focus on identifying ways of enhancing patient engagement that aligned with suggestions from both patients and professionals. Patient interviews highlighted challenges with online engagement options and preferences for patient-guided engagement options. In addition, provider interviews highlighted the importance of engagement interventions that could easily be implemented into current referral structures. Based on these results, we have developed a treatment engagement pamphlet that could be provided to patients by primary care physicians or via specialty mental health provider administrative support staff who contact patients who are referred. Recruitment for a qualitative pilot intervention to gather feedback on this pamphlet is underway. The results of this pilot can inform our next step involving a randomized controlled trial to test its impact on patient engagement outcomes, such as the degree to which patients accept, drop out, and benefit from treatment.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87399 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86237)

## *Promoting positive mental health and development through innovations in family-based interventions: an early developmental perspective*

**Main Presenting Author:** Roos, Leslie

*Abstract: The lifelong foundations of well-being start in utero and continue through early childhood. Particularly for families facing multiple adversities, early interventions are critical to disrupting the transmission of stress-linked inequities. We discuss clinical trial innovations in parenting programs designed to improve child development and mitigate long-term mental illness. Such programs, focused on targeting the biological and relational mechanisms underlying mental health problems, are particularly important in helping stress-exposed families recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. First, Dr. Gonzalez (McMaster U) will present on the biological embedding of in utero stress-exposure, indexed by epigenetic aging markers, through a the evidenced-base Nurse Family Partnership program, for families in the perinatal period. Second, Dr. MacKinnon (U de Montréal) will discuss the promise of eHealth for mitigating risks, including parent mental illness and harsh parenting. This includes the rapid-cycle development and dissemination of an App-based program for families of toddlers, developed with parent partners. Third, Dr. Andrade (Centre for Addiction and Mental Health) will discuss the importance of shifting parents' attributions about the causes of young children's problem behaviour to promote treatment readiness and positive parenting for disruptive behaviour problems.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86923, Presenting Papers: 87564, 87587, 87601 - Symposium

### *Building Healthy Foundations for Young Children: Role of Biology in the Context of Evidence-Based Parenting Interventions*

*Abstract: Background: Adverse early experiences may be 'biologically embedded' into systems that create mental health vulnerability. Most studies to date have not examined whether interventions can reverse biological embedding. The Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP) is an evidence-based program with efficacy in improving prenatal health, parenting and child functioning. The Healthy Foundations Study is an innovative birth cohort which that evaluates the impact of the NFP on family biological outcomes. Methods: Participants (N =350) from a randomized controlled trial of the NFP were recruited prior to 28 weeks' gestation and then randomised to receive existing services (comparison group) or NFP plus existing services. Hair samples were collected from women at baseline and 2 months postpartum to measure physiological stress. Buccal swabs were collected from infants at 2 and 24 months to assess DNA methylation. Findings: Analyses are currently underway, however group differences in maternal stress physiology and infant pediatric epigenetics clocks will be presented. Preliminary results with full multivariate analyses will be completed by February 2023. Conclusion/Impact: A greater understanding of the biology of early adversity and the potential to reverse its detrimental effects would provide a powerful framework with which to inform basic and applied research, practice and policy.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87564 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86923)

### *Can an App-Based Intervention Reduce Harsh Parenting and Promote Family Mental Health? Learning from the BEAM Program*

**Main Presenting Author:** MacKinnon, Anna

**Additional Authors:** Tomfhor-Madsen, Lianne ; Roos, Leslie

*Abstract: Background: Maternal mental health problems and barriers to accessing care increased dramatically during the pandemic, creating child risk for behavioral and developmental impairments linked to unsupportive parenting. eHealth interventions offer innovative solutions but need to be rigorously tested prior to dissemination. We developed the App-based BEAM: Building Emotional Awareness and Mental Health for mothers of toddlers. Methods: Pilot (n =65) and phase III (n=140) randomized controlled trials were conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of BEAM compared to treatment as usual (TAU). Results: Pilot results indicated good feasibility and acceptability of BEAM, as well as moderate effects on sleep mental health, parenting, and child behaviour. Participant feedback was used to make improvements to the program. Results from the phase III trial indicate that mothers with higher initial symptoms levels at enrollment have a greater change in overall mental health, and specifically anxiety, anger, and harsh parenting, after completing the BEAM program compared to TAU. Conclusions: Together the findings suggest the effectiveness of the BEAM program as an innovative family-based intervention for improving maternal mental health and parenting. Action: Funding has been received to scale-up the program to be tested in an implementation trial with a community organization.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87587 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86923)

*The impact of parental attributions and positive parenting skills on readiness for behavioural parent training*

*Abstract: Background: Parents' explanations for the cause of their children's behavioural challenges, termed attributions, influence their participation in parent training programs. However, it is not well known whether subtypes of attributions, such as parent-causal or child-responsible attributions, are associated with parent readiness to engage in treatment. Further, parents perception of their parenting skills may play a key role readiness for treatment, which has not been explored. Methods: Path analysis examine links among attributions, parenting skills, and parents' readiness for treatment in 276 primary caregivers of 6- to 12-year-old children with disruptive behavior (86.6% mothers). Results: Findings showed that direct paths linking parent-causal attributions to more readiness for treatment, and indirect paths through positive parenting. Although direct paths linking child-responsible attributions to greater positive parenting were found, there was no indirect mediation through positive parenting to parent readiness for treatment. Conclusion/Impact: Parent-causal attributions may be particularly important in determining readiness for treatment, but this association may be partially accounted by self-perceived positive parenting skills. Clinical implications will be discussed with regard to improving parent readiness for treatment by targeting parent-causal attributions.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87601 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86923)

*Use of the Classroom Check-Up in School-based Consultation for Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Classrooms*

**Moderator:** Schanding, Thomas

*Abstract: School-based consultation has been shown to be effective in improving the performance of teachers with regard to classroom management as well as addressing the academic and*

social/emotional/behavioural concerns of students. *The Classroom Check-Up (Reinke et al., 2011) specifically seeks to motivate teachers to engage in and maintain classroom management practices important in reducing teacher-student interactions that may exacerbate difficulties and engage in instruction to promote student competence and success. The current presentation will explore the use of this consultation model, with regard across early childhood, elementary, and secondary classrooms. Three clinical cases utilizing a single-case AB design will be presented. At this time, the three consultations are still on-going. Attendees will learn of the outcomes of the classroom consultations as well as the acceptability of the interventions chosen during the consultation. Ultimately, attendees will gain a deeper understanding of the CCU model and its potential for their practice within schools.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87144, Presenting Papers: 87194, 87287, 87387 - Symposium

*The Building Blocks of Classroom Management: Using the Classroom Check-Up in Elementary*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kalchos, Linnea F

*Abstract: This presentation reviews the use of the Classroom Check-Up (CCU) for a grade 6 class. The teacher requested assistance regarding classroom management. A single-case AB design was selected to evaluate the results of the consultation. The teacher (first year teaching and 16 years as an educational assistant) was interviewed initially regarding their goals for their grade 6 class. Concerns from the teacher involved keeping students engaged, managing transitions, and addressing disruptive behaviours. In evaluating the classroom context, a classroom ecology checklist was completed as well as observations to examine key classroom management variables. In analyzing the problem, strengths (clear routines, noncontingent attention to students, attention signal) and areas for growth (documenting behavioural violations, low academic engagement, and opportunities to respond) were noted. Based on data presented, the teacher selected to focus on three goals: 1) creating a hierarchy of consequences to increase consistency for behaviour management, 2) increasing specific praise, and 3) increasing opportunities to respond. Data is still currently being collected to examine the effectiveness of the plan. The consultant is still working with the teacher to provide ongoing support in the upcoming months. Additional data will also be collected regarding acceptability of the consult.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87194 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87144)

*The ABCs of the Classroom Check-Up for Kindergarten*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wong, Harris

*Abstract: Setting a strong foundation of classroom management is highly beneficial for new learners entering a Kindergarten classroom. This presentation will focus on the use of the Classroom Check-Up (CCU) consultation model with a general education, inclusion classroom. The teacher (along with her two educational assistants) requested specifically requested a consultation to improve transitions within the classroom and to manage behaviours during carpet time. Following the CCU model, an initial interview was conducted with the teacher, followed by completion of classroom ecology checklists and observations by the consultant. Several strengths were noted in the classroom, including a positive classroom climate, reviewing social and behavioural expectation, and using an attention signal. Areas identified for growth included creating smoother transitions, following a routine/schedule, and increasing the variety of reinforcement. Ultimately, the teacher and consultant chose to focus on establishing clear stages of reprimands to assist with corrections in*

*transitions/routines and adding in additional reinforcement rather than primarily general praise. Data collection is on-going surrounding the implementation of the plan. Attendees will gain a deeper understanding of how the CCU aligns with classroom management in an early childhood setting.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87287 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87144)

*Classroom Check-Up for Disruptive Behaviours in Secondary School*

**Main Presenting Author:** Toews, Julia B

*Abstract: Within secondary school settings, teachers continue to refine their instructional practices to maintain high academic and behavioural standards. This presentation will provide an overview of a consultation requested by a grade 9 science teacher. The teacher has three years of teaching experience, and previously worked as an educational aide. The main concern prompting the consultation request involved managing disruptive behaviours - talking out of turn, asking irrelevant questions, and difficulty with transitioning. The Classroom Check-Up (CCU) was chosen as an appropriate model to work collaboratively with the teacher in identifying goals and strategies to improve the classroom. Initial baseline data were collected through a teacher interview, classroom ecology checklists, and direct observations. The teacher received strong ratings for her rapport with students and positive relationships with students. Areas identified by the teacher and consultant as a focus included increasing students opportunities to respond, increasing specific praise given to students, increasing on-task behaviour, and decreasing disruptive behaviours. A Menu of Options was presented to the teacher, allowing collaboration for strategies consistent for the classroom, but also techniques based on empirical evidence. Data collection is on-going for this case, and will continue in the upcoming months.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87387 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87144)

*Environmental Chemical Exposures and Child Neurodevelopment: Who May be Most Affected, Why, and How we can Protect?*

**Moderator:** Till, Christine

**Panelists:** Goodman, Carly; Hall, Meaghan ; Green, Rivka

*Abstract: Low level exposure to environmental chemicals is widespread and can have adverse effects on neurodevelopment. Despite decades of research documenting the vulnerability of the developing brain to environmental contaminants, there has been little progress in protecting against developmental neurotoxicity. This symposium will quantify neurodevelopmental risks associated with early-life exposure to neurotoxicants, review a potential mechanism of developmental neurotoxicity, and discuss how neurotoxic effects may differ by sex. The first speaker will present results of a meta-analysis examining exposures to six different neurotoxicants. Findings show how boys appear more vulnerable to prenatal exposures, especially from lead. The second speaker will highlight the endocrine-disrupting potential of neurotoxicants through discussion of the links between thyroid hormones and neurodevelopmental outcomes in boys and girls. This symposium will be capped with a discussion of the public's knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours related to developmental toxicity and strategies to reduce exposure. All speakers will discuss how population-level evidence can be used to develop a public health strategy that aims to protect the public from critical environmental hazards.*

**Section:** *Clinical Neuropsychology*

**Session ID:** 87415, Presenting Papers: 87450, 87455, 87462 - Symposium

*Sex-Specific Effect of Pre- and Post-Natal Exposure to Six Developmental Neurotoxicants on IQ: A Meta-Analysis of Human Studies*

**Presenting Author:** Goodman, Carly Victoria

**Abstract:** *RATIONALE: Early life exposure to neurotoxicants has been associated with diminished intelligence (IQ) scores in children. Some studies suggest that neurotoxicants impact the sexes differently. We conducted a meta-analysis to quantify sex-specific effects of exposure to developmental neurotoxicants on IQ. METHOD: We screened abstracts published before December 31, 2021, for empirical studies of six neurotoxicants (lead, mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls, polybrominated diphenyl ethers, organophosphates, and phthalates) that (1) used an individualized biomarker; (2) measured exposure during the prenatal period and/or before six years of age; and (3) provided different effect estimates on general, nonverbal, and/or verbal IQ by sex. We performed random effects meta-analyses for boys and girls with subgroup analyses by neurotoxicant. RESULTS: We included 22 studies in the meta-analysis. We found prenatal exposure to neurotoxicants was associated with decreased general ( $B = -0.38$ ; 95% CI:  $-0.72, -0.04$ ) and nonverbal ( $B = -0.42$ ; 95% CI:  $-0.71, -0.14$ ) IQ in boys, especially for lead. In contrast, we found no significant effects for girls or for verbal IQ. CONCLUSION: During fetal development, boys appear to be more vulnerable to neurotoxicants, especially from lead. IMPACT: Sex is basic for understanding the effects of neurotoxicants on intelligence.*

**Section:** *Clinical Neuropsychology*

**Session ID:** 87450 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87415)

*Gestational Thyroid Dysfunction and Child Neurodevelopment*

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Toxic chemicals can disrupt thyroid function and adversely impact neurodevelopment. We examined the association between thyroid hormone levels in gestation and intellectual abilities (IQ) and behaviours in childhood. METHODS: Participants included 556 mother-child pairs enrolled in the Maternal-Infant Research on Environmental Chemicals study. We measured mothers' thyroid stimulating hormone [TSH], free thyroxine [FT4], and total thyroxine [TT4] levels in the first trimester of pregnancy. We assessed children's IQ at 3-4 years of age using the WPPSI-III, and social responsiveness, internalizing and externalizing behaviours using parent-reported measures (BASC-2 and SRS-2). We tested linear and non-linear associations of gestational thyroid hormone levels with children's IQ and behaviours and tested for effect modification by child sex. RESULTS: Gestational TSH was nonlinearly associated with Full-Scale IQ and Verbal IQ in males, and linearly associated with Verbal IQ in females. Non-linear associations were found between gestational FT4 and child Full-Scale IQ and between gestational TT4 and child internalizing and externalizing symptoms. All remaining models were non-significant. CONCLUSION: Thyroid dysfunction in pregnancy may have sex-specific, adverse effects on brain development. IMPACT: Thyroid disruption is a potential mechanism of developmental neurotoxicity.*

**Section:** *Clinical Neuropsychology*

**Session ID:** 87455 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87415)

*Efficacy of a Developmental Neurotoxicity Knowledge Translation Tool at Impacting Behavioural Change: A Health Psychology Perspective*

**Abstract:** *RATIONALE: Toxic chemicals increase the risk of neurodevelopmental problems in children, but the efficacy of knowledge translation (KT) tools to increase knowledge and prompt behavioural changes to reduce exposures is unknown. METHODS: We conducted a randomized controlled trial with 15,594 participants between 18 to 45 years of age to examine the efficacy of a KT video to prompt behavioral changes to reduce exposures. Immediately following the video, both video and non-video groups reported their intentions to reduce exposures and barriers to changing their behaviours. After 6-weeks, a subset of 4,842 participants answered a series of similar questions. RESULTS: The video group initially had greater intentions to reduce exposures, but the difference between groups in making behavioural changes no longer apparent at 6-week follow up. Barriers to reducing exposures included cost, inconvenience, and not knowing how to determine whether a product is non-toxic or where to purchase products. CONCLUSION: Despite knowledge acquisition, systemic barriers make it difficult for people to adopt behavioural changes to reduce exposures to toxic chemicals. IMPACT: Videos are a valuable knowledge translation tool, but systemic barriers impede the adoption of new behaviors to reduce exposures to toxic chemicals.*

**Section:** *Clinical Neuropsychology*

**Session ID:** 87462 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87415)

### *Implementing and evaluating the JoyPop™ app to support Indigenous and non-Indigenous youth in Northwestern Ontario*

**Moderator:** Mushquash, Aislin

**Panelists:** Malik, Ishaq; Charlton, Jaidyn; Mushquash, Aislin

**Abstract:** *In Northwestern Ontario, youth access mental health services less often and have longer waits than youth in other areas of the province. Limited access and extended waits can exacerbate symptoms, prolong distress, increase risk for suicide, self-harm, and hospitalization, and negatively impact engagement. In partnership with Dilico Anishinabek Family Care and Children's Centre Thunder Bay, our team will present on the implementation and pilot evaluation of the JoyPop™ app into mental health services for youth in Northwestern Ontario. Ishaq Malik (Presenter 1; MA student) will present qualitative findings exploring the acceptance of the JoyPop™ app by youth and service providers. Jaidyn Charlton (Presenter 2; MA student) will present quantitative findings describing outcomes associated with using the JoyPop™ app among Indigenous and non-Indigenous youth. Dr. Aislin Mushquash (Presenter 3) will present on recruitment and retention patterns for Indigenous and non-Indigenous youth involved in the pilot evaluation of the JoyPop™ app. Together, this symposium will highlight the needs of youth in Northwestern Ontario and how the JoyPop™ app may offer one innovative solution to address these needs. We will also describe upcoming research to further test the effectiveness of the JoyPop™ app as a tool to support youth who are seeking mental health services.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87516, Presenting Papers: 87528, 87539, 87620 - Symposium

*Qualitative evaluation of youth and mental health service provider acceptance of the JoyPop™ app*

**Main Presenting Author:** Malik, Ishaq

**Additional Authors:** Perez, Arnaldo ; Charlton, Jaidyn; Toombs, Elaine; Schmidt, Fred; Mushquash, Aislin

**Abstract:** *Fostering resilience, the JoyPop™ app has a growing evidence base showing improvement in emotion regulation and mental health in youth. Despite this promise, it is important to understand whether this novel technology will be accepted into traditional mental health services before widespread implementation and evaluation occurs. We evaluated acceptance of the JoyPop™ app among a clinical sample of youth and mental health service providers. A qualitative descriptive approach involving one-on-one semi-structured interviews was used. Data were coded via deductive-inductive content analysis. Youth (n=6) found the app easy to use and expressed positivity about using it. Youth noted the app facilitated accessibility and positive mental health outcomes (e.g., reduced anxiety). Service providers (n=7) found the app useful and easy to use for youth they serve, expressed optimism about integrating it into usual care, and noted organizational factors could affect acceptance of the app. Both youth and service providers had concerns towards apps in general and provided recommendations to improve the JoyPop™ app. Findings support the acceptance of the JoyPop™ app by youth and services providers as an adjunctive resource to traditional mental health services. With this acceptance, researchers can more confidently move towards future implementation and evaluation of the JoyPop™ app.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87528 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87516)

*Pilot evaluation of the JoyPop™ app among treatment-seeking youth*

**Main Presenting Author:** Charlton, Jaidyn

**Additional Authors:** Malik, Ishaq ; Toombs, Elaine; Schmidt, Fred; Olthuis, Janine; Mushquash, Aislin

**Abstract:** *Mobile health apps hold potential to improve availability of mental health supports for youth. However, of the thousands of apps that are available within the public domain, there is a concerning lack of quality empirical data supporting their use and proclaimed effects, especially among youth. The JoyPop™ app is an innovative resilience-building app with the aim of enhancing emotion regulation skills among youth. This pilot study was designed to evaluate outcomes associated with using the JoyPop™ app among treatment-seeking youth. A clinical sample of Indigenous and non-Indigenous youth were recruited from two mental health organizations in Northwestern Ontario. Youth used the app for 4-weeks and completed questionnaires assessing emotion regulation and mental health at baseline, after 2 weeks, and after 4 weeks. Descriptive analyses revealed differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous youth, such that improvements in emotion regulation, resilience, stress, and depressive symptoms were greater for Indigenous youth. Results provide support for broader implementation and evaluation. With funding from Brain Canada, SickKids Foundation, and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, we will be launching a randomized controlled trial to test the effectiveness of the JoyPop™ app in improving emotion regulation skills and mental health among youth waiting for services.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87539 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87516)

*Recruitment and retention patterns among Indigenous and non-Indigenous youth during a pilot evaluation of the JoyPop™ app*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mushquash, Aislin

**Additional Authors:** Toombs, Elaine ; Charlton, Jaidyn; Malik, Ishaq; Schmidt, Fred; Olthuis, Janine



**Abstract:** *A common challenge noted in clinical research is difficulty with recruitment and retention. Of the available literature, less is known about recruitment and retention barriers for diverse populations. To prepare for a planned randomized controlled trial testing the effectiveness of the JoyPop™ app, we sought to better understand the recruitment and retention patterns of Indigenous and non-Indigenous youth in a pilot evaluation of the JoyPop™ app. We analyzed contact attempts, attrition rates, communication preferences, compensation preferences, and follow up attempts for Indigenous and non-Indigenous youth (n=49) who expressed interest in the pilot study. Although research staff were more successful contacting and booking initial information sessions with Indigenous youth on the first attempt, this was often completed with the support of a caregiver or mental health service provider working with the youth. Research staff were more often able to reach non-Indigenous youth directly and required less attempts overall to facilitate ongoing communication and engagement. Results highlight that tailored recruitment and retention strategies specific to Indigenous and non-Indigenous youth participating in research are needed. This study offers recommendations that can inform future research efforts, such as the JoyPop™ randomized controlled trial, with diverse populations.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87620 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87516)

### *Family First Responder: An Evidence-Informed Psychosocial Intervention to Support Spouses of Public Safety Personnel*

**Main Presenting Author:** Schwartz, Kelly

**Co-Presenting Authors:** McElheran, Megan; Duffy, Hanna

**Additional Authors:** Redekop, Michelle ; Harris, Daranne; Oliver, Kathleen; Stelnicki, Andrea

**Abstract:** *As many as 45% of Canadian public safety personnel (PSP), including firefighters, police officers, and paramedics, report suffering from one or more mental disorders (Carleton et al., 2018). PSP spouses often encounter distinctive experiences and challenges related to living with a PSP member, putting them at an increased risk for developing mental health challenges in response to the spousal occupation. To date, limited research has focused on individualized supports and services targeting spouses/partners of PSP. To address this gap, the current study developed an evidence-informed psychoeducation and support program designed to enhance mental health in PSP spouses (Schwartz et al., 2022; Harris et al., 2022; Redekop et al., 2022). This symposium outlines the development and initial results of the Family First Responder (FFR) program in three papers. The first paper summarizes the evidence-informed framework that provides a basis for the psychoeducational content of the program. The second paper outlines the structure and content of the FFR program. The third paper presents preliminary pre- and post-findings from the first two completed groups of the program. Identifying and addressing the unique mental health needs of PSP spouses is an important first step in enhancing the health and well-being of PSP families.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87571, Presenting Papers: 87592, 87602, 87610 - Symposium

### *Family First Responder: Overview of Theoretical Framework of an Evidence-Informed Program for Spouses in First Responder Families*

**Main Presenting Author:** Duffy, Hanna

**Additional Authors:** Redekop, Michelle ; Harris, Daranne; Oliver, L. Kathleen; Schwartz, Kelly

*Abstract: PSPs experience heightened operational stressors, including exposure to traumatic events and threats to personal safety (Berger et al., 2012). As a response to stressors, spouses of PSP frequently take on the role of supporting the PSP member's mental health as well as additional daily responsibilities within the family, sometimes at the expense of their own mental well-being (Casas and Benuto, 2021). The FFR program was developed to support the unique mental health needs of spouses in PSP families. Recent data from PSP focus groups and FFR program pilot groups with PSP spouses informed the development of the FFR theoretical framework, RE: Balancing Families. This framework structures FFR content development around four primary pillars: Trauma Matters/Transitional Stress, Identity Integration, Balancing and Re-Balancing Values, and Connection/Re-Connection. This presentation will summarize the theoretical framework underlying the FFR Partner program, including the unique application of the Biopsychosocial Model of Stress (Bernard and Krupat, 1994) and Family Adaptation to Stress (Figley and Kiser, 2013). Given the unique context of public safety families and the focus of intervention being spouses, both reciprocal (PSP-partner) and systemic (work-home) processes were integrated.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87592 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87571)

*Family First Responder: Methodology and Content Description of an Evidence-Informed Program for Spouses in First Responder Families*

**Main Presenting Author:** McElheran, Megan

**Additional Authors:** Duffy, Hanna ; Schwartz, Kelly

*Abstract: The Family First Responder (FFR) Partner program is an evidence-informed 6-week psychoeducational and support program designed to enhance mental health in spouses of Public Safety Personnel (PSP). The FFR program is delivered virtually to groups of 8-10 spouses/partners of PSP (police, fire, paramedic) across Canada. The primary aim of the program is to educate and support spouses in PSP families to manage stress and daily hassles while reinforcing individual identity and values. It is expected that the psychoeducation and support received by partners over the course of the FFR program will impact the self-reported functioning of partners as it relates to stress, mental health, and family functioning. The central focus of the research is on the psychosocial and physiological functioning of the PSP partner/spouse and how this functioning is influenced by participation in FFR Partner program. Data collection includes a range of self-reported psychosocial measures as well as the use of wearable technology (i.e., Garmin smartwatches) to assess physiological functioning from both the PSP and the spouse. This presentation will outline the methodology and content description of the FFR Partner program, including an overview of the data collection measures.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87602 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87571)

*Family First Responder: Partner Program Pre and Post-Testing of Stress, Mental Health, and Family Functioning*

**Main Presenting Author:** Schwartz, Kelly

**Additional Authors:** Duffy, Hanna ; Burk, Cassandra; Stelnicki, Andrea; Van Bavel, Marisa

*Abstract: The Family First Responder (FFR) Partner program is an evidence-informed psychoeducational and support program designed to support the mental health of spouses of Public Safety Personnel (PSP). A quasi-experimental design (pre/post-test) evaluates the impact of the 6-week FFR Partner program across several variables, including operational stress, mental health (e.g., anxiety and depression), family functioning and satisfaction, quality of life, resilience, and burnout. Following the recent completion of two successful pilot groups, the full program will be offered beginning in January 2023. Multilevel modeling (MLM) will be used to examine the psychosocial and physiological functioning of the spouses/partners from the first two forthcoming groups (anticipated N = 20), and how this functioning is influenced by participation in FFR Partner program. It is anticipated that participation in the FFR Partner program will significantly reduce self-reported stress, negative symptoms of mental health problems (i.e., depression, anxiety), and improve facets of family functioning (i.e., communication, adaptation).*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87610 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87571)

### *Strengths and Stigma in Youth with ADHD*

**Additional Authors:** Neprily, Kirsten M; Miller , Courtney L; Charabin , Emma; Jelinkova, Kristina

*Abstract: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a lifelong disorder that onsets in childhood (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 2022). These children are faced with many risks and impairments as a side-effect of having ADHD (APA, 2022; Staikova et al., 2013). Unfortunately, ADHD continues to be pathologized (Climie et al., 2015), directing contributing to the stigma associated with ADHD. Concerningly, this stigma may lead to “self-stigma” (Corrigan and Rao, 2012), a topic that is under-researched in ADHD. Further, ADHD is rarely viewed in an optimistic light despite the evidence that some characteristics of ADHD are said to support functioning. For example, some studies have found creativity, curiosity, persistence, and humour as strengths for individuals with ADHD (Ten et al., 2020; Sedgwick et al., 2019). While other studies have found a variety of resilience factors operating in children with ADHD such as individual, family, and social-community factors (Dvorsky and Langberg, 2016). Together, these studies demonstrate the need for more expansive research into stigma, specifically self-stigma, strengths, and resilience factors associated with ADHD. Thus, this symposium will feature three unique yet intertwined research studies that have novel findings related to self-stigma, perceived strengths, and resilience in an ADHD child and adolescent sample will be explored.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87615, Presenting Papers: 87711, 87719, 87729 - Symposium

### *"I'm Doing Okay": Strengths and Resilience of Children with and without ADHD*

*Abstract: Little research on attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) has focused on understanding the strengths and resilience. Research examining strengths has indicated that individuals with ADHD can have many strengths in a variety of areas. Some of these areas include creativity, energy, and adventurousness (Halthe and Langvik, 2017; Ten et al., 2020). As well, resilience research focusing on ADHD has found important individual, family, and social-community factors for promoting good outcomes (Dvorsky and Langberg, 2016). This study aims to investigate positive qualities by examining the strengths and resilience of children with and without ADHD. The*

*Behavioural and Emotional Rating Scale – Second Edition (BERS-2) and Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale 25 (CD-RISC-25) questionnaires were used to measure self-reported strengths and resilience. Children in both the ADHD and without ADHD groups tended to report average levels of strengths and resilience. Significant differences were found between groups for school functioning only. Significant correlations between strengths and resilience for both groups were found. Only family involvement was not significantly correlated with resilience for the without ADHD group. Results from this study emphasize the importance of taking a strength-based perspective when working with children diagnosed with ADHD. Implications will be discussed.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87711 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87615)

*ADHD Does not Define me: Parent-Child Reported Strengths in Children with ADHD*

*Abstract: A strength-based approach to childhood attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) research highlights children's positive attributes that support their areas of difficulty (Climie et al., 2015). However, research on perceptions of a child's positive attributes is understudied. There is little research examining strength-based perceptions of children with ADHD and only one known article addresses parents' perceptions of their children with ADHD (Mastoras et al., 2018). Thus, this study analyzed parent and child-reported strengths in children with ADHD. Parent and child-reported strengths were measured using the Behavioral and Emotional Rating Scale – 2nd edition, Parent Form and Child Form (BERS-2; Epstein, 2004). Results indicated that parents and children perceived interpersonal, intrapersonal, and affective strengths to be similar, falling in the Average range. However, children indicated their family involvement and school functioning fell within the Average range, whereas parents rated these domains below average. Parents and children categorized descriptions and attitudes toward ADHD, similarly. Domains which parents and children see as strengths should be utilized to support areas of weakness. Strength-based research for children with ADHD and positive interventions utilizing strengths may benefit families with ADHD and school psychologists.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87719 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87615)

*Parents' Self-Stigma, Youth Self-Stigma, and Youth Self-Esteem in ADHD Families*

*Abstract: Youth with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and their parents are stigmatized by the general population (Bisset et al., 2012). Exposure to stigma poses the risk of internalizing stigma in what is known as "self-stigma" (Corrigan and Rao, 2012). Self-stigma is associated with negative outcomes, such as reduced self-esteem and poor mental health in both youth and parents (Eaton et al., 2020; Kaushik et al., 2017; Trigueros et al., 2022). However, little is known about self-stigma in ADHD; therefore, this study explored self-stigma in youth with ADHD and their parents. Results found that youth with ADHD reported less self-stigma compared to previous studies using samples with more severe conditions. Parents also reported less self-stigma compared to previous studies; however, there was a significant relationship with gender where parents of boys reported higher self-stigma scores compared to parents of girls. Furthermore, parents' self-stigma did not predict youth self-stigma, but inattentive symptoms did. Finally, higher self-stigma in youth predicted lower self-esteem. The results of this study emphasize the need for self-stigma interventions for youth with ADHD and their parents and the need to understand symptom severity in self-stigma research.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87729 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87615)

## THEME: IMPROVING PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Highlights the ways in which psychological research - methods, analyses, design - can be improved and better used to inform the science, practice, and education of psychology

### 12-Minute Talk

#### *A systematic review of dyadic qualitative methodology: used practices and best practices*

**Main Presenting Author:** Daniel, Adira

*Abstract: Qualitative research methods and how to conduct them effectively are often overlooked in relationship science methodology literature. Qualitative research allows for the researcher to appreciate and capitalize on the fact that there are different vantage points in relationship scenarios. Dyadic interviews (interviews with two participants) are often used in family and relationship research. This systematic review of dyadic qualitative methodology is important for consolidating the best practices for conducting good qualitative research. This project aimed to (a) describe the characteristics of qualitative approaches in romantic relationship literature (b) code and appraise the methodological coherence of these articles; and (c) analyze trends in the use of philosophical positions and methodological coherence over time and across journals. Coding is still ongoing, however, there is a lot of inconsistency in the methodological trends and philosophical positions used in dyadic qualitative research. At present, no reviews have examined the concept of methodological coherence of qualitative studies in relationship science. This type of review and analysis is valuable as it can point to examples of high-quality, methodologically coherent research within a field and help to provide guidance for researchers seeking to adopt qualitative methods in their work.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85402 - 12-Minute Talk

#### *Changes in the Style of Abstracts from The Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*

**Main Presenting Author:** Di Feo, Gian Marco

*Abstract: This study was conducted to examine changes in the style and content of abstracts from the Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology across time. Characteristics examined were word commonness, word activation, word pleasantness, sentence length, abstract length, mentions of inferential statistics and mentions of drugs (both street drugs and pharmaceuticals). Abstracts (N=510) were downloaded from volumes published before the wide introduction of computers (1968-9) and from those published in more current years (2016-17). Scores for word pleasantness and word activation were assessed with the Dictionary of Affect in Language. Word commonness was scored in comparison to a corpus of everyday English, and sentence length and abstract length were measured in terms of number of words. There were several strong and significant differences between abstracts from the pre-computer era and those from the 21st century, including greater length, more mentions of inferential statistics and more mentions of drugs in the later time period. A stepwise discriminant function analysis was able to correctly predict the origin (early or pre-computer versus 21st century) of 98% of the abstracts on the basis of the characteristics measured (canonical correlation=.89).*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 79080 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Comparing the Performance of the Generalized Common-Language Effect Size (AAPD) with $\eta^2$ and Cohen's $f^2$ in ANOVA Designs: A Monte Carlo Simulation Study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Li, Johnson  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Tze, Virginia

*Abstract: Interpreting a study effect based on common-language effect sizes (ESs) for an independent variable (IV) with two levels (e.g., boys/girls) has received increasing attention due to its improved interpretability and robustness as compared with the conventional ESs (e.g.,  $\eta^2$ , Cohen's  $f^2$ ). While Ruscio and Gera (2013) have generalized the framework of the common-language ES to an IV with more than 2 levels (AAPD), no study has provided empirical evidence supporting the robustness of AAPD under data violations. This study fills in this gap by conducting a simulation study that compares the performance of AAPD with  $\eta^2$  and  $f^2$  for an IV with 3 levels under data conditions: 12 levels of sample sizes (10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 300, 500) by 3 levels of ESs (small, medium, large) by 3 levels of distributions [normal, symmetrical with heavy tails (SH), asymmetrical with a heavy tail (AH)]. The results showed that AAPD produced noticeably smaller biases [mean = .010, range = (-.012, .049)] than  $\eta^2$  [mean = -.147, range = (-.594, .457)] and  $f^2$  [mean = -.124, range = (-.606, .624)], and the coverage probability of the 95% bootstrap confidence intervals (CIs) for AAPD (mean = .968) was closer to the true .95 level than  $\eta^2$  (mean = .994) and  $f^2$  (mean = .994), when data were SH and AH. Implications of the AAPD and its CIs to theoretical and applied researchers will be discussed.*

**Section:** Quantitative Methods  
**Session ID:** 82088 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Creating Better Psychological Scales: Examining Scale Formats Alternative to the Likert Format*

**Main Presenting Author:** Zhang, Cathy (Xijuan)

*Abstract: The Likert format used in many psychological scales has several issues. First, the Likert format is usually affected by several response biases, the most notorious being the acquiescence bias, threatening the scales validity. Second, the agree-disagree response options often used in the Likert format can be interpreted in different ways, leading to confusion for participants. One line of my research aims to address the issues related to the Likert format. I have conducted several studies that examined a new format called the Expanded format, which replaces the agree-disagree options in the Likert format with complete sentences. For example, if a 4-point Likert item such as "I feel useless at times" is converted into the Expanded format, then the response options may be 1) "I almost always feel useless", 2) "I often feel useless", 3) "I feel useless at times", 4) "I rarely feel useless", from which the participant is asked to pick one that best describes themselves. In this presentation, I will explain how the Expanded format can resolve some of the problems associated with the Likert format. I will also compare and contrast the Expanded format with other available alternative formats such as the item-specific format by Saris et al. (2010).*

**Section:** Quantitative Methods

**Session ID:** 82376 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Effect Sizes Indices in Social Psychology: Researcher Perspectives on Reporting and Interpretation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Graham, Caylin

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Cribbie, Robert; Peters, Kevin R

**Additional Author:** O'Hagan, Fergal

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: For nearly a century  $p$ -values and null hypothesis significance testing (NHST) have dominated statistical reporting, yet the use of  $p$ -values and NHST has been criticized as often being misused and misunderstood. Effect size (ES) indices are promoted as a means of improving upon or replacing NHST and have been receiving greater attention in social psychology research. The goal of our research is to examine how social psychology researchers think about and use ESs as there is currently no theoretical framework that captures these perspectives.*

*METHODS: We report on a grounded theory analysis of three focus groups of researchers (N=15) each who have recently published in social psychology journals. Several questions were asked during these focus groups, but we focus here on one question: How do social psychology researchers report and interpret ESs. RESULTS: A preliminary analysis revealed themes, falling into two general categories: ES interpretation within the context of the study (e.g., the numerical interpretation of the ES formula in relation to the variables under study), and ES interpretation beyond the context of the study (e.g., the use of various benchmarks). CONCLUSIONS: This presentation will focus on these results as well as how they relate to the current state of effect size reporting and interpretation in social psychology.*

**Section:** Quantitative Methods

**Session ID:** 87344 - 12-Minute Talk

### *k-Means Clustering Extension to the NN-ERA Framework*

**Main Presenting Author:** Padilla, Dennis

**Additional Author:** Choi, Ji Yeh

**Abstract:** *The neural network extended redundancy analysis (NN-ERA) framework can capture non-linear relationships within the theoretical structure of latent variable modelling (Vijayakumar et al., 2022). However, the NN-ERA framework is limited to parameter estimation through data aggregation across all observations. This is potentially limiting when samples consist of heterogeneous subgroups. To address this, we are proposing a  $k$ -means cluster-wise NN-ERA extension that computes estimates of cluster membership and cluster-wise parameters of interest. Cluster membership estimates will be computed according to the error of the hybrid model, and cluster-wise parameters will be computed through cluster-wise models. To evaluate model performance, the method will compare estimates based on simulation data. We expect that the model will be able to accurately estimate cluster membership across data variations and produce comparable estimates to other theoretical models. The proposed research will add to the literature on integrated machine learning approaches in psychology and hopes to find applications in improving personalized healthcare.*

**Section:** *Quantitative Methods*

**Session ID:** 83055 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Leveraging Machine Learning within a Structural Equation Modelling Context for the Development and Testing of Theories*

**Main Presenting Author:** Truong, Michael

**Additional Author:** Choi, Ji-Yeh

*Abstract: The current scientific era is marked not just by the mass collection of high-dimensional datasets, but also by the lack of a rich theoretical base for guiding our analyses of these data. Furthermore, although structural equation modelling (SEM) may be used to perform confirmatory hypothesis testing with numerous variables, it suffers in the context of big data due to the curse of dimensionality—leading to unstable estimates due to the high ratio of number of predictors to data points. In contrast, machine learning techniques have become very popular due to their ability to use data with a high ratio of predictors to data points to make powerful predictions, but they suffer due to issues of interpretability and explainability. In an attempt to target these issues, here we discuss the incorporation of ML within a component-based SEM framework, called ML-cSEM. Specifically, we propose the use of techniques such as neural networks and random forests to model non-linear relationships between indicators and their latent variables. We illustrate our early work on this problem through the use of Monte Carlo simulations and an applied analysis to a real world dataset. If successful, ML-cSEM promises to be a powerful tool for scientists in their analyses of big data.*

**Section:** *Quantitative Methods*

**Session ID:** 83734 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Neuroimaging-based classification of persons based on externalizing features: A meta-analysis of machine learning classifications*

**Main Presenting Author:** Denomme, William J

**Additional Author:** Shane, Matthew S

*Abstract: Recent work has increasingly evaluated the utility of machine learning (ML) models for classifying individuals with externalizing features based only on their neural features. Overall, these models have achieved an impressive classification accuracy. However, study-to-study variability has been high, suggesting that differences in methodology or sample characteristics may have important impacts on the models' predictive accuracy. To summarize the field, we conducted a meta-analysis of 37 studies that paired ML and neuroimaging features to classify participants with/without externalizing features. Overall, these studies had pooled sensitivity of 81.1%, pooled specificity of 80.4%, and AUC of .858. Classifications of substance use features tended to be more accurate than classifications of antisociality features. We also conducted a meta-analysis of 12 studies that used ML to classify participants based on differences in prognosis or severity. These studies had a slightly lower pooled sensitivity of 75.1%, specificity of 78.2%, and AUC of .819; however, classifications based on antisociality prognosis/severity tend to be more accurate than classifications based on diagnostic status. These results inform research on the distinctiveness of the externalization phenotype, and suggest that researchers utilize distinct analytical strategies to study substance use and antisociality.*



**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87838 - 12-Minute Talk

*Psychological distress and careless responding: Who is careless and who is careful?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Zentner, Kristen E.

**Additional Author:** Yildirim-Erbasli, Seyma

Abstract: *CARELESS RESPONDING IS A THREAT TO THE VALIDITY OF SELF-REPORT SCORES. PEOPLE EXPERIENCING EMOTIONAL DISTRESS STRUGGLE WITH COGNITIVE AND MOTIVATIONAL DECLINE, WHICH HAS BEEN CORRELATED WITH PATTERNS OF CARELESS RESPONDING. ALTHOUGH SEVERAL METHODS HAVE DETECTED CARELESS RESPONSES IN PSYCHOLOGICALLY DISTRESSED RESPONDENTS, RESPONSE TIME HAS NOT BEEN WIDELY EXPLORED. IN THE CURRENT STUDY, A RESPONSE TIME APPROACH, NORMATIVE THRESHOLD, WAS USED TO IDENTIFY CARELESS RESPONDING AND FIND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH THE EMOTIONAL DISTRESS USING DEPRESSION ANXIETY STRESS SCALE (DASS). A SIGNIFICANT CORRELATION WAS FOUND BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF CARELESS RESPONSES AND OVERALL DISTRESS,  $R(37576) = .03, P$*

**Section:** *Quantitative Methods*

**Session ID:** 81390 - 12-Minute Talk

*Raising the Bar Graph: Upgrading to Interactive Dynamic Data Visualizations in Psychology*

**Main Presenting Author:** Alter, Udi

**Additional Author:** Friendly, Michael L

Abstract: *RESEARCHERS TODAY HAVE THE CAPACITY TO COLLECT LARGE QUANTITIES OF HIGH-QUALITY DATA (E.G., ONLINE SURVEYS, SMARTPHONE APPLICATIONS, WEARABLE TECHNOLOGY, SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS). MODERN GRAPHS SHOULD ACCOMMODATE THIS SURGE IN INFORMATION VOLUME AND COMPLEXITY AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE INNOVATIONS OF THE DIGITAL AGE. YET, DESPITE THE EXPONENTIAL GROWTH IN COMPUTING POWER AND SOFTWARE TOOLS, MOST PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCHERS CONTINUE TO RELY ON STATIC GRAPHS, LIMITING THE AMOUNT OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATED AND FORCING READERS TO VIEW THE DATA THROUGH A SINGLE LENS. IN THIS TALK, WE OFFER A PLAUSIBLE SOLUTION. WE INTRODUCE INTERACTIVE AND DYNAMIC DATA VISUALIZATIONS (IDVVS), WHICH REFER TO VISUALIZATIONS WHERE USERS CAN MANIPULATE, EXPLORE, INTERACT, OR EVEN REANALYZE DATA. FOR EXAMPLE, VIEWERS CAN HIGHLIGHT OR INSPECT OBSERVATIONS OR SUBSETS BY HOVERING OR MOUSE SELECTION. TEACHERS AND AUTHORS CAN PROVIDE THEIR READERS WITH TOOLS TO VISUALLY EXPLORE ALTERNATIVE MODELS, E.G., SELECTING PREDICTORS WITH A CLICK OF A BUTTON AND SEEING RESULTS INSTANTLY DISPLAYED. THUS, IDVVS ALLOW FOR TRANSPARENT DATA EXPLORATION AND HAVE CLEAR ADVANTAGES IN KNOWLEDGE MOBILIZATION AND PEDAGOGY. THIS TALK WILL MAKE THE CASE FOR WHY AND HOW RESEARCHERS SHOULD INCORPORATE IDVVS INTO*

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS OF JOURNAL ARTICLES/REPORTS AND PROVIDE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BEST USE.

**Section:** *Quantitative Methods*

**Session ID:** 85550 - 12-Minute Talk

*Reading with vocabulary intervention: An experimental approach to identification of children at risk for reading failure via their cognitive and linguistic profiles.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mirza, Amna

**Additional Authors:** Frijters, Jan ; Gottardo, Alexandra

*Abstract: Literacy skills acquisition and its developmental failure has been one of the most commonly studied themes of developmental reading research. Research shows that oral proficiency can be one of the key predictors of reading acquisition (Geva and Yaghoub-Zadeh, 2006). This study aimed to improve identification of children at risk for reading failure via their cognitive and linguistic profiles, utilizing individual response to a language-intensive intervention to enhance their literacy skills. 87 (7 to 9-year-old) children in Nova Scotia were tested on a battery consisted of reading and cognitive measures. These tests were administered twice, pre and post vocabulary-intensive intervention. Intervention was offered for either 15 or 30 weeks. Oral language explained reading skills, with vocabulary-intensive intervention being a mediator of this relationship. Number of weeks chosen for the intervention, 15 or 30 – moderated the relationship between oral language and reading skills, with this relationship being significant only among the group that attended the intervention for 30 weeks. The model accounted for 51% of variance in children’s reading skills,  $F(2, 85) = 5.37, p < .001$ . Findings of this study will help the educators with shaping and revising the curriculum that is enriched with vocabulary at earlier stages to support the process of childrens reading acquisition.*

**Section:** *Developmental Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86121 - 12-Minute Talk

*Trends in publishing LGBTQ focused counselling psychology research: A content analysis of the last 10 years*

**Main Presenting Author:** Coombs, Emily

**Co-Presenting Author:** Furlani, Noah

**Additional Authors:** Shinbine, Danielle ; Maroney, Meredith; Asad, Ahad; Dabbs-Petty, Madison ; Caso, Taymy J

*Abstract: COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY REMAINS A GROWING SPECIALIZATION IN CANADA, AND ONE THAT IS COMMITTED TO A SOCIAL JUSTICE ORIENTATION AND ATTENTION TO THE NEEDS OF UNDERREPRESENTED POPULATIONS. LGBTQ+ INDIVIDUALS AND EXPERIENCES REMAIN UNDERSTUDIED, PARTICULARLY IN CANADIAN COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY CONTEXTS. AS SUCH, THE PRESENT STUDY SOUGHT TO EXPLORE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: WHAT TOPICS HAVE BEEN EXPLORED IN LGBTQ+ RESEARCH PUBLISHED IN THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COUNSELLING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY (JCCP) IN THE PAST TEN YEARS? WHAT METHODS HAVE BEEN USED TO EXPLORE LGBTQ+*

RESEARCH IN JCCP? WHAT ARE THE DEMOGRAPHICS OF PARTICIPANTS IN LGBTQ+ RESEARCH PUBLISHED IN JCCP STUDIES? WE USED A CONTENT ANALYSIS TO REVIEW PUBLISHED RESEARCH BETWEEN 2012-2022 USING THE FOLLOWING KEY WORDS: LGBT, TRANSGENDER, TRANS, LESBIAN, BISEXUAL, QUEER. WE ALSO REVIEWED THE TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR ARTICLES FROM THIS TIME PERIOD TO ENSURE ARTICLES THAT FOCUSED ON THE EXPERIENCES OF LGBTQ+ INDIVIDUALS WERE INCLUDED. WE WILL SHARE THE MAIN THEMES THAT EMERGED, AS WELL FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR RESEARCH. FINDINGS FROM THE PRESENT STUDY WILL SERVE TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THE THEMES THAT ARISE IN COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH THAT EXAMINES LGBTQ+ POPULATIONS.

**Section:** *Counselling Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87355 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Use of response and response time patterns to predict distress severity: A machine learning approach*

**Main Presenting Author:** Yildirim-Erbasli, Seyma

**Additional Author:** Zentner, Kristen

*Abstract: Various operationalizations of emotional experience have been used to detect emotional distress in individuals, including facial expressions, voice tone, and self-report surveys. This study builds on literature exploring machine learning approaches to identify distressed individuals by including both item response and response time patterns to predict anxiety, depression, and stress using Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-42). The data consisted of item responses and response times of 37,819 responders. We used 80% of the dataset for training and 20% for validation through 10-fold cross-validation and random search for hyperparameter optimization. Five severity levels of depression, anxiety, and stress were predicted by modeling four machine learning algorithms—namely decision tree, random forest, support vector machine (SVM), and naive Bayes. SVM was found to be the best predictive modeling of distressed people with an accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and kappa of above 90%. With the additional use of response time data, we achieved higher performance compared to studies that used only response data. These findings imply that we can model the behavior of distressed people for different severity levels. Our study suggests that, in addition to survey responses, item response times provide added value to predictive models used to classify people with emotional distress.*

**Section:** *Quantitative Methods*

**Session ID:** 81307 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Utilizing an ERP Methodology to Measure the Impact of Parent Emotion Socialization Behaviours on Youth Emotion Regulation: Preliminary Findings*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kennedy, Heather

**Additional Author:** Montreuil, Tina C

*Abstract: It has been found that emotion regulation (ER) is an important factor that impacts youth well-being. Emotion-related socialization behaviours (ERSBs), ways that parents model, react to, and*

discuss their children's emotions, have been associated with youth ER. However, there is a need for more objective measurements of the impact of parent ERSBs (supportive or unsupportive) on youth ER. We aim to measure the impact of parent ERSBs on youth ER using the late positive potential (LPP), an event-related potential recorded via EEG during a cognitive reappraisal task. Parents and youth between ages 11 and 13 were recruited. Youth participants matched audio stories to neutral and unpleasant IAPS images during the reappraisal task. Stories reappraised unpleasant images to make them less upsetting or maintained the valence of unpleasant images. In the supportive ERSBs group, parents offer support during the task by engaging their child in scaffolding; in the unsupportive ERSBs group, there is no parent-child interaction. It is expected that there will be greater measurable reductions in LPP amplitudes with reappraisal in children of parents in the supportive ERSBs group. We expect to have our anticipated N=40 by June 2023 to present preliminary findings. Findings will inform parental intervention development and provide evidence for objective measures of response to intervention.

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 85535 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Validation of Expert Opinion Elicitation Using the Delphi Method: A CAF Example*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sokolov, Mikhail

**Additional Authors:** Talbot, Max ; Pullman, Lesleigh ; Reilly, Tara ; Théoret, Daniel

*Abstract: A three round online mixed-method Delphi study was conducted to assess the safety of fitness evaluations for military members with a total hip replacement. Twelve expert hip surgeons rated the safety of the ten tasks included in the Canadian Forces fitness evaluations. The experts also provided policy recommendations for each task. As the elicited opinions held material consequences for the health, safety, and career of members, the investigators developed a rigorous validation methodology. Throughout the study we assessed the effects of expert background characteristics, fitness task safety profiles, quantitative and qualitative response convergence, and test-retest reliability. Findings show that a) expert background characteristics did not affect responses; b) apart from one task, empirically derived safety profiles of the tasks recapitulate expected patterns; c) expert quantitative and qualitative safety judgements converged throughout the study; and d) respondent test-retest reliability was at an acceptable level six months apart. Our study validation results indicate that the Delphi method produced expert recommendations with robust internal validity. The methodological solutions employed in this study may have broader application in studies used to establish consensus in small groups of experts.*

**Section:** Psychology in the Military

**Session ID:** 83837 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Variation of item readability and attention of survey respondents*

**Main Presenting Author:** Yildirim-Erbasli, Seyma

**Additional Author:** Taikh, Alexander

*Abstract: Readable survey items are essential to respondents correctly interpreting a survey. In this study, we examined the relationship between the readability level of an item and the time spent on that item using the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-42). Readability levels were calculated using*

the Flesch-Kincaid formula, and represent the reading level required to understand an item. The average response time and the number of inattentive responses to each item were calculated using a response time method. Readability was positively correlated with response time ( $r=.50$ ,  $p$

**Section:** Quantitative Methods

**Session ID:** 81605 - 12-Minute Talk

## Conversation Session

### *Brainstorming Ways to Meaningfully Interpret Effect Sizes in Social Psychology*

**Main Presenting Author:** Peters, Kevin R

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Graham, Caylin; Cribbie, Robert

**Additional Author:** O'Hagan, Fergal

**Abstract:** *Effect sizes (ESs) are statistics that describe the magnitude of a research finding (e.g., the difference between two group means or the strength of association between two variables). Despite decades of being asked to include ESs alongside of more traditional measures of statistical significance (i.e.,  $p$ -values), researchers in all areas of psychology, including social and personality psychology, have been slow to make progress on reporting and interpreting ESs in their work. ESs are often just reported, leaving the reader to interpret them. When ESs are interpreted by researchers, it is often done in a superficial way. The goal of this conversation session is to actively brainstorm ways to help researchers in social and personality psychology interpret the meaningfulness of ESs. After a brief overview of ESs (definitions, examples, current approaches to interpret them), attendees will be presented with several vignettes that each describe a research scenario including an ES. Attendees will then work collaboratively to answer questions related to the meaningfulness of the ESs presented and the process through which they arrived at those conclusions. The responses generated will hopefully help elucidate the important factors that researchers can consider when interpreting the meaningfulness of computed ESs.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 86278 - Conversation Session

### *Improving Suicide Risk Assessment Protocols in Research: Incorporating Lived Experience and Evidence-Based Clinical Practice*

**Main Presenting Author:** Stewart, Jeremy G

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Filion, Ashley; Cohen, Tal

**Abstract:** *Our goal is to examine how suicide risk assessment and response in research may be improved by incorporating lived experience perspectives. RATIONALE: Creating protocols to screen and respond to suicide risk is necessary in many studies. Often, these protocols are mandated by research ethics boards (REBs); however, this feedback seldom comes with evidence-informed guidelines. Further, lived experience of risk assessments is typically not considered. Thus, well-intended safety procedures are often harmful for people experiencing suicidal thoughts. METHODS: We will summarize research on (a) REB responses to suicide-related study protocols (b) lived experience perspectives. We will also highlight existing resources that may facilitate discussions. Brainstorming will centre on attendees concerns about risk assessments and how these may be improved. We will use a think-pair-share framework; attendees will first answer questions*

*anonymously on a group Jamboard, then will discuss these in small groups. We will end by summarizing themes that arose in the groups. IMPACT: We hope to instigate more systematic communication between researchers and REBs about suicide risk assessments. Lived experience perspectives will inform how attendees proceed in their research and practice; further, this may inspire greater collaboration between researchers and people with lived experience of suicide.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 84188 - Conversation Session

*Investigating and debating completion rates of online surveys: Why do psychology students struggle to complete them? A two-year reflection of struggling to recruit participants.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Justus, Brandon

**Additional Author:** Flores, Daphnnie Robyn

*Abstract: Over the last two years, our main study has had difficulty recruiting students to complete online surveys. We ran a study investigating the impact of using tabletop games to improve perceived cohesion among undergraduate classes. We used a 3 (weeks) X 2 (groups) mixed ANOVA design, in which students needed to complete a 10-minute online survey at weeks 1, 5, and 9 of a semester. As of writing this, our participants were pooled from seven introductory psychology research methods classes (about 245 potential participants), which were taught by a single instructor. Surveys were posted to their online class website and participants were provided bonus credit of .5% for each survey completed. We had 100 participants (41%) complete the first survey. However, only 15 students (6%) completed all three surveys. Anecdotal evidence from other researchers at our university have shared similar experiences. We feel this may be an issue relevant to the broader research community that deserves discussion. We want to discuss ways to decrease attrition and examine whether commonly used methods, such as bonus credit, may be out of date. We hope to lead this conversation presentation by using polls, visual PowerPoint slides, and open debate lead by the presenter to engage with the you—the audience.*

**Section:** Students in Psychology

**Session ID:** 81694 - Conversation Session

*More Than a Method: Introduction to Phenomenology*

**Main Presenting Author:** Feige, Sarah

*Abstract: Within psychology, phenomenology is often considered to be one among many tools in the field's box of qualitative methods. The true significance of phenomenology for psychology runs far deeper than this, however. Phenomenology is not 'merely' a method, interchangeable with other methods that can be folded into the overarching paradigm of psychological science. It offers a distinct worldview within which psychology itself can be situated, and a powerful lens for interpreting and contextualizing psychological ideas as they are concretely lived. By inviting psychology to describe that concrete reality accurately before analyzing it, phenomenology discloses psychologys historical struggle to account for real subjectivity, while carrying this relatively young idea of subjectivity further in its development than it has come in our field thus far. As a foundation for psychology, phenomenology directs psychological analysis toward the lived reality in which it takes place and in*

*which it has value, grounding psychology in its reference to the experiential dimension of life. To show why it really matters, I will use phenomenology to explore contemporary psychological ideas. Implications for current applied issues of concern will be discussed.*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology

**Session ID:** 83397 - Conversation Session

### *Towards full integration of qualitative inquiry within North American psychology: Round 1: Journals*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wendt, Dennis C.

*Abstract: Qualitative inquiry has reached a precarious establishment within North American psychology. Qualitative (and mixed methods) reports now have their own sections in the APA Publication Manual, the methods division of APA was renamed "Quantitative and Qualitative Methods," the Society for Qualitative Inquiry in Psychology was established, and we are now in the first year of a newly expanded History, Theory, and Qualitative Inquiry section of CPA. These developments were the result of decades of disciplinary battles, and surely skirmishes are ahead of us. But it's also clear that we've experienced a (pun intended) qualitative shift: while qualitative research continues to be marginalized, it is increasingly hard to defend such marginalization—doubly so amidst heightened recognition of equity dimensions of methodological pluralism. And yet the quantitative status quo still abounds in every sector, from methods training to productivity expectations. This Conversation Session will confront such in the context of journals, too many of which rarely publish qualitative studies, or else condescendingly ask for "rigorous" qualitative studies (only), or else explicitly forbid qualitative studies. I will briefly discuss this problem (with some numbers!), followed by a conversation to brainstorm strategies for challenging the methodolatry practiced by too many journal editors and boards.*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology

**Session ID:** 87783 - Conversation Session

### *Why is high quality practice-based evidence important and how to achieve it?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Adams, Shona

*Abstract: CRITICAL ISSUES In a scientific world where randomised controlled trials (RCTs) are seen as the golden standard, practice-based evidence has a bad name. However, done well, it can provide high quality data, potentially large numbers, with strong generalizability to clinical populations. IDEAS PRESENTED - Traditionally, what are the problems with practice-based evidence? - What are the benefits of practice-based evidence (from clinical practice)? - What is current best UK practice to enable high quality data with high data capture rates? - What is the difference between pre-and post-treatment effect sizes, 'recovery rates', and 'reliable improvement'/'reliable deterioration'/'no reliable change' using Reliable Change Index, and which is tempting to use but not as useful? - How introducing variance can help control for extraneous variables? - An example of how high quality practice-based evidence could be achieved will be provided. METHODS USED TO ENCOURAGE PARTICIPANTS TO SHARE Participants will be encouraged to discuss questions about how to take these ideas forward in small groups of twos or threes and then feed back to the main discussion. WHY THESE ISSUES ARE IMPORTANT Typically research is left to researchers who need large research grants. Many clinicians consider themselves to be scientific practitioners but are not necessarily equipped to do high quality practice-based research.*

**Section:** *Quantitative Methods*  
**Session ID:** 85726 - Conversation Session

## CPA Presidential Symposium

*Presidential Symposium: Mentorship, allyship and diversity: Elevating voices and the profession of psychology*

**Panelists:** Botia, L. Alejandra; Pinnock, Ferena S.; Shaikh, Kromal T.; Ritchie, Kerri

*Abstract: To meet the needs of our profession and community we need to diversify the voices and perspectives of those in our field. Irrespective of what we do in psychology, this requires a conscious and continued effort to elevate voices that have been marginalized and to sustain the experience of belonging across the career lifespan. Mentorship is essential. In the field of psychology most of us work with students and early career colleagues. Many of us define ourselves as mentors, but few of us are specifically trained in mentorship, and are being intentional about this role. Mentorship is its own competency which is distinct from supervisor, leader, or consultant. In psychology, it is crucial that we critically evaluate current mentorship practices and examine the ways in which existing paradigms fail to support marginalized members of our profession. For example, as a collective body and as individuals, how and to whom are we providing access to mentorship opportunities? Speaking from different perspectives, we will open the discussion about different ways we can be intentional in mentorship from an understanding of intersectionality and positionality.*

**Section:** *General Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 93025 - Symposium

## Printed Poster

*A Brief Intervention to Promote Self-Efficacy in Parents: Effects on Emotion Regulation and Child Outcomes*

**Main Presenting Author:** Naoufal, Michael

**Additional Author:** Montreuil, Tina

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Difficulties coping with the demands of parenting may cause more stress and uncertainty in parents' abilities. Parental self-efficacy (PSE) is defined as parents' beliefs in their ability to influence their child in ways that would foster development and success. It is a key component of effective parenting and is directly linked to parents' mental health, emotion regulation (ER), and children's development and well-being. METHODS: Parents of children aged 5-12 years old (ongoing data collection) will participate in a single, brief and targeted group intervention aimed at promoting PSE through theoretical and evidence-based parenting strategies. Participants will complete measures of PSE, parental stress, ER, and child internalizing symptoms. Measures will be collected pre-test, post-test, and at a 1-month follow-up for both conditions (i.e., intervention vs. no intervention). EXPECTED RESULTS: Findings are expected to show significantly higher levels of PSE in parents who participated in the intervention, as well as greater levels of ER, fewer reported stress symptoms and internalizing symptoms. IMPLICATIONS: Given the scant research investigating the effectiveness of a brief coaching session to promote PSE as a predictor of parenting abilities,*



*findings could have implications on the development of more efficient parental and family interventions.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 82794 - Printed Poster

### *A Qualitative Analysis of Open Relationship Initiation and Maintenance*

**Main Presenting Author:** McRae, Lauren

**Additional Author:** Cobb, Rebecca

*Abstract: Open relationships are a form of consensual non-monogamy (CNM) wherein sex with extra-dyadic partners is allowed with the expectation that those sexual experiences do not encroach upon the dyadic relationship. Although CNM relationships can be resilient and satisfying, people in open relationships tend to report lower relational quality compared to those in other types of CNM relationships (e.g., polyamory). This may be because individuals in open relationships enact less effective strategies for initiating and maintaining relationships or face unique challenges. We conducted reflexive thematic analysis on ten semi-structured interviews; data analysis is ongoing. Thus far prominent themes are initiation motives (e.g., autonomy, less pressure to fulfill partner needs), maintenance factors (e.g., open communication, prioritization of the dyad), and challenges (e.g., hiding non-monogamy from others and stigma). Most participants also reported being highly relationally satisfied, which is not consistent with the deficit-focused research on this population. These results reveal diverse reasons for initiating and creative strategies for maintaining open relationships and indicates that individuals face unique challenges because of their relationship type. This project may inform researchers and clinicians so they can better support individuals in open relationships.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 84339 - Printed Poster

### *An Equivalence Test for Normality*

**Main Presenting Author:** Cribbie, Robert

**Co-Presenting Author:** Farmus, Linda

*Abstract: Many models and statistics in psychology assume normality. Traditional methods to test normality are limited by an illogical hypothesis aim that attempts to retain the null hypothesis that the distribution shape is normal. We propose a novel equivalence test for normality (EQN) that seeks to conclude that a distribution shape deviates unsubstantially from a normal one. Variations of the EQN based on the Shapiro-Wilk and Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests are proposed that employ a negligible effect interval (NEI) that reflects a range of approximate normality such that deviations have little effect on test statistics, etc. Bounds for the NEI are based on distributions that lead to a 50% (conservative) and 100% (liberal) increase in Type I errors for a one-sample  $t$ -test ( $\alpha = .01$ ). A Monte Carlo study (5000 simulations) compared Type I error and power rates between our EQNs and traditional normality tests. Distributions were drawn from the  $g$ -and- $h$  family with varying skewness and kurtosis. Results indicate that traditional tests often conclude nonnormality in large samples with minor deviations and have low power to detect nonnormality in small samples and often conclude normality in its absence. In contrast, the EQN rarely concludes normality with nonnormal*

distributions in small samples. The proposed EQN tests can be an important addition to a researchers toolbox for testing normality.

**Section:** Quantitative Methods

**Session ID:** 85362 - Printed Poster

### *An Examination of the Cross-Cultural Equivalence of the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5) across Chinese and U.S. Samples*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lau, Sharlane C. L.

**Additional Authors:** Zahid, Aqsa ; Sellbom , Martin; Bagby, R. Michael

*Abstract: The Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5) measures the personality traits of the Alternative Model of Personality Disorders (AMPD). Factor analyses of the PID-5 25 lower-order facet trait scales in Western European cultures/countries typically recover five factors corresponding to the higher-order domains of the AMPD. Factor analyses of the PID-5 from samples from the People's Republic of China (PRC) have recovered both five- and six-factor structures. In this study, we examined the PID-5 factor structure in community samples from the PRC ( $N = 233$ ) and the U.S. ( $N = 237$ ). We extracted the optimal factor structure in each sample with exploratory factor analysis and compared these structures with Tucker's congruence coefficients. A five-factor solution was optimal in both samples. The factor solution in the U.S. sample was congruent with the PID-5 U.S. normative sample. The five-factor structure in the U.S. sample showed poor congruence with that in the PRC sample, with each sample showing a different pattern of facet loadings across the factors. In the PRC sample, two factors emerged each composed of a set of traits broadly reflective of Chinese cultural collectivism. We suggest that PID-5 domain scale scores from Western European and East Asian cultures are non-equivalent, and it is likely attributable to differences between Western and East Asian cultures.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 80348 - Printed Poster

### *An Exploratory Study of Functional Brain Activation Underlying Response Inhibition in Major Depressive Disorder and Borderline Personality Disorder*

**Main Presenting Author:** Cane, Cody

**Additional Authors:** Ruocco, Anthony C; Lee, Andy CH

*Abstract: Cognitive control is associated with impulsive and harmful behaviours, as well as major depressive disorder (MDD) and borderline personality disorder (BPD). The association between MDD and BPD is partially explained by shared pathological personality traits, which may be underpinned by aspects of cognitive control, such as response inhibition. The neural basis of response inhibition in MDD and BPD is not well understood and could illuminate factors that differentiate between the disorders and that underlie individual differences in cross-cutting pathological traits. In this study, we explored the neural correlates of response inhibition in MDD and BPD, as well as the pathological personality trait domains contained in the ICD-11 personality disorder model. We measured brain activity underlying response inhibition on a Go/No-Go task using functional magnetic resonance imaging in female participants recruited into three groups: MDD without comorbid BPD,*

*MDD and comorbid BPD, and controls with neither disorder. Response-inhibition-related activation was observed bilaterally in frontoparietal cognitive control regions across groups. There were no group differences in activation or significant associations between activation in regions-of-interest and pathological personality traits. This suggests a potential shared neurological mechanism across diagnoses and that trait effects may be small*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85358 - Printed Poster

### *Assessing the Needs of Significant Others of People with Borderline Personality Disorder*

**Main Presenting Author:** Goenka, Kamyia

**Additional Authors:** Siegel, Ashley ; Fitzpatrick, Skye; Carney, Alison

*Abstract: Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is a complex personality disorder that affects 5.9% of the general population. The Borderline Interpersonal Affective Systems model suggests that interpersonal relationships contribute to the maintenance and exacerbation of BPD symptoms. Interpersonal relationships involving an individual with BPD are characterized by conflict and violence, and often cause distress in significant others (SOs) of people with BPD (e.g., friends, relatives, spouses, and caregivers). However, there is a lack of effective interventions for SOs of people with BPD, and little information available regarding what SOs perceive their intervention needs to be. Thus, the primary aim of the current study is to investigate the support-related needs of SOs of individuals with BPD. The current study is a secondary data analysis from a larger project focused on experiences of SOs of people with BPD (N = 45). Participants were administered an open-ended questionnaire about interventions that SOs of people with BPD perceive they need for themselves and their loved one with BPD. An inductive thematic analysis is ongoing to reveal themes found in the qualitative data. Findings from the analysis will be presented at the convention and will inform what services and skills SOs feel they need to reduce their distress and improve their relationship with their loved one with BPD.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87111 - Printed Poster

### *Assessment of bistrategic behaviors in elementary school : combining proactive aggression and prosocial behavior*

**Main Presenting Author:** Collin, Pascal

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Ourari, Lila ; Vivier, Olivier

**Additional Authors:** Brendgen, Mara ; Vitaro, Frank; Dionne, Ginette ; Boivin, Michel

*Abstract: According to Ressource control theory (RCT) (Hawley, 1999), bistrategic youth frequently use both prosocial and coercive strategies to obtain social dominance in their peer group. To date, studies defining coercive strategies as a combination of physical and relational forms of aggression could not identify this subgroup (Berger et al., 2015; Pouwels et al., 2017). In line with RCT, it is proposed that it is the proactive nature of aggression, rather than the form manifested, that represents the essence of coercive strategies. The present study (n=1071, 50% Girls) aimed to 1) identify the*

*different profiles of resource control based on proactive aggression and prosocial behavior among children between 6 and 10 years old and 2) compare concomitant characteristics of the identified profiles. Multinomial regressions revealed that bistrategic controllers (BC) use more relational aggression than other groups, except coercive controllers. BC do not differ from other subgroups in terms of physical aggression and show more social intelligence than all other groups. BC do not differ on social withdrawal from prosocial controllers, but are less socially withdrawn than the other groups. These results improve our understanding of bistrategic youth and highlight the importance of distinguishing functions and forms of aggression during resource control assessment.*

**Section:** *Developmental Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86130 - Printed Poster

### *Borderline Personality Disorder Symptoms: The Relationship Between the Personality Assessment Inventory Borderline Scales and Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory Borderline Scales Scores*

**Main Presenting Author:** Le, Jenny

**Additional Author:** Dyce, Jamie

*Abstract: Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is a diagnosis defined by unstable relationships, self-image, mood, impulsivity, and higher risk for suicide. The Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI-2) and Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory (MCMI-IV) are commonly used to assess BPD symptoms. However, there are not many studies examining the relationship between the facet scale of these instruments for BPD. Considering the prevalence of these tools in clinical decision making for BPD, it is important to understand the ways in which the BPD scales of these assessment inventories are related. Data for this study was archival obtained based on test results from full diagnostic assessments. However, at the time of data collection, participants were informed that their data would be published. There were 180 participants (male: 151). The age range was 20-63 years, mean age = 39.14 years, and SD = 10.52 years. This study's objective is to examine whether there are any correlations between the BPD scales of the PAI-2 and MCMI-III. I hypothesize that there are statistically significant correlations between the subscales: Affective Instability and Temperamentally Labile, Identity Problems and Uncertain Self-Image, and Negative Relationships and Interpersonally Paradoxical. Data analyses are ongoing and will be completed by the conference registration deadline.*

**Section:** *Students in Psychology*

**Session ID:** 84228 - Printed Poster

### *Canadians and Americans, two peas in the same pod? Examining Factor Structure and Measurement Invariance across Canadian and American Adults for the PHQ-9*

**Main Presenting Author:** Tang, Xuyan

**Additional Authors:** Hubley, Anita M.; Webster, Alexis D.

*Abstract: Social distancing and quarantining due to COVID-19 has caused a tsunami of mental illness and the need to screen for depression has grown exponentially. The Patient Health Questionnaire*

*(PHQ-9) is one of the most widely used depression screening tools in the U.S. and Canada, but identical conceptualization of depression across countries should not be assumed and comparisons made without the establishment of measurement invariance. We first investigated the baseline factor structures of the PHQ-9 separately in Canadian (n = 285) and American (n = 226) adults and then examined configural, metric, and scalar invariance across these two groups. Confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) examined the fit of a 1-factor model and three 2-factor models identified in previous literature. In each group, only a two-factor model (factor 1: items 3-5; factor 2: items 1, 2, and 6-9) fit the data. Using this model, we examined measurement invariance using multi-group CFA, chi-square tests and several fit indices. We found that the PHQ-9 showed cross-national configural, metric, and scalar invariance. The findings suggest that the PHQ-9 was conceptualized similarly for both Americans and Canadians and that meaningful cross-national mean depression subscale comparisons could be made. No significant differences were found on factor 2 but Canadians scored slightly and significantly higher on factor 1.*

**Section:** *Quantitative Methods*

**Session ID:** 83473 - Printed Poster

### *Comparison of data substitution methods for missing data using Screen for Child Anxiety Related Disorders (SCARED) questionnaire in longitudinal study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Cheung, Theodore

**Co-Presenting Author:** Esser, Kayla

**Additional Authors:** Cost, Katherine ; Korczak, Daphne; Birken, Catherine; Charach, Alice; Crosbie, Jennifer

*Abstract: Missing data can lead to biased estimates of parameters and decreased statistical power. 384 parents reported their 8-18-year-old children's anxiety level using the 9-item Screen for Child Anxiety Related Disorders (scale 0-2) at three time points. We compared 3 missing item substitution methods: mean substitution; last observation carried forward (LOCF); and regression-predicted values, using data from a larger longitudinal study. A single item (question 33) measured one month after baseline was predicted by: (1) the mean value of the rest of the items; (2) the value of the same item measured at baseline; and (3) the predicted value from the linear regression with all other items as predictors. Within-Subject ANOVA results showed a main effect of substitution methods on total score at Time 1 ( $F = 3.56, p = .014$ ). Post-hoc analysis indicated that mean substitution was significantly different from the participant-completed data ( $p$*

**Section:** *Quantitative Methods*

**Session ID:** 82264 - Printed Poster

### *Cultural Differences in Infant Motor Development: A Comparison of Early Locomotor*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wang, Yitong

**Co-Presenting Author:** Sharrock, Aislynn

*Abstract: Infant motor development, much like developmental science, is based on studies with Western samples, yet ethnographic observations across diverse cultural contexts points to potential variability across cultural groups in infant experiences. To better understand whether group*

*differences in early experience affect development, we examined 220 video recorded natural observations of 49 infants and their families in three culturally distinct societies: Tanna Island in Vanuatu, Aka foragers in the Central African Republic, and rural villages in Tajikistan. We determined the proportion of observed time in which infants were locomoting as well as the duration of time their movement was restricted by either a device or a caregiver. Overall we found that the more infants were restricted, the less then tended to move when they were left unrestricted. We also found differences between cultural groups in infants' propensity to move spontaneously. Infants living in Tajikistan spent less time moving than infants living in Vanuatu and Aka infants. This study provides further insight into the formative role of experience in motor development and highlights the importance of examining development across diverse social and ecological contexts. This study also underscores the importance of taking a nuanced approach to understanding group cultural differences.*

**Section:** *Developmental Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86277 - Printed Poster

### *Descriptive and Comparative Portrait of Relationship Distress in Women and Men Who Committed an Attachment Injury in a Romantic Relationship*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bisson, Camille

**Additional Authors:** Lonergan, Michelle ; Lafontaine, Marie-France; Yilmaz, Ece

*Abstract: An attachment injury (i.e., feelings of betrayal/abandonment that occur during a critical moment of need for a partner's support) is linked with psychological and relational distress in both partners of a couple. However, individuals who have committed an attachment injury (i.e., injuring partners) may not always report relationship distress, and this may be related to individual (i.e., gender) differences. In this cross-sectional study, 46 adults identifying as injuring partners completed a sociodemographic questionnaire and a self-report measure of relationship satisfaction (Dyadic Adjustment Scale-4). Descriptive and comparative analyses were used to examine gender differences on relationship satisfaction. Although no statistically significant difference between men and women was found, over half of participants reported borderline to clinically significant couple distress (63%). Findings suggest that many – but not all – individuals who perpetrate an attachment injury may also report relationship dissatisfaction. Yet, factors beyond gender may be important for understanding relational functioning among injuring partners. Findings are discussed in light of theory and the implications of providing a more nuanced understanding of the reality of injuring partners, who are key contributors to a couple's recovery from an attachment injury.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 81501 - Printed Poster

### *Distress among Caregivers of Patients with Atrial Fibrillation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Chiarelli, Alexandra

**Additional Authors:** Bouchard, Karen ; Dans, Michael; Tulloch, Heather

*Abstract: Atrial Fibrillation (AF) is a prevalent (~60 million globally) cardiovascular condition linked to stroke, heart failure, and sudden cardiac death. Psychological distress and disruptions to lifestyle are common among patients, which may promote distress in family caregivers (CG). CG distress in*

*other cardiovascular disease patient-populations have been elucidated, but there has been no synthesis of the literature on CG distress in patients with AF. Therefore, a review was conducted, yielding 4 articles for review (total N= 1221 CGs; Mean [M] age= 58.4; 66.4% female; 70.9% spouses). Overall, distress ranged from low to moderate for burden (CRA M=0.9 to 2.4; SRB M=5.4) and anxiety (HAD-A M=4.9), low for depression symptoms (HADS-D M=3.3), and moderate to high for QoL (SF-36 M=47.5 to 70.0; CarerQol M=71.7). Higher levels of CG distress were correlated with: (1) disruptions in caregivers' schedule; (2) longer duration of patient's AF; (3) more hours of care provided; (4)  $\geq 2$  CG comorbidities; (5) older age; and (6) female sex. Studies were limited by the cross-sectional design, small and homogeneous sample sizes, and the lack of covariates included in the analyses. Longitudinal research and comparisons of AF CG distress to other cardiovascular groups are warranted to identify the CGs most at risk so interventions can be prioritized accordingly.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 87747 - Printed Poster

### *Effects of trauma-informed approaches on practitioners' approach to care: A mixed methods systematic review*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gagné, Marie-Emma

**Additional Authors:** Mazzarello, Olivia ; Kern, Audrey; Langevin, Rachel

*Abstract: Around two thirds of youths experience at least one traumatic event before reaching adulthood. Young trauma survivors may experience social difficulties and suffer physical and mental health challenges. Practitioners sometimes lack the knowledge or resources necessary to attend to the needs of trauma-impacted youths, which could have an important impact on their approach to care (e.g., attitudes, behaviours). The implementation of trauma-informed care (TIC) can have significant effects on practitioners and the youths they are helping. A mixed method systematic review on the impacts of TIC implementation on the approach to care of practitioners working with youth (ages 12-25) was conducted. The methodological quality of available studies was also systematically assessed to guide future research. The results of this synthesis of 14 articles indicate that TIC is promising due to its impact on the knowledge, attitudes, practices, and well-being of practitioners working with youth who have experienced trauma. However, the variety of implementation processes used, and the varying methodological quality of the studies limit the scope of the results. Implications for research and practice settings are discussed, including the relevance of using mixed-method research designs and the importance of including comprehensive hands-on trauma and TIC training during the implementation.*

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 83367 - Printed Poster

### *Evaluating guilt and shame in francophone teenagers: Translation and validation of the Test of Self-Conscious Affect for Adolescents (TOSCA-A)*

**Main Presenting Author:** Green-Demers, Isabelle

**Additional Authors:** Gendreau-Chenette, Philippe ; Gaudreault, Félix; Pelletier, Daniel

**Abstract:** *This study aimed to translate (from English to French), and to validate, the Test of Self-Conscious Affect for Adolescent (TOSCA-A; Tangney, 2002). The TOSCA-A is composed of 20 items designed to assess the propensity towards guilt (10 items) and shame (10 items). The French version (TOSCA-A-F) was obtained using a parallel back translation procedure. Francophone teenagers (N=500 high school students from grade 8 to 12) completed a questionnaire package comprising the TOSCA-A-F, as well as a wide array of measures designed to assess its psychometric properties. The questionnaire package was completed twice, during class time, at a 5-month interval. Results of a confirmatory factor analysis revealed that the TOSCA-A-F displayed a sound structure. Construct validity was evaluated by correlations with relevant psychological variables. Propensity towards guilt at Time 1 was positively associated, and propensity towards shame negatively, with adaptive behaviours at Time 2, thereby documenting the predictive validity of the TOSCA-A-F. The temporal stability of guilt and shame subscales was acceptable, as were internal consistency values (Cronbach's alpha). Results are discussed in terms of the possible contributions of the TOSCA-A-F to French research and applied endeavors on self-conscious emotions and related topics.*

**Section:** *Social and Personality Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86602 - Printed Poster

### *Evaluating the Feasibility and Acceptability of Digital Technology Use in Individuals with Schizophrenia*

**Main Presenting Author:** Homiar, Ava J

**Additional Authors:** Bains, Supriya ; Khalesi, Zahra ; Schmidt, Louis; McNeely, Heather

**Abstract:** *DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES SUCH AS WEARABLE DEVICES PROVIDE SEVERAL ADVANTAGES TO COLLECT REMOTE AND CONTINUOUS DATA IN REAL-WORLD SETTINGS, AND CAN HELP MONITOR AND MANAGE PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS AND FUNCTIONING. HOWEVER, SCHIZOPHRENIA SYMPTOM SEVERITY CAN AFFECT INDIVIDUAL ENGAGEMENT AND UTILITY OF WEARABLE/DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY INTERVENTIONS. THIS STUDY AIMS TO ASSESS THE FEASIBILITY AND ACCEPTABILITY OF DEPLOYING OURA RINGS TO COLLECT PASSIVE PHYSIOLOGICAL DATA IN A SAMPLE OF ADULT OUTPATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA. PARTICIPANTS WILL WEAR AN OURA RING AND COMPLETE ASSESSMENTS REGARDING SYMPTOMATOLOGY, DAILY EXPERIENCES AND ATTITUDES TOWARD TECHNOLOGY USE. PHYSIOLOGICAL DATA WILL BE COLLECTED BY THE OURA RING FOR 8 WEEKS, WITH ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED AT BASELINE, MIDPOINT, AND END OF STUDY. PARTICIPANTS WILL ALSO TAKE PART IN A FOCUS GROUP TO SHARE THEIR EXPERIENCES WITH TECHNOLOGY. PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENTS AND QUALITATIVE OBSERVATIONS SHOW VARYING SYMPTOM PROFILES AND LIVED EXPERIENCES, SUGGESTING DIVERSE RESULTS IN INDIVIDUAL ACCEPTABILITY AND EXPERIENCES WITH TECHNOLOGY. DATA COLLECTION IS ONGOING AND PILOT RESULTS WILL BE PRESENTED. THE FINDINGS WILL FURTHER INFORM FUTURE LARGE-SCALE RESEARCH REGARDING THE UTILITY OF WEARABLE TECHNOLOGY INTERVENTIONS IN MENTAL HEALTH POPULATIONS, AND IDENTIFY WHICH INDIVIDUALS ARE LIKELY TO ENGAGE WITH THIS TECHNOLOGY AND BENEFIT FROM THESE INTERVENTIONS.*

**Section:** *Students in Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87825 - Printed Poster



## *Evaluation of the Behavior and Symptom Identification Scale 24 (BASIS-24) in Canadian mental health outpatients*

**Main Presenting Author:** Tippin, Greg

**Additional Author:** Maranzan, Amanda

*Abstract: Background/Rationale: The BASIS-24 provides a brief assessment of mental health symptoms and psychosocial functioning in adults seeking mental health treatment. Research supports the psychometrics and factor structure of the BASIS-24 in American samples; however, it has not been examined in Canadian outpatient samples. Furthermore, some research has suggested that an alternative factor structure better fits the measure. Methods: We examined the psychometrics and factor structure of the BASIS-24 in a sample of 2479 adults presenting for outpatient mental health treatment in an urban Ontario community. Results: Confirmatory factor analysis supported the existing six-factor structure of the BASIS-24. Exploratory analyses, however, identified an alternative six-factor structure that reorganized some items under new domains of mental health status, replicating past research. These findings suggested that the exploratory model offered a superior fit to the data in this sample. Conclusions: Findings support the psychometrics of the BASIS-24 and suggest an alternate subscale configuration may be appropriate for clinical use in Canadian mental health outpatients. Action/Impact: This study further supports a modified configuration of some of the subscales of the BASIS-24. Further research should explore the relative clinical utility of the proposed and alternate factor structures.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 81506 - Printed Poster

## *Examining the Relationship between Contextualizing Factors and Drinking Motives in Transgender and Non-binary (TGNB) Adults who Drink*

**Main Presenting Author:** Tellez, Eva Carmina

**Additional Authors:** Dermody, Sarah ; Penta, Stephanie

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: TGNB adults may be at increased risk for alcohol use due to minority stress experiences. Associations between this population's drinking motives and minority stress have not been well-described. METHODS: 25 TGNB adults (7 TG women; 7 TG men; 11 NB) living in Canada who drink regularly were prompted to complete random surveys twice daily for 21 days. They reported minority stressors (e.g. rejection, victimization, being misgendered) and resilience factors (e.g. pride, community), drinking motives (0=not at all; 4=extremely), and contexts of use in the past 30 minutes. Multilevel analyses examined minority stress and resilience as predictors of motives. RESULTS: The mean (standard deviation) for each motive from the random surveys were 0.27 (0.06) for social, 0.78 (0.15) for enhancement, 0.11 (0.04) for conformity, and 0.85 (0.18) for coping. Experiencing more gender minority stressors was associated with increased conformity (p*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 81481 - Printed Poster

## *Examining the Utility of the Pathways Model for Understanding Problem Gaming in Emerging Adults*

**Main Presenting Author:** Baek, Junie

**Additional Authors:** Coelho, Sophie G; Kim, Hyounsoo; Hodgins, C David; Shead, Will; Keough, Matthew T

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Emerging studies show considerable heterogeneity in the patterns of risk factors that contribute to problem gaming. In this study, we examined if the Pathways Model (initially developed for another behavioural addiction, problem gambling) is a useful framework for understanding subtypes of problem gaming in emerging adulthood. METHOD: Students from five Canadian universities completed an online survey. We included only participants ( $N = 410$ ) who were at or above the cut-off on the Screener for Substance and Behavioural Addictions for problem gaming. RESULTS: Latent mixture modelling supported a three-class solution. The first was a *behaviourally conditioned class (BC;  $n = 213$ )*, which was characterised by problem gaming but low scores in all other indicators. The second was an *emotionally vulnerable class (EV;  $n = 119$ )*, which was defined primarily by high levels of anxiety and depression. The third was a *comorbid substance use class (SU;  $n = 79$ )* and was defined by high levels of alcohol and cannabis use. Participants in the EV class had increased likelihood of gambling and high levels of emotional dysregulation relative to BC and SU classes. Participants in the SU had the highest gaming problems and lowest quality of life relative to the other classes. CONCLUSIONS/IMPACT: The Pathways Model appears to be a helpful organizing framework for problem gaming risk factors.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 86957 - Printed Poster

## *Existing Parent-Child Video Coding Schemes and Recommendations for Researchers: A Review*

**Main Presenting Author:** Stienwandt, Shaelyn

**Additional Authors:** Hatherly, Kathryn ; Imhof, Andrea; Penner, E. Kailey; Fisher, Philip A.; Roos, Leslie E.

**Abstract:** *Observational data of parent-child interactions is an important indicator of relationship quality and predicts children's development. Few attempts to quantify and review parent-child interaction video coding schemes have been published and prior research has emphasized associated methodological issues. This study aimed to systematically compare video coding schemes used with preschoolers and identify ways researchers can improve observational tools' usability. Databases searched included Google Scholar, PsycINFO, PsycARTICLES, Psychology and Counseling, and Child Development and Adolescent Studies. Inclusionary criteria were studies that (1) quantified parent-child interactions through a video coding system and (2) involved children ages 2-5 years old. The search identified nearly 850,000 publications of which 226 were included. Studies were grouped into the following categories: Parental Sensitivity, Serve and Return/Responsiveness, Scaffolding/Teaching, Child codes, and Miscellaneous. Most observed tasks were semi-structured, occurred in a lab, used a macro coding system, and did not have locatable training materials. To advance the field, researchers utilizing observational methods should report*

*coding schemes psychometrics (i.e., reliability, validity), publish training materials, and clearly define behaviours being coded within published articles.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 86248 - Printed Poster

### *Exploring Convergent Validity and Factor Structure of Various Measures of Mentalization*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rumeo, Carla

**Additional Author:** Oakman, Jonathan

*Abstract: Mentalization is defined as the process through which an individual infers that their own and others' mental states are intentional and lead to meaningful actions (Bateman and Fonagy, 2004). While theoretical frameworks underlying mentalization have been widely adopted, its operationalization merits further investigation. For instance, the term mentalization is used interchangeably with other constructs and as a result, an array of diverse social cognition tools and tasks are used to measure it. To assess the convergent validity of various measures of mentalization, Canadian university students ( $N = 247$ ) completed three self-report and one-task based measure of mentalization. Correlations between the measures were surprisingly variable ranging from weak to strong. Linear regressions were used to investigate whether self-report measures predict performance on a task-based tool. All self-report measures were weakly related to the task-based tool. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was conducted to identify common latent factors underlying the measures. EFA results were most consistent with a one factor solution. These findings are largely inconsistent with a well-established multidimensional framework. This work represents an initial step in elucidating the conceptual boundaries of mentalization yet further empirical work investigating construct validity of measures is necessary.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 83122 - Printed Poster

### *Exploring fathers' opinions of parenting research: A focus group study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gottlieb, Marcus D

**Additional Authors:** Szostak, Carolyn ; Lougheed, Jessica

*Abstract: Fathers have unique and meaningful impacts on children's long- and short-term development (Trahan et al., 2021; Yaffe, 2020). Despite this, parenting research often excludes them as participants and has largely neglected to assess their views on child-rearing (Cabrera et al., 2018). Researchers have sought to understand why fathers are often excluded from such research (e.g., Davison et al., 2017), yet the reasons underlying their lack of participation remain unclear as fathers have not been asked. As such, the current study involved conducting focus groups with Canadian fathers ( $N = 8$ ). Questions related to barriers they perceive to be affecting their participation in research and ways to overcome these barriers. Inductive thematic analysis, guided by Braun and Clarke's (2006) Framework and Lincoln and Guba's (1988) Four-Dimensions Criteria, is ongoing. Completed results will be presented at the Convention; however, initial analyses have revealed themes such as fathers feeling marginalized by psychological and parenting communities and experiencing discomfort discussing "mental health". This study will aid in the development of strategies to increase*

fathers' participation in research, which will improve the scientific study of families. Thus, results could benefit professionals and organizations working with families (e.g., physicians, schools) and families themselves.

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 82824 - Printed Poster

### *Exploring Predictors of Statistics Anxiety among Undergraduate Students*

**Main Presenting Author:** Celio, Victoria M

**Additional Authors:** Martinez Gutierrez, Naomi ; Beribisky, Nataly ; Cribbie , Robert

Abstract: *STATISTICS-RELATED COURSES ARE ESSENTIAL FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS EDUCATION AS THEY HELP STUDENTS DEVELOP SKILLS THAT ARE VALUABLE BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF ACADEMIA. HOWEVER, MANY STUDENTS EXPERIENCE STATISTICS ANXIETY WHICH IS ASSOCIATED WITH POORER PERFORMANCE IN THESE COURSES. IN THIS STUDY, WE MEASURED STATISTICS ANXIETY IN UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY AND SCIENCE STUDENTS (N = 150) USING THE STATISTICS ANXIETY RATING SCALE AND A STATISTICS VERSION OF THE REVISED MATHEMATICS ANXIETY RATING SCALE. WE USED A GENERAL LINEAR MODEL APPROACH TO ASSESS THE EFFECTS OF GENERAL ANXIETY (I.E., TRAIT ANXIETY, TEST ANXIETY, INTOLERANCE OF UNCERTAINTY, FEAR OF NEGATIVE EVALUATION, PERFORMANCE ANXIETY, AND SOCIAL INTERACTION ANXIETY), PERSISTENCE, ANALYTIC THINKING, AND HIGH SCHOOL MATH PERFORMANCE ON DIFFERENT FACETS OF STATISTICS ANXIETY (I.E., STATISTICS TEST AND COURSE ANXIETY, STATISTICS INTERPRETATION ANXIETY, FEAR OF ASKING FOR HELP FROM STATISTICS INSTRUCTORS, STATISTICS NUMERICAL TASK ANXIETY AND STATISTICS COURSE ANXIETY). WE FOUND THAT THE FIVE FACETS OF STATISTICS ANXIETY WERE PREDICTED BY DIFFERENT VARIABLES, HIGHLIGHTING THE IMPORTANCE OF CONSIDERING THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF STATISTICS ANXIETY INDEPENDENTLY. RESULTS FROM THIS STUDY WILL INFORM RESEARCHERS AND INSTRUCTORS REGARDING SALIENT PREDICTORS THAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WHEN TRYING TO COMBAT STATISTICS ANXIETY.*

**Section:** Quantitative Methods

**Session ID:** 87084 - Printed Poster

### *Factors Associated with Non-Response to Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Insomnia in Cancer Survivors*

**Main Presenting Author:** Greeley, Krista M

**Additional Authors:** Garland, Sheila N; Tulk, Joshua; Rash, Joshua

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Cancer survivors experience high levels of insomnia, due in part to stress and the side effects of treatment. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Insomnia (CBT-I) is the recommended treatment, but not all patients respond equally. This study examined the factors associated with non-response to CBT-I. METHOD: Cancer survivors from Atlantic Canada completed 7 virtual sessions of CBT-I as part of a randomized controlled trial. Treatment non-response was defined as a decrease of less than 8 points on the Insomnia Severity Index at post-*

treatment. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression was used to examine factors associated with non-response to treatment. **RESULTS:** Participants ( $N=119$ ) were an average of 60 years old and 77% were female. The most common cancer type was breast (45%), followed by lymphoma (9%). Overall, only 34% were considered treatment non-responders. At the univariate level, older age ( $OR = 1.038$ ,  $p = .043$ ), fewer number of work hours ( $OR = 0.355$ ,  $p = .023$ ), and less pre-treatment symptoms of depression ( $OR = .204$ ,  $p = .017$ ) were significant predictors of not responding to treatment. When examined in a multivariate model, these factors were no longer associated with non-response to CBT-I. **CONCLUSION:** CBT-I appears to be a robust treatment in cancer survivors. More research is needed to optimize treatment in those who do not respond optimally.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 86502 - Printed Poster

### *From childhood trauma to binge eating, do personality traits matter?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bellehumeur-Béchamp, Lily

**Additional Authors:** Legendre, Maxime ; Bégin, Catherine

**Abstract:** Binge eating (BE) is defined as a brief episode of overeating accompanied by a feeling of loss of control eating. Childhood trauma (CT) was explored in relation to the development of BE. Personality traits may impact this relation as it is linked with both CT and BE. The objective of this study was to examine the association between CT and BE in an adult clinical population presenting eating and weight difficulties, while exploring the moderating effect of personality. A sample of 200 participants (age  $\geq 18$ , BMI  $\geq 25$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>) completed self-reported questionnaires measuring CT, BE, and personality. A correlation matrix showed significant associations between BE and CT as well as with two personality traits (harm avoidance (HA) and self-directedness (SD)). Using PROCESS for SPSS, the first moderation model showed that CT and HA had significant contributions to BE, with moderating effects found in participants with medium or high levels of HA. The second model showed significant contributions of CT and SD to BE. Moderating effects were found for participants with low and medium levels of SD. Together, these results suggest that people who have experienced CT are more likely to present BE if they have higher levels of HA and lower levels of SD. These results confirm the significant role of specific personality traits in explaining BE.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85722 - Printed Poster

### *Gamification of Employee Training and Development: A Systematic Review*

**Main Presenting Author:** Agnihotri, Nikita

**Abstract:** Gamification of employee training and development has been gaining traction for the past decade; however, extant literature is still missing the scientific evidence to support benefits of employing gamified training in applied settings. This paper systematically reviews the literature on gamification of employee training and development so far. It outlines each step undertaken leveraging the systematic methodology and explicates the decisions taken at each step such as how the scope of the review was determined, how searches were conducted, and how articles were screened based on pre-set criteria. The current systematic review provided evidence that even though researchers are testing linkages between gamification and employee motivation, the literature is way behind in providing practical recommendations and/or best practices backed by scientific evidence. The

search revealed that there are mostly theoretical studies pertaining to gamification of training and development with only 6 empirical studies (including dissertations) which limits the ability to draw conclusions from the literature, however there are important themes elaborated in this review that could inform future practices. This review should be used as a framework for future research in the area.

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 81725 - Printed Poster

### *Generalized Anxiety Disorder and Selective Attention: A Replication of Yiend et al. 2015*

**Main Presenting Author:** MacDonald, Jordan

**Additional Authors:** Wilbiks, Jonathan ; Lee, Sungmok

*Abstract: Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) is a disorder that may impair attention when threatening stimuli are presented, something commonly seen in those with high-trait anxiety (HTA) or anxiety disorders. Yiend et al.'s 2015 study challenged previous literature, suggesting that these attention deficits may be specific to GAD. The current study attempted to replicate the results of Yiend et al.'s 2015 study with greater power. 139 participants (age  $M = 21.5$ ,  $SD = 5.9$ ) were recruited from the University of New Brunswick and divided into 3 groups: HTA ( $n = 29$ ), GAD ( $n = 63$ ), and healthy control ( $n = 41$ ). The attentional task, identical to Yiend et al.'s, consisted of 288 randomized trials. Each trial started with an asterisk (central), followed by one of three facial expressions (happy, neutral, angry; central), and then one of two target letters (X or P; above, below, left, or right of face). A 3 (Group; GAD, HTA, control) x 3 (Valence of face; happy, angry neutral) repeated measures ANOVA indicated that there were no significant main effects for Group, Valence, or the Group x Valence interaction term. The original study indicated a large effect size ( $\eta^2p = .42$ ) which should have been easily detectable in a sample size that is much larger ( $n = 63$ , compared to  $n = 14$ ). This study highlights the importance of the consideration of replication and power in experimental psychology.*

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 82408 - Printed Poster

### *Identifying Influential Observations in Multiple Regression*

**Main Presenting Author:** Camilleri, Carmel

**Additional Authors:** Alter, Udi ; Cribbie, Robert A

*Abstract: MOST OF THE STATISTICAL METHODS USED IN PSYCHOLOGY ARE SUSCEPTIBLE TO THE EFFECTS OF INFLUENTIAL OBSERVATIONS. INFLUENTIAL OBSERVATIONS ARE THOSE THAT EXTREMELY AFFECT THE PARAMETERS OF A MODEL. MULTIPLE METHODS HAVE BEEN PROPOSED TO DETECT INFLUENTIAL OBSERVATIONS, INCLUDING COOK'S DISTANCE (CD), DIFFERENCE OF FITS (DFFITS) AND DIFFERENCE OF BETA (DFBETA). DESPITE THEIR ACCESSIBILITY IN THE LITERATURE, RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING HOW TO IMPLEMENT THESE METHODS ARE LIMITED OR CONFUSING, WITH NO CONSENSUS REGARDING THE BEST APPROACH. GIVEN THE IMPACT THAT INFLUENTIAL OBSERVATIONS CAN HAVE ON THE RESULTS OF ANALYSES, WE SOUGHT TO COMPARE*

*AVAILABLE STRATEGIES. A MONTE CARLO SIMULATION STUDY WAS USED TO EVALUATE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE CD, DFFITS AND DFBETA METHODS, ADOPTING VARIOUS RECOMMENDED CUT-OFFS FOR IDENTIFYING A CASE AS INFLUENTIAL. PROCEDURES/CUT-OFFS WERE COMPARED ACROSS A WIDE RANGE OF CONDITIONS, INCLUDING SAMPLE SIZE, NUMBER OF PREDICTORS, ASSOCIATIONS AMONG PREDICTORS, ASSOCIATIONS AMONG THE PREDICTORS AND OUTCOME, AND ONE-STEP VS SEQUENTIAL STRATEGY, IN A MULTIPLE REGRESSION FRAMEWORK. PRELIMINARY RESULTS INDICATE THAT THE NUMBER OF CASES DEEMED INFLUENTIAL CAN VARY SUBSTANTIALLY DEPENDING ON WHAT PROCEDURE OR CUT-OFF IS ADOPTED. WE PROVIDE RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE BEST PAIRING OF PROCEDURE AND CUT-OFF FOR IDENTIFYING OUTLIERS IN A MULTIPLE REGRESSION SETTING.*

**Section:** Quantitative Methods

**Session ID:** 86367 - Printed Poster

### *Measuring Closure*

**Main Presenting Author:** Boucher, Chantal M.

*Abstract: This research comprises four studies centered on the development and validation of a measure of event resolution, the Psychological Closure Scale (PCS). ‘Closure’ refers to a desired end state following a troubling event, such the loss of a relationship or an unexplained illness. While closure has been implicated in many positive health outcomes, the construct has not been subjected to rigorous testing and validation. Study 1 used EFA to probe the factor structure for closure with original (Study 1a,  $N=284$ ) and revised (Study 1b,  $N=158$ ) item pools. Participants rated unresolved events on 7-point scales. Study 2 ( $N=159$ ) used CFA to test model fit. Study 3 ( $N=182$ ) examined construct validity for the PCS. Participants completed the PCS and other measures: Unfinished Business Resolution Scale (UBRS), Mental Itch Scale (MIS), Need for Closure Scale (NFCS), Sudden Restructuring of Experience Scale (SRES). Findings revealed a robust good-fitting solution:  $CFI=0.964$ ;  $RMSEA=0.040$  [ $0.028-0.051$ ];  $SRMR=0.070$ . The PCS contains 34 items assessing six facets of closure: finality, understanding, distance, relief, less preoccupation, and reduced need to act. Construct validity was supported via moderate correlations with theoretically related constructs, and non-significant correlations with unrelated constructs. The PCS is a self-report measure with evidence of good psychometric properties.*

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 86039 - Printed Poster

### *Mentalizing Capacity in Patients with Depression - Initial Validation of the Reflective Functioning Questionnaire (RFQ)*

**Main Presenting Author:** Boivin-Ménard, Romy

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Mesli, Nesrine; Lisi, Mariah

**Additional Authors:** Körner, Annett ; Sbrocca, Rheanne; Bigelow, Alan; MacDonald, Ceilagh

*Abstract: Mentalizing refers to the ability to interpret the self as well as others in terms of internal mental states like emotions, desires, and attitudes. This can be assessed with the Reflective Functioning Questionnaire (RFQ, Fonagy et al., 2016). The RFQ has been developed in individuals with Borderline Personality structure and requires validation of its psychometric functionality in other*

populations. The current study enrolled patients with depression at an in-patient treatment centre from November 2020 to October 2022 ( $N = 298$ , data entry is ongoing). Positive relationships of intra- and interpersonal psychopathology are hypothesized for the RFQ subscales: *\_Hypomentalizing\_*, i.e., difficulty considering complex models of one's own mind and that of others and *\_Hypermentalizing\_*, i.e., the tendency to generate mental representations not grounded in reality. Our hypotheses were confirmed in a preliminary sample ( $N = 110$ ) for *\_Hypomentalizing\_*, which was associated with affective, cognitive, and somatoform symptoms and interpersonal struggles. In contrast, *\_Hypermentalizing\_* correlated negatively with psychopathology, which speaks against the validity of this subscale for measuring excessive unrealistic mentalizing in individuals with depression. This must be taken into consideration when using the RFQ to assess mentalizing capacity in samples with higher psychosocial functioning.

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 86420 - Printed Poster

### *Negative Urgency Uniquely Mediates the Effects of Anxiety on Problem Gaming Behaviours*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dogra, Harsimran

**Additional Authors:** Viera, Jenna ; Kim, Hyounsoo; Hodgins, C David; Shead, Will; Keough, Matthew T

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Problem video gaming is a growing public health concern. The extant literature demonstrates that high levels of anxiety is associated with excessive video gaming and related harms. However, very few studies to date have examined underlying mechanisms of anxiety-problem gaming associations. In this study, we tested the prediction that negative urgency (defined as the tendency to act impulsively when distressed) would mediate the associations between anxiety and problem gaming behaviours in emerging adults (ages 18 – 25). METHOD: A sample of undergraduates ( $N = 1,272$ ; 72% female;  $M_{age} = 20.02$ ,  $SD_{age} = 4.12$ ) from five Canadian universities completed online self-report measures of anxiety, gaming habits and related harms, and negative urgency. RESULTS: Path analysis revealed that high levels of anxiety related to elevated time spent gaming and related harms and that these pathways were uniquely mediated by elevated negative urgency. CONCLUSIONS/IMPACT: Our findings suggest that distress-related impulsivity is a key mechanism underlying the anxiety pathway to excessive gaming and related harms. Clinical treatments for anxiety and gaming-related harms should focus on increasing distress tolerance.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 87244 - Printed Poster

### *On the Reliability of Remote and In-Person Administered Performance Validity Measures*

**Main Presenting Author:** Brown, Tyler D

**Co-Presenting Author:** Mascarenhas, Melanie A

**Additional Author:** Zakzanis, Konstantine K



**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: The provision of neuropsychological services has historically been delivered in a face-to-face setting. To ensure reliable and hence, valid interpretation, standardization of administration is essential. While there exist prior instances where standardization has been compromised, such as when examinees are unable to physically attend an in-person assessment secondary to physical limitations, traumatic experience, cost, and/or proximity to provider, public health mandates during the COVID-19 pandemic have besought the remote administration of neuropsychological assessments. Deviations from standardized administration may impact test scores and clinical interpretation, however. The present study examines the reliability of performance validity tests (PVTs) between administration modalities (i.e., remote vs. in-person). METHODS: A community adult sample (n = 13) where participants completed both remote and in-person administrations of commonly employed PVTs (counterbalanced, two-week delay) was examined. RESULTS: Reliably consistent PVT scores were observed across remote and in-person administrations. CONCLUSIONS: Remote administration of PVTs appears to be reliable and a viable option when circumstances preclude in-person administration. IMPACT: These findings hold promise for telepsychology practice and universally accessible methods of neuropsychological services.*

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 82755 - Printed Poster

### *Outcomes Reported in Clinical Research Assessing Treatments for Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) During the Perinatal Period: A Systematic Scoping Review*

**Main Presenting Author:** Stallwood, Emma M

**Additional Authors:** Green, Sheryl ; Frey, Benicio; McCabe, Randi; Barrett, Emily; Markwell, Alexandra

**Abstract:** *Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) is the most common perinatal anxiety disorder with a prevalence rate of up to 5%. Despite a high prevalence rate, the process of conducting systematic reviews and meta-analyses that aim to assess interventions for perinatal GAD and inform clinicians of evidence-based treatments is halted due to the variability of outcomes and measures being used in perinatal GAD research. This study aimed to conduct a systematic scoping review to identify outcomes reported and measures used in clinical research that assesses interventions for perinatal GAD. This review is the first stage in the development of a core outcome set for perinatal GAD treatment studies. Studies were included if: 1) they were published in English from the years 2011 to 2021; 2) they included participants in the perinatal period with a diagnosis of GAD; and 3) the aim of the intervention was to treat perinatal GAD. Three bibliographic databases were searched. Two reviewers screened the titles, abstracts, and full texts to screen for eligible studies. We extracted and analyzed the outcomes and measures used from the eligible studies that assess interventions for perinatal GAD and found that heterogeneity exists across the outcomes that are measured and reported in this field and the outcomes and measures need to be standardized across perinatal GAD treatment studies.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87600 - Printed Poster

### *Parent and child mental health in relation to parent-ratings of child well-being during COVID-19*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ciccarelli, Joelle

**Additional Authors:** Jiang, Yuanyuan ; Rogers, Maria; Climie, Emma; Mah, Janet

*Abstract: Parent-reports are often relied upon as a component of clinical assessment of child disorders. More research is needed to understand how parent-ratings of their child may vary based on their mental health (MH), especially during COVID-19. This study looks at whether parent and child MH symptoms are associated with parent-ratings of child well-being during COVID-19. Eighty-eight parents of youth participated in this study via online surveys assessing parent and child anxiety and depressive symptoms as well as parent-ratings of child subjective well-being. This data was collected in May and June of 2022 and are part of a larger longitudinal study. Bivariate correlations revealed that both parent and child anxiety and depressive symptoms were negatively correlated with parent-ratings of child well-being,  $r = -.30$ ,  $p < .01$  for parent anxiety symptoms,  $r = -.28$ ,  $p < .05$  for parent depressive symptoms,  $r = -.22$ ,  $p < .05$  for child anxiety symptoms,  $r = -.25$ ,  $p < .05$  for child depressive symptoms. However, in a regression examining anxiety, parent anxiety uniquely predicted parent-ratings of child well-being,  $\beta = -.25$ ,  $p < .05$ . Similar results were achieved with parent depressive symptoms,  $\beta = -.22$ ,  $p < .05$ . These results suggest that better understanding parent MH during the pandemic is important in accurately interpreting parent-ratings of their children.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 85486 - Printed Poster

### *Perceived discrimination during pregnancy: A secondary analysis from the Pregnancy During the Pandemic Cohort*

**Main Presenting Author:** Davis, Kelsey P.

**Additional Authors:** Freeman, Makayla ; Fazal, Pariza; Reynolds, Kristin; Lai, Beatrice Pui Yee; Tomfohr, Lianne M

*Abstract: Experiences of discrimination reported during pregnancy are associated with poor health behaviours and adverse birth and mental health outcomes (MHO). Despite these detrimental effects, no Canadian studies to date have examined experiences of perceived discrimination during pregnancy and concurrent MHO. Pregnant individuals in the Pregnancy During the Pandemic study ( $n = 3211$ ) completed the Everyday Discrimination Scale (EDS) and self-report measures of depression and anxiety symptoms. Descriptive statistics and ANOVA were used to assess the prevalence of discrimination and associated MHO. 77% of pregnant individuals experienced discrimination during their pregnancy. Preliminary results show that pregnant individuals who experienced more frequent discrimination (EDS score  $\geq 6$ ) had significantly higher symptoms of depression and anxiety compared to those with less frequent or no experienced discrimination. Those who responded “A few times a year” or more to at least one item on the EDS were asked “What do you think is the main reason for these experiences?”. Open-text responses ( $n = 232$ ) were analyzed using thematic analysis. Findings highlight the perceived reasons and prevalence of everyday discrimination, and MHO. Understanding experiences of discrimination through the thematic framework can inform interventions targeting the needs of pregnant individuals and their infants.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 87907 - Printed Poster

## *Physiological reactivity to the Trier Social Stress Test (TSST) in autistic children and adolescents: A systematic review*

**Main Presenting Author:** Orbillo, Teresa Nichole

**Co-Presenting Author:** Wong, Agnes S.K.

**Additional Authors:** Burns, Samantha ; Woodruff, Earl

**Abstract:** *RATIONALE:* Previous literature investigating autistic individuals have shown differences in physiological reactivity in response to social stimuli, which are subject to possible psychopathologies. This is the first systematic review which investigates the Trier Social Stress Test (TSST), the gold standard paradigm for eliciting social evaluative threat and its efficacy for autistic children and adolescents. *METHODS:* The literature was extracted across four databases. Any studies with ASD samples up to 18 years of age, use of the TSST paradigm, and physiological measures which fit the inclusion criteria were included. Fifteen studies were included, with a total sample size of 993 (565 were autistic children and adolescents). *RESULTS:* Five measures were reported: heart rate (HR), heart rate variability (HRV), respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA), cortisol and electrodermal activity (EDA). There were mixed results across all physiological measures and a surprising finding of lack of homogeneity in the implementation of the TSST paradigm across studies. Different versions of the TSST were used with varied implementations, resulting in mixed physiological responses. *CONCLUSIONS:* Researchers should consider standardising the implementation of TSST. Consideration of the validity of the TSST for determining emotional regulation with autistic children and adolescents will be discussed.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 86182 - Printed Poster

## *Predicting Scam Compliance: Reliability and Validity of the Brief Susceptibility to Persuasion-II Scale (StP-II-B) with English- and French-speaking Adults in Canada*

**Main Presenting Author:** Tang, Xuyan

**Additional Authors:** Lam, Joyce S. T. ; Musoke, Richard; Garrett, Bernie

**Abstract:** Scams are a huge issue in our society, often leading to devastating financial loss and significant psychological distress for victims. It is useful to identify individuals who are particularly at risk from scams. A brief version of the Susceptibility to Persuasion-II scale (StP-II-B) was developed to measure factors that play a role in scam compliance. The 30-item StP-II-B has 10 subscales, with each containing 3 items. While its initial validation showed good reliability and validity with a sample consisting of Americans and Indians, psychometric evidence is lacking for its use with Canadian adults. We translated the English StP-II-B into French and examined psychometric properties of both versions through an online survey. Two adult samples aged  $\geq 16$  years were recruited: an English-speaking sample ( $n=1287$ ) and a French-speaking sample ( $n=205$ ). For the English StP-II-B, confirmatory factor analysis supported the a priori 10-factor structure ( $CFI=.98$ ;  $TLI=.97$ ;  $RMSEA=.03$ ;  $SRMR=.04$ ). Internal consistency was adequate, with Cronbach's  $\alpha > .75$  overall and for all subscales. The French StP-II-B showed similar results with relatively worse but still acceptable fit indices ( $CFI=.92$ ;  $TLI=.91$ ;  $RMSEA=.06$ ;  $SRMR=.06$ ) and Cronbach's  $\alpha (>.74)$ . Overall, both versions of StP-II-B showed good psychometric properties in terms of internal consistency and a 10-factor structure with Canadian adults.

**Section:** *Quantitative Methods*

**Session ID:** 82107 - Printed Poster

### *Psychometric Evaluation of the Adolescent Attachment Anxiety and Avoidance Inventory Short Form (AAAAI-SF)*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dys, Sebastian P

**Co-Presenting Author:** Balanji, Sherene

**Additional Authors:** Moretti, Marlene M; Thornton, Emily M; McIntyre, L Cassia; Kristen, Anna; Craig, Stephanie G

*Abstract: The impact of parent–adolescent attachment on youths’ wellbeing has been increasingly emphasized. Yet instruments that assesses parent–adolescent attachment lack strong psychometric properties or are time consuming to administer. The present study assessed the psychometric qualities of a condensed version of one such questionnaire, the Adolescent Attachment Anxiety and Avoidance Inventory Short Form (AAAAI-SF), using clinical and community samples of parents and adolescents. Our clinical sample consisted of 674 parents and 504 adolescents recruited through parents’ contact with mental health agencies due to the adolescents’ serious emotional and behavioural problems. Our community sample consisted of 514 parents and 730 adolescents recruited through online advertisements. All participants completed the AAAAI-SF, which includes 16 items and yields subscales for attachment anxiety and avoidance. Using Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling, we found the posited two-factor structure fit the data very well. Across groups, items showed acceptable to strong loadings on their respective factor (Anxiety:  $\beta$ s  $>.493$ ; Avoidance:  $\beta$ s  $>.487$ ) and all cross-loadings fell below thresholds of concern (Anxiety:  $\beta$ s*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87856 - Printed Poster

### *Qualitative Analysis of Excited Delirium Syndrome: Examination of Police Non-Fatal Use of Force Reports Between 2020 and 2021*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lanzo, Liana

*Abstract: Excited delirium Syndrome (ExDS) is a “state of extreme mental and physiological excitement, characterized by extreme agitation, hyperthermia, euphoria, hostility, exceptional strength, and endurance without apparent fatigue” (Morrison and Sadler, 2001, p.46). Police may be called to deal with individuals experiencing these states and, in some cases, they may result in death. Accordingly, it is critical that we develop a better understanding of whether police officers can recognize potential cases of ExDS and how those identifications impact their decision-making to minimize the risk of negative outcomes. This research will examine cases of ExDS to better understand the nature of these occurrences. This will be done by extracting all use of force reports between 2020 to 2021 from a Canadian police agency that collects information of the features of ExDS perceived by officers during interactions. First, I will use the presence of ExDS features to identify cases of probable ExDS. Then, I will conduct a thematic analysis on the open-text responses of these cases. Specifically, I will generally follow Braun and Clarke’s (2022) six phases of thematic analysis. This research can be used to help understand officers’ risk assessment and decision-making processes during these high-risk interactions. Further, the findings may be used to inform training aimed at improving these processes.*

**Section:** *Students in Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 79172 - Printed Poster

### *Re-Shaping the Measurement of Body Image: The Androgynous Body Dissatisfaction Scale*

**Main Presenting Author:** Chazan, Devon J

**Additional Authors:** Tulloch, Sierra L.P; Goegan, Lauren D; Daniels, M Lia

Abstract: *BODY IMAGE HAS MAINTAINED ITS PROMINENT STATUS AS AN AREA OF RESEARCH FOR DECADES, YET UNABLE TO KEEP UP WITH THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE IT IS DESIGNED FOR. RESEARCHERS HAVE BEEN FORCED TO RELY ON MEASUREMENT TOOLS THAT IMPOSE BINARY NOTIONS OF GENDER, EXCLUDING INDIVIDUALS WHO DO NOT FIT THESE RESTRICTIVE BOXES. FOR INSTANCE, BODY DISSATISFACTION SCALES REQUIRE PARTICIPANTS TO SELECT EITHER MAN OR WOMAN BEFORE BEING PRESENTED WITH STEREOTYPICALLY FEMININE OR MASCULINE BODIES THAT GROW SUCCESSIVELY IN SIZE. THE PURPOSE OF THIS RESEARCH WAS TO CREATE AN EQUIVALENT MEASURE OF BODY DISSATISFACTION THAT IS GENDER INCLUSIVE THROUGH THE DEPICTION OF ANDROGYNOUS BODIES, COINED THE ANDROGYNOUS BODY DISSATISFACTION SCALE (ABDS). THE ABDS CONSISTS OF 24 ANDROGYNOUS BODIES ACROSS 4 DIFFERENT BODY TYPES: HOURGLASS, INVERTED TRIANGLE, PEAR, AND RECTANGLE. THE ABDS WAS PILOTED AMONGST 120 STUDENTS ( $\bar{X}$  AGE=25). OF THE PARTICIPANTS, 73% INDICATED THAT THEY FOUND A BODY ON THE NEW MEASURE THAT WAS REPRESENTATIVE OF THEIR OWN. FURTHER, PARTICIPANTS REPORTED BEING DISSATISFIED WITH THEIR BODIES. ON AVERAGE, THEY CHOSE AN IDEAL BODY THAT WAS SMALLER IN SIZE THAN THEIR PERCEIVED CURRENT BODY, CONSISTENT WITH TRADITIONAL MEASURES OF BODY DISSATISFACTION. THE ABDS HAS THE POTENTIAL TO MAKE CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOTH RESEARCH AND PRACTICE BY CORRECTING THE OMISSION OF GENDER-DIVERSE INDIVIDUALS IN THE FIELD.*

**Section:** *Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity*  
**Session ID:** 87266 - Printed Poster

### *Romantic Attachment and Support in Young Adults Who Committed an Attachment Injury*

**Main Presenting Author:** Yilmaz, Ece

**Additional Authors:** Lafontaine, Marie-France ; Lonergan, Michelle; Bisson, Camille

Abstract: *An attachment injury (i.e., feelings of betrayal or abandonment that occur when one partner fails to provide the comfort and care that is expected) can exert negative consequences for both partners well-being. The link between insecure romantic attachment (greater anxiety and avoidance) and non-optimal support between partners is well-established. The goal of this study was to examine this association in young adults who perpetrated an attachment injury in their current romantic relationship (injuring partner). Ninety young adults (18-30) completed self-report questionnaires online (i.e., Experiences in Close Relationship and Romantic Support Questionnaires). Linear regressions were used to analyze the association between romantic attachment and romantic support*

*(offered and received). Greater attachment avoidance was associated with lower support received from the romantic partner, and greater attachment anxiety was associated with lower support offered to the partner. These findings are consistent with the use of non-optimal hyperactivated and deactivated emotional regulation strategies that tend to be used by people high on attachment anxiety and avoidance, respectively. The importance of fostering romantic attachment security in young adults who have perpetuated an attachment injury, a critical event that can change their view of self and others, will be discussed.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 80294 - Printed Poster

### *Sample Characteristics in Research on Caregivers of Children With Prenatal Alcohol Exposure: A Meta-Analysis*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rennie, Samantha G

**Additional Authors:** Cheung, Kristene ; Budhoo, Caelan

*Abstract: Families of children with prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) are often diverse and children may be raised by birth parents, adoptive parents, foster parents, or other members of their birth family. Research has shown that caregivers of children with PAE often experience difficulties with parenting; however, these experiences may differ across types of caregivers. Given that research about these families is critical for program development, it is important to know if all types of caregivers are represented in this research. Thus, a meta-analysis will be conducted to examine the demographic characteristics of caregivers who participate in quantitative caregiver-related research. Additionally, differences in participation based on research methods (i.e., methods for recruitment and data collection) will be explored. Key terms were searched in five online databases: PsycINFO, PsycArticles, ProQuest Dissertations and Theses A&I, Scopus, and Google Scholar. The full texts of 32 papers will be thoroughly analyzed to ensure they meet a predetermined eligibility criteria. The results of this study may identify (a) who is not participating in research and (b) potential factors related to participation. This information can help researchers improve their efforts in including caregivers underrepresented in the research to ensure all voices are heard.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 86371 - Printed Poster

### *Self-Reported Limitations in School Psychology Research: Implications for Evidence-Based Practices, Clinical Relevance, and Future Directions*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kang, Yeon Hee

**Additional Authors:** Shaw, Steven R; Verma, Neha; Pecsí, Sierra; Infantino, Erika

*Abstract: Effective implementation, evidence-based practices, and clinical relevance of research require that research in school psychology is clear in self-reported limitations, future directions, and potential applications for practice. Despite the importance of limitations for research utility and application, there are no standards or models for reporting them. To provide guidelines for reporting research limitations, the current study analyzed a total of 3,000 research articles in four school psychology journals published between 2002 and 2022; articles underwent a content analysis of self-*

reported limitations, and data was aggregated to obtain a longitudinal perspective and to identify any trends in the literature. The current study is a replication of the study by Brutus, Aguinis, and Wassmer (2013); whereas the Brutus et al. study analyzed limitations in the field of management, the current study analyzed empirical contributions to the field of school psychology and coded threats to internal validity (IV), construct validity (CV), statistical conclusion validity (SCV), and external validity (EV). The most common type of limitation found were threats to IV, followed by threats to CV, SCV, and EV; differences among journals are discussed. Based on the content analysis, the authors provide guidelines for reporting research limitations to support scientific progress.

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 82418 - Printed Poster

### *Self-reported resilience predicts lower stress and anxiety during an online acute stressor*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gupta, Rohit

**Additional Author:** Giuliano, Ryan J

*Abstract: Past studies have shown that chronic stress has a devastating effect on cardiovascular activity. This secondary analysis was conducted to examine if coping can buffer the effect of chronic stress on cardiac activity in a virtual acute stress assessment. 297 university students were recruited. Participants completed a range of surveys including measures of recent stressful experiences and resilience, followed by an Internet-delivered Trier Social Stress Test (iTSST). During the iTSST, repeated measures of photoplethysmography were collected on participants' smartphones using the Heart Rate Plus app, serving as an index of heart rate. Perceived stress and anxiety were also collected throughout the experiment using a visual analogue scale. Repeated measures ANCOVA showed no significant relationship between heart rate and recent stressful experiences from the last month or last year. However, self-reported resilience scores showed a strong negative association with self-reported stress and anxiety during the iTSST. Results suggest that higher perceptions of ability to cope with challenges are associated with lower levels of anxiety and stress during acute stress experiments. As such, researchers should be controlling for perceptions of resilience in studies of acute stress. Free smart phone applications that measure heart rate may be a useful tool for online acute stress research.*

**Section:** Environmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 80179 - Printed Poster

### *Sleep Difficulties in Sexually Abused Adolescent Girls*

**Main Presenting Author:** Pirro, Teresa

**Additional Authors:** Hershon, Malka ; Pennestri, Marie-Hélène ; Hébert, Martine; Langevin, Rachel

*Abstract: BACKGROUND. Child sexual abuse (CSA) is associated with physical and mental health consequences including sleep difficulties, which may influence one's development and well-being. However, current literature on sleep and CSA in adolescence is inundated with methodological limitations (e.g., small samples, unvalidated measures). The present study aimed to compare sleep difficulties in adolescent girls who experienced CSA to that of non-abused girls. METHODS. A sample of 707 girls (14-18 years old) partook in this study (37.9% sexually abused). The \_Pittsburgh Sleep*

*Quality Index\_ (PSQI) was used, as a gold-standard questionnaire, to examine 7 sleep dimensions including latency, efficiency, duration, disturbances, subjective sleep quality, daytime dysfunction, and use of sleep medication. RESULTS. There were increased reports of sleep difficulties for sexually abused girls compared to non-abused girls with the total score. Significant differences were identified with the 7 sleep dimensions. The effect of CSA was stronger for subjective sleep quality, sleep latency, and use of sleep medication. CONCLUSION. Our study documented associations between a history of CSA in adolescent girls and difficulties on several sleep dimensions. IMPACT. A fine-grained methodology is recommended when assessing sleep in adolescent victims of CSA for research and intervention/prevention purposes.*

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 84736 - Printed Poster

### *The association between ADHD and BED symptoms among adolescents: what is the role of Impulsivity?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bourque, Camille

**Additional Authors:** Caumartin-Muckle, Madeleine ; Rodrigue, Christopher; Déry, Félix; Monette, Juliette; Bégin, Catherine

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: Binge eating disorder (BED) is characterized by an overconsumption of food in a short period of time accompanied by a sense of loss of control (APA, 2013). Positive associations have been observed in adolescents between attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and BED symptoms (Steadman and Knouse, 2016). Less is known about mechanisms that link ADHD to BED. The study aims to examine the role of impulsivity facets on the relationship between ADHD and BED symptoms in adolescents. METHODS: A sample of 968 adolescents (571 girls and 397 boys) between the ages of 12 and 18 years old ( $X=14.91$ ) was recruited. They completed questionnaires including the Binge Eating Scale (BES), the Adult ADHD Self Report Scale (ASRS) and the UPPS Impulsive Behaviour Scale as well as a sociodemographic questionnaire to document the effects of gender, age and BMI. RESULTS: A positive and significant correlation was found between ADHD and binge eating symptoms ( $0.331, p < .001$ ). The facets of urgency (Effect = 0.196, SE = 0.036, LLCI = 0.130 et ULCI = 0.268) and lack of perseverance (Effect = 0.083, SE = 0.030, LLCI = 0.024 et ULCI = 0.143) emerged as mediating variables in the relationship between ADHD symptoms and BED. CONCLUSIONS: These results allow us to identify intervention targets that could be worked on in adolescents with ADHD and BED symptoms.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87240 - Printed Poster

### *The Feasibility of Virtually Assessing Toddlers' Emotion Knowledge: An Exploratory Study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bobula, Janelle

**Co-Presenting Author:** Côté, Cynthia

**Additional Authors:** Roos, Leslie E; Salisbury, Marlee R; Cook, M Amber



*Abstract: Emotion knowledge (EK) development refers to children's ability to identify and understand emotional states, incorporating receptive and expressive abilities. Although EK has been thoroughly investigated in older children, toddler EK is seldom explored. Furthermore, the assessment of EK has rarely been conducted virtually. The present study aims to address these gaps in the literature, as well as identify maternal characteristics associated with toddlers' EK. As part of a larger randomized controlled trial, a sample of 18-36-month-old toddlers and their mothers were assessed across EK and parenting practices, respectively. Correlational and regression analyses are underway to investigate factors associated with toddlers' ability to complete a virtual assessment and receptive and expressive EK. The results are expected to provide further understanding of toddler EK development, parental behaviors that influence its development, and the feasibility of conducting virtual assessments in this young cohort. Future studies could make use of the strengths and limitations of this virtual assessment methodology. Ultimately, this exploration of toddler EK and parental support in its development will provide insight on the developmental trajectory of EK and ways to facilitate its growth in childhood and beyond.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87636 - Printed Poster

"

### *The History Between Rebelliousness and Risk-Taking Behaviour: A Systematic Review*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kost, Cassidy E

**Additional Author:** Cramer, Kenneth M

*Abstract: As a construct, rebelliousness represents an individual's tendency to violate social norms and feel frustrated when they cannot freely govern their behaviour. Research on rebelliousness has shown its connection to multiple risk-taking behaviours (e.g., smoking, drinking, aggressive driving, etc.). However, closer inspection of this research shows various measurement issues for rebelliousness, such as low internal reliability and the entanglement of the construct with similar variables (e.g., sensation seeking). These issues may stem from the lack of a universal and widely used measure for rebelliousness as many researchers tend to use a small number of items to determine an individual's rebellious tendencies. The current systematic review aims to answer several research questions on how rebelliousness has been conceptualized, the theories behind the construct, how it has been measured, and how it relates to risk-taking behaviour. Twelve social science databases were searched identifying 257 relevant articles, with 116 collected for full-text review. The findings of this review will provide a more coherent understanding of the connection between rebelliousness and risk-taking behaviour. Additionally, the findings suggest future research should focus on creating a universal measure of rebelliousness. Suggestions for the formation of a new measure will be investigated.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 84961 - Printed Poster

### *The Influence of Sibling Relationships on the Social, Emotional, and Behavioural Functioning of Children and Adolescents: A Scoping Review*

**Main Presenting Author:** Naoufal, Michael

**Additional Authors:** Edels, Rayna ; Montreuil, Tina

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Families play a critical role in the development of individuals' social-emotional outcomes. Research indicates that sibling relationship quality is particularly important for child and adolescent social, emotional, and behavioural development. METHODS: A total of 23 empirical studies published between 1990 and 2021 were reviewed and synthesized to investigate the influence of sibling relationships on the social, emotional, and behavioural functioning of children and adolescents. RESULTS: Findings highlight ways that negativity and positivity within the sibling relationship influence the development of social, emotional, and behavioural outcomes. Namely, sibling negativity was found to play a primary role in influencing adverse outcomes, such as internalizing and externalizing problems, and social difficulties. Further, sibling positivity was found to predict social-emotional outcomes. Sibling positivity was also found to decrease the incidence of adverse outcomes and protect individuals in the context of adverse life events (e.g., trauma). IMPLICATIONS: There is a need for assessment strategies aimed at identifying problematic sibling relationship qualities. Additionally, results support the need for interventions that reduce sibling negativity and promote sibling positivity that can be delivered by educators, family members, and mental health professionals.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 82797 - Printed Poster

### *The Relationship Between Perceived Social Support, Perceived Control, and Depressive Symptoms in Technology Facilitated Sexual Assault Victims*

**Main Presenting Author:** Aoki, Liam Johannes Yoshio

**Additional Authors:** Ladouceur, Natasha Elaine; O'Neill, Malanie

**Abstract:** *Technology facilitated sexual violence (TFSV) is an emerging form of sexually aggressive behavior that utilizes modern technology, and is affiliated with psychological distress, such as higher levels of depressive symptoms (Snaychuk and O'Neill, 2020). The current study examines the effect of the relationship between perceived social support and perceived control on depressive symptoms in TFSV victims (Kleinberg et al., 2013; O'Neill and Kerig, 2000). This study hypothesizes that higher perceived social support (MSPSS) and perceived control (GPCS-M) scores will correlate with lower depressive symptoms (BDI-II) in TFSV victims. The sample (n = 196) included community members and university students across Canada. Bivariate correlation showed a significant negative relationship between GCPS and BDI-II ( $r = -0.639, p$*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86057 - Printed Poster

### *Validation of a social intelligence scale for elementary school children: Internal structure and concurrent validity*

**Main Presenting Author:** Collin, Pascal

**Additional Authors:** Brendgen, Mara ; Vitaro, Frank; dionne, Ginette ; Boivin, Michel

**Abstract:** *Social intelligence (SI) encompasses the constructs of social cognition, emotional intelligence and the ability to achieve social goals (Brown et al., 2019; Kaukiainen et al., 1999). To date, the psychometric qualities of SI scales have only been assessed among adults. This represents a major limitation to the validity of studies carried out with children. The objective of this study (n=983, Girls = 49%) was to validate a SI scale inspired by Kaukiainen et al. (1995) with a sample of children in the 4th year of elementary school in Québec. Teachers assessed childrens SI, prosocial and aggressive behaviors, while popularity was assessed through peer nominations. The results suggest that the scale has good internal consistency (ordinal alpha: 0.86). A bifactor model best represents the structure of the SI scale (CFI:0.97, SRMR:0.06, RMSEA:0.03), identifying the main factor of SI as well as the sub-factors of theory of mind, social adjustment and the ability to achieve social goals. Consistent with previous studies, SI is positively associated with popularity ( $r = 0.26$ ,  $p = .000$ ), prosocial behaviors ( $r = .56$ ,  $p = .000$ ), and indirect aggression ( $r = 0.25$ ,  $p = .000$ ). These results suggest that the scale has good internal structure and concurrent validity. The use of this scale with children may therefore be appropriate.*

**Section:** *Developmental Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 86002 - Printed Poster

### *Validation of the Compassionate Engagement and Action Scales in a Clinical Sample*

**Main Presenting Author:** Boivin-Ménard, Romy

**Additional Authors:** Brophy, Kyla ; Little, Jaime; Cristallo, Samantha; Bardine, Alexei; Körner, Annett

**Abstract:** *Compassion, defined as a sensitivity to the suffering of self and others with a commitment to alleviate and prevent it, has been associated with numerous positive psychological outcomes, e.g., well-being, resiliency, creativity, and improved mental health. Compassion can be understood as having cognitive, affective, and somatic or embodied components. Current research is limited by the availability of valid psychometric measures assessing compassion, particularly scales that assess the “flow of compassion,” i.e., compassion for others, from others, as well as compassion for oneself. The Compassionate Engagement and Action Scales (CEAS) have been developed to address this gap. The purpose of this study is to validate the German CEAS with a clinical population. Participants have been recruited at a psychosomatic in-patient treatment centre in Germany from November 2020 to October 2022 ( $N = 397$ , data entry is ongoing). Convergent validity will be assessed through correlational analyses with measures assessing interpersonal challenges (e.g., social strain, difficulty with self-assertion), anxiety, depression, somatoform symptoms, and well-being. Results will contribute to understanding the relationship of the flow of compassion with key psychological constructs, as well as provide valid psychometric tools for use with populations experiencing mental health difficulties.*

**Section:** *Counselling Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 87846 - Printed Poster

## *Validation of the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS) in a Perinatal Sample*

**Main Presenting Author:** Barrett, Emily N

**Co-Presenting Author:** Green, Sheryl M

**Additional Authors:** Agako, Arela ; Frey, Benicio N; Inness, E Briar; Furtado, Melissa; Streiner, David L

*Abstract: Up to 20% of pregnant and postpartum individuals experience an anxiety and/or mood disorder, with emotion dysregulation (ED) underlying the development and maintenance of both types of disorders. The Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS) is the most comprehensive and commonly used measure of ED, but limited evidence supports its use in the perinatal population. The present study aims to evaluate the validity of the DERS in a perinatal sample and assess its predictive utility in identifying perinatal individuals with a disorder characterized by ED. Perinatal individuals (N = 237) underwent a diagnostic interview and completed self-report measures of anxiety and depression. The DERS demonstrated good internal consistency and construct validity, as it strongly correlated with measures of anxiety and depression. Results from an exploratory factor analysis supported a 4-factor solution, signifying limited structural validity. An ROC analysis revealed excellent discriminative ability, and an optimal clinical cut-off score of 87 or greater was established for detecting a current anxiety, depressive, and/or trauma-related disorder. By proving evidence for the validity and clinical utility of the DERS in a perinatal sample, this study provides valuable information to aid in the screening and treatment of disorders characterized by ED during pregnancy and postpartum.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 85561 - Printed Poster

## *Validation of the Sussex-Oxford Compassion Scales for Self and Others in a Clinical Sample*

**Main Presenting Author:** Boivin-Ménard, Romy

**Additional Authors:** Brophy, Kyla ; Quinn, Rosalie; Wolckenhaar, Fiona; Shaver, Jack ; Tang, Rui; Körner, Annett

*Abstract: Compassion can be defined as a sensitivity to the suffering of self and others with a commitment to alleviate and prevent it. Compassion towards oneself and towards others has been associated with well-being and resiliency. Research on compassion has proliferated in recent years; however, existing research is limited by the availability of valid psychometric measures. Furthermore, most research on compassion has focused on self-compassion, with recent work emphasizing the need to understand the relationship between compassion for oneself as well as compassion for others. The purpose of this study is to validate the newly translated German Sussex-Oxford Compassion Scales for Self (SOCS-S) and Others (SOCS-O) with a clinical sample. Participants have been recruited at a psychosomatic in-patient treatment centre in Germany from November 2020 to October 2022 (N = 397, data entry is ongoing). Convergent validity will be assessed using Pearson correlations between the total and subscale scores of the SOCS-S and SOCS-O with measures assessing anxiety, depression, well-being, self-efficacy, and interpersonal challenges. Results will contribute to providing valid and*

*reliable psychometric tools for use in research and clinical practice with diverse cultural and linguistic groups, including vulnerable populations.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 86313 - Printed Poster

### *Virtual Lab Visits in Early Childhood: Practical Guidelines & Lessons Learned*

**Main Presenting Author:** Simpson, Kaeley

**Additional Authors:** Penner, Kailey ; Penner-Goeke, Lara; Stienwandt, Shaelyn; Giuliano, Ryan; Roos, Leslie

*Abstract: Measures of stress reactivity and coping are a cornerstone of developmental research in children. Such measures are important for the identification of stress and psycho-physiological abnormalities and for developing interventions to avoid negative outcomes associated with untreated prolonged stress. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, measures of stress reactivity and coping have almost exclusively been carried out via in-person laboratory studies. However, in-person lab visits pose key challenges during the pandemic and beyond (e.g., physical distancing, accessibility, transportation). With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, we, like many other research groups pivoted to online assessments with rapid adjustments based on best-practices established to date. Despite the advantages of remote assessments, there are difficulties related to the operations of online assessments, such as logistics, managing parental involvements, and privacy considerations. Thus, the current paper presents learning across key areas for other research groups interested in moving into similar online assessments. We start off with the logistics of online assessments, delineate our learnings with technology, presentations and supplies, and best practices to promote engagement with the families. We end with a summary of lessons learned, areas of key research needs, and pros and cons of virtual assessment.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 83817 - Printed Poster

## Review Session

### *Are We on the Right Path? A Review of Effect size Reporting and Interpretations in Contemporary SEM*

**Main Presenting Author:** Flora, David B

**Additional Authors:** Bell, Stephanie M; Crone, Gabriel

*Abstract: Effect estimates are the primary results that answer well-formed research questions. After a statistical model is specified to represent hypothesized psychological processes, the model's parameter estimates provide the effect size information that directly addresses the hypotheses. Thus, researchers should always carefully report and interpret key parameter estimates; unfortunately, they frequently neglect to do so. Although APA style and journal policies have mandated that effect sizes always be reported, they do not typically say anything about effect size interpretation. Unsurprisingly, past reviews have found that interpretation rates are quite low. These reviews, however, are outdated and limited; none has focused on advanced, but popular, modeling procedures such as structural*

equation modeling (SEM). Following a brief discussion of effect size reporting and interpretation in SEM broadly, this talk will present a comprehensive literature review on the subject. We reviewed all studies (N=75) using SEM from the 2021 issues of three high-impact journals to determine how well they reported and interpreted effect sizes. We found that although effect size reporting and interpretation rates were relatively high, the quality of effect size interpretations was lacking. We conclude with a discussion of how researchers using SEM can improve their own effect size interpretations.

**Section:** Quantitative Methods

**Session ID:** 83057 - Review Session

### *Co-Design in Digital Mental Health: Empowering or Performative?*

**Main Presenting Author:** D'Arcey, Jessica N

**Additional Authors:** Junaid, Sana ; Tackaberry-Giddens, Leah; Kidd, A Sean

*Abstract: Digital mental health is a rapidly expanding topic of empirical investigation, and the field is increasingly demanding and leaning on co-design methods for technological design. Co-design is a process of actively involving end-users (i.e., patients) and other key stakeholders (i.e., clinicians, policymakers, or key social/community supports) in the design process of the technology/intervention. The current presentation will outline results from a large systematic review (k=72 studies) regarding results related to co-design processes and will use that as a frame to discuss co-design efforts in ongoing App4Independence (A4i) trials. A4i is a digital mental health system comprised of a smartphone application and an online clinician platform. A4i was initially developed for schizophrenia and is currently in the preliminary stages of being modified for use by individuals with opioid use disorder. The systematic review revealed that most of the included studies do not comment on their design process, and for those that do claim to use co-design the vast majority do not explain what that process was. Using A4i as a case study this presentation critically examines co-design processes and provides recommendations on how to make such engagement genuine and effective based on the best available evidence.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87563 - Review Session

### *Learning, digital technologies, and sociomaterial approaches. A critical reflection from the perspective of materialist dialectics.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Psaros, Haris H

*Abstract: This study provides a critical reflection on sociomaterial approaches to learning with digital technologies. This reflection is attempted from the perspective of materialist dialectics. The rationale for this study is related to the increasing impact of sociomaterial approaches in the field of educational technologies over the last years. The methodology of the study is based on an analysis of the theoretical premises of sociomaterial approaches, a brief historical contextualization of the emergence of these approaches in the field of educational technologies, and a review of some relevant empirical sociomaterial works in this field. The main results of the study are: a) despite their invaluable empirical insights, sociomaterial approaches tend to overlook the importance of (meta)theoretical research for the topic, b) the significance of human activity for learning is not adequately emphasized in sociomaterial approaches, c) these approaches do not manage to reveal the*

*internal connection between learning and human development, which could be viewed as crucial for understanding the mediation of learning by digital technologies. The study concludes by highlighting the need for more \_dialogue\_ among the various approaches that aim to account for the materiality of learning. Such a dialogue appears to be timely given the ongoing changes in education related to the Covid-19 pandemic.*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology

**Session ID:** 84984 - Review Session

### *p-Hacking and Statistical (Mis)reporting: What Do Past p-Values Indicate?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Green, Christopher D

**Additional Authors:** Crone, Gabriel ; Adkins, Mark

*Abstract: Null hypothesis significance testing (NHST) has dominated the field of psychology for well-over 80 years. Thus, most research findings rely on NHST. However, NHST is a highly limited and problematic inferential approach, which puts into question the validity of a vast number of research findings. As a result of psychology's overreliance on NHST, among other factors, many key psychological phenomena are not consistently replicating today. Practices such as \_p\_-hacking and statistical misreporting also cause problems for the accuracy and replicability of psychological findings. The objective of this talk is to discuss findings from a large review of several decades' worth of psychology article from seven high-prestige journals. After running all relevant articles through \_Statcheck\_ and plotting \_p\_-values, results indicated notable increases in the prevalence of \_p\_-values just below .05, suggesting that \_p\_-hacking was a relevant issue. Results also suggested that ~16% of statistical (NHST) tests that \_Statcheck\_ detected were inconsistent with the re-computed \_p\_-value, and that ~3% of the detected tests had an error that it would alter the \_p\_-value decision made by the researcher. These findings suggest that the issues of \_p\_-hacking and statistical misreporting are cause for concern, and it warrants re-considering the validity of past research and re-assessing current research practices.*

**Section:** Quantitative Methods

**Session ID:** 86256 - Review Session

## Section Featured Speaker Address

### *An approach to structural equation modeling with both factors and components*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hwang, Heungsun

*Abstract: As psychology and many other sciences become interdisciplinary, there is an ever-increasing need for accommodating common factors and components in the same model and examining their relationships to aid in an understanding of human behaviour and cognition from more diverse perspectives. For example, researchers have increasingly been interested in the influences of genetic variation and/or altered brain activities on the variation of psychological constructs in cognition, personality, or mental disorders. Such psychological constructs have typically been considered as common factors, whereas genetic or imaging constructs, such as genes and brain regions, as components. No existing methods for structural equation modeling (SEM) are suitable to estimate models with both factors and components. Thus, my colleagues and I recently proposed a general SEM method, termed integrated generalized structured component analysis (IGSCA), which*

can estimate such models as well. I will discuss IGSCA's conceptual background and technical underpinnings and demonstrate its potential in real data applications with an investigation of the effects of multiple genes on depression severity. Moreover, I will briefly discuss ongoing technical and empirical extensions of IGSCA and illustrate how to apply the method using free user-friendly software – GSCA Pro.

**Section:** *Quantitative Methods*

**Session ID:** 87667 - Section Featured Speaker Address

## Snapshot

### *A Multidimensional Item Response Theory and Differential Item Functioning Analysis of the PhoPhiKat-30 Measuring Gelotophobia, Gelotophilia, and Katagelasticism in Italy*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lau, Chloe

**Additional Authors:** Chiesi, Francesca ; Working Group, Italian; Quilty, Lena; Saklofske, Donald; Canestrari, Carla

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: The PhoPhiKat-30 is the leading instrument for describing personality related to laughter and ridicule including gelotophobia, gelotophilia, and katagelasticism. The present study assessed the measurement properties of the newly translated Italian PhoPhiKat-30 together with Canadian results. METHODS: Italian ( $N = 326$ ) and Canadian ( $N = 1274$ ) undergraduate students completed the Italian and English PhoPhiKat-30, respectively. RESULTS: Parallel analysis supported the three-factor model in Italy. Conditional reliability estimates showed strong precision ( $>.80$ ) of gelotophobia and gelotophilia along the latent continuum (-1.15*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85565 - Snapshot

### *An examination of strength-promoting factors and mental health among gender diverse individuals*

**Main Presenting Author:** Barry, Caitlin

**Abstract:** *Historically, very little mental health scholarship has focused on gender diverse individuals. Instead, models have examined vulnerability to mental health problems among LGBTQ+ individuals more broadly. Such work has served to conflate sexual and gender identity and reinforce a deficit-based approach to research that largely ignores adaptive outcomes. Using a sample of binary transgender ( $N = 196$ ) and nonbinary ( $N = 232$ ) participants, we tested a series of models to examine strength promoting factors and mental health (e.g., depression and anxiety) uniquely among each group. Findings were twofold. First, preliminary confirmatory factor analyses proposed a different factor structure than initially hypothesized for some key strength-promoting variables (e.g., social support, identity pride). Second, path analyses revealed significant group-level differences in the relationship among strength-promoting factors and mental health for binary trans and nonbinary participants. Overall, the findings of the current study generate important discussion regarding use of psychometric scales when working with gender diverse populations, as some widely used scales (e.g., Multidimensional Scale of Social Support) may not operate as intended. Moreover, our work holds*



promise to stimulate future research focused on adaptive outcomes, rather than deficits, among gender diverse people.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 83507 - Snapshot

### *Cultural differences in how people deal with ridicule and laughter: Differential Item Functioning between the Taiwanese Chinese and Canadian English versions of the PhoPhiKat-45*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lau, Chloe

**Co-Presenting Author:** Swindall, Taylor

**Additional Authors:** Chiesi, Francesca ; Quilty, Lena; Working Group, International PhoPhiKat-45; Saklofske, Donald; Torres-Marín, Jorge

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: The PhoPhiKat-45 measures three different dispositions to laughing at oneself and others: gelotophobia, gelotophilia, and katagelasticism. There is a paucity of cross-cultural studies investigating its measurement invariance. METHODS: Undergraduate students from a Canadian university ( $N = 1467$ ; 71.4% females) and 14 Taiwanese universities ( $N = 1274$ ; 64.6% females) completed the English and Chinese PhoPhiKat-45 measures, respectively. RESULTS: Item response theory (IRT) and differential item functioning (DIF) analyses were conducted with most items well-distributed across the latent continuum. Five items were flagged for DIF, but all values had negligible effect sizes (McFadden's pseudo  $R^2$*

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 82587 - Snapshot

### *Indices of Neurocognitive Functioning Predict Poor Functional Outcomes and Risk of Mortality in Persons who are Homeless or Precariously Housed*

**Main Presenting Author:** Blumberg, Michelle J

**Additional Authors:** Gicas, Kristina M; Petersson, Anna; Jones, W Paul; Thornton, Allen E; Honer, William G

**Abstract:** *RATIONALE. Intraindividual variability (IIV) involves within-person differences in neurocognition and may be a unique predictor of outcomes. We examined IIV as a predictor of functioning and mortality in persons who are homeless or precariously housed. METHODS. Participants were 484 community-dwelling adults, followed for up to 12 years. Neurocognition was assessed at baseline and IIV was derived using a battery of standardized tests. Functional outcomes (social, physical) were obtained at baseline and last follow-up. Mortality was confirmed with coroner's reports and hospital records ( $N = 117$  deaths). Linear regressions were used to predict current and long-term functioning from IIV. Cox regression models examined the relation between IIV and mortality. Covariates included a global cognitive score, age, and education. RESULTS. Better global cognition was associated with better current ( $B = 0.26$ ) and long-term ( $B = 0.45$ ) social and role functioning ( $p$*

**Section:** *Clinical Neuropsychology*  
**Session ID:** 83884 - Snapshot

### *Obtaining Consent for Research on Risky Behaviours Among Adolescents in Canada: A Scoping Review*

**Main Presenting Author:** MacNeill, Lillian

**Additional Authors:** MacNeill, Luke ; Luke, Alison; Doucet, Shelley

*Abstract: Research ethics boards in Canada have traditionally advised researchers to obtain consent from a parent/guardian when recruiting adolescents to participate in research, particularly research concerning risky behaviours. Some researchers have argued that requiring parental consent disregards an adolescent's capacity to consent on their own behalf and discourages some adolescents from participating in research. This scoping review explores current practices for obtaining informed consent in research on risky behaviours among adolescents in Canada. This review follows the Joanna Briggs Institute methodology for scoping reviews. The review includes studies that involve adolescents (14 to 18 years) providing consent or assent to participate in research on risky behaviours, as well as descriptive reports and policy papers related to this topic. Extracted data includes study characteristics, sample characteristics, and informed consent procedures and will be summarized using descriptive statistics. Data analysis is ongoing and will be presented at the conference. Results will describe strategies for, and barriers to, obtaining informed consent from adolescents in research. This review will help to inform researchers about current standards for obtaining consent for studies on risky behaviours among adolescents.*

**Section:** *Ethics*  
**Session ID:** 87014 - Snapshot

### *Performance Validity Test failure in a non-clinical context: Do people who find effort meaningful do better on objective measures of effort?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mascarenhas, Melanie A

**Additional Authors:** Brown, Tyler D; Campbell, Aidan; Inzlicht, Michael; Zakzanis, Konstantine K

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: The validity of conclusions in psychological research rest on the assumption that participants exercise optimal effort. In some clinical contexts (e.g., medico-legal or forensic), where non-optimal effort is potentiated by external gain, performance validity tests (PVTs) are employed. Conversely, though individuals in normative populations are also observed to have high rates of PVT failure, it is not well understood why this occurs, in the absence of incentivization. METHODS: In an undergraduate sample (n = 87), the Meaningfulness of Effort Scale (MES) was utilized alongside PVTs to assess whether the way individuals attached meaning to effort was related to PVT scores. RESULTS: MES scores did not differ between individuals who failed PVTs and those who passed PVTs. PVT failure was more common in morning compared to afternoon sessions. Differences observed in failure rates across PVTs from distinct cognitive domains may be indicative of relative strengths in memory, and weaknesses in attention in students. CONCLUSIONS: The degree to which people \_subjectively\_ ascribed meaning to effort did not appear to be a factor in failure on \_objective\_ effort measures. IMPACT: This study has implications for understanding PVT failure in a*

*non-clinical context where performance is not incentivized. To maximize effort, the time of day should be considered when conducting experiments.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 82758 - Snapshot

### *Predictors of Mental Health Problems in Freshmen University Students Using Machine Learning*

**Main Presenting Author:** Li, Lydia M

**Additional Authors:** Zhao, Junbang ; Li, Mei; Wu, Si Jia ; Fu, Genyue; Lee, Kang

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Mental health problems affect over 30% of university students globally. The accurate identification of risk factors is crucial to inform prevention at the earliest point of students life. However, little is known about risk factors for mental health problems among newly matriculated students. This study aims to identify and rank the most important predictors of mental health problems in new freshmen university students. METHOD: A total of 15,985 first-year undergraduate students (Mage=18.45 years) completed surveys on mental health and risk factors upon matriculation. Multiple machine learning models were used to predict different mental health problems (e.g., somatic symptoms and depression). The SHAPley Additive exPlanations analysis was conducted to identify and rank central predictors for each mental health outcome. RESULTS. All machine learning algorithms predicted mental health problems significantly above chance, with XGBoost outperforming other models. School disengagement and the absence of social support from friends were the most important predictors of all mental health outcomes. A host of other risk factors were identified and ranked. IMPACT: Program developers and policymakers may include and allocate services in university settings that increase school engagement and social support of students, which will help promote university students' well-being.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 85622 - Snapshot

### *Reliability and Validity of a Novel Facial Emotion Perception Task: A Pilot Study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Taggar, Anmol

**Abstract:** *Existing research has focused on the ability to recognize facial emotions and how this ability is associated with interpersonal functioning. However, there is a lack of research examining how the intensity of facial emotions is perceived. This pilot study evaluated the reliability and validity of a novel facial perception task, including its associations with interpersonal outcomes. Undergraduate participants (N = 29) completed the Facial Emotion Recognition and Intensity (FERIP) where they labeled an emotional expression and then its intensity using a sliding scale. Internal consistency was evaluated using split-half reliability and test-retest reliability was evaluated over a one-month time interval (N = 27). The validity of the intensity ratings was evaluated via associations with self-reported interpersonal confidence, problems, and functioning. Total intensity ratings displayed excellent internal consistency (i.e., estimates of 0.98 and 0.99) at both time points. One-month test-retest reliability was also high (i.e., ICC of 0.82). Higher intensity ratings of disgust (r = .53, p = .004) and fear (r = .44, p = .019) were associated with greater interpersonal confidence at T1 (prior to correction). The FERIP appears to be a valid and reliable measure, uncovering new ways in*

*which emotion perception may influence adaptive and maladaptive aspects of interpersonal functioning.*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 85056 - Snapshot

### *School Readiness Profiles of At-Risk Preschoolers and Their Academic and Social Correlates*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mavungu-Blouin, Corinne

**Additional Authors:** Letarte, Marie-Josée ; Chaput-Langlois, Sophie; Laurent, Angélique; Lemelin, Jean-Pascal; Garon-Carrier, Gabrielle

*Abstract: Children's school readiness is one key early-life factor enabling well-being and school adjustment across the life course. School readiness, as multidimensional concept, has been increasingly studied with a person-centered approach, which cluster children into profiles based on their levels of similarity on multiple indicators of school readiness. In this study, we conducted a latent class analysis among 300 French-Canadian at-risk preschoolers of low school readiness to identify various profiles of school readiness and determine how they differ on their later academic and social adjustment. Four profiles of school readiness were identified: Language strength, Ready for school, Generalized difficulties and a profile of High socioemotional/low cognitive skills. Those profiles differed on their academic achievement in mathematics and in the field of language in first grade, but not on their levels of social adjustment. These associations were not moderated by the sex of the child. This study reinforces the needs to intervene as early as preschool age to prevent academic difficulties. It also highlights the strengths and vulnerabilities of children that should be targeted in interventions, depending on the child's specific profile of school readiness. It also informs on the specificity of this at-risk population and provides tips for practitioners in early childhood settings.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 83840 - Snapshot

### *Strategies for conducting selection tool validation studies with small samples: A scoping review*

**Main Presenting Author:** Garant, Jessica

**Additional Author:** Sullivan, Rebecca

*Abstract: The Canadian Armed Forces' (CAF) selection model includes measures of cognitive ability and personality with reliability ranging from .70 to .91 (Carter et al., 2013; Darr, 2016). To ensure legal defensibility, the CAF selection tools' predictive ability needs to be evaluated for the targeted work. However, the use of criterion-related validity requires large sample sizes (Schmidt et al., 1976) which is not always possible (e.g., when assessing small CAF occupations). Although the Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology (SIOP, 2018) supports the use of three alternative approaches (i.e., validity generalization, transportability, and synthetic validity), no clear guidelines exist regarding the appropriate method to use in different contexts. To gain a better understanding of the applicability, advantages, and disadvantages of each method discussed in the literature and to provide recommendations for practice, a scoping review was conducted (Peters et al., 2021). Four*

search engines (i.e., ABI/INFORM, PsycINFO, ScholarsPortal Journals, WebofScience, and JSTOR) were used to systematically identify relevant articles. The data extraction process included an analysis of the description of the alternative methods, their advantages, and disadvantages. This presentation will discuss the results of the scoping review and the applicability of each method.

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 84671 - Snapshot

### *Systematic Review: The Consequences of Childhood Maltreatment on Intimate Relationships in Adulthood*

**Main Presenting Author:** Foster, Gillian I

**Co-Presenting Author:** Li, Johnson

**Abstract:** *Childhood maltreatment (CM) has been globally known to affect an individual's intimate relationships during adulthood. Research on the effects of CM focuses on intimate partner violence (IPV), depression, and intimacy issues in the majority. While previous studies have focused on providing insight regarding the association between CM and these factors, there are still components that need to be updated in the literature. This study has three hypotheses. I predict 1) those who experience childhood maltreatment (vs. did not experience childhood maltreatment) will encounter worse IPV in their intimate relationships during adulthood, 2) CM will be positively associated with depression in intimate relationships during adulthood, and 3) childhood maltreatment will have a positive association with intimacy issues in adulthood. PsycINFO, SageJournals, PSYCNet, PubMed, and Web of Science will be systematically searched. Forty articles were included in the current mixed-methods systematic review to provide accumulative empirical evidence. Data analysis will be done by April 2023. This study will provide young adults and researchers with updated empirical evidence regarding how childhood maltreatment consequently has an influence on IPV, depression, and intimacy problems in intimate relationships during adulthood, especially during the recent years of the pandemic.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 83900 - Snapshot

### *The role of community advisory boards (CABs) in program development: A novel approach to simulation-based training in a post-pandemic context*

**Main Presenting Author:** Blazer, Maddy

**Additional Authors:** Ménard, Dana ; El Kord, Nesreen; Soucie, Kendall; Ralph, Jody; Freeman, Laurie

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Community Advisory Boards (CABs) are often used in participatory research designs to promote community-engaged research. This project involved a diverse CAB in the co-design of a simulation-based training program to build resiliency and psychological preparedness in nursing students transitioning to hospital-based employment. METHODS: A panel of nurses, nursing students, and mental health and educational design experts were assembled as CAB members. Members worked together with the research team to identify and prioritize content for a 10-week resiliency training program for senior nursing students. CAB members helped produce training simulation scenarios that mirrored realistic situations. RESULTS: We present the results of*

implementing CABs in a nurse-based program evaluation from 2022-2023. This includes recruitment, co-design practices, decision-making, and content refinement. **CONCLUSION:** We argue that CABs are invaluable in developing timely, relevant, and community-informed training programs. Community voices provided crucial content and feedback for the training simulations and modules while fostering enthusiasm and buy-in to the program. **ACTION/IMPACT:** This program evaluation approach has the potential to create informed educational programs that amplify the unique and underrepresented needs of nurses and allied health care providers in times of extreme stress.

**Section:** Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centres

**Session ID:** 86150 - Snapshot

## Standard Workshop

*From Subjects to Subject Matter Experts: A New Frontier for Substance Use Health ("Addictions") Research and its Practice...without stigma?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Garner, Gord

**Co-Presenting Author:** Peters, Brianne

*Abstract: Physical Health and Mental Health are understood as a spectrum, with multiple supports for lifelong wellness, without presumed illness. In contrast, substance use is often used as a synonym for “addiction.” This categorization incorrectly frames substance use as an acute disorder, which perpetuates stigma and other unintended harms for people who use substances. In the first half of this workshop, Gord Garner will introduce a broader concept of “Substance Use Health” (CAPSA 2020) as a means of advancing systems-level, barrier-free innovations in the care of people who use substances. His colleague, Brianne Peters, joins him as a community-based researcher living well with a substance use disorder. From her dual experience as a “researcher” and a “subject” of research, she will share concrete examples of pervasive stigma in “addictions” research and how to meaningfully engage people with lived and living experience in participatory research using a Substance Use Health framework.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 80557 - Workshop

*Shiny: a lustrous tool for teaching statistics*

**Main Presenting Author:** Martinez-Gutierrez, Naomi

*Abstract: Shiny is a package within the free, open-source software R that makes it easy for researchers and instructors to build interactive demonstrations for teaching statistical concepts. Shiny serves as a resource to add to researchers’ toolboxes by improving how statistical foundations are taught. These demonstrations allow students to more easily grasp difficult statistical topics (e.g., central limit theorem, assumption violations, etc.) through visual communication and interactivity. This workshop will introduce the basic components of Shiny and its unique programming framework. We will work through an interactive demonstration that will be available on the Open Science Framework (OSF) prior to and after the conference. By the end of the workshop, attendees will be comfortable (a) creating a basic Shiny project, (b) using Shiny base functions, and (c) launching a Shiny application onto an online server for public sharing. This workshop is intended for researchers and instructors looking to communicate statistical material in a way that allows the audience to better understand and interpret the relevant concepts. Some basic experience with R is recommended.*

**Section:** *Quantitative Methods*  
**Session ID:** 85629 - Workshop

## Symposium

### *Attitudes, Barriers, and Training in Open Science Research Practices*

**Moderator:** Counsell, Alyssa

**Abstract:** *THE PAST DECADE HAS SEEN A PROPAGATION OF PAPERS DISCUSSING WAYS TO IMPROVE THE REPRODUCIBILITY AND CREDIBILITY OF RESEARCH STUDIES IN PSYCHOLOGY. SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS VARY, BUT MANY HAVE ARGUED THAT THE WAY FORWARD IS THROUGH USING OPEN SCIENCE PRACTICES SUCH AS PRE-REGISTRATION, REGISTERED REPORTS, DATA AND CODE SHARING, AMONG OTHERS. THE HOPE IS FOR INCREASED TRANSPARENCY AND A HIGHER LIKELIHOOD OF REPLICATED FINDINGS. ADDITIONALLY, DEBATES AROUND STATISTICAL INFERENCE, EFFECT SIZES, AND OTHER STATISTICAL ISSUES REMAIN RELEVANT FACTORS IN DISCREPANT RESEARCH CONCLUSIONS. IN THIS SYMPOSIUM, WE SEEK TO IDENTIFY SOME BARRIERS TO ENGAGING IN OPEN SCIENCE BEHAVIOURS AS WELL AS DISCUSS ADDITIONAL TOOLS AND RESOURCES FOR IMPROVING RESEARCH PRACTICES. ALTER AND COLLEAGUES DISCUSS THE TYPES OF STATISTICAL TRAINING GRADUATE STUDENTS SEEK OUTSIDE OF LIMITED STATISTICS COURSE OFFERINGS, ALONG WITH THE PERCEIVED UTILITY OF SUCH RESOURCES. BERIBISKY ET AL. DISCUSS INCORPORATING MINIMALLY MEANINGFUL EFFECT SIZES INTO PRE-REGISTRATION REPORTS AS A WAY TO ENSURE THAT EFFECTS FOUND ARE PRACTICALLY SIGNIFICANT. LASTLY, CAMILLERI ET AL. DISCUSS ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN OPEN SCIENCE ATTITUDES, BEHAVIOURS, AND QUESTIONABLE RESEARCH PRACTICES. THEY WILL FURTHER HIGHLIGHT RESEARCHER-IDENTIFIED BARRIERS TO ENGAGING IN RECOMMENDED PRACTICES.*

**Section:** *Quantitative Methods*  
**Session ID:** 81563, Presenting Papers: 83961, 83962, 83963 - Symposium

*The perceived utility and necessity of statistics training outside of PhD programs*

**Presenting Author:** Alter, Udi

**Additional Authors:** Crone, Gabriel ; Camilleri, Carmel; Counsell, Alyssa

**Abstract:** *STATISTICS AND METHODOLOGY PLAY A CRITICAL ROLE IN PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH. SOME RESEARCHERS HAVE ARGUED THAT A LACK OF STATISTICAL SKILLS IS ONE OF THE FACTORS IN THE REPLICATIONS CRISIS. YET, CANADIAN RESEARCHERS RECEIVE LITTLE FORMAL STATISTICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL TRAINING. IN MOST GRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY PROGRAMS, THE MANDATORY AND OFFERED STATISTICS COURSES ARE INSUFFICIENT TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY STATISTICAL EXPERTISE. GIVEN THE LOW AVAILABILITY OF STATISTICS TRAINING IN GRADUATE PROGRAMS, WE WANTED TO INVESTIGATE THE EXTENT TO WHICH RESEARCHERS ENGAGE IN STATISTICAL LEARNING OUTSIDE THEIR FORMAL TRAINING. IN THIS STUDY, WE EXPLORED (A) THE NATURE AND FREQUENCY WITH WHICH PHD STUDENTS ENGAGE IN VOLUNTARY METHODOLOGICAL TRAINING, AND (B) HOW USEFUL AND NECESSARY RESEARCHERS FIND THESE TRAINING RESOURCES. IN OUR ONLINE SURVEY OF 242 PHD*

*STUDENTS IN NORTH AMERICA, WE FOUND THAT MANY RESOURCES ARE UNDERUSED, ESPECIALLY STATISTICAL CONSULTING, WORKSHOPS, AND SOFTWARE/WEB TOOLS. WHILE MOST RESOURCES ARE PERCEIVED AS USEFUL, THEY ARE OFTEN CONSIDERED UNNECESSARY. THIS TALK WILL PROVIDE INSIGHT INTO THE ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES RELATING TO STATISTICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL CONDUCT AMONG PHD STUDENTS. WE OFFER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INCREASING ENGAGEMENT IN STATISTICAL TRAINING AND ADHERING TO BEST PRACTICES.*

**Section:** *Quantitative Methods*

**Session ID:** 83961 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 81563)

*The Minimum Meaningful Effect Size: A Vital Component of Pre-Registrations*

**Presenting Author:** Beribisky, Nataly

**Additional Authors:** Camilleri, Carmel ; Cribbie, Robert

**Abstract:** *PSYCHOLOGY IS CURRENTLY EXPERIENCING A REPLICATION CRISIS WHEREIN MANY ATTEMPTS TO REPLICATE PAST STUDIES HAVE FAILED. PRE-REGISTRATION IS A VALUABLE RESOURCE TO ENHANCE THE REPLICABILITY OF RESEARCH AND MAINTAIN SCIENTIFIC RIGOUR. HOWEVER, INCORPORATING INFORMATION REGARDING EFFECT SIZE, NAMELY THE MINIMUM MEANINGFUL EFFECT SIZE (MMES), HAS BEEN ABSENT WITHIN PRE-REGISTRATIONS. IN THIS STUDY, WE FOCUS ON HOW INCORPORATING AN MMES IN PRE-REGISTRATIONS CAN ENCOURAGE RESEARCHERS TO MAKE A PRIORI CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE MINIMUM EFFECT SIZE THRESHOLD THAT MUST BE MET FOR A PARTICULAR EFFECT TO BE PRACTICALLY SIGNIFICANT. THIS THRESHOLD DEPENDS ON THE RESEARCH CONTEXT, WHICH INCLUDES STUDY-SPECIFIC FACTORS THAT DETERMINE THE MEANING OF AN EFFECT. WE DISCUSS HOW PRE-REGISTERING THE MMES CAN DISCOURAGE RESEARCHERS FROM HAPHAZARDLY INTERPRETING THE MAGNITUDE OF AN EFFECT (HIMEING; E.G., MODIFYING POST HOC WHAT IS CONSIDERED MEANINGFUL), A BEHAVIOUR THAT WE DEEM A QUESTIONABLE RESEARCH PRACTICE. USING A PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED STUDY, WE ALSO WALK THROUGH AN EXAMPLE OF HOW TO INCORPORATE THE MMES INTO PRE-REGISTRATIONS. WE HOPE THAT THE RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THIS STUDY WILL ENHANCE THE VALUE OF PRE-REGISTRATIONS, FURTHER REDUCE THE LIKELIHOOD OF QUESTIONABLE RESEARCH PRACTICES, AND IMPROVE RESEARCHERS' UNDERSTANDING OF THE MEANINGFULNESS OF OBSERVED EFFECTS.*

**Section:** *Quantitative Methods*

**Session ID:** 83962 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 81563)

*Statistics Attitudes, Research Practices, and Barriers to Engaging in Open Science Behaviours*

**Presenting Author:** Camilleri, Carmel

**Additional Authors:** Crone, Gabriel ; Alter, Udi; Counsell, Alyssa

**Abstract:** *RESEARCH SUGGESTS THAT METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS MAY NOT STOP RESEARCHERS FROM ENGAGING IN QUESTIONABLE RESEARCH PRACTICES (QRPS). THUS, IDENTIFYING THE REASONS FOR THESE PRACTICES IS IMPORTANT IN IMPROVING*



RESEARCH QUALITY. THROUGH AN ONLINE SURVEY ( $N = 298$ ), WE INVESTIGATED RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN RESEARCHERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD STATISTICS, STATISTICS SOFTWARE, OPEN SCIENCE, AND ENGAGEMENT IN VARIOUS RESEARCH PRACTICES. WE FOUND THAT THOSE WHO SCORED HIGHER ON STATISTICS OR TECHNOLOGICAL COMPETENCE HELD MORE POSITIVE ATTITUDES TOWARD STATISTICS RECOMMENDATIONS AND OPEN SCIENCE BEHAVIOURS WHILE ENGAGING IN FEWER QRPS. HOWEVER, ENGAGING IN QRPS WAS WEAKLY ASSOCIATED WITH OPEN SCIENCE ATTITUDES AND THE PERCEIVED NECESSITY OF ENGAGING IN OPEN SCIENCE PRACTICES. IN OTHER WORDS, POSITIVE ATTITUDES TOWARD OPEN SCIENCE ARE NOT ENOUGH FOR MOBILIZING OPEN SCIENCE BEHAVIOURS. IN THIS PRESENTATION, WE WILL FURTHER DISCUSS RESEARCHER-IDENTIFIED BARRIERS TO ENGAGING IN RECOMMENDED PRACTICES.

**Section:** *Quantitative Methods*

**Session ID:** 83963 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 81563)

### *Psychotherapy as Western Healing: An Evaluation of Psychotherapy Acceptance in Western and Non-Western Countries*

**Additional Authors:** Ahn, Jessica Y; Li, Cherry H; Bedi, Robinder; Arguelles, Fides

Abstract: *Frank and Frank (1991) and Wampold (2001) conceptualize psychotherapy as a healing method that is imbued with Western culture. However, there has been insufficient scrutiny of the cultural appropriacy and relevancy of psychotherapy in non-Western cultural contexts, despite its widespread application as a universal treatment. Thus, to assess the endorsement and integration of psychotherapy in non-Western countries, three studies were conducted to evaluate the: 1) prevalence of psychotherapy in Western and non-Western countries as defined by Hofstede's Cultural Dimensions, 2) prevalence of psychotherapy in Western and non-Western countries as defined by The Inglehart-Welzel World Cultural Map, and 3) psychotherapy effectiveness in Western and non-Western countries. We found lower prevalence of psychotherapy in non-Western countries based on both Hofstede's and Inglehart and Welzel's theories of cultural values. Further, though non-significant, likely due to limited psychotherapy studies conducted in non-Western countries, results suggest lower psychotherapy effectiveness in non-Western countries (Hedges  $g = 0.34$  versus  $0.43$ ;  $p = .073$ ). Collectively, our findings prompt reflection on the receptivity of and readiness to apply psychotherapy as a transnational mental health treatment and highlight the lack of studies that examine psychotherapy effectiveness in non-Western countries.*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 83066, Presenting Papers: 83075, 83076, 83078 - Symposium

*Proof of Concept of Investigating Psychotherapy as a Western Cultural Healing Practice: Assessing Its Acceptance and Utilization in Western Versus Non-Western Countries*

**Presenting Author:** Arguelles, Fides

**Co-Presenting Author:** Bedi, Robinder

Abstract: *Drawing from two theoretical models identifying psychotherapy as a Western-encapsulated healing practice, the present study sought to investigate whether psychotherapy is more accepted and utilized in countries with a predominantly Western culture. A total of thirty countries were assigned to Western or non-Western groups based on criteria using Hofstede's Cultural Dimensions. We*

*hypothesized that psychotherapy would be more accepted and prevalent in Western countries, as indicated by the number of practitioners, professional affiliations, research productivity, and the existence of government-recognized credentialing as measured by eight specific outcome variables. All hypotheses were supported. We found large differences between Western and non-Western countries for all outcome variables except credentialing, where we found moderate differences. Region (Western/Non-Western) outperformed income as a predictor on most outcome variables in terms of variance accounted for. Findings of this study support a conceptualization of psychotherapy as Western-infused cultural healing method rather than a universal and culturally-invariant treatment. They also prompt careful consideration of westernization and endorsement of Western values when determining the appropriateness and potential effectiveness of providing psychotherapy.*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 83075 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 83066)

*An Investigation of Psychotherapy Prevalence and Utilization in Western and Non-Western Countries Using the Inglehart-Welzel World Cultural Map*

**Presenting Author:** Bedi, Robinder

**Co-Presenting Author:** Ahn, Jessica Y

*Abstract: There is a gap in literature that examines the cultural acceptance of psychotherapy in non-Western countries that is disproportionate its global application. Thus, we aimed to compare the prevalence of psychotherapy in Western (W) and non-Western (NW) countries using pre-existing data. Proxy variables for the prevalence of psychotherapy (i.e., number of psychologists, number of other specialized mental health workers, prevalence of psychotherapy organization membership, research productivity, and existence of a licensure body specific to psychotherapy) were compared between W and NW countries. Western and non-Western were defined by scores on two dimensions of cross-cultural variation on The Inglehart-Welzel World Cultural Map. Linear and hierarchical multiple regression analyses and chi-square analyses were conducted to compare differences between W (n = 30) and NW (n = 49) countries. We found the strongest association between region (W or NW) and number of psychologists and a significant association between region and licensure. Region explained variability in the number of psychologists and Society for Psychotherapy Research membership beyond a country's income as measured by GDP. Our findings suggest a significance difference in psychotherapy utilization between W and NW countries and warrants an investigation of potential reasons for this disparity.*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 83076 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 83066)

*A Comparison of Psychotherapy Efficacy in Western and Non-Western Countries: a Meta-Analysis of Meta-Analyses*

**Presenting Author:** Ahn, Jessica Y

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Bedi, Robinder; Li, Cherry H

**Additional Author:** Kroc, Edward

*Abstract: Psychotherapy is steadily being applied as a global healing method that is assumed to be effective across the world. However, psychotherapy being an intervention that originated in the West, it is unclear if it is disproportionately effective for those who subscribe to the Western cultural*

components that underlie it. Thus, this study explored the effectiveness of psychotherapy in non-Western (NW) and Western (W) countries. We hypothesized that psychotherapy would be less effective in NW countries compared to W countries. A literature search identified 31 meta-analyses of RCTs (163 studies) that compared the efficacy of individual, adult psychotherapy with a non-treatment control group. Studies were classified as NW and W using The Inglehart-Welzel World Cultural Map, a scatterplot of countries based on two major dimensions of cross-cultural variation. A mixed effects meta-analysis of 153 W and 10 NW studies found a non-significant, lower effect size of psychotherapy in NW countries (Hedges  $g = 0.34$ ) compared to W countries (Hedges  $g = 0.43$ ;  $p = 0.73$ ). We also found some indication of publication bias for W studies in the model's funnel plots. Findings prompt further research into psychotherapy as a global intervention, and the limited research from NW countries on psychotherapy effectiveness indicates the need for additional studies to validate the findings from this study.

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 83078 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 83066)

### *Measuring Gender-Based Violence: Implications from Recent Research*

**Additional Author:** Senn, Charlene Y.

**Abstract:** *Accurate measurement is important for determining the extent of gender-based violence and informing policy and prevention efforts. Although advancements have been made in recent decades, important gaps remain in researchers' and practitioners' ability to accurately measure gender-based violence. Research silos have also meant that sexual violence (SV) and intimate partner violence (IPV)—two of the most common forms of gender-based violence—are often explored separately despite important overlaps. This symposium brings together recent research on SV and IPV measurement and recruitment. The first of three presenters will discuss recruitment and categorization considerations in IPV research, including use of specific versus generic language in recruitment ads. The second presenter will discuss the creation and usefulness of a screening measure of coercive control, an understudied form of IPV, as well as the difficulties in measuring the complexities of coercive control. The third presenter will discuss differences in women and men's SV experiences and interpretations of SV items found in a qualitative study in which participants thought aloud as they responded to the most widely used SV measures (SES-SFV and SES-SFP; Koss et al., 2007). All studies have important implications for the future of gender-based violence measurement within and outside of the academy.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 84822, Presenting Papers: 84828, 84829, 84831 - Symposium

### *Recruitment and Categorization Considerations in Intimate Partner Violence Research*

**Presenting Author:** Samardzic, Tanja

**Additional Authors:** Barata, Paula C.; Senn, Charlene Y.

**Abstract:** *Important considerations regarding best practices for participant recruitment and intimate partner violence (IPV) categorization for women experiencing IPV came from our research with young women. We present two studies that approached recruitment and IPV categorization (both via the Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory) differently and consider the strengths and weaknesses of each approach. In study 1 ( $N = 301$ ), we used two recruitment advertisements to*

obtain a matched sample of young women with/without IPV experience. One was generic and one used euphemistic language (e.g., conflict). We calculated presence vs. absence of IPV, severity, and frequency as three separate measures of IPV experience and assessed the efficacy of each for the purpose and method of that study. In study 2 ( $N=148$ ), we recruited young women via an advertisement that included language of “conflict” and “abuse.” We categorized IPV as presence vs. absence (same as study 1), which determined who was included in the IPV group and thus was eligible for a follow-up interview. In those interviews, our categorization decisions and their assessments of their partners and the relationship were in tension. We reflect on the implications of our recruitment strategies, our categorization decisions (which varied based on the research purpose), and the usefulness of categorizing IPV.

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 84828 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84822)

*The Creation and Validation of the Coercive Control Screening Scale*

**Presenting Author:** Wilson, Kathleen D.

**Additional Author:** Timmons Fritz, Patti

*Abstract: Researchers studying intimate partner violence (IPV) have highlighted a need for a consistent way of measuring coercive control (CC). The unstandardized measurement of CC has limited extant research and thwarted practitioners' understanding and responsiveness to CC. The purpose of the current study was to create and examine the psychometric properties of a short, theory-driven screening measure of CC, entitled “the Coercive Control Screening Scale” (CCSS). A comprehensive literature review, exploratory factor analyses ( $Ns = 273$  and  $223$ ), quasi online cognitive questioning ( $N = 14$ ), and expert consultation ( $N = 16$ ) informed the development of the CCSS. To examine the measure's reliability and validity, a sample of 446 individuals completed the final version of the CCSS, along with existing measures of CC; physical, sexual, and psychological IPV; depression and posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms; trauma appraisals; relationship satisfaction; perceived social support; and socially desirable responding. Confirmatory factor analyses and correlational analyses were conducted to examine the construct, concurrent, convergent, and discriminant validity of the measure, and results supported the validity of the CCSS. The tool's internal consistency was excellent. If the new tool is widely accepted and used by researchers, the field will be a step closer to standardization of CC.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 84829 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84822)

*A Think Aloud Study on Students' Interpretations of Sexual Violence Questions and its Implications for Measurement*

**Presenting Author:** Jeffrey, Nicole K.

**Additional Author:** Senn, Charlene Y.

*Abstract: Despite decades of evidence that women bear the brunt of sexual violence (SV), usually by men (e.g., Cantor et al., 2017), some recent research (e.g., Walsh et al., 2019) has found comparable perpetration rates between women and men and higher than usual victimization rates among men. These findings raise questions about the validity of survey responses and the comparability of reports*

by women and men. Using the most widely used measures (SES-SFV and SES-SFP; Koss et al., 2007) and a think aloud method as respondents answer the survey, our research compares women and men's interpretations of perpetration and victimization items and the types of behaviours they report and exclude. We found that women sometimes mistakenly reported victimization on perpetration items (see also Buday and Peterson, 2015) and that women and men's perpetration was qualitatively different in the tone, extent, and physically forceful nature (with men's perpetration being more severe). Victimization reports also showed some gendered patterns of difference in experience and item interpretation. This research highlights the importance of examining context and using a gender-sensitive lens when measuring SV. We will discuss these and other implications for SV measurement.

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 84831 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84822)

### *Listening for the Experiences of Marginalized Sexual Citizens via Phenomenological Research*

**Moderator:** Charest, Maxime

**Panelists:** Rice, Emily E; Richardson, Hannah M; Kleinplatz, Peggy J

**Abstract:** *What can we learn by listening to those whose sexual experiences have been ignored or silenced? In a world where clinicians pay more attention to diagnosing and treating sexual “disorders” than attending to the experiences of individuals, phenomenological research methods allow us to explore the realities of marginalized sexual citizens. This symposium’s first presentation will focus on key informants’ experiences of having psychotropic medications prescribed which created adverse sexual (side) effects without informed consent. The second will describe women’s experiences of being diagnosed with “orphan” diseases which affect sexuality, when the impact of disease on sexuality is generally unspoken in health “care”. The third will describe our team’s rigorous, intensive and collaborative approach to phenomenological research, which we have used to explore sexual experiences since 2005. Our discovery-oriented approach focuses on the experiences of marginalized individuals as sexual subjects rather than treating them as diseased objects. Unexpectedly, we have also discovered that research can be fun; individuals who began as undergraduates have enriched our team by remaining active years after becoming licensed mental health professionals, enabling us to ask new meaningful questions, based in clinical practice. We continue add to the literature on the psychology of sexuality.*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology

**Session ID:** 85059, Presenting Papers: 86268, 86276, 86281 - Symposium

### *Understanding the Lived Experiences of People with Sexual Difficulties Resulting from Using and Discontinuing Antidepressants*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rice, Emily E

**Additional Authors:** Kleinplatz, Peggy J; Scamolla, Diana L; DiCaita, S Hailey; D'Souza, Klehr; Richardson, Hannah M

**Abstract:** *Studies have found that using antidepressants can cause a variety of side effects, including sexual difficulties. These sexual difficulties can persist after discontinuation of antidepressants – a condition known as post-selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) sexual dysfunction (PSSD). The*

*purpose of this study was to explore the experiences of people with sexual difficulties resulting from the use and withdrawal from antidepressants. Ten (10) key informants with such difficulties were recruited to participate in individual, semi-structured interviews. Transcripts were reviewed by research team members in a collaborative and iterative process to uncover the emerging themes of participants' experiences. Eight themes and corresponding subthemes emerged to describe participant experiences. This presentation will focus on the following findings: (1) The adverse sexual effects and/or loss of sexuality that participants underwent after withdrawing from antidepressants caused suffering, hopelessness and alienation and (2) participants felt silenced and dismissed when they spoke with their healthcare providers about these adverse sexual effects. These findings are relevant for how healthcare providers (1) acknowledge that using and withdrawing from antidepressants can cause long-term sexual difficulties and (2) understand the profound loss that can come with loss of sexuality.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86268 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85059)

*Using Descriptive Phenomenology to Understand the Lived Experiences of Women with Interstitial Cystitis (IC): A Qualitative Study of Women's Sexual Experience*

**Main Presenting Author:** Richardson, Hannah M

**Co-Presenting Author:** DiCaita, Hailey S

**Additional Authors:** Kleinplatz, Peggy J; Rice, Emily E; Scamolla, L Diana; D'Souza, Klehr; Hart, Caitlin L

*Abstract: Women who complain of pain related to the urinary bladder, with persistent urges to void and increased urinary frequency, often endure years of invasive investigations to receive the label of interstitial cystitis (IC), an "orphan disease" which has no known cause and no known cure. Despite women's reports, its existence as a medical condition is still questioned. Few studies have aimed to explore the sexual experiences of women dealing with the lengthy diagnostic process and "treatment" of IC. The general experience of women dealing with this condition has been linked to themes of diagnostic uncertainty, limiting life, self-management and negative effects on interpersonal relationships. The current research aims to understand the lived experiences of women with IC as they relate to individuals' sexuality. Nine key informants, that is, women who had been diagnosed with IC were recruited to participate in individual, semi-structured interviews. Research team members used an iterative process of reviewing interviews/transcripts to uncover common themes of participant experiences. Findings suggest that women with IC experience pain with sexual activity, loss of intimacy in their sexual relationships and feelings of alienation. These findings are relevant for how healthcare providers (fail to) discuss and prioritize the sexuality of women with bladder pain.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86276 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85059)

*Methodological Rigour in Phenomenological Sex Research: Achieving Credibility, Dependability, and Confirmability in a Discovery-Oriented Research Team*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kleinplatz, Peggy J

**Co-Presenting Author:** Scamolla, Diana L

**Additional Authors:** Rosen, Lianne A; Paradis, Nicolas; Lawless, Shannon; Charest, Maxime; Lafreniere, Jessica

*Abstract: In Canadian psychology departments, qualitative research often continues to be seen as inferior to quantitative methods. Although this is changing somewhat in the social sciences in general, the field of psychology mostly remains resolute that we are to be perceived as akin to the STEM disciplines. One counter-argument in favour of qualitative methodology is that research methods should be tailored to answer the questions of greatest interest to us rather than narrowing our scope of inquiry to the questions that can be answered using quantitative investigation. Our team of sex researchers has been using phenomenological methodology for multiple, discovery-oriented studies since 2005. We have used a team approach to answer such questions as: What makes sex worth wanting? How are we affected by the messages embedded in sexual “health” advertisements? What can we learn from marginalized people that might help enhance erotic intimacy for ordinary/distressed lovers and their therapists? Our standards for methodology are less about reliability and validity than about achieving credibility, dependability and confirmability in our methods. In this presentation, we will describe our rigorous and intensive methods for working collectively to bracket our biases and preconceptions, thereby enabling us to answer questions which deepen our understanding of sexual experiences.*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology

**Session ID:** 86281 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85059)

### *Moving the clinical research out of the lab and into the community: Conducting community engaged research in child, youth, and family mental health*

**Moderator:** Craig, Stephanie G

*Abstract: The common approach to program evaluation has been to develop interventions in research labs, test their effectiveness with select samples, and disseminate the program to mental health sites. This knowledge pipeline has been criticized for being overly simplified and failing to address the complexities of real-world settings. Concurrently, community mental health sites have become increasingly interested in conducting evaluation research on their programs to ensure they are following evidence-based care. Thus, there has been a need to move clinical research out of the lab and into community sites. Despite the increasing interest and need for conducting community-based research, this type of methodology is not commonly taught in psychology graduate programs. The purpose of this symposium is to review models, strategies, and experience of engaging with community based mental health programs with a focus on the child, youth, and family mental health populations. First, Racine and Craig will present their road map for engaging in community-based research and talk about the art of co-creation with child, youth, and family agencies. Next, Ames and McMorris will review their work in advisory councils with a focus on special populations. Finally, Browne will review potential challenges and solutions to working with different types of community mental health partners.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85697, Presenting Papers: 86535, 86537, 86541 - Symposium

### *Models for Community-Based Partnerships in Child and Family Mental Health Research*

**Main Presenting Author:** Craig, Stephanie G

**Co-Presenting Author:** Racine, Nicole

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: There is now a growing understanding that translational research must be co-created in collaboration with community partners and that solutions to real-world social problems require stepping outside the academic silo. Yet, fewer than half of psychology programs in Canada offer courses in community-based research or evaluation, leaving a gap in skill development amongst the next generation of scholars. METHODS: The current presentation provides insights into models for conducting community-based research (i.e., the Development-Relational Model of Co-Creation) and lessons learned from the perspectives of researchers and community partners alike, who have been mutually engaging in community-based research over the last 25 years. This presentation seeks to provide a roadmap for conducting community-based research and illustrates why it should be a central component of mental health research. CONCLUSION: From the perspectives of researchers and community partners who have been co-creating research, we provide models and lessons to approach these research partnerships. We discuss approaches for engaging in community-based research that informed by theoretical models with more than 30 years of practice evidence. ACTION/IMPACT: Participants will acquire tangible knowledge and skills to successfully engage in community-based research in the mental health setting.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86535 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85697)

*Incorporating Youth and Community Voice into Developmental Research*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ames, Megan E

**Co-Presenting Author:** McMorris, Carly

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Guiding principles of Canada's Youth Policy (CYP, n.d.) highlights the inclusion of youth-voice in the research process in order to promote equal access to opportunities and supports, as well as enhancing involvement of young people in decision-making. For example, the recent 'nothing about us without us' movement in research related to autistic or neurodivergent people. Yet, there are limited guidelines and resources for developmental researchers to establish, foster, and promote youth and community voice in the research process. METHODS: This presentation will provide insights into ways youth and community voice has been incorporated into the research process. First, Dr. Ames will speak to their experience in establishing a youth advisory for national research on youth decision-making regarding the COVID-19 vaccine. Second, Dr. McMorris will speak to their experience of organizing a diverse advisory board comprised of neurodiversity experts, service providers, and neurodivergent individuals. CONCLUSION: This presentation will highlight different ways youth and community voice can be incorporated into research to promote the process and narrow the research-impact gap. ACTION/IMPACT: Insights may provide participants with skills of how to successfully initiate and integrate youth and community voices to enhance the research process.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86537 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85697)

*Enhancing Mental Health Research in Community Settings by Leveraging Technology & Private-Public-University Partnerships*

**Main Presenting Author:** Browne, Dillon

**Additional Authors:** Frampton, Peter ; Bandealv, Ahad



**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Recently, there has been a proliferation of private companies focused on improving mental health using various forms of technology. Often, these start-ups with flagship apps are in the private sphere, where there are prospects of generating capital and monetizing technologies. Relatedly, these innovations can lead to research efficiencies, increased access to underserved populations, and knowledge dissemination outside of traditional channels. There are also ethical, practical, and design issues that must be considered to ensure that innovations proceed at the speed of trust, while enhancing community mental health responsibly. METHODS: This qualitative study involves interviews and consultations with stakeholders in private (i.e., technology), public (i.e., community), and institutional (i.e., university) spaces. The purpose will be to identify opportunities and challenges in partnering with technology companies to conduct high-impact research in community settings. CONCLUSION: Findings will yield a series of best-practice recommendations for fostering public-private-university partnerships in community mental health research. ACTION/IMPACT: This presentation will be informative to those who are invested in integrating technology into mental health research, especially those invested in research in the context of technology-based, community mental health services.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86541 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85697)

## THEME: INFORMING PUBLIC POLICY

Highlighting the ways in which psychology can and does inform public policy

### 12-Minute Talk

#### *Adverse Impact of Climate Change on Maternal, Infant, and Child Health Across Countries*

**Main Presenting Author:** Cameron, Erinn C

**Additional Authors:** Trend-Cunningham, Fiona ; Jacquin, Kristine M.

*Abstract: Climate change is a critical social determinant of health and is connected to global disease prevalence, poverty, and socioeconomic inequalities. Environmental stressors contribute to resource scarcity, forced migration, violence, and poor health due to resource competition. Climate change disproportionately impact women and children. Using country-level data, we examined the relationship between eight indicators of climate change CH<sub>4</sub>, F gas, CO<sub>2</sub> from land cover; CO<sub>2</sub>; greenhouse gas emissions per capita, greenhouse gas intensity, N<sub>2</sub>O, maternal mortality, infant mortality, < 5 years mortality, and life expectancy of females/males at birth. All models were significant at  $p < .001$ , maternal mortality,  $F(8, 100) = 15.39$ ,  $adj. R^2 = .52$ , infant mortality,  $F(8, 102) = 23.87$ ,  $adj. R^2 = .63$ , under age 5 mortality,  $F(8, 102) = 22.63$ ,  $adj. R^2 = .61$ , life expectancy at birth for females  $F(8, 102) = 25.74$ ,  $adj. R^2 = .64$ , and males  $F(8, 102) = 17.83$ ,  $adj. R^2 = .55$ . Climate change has profound political and economic implications for social justice. Results indicate that reducing greenhouse emissions may be a primary factor in combatting the adverse effects of climate change. Data can be used to predict future climate impacts and inform work to foster climate resilience. Results can also provide critical information for governmental decision-making and policy development at all levels.*

**Section:** Environmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 87057 - 12-Minute Talk

#### *Comparison of Full-Day and Half-Day Kindergarten: A Systematic Review*

**Main Presenting Author:** Khatkar, Jasmeet K

*Abstract: A systematic review aimed to investigate the immediate, short-term, and long-term effectiveness of full day kindergarten. A two-stage inclusion process resulted in the identification of 40 articles published between 2009 and 2022. Based on the analysis of the 40 studies, the following three major categories emerged: student achievement outcomes, nonachievement outcomes (such as cognitive outcomes), and perceptions and attitudes of full day kindergarten held by stakeholders (i.e., teachers/educators and parents). Results confirmed academic benefits for full day kindergarten students compared to half-day kindergarten students at the immediate kindergarten grade level, however, the evidence supporting whether these benefits were sustained beyond kindergarten was mixed. There are also long-term benefits of kindergarten for certain at-risk populations. Thus, there is value in examining a wider range of outcomes to best assess the immediate, short-term, and long-term benefits of full-time kindergarten programming as an applied intervention. It is important that future research explores the types of supports, targeted interventions, and quality instruction provided in*

*subsequent school years when examining whether the initial benefits of FDK are maintained in subsequent years, particularly for at-risk populations for whom it appears to be of greatest benefit.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 83535 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Gender Differences in Supportive Care Needs for Patients with Advanced or Metastatic Lung Cancer Receiving Targeted Therapies*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kearns, Emma

**Additional Authors:** Chu, Alanna K; Wheatley-Price, Paul; Nissim, Rinat; Aubry, Tim; Lebel, Sophie

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND* In Canada, lung cancer is associated with the highest incidence and mortality of all cancers. Patients experience high emotional distress and reduced quality of life. New treatments, called targeted therapies (TT), offer higher treatment efficacy and fewer side effects compared to traditional treatments but are accompanied by uncertainty around access and unpredictable course of the treatment. There is a paucity of research on the supportive care needs of patients receiving TT, and even less is known about gender differences. *METHODS* In a SSHRC funded partnership project between Lung Cancer Canada (LCC) and uOttawa, patients ( $n = 23$ ) with advanced or metastatic lung cancer receiving TT participated in a semi-structured interview regarding their supportive care needs (Fitch, 2008). *RESULTS* A secondary thematic analysis following the method proposed by Braun and Clarke (2006) was used to assess for gender differences in needs. Analysis is ongoing and will be completed by March 2023. Preliminary results indicate that men and women report different supportive care needs, with women reporting more social needs and men reporting more informational needs. *CONCLUSIONS* The emergence of gender differences in unmet needs indicates a need for gender-informed supportive cancer care. *IMPACT* Results will inform patient advocacy efforts and the development of new services through LCC.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 86990 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Informing the New Federal Drug Strategy: Trends in Official Language Minority Communities' Substance Use and Addiction, and Support Service Inequities across Canada*

**Main Presenting Author:** Prada, Kevin F

**Additional Author:** de Moissac, Danielle

**Abstract:** *Official language minority communities (OLMC) in Canada may be at greater risk of substance use and addictions, given the greater prevalence of psychological and substance use comorbidities for this population as compared to the larger population. This study was commissioned by Health Canada's Official Language Community Development Bureau to inform the new federal drug strategy. It documented OLMC substance use prevalence and needs, and pertinent sociopolitical and service-related frameworks nationwide. A systematic review and an environmental scan were conducted in 2022 to examine the scientific literature, relevant government strategies, and addictions-related services available to OLMC. Although few studies report on substance use in OLMC, findings*

support substance use and addictions differentials and poorer outcomes for OLMC compared to the majority linguistic population, compounded by poorer access to health and social services. Across Canada, addictions-related services and policies targeting both official languages are inconsistent and limited. This may help explain the poorer health outcomes reported among OLMC in Canada. OLMC should be considered as an at-risk population for substance use and misuse policy and services, with respect for equity, diversity, and the wellbeing of all Canadians. Recommendations and implications for clinical settings will be discussed.

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 82699 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Intimate partner violence (IPV)-exposed mother's experiences in family court processes: The role of legal abuse as a form of coercive control*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gutowski, Ellen

*Abstract: Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a global public health problem. For IPV-exposed women, leaving an abusive relationship opens the door to an array of challenges (e.g., heightened risk of violence, housing and financial instability; DeKeseredy et al., 2017). Separation can be especially stressful for mothers who must navigate child custody/access which may entail face-to-face negotiations with the person who abused them often through family court. Research has highlighted IPV-exposed mothers' negative experiences in family court (Archer-Khun et al., 2022; Douglas, 2018). This presentation will relay findings from a mixed-methods study that aims to define the dimensions and consequences of a mechanism driving this process: legal abuse: the use of legal processes to exercise coercive control. In a sample of 222 mothers who experienced IPV, we established a measure of legal abuse and used it to explore associations with economic, vocational, and mental health outcomes. Next, we used conventional content analysis (Elo and Kyngas, 2007) to analyze qualitative data from open-response questions about changes in participants' financial, vocational, and psychological well-being. Results revealed negative consequences of legal abuse for participants' finances, working lives, and mental health. These data echo calls for reforms to family court responses to intimate partner violence.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 84577 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Self-Harm and Suicide in First Nations Communities in Saskatchewan*

**Main Presenting Author:** Alimezelli, Hubert Tote

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Bomfim, Emilian de Omena; Lysohirka, Shasta

**Additional Authors:** Falastein, Patrick ; Quail, Jacqueline; Kewistep, Gilbert ; Pelly, Judy; Pelletier, Terrence

*Abstract: This research is a result of a partnership between the Saskatchewan (SK) Health Quality Council and the Federation of Sovereign Indigenous Nations to analyze First Nation (FN) health data over a 20-year period. To understand the experiences of FN People in relation to mortality and self-harm hospitalizations, the research team analyzed SK's administrative health data and conducted 10 qualitative semi-structured interviews. Our analysis revealed alarmingly higher rates of suicide and self-harm among FN young adults. FN Females complete suicide 6.4 times more than non-FN Females. 25% of all completed FN suicides are teenagers. In terms of hospitalizations, FN patients*

are hospitalized for intentional self-harm at a greater rate than the general population. Five themes were identified from the key informants' interviews: colonization, trauma, resilience, healing, and education. Colonization and trauma were reported to consistently have a negative impact on FN People and communities, whereas resilience, healing, and education were described more in positive terms. Systemic impacts of colonization will require continued efforts over the longer term. To empower FN People to address this and other disparities, they must be given access to and control over their own administrative healthcare data (data sovereignty). This will pave the way to identify other gaps and develop solutions. Cathy Stonechild – Starblanket Cree Nation; Cory Cadotte – Keeseekoose First Nation; Janice Straightnose – Keeseekoose First Nation; Jayleen Poitras – Piapot First Nation; John Mirasty – Flying Dust First Nation; Jon Whitestar – Piapot First Nation; Kristen Starr – Starblanket Cree Nation; Rubyn Norman – Flying Dust First Nation; Vanessa Swiftwolfe – Onion Lake Cree Nation; Velma Night – Moosomin First Nation; Wynter Taypotat – Kahkewistahaw First Nation; Tribal Chief Isabel OSoup – Yorkton Tribal Council; Elder Fred Campion – HQC Technical and Cultural Advisory group member; Evelyn Robillard – HQC Technical and Cultural Advisory group member; Glenn LaFleur – HQC Technical and Cultural Advisory group member; Herman Michell – HQC Technical and Cultural Advisory group member; Lillian McKay – HQC Technical and Cultural Advisory group member; Sheila Chaboyer – HQC Technical and Cultural Advisory group member; Tori-Lynn Wanotch – HQC Technical and Cultural Advisory group member; David Pratt – Vice-Chief FSIN; Rhonda Bear – Director, Youth Empowerment FSIN; Brandy Johnson – Administrative Assistant, Youth Empowerment FSIN; Laryssa Sutherland – Senior Research Assistant FSIN; Delores Netmaker – Executive Director, Education FSIN; Tania Lafontaine – Director, Youth Empowerment FSIN; Rhonda Bluehorn – Director, Education FSIN; Kyle Prettyshield – Executive Director, Health FSIN; Cheryl Thomas – Director, Youth Empowerment FSIN; Tina Pelletier – Executive Director, Communications FSIN

**Section:** Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

**Session ID:** 86985 - 12-Minute Talk

### *The Impact of COVID-19 on Grade 12 Students Life Satisfaction, Stress, and Affect.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Zdravkovic Barber, Ana

**Additional Author:** Goldstein, Abby

*Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic uniquely impacted students transitioning out of high school at the onset of the pandemic. The adverse effects on this population are still unknown. The current study examined stress, wellbeing and affect in a sample of 168 students (N= 168; Mage= 17, SD = .46; 60% female; 40% male), who were completing Grade 12 in June 2020. Participants completed an online survey assessing the impact of COVID-19 on their life satisfaction (pre-COVID19, during COVID-19, anticipated 5-years from now), stress, positive affect, and negative affect. Using a Latent class analysis (LCA), a two-subgroup solution provided the best model for the life satisfaction outcome variable. Subgroup 1, *\_optimists\_*, comprised 24% (N=40), reported high life satisfaction one year pre-COVID, a slight decrease in life satisfaction during COVID, and anticipated an increased life satisfaction in 5-years. They had low stress, low negative affect, and high positive affect during COVID. Subgroup 2, *\_realists\_*, comprised 76% of the population (N= 128), reporting similarly high ratings of pre-COVID life satisfaction, but a larger decrease during COVID and a smaller increase in five years. They experienced low positive affect, high stress, and high negative affect during COVID. Findings suggest that during COVID, certain subsamples had greater difficulty managing this transitional period.*

**Section:** *Students in Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 80220 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Three Concepts of Wellbeing: Distinguishing Subjective, Hedonic, and Eudaemonic Conceptions of the Good Life*

**Main Presenting Author:** Payne, Jason W.

**Additional Author:** Schimmack, Ulrich

*Abstract: Wellbeing has been broadly defined by subjective, hedonic, and eudaemonic traditions. However, recent empirical studies have conflated these views without sufficient theoretical justification. The current studies address the critical question: to what extent are individuals assessing their lives based on hedonistic or eudaemonic (a.k.a. flourishing) influences. We control for "third" variable influences including personality information (e.g. Extraversion and Neuroticism) as well as shared-method biases (e.g. Halo) which are in part responsible for spurious correlations between wellbeing variables. We find that individuals rely on eudaemonic information above and beyond hedonic influences (Positive and Negative affect). Study 1 validates measures of Ryff's psychological wellbeing scales. Study 2 contrasts Ryff's scales with Self-Determination Theory factors. Study 3 compares the hedonic influences of emotional activation (PANAS) and hedonic tone (SPANE). Study 4 models the relationship between Subjective, Hedonic, and Eudaemonic wellbeing in three large datasets. Study 5 replicates these findings in two new data collections. This research clarifies what is important to individuals in evaluating their lives.*

**Section:** *Social and Personality Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 86942 - 12-Minute Talk

## Conversation Session

### *Early Childhood Neurodevelopmental Assessments: The Importance of Intervening Early to Maximize Neurodevelopmental Trajectories and Well-Being*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bondi, Bianca C  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Pepler, Debra J.

*Abstract: CRITICAL ISSUE: There is a lack of established assessment procedures for infants and young children, and controversies around reserving neurodevelopmental assessments until school age (~6-8 years) amidst limited resources and extensive waitlists. NECESSITY FOR DISCUSSION: The first 6 years of life are when 90% of brain development occurs, foundational for lifelong development. Without assessment procedures, we cannot evaluate neurodevelopmental profiles during this vulnerable period. This hinders the implementation of early intervention and educational programming to harness neuroplasticity to maximize development across the lifespan, and overall well-being. The cost of stagnancy is high as 28% of children show vulnerability in 1 or more areas of development by age 5 years (Canadian Institute for Health Information, 2022). In failing to prioritize early development, we are failing our children and our future. METHODS FOR ENGAGEMENT: Participants will be encouraged to engage on various topics: -Managing limited resources and existing waitlists while facilitating early assessments. -Establishing comprehensive, yet focused, early developmental assessment procedures. -The critical role of psychology in advocating for a shift*

*towards preventative care. -Policy implications around advocacy and the cost benefits of early assessments. -Children's right to optimal developmental trajectories.*

**Section:** *Clinical Neuropsychology*

**Session ID:** 84272 - Conversation Session

## Printed Poster

### *A national study of tertiary prevention models from Indigenous-led or Indigenous-focused organizations supporting youth exiting homelessness*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hicks, Lydia J

**Additional Authors:** Radford, Abbey ; Khosla, Shivangi; Bobinski, Tina; Mushquash, Christopher; Kidd, Sean A

*Abstract: Indigenous young people have disparate risk and rates of homelessness when compared to non-Indigenous young people. Yet, little is known about best practices for housing stabilization models for Indigenous young people. The purpose of this study was to understand what practices are most effective and sustainable within housing stabilization services provided by Indigenous-led or Indigenous-focused organizations across Canada. Case studies on five target organizations were done to examine current housing stabilization models. Semi-structured interviews with service providers (i.e., leadership and staff) as well as service recipients (i.e., youth) were completed and qualitative, thematic analysis was conducted utilizing NVivo. This poster highlights main themes regarding facilitators (e.g., collaboration with community supports; using wrap-around care models; having accessible and permanently available connections to culture) and challenges (e.g., communication between organizations; lack of accessible housing options) of established housing stabilization models for Indigenous youth in Canada. This study contributes to the understanding of best practices (e.g., Housing First approaches; Harm Reduction approaches) to support Indigenous young people experiencing homelessness, with the aim of supporting service improvements nationally.*

**Section:** *Indigenous Peoples' Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85307 - Printed Poster

### *Barriers to Accessing Mental Health Care Across Canada During the COVID-19 Pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ying, Fei

**Additional Authors:** Murphy, Gabriela ; Hicks, Owen; N/A, Mental Health Research Canada; Dozois, David

*Abstract: As anxiety, depressive, and other symptoms increased during the COVID-19 pandemic, so too did the need for mental health care. However, according to recent polls, between 8-15% of Canadians who needed or wanted to see a mental health professional were unable to access support. This poster investigates the most prominent barriers to accessing mental health care throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. Over 30,000 Canadians, stratified across all provinces and territories, were polled in both official languages by Mental Health Research Canada between April 2021 and November 2022. Although the most widely reported barriers varied from poll to poll, important issues*

included “couldn’t afford to pay,” “didn’t know where or how to get help,” “access to care was limited,” “preferred to manage myself,” and “concern about exposure to COVID-19.” Additional analyses will be conducted to examine trends in the largest barriers to receiving mental health support across time, as well as similarities and differences between provinces. The implications of these findings will be explored, as well as potential solutions for increasing access to mental health care in Canada.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85474 - Printed Poster

### *Does Maternal Mind-Mindedness Matter? Understand the Connection Between Authoritarian Parenting and Children's Externalizing and Internalizing Problem Behaviours from a Cultural Lens*

**Main Presenting Author:** Fu, Yuke

**Additional Authors:** Liu, Mowei ; VanDendort, Tiana; Robertson, Rebecca; Kang, Jingmei

*Abstract: The negative association between the authoritarian parenting style and children’s problem behaviours has been well-supported in Western contexts, but not in China. Researchers have argued that western-constructed authoritarian parenting cannot capture the implicit warmth embraced by Chinese parents. Maternal mind-mindedness (MM), a newly proposed construct inspired by parental sensitivity may help explain the inconsistent relationship between authoritarian parenting and problem behaviours. This study aims to examine the moderation effect of MM in the relationship between authoritarian parenting and children’s problem behaviours in Canada and China. Participants were 67 Canadian and 110 Chinese mother-child dyads. Data on parenting style, MM and problem behaviours were collected from maternal reports and lab observations. The results showed that MM plays a protective role in the Chinese sample as it reduces the negative relationship between maternal negative controlling practices and their children’s externalizing (significant) and internalizing (marginally significant) problem behaviours after controlling for income, maternal education level and age. Future research can examine immigrant families from Asian cultures affected by traditional Chinese values. MM may be a vital component in interventions that target parenting practices in Canadian multicultural society.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 86528 - Printed Poster

### *Evaluation of Barriers to Accessing Mental Health Services in a Student Population*

**Main Presenting Author:** Redmond, Caitlin

**Additional Authors:** Gregoire, Nina ; Wellspring, Ian; Paterson, Carley; Davies, Paul

*Abstract: As university membership diversifies, it becomes increasingly vital that campuses promote equitable access to mental health resources. As such, campus resources must be evaluated to recognize and decrease the barriers members of diverse groups encounter. This evaluation investigated whether UBC Okanagan students believe that psychological diagnoses accurately capture most individuals’ experiences to break down common misconceptions that restrict people from seeking*



help. The mixed-methods evaluation surveyed 136 UBCO students eligible for course credit. Participants were asked questions about their perception of mental health diagnosis and barriers to pursuing mental health resources at the campus training clinic. Descriptive statistics indicated that the majority of participants ( $n = 76$ ) do not believe that psychological diagnoses accurately capture most people's experiences. Qualitative data revealed that participants believe DSM diagnoses are inadequate when treating those of non-European background. Additionally, there were statements of concern for stigmatization and increased discomfort following diagnosis. Findings indicate that it may be necessary for campus clinicians to focus less on diagnosis and more on alleviating symptoms and functional impairments. Additionally, it may be crucial to advertise these resources in simple, encouraging, and non-judgmental ways.

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 87892 - Printed Poster

### *Examining Caregiver and Household Characteristics in Canadian Provincial and Territorial Incidence Studies of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kern, Audrey

**Additional Authors:** Gagné, Marie-Emma ; Langevin, Rachel

**Abstract:** *OBJECTIVES:* With a focus on child maltreatment (CM) prevention, this study aimed to review and compare caregiver and household characteristics of CM substantiated cases in Canadian jurisdictions over the past 20 years. *METHODS:* Provincial Canadian Incidence Studies of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect (CIS) published since 2003 were identified; 11 provincial CIS and three First Nations CIS were reviewed ( $N = 14$ ). Data on caregiver and household risk factors were systematically extracted. *FINDINGS:* Across studies, similar caregiver and household vulnerabilities were noted including mental health and substance misuse concerns, intimate partner violence, social isolation, housing insecurity, and safety hazards within the home. Minimal differences in family and household characteristics were found between and within provinces over 20 years. *CONCLUSIONS:* Despite child welfare legislation differences across jurisdictions and over time, most Canadian families who were substantiated for CM struggled with similar vulnerabilities for the past 20 years. Nationwide CM prevention efforts made to date should be carefully examined. *IMPACT:* Reviewing and documenting characteristics of families interacting with child welfare in Canada over the past 20 years encourages accountability for provincial child welfare systems and allows for informed decision-making to limit CM in our communities.

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 80740 - Printed Poster

### *Exploring the Psychosocial Effects of Academic Competition in the School System Using the Other-referenced and Task-oriented distinction: Proposing a New Scale*

**Main Presenting Author:** Matusof, Perla

**Abstract:** *Academic competition is prevalent in the school system. Yet, the benefits of competition might not outweigh the psycho-social costs associated with this practice. Previous research shows associations between academic competition and bullying, maladaptive perfectionism, and anxiety. Sociological literature also highlights the role of competition in reproducing social inequalities.*

*Research also highlights a distinction between other-referenced and task-oriented competition. However, to this date, literature on academic competition in youth is relatively scarce, thus warranting the study of academic competition in schools from a multi-disciplinary approach. Existing self-report scales measuring competition have not been validated with school age participants. Thus, we propose the development of a new academic competition scale, adapted for children and adolescents. In this study, we pilot the new proposed scale with 500 adolescents. We explore the reliability of the measure using Chronbachs Alpha and confirm its two-component structure using a Confirmatory Factor Analysis. We will then explore its convergent validity with related items from the broader study. The study is in process. Review of previous research, as well as predicted results, may be revolutionary in advancing research on competition in the field of Developmental and Educational Psychology, and School Policy.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 88969 - Printed Poster

### *Factors Associated with Fathers' Intention to Take Paternity Leave in Quebec*

**Main Presenting Author:** Szczerbickyj, Kelsey

**Co-Presenting Author:** Da Costa, Deborah

**Additional Authors:** deMontigny, Francine ; Vaillancourt, Monica; Meunier, Sophie; Gervais, Christine; Pierce, Tamarha

*Abstract: Quebec leads the way in paternity leave policies in Canada, but little is known about the factors related to fathers' parental leave intentions. This study examined fathers' intentions of taking parental leave and factors related to duration of leave. Between December 2021 and September 2022, 147 men (age=35.0 4.7) whose partner was in the third trimester of pregnancy completed online self-report questionnaires measuring parental leave intentions, sociodemographics, financial stress, work-related factors, employment disruptions due to the COVID-19 pandemic (e.g. work remotely), and adherence to gender role beliefs. The majority of men (96.4%) reported they planned on taking time off from their job after their baby was born, with 39.5% planning on 2 or more months. A multivariate logistic regressions indicated that COVID-19 pandemic related employment disruptions and stronger belief in gendered roles were independently associated with intention to take shorter parental leave (< 2 months). Sociodemographics, including age and number of children, financial stress and other work-related factors were not significant determinants of parental leave duration. These findings suggest that pandemic related disruptions in employment and having greater traditional attitudes toward gender roles contribute to fathers intentions to take a shorter duration of paternity leave.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 86026 - Printed Poster

### *Maternal Mind-Mindedness and Child Compliance in Canada and China*

**Main Presenting Author:** Vandendort, Tiana B

**Additional Authors:** Liu, Mowei ; Fu, Yuke; Robertson , Rebecca; Kang, Jingmei

*Abstract: Previous research has recognized that child compliance plays an important role in a child's socialization process. Parents have also been found to play a crucial role in children's socialization development, through teaching their children the rules and conduct that are valued within one's*

*cultural context. It is possible that maternal mind-mindedness (MM), a mother's tendency to treat their child as an individual with their own mental states, would support children's understanding of rules. This study sought to examine maternal MM and child compliance within-and cross-culturally. Participants were 67 Canadian and 46 Chinese mother-child dyads. Data on MM, mother intrusiveness, mother and child compliance and child noncompliance were collected from lab observation sessions. It was found that (1) Canadian mothers demonstrated higher levels of MM than Chinese mothers, (2) Chinese children demonstrated more compliance behaviours than Canadian children however, (3) maternal MM was only found to be positively associated with child compliance within the Chinese sample. These results suggest the individualistic and collectivistic cultures of Canada and China respectfully may moderate the relationship between MM and child compliance. Studying the impact culture has on child development will enable health care professionals to best meet the needs of the diverse population in Canada.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 86493 - Printed Poster

### *Meta-analysis of student evaluation of teaching (SET) ratings and gender reveals no evidence of gender bias*

**Main Presenting Author:** Uttl, Bob

**Co-Presenting Author:** Lohin, Jennifer

*Abstract: Student evaluation of teaching (SET) ratings are used to evaluate faculty's teaching effectiveness for hiring, firing, promotion, tenure, merit pay and teaching awards. We (Uttl, White, and Wong Gonzalez, 2017) demonstrated that SET are not valid and that students do not learn more from more highly rated professors. Moreover, SET are also biased in numerous ways, that is, SET ratings vary due to factors not attributable to professors (e.g., class size, study field). In the current study, we meta-analyzed over hundreds of studies that examined whether or not students rate male vs. female professor differently. Our results revealed numerous methodological problems with existing studies, show minimal and inconsistent differences between SET ratings of female vs. male professors, and reveal no evidence of students' bias against female vs. male professors. In conclusion, whatever it is that SET measure, students do not rate it differently for female vs. male professors.*

**Section:** Teaching of Psychology

**Session ID:** 87479 - Printed Poster

### *Perceptions of Intimate Student-Professor Relationships*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mulvaney, Lybbie

**Additional Authors:** Gregoire, Nina ; Kaseweter, Kimberley; Davies, G. Paul

*Abstract: INTIMATE STUDENT-PROFESSOR RELATIONSHIP (ISPR) BANS ARE A SOURCE OF DEBATE BOTH IDEOLOGICALLY AND LOGISTICALLY. PREVIOUS RESEARCH INDICATES THAT STUDENTS GENERALLY DISAPPROVE OF ISPRS, FINDING THEM INAPPROPRIATE AND UNETHICAL. DESPITE THESE FINDINGS, THERE IS LIMITED CURRENT RESEARCH ON THE PERCEPTIONS OF STUDENTS WHO OBSERVE THE ISPRS OF OTHERS. THE PRESENT RESEARCH EXPLORES STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF ISPRS USING AN UNDERGRADUATE SAMPLE. THE STUDY EMPLOYED A 2 (GENDER OF THE INITIATOR: MALE OR FEMALE) BY 2 (STATUS OF THE INITIATOR: PROFESSOR OR STUDENT) BY 2 (QUALITY OF REFERENCE*

LETTER: OVERLY POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE) BETWEEN-GROUPS VIGNETTE DESIGN. SEXISM WAS INCLUDED AS A COVARIATE. PARTICIPANTS WERE ASKED TO RATE THE DEGREE TO WHICH THERE WAS SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND A POWER IMBALANCE. FACTORIAL ANCOVAS WERE CONDUCTED TO ASSESS THE OUTCOME VARIABLES. RESULTS INDICATE THAT PARTICIPANTS IN THE POSITIVE LETTER CONDITIONS RATED THE POWER IMBALANCE AS SIGNIFICANTLY MORE SEVERE REGARDLESS OF THE GENDER OR STATUS OF THE INITIATOR AND THAT SEXUAL HARASSMENT TRENDED TOWARDS BEING MORE SEVERE IN THE PROFESSOR AS INITIATOR CONDITIONS REGARDLESS OF INITIATOR GENDER OR THE TONE OF THE REFERENCE LETTER. FINDINGS CAN BE USED TO INFORM UNIVERSITY POLICIES SURROUNDING ISPRS TO PROTECT THE WELL-BEING OF STUDENTS.

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 79252 - Printed Poster

### *The Association Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Intimate Partner Violence: A Meta-Analysis*

**Main Presenting Author:** Zhu, Jenney

**Additional Authors:** Exner-Cortens, Deinera ; Wells, Lana ; Noel, Melanie; Dobson, Keith; Madigan, Sheri

**Abstract:** *Background:* Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a public health concern with negative implications to both society and the individual. Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) may represent one risk factor for IPV, however existing literature indicates mixed findings. Thus, the present meta-analyses examine the association between ACEs and both IPV victimization and perpetration. *Methods:* A systematic search across three databases yielded a total of 27 studies (65,330 participants) which met inclusion criteria. Random-effects meta-analyses of 12 studies assessing IPV perpetration and 23 studies assessing IPV victimization were conducted. Moderator analyses were performed to examine sources of variability in the association between ACEs and IPV involvement. *Results:* Pooled effect sizes demonstrated that ACEs were significantly associated with IPV victimization  $r = .20$ , 95% CI [.14, .26] and perpetration  $r = .17$ , 95% CI [.12, .22], respectively. Type of IPV, participant age, and year of study publication were significant moderators. *Conclusions:* The present meta-analyses clarified the mixed findings in existing research by demonstrating that exposure to ACEs conferred risk for both IPV victimization and perpetration. *Action/Impact:* The present meta-analyses demonstrate a need for trauma-informed and early approaches to IPV screening, prevention, and intervention.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 82603 - Printed Poster

### *The psychosocial impact of Long-COVID: A systematic review*

**Main Presenting Author:** Canitelli, Alyssa

**Additional Authors:** Cha, Yevin ; Tobis, Matthew; Jiang, Ethan; Olagunju, Andrew

**Abstract:** *Following the acute phase of COVID-19, individuals can experience a constellation of persistent symptoms, known as "Long-COVID". The nature and extent of psychosocial consequences*

*of Long-COVID have yet to be well-characterized. Our systematic review aimed to characterize the long-term psychosocial impact of COVID-19 and assess the quality of included studies. A systematic search of the literature identified 3894 abstracts with 465 full-text studies reviewed, and 12 studies included. 349,879 individuals from 11 different developed countries were represented. We created a descriptive summary of the prevalence of common psychosocial outcomes including symptoms of depression (2%-13%), anxiety (3%-18%), fatigue (3%-39%), and impairment in sleep quality (3.8%-18.1%). Significantly, the prevalence of depressed mood, fatigue, and substance use disorder were elevated in individuals with previous COVID-19 compared to negative comparators, although findings were mixed for anxiety, impaired sleep and reduced quality of life. However, heterogeneity of study methods and sample characteristics limited the generalizability of most studies. In summary, COVID-19 can lead to persistent long-term psychosocial sequelae, although further research on Long-COVID with negative comparators and research on risk factors for Long-COVID is required to guide public health recommendations.*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 87862 - Printed Poster

## Symposium

*Ending stigma how, and for whom? Critical, structural and intersectional analyses of interventions to address substance use stigma in Canada*

**Moderator:** Neufeld, Scott D.

*Abstract: As the drug toxicity crisis in Canada has claimed thousands of lives each year, governments, public health authorities and other organizations have scrambled to address this public health emergency by targeting stigma towards people who use drugs (PWUD). However, the multi-faceted nature of substance use and stigma (and its intersections with racism, classism, etc.) make truly inclusive interventions a challenge. This symposium presents three talks that provide critical analyses of common Canadian substance use anti-stigma interventions. Talk 1 explores how lay people conceptualize the (possible) link between decriminalizing drugs and destigmatizing PWUD and finds this connection is vaguely understood and sometimes associated with paternalistic perspectives on PWUD. Talk 2 takes a look “under the hood” in the development of a high-profile anti-stigma campaign to show how White, middle-class PWUD came to dominate campaign imagery. Talk 3 provides a qualitative analysis of a large data set of 134 Canadian anti-stigma campaigns to show how common anti-stigma strategies work to preserve the identities of privileged PWUD, while excluding more marginalized PWUD. Drawing from the social identity approach, these three talks develop a critical, structural, and intersectional account of how existing anti-stigma interventions could be made more inclusive.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87219, Presenting Papers: 87359, 87371, 88124 - Symposium

*Lay Perspectives on Drug (De)Criminalization as a (De)Stigmatizing Process*

**Main Presenting Author:** Shahid, Hamnah

**Additional Author:** Neufeld, Scott D.

*Abstract: Overdose deaths have rapidly increased in Canada. The stigmatization of people who use drugs (PWUD) contributes to exclusionary prejudice by placing PWUD in an othered social category. Thus, eliminating stigma is crucial for addressing the overdose crisis. Most anti-stigma interventions are individual in nature, but recent prejudice reduction literature recommends a shift to structural interventions (Paluck et al., 2021). The decriminalization of drugs is one structural intervention that may address stigmatization. However, the relationship between policy changes and destigmatization is not well understood. Exploring public perceptions is a useful first step in better understanding this connection. Thus, this study examines how lay people conceptualize decriminalization and its relation to destigmatization. This study uses thematic analysis of emails and speeches to the City of Vancouver supporting or opposing a motion to decriminalize drugs. Data was coded for decriminalization goals (e.g. destigmatization and police abolition) and shifting of social categories (e.g. from “criminal” to “community member”). Analysis indicates that people have vague definitions of stigma and this affects their conceptualization of decriminalization’s goals and its role in destigmatization. This study helps us clarify the role of decriminalization policies in the destigmatization of PWUD.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87359 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87219)

*Ignoring intersectionality: The case of substance use anti-stigma campaigns*

**Presenting Author:** Greto, Tia

**Additional Author:** Neufeld, Scott D.

*Abstract: Due to health inequities fuelled by racism and classism, substance use stigma and overdose death disproportionately impact those from non-White, low-income groups. In response, government and public health organizations across the country have released anti-stigma campaigns featuring images and stories of people who use drugs (PWUD). Ironically, the majority of these images appear to be of PWUD belonging to White, middle-class groups. This effectively ignores intersecting roles of racism and classism in the experience of stigma, shifting attention away from those worst affected by the overdose crisis. To begin unravelling this troubling trend, this study employs close examination of 320 pages of government documents (obtained via FOI request) outlining the real-time development, testing and evaluation of a high-profile anti-stigma campaign. Thematic analysis of these documents identified that campaign developers’ uncritical channeling of dominant narratives of stigma, prioritization of marketing-related goals (e.g., identity relevance) and ignoring insights from PWUD help explain how and why White, middle-class PWUD came to dominate this campaigns’ imagery and messaging. This analysis contributes to a better understanding of the efficacy and wider social implications of anti-stigma messages that underrepresent PWUD most affected by intersectional stigma and overdose mortality.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87371 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87219)

*"Addiction does not discriminate" and other White lies: A critical qualitative analysis of common stigma reduction strategies in 134 Canadian anti-stigma campaigns (2009-2020)*

**Main Presenting Author:** Neufeld, Scott D.

*Abstract: Given the intersectional and structural nature of substance use stigma, how exactly (and for whom) do Canadian substance use anti-stigma campaigns work to address stigma? This talk presents a qualitative analysis of key stigma reduction “strategies” identified across a dataset of 134 Canadian*

*substance use anti-stigma campaigns (2009-2020). Most common is the colour-blind narrative that “addiction does not discriminate”, intended to challenge stereotypes about who is at risk of fatal overdose. While this narrative sounds inclusive, it obscures group-based inequities in substance use harms (e.g. Indigenous over-representation) and is often used to elevate privileged people who use drugs (PWUD) over more marginalized PWUD. The slogan “PWUD are real people” appears in many campaigns as does the notion that there is a “new face” of addiction. Both represent variations on the theme of “addiction does not discriminate” and carry their own exclusive implications for marginalized PWUD. This analysis shows the limits of these common anti-stigma strategies to address the intersectional, structural and historical stigma facing marginalized PWUD. The social identity approach to intergroup relations helps make sense of how social categories are redrawn through anti-stigma campaigns to help recuperate the identities of White middle class PWUD back into the dominant mainstream.*

**Section:** *Social and Personality Psychology*

**Session ID:** 88124 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87219)

### *Applying Marketing Psychology Messaging to Counter Intellectual, Emotional and Motivational Drivers of Extremist Ideologies and Behaviors*

**Additional Authors:** Loza, Wagdy ; Nussbaum, David

*Abstract: Rational: In the modern world, terrorist groups have had great success in persuading politically and ideologically naive individuals about their alleged benign motivations and goals, despite their typically dystopian and totalitarian end-game ambitions. It is imperative that those who wish to counter the radicalization of Western youth by Leftwing, Rightwing, religious or other extremists come to master the persuasion techniques long practiced by the extremists, who typically surreptitiously hire Western Public Relations firms to handle their misinformation and disinformation campaigns for them. Methodology: This talk will focus on three basic marketing techniques necessary for success. They include: Conducting effective Marketing Research so that you know and understand your target population, and what will resonate with them. Second, it is imperative to collect adequate data so that no surprises occur and “backfire.” Third, it is critical to transmit quality messaging including keeping messages concise, use slogans consistent, and not overly complex. (See: <https://piedmontave.com/3-major-keys-for-effective-marketing/>) Examples will be used to illustrate how these basic rules have been used with great success,*

**Section:** *Extremism and Terrorism*

**Session ID:** 87911, Presenting Papers: 87956, 87980, 87993 - Symposium

### *A Case study of Salafi-Jihadists in the Middle East: Insights for Interventions*

*Abstract: Recent events in the Middle East and their negative global consequences have prompted governments, politicians and researchers to address the question of how typical individuals become fundamentalist extremists. The present study investigated Salafi-Jihadists in terms of mental health. The participants included 12 Salafi-Jihadists living in border areas of Iran, selected using a purposeful sampling method. This primarily phenomenological qualitative study gathered and triangulated data, using open-ended interviews, field observations and in-depth clinical interviews.*

**Section:** *Extremism and Terrorism*

**Session ID:** 87956 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87911)

*a) Applying Marketing Psychology Messaging to Counter Intellectual, Emotional and Motivational Drivers of Extremist Ideologies and Behaviors.*

*Abstract: Rationale: Extremist leaders and organizations have made great strides in successfully persuading historically and politically naive citizens in target countries of the benign and even altruistic or utopian nature of their post-revolutionary society, despite considerable evidence that Rightwing Extremists yearn for an ideal past that never existed while Leftwing Extremists seek a utopian future that will never exist. (Rabbi Jonathan Sacks, 2020.) They accomplish this by adhering to effective marketing techniques, often hiring high-profile marketing companies to construct their nefarious disinformation and misinformation campaigns. The basic marketing techniques include: a) Engage in market research to identify an optimal customer target; b) Give the customer what they want and think they need (aka as a value proposition) and c) Optimize for your target market the 4 P's of marketing: 1) Product, 2) Promotion, 3) Price, and 4) Place. (<https://strategicmarketingpartner.com/what-are-the-basics-of-marketing/>) Using illustrative examples, the discussion will show how various extremist groups have used these techniques to great effect. The recommendation is that those seeking to fight extremism must begin to counter message by understanding psychological foundations and applications of marketing techniques.*

**Section:** *Extremism and Terrorism*

**Session ID:** 87980 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87911)

*Understanding Online Extremism: Integrating Network Centrality with Sentiment Analysis to Identify Influential Radicals*

*Abstract: The convergence of right-wing extremism in online communities has been a growing subject of concern, especially after the US Capital attack on January 6, 2021. This paper aimed to study a far-right online forum through Edwin Sutherland's differential association theory, by integrating social network analysis with sentiment analysis to identify influential radicals. Two research questions were explored using mixed methods. The first question addressed whether user radicality could be related with differential peer association on the forum. Results showed that users' radical scores were positively correlated ( $r = 0.345$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) with the averaged radical score of their neighbours. The second research question addressed how hate was proliferated by influential radicals within the forum. The qualitative analysis resulted in the emergence of three themes: (1) racism, homophobia, and ableism, (2) advocacy and glorification of violence, and (3) mobilization and recruitment. The findings from this study contribute to criminological theory, radical content detection in online communities, and the understanding of online far-right extremism.*

**Section:** *Extremism and Terrorism*

**Session ID:** 87993 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87911)



## THEME: PROFESSIONAL AND TRAINING ISSUES

Examining issues related to our discipline as a profession including accreditation, ethics, funding, training

### 12-Minute Talk

*Average intelligence of university students is merely average and implications are wide-ranging*

**Main Presenting Author:** Uttl, Bob

*Abstract: Scientific and professional literature advises that undergraduate students have “above average” intelligence, with average IQs ranging from 112 to 130 (Gottfredson, 1997, 2003; Kaufman and Lichtenberger, 2005; Lezak, 2012). We (Uttl, Violo, and Gibson, 2022) have shown that the average WAIS IQ of undergraduate students has declined from 1940s and is now merely average. A series of new meta-analyses and experimental studies with hundreds of participants extends the steep declines in undergraduate students’ IQ to mere average for GATB CDN (Nelson, 1986), Wonderlic (1992) and Shipley/Shipley-2 (1939/2008). The declines are natural consequences of rapid increases in the educational attainment of populations in both Canada and USA over the last 80 years. Our findings have wide-ranging implications including (1) professors today are no longer teaching students with above-average IQs, (2) employers can no longer expect university graduates to have above-average intelligence, (3) scientific and professional literature needs to be updated to reflect the new scientific facts, (4) methods of estimating pre-morbid IQs based on educational attainment are no longer evidence-based, (5) education attainment demographically adjusted norms are similarly speculations and not evidence-based, (6) obsolete IQ data ought not to be used, ever, to make high-stakes decisions about individuals.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85123 - 12-Minute Talk

*Professors with Mental Illness Reflect on Disabled Identities*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gelech, Jan M

**Additional Author:** Desjardins, Michel

*Abstract: Although global research emphasizes high rates of mental illness amongst academics, little is known about how Canadian professors living with mental illness experience these conditions. Using a collaborative autoethnography approach, we held a series of focus groups with University of Saskatchewan professors who live openly with mental illness to explore how they relate to disabled identities. Thematic analyses revealed that while half the group personally identified as ‘disabled,’ the other half hesitated to label themselves in this way. Reasons for this hesitation included the ambiguity of the term ‘disability’, the shifting nature of personal symptomology and functional status, concerns about taking supports away from more deserving academics, and the sense that personal accomplishments might feel, or be perceived as, less valid in the presence of diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) supports. These findings suggest that while participants advocate for DEI initiatives and publicly work to destigmatize mental illness in their classrooms, some privately struggle with questions about whether their own conditions warrant the same protections as others and worry about*

*the psychological and social consequences of accessing formal supports. Implications for campus DEI initiatives and the potential role of internalized stigma are discussed.*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology  
**Session ID:** 82432 - 12-Minute Talk

### *The Tale of the Canadian Psychology Academic Job Market*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ames, Megan E

**Additional Authors:** Craig, Stephanie G; Racine, Nicole; Tackaberry-Giddens, Leah

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND. Among those on the academic job market, it has been widely accepted that the expectations to get hired have increased dramatically over the past decade. However, there is no current data on hiring statistics within the Canadian psychology academic job market to inform decisions to join academia. This puts students at a disadvantage, as they are unable to adequately prepare for job market expectations. The purpose of this study is to understand the current psychology academic hiring experience through a mixed-methods approach. METHOD. Focusing on faculty hired within the past 10 years, data will be collected via 1) an online survey, and 2) an online search across Canadian psychology department websites. RESULTS. Preliminary data ( $N=57$ ; 32.7% men) from the online survey suggests faculty hired after 2016 had significantly more publications ( $M=9.22$ ,  $SD=18.89$ ) than those hired before ( $M=7.67$ ,  $SD=4.89$ ). Number of years on the job market ( $M=2.38$ ), post-doc positions ( $M=1.42$ ), and grants ( $M=0.48$ ) did not differ across the years. In terms of training, while most respondents received their PhD from a Canadian university (72.9%), 40% of those who completed a post-doc did so at a R1 school in the US. Data collection is ongoing. IMPACT. Findings will provide information on current job market expectations and guide students towards successful career choices.*

**Section:** Psychology Careers and Professionals  
**Session ID:** 88066 - 12-Minute Talk

## Conversation Session

*"I feel very undervalued and taken advantage of": Continued conversation about advocacy following the Canadian Council of Professional Psychology Programs (CCPPP) 2022 AGM on results from the CCPPP Finances Survey of Predoctoral Residents*

**Main Presenting Author:** Pishdadian, Sara  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Schwartz, Flint

**Additional Authors:** St. Pierre, Michelle; Bilevicius, Elena; Johnson, Alanna; Ciszewski, Stefanie; Hallam, Brad

**Abstract:** *To obtain a doctoral degree in Clinical or Counselling Psychology in Canada, students must complete a one-year predoctoral clinical residency. Past research has documented the evolution and costs of clinical residency training in Canada (Dobson and Dobson, 2019; Klein and Nicholson, 2006) and systemic challenges and implications of low residency salaries in the United States (Hood et al., 2022; Palitsky et al., 2022). The Canadian Council of Professional Psychology Programs*

*Residency Finances Working Group surveyed Canadian predoctoral residents (2021-2022) to explore their finances. Over 90% of residents (N = 159) responded to the survey and many respondents provided meaningful qualitative comments (n = 420). Ninety-three percent of respondents reported that their salary did not meet their basic needs and 83% indicated their pay negatively impacted the perceived value of psychology in the healthcare system. Qualitative comments consistently indicated that low salaries caused demoralization about the psychology profession and hardship on multiple levels, including financial precarity, poor mental health, and lower quality of life, highlighting the urgent need for advocacy. Attendees will be engaged in a discussion on the findings and possible advocacy tools. This conversation session is driven by issues related to social justice, equity, and the practice of psychology in Canada.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87616 - Conversation Session

### *Best Practice in the Psychoeducational Assessment of Linguistically Diverse Canadians: Policy, Practice, and Future Directions*

**Main Presenting Author:** Jackart, Laine

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Ford, Laurie; Schanding, Thomas

*Abstract: Limited direction exists in Canada to help psychologists in their attempt to best assess linguistically diverse individuals. Newfoundland/Labrador Department of Education has guidelines and a framework for the comprehensive assessment of English Language Learners (ELL) and students from diverse cultures. The guidelines build upon Cummins' linguistic interdependence hypothesis which holds that basic interpersonal communication skills (BICS) and cognitive-academic language proficiency (CALP) develop with a child's immersion in a language and combine to allow students to understand language conversationally, communicate fluently, utilize their language abilities to carry out learning tasks, and leverage their language abilities to acquire new language. It is our role to adopt assessment practices that challenge the power dynamic in our society that treat the psychoeducational assessment of the culturally and linguistically diverse clients with the individualized care they deserve. How do we competently assess culturally and linguistically diverse individuals when many tools are not developed for or normed on Canadian populations. Participants in this session, will discuss current assessment practices including: what do we do with the limited assessment tools available to us? How do we provide culturally and linguistically diverse individuals with the support that they need?*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87806 - Conversation Session

### *CPA Telepsychology Guidelines: Conversation with the Working Group About the Implementation of the New CPA Guidelines*

**Main Presenting Author:** Church, Elizabeth

**Co-Presenting Author:** Ford, Laurie

*Abstract: Telepsychology is a broad area of practice that includes psychological service delivery through different modalities such as telephone, online applications, and online (with and without video) through synchronous, asynchronous, and hybrid formats. It is used as an approach to service provision in a number of areas of psychology practice including intervention, assessment, training,*

*and supervision. Each telepsychology modality and approach have unique strengths and challenges. In 2020, a CPA Telepsychology Working Group and Advisory Group was formed to develop recommendations presented to the CPA Board of Directors. Based on input/advice from the CPA Working Group and Advisory Group on Telepsychology, a review of the relevant literature, consultation with different stakeholder groups, and feedback at conversation sessions at the 2021 and 2022 CPA conventions, eleven recommendations that fall within six broad areas were approved by the CPA Board in November 2021. A new Working Group was formed to develop guidelines for telepsychology that address how to practice competently and ethically with telepsychology. The purpose of this conversation session is to share and discuss the Final CPA Guidelines on Telepsychology. Opportunities to discuss ways to and challenges of implementing these guidelines in the context of ethical telepsychology practice in Canada will also be provided.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87991 - Conversation Session

### *Entry and Retention: A Growing Problem in the Field of School Psychology*

**Main Presenting Author:** Walker, Paige H

**Co-Presenting Author:** Cote, Emily E

*Abstract: The goal of this session is to generate discussion about the growing entry and retention issue in the field to inform advocacy efforts and identify potential solutions. In Canada, there are four CPA-accredited doctoral programs in school psychology; a small number to meet the needs of millions of students nationwide. It is no surprise that school boards across Canada currently report a shortage of school psychologists, with rising concerns about the growing lack of entry and retention in the field. As early as graduate training, school psychology students learn that they have the knowledge and skills to work in other settings, such as hospitals, private practice, and other public sectors. With limited training opportunities available in school settings, school boards are now realizing that they must train to retain school psychologists, yet only one school board has achieved CPA accreditation for internship. Burnout from systemic pressures, low salaries, and a lack of understanding of the role are causing school psychologists to look for employment opportunities outside of the school system. In a time when children and adolescents' mental health needs are increasing, we need school psychologists to work in schools to provide equitable and accessible mental health services. Participants will be encouraged to share in small groups followed by a whole-group discussion.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 82818 - Conversation Session

### *Exploring Science-Informed Practice Among Canadian Psychologists: How Are We Doing?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gower, Heather K

**Additional Author:** Hudson Breen, Rebecca

*Abstract: Foundational to professional psychology, the scientist-practitioner (S-P) model implores psychologists to embody both researcher and clinician roles and prescribes equal education in both areas. Dual S-P training encourages a scientific approach to practice, strengthening clinical work with the best available research evidence. However, troubling research shows low use of research-*

*based treatments and inadequate training in research and science. Considering the persistent presence of pseudoscience in the mental health field, the extent to which psychologists are scientifically literate and research-informed impacts responsible client care. Despite the rationale and codified ethical imperatives for science-based practice, there appears to be insufficient research on the embodiment of the scientist role among Canadian psychologists. We developed a survey to examine science-informed approach to practice. 330 clinicians were surveyed and regression analyses followed. Preliminary results show strengths and weaknesses in science-informed practice. This conversation will explore possible reasons, implications, and recommendations regarding scientific literacy training.*

**Section:** *Counselling Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85460 - Conversation Session

### *Pronouncing opinions about clients based on obsolete data sets: Minimally competent practice, unprofessional conduct, and/or malpractice?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Uttl, Bob

*Abstract: Numerous ethics codes say that psychologists do not use obsolete data or tests (e.g., APA 9.08, CPBC 11.21) but other codes remain silent (e.g., College of Alberta Psychologists/CAP, CPA). A recent case highlights the issue. In 2021, Drs. W and S, registrants of the CAP, opined that Ms. T, a teacher, was at the very bottom 1-2% of teachers' intellectual abilities/IQs. These opinions were based on comparing (a) Ms. T's GATB CDN 2010 scores to USES GATB (i.e., different version) scores of education students tested in 1950s, (b) Ms. T's WAIS-IV CDN FSIQ 2010 scores to Army General Classification Test scores of White enlisted men in US Army (also teachers) (Harrell and Harrell, 1945), and (c) Ms. T's WAIS-IV CDN scores to WAIS (1955) scores of some teachers somewhere (Wonderlic, 1992). Ms. T filed complaints against Drs. W and S but the CAP dismissed the complaints. Ms. T appealed and the review is in progress. Flynn Effect, Atkins cases, etc. indicate that the use of obsolete data was at minimum unprofessional conduct. The case raises a number of professional and ethical issues including (a) lack of clarity and consistency of ethics codes across Canada, (b) provincial boundaries issues (the CAP registrants filing expert report in BC where CPBC 11.21 applies), and (c) the role of CPA in ensuring that psychologists do not base their opinions on obsolete data or tests.*

**Section:** *Ethics*

**Session ID:** 86156 - Conversation Session

### *Reporting on a Cultural Sensitivity and Awareness Information Session Day*

**Main Presenting Author:** Roussel, Jean-Robert

*Abstract: Many psychologists across the country are working with indigenous peoples in urban and rural areas. There is a reported lack of guidelines and opportunities for psychologists to acquire cultural competencies especially as defined by the native communities. Two psychologists in New Brunswick worked with different representatives from local native communities to provide a cultural sensitivity and awareness information day session to psychologists in the province. A representative from a native national organization, Brenda Restoule, Psychologist and CEO of First Peoples Wellness Circle, assisted also in the preparation of the session as well as being a presenter. Fourteen psychologists participated to this session. The session was presented in a native community in the province with some information presented from a PowerPoint presentation related to cultural safety,*

*and in addition, they participated to an experiential cultural exercise. The participants reported learning in a meaningful manner. Indeed, most reported a very significant increase in their cultural sensitivity and committed to improvements in how they work as well as increasing cultural sensitivity awareness with whom they work. The organizers want to develop a more comprehensive program/guidelines in improving cultural competencies for psychologists to work with indigenous peoples.*

**Section:** Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

**Session ID:** 85310 - Conversation Session

### *Responding to and Navigating Stigma in Mental Health Settings: A conversation for trainees and mental health professionals*

**Main Presenting Author:** Amestoy, Maya Elisabeth

**Co-Presenting Author:** D'Arcey, Jessica

*Abstract: Stigma perpetuated by mental health professionals against those with psychological diagnoses occurs at an alarming rate and in many forms, such as excluding individuals from decisions, receiving a lack of or misinformation about their condition, or prolonging treatment wait times. This not only has detrimental effects on people with psychological disorders, such as feeling devalued, dismissed, and dehumanized, but may also have adverse consequences for trainees exposed to such attitudes and behaviours early in their training. Specifically, trainees exposed to stigma from experienced professionals may be placed in uncomfortable situations where they are forced to either stand up to stigma or endure it. Given this, it is imperative to consider how stigma related to mental health manifests and perpetuates in mental healthcare settings, and what trainees can do to address it effectively. The goals of this conversation session are to 1) provide an overview of the pervasive issue of stigma towards psychological disorders in mental health settings 2) share real-world examples of stigma in mental health settings and 3) discuss ways to advocate for those with psychological disorders and empower trainees. An online platform (miro.com) will allow the audience to provide anonymous input and brainstorm ideas to address stigma in mental health settings.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85955 - Conversation Session

### *The Varieties of Impactful Clinical Supervision*

**Main Presenting Author:** Johnson, Ed

*Abstract: Clinical supervision (CS) has been identified as the most impactful form of professional training. Not all supervision experiences are equal, however, and some supervisors, approaches, and experiences are more inspiring, transformative, or impactful than others. This conversation will explore what elements make clinical supervision especially effective. Discussion of this topic among participants will be facilitated by a brief review of potential sources of supervisory impact including (a) the supervisor's modeling of clinical expertise, (b) qualities of the supervisory alliance, (c) specific supervisory techniques (e.g., observation or recording of therapy with feedback) and (d) modality (e.g., group or live supervision). Subsequently, the audience will be invited to share their experiences of impactful supervision with a view to articulating a richer, multi-dimensional understanding of the phenomenon. The importance of this topic arises from the fact that CS is a widely-used and intensive form of professional training that is the core modality of professional training in psychology, yet surprisingly little is known about the nature of supervisory excellence and impact.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 85943 - Conversation Session

## Panel Discussion

### *How to Navigate Academia as a Psychology Student*

**Additional Author:** Khoury, Juliana

**Moderator:** Barriault, Sophie

**Panelists:** de la Roche, Laura; Winters, Emily; Lazo, Melissa

*Abstract: For many current and future students, academia can be an intimidating, overwhelming, or anxiety-provoking environment. It imposes a set of expectations, rules, and norms to follow; however, these rules are often unstated, not obvious, or ambiguous. This can result in students feeling blindsided or disadvantaged and can also delay or alter academic plans. This reality is especially difficult for students facing additional hurdles, such as first-generation students or those with a non-traditional path. Discussing ways to successfully navigate academia is needed given that many of us go through similar experiences, and sharing our trials and errors can benefit other students. These insights can also help foster a more just, equitable, diverse, and inclusive culture. The panel discussion will feature four CPA Student Section executives from across Canada with diverse backgrounds and a wealth of experience and knowledge on how to navigate academia as a psychology student. Panelists will discuss common myths among students, toxic or harmful beliefs, and will also address the occurrence of imposter syndrome and perfectionism. They will also speak about effective self-care techniques and mentorship. Student attendees will leave the panel discussion with practical advice and hopefully, a clearer and more open mind and a greater sense of self-confidence in their academic journey ahead.*

**Section:** *Students in Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 80047 - Panel Discussion

### *Innovative Practices in School Psychology Training: Responding to the Recommendations of the 2022 CPA Position Paper on School Psychology*

**Moderator:** Kokai, Maria

**Panelists:** Cunningham, Todd; King, Sara; Stanley, Gillian; Shaw, Steven

*Abstract: By presenting examples of innovative practices in training school psychologists, the rationale of the panel discussion is to provide participants with opportunities to offer feedback and share their experiences, as well as to motivate them to consider innovative training practices themselves. The new CPA position paper on school psychology describes the increasing needs of Canadian children and youth for mental health support, and the important role school psychologists play in addressing these needs. It also summarizes the challenges that interfere with providing such support and therefore contribute to significant gaps in service, including the chronic shortage of qualified school psychologists. To address these challenges, the position paper includes recommendations that target: a/school boards/ministries; b/psychologists; c/professional psychology associations; and d/training programs. This session focuses on the latter: innovative practices in both*

*training and residency programs will be presented and discussed, as one way of responding to the shortage of school psychologists.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 84809 - Panel Discussion

### *Psychologists and Retirement - The Issues, Challenges and Rewards.*

**Moderator:** Mureika, Juanita

**Panelists:** Hanson, Dawn; Heisel, Marnin J.; Haley, Jean (Folsom); Cotton, Dorothy

*Abstract: Transitioning into retirement, whatever form that retirement may take, can be a challenging time for many people. For some, it is a time of great joy while for others it can feel like a heavy weight, signaling the end of one's usefulness and relevance in the world. As for psychologists, it can mean leaving the profession altogether for some, while for others, it is a process of redesign. Depending on your area of practice, some psychologists will face additional issues with their retirement planning such as what to do about current caseloads and with the long-term storage of their files. Researchers have similar concerns about data received from subjects of studies. The presenters will address issues that arise in planning for retirement or later life practice and some possible ideas and solutions aimed at contributing to a happy, satisfying career denouement. Audience input that can add to our knowledge base is most welcome.*

**Section:** Psychologists and Retirement

**Session ID:** 82705 - Panel Discussion

## Printed Poster

### *Addressing Intimate Partner Violence: Effective Risk Management with Male Perpetrators*

**Main Presenting Author:** Tung, Simrat

**Additional Author:** Scott, Katreena

*Abstract: Background: This research aimed to identify the competencies required of intimate partner violence (IPV) specialists to effectively manage risk posed by male perpetrators of violence. Methods: Two methods were utilized— a scoping review of existing literature, and semi-structured interviews with 19 experts in the field. Researchers analyzed 140 documents and the transcribed interviews, extracting and compiling excerpts relating to competencies for assessing and managing risk and safety. Reflexive thematic analysis and methodological data triangulation were used to identify and compare competencies derived from literature and practice-based knowledge. Results: Triangulation revealed overlap for themes of knowledge about IPV, promoting safety, assessing risk, collaborating with others, and creating a safe space. Self-regulation competencies were limited to the literature. Interviews captured greater detail, and identified competencies regarding the IPV specialist's role, addressing identified safety concerns, working with male perpetrators, and effective risk assessment. Conclusions: Results support the value experiential knowledge can provide to our understanding of IPV competencies. Impact: These results can inform training protocols for frontline workers engaging in risk management through work with perpetrators of violence.*



**Section:** *Counselling Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87681 - Printed Poster

### *Barriers and Encouragers to Appropriate Trainee Personal Disclosure Within Academic Quasi-Supervision Groups.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Stusser, Aaron

*Abstract: While nearly all supervision modalities recognize the importance of personal disclosure by a trainee as it relates to practitioner development, little research has explored how a trainee experiences these requests, including understanding the barriers and encouragers present limiting authentic personal disclosure. This two-phase phenomenological study utilized interviews and a survey to understand the experience of personally disclosing, questioning sixteen doctoral psychology students attending quasi-supervision groups: academic groups, structured like group clinical supervision settings but differing in primary focus (practitioner versus client). Experiences from trainees were organized into clusters of themes, with certain themes demonstrating strong interpersonal discouragers to disclosure related to stress of evaluation, harming others, and fear of personal harm based on shared information. Conversely, group camaraderie, environmental comfort, vulnerability, and comfort related to disclosure topic were noted by participants to encourage personal information sharing. Based on findings, recommendations for supervisors within academic quasi-supervision/consultation groups include recognition of the risks and fears associated with vulnerable disclosure and optimizing the quasi-supervision environment for safe and valuable disclosure.*

**Section:** *Teaching of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85010 - Printed Poster

### *Canadian I-O Psychology Research Output Norms*

**Main Presenting Author:** White, Nicholas C

**Co-Presenting Author:** Malo, Owen R

**Additional Authors:** Beck, James W; Minnikin, Amy F

*Abstract: We present research output norms for scholars working in the five Canadian industrial-organizational (I-O) psychology programs. Previous studies have presented publication norms for the field as a whole (Bowling and Burns, 2010; Vancouver et al., 2008). Yet, in many cases research output relative to other Canadian scholars is an important metric, as scholars working in these programs compete for the same pool of graduate students and grant funding. Therefore, we used PsychInfo to record each Canadian I-O faculty member's publications in the 38 I-O journals identified by Highhouse et al. (2020). Furthermore, we used Highhouse et al.'s journal prestige rankings to compute an indicator of research output taking both quantity and quality into account. Ph.D. year was used to compute productivity-per-year statistics, thereby equating scholars on opportunity to perform. We present means and standard deviations for research output, split across the five programs. In doing so we provide critical information for prospective graduate students considering these programs. Norms are also presented split by academic rank. This information is useful for scholars who wish to communicate their output relative to these norms to granting agencies, tenure/promotion committees, and during performance reviews.*

**Section:** *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 85978 - Printed Poster

*Canadian psychology graduate students' perceptions of program self-care culture before and during the COVID-19 pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Harder, Jane A.

**Additional Authors:** Hawkins, Joshua R.; Kao, Chiao-En (Joanne); MacIsaac, Angela; Maranzan, K. Amanda

**Abstract:** *THE CURRENT PROJECT SOUGHT TO IDENTIFY THE EXTENT TO WHICH A CULTURE OF SELF-CARE IS PRESENT IN PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATE PROGRAMS WITHIN CANADA. OF PARTICULAR INTEREST WAS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROGRAM SELF-CARE CULTURE PRIOR TO AND DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, WHEN FEELINGS OF STRESS AND ISOLATION INCREASED FOR MANY INDIVIDUALS. AS PART OF A LARGER STUDY, N = 249 CANADIAN STUDENTS IN PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATE PROGRAMS COMPLETED A MEASURE OF PROGRAM SELF-CARE CULTURE. DATA WERE COLLECTED FROM TWO RESPECTIVE COHORTS IN 2019 AND 2021. A TWO-WAY ANOVA WAS CONDUCTED TO ASSESS DIFFERENCES IN PROGRAM SELF-CARE CULTURE BETWEEN THE TWO COHORTS AND DEGREE LEVELS (MASTERS VS. DOCTORATE). NO DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN COHORTS ( $F=.009, P=.926$ ), PROGRAM LEVELS ( $F=.340, P=.560$ ), OR THE INTERACTION OF THESE ( $F=.005, P=.943$ ). PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS DID NOT PERCEIVE A CHANGE IN PROGRAM CULTURE SELF-CARE FOLLOWING THE ONSET OF THE PANDEMIC. THERE WAS ALSO NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PERCEPTIONS OF SELF-CARE CULTURE BY STUDENTS AT DIFFERENT DEGREE LEVELS. AS THE PANDEMIC MAY HAVE PRESENTED A USEFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR PROGRAMS TO FACILITATE THE USE OF COPING SKILLS FOR THEIR STUDENTS, THESE FINDINGS MAY SERVE AS AN INVITATION FOR PROGRAMS TO INVESTIGATE THEIR OWN CULTURES OF SELF-CARE AND IDENTIFY WAYS THAT IMPROVEMENTS CAN BE MADE.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 85893 - Printed Poster

*Differences in religious and spiritual practice variables between Canadian counsellors and psychologists*

**Main Presenting Author:** Willman, Tom J

**Additional Authors:** Douce, Thomas ; Bedi, Robinder

**Abstract:** *There is agreement among mental health professionals that it is important to work with clients' religious and spiritual (R/S) beliefs and practices, but these professionals are often hesitant to actually do so. This study investigates differences in R/S beliefs, attitudes, practices, training, and self-assessed competence between counsellors and psychologists in British Columbia. We surveyed 307 psychologists and counsellors, partially replicating an earlier study of counsellors' practices while adding two standardized measures of personal R/S. Using t-tests and fisher's exact tests, we tested the hypotheses that, compared with psychologists, counsellors would (a) have greater personal R/S, (b)*

demonstrate more positive attitudes toward and actual use of R/S techniques with clients, and (c) have higher self-assessed competence for working with R/S clients. Hypotheses were generally supported except the last one: there was no significant difference found between counsellors and psychologists in self-assessed competence in working with R/S clients. Results were consistent with the conclusion that differences in clinician characteristics relative to the general population may be negatively impacting quality of care. On the basis of our findings, we advocate for more systematic cultivation of R/S-related competence in programs for both counsellors and psychologists in Canada.

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 79804 - Printed Poster

### *Discourse Attributes Analysis of Cognitive Behavioural and Emotion Focused Therapies for Depression*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hong, Jinny

**Additional Author:** Watson, Jeanne

*Abstract: The Discourse Attributes Analysis Program (DAAP; Maskit et al, 2012) contains measures that assess characteristics of the referential process (RP), where nonverbal experiences are translated into verbal forms. Given that RP is considered a general framework for understanding the mechanisms of change across different therapeutic modalities (Bucci, 2013), the current study examined the discourse attributes of RP in cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) and emotion focused therapy (EFT) for depression. 80 session transcripts drawn from an archival outcome study (Watson et al., 2003) were analyzed using Generalized Estimating Equations. More affect and sensory somatic words were used in EFT and more reflection words were used in CBT. Clients reported greater within-session changes when they reflected more on their cognitions, yet a trend indicated that good outcome clients reflected less on the cognitive materials and more on the emotional meaning of their experiences. In good outcome client sessions, therapists used more concrete, imagistic, specific, and clear language, and they did so for greater portions of their sessions. It is hoped that future studies will aim to uncover more information about RP and its discourse attributes that underlie change as doing so could help identify optimal conversational opportunities and increase the effectiveness of clinical practice.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 79618 - Printed Poster

### *EXAMINING THE LANDSCAPE OF TRAINING IN EVIDENCE-BASED PSYCHOTHERAPY ACROSS MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS IN CANADA*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ferguson, Ryan J

**Additional Authors:** Narraway, Ella ; Gaber, Lina; Ashbaugh, R Andrea

*Abstract: Evidence-based psychotherapies (EBPs) are efficacious and often time-limited psychological interventions, including cognitive-behavioural, emotion-focused, and psychodynamic therapies. However, not everyone experiences clinically significant symptom reductions by the end of treatment. Greater adherence to and competence in EBPs is associated with improved outcomes. Despite many allied health professionals (e.g., psychology, counselling, occupational therapy, social work, nursing,*

and general medicine) currently providing evidence-based psychotherapy, we know little about what training in EBPs looks like across Canada. **METHODS:** 95 accredited Canadian post-secondary program websites were coded for the availability of evidence-based psychotherapy courses. **RESULTS:** Preliminary analysis ( $N = 344$  anticipated) suggest that psychology and counselling programs had the greatest exposure to evidence-based psychotherapy courses, followed by occupational therapy and social work. Nursing and medical programs had the lowest number of psychotherapy courses. **CONCLUSIONS:** Despite the emphasis on evidence-based psychotherapy, there remains a disparity in the training of allied health professionals. **ACTION/IMPACT:** As more professionals are delivering manualized evidence-based treatments, it is increasingly important that these professionals receive adequate training to provide effective EBPs.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 82238 - Printed Poster

### *Investigating the experience of men in couples with infertility using medically assisted reproductive technologies*

**Main Presenting Author:** Trépanier-Freire, Ariel

*Abstract: Medical infertility and fertility treatments were shown to have important physical and psychological consequences for both members of couples with infertility. However, more is known about the emotional experience of women compared to men. Given this discrepancy, it is harder to offer adequate psychological services to men who may express more psychological distress. This study investigated men's emotional experiences towards their partner in the context of fertility treatment, as well as the links between these emotional experiences and symptoms of anxiety and depression. The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale and the Questionnaire on the Joint Experience of Fertility Treatments (QJEFT) were completed by 271 men. Factor Analyses conducted on the QJEFT revealed three distinct emotional experiences reported by men in the context of fertility treatments: Anger/resentment, guilt/fear, positive emotions. Path analyses revealed that men who report greater guilt/fear reported more symptoms of depression ( $\beta = .198, p = .002$ ) and anxiety ( $\beta = .289, p < .001$ ). Greater anger/resentment was linked to more depression ( $\beta = .309, p < .001$ ) and anxiety ( $\beta = .153, p = .044$ ). No associations were found for positive emotions. These findings can assist clinical work among couples with infertility as they inform on the types of emotional experiences that are linked to psychological distress in men.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86590 - Printed Poster

### *Sexual Victimization Experiences among Professional Psychology Graduate Students at Practicums*

**Main Presenting Author:** Palermo, Alisia M.

**Additional Author:** Cummings, Jorden

*Abstract: Over 50% of professional psychology (PP) students experience harmful supervision, leading to PTSD symptoms and withdrawal from the program (Ellis, 2017). Of 666 undergraduates, graduate students, and faculty in science, 72% observed sexual victimization (SV) at field placements and 84% experienced SV, with women trainees most often victimized by supervisors (Clancy et al., 2014). The*

presence of harmful supervision in PP and SV of graduate students at placements in other disciplines suggest that SV by supervisors, a form of harmful supervision, likely occurs in PP. Yet, no research exists on SV among PP students at practicums. Thus, I explored PP students' SV experiences at practicums and their awareness of reporting procedures. A sample of 264 clinical, counselling, school, and neuro- psychology graduate students completed an adapted online version of Clancy et al.'s (2014) survey. Descriptive statistics will identify the prevalence of SV and awareness of reporting procedures; chi-square analyses will examine gender differences in SV; and a logistic regression will determine if gender predicts SV. I expect most students observe or experience SV; women students are most often victimized by supervisors; and students are unaware reporting procedures. Results can enhance PP training, increasing students' and supervisors' knowledge of harmful supervision and reporting procedures.

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 85287 - Printed Poster

### *The First Annual Review of the Longitudinal Outcomes of a Psychology Mentorship Program*

**Main Presenting Author:** Atay, Elaine J

**Additional Authors:** Hart, Chelsie ; Bajaj, Deepika; Grier, Melanie

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Psychology Mentorship Programs (PMPs) can support undergraduate students interested in pursuing graduate school by matching them with graduate student mentors. To assess a PMP's efficacy, we examined satisfaction with the program and its longitudinal effects on well-being. METHOD: 75 mentees and 58 mentors participated in the PMP, 90 of whom completed at least one of three time-point surveys. Well-being was measured at all time points, while PMP satisfaction was measured at times 2 and 3. RESULTS: Well-being and PMP satisfaction did not vary over time, but mentors generally scored higher on well-being than mentees. The number of times mentorship pairs met with each other was positively related to PMP satisfaction. Low ratings for PMP satisfaction were linked to poor matches or minimal communication within pairs. CONCLUSIONS: Regular communication reflects a high-quality mentor-mentee relationship which improves the perceived quality of a PMP. Poor matching and communication may impede the building of supportive mentoring relationships. IMPACT: This work highlights the value of PMPs for students' academic support, particularly when mentorship meetings are frequent. Mentorship programs must carefully consider how they match mentorship pairs while emphasizing and supporting proper communication within pairs.*

**Section:** Students in Psychology

**Session ID:** 87607 - Printed Poster

### *The Gap Between Knowledge and Practice of Self-Care in Professional Psychology Students*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mooney, Kelsey D

**Additional Authors:** Campoli, Jessica ; Cummings, Jordan

**Abstract:** *Self-care is an ethical and professional necessity for psychologists that can mitigate the negative effects of stress on health and professional functioning. Students in professional psychology training programs are at a high risk for stress, burnout, and related health concerns. Despite the clinical, ethical, and personal importance of self-care, trainees report several barriers to self-care and struggle to use it effectively. Conceptually, researchers have labelled this as a gap between knowledge and action; however, this gap has not been assessed empirically. We sought to examine this potential gap by looking at the relation between self-care knowledge and utilization. A sample of 223 psychology students completed self-report measures of self-care knowledge, utilization, and graduate school climate. We also conducted interviews to unpack the process of translating knowledge to action, from the perspective of trainees. There was only a small relation between knowledge and action, suggesting a potential gap. Preliminary results suggest that the graduate school culture and a lack of modelling by program faculty may be playing a role in the gap between knowledge and action for professional psychology students. The results aim to inform the development of more effective self-care interventions within training programs as this is when professional identities first emerge.*

**Section:** *Students in Psychology*

**Session ID:** 81513 - Printed Poster

### *The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on graduate student mental health: Can universities help?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Thornton, Emily M

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Conlon, Peter; Lumley, Margaret N

**Additional Authors:** Roche, Steven ; Jones-Britton, Andria; Khosa, Deep; Hewson, Joanne; Lyons, Sean

**Abstract:** *Having been characterized as a ‘crisis’, graduate student mental health has been of increasing concern (Evans et al., 2018). With evidence showing that graduate students’ mental health has deteriorated significantly since the COVID-19 pandemic began (Talapko et al., 2020), the scarcity of research on graduate student ill-being needs urgent correction. As such, the present study used an online survey to investigate the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on graduate student mental health amongst a sample of 654 graduate students enrolled in a university in Ontario, Canada in 2021. Results revealed that 96% of graduate students reported multiple negative mental health impacts of the pandemic, the foremost being emotional distress (83%), feelings of isolation/loneliness (82%), and the challenges of working from home (71%). Promisingly, data also suggest that universities can help: Students who reported having supportive thesis advisors, departments, or campus mental health services had lower odds of reporting several ill-being outcomes (including loneliness OR = 0.6,  $p = 0.03$  and worse mental health OR = 0.7,  $p = 0.05$ ) than students without. Thus, it appears that while the COVID-19 pandemic negatively impacted graduate students’ mental health, university supports may contribute to protecting against graduate student ill-being. Recommendations for university supports are discussed.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86863 - Printed Poster

## *The roles of therapist experience and individual differences in facilitative interpersonal skill (FIS) performance.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Cooper, Max B

**Additional Authors:** Di Bartolomeo, Alyssa A; Westra, Henny A; Olson, A David; Boritz, Tali

*Abstract: While research shows that effective therapist responding to challenging client interactions predicts improved therapy outcomes, relatively little is known about individual differences among therapists that may facilitate effective responding in these moments. There are theoretical reasons to believe that mindfulness, humility, and emotion regulation skills may be helpful, but little research has examined this empirically. We therefore propose to assess the differential contributions of mindfulness, humility, emotion regulation, and the moderating effect of therapist experience, in predicting performance on a validated test of therapist relational skills in challenging interactions. Participants of varied experience levels (i.e., undergraduates with no experience, therapist trainees, and practicing therapists;  $n = 185$ ) completed questionnaires assessing psychotherapy experience, humility, mindfulness, and emotion regulation, and the Facilitative Interpersonal Skills (FIS) task. To test which variables predict FIS scores, regression analyses will be used. Study results may have implications for psychotherapist training or candidate selection; for instance, results may suggest utility of supplementing existing psychotherapist education with additional targeted training, such as in mindfulness or emotion regulation skills.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 87261 - Printed Poster

## **Section Chair Address**

### *Developing a Virtual Grand Rounds for Rural and Northern Psychologists*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hutchings, Veronica M. M.

**Co-Presenting Author:** Barker, Conor

**Additional Authors:** Ritchie, Krista ; King, Sara

*Abstract: Maintaining clinical competency over a career lifespan is a particular challenge for psychologists practicing in rural and northern communities. The logistics can make it difficult for psychologists to attend and there are few opportunities speaking to the needs and experiences of R&N psychologists. In partnership with Mount Saint Vincent University, the section on Rural and Northern Psychology (R&N) is proposing the development of Virtual Grand Rounds (VGR), an online monthly meeting of R (2) build a collegial support system for sustaining clinical competency; (3) Engage in reciprocal and recursive learning processes with other psychologists; and (4) continue to build our community of rural and northern practicing psychologists to maintain and sustain competent psychological practice in Canada. The intention is that the VGR would be available free of charge to R&N members and provide attendees with CPA approved CE credits. This session is a presentation of our work to date, where the research team members along with R&N chair will discuss our plan and seek feedback in developing the program themes and answering questions from the membership ahead of launching the program in Fall 2023.*

**Section:** Rural and Northern Psychology

**Session ID:** 85844 - Section Chair Address

## Section Featured Speaker Address

### *Issues in remote neuropsychological assessment for clinical practice*

**Main Presenting Author:** O'Connell, Megan E

*Abstract: Background: Remote neuropsychological (NP) test administration is feasible but non-standard, and standardization is needed to use existing normative data. At the Rural and Remote Memory Clinic (RRMC) we moved to a virtual diagnostic clinic during the pandemic (vRRMC), and our evaluation highlights issues in remote NP assessment. Methods: We previously applied in-person normative data to a remotely delivered brief NP battery, and this resulted in an underestimation of cognitive impairment vs use of remote normative data; consequently, the vRRMC used a brief remotely delivered NP battery with remote normative data and hybrid computer/remote approaches. We explored barriers to remote NP assessment for dementia diagnoses, as well as patient and family satisfaction with the vRRMC. Results: Lack of access to/familiarity with technology was a barrier to hybrid assessments with rural families and the limited test battery made some diagnosis of dementia challenging, but the remote battery was well received. Conclusions: Remote assessments are feasible and acceptable but normative data developed for the remote context are necessary. Remote computer-based assessments need to consider patients' prior use of technology and have appropriate normative data. Impact: Remote memory clinics should persist post-pandemic but lack of NP tests with remotely-based normative data remains a barrier.*

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 83106 - Section Featured Speaker Address

### *Using a Four C's Framework to Support Psychologists' Self-Care in Rural and Northern Communities*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dyck, Karen G

**Co-Presenting Author:** Tiessen, Melissa

*Abstract: Self-care has been shown to have a positive impact on psychologists' health and wellness and has also been shown to affect professional functioning, including patient outcomes. The importance of self-care is also highlighted by its inclusion in the Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists. Yet despite its importance psychologists typically receive minimal or no formal training in the area of self-care and, as a result, often enter the profession naïve to the workplace factors that can contribute to challenges in their self-care. Truly sustainable and effective self-care involves identifying and implementing practices that address unique aspects of our work and individual realities. Recognizing the importance of personally tailored self-care practices, the presenters will introduce their Four C's self-care framework (connection, compassion, courage, and creativity) and its application to unique self-care issues that may be particularly relevant for psychologists working in rural and/or northern communities.*

**Section:** Rural and Northern Psychology

**Session ID:** 83714 - Section Featured Speaker Address



## Section Invited Symposium

### *Geropsychology Considerations for the Generalist: Core Competencies for Clinical Practice with Older Adults*

**Moderator:** Millikin, Colleen

*Abstract: Older adults represent a large and growing demographic in Canada and in much of the Western world. Within the coming decade, nearly one quarter of all North Americans (75+ million) will be over the age of 65, necessitating increased clinical, educational, and research focus on Geropsychology, the field of psychological practice focusing on the care of older adults. Yet, few Canadian Clinical Psychology training programs offer focused courses on theory or applied psychological intervention with older adults, and many clinicians have little practical training in working with this growing population. This symposium will highlight pragmatic considerations for the generalist psychological practitioner wishing to learn more about working with older adults. Presentations will highlight the demography of aging in Canada, specific clinical competencies relevant to psychological practice with older adults, and recent developments in Geropsychology. Information will also be provided about memory changes, including how to recognize when a client may need additional assessment and resources.*

**Section:** Aging & Geropsychology

**Session ID:** 89655, Presenting Papers: 89889 - Section Invited Symposium

*Specific Competencies for Geropsychology: A Recent Trainee's Perspective*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gallant, Natasha

*Abstract: A changing demographic structure due to population aging means that generalist psychological practitioners are increasingly needing to be aware of the specific needs of older adults and develop appropriate competencies for working with this aging population. This presentation is aimed at providing an overview of the competencies of relevance to the provision of psychological services to older adults. To accomplish this aim, an overview of specific competencies for geropsychology will be provided with additional insight from a recent trainee's perspective with regards to developing these competencies within a generalist training program.*

**Section:** Aging & Geropsychology

**Session ID:** 89889 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 89655)

*"I'm an adult Clinical Psychologist. How different is it really to work with older adults?"*

**Presenting Author:** Heisel, Marnin

*Abstract: Whereas psychologists have worked with older adults for many decades, the field of Geropsychology is a relatively new one. Early in my career I heard from senior colleagues in the fields of Geriatrics and Gerontology that, although they had not initially intended to work with older adults, they found themselves in that line of work. Today, there are more opportunities to specialize in Geropsychology. However, with changing demographics, many generalist psychologists will end up working with older adults later in their careers. I will reflect briefly (and selectively) on the past quarter century of Geropsychology in North America, sharing experiences and insights from someone whose Ph.D. is in Adult Clinical Counselling Psychology and who has spent the majority of his career*

*focusing on clinical and public health research, practice, teaching, supervision, and advocacy focusing on older adults.*

**Section:** *Aging & Geropsychology*

**Session ID:** 93235 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 89655)

*Age-related memory changes: what's normal, what's not, and what to do about it.*

**Presenting Author:** Vandermorris, Susan

*Abstract: Memory mistakes are commonly-reported by older adults, and can be a source of worry, frustration, and functional compromise. This talk will review normal age-related changes and strategies to support client adjustment and functioning. We will also review what's not normal, including strategies to recognize and manage scenarios when further investigation may be required.*

**Section:** *Aging & Geropsychology*

**Session ID:** 93236 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 89655)

## Snapshot

*Conversational agents for mental health treatment and support:  
Recommendations for implementation from mental health professionals*

**Main Presenting Author:** MacNeill, Luke

**Additional Authors:** MacNeill, Lillian ; Doucet, Shelley; Luke, Alison

*Abstract: In recent years, there has been an increase in the use of conversational agents (e.g., chatbots, virtual assistants) to support mental health and deliver mental health services. Although there has been some research on the benefits and drawbacks of these programs, there has been little research on how to best integrate them into existing mental health services. The purpose of the current study is to capture the views of mental health professionals on this topic. Participants consisted of ten psychologists, psychotherapists, counsellors, clinical social workers, and mental health nurses. Individual interviews were conducted using Zoom video conferencing software and transcriptions were uploaded to NVivo for coding and thematic analysis. Several themes were identified in the data. Participants said that conversational agents should be used for routine or repetitive tasks, such as providing basic education and delivering between-session support. Participants also said that mental health professionals should have oversight of these programs, both in terms of their initial development and in the implementation of these technologies in practice (i.e., acting as gatekeepers for these programs). These results provide important insight into how conversational agents can be effectively integrated into existing sources of mental health treatment and support.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85260 - Snapshot

*Examining experience, humility, and emotion regulation for therapist resistance management*

**Main Presenting Author:** Di Bartolomeo, Alyssa A

**Additional Authors:** Westra, Henny A; Olson, David A; Cooper, B Max; Boritz, Tali

*Abstract: Little is known about which individual differences between therapists predict performance and how therapy skills training can improve outcomes. To better understand the individual differences that predict therapist skill and the moderating effect of experience, this study assessed the differential contributions of psychotherapy experience relative to humility and emotion regulation in distinguishing performance on a validated test of resistance management. Participants with different levels of experience (i.e., undergraduates with no experience and therapists;  $n = 178$ ) completed questionnaires that assessed psychotherapy experience, humility, and emotion regulation and the Resistance Vignette Task (RVT; Westra et al., 2020). Findings revealed that therapists outperformed undergraduates on the RVT,  $t(167) = 6.76$ ,  $p < .01$ . Years since graduating from a psychotherapy program within the therapist sample was not associated with RVT performance,  $t(73) = 0.52$ ,  $p = .61$ . Emotion regulation,  $t(170) = -5.89$ ,  $p < .001$ , and humility,  $t(170) = 2.38$ ,  $p = .02$ , were predictive of RVT scores. These findings highlight the importance of therapist humility and emotion regulation. They also underscore that improvements in these domains are not achieved through experience alone; targeting and developing these skills during therapy training may increase the likelihood of more effective therapists.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 80466 - Snapshot

### *Examining Facilitating Factors for Multicultural Counseling Competence among Counseling Trainees in Hong Kong*

**Main Presenting Author:** Chong, Eddie S. K.

*Abstract: Multicultural counseling competence (MCC) is one of the core competence areas in counseling training. Yet, little research has been done to understand the factors that may influence the growth trajectory of MCC. This study examines two Buddhist-based factors that may promote trainee's MCC. They are interconnectedness in social relations (i.e., viewing relationships with social issues through an interdependent perspective; IC) and nonattachment (i.e., relating to one's experiences without clinging to or suppressing them; NA). Scholars suggested that people with these two qualities may be better able to engage in session with diverse clients given their understanding of social issues while staying curious and free from preconceived notions about an individual during one-on-one interactions. The target sample is 140 undergraduate students taking a course on helping skills in Hong Kong. Currently, 70 respondents participated in the study and completed measures three times over the course of a semester. Preliminary results of multilevel modeling showed that IC and NA are linked to aspects of MCC across time, such as diversity awareness and self-efficacy. Also, low levels of IC in the beginning of semester predicted growth of diversity awareness. This study suggests that it may be helpful for trainees to cultivate IC and NA as they develop MCC. Training implications will be addressed.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 88126 - Snapshot

### *Finding Common Ground: A Novel Interprofessional Education Opportunity for Clinical Health Psychology and Genetic Counseling*

**Main Presenting Author:** Holmqvist, Maxine

**Additional Author:** Hartley, Jessica

*Abstract: Interprofessional collaborative healthcare improves patient safety, quality of care, and provider satisfaction and retention. Research suggests that interprofessional education (IPE) is especially important for those in disciplines where there overlap in role and populations served; however, it is rare for trainees from Clinical Health Psychology (CHP) and Genetic Counseling (GC) to interact and learn together. In 2017, we developed an innovative week-long rotation for students in the University of Manitoba MSc in Genetic Counselling Program. CHP residents participate in this experience by including GC students in clinical shadowing opportunities and in case review (e.g., group supervision sessions). The rotation is followed by two interprofessional case seminars. Prior to the first seminar, students are provided with a written description of each profession's role, training, and typical areas of practice. CHP residents and GP trainees then take turns presenting their own cases and reflect together on common themes, including delivering life altering news, managing patient-provider conflict, and responding to intense emotions. Student evaluations indicate that trainees from both groups value these experiences and key findings will be discussed. This model could help inform clinical training programs looking to create meaningful IPE opportunities for psychology trainees.*

**Section:** Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centres  
**Session ID:** 86302 - Snapshot

*Statistical assessment of practitioner awareness, knowledge, and preparedness for working with affection and gender minorities in practice.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Choquette, Oliver G  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Ames, Megan

*Abstract: OBJECTIVE. We assessed current levels of affectional and gender minority (AGM; i.e., 2sLGBTQA+) populations education/training among clinical and counselling psychology faculty, clinicians, and clinicians in training. METHOD. Participants (N = 56) completed an online survey that included demographic information and the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Development of Clinical Skills Scale (LGBT-DOCSS; Bidell, 2017) to assess attitudes, knowledge, and preparedness to support AGM populations. Independent samples t-tests were completed to examine whether participant age (*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87853 - Snapshot

## Standard Workshop

*CPA/CCPPP RESIDENCY FAIR: WHAT ARE RESIDENCY PROGRAMS LOOKING FOR?  
PREPARING FOR YOUR RESIDENCY*

**Main Presenting Author:** Johnson, Alanna  
**Co-Presenting Authors:** Furer, Patricia; Maranzan, Amanda

**Additional Author:** Piper, Emily

*Abstract: Residency programs review applications with an eye for depth, breadth, and quality of practicum experiences, skills acquisition, case conceptualization, interpersonal skills, and readiness for residency. While preparation for the residency begins during early graduate training, the applicant can take specific steps to increase the likelihood of obtaining a residency that is the best match for their training needs, professional development, and personal circumstances. This workshop will be facilitated by Directors of Training of residency programs, Directors of Clinical Training from graduate programs, and the student representative for the Canadian Council of Professional Psychology Programs. Practical suggestions and facts will be briefly presented, and common myths will be reviewed and debunked. An open Q and A period will be used to provide the opportunity for students to communicate directly with Directors of Training of residency programs and Directors of Clinical Training of graduate programs. Clinical students at all stages of their graduate training, Directors of Clinical Programs, and Training Directors are encouraged to attend. This workshop is the didactic portion of the CPA Convention Internship Fair and is co-sponsored by the CPA and the Canadian Council of Professional Psychology Programs (CCPPP).*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 82255 - Workshop (55 minutes)

### *"Cultural Competence for therapists working with the military and first responders"*

**Main Presenting Author:** Erickson, W. Paul

*Abstract: The importance of cultural competence in developing an effective therapeutic alliance with clients has been long and widely recognized. What does it mean to be culturally competent in a military and first responder context? What are the consequences when therapists dealing with first responders and the military do not have the requisite competence? Through the use of case studies, this talk will examine some essential characteristics necessary to work effectively with the Military and First responders and the damage that can occur when cultural competence is not present. This presentation will include discussions of some of the latest evidence pertinent to these issues. Efforts will also be made to make therapists aware of some of the roadblocks/hurdles they may face in dealing with the military and first responders; which have been created by others, and what to do about them.*

**Section:** Psychology in the Military

**Session ID:** 87582 - Workshop

### *Becoming an Intentional Therapist: Using a Four C's Framework to Support Female Clinicians' Development of Individualized and Sustainable Self-Care Practices*

**Main Presenting Author:** Tiessen, Melissa

**Co-Presenting Author:** Dyck, Karen G

*Abstract: Self-care has a positive impact on psychologists' health and wellness and also affects professional functioning, including patient outcomes. The importance of self-care is also highlighted by its inclusion in the Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists. Yet psychologists have historically received minimal or no formal training in the area of self-care and, as a result, often enter the profession naive to the inherent stressors of our work and unaware of strategies to proactively mitigate their impact. Self-care is further complicated for female psychologists due to the ongoing*

*societal messages women receive regarding their primary role as "carers". This workshop is designed specifically for female clinicians looking for a new perspective on self-care that addresses societal messages, the unique aspects of our work, and our individual realities. The presenters will introduce their Four Cs self-care framework (connection, compassion, courage and creativity) and, through a series of exercises, help participants apply this framework to their own self-care. By the end of the workshop participants will: 1) be able to identify common factors impacting female clinicians self-care, 2) have a more compassionate awareness of their own personal self-care roadblocks, and 3) have a new framework for identifying and implementing truly sustainable and effective self-care practices.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 82450 - Workshop

### *Disability: Clinical Assessment and Interventions within the Insurance Context*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bellows, Carmen Y

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Mikail, Sam; Legendre, Valerie

*Abstract: The concept of "disability" is notoriously difficult to define. No universal definition of the concept exists. Yet, within healthcare, clinicians regularly face requests by their patients to complete forms in support of their disability claims. The workshop will review several definitions of disability and their implication for clinical assessment and intervention. Emphasis will be placed on disability due to mental disorders as these conditions can be particularly challenging due to their subjective nature and the relative absence of biological markers typically used in disability determination of physical conditions. Topics to be covered include the concept of measurement-based care and working with third party carriers, the importance of setting clear treatment objectives aligned with functional impairments related to work functions, the phases of treatment, and determining necessary accommodations.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85982 - Workshop

### *Existential Supervision in Clinical Practice: A Trans-Theoretical Approach*

**Main Presenting Author:** Klaassen, Derrick

**Co-Presenting Author:** Kwee, Janelle

*Abstract: Existential Analysis (EA) is a phenomenological and person-centered psychotherapy that promotes living with inner consent, making free, authentic choices, and discovering a responsible way of dealing with oneself and the world in order to live a fulfilled life. Drawing upon its humanistic and existential values, EA has developed a practical, process-oriented framework and practice for clinical supervision. Although this model and practice of supervision emerged within this particular existential tradition, its phenomenological and person-centred values and principles make it relevant to a variety of psychotherapeutic approaches and clinicians who share common humanistic values. The model incorporates, (a) phenomenological perception of the facts; (b) connecting with one's impressions and emotions; (c) fostering inner dialogue aimed at understanding and inner positioning; and (d) arriving at a responsible course of action. In this workshop, participants will be exposed to this supervision model through didactic and experiential means. The model will be brought to life through the use of case examples and experiential exercises.*

**Section:** *Counselling Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 86155 - Workshop

### *Exploring Culturally Responsive and Decolonizing Assessment Training and Practice with Children and Youth*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ford, Laurie Ford  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Nelson, Melanie

*Abstract: Assessment practice centered on meaningful intervention and program planning is important. Given the time demands on psychologists it is easy to engage in practice the way we always have. Many do not take the time to pause and reflect upon if the way we always do things, or way were trained is appropriate. Do our practices reflect the current state of the field or best ways to support the needs of our clients. Is our practice shifting with changing classrooms? Does it incorporate a decolonizing lens? Such reflections are important in our work with all clients. Further highlighted in the CPA/Psychology Foundation of Canada (PFC) 1,2 Task Force Report psychologists are responsible for engaging in practice that facilitates true Reconciliation and ensures ethical conduct in our work with Indigenous peoples. The quality of our work as psychologists should be predicated on how helpful, and meaningful it is for the consumers of our work. The purpose of this workshop is to share the results of our incorporation of decolonizing perspectives into approaches that consider relevant cultural factors in teaching and practice in child assessment. Practice recommendations from the limited yet newly emerging literature are highlighted along with approaches from our journeys toward more responsive work in our approaches teaching and supervising student work in psychological assessment.*

**Section:** *Educational and School Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 86341 - Workshop

### *Publishing 101 for Students*

**Main Presenting Author:** Saleemi, Somayya  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Barriault, Sophie

**Additional Author:** Khoury, Juliana

*Abstract: The publication process can be confusing and arduous for many students and early career researchers. It requires effort, patience, and perseverance in the face of potential rejection. This workshop will be facilitated by two graduate students and CPA Student Section executives who have experienced the stages of publishing a scientific paper and have participated in the formal reviewing process. It aims to demystify the publication process - from writing the manuscript to acceptance and publication by the journal - and provide guidance on ways that students may increase their chances of publishing their research. The workshop will review the main components of a scientific paper, outline the various steps of the submission and peer review process, as well as present common submission guidelines. Attendees will also receive tips on how to maximize their chances of publication and information on various non-peer-reviewed options. Following the didactic educational component, attendees will engage in guided group discussions about topics related to publishing research that are most meaningful to students. The group discussions will allow attendees to explore topics in greater detail and ask questions specific to their interests and needs. The workshop will conclude with a debrief, where each group will share what they discussed and learned with all attendees.*

**Section:** *Students in Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 87758 - Workshop

*Three simple tools to increase social responsiveness for academic and residency professional psychology programs*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hagstrom, Sara L  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Maranzan, Amanda

*Abstract: The primary purpose of this workshop is to introduce attendees to the Council of Chairs of Training Councils Social Responsiveness Toolkit and to share three actionable implementation tools or processes we created for use within academic and residency training programs. The first part of the workshop will introduce the CCTC toolkit, which was produced in 2021 following a year-long process where multiple interested parties (training councils, trainees, professionals representing diverse backgrounds, training directors, and professional organizations) identified and created strategies to update and reflect socially responsive practice in training programs. We will then introduce three specific tools that programs can use in considering equity, diversity, and inclusion: (1) use of an intersectionality framework and exercise, (2) removing application and interview barriers, and (3) practical considerations for shared governance models. Specifically, participants will leave the workshop with a clear understanding of actionable steps increase social responsiveness within programs.*

**Section:** *General Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 82437 - Workshop

*Work Life Balance in Academia: Developing Strategies to Combat Early Career Burnout*

**Main Presenting Author:** Villotti, Patrizia  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Monson, Eva

**Additional Author:** French, Martin

*Abstract: Rohinton Mistry's Giller Prize winning novel, A Fine Balance (1995), follows the lives of several characters as they attempt to navigate the political and social upheaval of a changing India. One of this book's many potential readings is that, try as we might to maintain the fine balance of our lives, we simply cannot; our complex, evolving social conditions rarely permit a balanced existence. Recognizing this, we might therefore want to ask, how can we live well in unbalanced systems? In this session, we'll discuss the ideal of maintaining a healthy work-life balance within the unbalanced realities that militate against this ideal. We'll share tips and tricks that might help work towards this ideal, without claiming that there is a way to realize it – part group therapy session, part open discussion, this workshop is aimed at surfacing and collectively addressing the challenges confronting early-career scholars in academia today. Learning objectives: \* develop a better understanding of early career challenges and how they may lead to burnout \* cultivate knowledge of both risk and protective factors related to burnout in academia \* explore various intervention strategies to combat early career burnout in academia*

**Section:** *Psychology Careers and Professionals*  
**Session ID:** 80070 - Workshop



## Symposium

### *Mental illness amongst post-secondary instructors: Exploring student perceptions, disclosure burdens, and andragogical implications*

**Additional Author:** Gelech, Jan M

*Abstract: Post-secondary instructors and researchers living with mental illness are a distinct equity-seeking group on Canadian campuses. Attempts to support the inclusion of academics with mental illness not only benefit these individuals, but also positively impact students and institutions by destigmatizing mental illness and improving educational experiences. Unfortunately, little is known about how this group experiences life on campus or how students relate to postsecondary instructors with mental illnesses. Presentations in this session explore various projects being undertaken by the Academic Mental Illness Project. Specific studies investigate student perceptions of instructors with mental illnesses and how these shape student intentions and behaviours, the risks and burdens associated with disclosing personal mental illness experiences to students, and how instructor mental illness shapes teaching, advocacy, mentorship, and career development. The research approach, results, and implications of each study are presented in detail and a broader discussion of the benefits and challenges of academic diversity is introduced in the symposium synthesis.*

**Section:** Psychology Careers and Professionals

**Session ID:** 82421, Presenting Papers: 82425, 82426, 82427 - Symposium

*Academics Living with Mental Illness: Implications for Teaching, Advocacy, Mentorship, and Career Development*

**Main Presenting Author:** de Barros, Carolina

**Additional Author:** Bergen, Jake

*Abstract: Few studies have examined how post-secondary instructors with mental illness engage with academia. To explore these issues, we analyzed focus group data from a collaborative autoethnographic study that explored the experiences of six post-secondary instructors with mental illnesses. Data was analyzed using reflexive thematic analysis and deep structure analysis. Participants described inhabiting four roles: teacher, mentor, advocate, and career academic. All were influenced by personal experiences of mental illness. In the role of the \_teacher\_, participants engaged in practices of universal design to better accommodate diverse students. In \_advocacy\_ and \_mentorship\_ roles, participants engaged in and encouraged acts of microadvocacy, work/life balance, and wellness in academia. Finally, the \_career academic\_ benefitted from particular traits or tendencies associated with mental illnesses, but also struggled with academic culture and institutional constraints. This study emphasizes the important role that post-secondary instructors with mental illnesses play in academic spaces through supporting students with diverse learning needs, bringing unique insights into the classroom, and promoting institutional change. We identify potential institutional policies that can encourage universal design practices and support the many roles that these instructors inhabit within academia.*

**Section:** Psychology Careers and Professionals

**Session ID:** 82425 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 82421)

*Student perceptions of post-secondary instructors who disclose personal experiences of mental illness:  
Attitudinal and behavioural implications*

**Presenting Author:** Croteau, Terri

**Additional Author:** Gelech, Jan M

*Abstract: Despite increasing scholarly focus on mental illness in higher education, mental illness amongst instructors is not well understood, and few researchers have explored how post-secondary instructors' disclosures of their personal experiences of mental illness might influence student perceptions and outcomes. To expand current knowledge on this topic, we asked undergraduate students from the University of Saskatchewan whose instructors had shared personal mental illness experiences in the classroom about their experiences of these disclosures. In particular, we explored students' perceptions of their instructor and their willingness to take additional classes with the individual or approach them for assistance. We also assessed whether their attitudes toward, and knowledge about, mental illness were associated with their perceptions. In this presentation, we discuss the preliminary findings and implications of this research, including the potential benefits of instructor mental illness disclosure, factors that may influence student perceptions, and the importance of mental illness representation on Canadian campuses.*

**Section:** *Psychology Careers and Professionals*

**Session ID:** 82426 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 82421)

*Risks and burdens of instructors disclosing personal experiences of mental illness in post-secondary classrooms*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gulka, Emily

**Additional Authors:** Bergen, Jake ; Gelech, Jan M

*Abstract: In recent years, increased attention has been paid to the experiences of post-secondary instructors living with mental illness. Studies have found that professors' disclosures of personal experiences of mental illness may benefit self, students, classrooms, and institutions. However, the possible risks of such disclosures are poorly understood. Our research group has previously established that students perceive post-secondary instructors who disclose mental illness to be more empathetic and willing to provide accommodations. We wondered if being perceived in this manner might increase socioemotional workload and exposure to suffering and trauma via subsequent student disclosures. The current study used an interpretative phenomenological approach to examine the risks of mental illness disclosure reported by six post-secondary instructors in the context of focus group interviews and written survey responses. Participants noted that mental illness disclosure resulted in added social, emotional, and academic work as well as experiences of stigmatization and discrimination. They also explained how these outcomes contributed to personal experiences of vicarious trauma, burnout, and compassion fatigue. Theoretical, clinical, and institutional implications are discussed.*

**Section:** *Psychology Careers and Professionals*

**Session ID:** 82427 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 82421)

## *Evaluating the use of the Oral Examination of Psychologists*

**Moderator:** Wright, Kristi D.

**Panelists:** Barker, Conor; Dollimount, Anna; Kaur, Tavneet

**Abstract:** *Registered psychologists must demonstrate clinical competency to practice, through demonstration of knowledge and skills as outlined in the Mutual Recognition Agreement. Each jurisdiction in Canada prescribes its own requirements for licensure, including review of credentials, prescribed examinations, and an oral examination between a candidate psychologist and a panel of experienced psychologists. A review of extant literature about the utility of the oral examination indicates mixed results, with issues of standardization, validity, and utility described. With the introduction of the EPPP2 examination of competency skills, the usefulness of the oral examination is being debated among regulators. The Saskatchewan College of Psychologists, a jurisdiction which utilizes a competency-based exam, the failure rate for the oral exam is approximately 30%. Our research team has undertaken extensive review of the oral exam in Saskatchewan, and will share findings of interest to psychologists, regulators, and trainers/supervisors of psychologists to improve oral examination use in Canada. The objectives of this symposium are (1) to review the use of the oral examination across multiple jurisdictions in Canada; (2) using the Saskatchewan context, describe demographic variables associated with exam failure, and (3) review the content of the SK oral exam and describe its content scope.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85228, Presenting Papers: 85251, 85262, 85266 - Symposium

### *Reviewing the use of oral examinations among regulators in Canada*

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND. Most jurisdictions in Canada require an oral examination as a final evaluation of preparedness of independent practice of psychology. The purpose of this exam is debatable, with some jurisdictions using it as a measure of competency, and others using it as a measure of ethics or character fit for the practice of psychology. This creates an issue of consistency among jurisdictions and questions the value the oral examination. RESEARCH QUESTIONS. The present study explores: (1) how are the different jurisdictions in Canada implementing the oral examination for psychologists; and (2) what competencies of clinical practice are being measured in oral examinations across Canada. METHOD. Using freely available online data on member organizations of ACPRO, a content analysis of documents relating to the oral examination in each jurisdiction was completed. RESULTS. Each of the jurisdictions in Canada use the oral examination for different purposes, most use it to measure goodness-of-fit for the profession as well as measuring competency in ethical decision making. ACTION/IMPACT. The results from this study demonstrate the varying uses of the oral examination, and provides context for psychologists, who are a self-regulating profession, to consider issues to validity, utility, and purpose as it relates to this element of competency evaluation*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85251 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85228)

*What accounts for failure?: An examination of variables that contribute to failure of registration exams in Saskatchewan.*

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND.* Currently, in Saskatchewan (SK), there is a failure rate of 30% for the final competency exam candidate psychologists must take to become registered psychologists. A comprehensive review of all examinations from 2011-2021 was conducted to explore factors that may predict failure of the examination in order to determine if any group is adversely impacted by the oral examination process. *RESEARCH QUESTIONS.* Are there demographic variables that are associated with registration exam failure? *METHOD.* All available documentation from past licensure exams completed in Saskatchewan over the past 10 years was used to collect demographic information. In total 256 exams were included. Chi-square analyses were employed to determine differences in failure across demographic variables. Independent sample t-tests were done to examine potential age differences across groups. *RESULTS.* Increased age, as well as identifying as male was associated with exam failure. No other factors, including terminal degree (Masters or Doctoral), domain of practice, rural/urban location, predicted failure. No significant difference in frequencies of failures across the three main competencies areas (clinical, counselling, or education). *ACTION/IMPACT.* There does not appear to have discriminatory effects to equity-deserving groups.

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85262 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85228)

#### *Validating the oral examination of psychologists in Saskatchewan*

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND.* Partnering with the Saskatchewan College of Psychologists (SKCP), we qualitatively reviewed the records of 32 failed examinations to determine the contributing reasons for candidate failures. In order to have a full license to practice in SK, candidate psychologists must demonstrate competency in each MRA area during the oral examination. *RESEARCH QUESTIONS.* Our qualitative review of the failed exams explored the following question: Do the questions and feedback map onto the MRA areas? *METHOD.* A qualitative research design was used. All available documentation from past failed licensure exams in Saskatchewan over the past 10 years was used. The test questions, participant responses, and written feedback were imported into NVivo 11 and analyzed post hoc using the MRA competency knowledge and skills. *RESULTS.* Results from the analysis signaled some competency areas that are focused within the context of the oral exam, and others that are not covered. Further a substantial number of instances were recorded of items that did not map onto MRA areas. *ACTION/IMPACT.* Results from this study will support the development of future oral exams by assuring a broader spectrum of competency is covered within the exam, and that examiners as questions consistent with MRA and a minimum requirements for independent practice.

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85266 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85228)

#### *Ethics Update 2023: Recent Developments and Emerging Issues*

**Moderator:** Gauthier, Janel

**Abstract:** *The purpose of Ethics Update is to highlight current developments and emerging issues in psychological ethics. The first paper provides an update on progress to date by the CPA Committee on Ethics on the development of revised \_Ethical Guidelines for Inclusivity and Non-Discrimination in Psychology\_, a project aiming to reflect contemporary perspectives in the clarification of the ethical issues related to inclusivity and non-discrimination and the provision of ethical guidance to psychologists for best practices with respect to these issues. The second paper outlines the activities and progress to date of a project team of psychologists working in rural, northern, and remote (RNR) communities across Canada on the development of a resource guide that specifically addresses the ethical challenges associated with overlapping relationships. The third paper considers ethical issues*

*related to conducting psychological research using web conferencing software (e.g., data integrity, informed consent, fraud) and potential solutions. Increasingly, psychological researchers rely on web conference software to conduct virtual interviews and focus groups. While this approach increases opportunities to recruit large and/or diverse samples, it also presents ethical challenges. Following the presentation of these papers, the audience will have the opportunity to comment and ask questions.*

**Section:** Ethics

**Session ID:** 86028, Presenting Papers: 86099, 86120, 86135 - Symposium

*Developing Revised Ethical Guidelines for Inclusivity and Non-Discrimination in Psychology*

**Main Presenting Author:** Stewart, Donald W.

**Additional Authors:** Stark, Cannie ; Shields, Robyn; Heath, Olga

*Abstract: The CPA Committee on Ethics (CoE) has identified the need for an update, clarification, and expansion of the Guidelines for Non-Discriminatory Practice (1990, Updated 2001, 2017) to reflect contemporary perspectives on inclusivity and non-discrimination. Toward this end, in April 2021, the CoE approved the development of revised Ethical Guidelines for Inclusivity and Non-Discrimination in Psychology with the aim of clarifying the issues and providing guidance to psychologists for best practices with respect to these issues. These revised Ethical Guidelines related to all areas of psychology (i.e., research, application, teaching, supervision, and administration) and represent a further explication of how our Code of Ethics can help us to conduct ourselves ethically in the increasingly complex situations that we face. In keeping with our Code, these new guidelines will be aspirational in nature rather than prescriptive or proscriptive. In this session, the project team will provide an update on progress to date, including results from the open call for collaboration from all CPA members, consultation with CPA Sections, and next steps in the project. Feedback from session participants will also be sought.*

**Section:** Ethics

**Session ID:** 86099 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86028)

*Update on Navigating Overlapping Relationships in Rural, Northern, and Remote Canadian Communities*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hutchings, Veronica M. M.

**Additional Authors:** Lints-Martindale, Amanda ; Schroeder, Meadow; Carlson, Anna-Marie; Goodwin, Shelley; Dean, Merrill

*Abstract: The CPA Code of Ethics provides guidance on identifying and addressing overlapping relationships that psychologists may encounter in their work, regardless of their work location. However, existing literature suggests that for psychologists working in rural, northern, and remote (RNR) Canadian communities, overlapping relationships may be more prevalent than in other locations (e.g., urban settings) due to such factors as increased visibility within the community, small populations, and geographic isolation. In addition, specific contextual factors such as community pressure, generalist practice, and interdisciplinary collaboration may also contribute to concerns involving overlapping relationships. Owing to these challenges, a project team of psychologists working in RNR settings across Canada was established to begin developing a resource guide that specifically addresses the ethical challenges RNR psychologists face in the context of their work. This*

*session will outline the activities and progress of the project team to date, including a summary of major themes emerging from their literature review, environmental scan, and ongoing consultations with RNR colleagues across the country, along with next steps for the project. This session will also provide an opportunity to engage in discussion of the implications of this project for RNR Canadian psychologists.*

**Section:** *Ethics*

**Session ID:** 86120 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86028)

*Guess Who? Conducting Psychological Research Using Web Conferencing Software: Ethical Challenges and Potential Solutions*

**Main Presenting Author:** McLachlan, Kaitlyn

**Co-Presenting Author:** McMurtry, Meghan

*Abstract: Increasingly, psychological researchers rely on web conference software to conduct virtual interviews and focus groups. On the one hand, this approach increases opportunities to recruit large and/or diverse samples. On the other hand, interactive virtual research approaches present myriad challenges. The resulting ethical issues span the four principles of the *Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists* (4th Edition) and require creative approaches to safeguard the research process from conception to dissemination. In this presentation, we will draw the audiences attention to the urgent need to consider these issues using our research teams experiences as examples, including issues such as data integrity, informed consent, fraud, and responsible caring taking a practical and solutions-oriented approach. Throughout, we will frame this discussion with reference to the ethical standards and principles of the *Canadian Code of ethics for Psychologists* and the *Tri-Council Policy Statement on the Ethical Conduct of Research Involving Humans* (2nd Edition).*

**Section:** *Ethics*

**Session ID:** 86135 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86028)

*Prescriptive authority: What is next in Canada?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sepehry, Amir Ali

**Additional Author:** Nussbaum, David

*Abstract: The Canadian prescriptive authority (RxP) movement for professional psychologists has had some momentum in the past year. The CPA Psychopharmacology Section has proposed changes to the CPA policy by advocating for CPA- accredited psychology programs to require clinical psychopharmacology courses. We developed a survey to get the perspective of psychologists across the nation on this initiative, to query the knowledge of practicing psychologists about the RxP movement and more. We recognize that CPA has recommended that all professional psychology graduate programs require a specific core course or equivalent in "Clinical Psychopharmacology". Currently we know of two programs, University of Toronto (Scarborough) and the Adler University (Vancouver) requires it. We will discuss the outcome of the survey (i.e., knowledge exchange and synthesis) at the convention to plan draft of a possible guideline, discuss the organization of such a course, and gather information. Knowledge translating from the symposium will be disseminated via *Psynapse*, the CPA Psychopharmacology Section newsletter.*

**Section:** Psychopharmacology

**Session ID:** 87000, Presenting Papers: 87042, 87043, 87046 - Symposium

*Highlighting Psynapse, the CPA Psychopharmacology Section Newsletter*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sepehry, Amir Ali

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Butler, Bryan; Nussbaum, David

*Abstract: In this talk, the CPA Newsletter Editor, Dr. Bryan Butler will discuss his tenure at \_Psynapse\_, the Psychopharmacology Section newsletter, including his initiatives to promote interest in clinical psychopharmacology among practicing psychologists and graduate students. Other efforts have included outreach initiatives to increase section membership, and publishing articles about relevant topics such as clinical psychopharmacology courses available on the CPA website, the prescriptive authority (RxP) movement, and the relevance of this knowledge domain for psychologists engaged in different aspects of professional psychology (e.g., pediatric psychologists, forensic psychologists, neuropsychologists, school psychologists, geriatric psychologists).*

**Section:** Psychopharmacology

**Session ID:** 87042 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87000)

*Clinical Psychopharmacology: Results of a National Study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sepehry, Amir Ali

**Co-Presenting Author:** Nussbaum, David

*Abstract: The Canadian Psychological Association (CPA) has recommended that all accredited Clinical Programs include one Graduate Level course or equivalent in Clinical Psychopharmacology. A survey of Canadian Psychologists via CPA was undertaken by the Psychopharmacology Section to determine the level of knowledge about, and advocacy for RxP. The results of the study and their implications for future education will be discussed.*

**Section:** Psychopharmacology

**Session ID:** 87043 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87000)

*Prescriptive Authority Initiatives in Canada and Beyond*

**Main Presenting Author:** Nussbaum, David

**Co-Presenting Author:** Sepehry, Amir Ali

*Abstract: Canadian psychologists interested in prescriptive authority (RxP) can examine the evidence, reasoning, and conclusions of the 2010 CPA Task Force on Prescriptive Authority for Psychologists in Canada. However, they can also look at what dedicated psychologists in the United States and elsewhere have done to advance the RxP initiative. To this end, we will have a discussion between a Canadian psychologist and a psychologist from the United States about similarities and differences between the two countries' approaches to obtaining RxP in the American states. RxP legislation in five authorizing states (Louisiana, New Mexico, Illinois, Iowa, and Idaho) will be discussed along with training programs.*

**Section:** Psychopharmacology

**Session ID:** 87046 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87000)

# THEME: PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Exploring the ways in which psychology - from the lenses of practice, science and education - can, does or should promote equity, diversity and inclusivity

## 12-Minute Talk

### *Experiences of Trauma, Perceptions of Safety and Other Discoveries in Graduate Students with Learning Disabilities*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gadsden, Amy Dominique

*Abstract: Students with learning disabilities (SLD) are increasingly present in post-secondary environments in Canada. Although current research examined fragmented components of their experiences, it remains reductive in scope, failing to holistically capture the multi-faceted dimensions of the disability experience. Using an interpretive case study approach guided by hermeneutics, the researcher attempted to address these themes more holistically. This involved interviewing three university students who self-identify with learning disabilities (LDs). A case study was developed for each student before studying similarities and differences within and among the cases. The case studies are interpretive in emphasis. This process was guided and informed by key ideas and metaphors in hermeneutics. Based on such analysis, I produced a holistic account of each participants experience in school that offer insights into the complexity of that experience, uncovering richly nuanced data. Results indicate that SLD experience trauma, struggle with feelings of fear, anger and grief and are concerned with a perceived lack of safety and inclusion. The significance of this research lies in advancing our understanding of students with LDs which can inform decisions regarding practices, pedagogy and policies to enable such students to fully participate in higher education.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 86516 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Hands Off My Uterus: Stigma Against Childfree Women*

**Main Presenting Author:** Puiras, Erika

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Research shows that childfree women face stigma for their choice to not have children. However, little is known about the impact this has on childfree women. A series of studies was conducted to examine experiences of stigma and self-stigma (i.e., when individuals internalize societal stigma upheld against them) in childfree women. METHODS: Study one involved a qualitative examination of childfree stigma. Subsequent studies involved the creation of a quantitative scale to measure childfree self-stigma. The impact of childfree stigma and self-stigma on participants' mental health was also examined. RESULTS: Thematic analysis was used to uncover themes within participants' experiences of stigma and how it impacted their wellbeing. This data was used to inform the creation of the self-stigma scale. Psychometric properties of the scale and the impact self-stigma had on participants will be discussed. CONCLUSIONS: Childfree women face stigma in many areas of their lives and participants reported numerous negative effects related to experiencing stigma. IMPACT: The overturning of the right to abortion in the United States is a specific example of the impact that childfree stigma can impose and how it disproportionately affects women. Research on the*



*consequences of experiencing stigma in this underrepresented population is a critical issue and is timely and important.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 86958 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Nowhere is safe: Technology-facilitated sexual violence and implications for women's well-being in Canada*

**Main Presenting Author:** Oliver, Casey

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED SEXUAL VIOLENCE (TFSV) IS AN UNDEREXPLORED AREA OF THE GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE LITERATURE. THERE ARE EARLY INDICATIONS THAT THIS VIOLENCE NOT ONLY AFFECTS WOMEN MORE THAN MEN BUT MAY ALSO HAVE DEVASTATING IMPACTS ON THEIR MENTAL WELL-BEING. METHODS: THIS TALK WILL SYNTHESIZE THE RESULTS OF TWO CROSS-SECTIONAL AND ONE PROSPECTIVE STUDY THAT SURVEYED CANADIAN WOMEN ABOUT THEIR EXPERIENCES OF TFSV. BOTH QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE MEASURES OF THESE EXPERIENCES WERE COLLECTED, INCLUDING MEASURES OF THEIR MENTAL WELL-BEING IN REAL-TIME. THE BROADER LITERATURE WILL ALSO BE REVIEWED TO PUT THESE FINDINGS INTO CONTEXT. RESULTS: WOMEN IN THESE STUDIES PROVIDED RICH DETAIL ABOUT THEIR EXPERIENCES OF TFSV, INCLUDING THE PLATFORMS AND PERPETRATORS OF THEIR TFSV EXPERIENCES, AS WELL AS THE RESULTING MENTAL HEALTH EFFECTS. THE BROADER LITERATURE HOLDS KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COMBATING TFSV, INCLUDING THE USE OF OTHER COUNTRIES AS MODELS. CONCLUSION: TECHNOLOGICAL PLATFORMS ARE UNSAFE PLACES FOR WOMEN IN CANADA. HOWEVER, THE LITERATURE OUTLINES SPECIFIC ACTIONABLE RECOMMENDATIONS TO ENHANCE SAFETY. ACTION: WOMEN ARE BEING HARMED THROUGH TECHNOLOGY YET MANY TECHNOLOGICAL PLATFORMS LACK PROTECTION AGAINST THESE BEHAVIOURS. THIS IS A CALL FOR MORE RESEARCH ON THIS TOPIC TO INFORM POLICIES TO INCREASE THE SECURITY AND SAFETY OF THESE PLATFORMS FOR WOMEN USERS.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 83446 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Protesting Responsibility: Negotiating Individual and Communal Ethics amidst Covid-19*

**Main Presenting Author:** Strand, Dawson

**Abstract:** *Across Canada, anti-vaccine protestors gathered outside of hospitals to assert individual rights over and against public health measures, highlighting the discrepancy between individualistic and communal responses to COVID-19. Despite the determinative role of community engagement for infection control, research, governments, and media statements have yet to engage with the ethics motivating these protests at a communal level. Applying reflexive thematic analysis to the Facebook page that organized the protests, I ask: How is moral responsibility negotiated on social media forums to justify anti-vaccine protests amidst the COVID-19 pandemic? Results may inform policy on community engagement in pandemic response, vaccine uptake, and health services relations broadly.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 88051 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Racism and Censorship in the Editorial and Peer Review Process*

**Main Presenting Author:** Strauss, Dana

**Additional Authors:** Williams, Monnica ; Gran-Ruaz, Sophia; Osman, Muna; Faber, Sonya

*Abstract: Psychology aims to capture the diversity of our human experience, yet racial inequity ensures only specific experiences are studied, peer-reviewed, and eventually published. Despite recent publications on racial bias in research topics, study samples, academic teams, and publication trends, bias in the peer review process remains largely unexamined. Drawing on compelling case study examples from APA and other leading international journals, this talk proposes key mechanisms underlying racial bias and censorship in the editorial and peer review process, including bias in reviewer selection, devaluing racialized expertise, censorship of critical perspectives, minimal consideration of harm to racialized people, and the publication of unscientific and racist studies. The field of psychology needs more diverse researchers, perspectives, and topics to reach its full potential and meet the mental health needs of communities of colour. Several recommendations are called for to ensure the APA can center racial equity throughout the editorial and review process.*

**Section:** *Black Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 84371 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Supportive and structured school climate as a protective factor against the negative impact of school victimization among gender nonconforming youth*

**Main Presenting Author:** Chan, Randolph C. H.

*Abstract: Background/rationale: While previous studies have shown that gender nonconforming youth are at risk of school victimization, less is known about the school context in which victimization occurs and the factors that may protect them from being victimized. The present study aimed to investigate the effects of school victimization on gender-nonconforming youth and examine whether school climate would buffer the negative impact of victimization. Methods: A total of 3,020 youth in China participated in the study. They were asked to fill in a questionnaire on gender nonconformity, school victimization, school avoidance, depression symptoms, and perceptions of school climate. Results: Gender nonconformity was positively related to school victimization, which was related to higher levels of school avoidance and depression symptoms. The results indicated that gender nonconformity was not related to school victimization among youth who perceived their school climate as structured and supportive. Conclusions: The study highlights the negative impact of school victimization among gender nonconforming youth and the protective role of school climate in Chinese education settings. Action/Impact: It is important for schools to conduct regular school climate assessments, so that specific measures can be taken to promote the safety, inclusion, and acceptance of gender nonconforming youth.*

**Section:** *Educational and School Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 85202 - 12-Minute Talk

## *Understanding the Experiences of Yazidi Youth*

**Main Presenting Author:** Finnigan, Charlotte

**Additional Author:** Brown, Jason

*Abstract: International migration has increased over recent years, during which Canada has been a top destination for relocation. Refugees are migrants who have been forced to flee their countries of origin because of war and fear of persecution. Yazidis are an ethno-religious minority group who have experienced severe and prolonged exposure to extreme violence for centuries. Most recently, the Yazidis have been the target of a genocide committed by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria. The complex trauma experienced by Yazidis impacts their well-being and contributes to resettlement challenges. Although adjustment experiences of Yazidi refugees have been explored within the literature, there is a need for youth centered, action oriented research, that prioritizes increasing resettlement support for Yazidi refugees. This three study project operated from a Participatory Action Research lens, employed a Minority Stress Theory orientation, and utilized concept mapping and arts-based research designs to understand the perspective of Yazidi youth regarding their mental health experiences and needs. Two concept maps were generated that addressed the questions: 1) what has hindered, and 2) what has promoted your adjustment to life in Canada. Through the creation and display of an art project, the voices of Yazidi youth have been showcased to help increase effective support for this population.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 80882 - 12-Minute Talk

## **Conversation Session**

### *A Conversation About the Wellbeing of Indigenous Peoples, the Land, and Allyship.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Danto, David

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Walsh, Russ; Reeves, Allison

*Abstract: According to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, Indigenous Peoples around the world share a “strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources”. What is the nature of this “strong link”? For many Indigenous people, connection to the land is a complex and necessary part of identity. Around the globe, many Indigenous people participate in land-based approaches to healing and wellness. What are the responsibilities of the dominant society regarding the land, and how are allies to address this as part of reconciliation? This open conversation will explore the role of the land to the wellbeing of Indigenous Peoples. We will discuss how allies can be supportive of Indigenous people in strengthening their connection to the land. Topics will include, clinical case conceptualization, territorial acknowledgements, land claims, and land-based programming.*

**Section:** Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

**Session ID:** 84300 - Conversation Session

## *Anti-racism in Early Childhood Education (ECE) settings: A conversation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Khodarahmi, Negar

*Abstract: With the aid of social media and widely accessible technologies, events such as the discovery of 215 graves on former residential school grounds in B.C. (Coletta and Miller, 2021) and continued police violence used against BIPOC people (Cole, 2020) have caused a surge of interest in protest and debate. These complex and troubling matters are laid bare for even our youngest children to witness on social media. Our children are not immune to the larger national conversations, messages, and images that reveal a troubled present and history. Yet, we assume they are not able to hold discussions about racism and oppression. We begin by acknowledging that schools are microcosms of broader Canadian society, and that issues of race exist even in our youngest classrooms. This proposed conversation session will be tackling the topics of anti-racism, colorblindness, and anti-bias curriculum in early childhood education (ECE). The aim is to summarize ideas, practical approaches, and how ECE teachers are uniquely positioned in building the foundation for the critical thought required in addressing issues of race, class, and gender with ECE students. Activities such as discussion prompts, fictional scenarios, and group brainstorming will be used to encourage participants to openly discuss these topics, tackle areas of resistance, and consider ways in which barriers can be limited.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87570 - Conversation Session

## *Applying Anti-Racism Frameworks Within Clinical Psychology Training Programs: Challenges and Opportunities*

**Main Presenting Author:** Iwenofu, Linda

*Abstract: Until more recently, most Canadian clinical psychology training programs did not routinely address the effects of systemic racism on clinical psychological practice and on the mental health of racialized populations. In the last couple of years, there has been a heightened impetus to address racial discrimination in the Canadian mental health sector, improve clinical service provision and pathways for racialized people, and apply anti-racism frameworks to clinical training programs (Gajaria et al., 2021). Likely, many programs across Canada have already made meaningful, intentional changes to curricula and program delivery (e.g., new or adapted course offerings targeting issues of racism). Adopting and maintaining anti-racist clinical curricular approaches is a timely, yet potentially daunting endeavor in context of a training program. The ability to gather with key stakeholders (e.g., graduate students, clinical supervisors, faculty, program chairs) to summarize and critically analyze what has worked, hasn't worked, as well as brainstorm anti-racist frameworks yet to be explored, will be instrumental in supporting the field in its collective ongoing aspiration to combat race-based mental health inequities in Canada. Participants will collaborate on this issue to foster innovations in practice through case study and a variety of brainstorming techniques (e.g., mind-mapping).*

**Section:** Black Psychology

**Session ID:** 87828 - Conversation Session

## *Critiquing and moving forward with roles of gender, sex, and sexuality in Canada's new low-risk alcohol drinking guidelines*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dermody, Sarah

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Uhrig, Alexandra; Hart, Trevor A

*Abstract: STATEMENT OF THE CRITICAL ISSUE: This conversation session will focus on the interpretation and application of the newly released (2022) low-risk drinking guidelines released by the Canadian Centre on Substance Use and Addiction (CCSA) to gender and sexual minorities (SGM). These guidelines play an important role in surveillance and intervention of at-risk drinking. These guidelines have historically differentiated between men and women, but it has not clarified if these terms are referring to sex or gender. WHY THESE ISSUES ARE OF CURRENT INTEREST AND APPROPRIATE FOR BRAINSTORMING: The CCSA recently revised their low-risk alcohol drinking guidelines; however, the ambiguity of the roles of sex and gender in these guidelines remain. Further, the guide indicates that tailored responses may be required for SGM. Inconsistent application of these guidelines can undermine research and clinical efforts, which is the rationale for this proposed conversation session. The conversation session will focus on the critical issue of effectively applying these guidelines to SGM and associated advantages and disadvantages. Further, discussion will include brainstorming of future actions, including research, advocacy, and community action to help ensure that these guidelines continue to be evaluated and improved upon.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 85320 - Conversation Session

## *Developing an anti-racism initiative: Perspectives from graduate students*

**Main Presenting Author:** Balsom, Ashley A

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Winters, Emily M; Dollimount, Anna

**Additional Authors:** Ly, May ; Sander, Bethany; Salimuddin, Saba; Krakauer, Rachel; Adedun, Ayomide (Danielle)

*Abstract: Psychology as a field appears to be making strides in recognizing the importance of anti-racism. Despite a greater emphasis on justice, equity, diversion, inclusion, and reconciliation, trainees in psychology may feel a need for more training. Integrating anti-racism education at the trainee level can help ensure future clinicians and researchers are working towards a more equitable discipline. This was the inspiration for the establishment of the University of Regina's Psychology Graduate Students' Association's Anti-Racism Speaker Series. Over the past two years, a psychology graduate student-led committee has successfully obtained funding, planned, and executed nine events. Our invited speakers have covered a range of topics, such as anti-racism in research and clinical work, decolonizing evidence-based practice, and racism during COVID-19. Our past events have been highly successful and have consistently attracted over 100 attendees. This conversation session will provide information on how students can create similar anti-racism initiatives at their institutions. Through discussion with attendees, we will brainstorm how psychology trainees or faculty members may engage their departments in activism. We will problem-solve common barriers to the establishment of such programs and provide effective strategies based on the experience of the Anti-Racism Speaker Series.*

**Section:** Students in Psychology

**Session ID:** 82457 - Conversation Session

## *Discussions on Culturally Responsive and Decolonizing Approaches in Assessment Practices with Children and Youth*

**Main Presenting Author:** Nelson, Melanie

**Co-Presenting Author:** Ford, Laurie

*Abstract: Assessment practice centered on meaningful intervention and program planning, recognizing the unique context of each client is important. A one size fits all approach to assessment is not acceptable. Many psychologists do not take the time to pause and reflect upon their assessment practice and how it reflects contemporary perspectives. Do our assessment practices reflect the current state of the field? The best ways to support the needs of our clients, especially those who are most diverse? Does it incorporate a decolonizing lens? Such reflections are important in our work with all clients. Psychologists are responsible for engaging in practice that facilitates true Reconciliation and ensures ethical conduct in our work with not only Indigenous peoples but all of our clients in the diverse Canadian context. The quality of our work as psychologists should be predicated on how helpful, and meaningful it is for the consumers of our work. The purpose of this conversation is to collaboratively explore our child and youth assessment practices and the ways they may, or may not, incorporate decolonizing perspectives into approaches that consider relevant cultural factors in the assessment of and subsequent intervention with child and youth. As time permits, ways we can support a more responsive assessment practice among psychologists working with children and youth will be explored.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87928 - Conversation Session

## *Exploring the family healing experience of students from culturally diverse backgrounds*

**Main Presenting Author:** Tat, Natasha H

**Co-Presenting Author:** Veliz Verastegui, Andrea

**Additional Author:** Sandford, Adam

*Abstract: With the growing diversity within academia, an opportunity to examine the unique struggles of culturally diverse students can help develop understanding and inclusivity within the field. A common experience for students of culturally diverse backgrounds involves identifying disparities between what is learned through coursework and what is modelled in their personal life. Many of these incongruencies are found in familial and interpersonal relationships. Those from collectivist cultures often emphasize family unity and may be more impacted by maladaptive behaviours within the family structure. This conversation session will explore the strategies students use when addressing and educating their families about these issues, with a focus on how students handle attitudinal differences between family members. We will use guiding questions to facilitate conversations regarding participants' challenges and successes when addressing the areas of concern discussed above. As students share their stories and converse with peers, we hope to foster a sense of solidarity and compassion for this type of family healing. This discussion can further inspire research into effective ways to support students as they navigate these experiences.*

**Section:** Students in Psychology

**Session ID:** 80675 - Conversation Session

## *Public Safety or Security Theatre? Interrogating Criminal History Review in Canadian Professional Psychology*

**Main Presenting Author:** Maeder, Evelyn  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Hassan, Sabrina

*Abstract: Professional psychology has historical links to White supremacy (Bhatia, 2020). Evidenced by the APA's 2021 apology for its role in perpetuating racism, the field is now beginning to grapple with these roots. U.S.-based scholars have proposed one avenue for promoting racial equity in psychology: removing criminal history disclosure requirements for professional membership (Wilcox and Taylor, 2022). In Canada, most psychology regulators require criminal history review based on provincial statutes (Evans, 2021). Race-based arrest data, while limited, show that Black and Indigenous persons are disproportionately represented (e.g., Owusu-Bempah and Luscombe, 2021). Research also interrogates the utility of prior arrest records in determining public risk (e.g., Kurlychek et al. 2006), and demonstrates the intersectional stigma faced by racialized persons with criminal histories (Decker et al., 2015). The authors extend Wilcox and Taylor's 2022 argument to a Canadian context by suggesting that requiring criminal history information for professional purposes may represent a form of security theatre (Schneier, 2003) and may disproportionately exclude racialized persons from professional psychology membership. Participants will consider the requirement for criminal history review, with an aim towards generating a policy recommendation derived from multiple psychologists' perspectives.*

**Section:** Psychology Careers and Professionals  
**Session ID:** 85270 - Conversation Session

## *White epistemology in the reception of psychometric research: A case study of J.P. Rushton's General Factor of Personality*

**Main Presenting Author:** Davidson, Ian J

*Abstract: In this paper I'm aiming to expand on Teos (2022) explication of white epistemology within psychology by applying it to an expected target of critique (race psychologist J.P. Rushton) in a less expected way. Teo understands white epistemology as a hegemonic, knowledge production process that can lead to benefitting one ethno-cultural group over others. Building on Reichenbach's work, Teo explores how white epistemology emphasizes the context of justification over other contexts for research—with critique often boiling down to only the validity or logic of methodological steps taken in producing knowledge. I'm applying Teo's framework to understand the critical reception not of Rushton's work race and intelligence, but the reception of his late-career work on the general factor of personality which was limited to concerns over methodology. Critiques that consider Rushton's by then well-known scientific racism and his longstanding interest in pursuing psychological and physical indices for the ordering of racialized peoples were left by the wayside. The limited scope of traditional critique does not and cannot adequately address the potential ignorance and violence produced within what might initially appear to be a non-racialized topic. I hope to spark a conversation about how white epistemology operates within the discipline, as well as its usefulness for critical analysis.*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology  
**Session ID:** 83851 - Conversation Session

## CPA Honorary President's Keynote Address

### *Deaf and Hard of Hearing (DHH) Persons in the Canadian Justice System: The Need for Major Reform*

**Main Presenting Author:** MacDougall, James C.

*Abstract: Deaf and Hard of Hearing (DHH) persons face formidable barriers in achieving equitable access to the criminal justice system in Canada. The issue of fitness or competence to stand trial poses many unanswered questions. DHH persons who do not have a “standard” sign language such as ASL or LSQ, and who are part of marginalized communities, face significant challenges in accessing the justice system. In need of special attention are DHH persons recently arrived from different countries, DHH from bilingual backgrounds such as ASL/LSQ, and especially DHH persons who are Indigenous. I will present my involvement in selected cases (from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Québec, Ontario, and Nunavut) involving serious criminal offences such as sexual assault, murder, and child pornography to illustrate critical issues connected to mental health and fitness assessments. I conclude that much more can be done to provide appropriate assessments and sign language interpretation, and that new strategies should be developed to improve understandings about deafness for all stakeholders. There is a clear need for major reform of the Canadian justice system, including changes to the fitness section of the Criminal Code itself. As well, structural changes to the management system should be carried out in the areas of policing, the courts, corrections, and community reintegration after incarceration.*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 93024 - CPA Honorary President's Keynote Address

## Panel Discussion

### *Addressing Stigma in the Mental Health Community: Navigating Stigma to Support Vulnerable Populations*

**Moderator:** D'Arcey, Jessica N

**Panelists:** Fitzpatrick, Skye; Best, Michael W; Hart, Trevor A; Dyer, Allison

*Abstract: People who have been labelled as "mentally ill" are among the most stigmatized, discriminated against, disadvantaged and vulnerable members of society. The stigmatization of mental disorders has devastating impacts on individuals, including increased shame, distress, and hopelessness, interrupting treatment-seeking, and thereby delaying recovery. Yet, destigmatizing mental illness is not a regular part of the field's pedagogy. This panel aims to explore the impacts of stigma on vulnerable groups that have been disproportionately impacted by stigma, such as those with serious mental health diagnoses like schizophrenia and borderline personality disorder. Moreover, as mental health diagnoses alone do not encapsulate one's experience, this panel will discuss intersecting identities belonging to other vulnerable groups, such as sexual and gender minorities. The panel discussion will focus on the presence of stigma in clinical and research settings and how trainees and clinical psychologists can navigate stigma to reduce its impact on the mental health community. Promoting discussion around this topic is of the utmost importance, given the widespread stigma across decades of clinical lore and empirical research. The unique perspectives brought by*



*each of our panellists represent important areas of knowledge translation that are bound to spark important questions and conversation.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85730 - Panel Discussion

*Assessing minority stress experiences during psychological assessment:  
Considerations from the interviewer and client perspectives*

**Additional Authors:** McCabe, Randi E; Roth, Sophia L; Hatchard, Taylor; Nicholson, Andrew; Davey, Caitlin

*Abstract: Minority stress is the excess stress often felt by individuals who hold one or more marginalized identities, including but not limited to one's gender, sexual orientation, race, social class, or ability. Minority stress can include both external (e.g., microaggressions, harassment, discrimination, etc.) and internal (e.g., anxiety, shame, etc.) stressors. An emerging body of research on the topic has identified minority stress experiences to have far-reaching implications for an individual's overall health and well-being; yet, these insidious stressors are rarely considered when conducting mental health assessments. From each of their unique perspectives, the panelists will outline the rationale for capturing minority stress-related experiences during psychodiagnostic interviewing and highlight the utility this information has for the larger clinical picture. The panel discussion will focus on key aspects of querying minority stress, including considerations of both the patient and interviewer, and will propose a novel framework to assess these experiences developed as part of the Diagnostic Assessment and Research Tool (DART). The panel will be moderated by Dr. Randi McCabe, lead developer of the DART and include panelists speaking from various perspectives, including from the lens of: gender/sexual minorities, indigenous identity, and the neurobiology of minority stress.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86309 - Panel Discussion

*Deconstruction and (Genuine) Reconstruction: Analysis of Racial Power Dynamics  
within Canadian Professional Psychology*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hassan, Sabrina

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Maeder, Evelyn M; Chen, Erica

**Additional Author:** Yamamoto, Susan

*Abstract: While problematic racial power differentials characterizing Canadian professional psychology are long-standing and well-established, wider-spread consciousness of these issues is only recently emerging (e.g., Teo, 2022). Alongside this growing awareness are urgent, persistent calls (e.g., Williams, 2019) for active restructure of systemic, structural, and institutional policies, practices, and procedures within psychology, that continue to confer racist and oppressive impact. To facilitate response to these calls, the authors provide an analysis of power dynamics within psychology, arguing that existing dynamics mirror problematic racial power hierarchies of previous eras. Specifically considered are psychology leadership/senior administration; representation within academic faculty including searches/hires/promotion/tenure; clinical/ research supervision; teaching; academic lab structure; funding; publication; post-secondary and graduate applications/admissions;*

*and attrition at every stage from student to professional. The authors also outline steps for restructuring problematic power dynamics and inequities, that can be taken immediately as professional psychology moves toward meaningful representation and equity in all areas and activities. For the panel are varied perspectives: SH, racialized clinician; SY, racialized academic; EC, racialized student; EM, White academic.*

**Section:** *Black Psychology*

**Session ID:** 81719 - Panel Discussion

### *Engaging Young Adults in CBPAR & Evaluating The Pathways Treatment Model*

**Main Presenting Author:** Pedra, Julia S.

**Moderator:** Sinacore, Ada L.

**Panelists:** Whittingham, Jessica; Dery, Maya

*Abstract: Considering the challenges Canadian youth and young adults face, it is imperative services are designed to facilitate the wellbeing of these populations. There are many service agencies that exist for young adults, however, their needs continue to go unmet. There is a paucity of research on program development and evaluation for young adult organizations and a need for more thorough research, such that programs are designed utilizing research to guide interventions and service provision (Bussières, et al., 2017). This Community Based Participatory Action Research uses intersectionality to explore how community members perceive/experience service provision and programming through interviews and surveys. Young adult service users work as active participants on the research team and assist in the development of the research project. Using data from the first round of interviews, this exploratory research has been used in the development of the service delivery model. Data from a second round of interviews and surveys, will be used to evaluate the modifications that have been made to programming. The "Pathways Model" which is modified from the Stepped-Care Model (Cornish et al.), has been integrated and will be evaluated in this round of data collection. This presentation will discuss the "Pathways Model" and to highlight the research findings on the effectiveness of the model.*

**Section:** *Counselling Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87988 - Panel Discussion

### *Panel Conversation with Members of the Industrial/Organizational Section Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Working Group*

**Moderator:** Bonaccio, Silvia

**Panelists:** Taylor, Aisha S.; Lam, Janice Y; Powell, Deborah M.; Anazodo, Kemi S.; Sasso, Thomas

*Abstract: In Fall 2021, CSIOP's Executive established a Working Group whose mission was to reflect on how to expand and intensify commitment to Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI). The proposed panel session aims to share the Working Group's learnings and insights with the CSIOP membership and to invite connections with other CPA Sections committed to EDI. The panel features five members of the Working Group: Dr. Kemi Anazodo (U of Windsor), Ms. Janice Lam (York U), Dr. Deborah Powell (U of Guelph, CSIOP Chair), Prof. Thomas Sasso (U of Guelph), and Dr. Aisha Taylor*

*(JONES Inclusive, CSIOP EDI Strategic Lead). The panel session will be moderated by Dr. Silvia Bonaccio (uOttawa, CSIOP Past Chair). These experts represent research and practice, students, early and established career stages, and represent those with lived experience and aspiring allies. Through these diverse lenses, the panelists will be asked to reflect on what students, researchers, and practitioners can do to enact change and incorporate EDI principles in IO psychology in Canada and ensure a fuller participation from all. Guided by a set of questions, panel members will consider areas in which progress has been made, identify future EDI opportunities, and discuss barriers that ought to be removed to accelerate change. The moderator will invite the audience to interact with panel members to continue the conversation.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 81865 - Panel Discussion

## Printed Poster

### *"Finding a Space for Me Outside the Stereotypes": Building Service Provider Capacity to Foster Racialized Immigrant Women's Mental Health*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dastjerdi, Fay Mahdieh

**Additional Authors:** MacDonnell, Judith A.; Bokore, Nimo; Tharao, Wangari

**Abstract:** *RATIONALE: Community-based research (CBR) with racialized immigrant women identified an urgent need to build service providers' (SPs) capacity to promote client mental health (MH) using approaches such as activism that foreground their voice and agency—a counterpoint to dominant Western biomedical approaches that reflect a Eurocentric reference point. METHODS: In order to understand SPs' needs to use activism-based tools, three focus groups (FGs) with 19 mental health and settlement providers in Toronto, Canada were completed. Most participants self-identified as female and racialized and also indicated they had experiences living as immigrant women in Canada. FG data was analyzed using a post-colonial feminist lens. RESULTS: Key themes included: SPs' understandings of activism, their strategies for promoting client MH, and the organizational barriers that SPs face in everyday practice. CONCLUSIONS: The findings point to collaborations between SP agencies and racialized immigrant women communities to build activism-based resources, programs and services and action at the organizational level to support SP practice. ACTION/IMPACT: This CBR study using FGs informed development of two lay information sheets geared to SPs that were presented to a Knowledge Translation and Exchange forum with diverse stakeholders and generated dialogue about directions for collective action.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 82632 - Printed Poster

### *A lifetime of discrimination and coping: A Thematic Analysis of Resilience in LGBTQ+ Elders*

**Main Presenting Author:** Shinbine, Danielle L

**Additional Author:** Maroney, Meredith R

**Abstract:** *LGBTQ+ elders endure a lifetime of systemic discrimination, social and mental health disparities compared to the aging heterosexual and cisgender population (Foglia and Fredriksen-Goldsen, 2014; Fredriksen-Goldsen et al., 2017). Moreover, research suggests that resilience factors against detrimental mental health outcomes vary in LGBTQ+ individuals of different age cohorts (Kertzner et al., 2010). Despite this, research in LGBTQ+ populations often fails to examine the experience of older adults and resilience factors unique to them (Fredriksen-Goldsen et al., 2015). The present study aims to examine the current body of research pertaining to LGBTQ+ elders and resilience. Using reflexive thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke, 2021) to examine peer-reviewed research on resilience in older LGBTQ+ adults from the year 2000 to present day, we identified common themes that arose when LGBTQ+ elders spoke of overcoming discrimination. Keywords for this search included "resilience", "LGBTQ+ Elders" and "coping". Findings from this analysis will inform service providers of unique resilience factors for LGBTQ+ elders and encourage research to examine how resilience manifests in different age cohorts.*

**Section:** *Aging & Geropsychology*

**Session ID:** 86344 - Printed Poster

### *A Pilot Approach to Indigenizing Psychology: The Pursuit of Two-Eyed Seeing in the Classroom*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mak, Emily E. C.

**Additional Authors:** Austen, Erin ; Watt, Margo C.

**Abstract:** *In 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission published 94 Calls to Action; Calls #62-65 refer to the need of "Education for Reconciliation". These called on educators at all levels to move toward Indigenizing their curricula. The current study sought to answer call #62 by integrating Indigenous relevant content to an Introduction to Forensic Psychology course at a small rural Nova Scotia university. This is a core course for students in the Applied Forensic Psychology program. Content included topics such as treaty rights, Gladue principles, and Two-Eyed seeing. Pre- and post-surveys were administered to 48 students (7 men, 41 women) to assess changes in student attitudes and perceptions of racism, discrimination, and prejudice in Canada. Findings will be compared with those of other surveys using similar measures (e.g., Ipsos 2019 and Environics Institute 2020 surveys), and efforts will be made to assess how our approach compares to other similar universities. Responses to open-ended questions will be analyzed thematically. It is hoped that this study will enhance students' awareness of the importance of Indigenization and foster a future of reconciliation.*

**Section:** *Indigenous Peoples' Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87163 - Printed Poster

### *An Investigation of LGBTQIA+-Specific Workplace Microaggressions: The Impact on Job Engagement and Buffering Effects of Organizational Trust and Identity Disclosure*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sooknanan, Vishal O.

**Additional Author:** Weststar, Johanna

*Abstract: Minoritized employees are not protected from all forms of discrimination such as microaggressions. Microaggressions are subtle discriminatory acts, with or without intent to harm, that target minoritized identities. Little research has investigated LGBTQIA+-specific microaggressions even though the community is particularly at risk given issues of identity disclosure (being “out”), leaving them potentially vulnerable. This study tests the relationship between LGBTQIA+-specific microaggressions and job engagement through two moderated multiple regression analyses. Job engagement hinges on being able to feel safe bringing one’s whole self to work, a principle that microaggressions counter. The first moderator of organizational trust on the part of the minoritized worker will be considered as the presence of established overall trust may buffer the negative impact of interpersonal microaggressions. The second moderator of identity disclosure may serve as a social buffer and mitigate the impact of workplace microaggressions. LGBTQIA+ workers deserve to feel engaged by feeling free to be themselves in the workplace. This study seeks to address a lack of research surrounding LGBTQIA+ microaggressions, inspire future theoretical investigations of their workplace impact and provide direction for managers to protect their minoritized workforce from more insidious forms of discrimination.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 85092 - Printed Poster

### *Assessing Weight Stigma in Mock Jurors' when Youth Victims Testify Against Sexual Assault in Court*

**Main Presenting Author:** Glazer, Melissa

**Additional Author:** Russell-Mayhew, Shelly

*Abstract: There are profound implications that both weight stigma and childhood sexual assault (CSA) have on mental health, such as the increased risk of depressive symptoms, suicidal ideation, eating disorders, and psychosomatic complaints. This study utilizes an experimental design where 176 participants were randomly assigned to one of three bodyweight conditions (underweight, average, obese), including a case vignette and artist sketch, allowing for between-group comparisons. Questionnaires measured weight stigma, jurors perceptions of the youth victim, legal decision-making, and verdict perceptions. Variable findings were found using univariate analyses. There was a main effect between the victims weight status and OPTS negative traits,  $F(2,173) = 5.26, p = .06$ . However, female youth victims weight did not significantly influence mock jurors case verdict decision-making (guilty vs. not-guilty),  $\chi^2(2) = 1.136, p = .567$ . The study's goal was to provide evidence of the awareness required for the justice system, as this will be the first study to examine the impact of weight stigma on the perception of youth victims testimony and how it is associated with case verdict outcomes and perceptions.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 87659 - Printed Poster

### *Codeswitching in the Job Interview: Nonverbal Communication Cues Activate Racial Stereotypes to Influence Interpersonal Trust and Hiring Intentions*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kaler, Amrit

*Abstract: Individuals of marginalized groups often alter their behaviours at work order to be perceived as more professional and receive fairer treatment. However, little is known about how doing so impacts interpersonal and hiring outcomes in the job interview. In addition, South Asian people have been historically neglected in stereotype research. Drawing from the stereotype content model, I propose that if South Asian candidates nonverbal communication is congruent with stereotypical cues for their race, interviewers will rate candidates as lower on warmth, competence, interpersonal trust, and be less inclined to hire them. However, if South Asian candidates nonverbal communication is incongruent with stereotypical cues for their race and aligns with the standard of White professionalism, interviewers will rate candidates as higher on warmth, competence, interpersonal trust, and be more likely to hire them. Hypotheses will be tested in an online study using a sample of interviewers recruited from MTurk, who will view video stimuli of fictitious South Asian job candidates and complete self-report perceptions of warmth, competence, evaluations of interpersonal trust, and whether they would hire the candidate. This research is important, as it will further our understanding of interviewer decision-making and inform candidates in weighing the costs and benefits of using codeswitching.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 85712 - Printed Poster

### *Decolonizing School Psychology Through an Arts-Based Engagement Ethnography of Newcomer Youth Experiences*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kalchos, Linnea F

**Additional Author:** Kassan, Anusha

*Abstract: With nearly one in four people in Canada identifying as immigrants, newcomer youth are increasingly present in schools (Statistics Canada, 2022). Despite the growth of culturally and linguistically diverse newcomer youth, this minoritized population is underrepresented in school psychology research (Schanding et al., 2021). Schools have been identified as critical settings for the school integration, which represents the academic, social, and emotional adjustment of newcomer youth both inside and outside of the school setting (Galluci and Kassan, 2019; Kassan and Mukred, 2022). Newcomer youth's lived experiences are critical to understanding their integration processes (Kalchos et. al, 2022). To capture newcomer youth's lived experiences, we are currently employing an arts-based engagement ethnography (ABEE) with newcomer youth in a large Western Canadian city. This critical narrative literature review will explore the method of ABEE as a decolonizing, socially just qualitative research method. It will outline the methodology and synthesize current research. The results of this review will identify the decolonizing nature of the methodology, and its alignment to critical social justice research. We present implications for school psychology researchers, as well as graduate students, practitioners, and service providers working with newcomer youth.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 85019 - Printed Poster

### *Demographic predictors of postpartum mental health treatment seeking*

**Main Presenting Author:** Silang, Katherine

**Additional Authors:** Freeman, Makayla ; Giesbrecht, Gerald ; Lebel, Catherine; Charlebois, Jaime; Tomfohr-Madsen, Lianne

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Despite increased mental health concerns among pregnant individuals, pregnant individuals belonging to minority groups often do not seek/receive perinatal mental health services. METHODS: Pregnant individuals during COVID-19 ( $n = 3538$ ) completed self-report measures during pregnancy of ethnicity, education, income, history of mental health diagnoses, and everyday discrimination. Participants also reported on postpartum mental health treatment seeking. A logistic regression was used to assess predictors of mental health treatment seeking at 12 months postpartum. RESULTS: The following factors were found to significantly predict a higher likelihood of treatment seeking: A previous mental health diagnosis ( $OR = 3.37$ ,  $p < .001$ ), post-secondary education ( $OR = 1.26$ ,  $p = .013$ , and discrimination ( $OR = 1.76$ ,  $p = .015$ ). Identifying as White ( $OR = .582$ ,  $p = .046$ ) or West Asian ( $OR = .216$ ,  $p = .016$ ) predicted less postpartum treatment seeking. Non-significant predictors included income and identifying as Indigenous, Black, South Asian, Southeast Asian, or Biracial. CONCLUSIONS: Ethnicity, discrimination, education, and mental health history impact postpartum treatment seeking behaviours. ACTION/IMPACT: Perinatal mental health services can better meet the needs of pregnant individuals and their infants by addressing barriers to treatment seeking for vulnerable groups.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86547 - Printed Poster

### *Equity, Diversity, and Inclusivity Practices are Shaping Leadership Strategy in Healthcare*

**Main Presenting Author:** Yusupov, Iris

**Additional Authors:** Darboh, Bri ; Mapa, Joseph

**Abstract:** *Background: Effective leadership must be considered within the context of our sociocultural climate and thus, it becomes increasingly more complex when we consider leadership within a healthcare setting. Currently, there is a growing need to adapt to recent change drivers in our society including equity, diversity, and inclusivity (EDI), as well as the aging population. Methods: The Arksey and O'Malley (2005) framework was adopted for the scoping review to answer the research question: What is known in the existing literature about the transformation of healthcare leadership strategy as a result of 1) EDI, and 2) the aging demographic? Full article reviews were conducted for final decisions on inclusion criteria independently by two authors. Themes were extracted and graphically depicted in a word cloud. Results: 4287 articles were generated in the initial search; 58 and 9 articles met final inclusion criteria. Identified themes for EDI included: need for racial/gender representation, leader's duty to address racism, and need for diversity initiatives. Themes for the aging demographic included: addressing complex patient needs, geriatric mental health, and considering barriers to care. Conclusion: Effective healthcare leadership is shaped by sociocultural change. Impact: The findings will equip organizational psychologists with important areas of growth for healthcare leaders.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 88016 - Printed Poster

## *Ethnic Identity and Colonial Mentality Among Filipino Canadian Adolescents: A Qualitative Exploration*

**Main Presenting Author:** Fontanilla, Cheiyenne C.

**Co-Presenting Author:** Ortiz, Drexler

**Additional Author:** Costigan, Catherine

*Abstract: Colonial mentality (CM) is characterized by internalized ethnic inferiority and has been considered one of the most insidious psychological legacies of colonialism among Filipinos. CM and ethnic identity (EI) have been shown to be negatively correlated, but neither CM nor EI have been qualitatively explored among Filipino adolescents. Exploring these constructs together offers insight on how oppressive internalizations are established and how they develop alongside EI, which is an understudied area despite its implications on mental health. The present study aimed to fill this gap by exploring the salient aspects of EI among Filipino adolescents and how CM may be represented within their EI. Utilizing qualitative methods from an Indigenous perspective, Filipino Canadians ( $N = 15$ ) aged 13 to 17 completed semi-structured focus group interviews that explored their ethnic-racial identity. Reflexive thematic analysis identified six themes that represented EI, as well as one theme regarding CM representation. The findings suggested that EI among second-generation Filipino Canadian adolescents comprise many unique aspects, including the overall endorsement of the physical characteristics of CM. Results of this study help further the developmental understandings of internalized oppression and EI, which can contribute to the promotion of intergenerational healing from colonial legacies.*

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 86536 - Printed Poster

## *Examination of perceived religion in Muslim women's access to counseling and psychotherapy services: An audit study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Moscovitz, Aly M

**Additional Authors:** Bedi, Robinder P.; Outadi, Ava

*Abstract: Across the United States and Canada, the marginalization of Muslims has contributed to many Muslim women having mental health difficulties, making it essential that services are available and accessible. An email correspondence audit design research study was used to investigate whether mental health practitioners demonstrate implicit bias in the form of aversive prejudice against Muslim women during a request for counseling/psychotherapy services. A total of 450 counselors or psychologists participated. Practitioners received an email from either a Muslim or non-Muslim woman, signified by name and a religious quotation, requesting an appointment. Based on the Aversive Racism Framework, it was hypothesized that practitioners would (a) respond more frequently to the Muslim woman and (b) respond faster to the Muslim woman but (c) offer services to the Muslim woman at a lesser or similar frequency. All three hypotheses were supported. Findings suggest that aversive prejudice appears active at the forefront of counseling and psychotherapy services for Muslim women, whereby counselors and psychologists are unknowingly acting in a biased manner toward a request for an appointment from a Muslim woman. Suggestions for overcoming this bias are provided.*



**Section:** *Counselling Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 82197 - Printed Poster

### *Examining the Effects of Historical Imagery on Indigenous Stereotypes*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sedgewick, Jennifer R

**Additional Author:** Steele, Jennifer

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* Historian Dr. Philip Deloria describes “the vanishing Indian” stereotype as the pervasive use of anachronistic imagery to portray Indigenous peoples within popular culture. This stereotype is ironically present within the Native American Implicit Association Test (IAT), a social psychology task to measure implicit bias towards Indigenous peoples. In this research, we: 1) test the prediction that historical (vs. contemporary) imagery of Indigenous (vs. White) people increases implicit bias towards Indigenous peoples, and 2) develop an updated portrait-based Indigenous IAT. *METHODS/PRELIMINARY RESULTS:* A standardized Indigenous IAT was created by selecting portraits of Indigenous and White targets after pretesting them on several criteria (e.g., group prototypicality). Participants were then presented with either the original or updated IAT. A 2 (imagery type: historical, contemporary) x 2 (target: Indigenous, White) ANOVA was computed. The dependent variable is IAT scores, whereby higher scores on the Native American (vs. Indigenous) IAT indicates stronger implicit bias towards Indigenous peoples. *CONCLUSION/IMPACT:* This study examines the implications of the supposed “vanishing Indian” stereotype prevalent in mainstream media while also replacing a social psychology task with one that captures a more accurate representation of Indigenous peoples.

**Section:** *Social and Personality Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 85449 - Printed Poster

### *Experiences of Technology-Facilitated Sexual Harassment Among Non-Heterosexual Women*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kamphof, Emily

**Additional Authors:** Oliver, Casey ; Puiras, Erika; Mazmanian, Dwight

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND:* Technology-facilitated sexual harassment (TFSH), or sexual harassment that is carried out over technological platforms, is a relatively new phenomenon. Like its in-person counterpart, TFSH affects women more than men. Members of the 2SLGTBQIA+ community disproportionately experience sexuality- and gender-based harassment in person, but it is unclear how subgroups in this population might be affected by TFSH. *METHOD:* Non-heterosexual women ( $N = 75$ ) responded to an online survey that examined their experiences of TFSH. Information such as perpetrator and platform types where TFSH occurred were queried. *RESULTS:* Only one participant reported no TFSH experiences, meaning that over 98% had experienced at least one incident in their lifetime. Social media was reported as the top platform where TFSH occurred (83%), followed by chat applications (44%), dating apps (40%), and text messaging (33%). Perpetrators of TFSH were often unknown to participants, with 78% experiencing TFSH from a stranger and 56% from an acquaintance. *CONCLUSIONS:* These results suggest that non-heterosexual women may be at particular risk of TFSH from strangers and on social media platforms. *IMPACT:* Examining the experiences of the 2SLGTBQIA+ community is important to identify how they may be differentially impacted by TFSH compared to CisHet people. This research can better inform responses to TFSH.

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 86032 - Printed Poster

### *Exploration of Mental Health and Multiple Identities for BIPOC 2SLGBTQ+ Gender-Diverse Emerging Adults*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sorez, Emma E

**Additional Authors:** Showers, Emma ; Trinh, Mason; Karlin, Sydney; Garrett-Walker, J.

*Abstract: Little research has explored multiple identities (e.g., race, gender) and mental health for gender diverse (e.g., nonbinary) people of color (BIPOC). Given their intersectional experiences, it is crucial that we understand barriers and facilitators to mental health for this population. Sixty gender diverse 2SLGBTQ+ BIPOC emerging adults (M= 23.28 [18-29], SD= 3.24, ) completed a Qualtrics survey. Participants with higher gender congruence reported lower depression ( $r = -.277, p$*

**Section:** Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

**Session ID:** 83058 - Printed Poster

### *Exploring Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) among Canadian Psychology Departments: A Review of EDI Statements at U15 Universities*

**Main Presenting Author:** Chan, Jessica I

**Co-Presenting Author:** Kazmi, Aliza

**Additional Authors:** Jahan, Farzana ; Dere, Jessica

*Abstract: Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) is a growing area of interest in academia. Efforts have been made to provide organizational guidelines to support improved EDI practices in academic institutions in research, teaching, and hiring considerations. Various frameworks have been proposed for integrating EDI into the field of psychology. This review aims to assess how Psychology Departments articulate their EDI-related values and goals, what language they use, and to reflect on how these messages are perceived by members of the respective departments and beyond. EDI statements available from the websites of all Psychology Departments in the Canadian U15 Research Universities were analyzed for their structure (e.g., statement type) and content (e.g., themes). Main website pages were also reviewed for EDI-related content to understand to what extent EDI was embedded at the institutional level. Ten out of 15 Psychology Departments included an EDI statement on their department page. Despite all U15 universities having some representation of EDI (e.g., EDI statement, EDI Task Force), there were disparities regarding whether there were specific and ongoing efforts in EDI work. This review explores common themes of EDI statements and discusses the importance of having corresponding practices supporting the EDI values portrayed.*

**Section:** Students in Psychology

**Session ID:** 87138 - Printed Poster

## *Facing Injustice Toward Indigenous People in Canada: Does Intergroup Contact Motivate Change?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ferry, Caitlin

**Additional Author:** MacInnis, Cara

*Abstract: Greater intergroup contact – that is, greater contact with people belonging to a different social group (e.g., racial, religious, sexual orientation group) than one's own – is reliably associated with lower prejudice. Although this relationship is well-established, less is known about how intergroup contact is associated with more active outcomes tied to social change such as collective action (i.e., behaviour taken on behalf of a disadvantaged group aimed to benefit the disadvantaged group). Collective action is needed to fight inequity in many intergroup contexts, with one salient context in Canada being relations between White and Indigenous people. We investigate associations between several forms of intergroup contact and collective action intentions in this context. Associations between intergroup contact and established predictors of collective action (identification with the cause, anger about injustice, and feelings of efficacy) are investigated. We report associations between greater intergroup contact and collective action intentions as mediated by anger, identification, and/or efficacy. We will also report on whether associations are stronger for higher quality forms of intergroup contact or contact that involves awareness of discrimination. Implications and future directions will be discussed.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85031 - Printed Poster

## *Graduate Students with Learning Disabilities: Exploring Identified Issues*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gadsden, Amy Dominique

*Abstract: Students with learning disabilities (SLD) are increasingly present in post-secondary environments in Canada. Although current research examined fragmented components of their experiences, it remains reductive in scope, failing to holistically capture the multi-faceted dimensions of the disability experience. Using an interpretive case study approach guided by hermeneutics, the researcher attempted to address these themes more holistically. This involved interviewing three university students who self-identify with learning disabilities (LDs). A case study was developed for each student before studying similarities and differences within and among the cases. The case studies are interpretive in emphasis. This process was guided and informed by key ideas and metaphors in hermeneutics. Based on such analysis, I produced a holistic account of each participants experience in school that offer insights into the complexity of that experience, uncovering richly nuanced data. Results indicate that SLD experience discrimination and are concerned with a perceived lack of safety and inclusion. SLD also make near identical choices in career trajectory and choice. The significance of this research lies in advancing our understanding of students with LDs which can inform decisions regarding practices, pedagogy and policies to enable such students to fully participate in higher education.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 86505 - Printed Poster

## *Investigating The Role of Equity, Diversity and Inclusion in Education: A Study on EDI Courses Offered at Psychology Departments Across Canadian Universities*

**Main Presenting Author:** Jahan, Farzana

**Co-Presenting Author:** Dere, Jessica

*Abstract: Frameworks and initiatives rooted in principles of Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) are increasingly being implemented in Psychology departments in Canada. The extent to which these efforts have informed course offerings and content remains unclear. The current project investigates how EDI is implemented in courses offered by Canadian Psychology departments. All English-language course calendars that were available online from Canadian universities were scanned for the 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 academic years. They were analyzed for EDI-related course content based on course titles and course descriptions, with keywords including culture, religion, sexuality, diversity, disabilities, prejudice, Indigeneity, power, social justice, and community. A total of 300 EDI-related psychology courses were identified. The most prevalent themes were: Sex/Gender, Culture, and Women/Feminism. Certain universities had more diverse course catalogues with themes like Community Psychology and Indigenous Psychology. Overall, undergraduate Psychology departments across Canada generally have some EDI-related courses. However, there is a lack of specific courses on the reflection of EDI-related issues. Recommendations from this work include that departments can strive to incorporate such courses that critically focus on EDI in the field, which can promote further research on the topic.*

**Section:** Students in Psychology

**Session ID:** 87377 - Printed Poster

## *Le lien entre les désordres alimentaires et la violence chez les personnes faisant partie de la communauté LGBTQIA2S+*

**Main Presenting Author:** Martinez, Karen A

**Additional Authors:** St.John , Elizabeth ; Guimond , Fanny-Alexandra; St-Pierre, Audrey; de Moissac, Danielle ; Rokhaya Gueye , Ndeye

*Abstract: Dans un contexte de minorité de genre et sexuelle, la communauté LGBTQIA2S+ est presque quatre fois plus susceptible que les personnes ne faisant pas partie de cette communauté d'être victimes de violence (Flores \_et al ., 2020). Des études récentes ont montré que parmi ceux de la communauté LGBTQIA2S+ ayant subi le harcèlement ou, de l'intimidation présentaient des taux plus élevés de troubles alimentaires et une plus faible satisfaction corporelle (Mensing et al., 2020). Cependant, peu d'études se sont intéressés à ce phénomène dans le milieu universitaire. Ainsi, 1581 étudiants de première année provenant de cinq universités canadiennes ont rempli un sondage en ligne ou format papier, en anglais ou en français, qui portait sur leur profil sociodémographique, leur identité, leur santé mentale, l'estime de soi, et leurs expériences de violence. Une analyse de variance (ANOVA) révèle que les étudiants ayant subi davantage de violence présentaient des symptômes de troubles de l'alimentation plus graves s'ils s'identifiaient comme appartenant à la communauté LGBTQIA2S+ comparativement aux étudiants n'appartenant pas à celle-ci,  $F(1,1511) = 2,40, p = 0,002$ . Cette étude montre l'importance de venir en aide aux gens qui font partie de cette communauté et de sensibiliser la population à leur sujet, puisqu'ils sont plus vulnérables à de la violence et les conséquences de celle-ci.*

**Section:** *Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity*  
**Session ID:** 87919 - Printed Poster

### *Racial Microaggressions within the Education Systems: A Systematic Review*

**Main Presenting Author:** Tran, Carolyn

*Abstract: Current policymakers in parts of the United States and Canada have been advocating for the removal of anti-racism education and Critical Race Theory (CRT) within schools. The current political discourse is problematic because racism still exists in the education system in a covert form: racial microaggressions. Those who oppose CRT believe that anti-racism education promotes discrimination, villainizes White people, teaches the superiority of some races over others, and contains divisive concepts. Although some detractors believe that CRT will increase racism in classrooms, this contested position has not been investigated using a systematic review of the literature. Applying critical race lens, this systematic review aims to examine how racial microaggressions systemically affect racialized and Indigenous students in the K-12 and postsecondary contexts. A systematic search strategy was used to search 10 social science databases, comprised of 3,558 relevant articles and 246 identified for full-text review. Findings contribute to an increased understanding of the different ways in which educational structures shape students' experiences of racism and racial microaggressions. Findings also identify the need to re-evaluate the current political discourse around CRT and anti-racism education.*

**Section:** *Educational and School Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 81190 - Printed Poster

### *Supporting LGBTQ2 Community clients to develop self-advocacy skills: Exploring Canadian Psychologists' practices to elicit helpful factors to promote self-advocacy in psychotherapy.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ibarra Alexanderson, Luis G

**Additional Author:** Domene, Jose

*Abstract: Social justice within the mental-health field involves professionals' efforts to abolish unfair treatments or inequities resulting from marginalization, discrimination, and oppression (Chung and Bemak, 2012). In recent years, the American Psychological Association has adopted the concept of self-advocacy to promote social justice, particularly in the LGBTQ2 community guidelines of practice (APA, 2015; Hailes et al., 2020). This study explored Canadian psychologists' practices that promote the development of self-advocacy skills. Using the qualitative method of the Enhanced Critical Incident Technique (ECIT), nine registered psychologists across Canada were interviewed about the factors that facilitate self-advocacy skills development in their practice settings. Preliminary findings suggest that there are four categories of helping factors. Specifically, (1) having resources such as creating community and safe spaces; (2) counselling skills such as one-on-one interventions and training; (3) involvement with the community such as volunteering, personal experiences and self-learning; (4) risk management such as developing confidence and self-worth. The findings will be discussed in light of existing literature on social justice within counselling psychology and recommendations for training and practice for psychologists working with LGBTQ2 community clients.*

**Section:** *Counselling Psychology*

**Session ID:** 82819 - Printed Poster

*The pervasiveness of childfree stigma: Initial findings from a North American sample*

**Main Presenting Author:** Curci, Alexa Blaire

**Co-Presenting Author:** Puiras, Erika

**Additional Authors:** Oliver, Casey ; Mazmanian, Dwight

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: RESEARCH DEMONSTRATES THAT INDIVIDUALS WHO CHOOSE NOT TO HAVE CHILDREN EXPERIENCE SOCIETAL STIGMA. FURTHER RESEARCH IS REQUIRED TO UNDERSTAND WHAT THESE STIGMA EXPERIENCES ENTAIL AND THE RESULTING IMPACT ON CHILDFREE PEOPLE. THIS EXPLORATORY STUDY USES DESCRIPTIVE DATA TO EXAMINE THE EXPERIENCES OF CHILDFREE INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR ENCOUNTERS WITH CHILDFREE STIGMA. METHOD: PARTICIPANTS (N = 193) WHO IDENTIFIED AS CHILDFREE WERE RECRUITED FROM THE COMMUNITY TO COMPLETE AN ONLINE SURVEY. PARTICIPANTS REPORTED THEIR AGE (M = 34.11 YEARS, SD = 7.90), ETHNICITY (WHITE = 80.3%, MIXED = 7.3%), AND GENDER (WOMAN = 83.9%, NON-BINARY = 8.3%, MAN = 5.2%). RESULTS: MANY PARTICIPANTS (89%) ENDORSED EXPERIENCING CHILDFREE RELATED STIGMA. PARTICIPANTS REPORTED EXPERIENCING STIGMA FROM FAMILY (68%), FROM FRIENDS (64%), IN THE WORKPLACE (57%), FROM STRANGERS (53%), IN MEDICAL SETTINGS (45%), AND FROM AN INTIMATE PARTNER (25%). OVER HALF OF PARTICIPANTS ALSO REPORTED ANTICIPATING FUTURE CHILDFREE STIGMA AGAINST THEM (61%). CONCLUSIONS: THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT CHILDFREE INDIVIDUALS EXPERIENCE STIGMA IN MULTIPLE AREAS OF LIFE AND THAT MANY GRAPPLE WITH IT HAPPENING AGAIN IN THEIR FUTURE. IMPACT: THIS STUDY PROVIDES INSIGHT ON THE PERVASIVENESS OF CHILDFREE STIGMA. THIS INFORMATION COULD BE USED TO SUPPORT FURTHER RESEARCH ON WHY THIS STIGMA OCCURS AND THE POTENTIAL HARM IT MAY CAUSE.*

**Section:** *Social and Personality Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85961 - Printed Poster

*Trans people's experiences with healthcare in the Canadian Armed Forces: An interdisciplinary qualitative approach to understanding marginalisation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Konermann, Sophia

**Additional Authors:** Poulin, Carmen ; Gouliquer, Lynne; Longobardi, Hilary

**Abstract:** *Thirty plus years have passed since the court ordered the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) to decriminalise “homosexuality”. In this presentation, we examine the experiences of current trans military members, as a subset of a pan-Canadian study on 2SLGBTQIA+ service members and their partners. Eight abridged life-history interviews with trans participants were analysed using the Psychosocial Ethnography of the Commonplace (P-SEC) approach. This interdisciplinary approach includes a preliminary thematic analysis of the data to identify \_Organisational Moments\_ (here: healthcare). P-SEC organisational moments are formal or informal practices, laws, or policies*

*complicating the lives of marginalised individuals (i.e., trans military members) while benefitting the institution (i.e., the Canadian military). The present findings illuminate participants' experiences with the military healthcare system and details the complications they encounter. Results also shed light on the hegemonic nature of military healthcare, how participants use schemata to make sense of their experiences and the psycho-social coping strategies. Finally, we examine potential social and cultural changes and policy recommendations regarding the healthcare provided to trans military members.*

**Section:** Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

**Session ID:** 80099 - Printed Poster

### *We're Queer and We've Always Been Here: The Impact of a Virtual Queer History Tour on 2SLGBTQ+ and Cisgender Heterosexual Young Adults*

**Main Presenting Author:** Saroya, Japkaran

**Additional Authors:** Wells, Kristopher ; Legge, Eric G.; Offrey, Laura

*Abstract: Previous literature has focused on the benefits of in-person community resources (e.g., pride centers) on 2SLGBTQ+ youth mental health. The impact of learning about queer history with this population of youth has yet to be studied. The Edmonton Queer History Project highlights influential and historic people and places on a physical and virtual map. This study investigates the impact exposure to a narrated queer history video tour may have on 2SLGBTQ+ and cisgender heterosexual (CH) young adults' (YA) self-esteem and homophobic beliefs. 2SLGBTQ+ YA provided baseline levels of self-esteem, and internalized-homophobic beliefs and CH YAs provided a baseline of homophobic beliefs. Data collection is in progress. In 2SLGBTQ+ YAs, we expect their levels of self self-esteem to increase, and their internalized homophobia will decrease. CH YAs homophobic beliefs will weaken by learning about queer history. These findings could provide 2SLGBTQ+ individuals with a stronger sense of connection to their community and a greater sense of pride and appreciation for their 2SLGBTQ+ identity as they learn about local historic events that contributed to providing them with the rights and freedoms they enjoy today. For non-2SLGBTQ+ individuals, these findings may highlight the importance of learning about queer history as an intervention method to reduce homophobic beliefs.*

**Section:** Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

**Session ID:** 87650 - Printed Poster

### *Women's Participation in Transactional Sex: Opportunity for Agency or Harmful Exchange?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Puffer, Hanna

**Additional Authors:** Hodson, Gordon ; Prusaczyk, Elvira

*Abstract: Despite the stigmatization of sex work, little empirical research examines opinions toward transactional sex, especially its modern forms. A sample of 298 U.S. residents (*M*<sub>age</sub> = 39.98; 58.7% male, 40.7% female, 0.7% other) was recruited. Various theoretical predictors were set to predict the degree to which four transactional sex domains (prostitution, pornography, sugar relationships, OnlyFans) provide women agency or harm them. Results showed that domains of transactional sex are organized hierarchically, as theorized by the "whorearchy," whereby the*

“unfavourable” domains fall at the bottom, and the “favourable” ones sit at the top. Additionally, the central predictors of opinion towards transactional sex were right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) and sociosexuality. RWA predicted more unfavourable opinions (harmful/not giving women agency), and sociosexuality predicted more favourable opinions (not harmful/giving women agency). Individual differences were often stronger predictors of agency or harm among female than male participants. Results suggest that although perceptions of agency and harm vary, individual differences are important predictors across domains, especially for women. We recommend that future research examines the unique experiences of sex workers in each domain so that policymakers can prioritize resources that target the most vulnerable sex workers.

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 83425 - Printed Poster

## Review Session

### *Warring Selves: Intersectional Stress and Lived Experience of Asian LGBTQ Individuals*

**Main Presenting Author:** Min, Moonkyung

*Abstract: Asian Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) individuals struggle to navigate their intersecting identities as ethnic and gender/sexual minorities. Often described as “warring selves,” they experience amplified tensions between heteronormative and conformity-oriented cultural values and their LGBTQ identities, which make it difficult to disclose their identities and receive social support. They face the double jeopardy of racism as a visible ethnic minority, and homophobia within their communities. Asian LGBTQs showed a higher rate of depression, self-harm, and suicidality than white LGBTQs and cis-heterosexual Asians. However, literature largely focuses on white LGBTQ populations and ignores the cultural assumptions and norms of diverse groups. For example, coming out to parents is regarded as a milestone for healthy identity development in Western cultures, whereas in Asian cultures it may signify breaking the social order. It is critical to understand the unique stressors on Asian LGBTQs to provide culturally sensitive mental health support. This review will provide an overview of intersectionality theory, critiques on traditional sexual identity development models, and will present Asian LGBTQs’ lived experiences on negotiating their gender/sexual and cultural identities particularly in the context of family relationships.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 82828 - Review Session

## Section Chair Address

### *Antisemitism is a Special Case of Extremism: Commonalities and Differences from a Psychological Perspective*

**Main Presenting Author:** Nussbaum, David

*Abstract: Various forms of racism and group-based hatred are on the increase, likely exacerbated by the historical uncertainty and chaos the drives fear and irrationality currently experienced in response to COVID, and resultant disruptions to the world economy, children’s education, attacks on traditional values, and personal identities by extremists of different origins. A neglected topic in*



*scholarly discussions of extremism is the psychology of antisemitism, despite empirical data showing that Jews in Canada, the United States and in Western Europe experience the highest number of per capita incidents and attacks of all minority groups. From an information processing perspective, this talk will define extremism and antisemitism, and show how their commonalities and differences transcend historical time and place. The talk will show a clear pattern that exists in the logical errors, motivations, emotional, and decision-making biases employed by extremists and antisemites, and how these mistaken ideologies travel through divergent cultural envelopes. The developed understanding will be used to suggest what psychologists, psychological bodies and individuals can do to avoid the destructive extremist messaging that is dividing human beings against each other in devastating ways for the divided, and beneficial ways for the extremists.*

**Section:** *Extremism and Terrorism*

**Session ID:** 87811 - Section Chair Address

### *In Their Words: Student Leadership, Advocacy, Diversity, and the Future of Psychology in Canada*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kalchos, Linnea F

*Abstract: This address from the Chair of the Student Section will focus on student leadership and will invite diverse student voices to sit on a panel. Alongside the experiences and research of the Chair, these students will be invited to speak to their experiences and explore the future direction of psychology in Canada. Students in psychology are doing important research, advocacy, and community-based work to make the field more inclusive and representative of diverse voices. The address will focus on the role of student leadership, advocacy, diversity, inclusivity, and representation in the future of psychology in Canada. The Chair will be joined by a panel of students from across Canada who will share their experiences conducting research focused on diverse groups and serving in leadership roles at their universities and in the community to promote equity, diversity, and inclusion in psychology.*

**Section:** *Students in Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85025 - Section Chair Address

## **Section Featured Speaker Address**

### *Danger & Dignity in Young Women's Sexual Lives*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bay-Cheng, Laina

*Abstract: If popular entertainment, social policies, and academic debates are any indication, the sexual lives of girls and young women appear to have captured our collective imagination. Our preoccupation often takes the form of worry: worry about what girls are doing and, with good reason, worry about what is being done to them. Yet even as we dissect young women's sexual choices and intimate lives, scanning for risk factors and risk behaviors, we skate over the fundamental threats posed by misogyny (and its offshoots of cis- and heterosexism), racism, ableist age-based oppression, and economic precarity. Together, these interlocked injustices entrap young women in circumstances that are inherently degrading and endangering. Informed by feminist sexuality research and Nussbaum's Capability Approach, I advocate breaking from our myopic fixation with young women's sexual lives in order to see more fully: the social conditions in which they are embedded; how social conditions multiply and complicate the meanings of sexuality for young women; and adults'*

*opportunities – and obligations – to create social conditions that uphold young women’s sexual rights and dignity.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 93170 - Section Featured Speaker Address

### *Psychology's role in addressing urgent problems in Canada*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ofosu, Helen

*Abstract: This talk will address a lack of representation in psychology, workplace dysfunction, and how psychology can help address these problems. COVID has negatively impacted our mental health and filled most therapists’ schedules. George Floyd’s murder triggered an increased demand for psychological services which exposed the lack of BIPOC psychologists to meet the needs of racialized people in Canada. We will look at the modern workplace rather than the clinical context. Racialized people have been impacted by problematic leadership and Anti-Black racism. Toxic workplaces are causing emotional harm and trauma. We audit restaurants and gyms to check for bacteria and other germs that are harmful to humans, yet we overlook workplaces that cause emotional harm and trauma. Underrepresented employees are not expressing their true identities in toxic work environments. This also includes people with learning disabilities, ADHD, and other neurodiverse employees/contractors. To tackle these issues, the section on Black Psychology of the CPA arose to promote and advance Black practitioners, educators and researchers and provide solutions that impact Black people. We have done a great job of improving the representation of women and LGBTQ2s+ within psychology. These are encouraging precedents and if we put our minds to it, we can solve the issues of racial representation in psychology as well.*

**Section:** *Black Psychology*

**Session ID:** 89010 - Section Featured Speaker Address

### *Social Justice, Advocacy, and Equity: Practical Strategies for Mental Health Professionals Becoming Alchemist of Community Change*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wong, Gina

*Abstract: The CPA’s commitment to social justice, advocacy, and equity issues are clear in its publication of many documents. While many examples of these commitments exist conceptually, the trajectory of evolving as a mental health practitioner and scholar to include the role of socially just advocate is less clear. In this keynote presentation, as a psychologist and academic, I will share practical strategies, storied experiences, and the rewards and challenges of growing a non-profit organization with international recognition garnering 52.3 million engagements in 2022. Certainly, the scope in which mental health professionals engage in this work varies (big or small, depending on where we are in our career and life trajectory) but is nonetheless equally important. In my experience, commitment, dedication, and staying power in this work are fundamentally linked to a personal passion and an inner process of growth and self-discovery. In this interactive presentation, we will explore these ideas, hear others’ experiences, and come away with key strategies and ideas for mental health practitioners to become alchemists of community change.*

**Section:** *Counselling Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86298 - Section Featured Speaker Address

## *The Effects of Minority Stress on the Sexual and Mental Health Among LGBTQ2+ People*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hart, Trevor A

*Abstract: The empirically supported Minority Stress Theory (Meyer, 2003) and related models posit that the greater mental health problems experienced by LGBTQ2+ people are caused by both external events such as discrimination and violence and by internalized negative attitudes. In addition, syndemic theory (Singer, 2006) describes how social context, mental health problems, and sexual health problems such as HIV are intertwined and mutually reinforcing. Dr. Hart will describe these theories and will present research from his lab and other Canadian researchers demonstrating how minority stressors negatively impact the sexual and mental health among LGBTQ2+ people. Dr. Hart will also delineate the unique effects of intersecting oppressed identities (e.g., sexual minority men of colour). Lastly, Dr. Hart will present on how both social change and psychological counselling can be used to address minority stressors and their effects. He will also present evidence from clinical trials on how LGBTQ2+ counselling and psychotherapy reduces the effects of minority stressors.*

**Section:** Students in Psychology

**Session ID:** 83864 - Section Featured Speaker Address

## *The Impact of Social Categorization on Person Perception*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kawakami, Kerry

*Abstract: The primary goal of the present talk is to demonstrate the importance of social categorization processes to person perception. Using a variety of paradigms related to eye tracking, mouse tracking, the Own Race Bias, partner choice, and face perception, I explore different forms of intergroup bias. I describe how these diverse methods can contribute to our understanding of relations between Black and White people. In particular, this research examines the consequences of not acknowledging race (i.e., color blindness) on social perceptions and how racial categorizations impact how we attend to facial features, whether we recognize ingroup and outgroup members, our willingness to interact with others, how we process emotions (e.g., anger, fear, and happiness), as well as important trait attributions (e.g., trustworthiness and aggression). Finally, I will discuss how this knowledge can have an impact outside of academia in the court system.*

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 86388 - Section Featured Speaker Address

## Snapshot

### *Conceptions of Sexual Orientation Throughout School Integration*

**Main Presenting Author:** Toews, Julia

**Additional Authors:** Ford, Laurie ; Kassan, Anusha

*Abstract: Cultural norms, geographic regions, and time influence how individuals understand sexual orientation. Sexually diverse youth are adolescents and emerging adults between the ages of 19-24 who identify as broadly non-heterosexual (e.g., gay, lesbian, bisexual, pansexual, queer, questioning*

etc.). Sexually diverse youth who are also immigrants, refugees or international students and have immigrated in the last five years are known as *\_sexually diverse newcomer youth\_* (hereafter, SDNY). SDNY experience a process known as *\_school integration\_*, which is the adjustment of newcomer youth to student life both inside and outside school spaces and involves exposure to cultural norms. Throughout school integration, SDNY may encounter different understandings of sexual orientation than those predominant in their country of origin. However, extant literature has focussed on Western, non-immigrant conceptions of sexual orientation and has subsequently failed to consider the intersectional experiences and understandings of SDNY. A phenomenographic methodology guided by a queer theoretical epistemology was used to explore, understand, and compare various ways SDNY understand sexual orientation throughout school integration. Conceptions of sexual orientation held by SDNY are discussed. Results of this study include important implications for school psychology practice, research, and policy.

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87824 - Snapshot

### *Identifying and Reclaiming Traditional Indigenous Parenting Practices*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hunter, Sandra M

*Abstract: Parents have a lasting influence on their children's wellbeing, though not all populations have the same opportunities to raise their children in culturally aligned ways. Indigenous families in Canada currently experience intergenerational effects of culturally oppressive policies and discriminatory practices in social systems which have eroded traditional cultural child rearing practices. Resurgence of knowledge and reclamation of these practices hold potential to increase wellbeing of Indigenous Peoples. Through storytelling methods, five qualitative interviews were conducted with traditional Knowledge Keepers in Manitoba. Interviews were analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis to identify traditional parenting practices and goals for reclamation. As an Indigenous mother, I used reflective and reflexive meaning making to demonstrate storytelling as healing. Provision of abbreviated transcripts allow readers to develop their own unique insights. Results revealed processes in the passing on of teachings through relationships and promotion of family bonding, respect, functioning, infant and child development, ceremony, and poignantly, the sacredness and centering of the child in the community. This study contributes to literature on Indigenous methodology, cultural parenting and healing ways, and groundwork for the creation of programs for Indigenous families.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87289 - Snapshot

### *Obsessive-Compulsive Symptoms and Related Risk and Protective Factors in Black Individuals in Canada*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dromer, Elisabeth

**Additional Authors:** Cénat, Jude Mary; Jacob, Grace; Kogan, Cary; Williams, Monica; Darius, Wina Paul

*Abstract: RATIONALE. Canadian research on obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) in Black individuals is limited—data for specific ethnic groups are not available. This is problematic because data from the United States show that Black individuals face unique issues (ex: everyday racial*

*discrimination) which are associated with OCD and may impact these people in ways different from other ethno-racial groups. METHODS. Data came from the Black Community Mental Health project. The Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale was used to measure obsessive-compulsive (OC) symptom severity. Independent t-tests and multiple regressions were used to assess OC symptom severity and identify risk and protective factors. RESULTS. The sample presented high levels of OC symptoms. Protective factors included being born abroad and identifying as Christian. Risk factors included being 25 years old and older and identifying as female. Everyday discrimination, internalized racism, microaggressions, and social support were significant predictors of OC symptoms. CONCLUSIONS. Everyday racial discrimination, internalized racism, and microaggressions predict OC symptom severity in Black individuals in Canada. Social support may play a protective role for those individuals. ACTION. These factors must be considered in future research and in culturally appropriate assessment and treatment of Black individuals with OCD.*

**Section:** Black Psychology

**Session ID:** 86871 - Snapshot

### *Socialization Goals: How do First Generation Chinese Immigrant Parents and Teachers of Elementary School Children Perceive Self-expression?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Liu, Shelley

*Abstract: Chinese immigrant children tend to report higher rates of social alienation, depression, and peer harassment compared to their European-American and mainland-Chinese peers, and they tend to be stereotypically perceived as "quiet", "passive", and "poor communicators". However, these issues are often overlooked and under-represented in mental health research. There is a prominent difference between traditional Chinese and Western culture regarding expression of ones needs, desires, opinions, and feelings. Thus, Chinese immigrant children may receive mixed and confusing socialization messages from their parents and teachers. Parents and teachers are major socialization agents for children, yet there is a paucity of research comparing their socialization beliefs directly. This qualitative reflexive thematic analysis involves in-depth, semi-structured interviews using hypothetical scenarios of a child's emotions and behaviors in interpersonal situations to directly compare Canadian teachers and Chinese parents perceptions of children's self-expression. The results of this study will deepen our knowledge about the cultural and intercultural factors that influence Chinese immigrant children's social and emotional learning, and will inform psychologists, educators, and policy makers in developing more culturally sensitive programs and interventions for Chinese immigrant families.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 86588 - Snapshot

### *Student Ethnicity and Experience of Self-Censorship in Canadian Universities*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ji, Yuan

**Additional Authors:** Guo, Yang Yi Lin ; Cormier, Gina; Wong-Min, Yok Tin Alix; Yim, Brian; Valery-Archambault, Jenny; Drapeau, Martin

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Perceptions of university campus openness to expression may vary according to individual differences. However, little is known about how students experiences of self-censorship in Canadian institutions vary depending on their ethnicity. Thus, this study assesses how*

*the experience of and reasons for self-censorship on campus differ across students of various ethnicities in Canadian universities. We hypothesized that ethnic minority students would have self-censored more than ethnic majority students, be more concerned about expressing their opinions, and be more worried about possible repercussions. METHODS: A sample of 2092 university students (Women=1574, Men=421, Other=97; Age: M=24.81, SD=7.70) across Canada completed an online survey. RESULTS: One-way ANOVAs supported our hypotheses, such that Asian and Black students showed higher self-censorship and concern than Caucasians. CONCLUSIONS: These results suggest that students of ethnic minorities, especially Asian and Black students, are more prone to self-censorship while studying in Canadian universities and may show greater concern about repercussions. IMPACT: Future studies can examine the role of cultural norms and the consequences of these ethnic variations in self-censorship. This research is important to inform the development of policies that promote equity, diversity, and inclusion on Canadian campuses.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 86440 - Snapshot

### *Trans people's experiences with healthcare in the Canadian Armed Forces: An interdisciplinary qualitative approach to understanding marginalisation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Konermann, Sophia

**Additional Authors:** Poulin, Carmen ; Gouliquer, Lynne; Longobardi, Hilary

*Abstract: Thirty plus years have passed since the court ordered the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) to decriminalise “homosexuality”. In this presentation, we examine the experiences of current trans military members, as a subset of a pan-Canadian study on 2SLGBTQIA+ service members and their partners. Eight abridged life-history interviews with trans participants were analysed using the Psychosocial Ethnography of the Commonplace (P-SEC) approach. This interdisciplinary approach includes a preliminary thematic analysis of the data to identify *Organisational Moments* (here: healthcare). P-SEC organisational moments are formal or informal practices, laws, or policies complicating the lives of marginalised individuals (i.e., trans military members) while benefitting the institution (i.e., the Canadian military). The present findings illuminate participants’ experiences with the military healthcare system and details the complications they encounter. Results also shed light on the hegemonic nature of military healthcare, how participants use schemata to make sense of their experiences and the psycho-social coping strategies. Finally, we examine potential social and cultural changes and policy recommendations regarding the healthcare provided to trans military members.*

**Section:** Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

**Session ID:** 80986 - Snapshot

## Standard Workshop

### *Anti-racist supervision: Using ACT and CBS to work through supervisor resistance and support clinicians with minoritized identities*

**Main Presenting Author:** Syeda, Maisha

*Abstract: Psychology trainees with minoritized identities are at increased risk of experiencing micro-and-macro aggressions and racism in various aspects of their training careers. Trainees might*

*experience aggression and racism from clients and families they support, peers, and supervisors and are further disadvantaged by institutional racism. Aggressions and racisms contribute to the distress of minoritized trainees and interfere with their training productivity and progress. Effective mentorship has been identified as a mechanism to reduce the distress of minoritized trainees and facilitate resilience. The workshop will present an ACT supported supervision model to promote resilience with minoritized trainees. The attendees will take away the following: \* Increase knowledge of experiences of racism and marginalization that minoritized trainees might face \* Learn supervision techniques to acknowledge and support trainees while being aware of their boundaries, curiosities and intention (e.g., white allyship versus saviourship) \* Incorporate mindfulness and distress tolerance strategies in their professional realms to work through resistance to racism and oppression \* Participate in values identification and clarification to identify goal-directed actions in clinical supervision \* Identify supervision techniques to promote resilience and authentic interactions*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85974 - Workshop

### *Here's How To Help: A Capacity-Building Workshop on Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion for Supervisors and Instructors*

**Main Presenting Author:** Halicki-Asakawa, Amané

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Sanchez, Tatiana A; Tseu, Anne

**Additional Authors:** Cho, Gloria ; Khattar, Nataasha; Ganesh, Kirthana; Godard, Rebecca

*Abstract: Ensuring equity, diversity, and inclusion (EDI) within graduate psychology programs is an important part of creating a safe learning environment for minoritized students. Within this context, professors and supervisors play an instrumental role in protecting and facilitating the growth of their students, particularly those with marginalized identities. However, many people within these positions may inadvertently perpetuate harm to their students and supervisees, and may feel ill-equipped to repair these issues when they arise. The present capacity-building workshop aims to provide a how-to guide on handling EDI issues for those in teaching and supervisory positions in graduate psychology training programs. Led by graduate students who have been instrumental in advancing EDI work in their department over the last 3 years, the workshop will cover the basics of EDI-related topics, such as basic terminology, recognizing microaggressions and repairing them once they occur, and understanding intersectional issues related to racialization, gender and sexual minoritization, and ableism. The workshop will be a mix of didactic learning, interactive group work, and a discussion of case scenarios.*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 87890 - Workshop

### *How To Be an Anti-racist and Anti-oppressive Practitioner*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ko, Gina

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: I share my anti-racist and anti-oppressive professional life through story. In my master's thesis, I researched how Chinese Canadian mothers choose to pass on their native language to their children. In my Ph.D. thesis, I worked with six young Muslim youth in high school who led their school's social justice club to resist Islamophobia and champion mental health. METHODOLOGY, EVALUATIONS, AND CONCLUSIONS: Practical experience and anti-racism*

*work - I have a private practice and work predominantly with racialized clients to hear their struggles, experiences of racism, and pride in their culture. Last year, I started my podcast, “Against the Tides of Racism,” now funded by The Canadian Race Relations Foundation. Each episode ends with calls to action, and listeners can enact anti-racism wisdom imparted by my guests. Organizational leaders can learn how to lead with an anti-oppressive lens. I am the Director of Asian Mental Health for the Asian Gold Ribbon Campaign and aim to enhance Asian mental health in Canada. In my next chapter, I will supervise racialized therapists working with racialized clients. ACTION: I use culturally responsive, socially just, anti-racist, and anti-oppressive positionalities in all areas I immerse in. Participants will walk away with tangible “how-to’s” in being anti-racist, anti-oppressive practitioners, researchers, and learners.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 86992 - Workshop

### *Human Rights and Social Justice Training*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sinacore, Ada L.

*Abstract: The goal of this 85 minutes workshop is to facilitate attendees understanding of how to apply Human Rights, Social Justice and Equity, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) Frameworks at individual, group, and institutional levels. Using human rights, social justice and ethics as the epistemological frame the goal of these sessions will be to frame the discussion from the perspective of intersectionality and restorative justice so that conversations can lead to growth, new understandings, and on-going dialogues. As well anti-racist and anti-oppressive processes will be addressed. The session will focus on styles of leadership with a particular focus on inclusive leadership and inclusive group processes. The roles of inclusive leaders, as well, the skills necessary to be an inclusive leader will be addressed. As well, the participants will understand how to apply different types of social justice models to their work as members of the Human Rights and Social Justice Steering Committee. Human Rights and Social Justice challenges occur at all levels organizations within, between, and across different groups who may have common and competing goals and needs. As such, a discussion about policies and processes will address inclusionary and exclusionary systemic practices.*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 93047 - Workshop

### *Identifying and Addressing Justice, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (JEDI) Needs in Our Institutions: A Workshop for Students*

**Main Presenting Author:** Winters, Emily M

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Knight, Sommer; Kalchos, Linnea

**Additional Authors:** Chu, Alanna ; Lefebvre, Danielle; Hinbest, Chris; Saleemi, Somayya; Jagnyziak, Angela

*Abstract: MANY HAVE LONG-RECOGNIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF PROMOTING AND INTEGRATING THE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE, EQUITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION (JEDI) INTO PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAMS IN CANADA. ALTHOUGH INFORMATIVE RESEARCH ON INTEGRATING SOCIAL JUSTICE INTO GRADUATE TRAINING EXISTS (GRAPLIN, 2017), MUCH OF THIS RESEARCH TARGETS PROGRAM AND/OR INSTITUTIONAL LEADERSHIP, DESPITE STUDENTS HAVING VALUABLE KNOWLEDGE OF*



*WHAT INITIATIVES WOULD BE MOST IMPACTFUL. STUDENTS MAY BE UNAWARE OF THE PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF IMPLEMENTING JEDI IN THEIR INSTITUTIONS. THIS WORKSHOP AIMS TO PROVIDE STUDENTS WITH THE TOOLS AND KNOWLEDGE TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN IDENTIFYING AND ADDRESSING SUCH GAPS IN SOCIAL JUSTICE EDUCATION IN THEIR TRAINING PROGRAMS. THIS WORKSHOP WILL PROVIDE A BRIEF DIDACTIC LESSON FOR STUDENTS, INCLUDING WHAT JEDI WORK IS, ALLYSHIP, BARRIERS/FACILITATORS TO THIS WORK, AND WORKING WITH LEADERSHIP. GROUP BREAKOUT SESSIONS WILL PROMOTE KNOWLEDGE SHARING BETWEEN INSTITUTIONS ACROSS CANADA AND ALLOW STUDENTS TO EXPLORE THE NUANCES OF ADVOCATING FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF JEDI PRINCIPLES AT THE INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL, AS WELL AS WITHIN THE CLINICAL, RESEARCH, AND TEACHING SPHERES. A DEBRIEF SESSION WILL FOLLOW, WHERE EACH BREAKOUT GROUP WILL SHARE THEIR CONCLUSIONS WITH OTHER ATTENDEES. THE FINDINGS FROM THIS WORKSHOP WILL INFORM A LIST OF ACTION ITEMS THAT WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS.*

**Section:** *Students in Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 81743 - Workshop

## Symposium

### *Women in Cognitive Science Canada - Expanding the Circle*

**Moderator:** Titone, Debra

**Panelists:** Pexman, Penny; Maloney, Erin; Retanal, Fraulein; Atay, Elaine; Muraki, Emiko

*Abstract: WiCS-Canada (<https://www.csbbcs.org/wics/>), established in 2016, is the Canadian chapter of Women in Cognitive Science, the successful NSF-funded US group (<http://womenincogsci.org>). Its objectives are to support and encourage women interested or engaged in cognitive science careers, and to promote opportunities for networking, mentorship, and professional development. Thus, WiCS-Canada stands as a model grassroots effort for supporting women in science. Here, we introduce WICS-Canada to CPA with the intent of "expanding the circle." The first presentation (Debra Titone, Michelle Yang, and Penny Pexman) situates WICS-Canada within our discipline, offers an updated funding analyses, and presents our ideas for building greater inclusivity in the next 5 years. The second presentation (Erin Maloney and Fraulein Retanal) discusses the creation of a WiCS-Canada Trainee Board that identified the most pressing equity topics for trainees and early career researchers, e.g., careers within academia or industry, family planning during graduate and post-graduate training. The third presentation (Elaine Atay and Emiko Muraki) reviews affinity and allyship group practice in higher education broadly, and the development and implementation of these groups through a pilot program that fosters inclusion of equity- and sovereignty-deserving students, faculty, and staff in academic settings.*

**Section:** *Women and Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 80365, Presenting Papers: 86023, 86103, 86107 - Symposium

*Re-envisioning Women in Cognitive Science Canada and an Updated Look at Funding Data over the Professional Lifespan*

**Main Presenting Author:** Titone, Debra  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Pexman, Penny

**Additional Author:** Yang, Michelle

*Abstract: WiCS-Canada (<https://www.csbbcs.org/wics/>), established in 2016, is the Canadian chapter of Women in Cognitive Science, the successful NSF-funded US group (<http://womenincogsci.org>). Its objectives are to support and encourage women interested or engaged in cognitive science careers, and to promote opportunities for networking, mentorship, and professional development. Thus, WiCS-Canada stands as a model grassroots effort for supporting women in science. In this talk, we review the history and progress of WiCS-Canada over the past several years, its close collaboration with the Canadian Society for Brain, Behaviour, and Cognition, and its initial seed funding from NSERC. We then present data gathered early in the history of WiCSC pertaining to NSERC funding data in cognitive science over the academic lifespan, and update that funding analysis for this presentation. Finally, we conclude with new ways we anticipate WiCS-Canada evolving over the next 5 years, including closer collaboration with the Society for Women in Psychology Section of CPA.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 86023 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 80365)

*Safer Spaces and Learning Places: Evidence-Informed Practices for Implementing Affinity and Allyship Groups in Higher Education*

**Main Presenting Author:** Atay, Elaine

**Co-Presenting Author:** Muraki, Emiko

**Additional Authors:** Chadwick, Leah ; Mori, Camille; van der Wijk, Gwen; Murry, Adam; Exner-Cortens, Deinera

*Abstract: As they work to advance equity, diversity, and inclusion, many post-secondary institutions in Canada may look to affinity and allyship (A&A) groups as one promising approach. These groups aim to foster inclusion through dialogue around identities. However, there are no evidence-informed models of A&A groups in higher education. We thus conducted a scoping review to summarize A however, further evaluation is needed to determine these groups efficacy and long-term benefits. Applying the findings of our review to practice, we developed separate affinity and allyship group curriculums for the university setting. Both groups contain sessions on defining group purpose and discussing member identities. Specialized topics, discussions, and activities within the affinity group include strengths, repairing/coping with harm, and collective action, whereas the allyship group covers oppression and privilege, microaggressions, and micro-interventions. We will pilot these groups in Winter 2023.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 86103 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 80365)

*Creating a Women in Cognitive Science Canada (WiCSC) Trainee Board*

**Main Presenting Author:** Maloney, Erin

**Co-Presenting Author:** Retanal, Fraulein

*Abstract: Women in Cognitive Science Canada (WiCS-C) has been supporting women scientists since 2016. While we are extremely proud of what we have accomplished thus far, we are excited to broaden our scope and our reach. The recent creation of the WiCS-C Trainee Board serves as the perfect complement to the WiCS-C Advisory Board, which is composed of mid-career and senior*

scientists who hold academic positions. The Trainee Board, on the other hand, is composed of an energetic and engaged group of cognitive science trainees. The trainee board has an intimate knowledge of the topics relevant to the trainees of today and have identified the most pressing of these topics as: careers within academia, careers in industry, and family planning during graduate and post-graduate training. Using methods such as infographics, videos, and virtual coffee hours, through working alongside members of the WiCS-C Advisory Board, the WiCS-C Trainee Board collates and disseminates key information to their peers while simultaneously honing their own leadership skills.

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 86107 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 80365)

### *Indigenous Thriving in Adversity: Challenging Racism, Promoting Cultural Respect, and Connecting to Culture*

**Moderator:** Fontaine, Aleah S. M.

**Panelists:** Efimoff, Iloradanon H.; White, Erin E.-L.; Fontaine, Aleah S. M.

*Abstract: Indigenous Peoples in Canada have historically faced much adversity and continue to do so today. Oppression, loss, and violence are situated in both the past and present. Yet, Indigenous Peoples have found ways to challenge harmful systems and thrive. In this symposium, we focus on the ways Indigenous Peoples experience and challenge racism, the role cultural respect may play in well-being, and how we may measure cultural connection, a known protective factor for Indigenous well-being. First, Efimoff will describe how Indigenous university students experience as well as challenge racism on campus in two mixed-methods studies. Fontaine and White will then follow by presenting two correlational studies using community samples. Fontaine will focus on the associations among cultural respect, reconciliation, and well-being among Indigenous and other racial/ethnic groups. Inspired by the concept of “culture as treatment,” White will present the psychometric properties of a new measure of cultural connection. Together, these presentations will demonstrate how a research program may spotlight adversity and at once identify ways individuals, communities, and larger socio-political structures may work to increase positive outcomes for Indigenous Peoples.*

**Section:** Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

**Session ID:** 81267, Presenting Papers: 86098, 86100, 86247 - Symposium

### *A Mixed Methods Investigation of Indigenous University Students' Experiences with Racism and Strategies to Challenge Racism*

**Main Presenting Author:** Efimoff, Iloradanon H.

**Additional Author:** Starzyk, Katherine B.

*Abstract: Anti-Indigenous racism is a pressing issue in Canada. Even spaces that should be safe, such as universities, are sites of racism. Despite the pervasive anecdotal reports of anti-Indigenous racism on campuses, there is little research on such experiences and even less on strategies to challenge racism. To this end, we present two studies in which we investigated Indigenous students' experiences with racism and strategies to challenge racism. Study 1 involved qualitative interviews ( $N = 8$ ) and Study 2 was an online survey ( $N = 413$ ), both with Indigenous university students. In Study 1, participants said they experienced racism with alarming*

regularity. They reported epistemological racism, internalized racism, overt racism, microaggressions, microinvalidations, and systemic racism. They also reported using education, relationality, direct challenges, and other strategies to challenge racism. We found similar results in Study 2. For example, over 50% of Study 2 participants heard a non-Indigenous person use an Indigenous racial slur “sometimes,” “often,” or “very often.” This research is impactful because it illustrates the ongoing occurrence of racism at a Canadian university and highlights the urgent need to address racism on university campuses. It also illustrates the value of mixed methods approaches within social psychology.

**Section:** *Indigenous Peoples’ Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86098 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 81267)

*Cultural Respect, Reconciliation, and Mental Health in Canada*

**Main Presenting Author:** Fontaine, Aleah S. M.

**Additional Authors:** Starzyk, Katherine B.; Mackenzie, Corey S.; Efimoff, H. Iloradanon; Neufeld, Katelin H. S.

*Abstract: Societal and individual level health are interrelated. In an online survey of 345 adult respondents from across Canada, we investigated the relationships among self-reported perceptions of cultural respect, progress toward reconciliation, and mental health. We also examined the generalizability of these findings among subsamples of Black, Chinese, Indigenous, South Asian, and White participants. Overall, participants who felt others respect their culture perceived more progress toward reconciliation and reported higher mental health, but differences did exist among groups. Regarding cultural respect, Indigenous participants perceived less than did all the other groups, and racialized participants report less than did White participants. Indigenous participants also perceived less progress toward reconciliation than did racialized, but not White participants, who did not differ from any other group. Finally, within some domains, Black participants reported higher mental health than did Chinese and Indigenous participants. In summary, then, cultural respect, reconciliation progress, and mental health are interrelated among diverse groups.*

**Section:** *Indigenous Peoples’ Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86100 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 81267)

*Measuring Cultural Connection: An Extension and Psychometric Evaluation*

**Main Presenting Author:** White, Erin E.-L.

**Additional Author:** Starzyk, Katherine B.

*Abstract: Indigenous Knowledge Keepers and researchers have suggested “culture as treatment.” The focus of this approach is reclaiming and relearning Indigenous knowledge and traditions, while also challenging negative stereotypes about Indigenous Peoples. Over time, researchers have begun to recognize that cultural connection is a protective factor for Indigenous Peoples. Those who are connected to their culture tend to be more resilient. To measure cultural connection in a valid and reliable way, we evaluated and revised Snowshoe and colleagues’ (2015) measure of cultural connection to create a measure that is appropriate for First Nations, Métis, and Inuk people in Canada. We then assessed the psychometric properties of the revised items*

*among a community sample of Indigenous participants ( $N = 287$ ). We will present the psychometric properties of the scale. People may use this measure to conduct research that highlights the many benefits of cultural connection. In doing this, they may successfully advocate for increased funding and support for cultural events, to use “culture as treatment.”*

**Section:** Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

**Session ID:** 86247 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 81267)

### *Women's Experiences of Sexuality in a Heteronormative, Neoliberal Society*

**Moderator:** Balint, Storm

**Panelists:** Adair, Jewels; Chasin, CJ

*Abstract: This symposium explores different aspects and implications of women's sexual agency and objectification in a neoliberal society which simultaneously rewards and punishes women for their expressions of sexuality. Collectively, these papers explore social expectations and moral standards of women's sexuality, sexual experiences, and experiences with consent (or lack thereof). In different contexts, these papers draw on the ways that neoliberalism structures concepts of *agency* and *victimhood* into a false binary opposition defined by individual responsibility on one side and powerless innocence on the other. The first study provides a systematic overview of current research on women's sexual agency and its relationships to social positionality and sexual violence. The second study uses an experimental vignette design to explore the relationships between gender, empathy, objectification, and rape-myth acceptance on different types of image-based sexual abuse. The third study explores women's narratives of engaging in unwanted yet consensual heterosex, utilizing the Cone of Consent to model the relationship between coercion and sexual agency. Together, these studies offer more nuance to our understanding of women's experiences of sex, sexuality and sexual violence, and to how these are shaped by the institution of heterosexuality and its gendered normative prescriptions.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 83366, Presenting Papers: 86252, 86262, 86271 - Symposium

### *Women's Experiences of Sexuality and Sexual Safety Under Constrained Choice: A Systematic Review*

**Main Presenting Author:** Balint, Storm

*Abstract: In Western societies, women are encouraged to present themselves in sexualized ways and are expected to experience this as a form of sexual agency. In most contexts, this conceptualization of sexual agency is considered the primary pathway to women's sexual pleasure. However, research on women's sexual agency is new and still developing, and women's experiences of and resistance to violations of their sexual boundaries (e.g., sexual coercion) are frequently overlooked. The current systematic review aims to answer various research questions on how sexual agency has been conceptualized, how it has been studied in relation to sexual violence, and how women's social positionality influences sexual agency. A systematic strategy was used to search ten health and social science databases, with 2,792 relevant articles and 270 articles identified for full-text review. A critical feminist lens guided this quantitative synthesis and provided a framework for addressing the research questions. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how society and researchers understand women's sexual agency and how intersectionality is largely ignored in research. Findings*

also identify an urgent need for future research to consider the relationships between violence against women and women's perceptions of (or lack of) sexual agency.

**Section:** *Women and Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86252 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 83366)

*Sexing, Subscription-Based Websites, and Non-Consensual Photography: How the Context of Image-Based Sexual Abuse Influences Victim and Perpetrator Blame, Responsibility, and Empathy*

**Main Presenting Author:** Adair, Jewels

**Additional Author:** Senn, Charlene Y

*Abstract: Image-based sexual abuse (IBSA) is an under-researched yet common form of violence against women. Victims of this form of violence are often blamed for the violence they endure, which influences their likelihood to seek help and other negative outcomes. The current study used an experimental vignette design to understand the influence of the context of IBSA and gender on individuals' attributions of blame and responsibility to victims and perpetrators of IBSA, as well as their empathy towards victims, while controlling for rape myth endorsement. Results showed that participants placed more blame and responsibility on victims, and displayed less empathy toward them when they took their own explicit photo. Participants also displayed lower empathy to victims of IBSA who earned a monetary reward for their explicit photo, and blamed a perpetrator of IBSA less when he had paid for access to the explicit photo on a subscription-based website. On average, women reported more empathy towards victims of IBSA compared to men, and individuals of all genders who endorsed rape myths to a greater degree placed more blame and responsibility on victims of IBSA. This study is a first step in understanding the ways in which individuals view victims and perpetrators of IBSA and provide important information for prevention and education efforts.*

**Section:** *Women and Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86262 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 83366)

*More Hetero Labours of Love: The "Cone of Consent" & Sexual Agency in Women's Narratives of Choosing to Participate in Unwanted Sex with Men*

**Main Presenting Author:** Chasin, CJ

*Abstract: Women often choose to have sex they do not desire with their romantic partners, for a variety of reasons. As part of a larger study of cisgender women's experiences of willingly participating in unwanted sex with their romantic partners, this paper explores unwanted consensual heterosex. Specifically, this paper offers a narrative analysis of women's experiences of willingly participating in unwanted sex with men—routine experiences for some—and their reasons for doing so, especially as forms of care work and gendered relationship-maintenance work. The analysis presents nuanced ways in which women constructed their experiences as \_consensual\_, even as they managed to express feeling pressured by indirect or social coercion, and even as they articulated similarities with past experiences of sexual coercion. Participants were also asked to situate their experiences within my Cone of Consent which models how various forms of coercion restrict and constrain the active enactment of agency. This allowed them to make explicit diffuse forms of coercion that remain unnameable within the logic of neoliberalism, while simultaneously positioning themselves as agentic, empowered neoliberal subjects. Drawing on Gavey's (2005) discussion of*

*technologies of heterosexuality and the cultural scaffolding of rape, and other feminist analyses, I explore implications for conceptualising consent.*

**Section:** *Women and Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86271 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 83366)

### *Intergroup Contact, Intersections in Street Harassment, and Adaptation of International and Domestic Graduates to the Canadian Labour Market*

**Additional Authors:** Nadkarni, Shruti ; Hanna, Rima M.

**Moderator:** Ray Yol, Elcin

*Abstract: The International and Cross-Cultural Psychology section provides the opportunity for students to present their work at the student symposium each year. In this year's student symposium, three presenters discuss their empirical studies within the field of cross-cultural psychology, focusing broadly on international students' adaptation to the Canadian labour market, intersections in street harassment experienced by Muslim women, and imagined intercultural contact experiences between minority and majority religious groups in Canada. The first presenter discusses factors contributing to the disparity between the labour market performances of international student graduates and their domestic counterparts. The second presenter investigates Muslim women's intersectional street harassment experiences in Canada. The third presenter examines the potential role of multiculturalism-supportive imagined contact among Muslims and Christians in Canada.*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 84242, Presenting Papers: 84248, 84250, 84251 - Symposium

*The Canadian Labour Market Bottleneck: Factors behind the Gap in Labour Market Performance of International and Domestic Graduates in Canada*

**Presenting Author:** Nadkarni, Shruti

**Additional Authors:** Soltan, Hajar ; Safdar, Saba

*Abstract: The transition of international student graduates into the Canadian workforce is not as smooth as previously envisioned. This study aimed to fill specific research gaps by identifying factors contributing to the disparity between the labour market performances of international student graduates and their domestic counterparts. Surveys were conducted to collect data from 550 domestic students and 528 international students (N= 1078) in two provinces in Canada (Ontario and Nova Scotia). Binomial and ordinal regression analyses revealed a significant relationship between international student status and 1) having lower pre-graduation work experience and 2) being employed by smaller corporations. Better labour market outcomes (income, time spent looking for work and time spent working) for international students were associated with 1) more time being spent in Canada, 2) higher post-secondary degrees 3) type of discipline and 4) pre-graduation work experience. The results offer insight into the factors contributing to different labour market experiences of domestic and international students and could be used to smoothen the transition of international student graduates into the Canadian labour market.*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 84248 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84242)

*Intersections in Street Harassment: Muslim Women's Experiences with Sexism and Islamophobia in Public Spaces*

**Presenting Author:** Hanna, Rima M.

*Abstract: Street harassment, sexual harassment by male strangers in public places, is an everyday experience in women's lives. A majority of street harassment literature draws on a North American perspective and focuses almost entirely on street harassment as a gendered issue. There are missing voices and realities from women, particularly Muslim women who wear hijab, who experience street harassment differently due to their ethnicity and religion. An intersectional understanding of street harassment is necessary. This study will attempt to fill in these gaps in the North American literature. About 15 qualitative interviews with Muslim women examining their experiences with street harassment are going to be conducted, coded, and analyzed. Preliminary analyses on interviews conducted so far (n= 12) have shown consistent patterns of sexual terrorism, fear of rape, fear of violence, anxiety, and Islamophobia.*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 84250 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84242)

*Multiculturalism-Supportive Imagined Contact: Perspectives from Minority and Majority Religious Groups in Canada*

**Presenting Author:** Ray Yol, Elcin

**Additional Author:** Safdar, Saba

*Abstract: Imagined contact (mentally simulating pleasant contact with an outgroup member) is an indirect contact strategy that has been promoted for contexts where direct intergroup contact is restricted, superficial or avoided. The present research has introduced "multiculturalism-supportive imagined contact," where participants are asked to mentally simulate a positive interaction with an outgroup member who expresses his/her support for multiculturalism in society. Across two online experiments, the current research examines the effect of multiculturalism-supportive imagined contact on acculturation orientations, outgroup attitudes, and collective action tendencies among Muslims and Christians in Canada. We have been collecting data for our online experiments via Qualtrics. Preliminary findings of Study 1 have demonstrated that multiculturalism-supportive imagined contact is statistically more effective in inducing positive attitudes and promoting welcoming acculturation orientations (e.g., integrationism-transformation\_) toward Muslims than the control condition. The findings can inform social psychologists to develop effective contact-based interventions to promote harmonious intergroup relations in intergroup contexts where direct intergroup contact is limited and avoided.*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 84251 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84242)

*Issues of Stress and Trauma in Motherhood*

**Moderator:** Cameron, Erinn C

*Abstract: Stigma, stress, and trauma place women and mothers at an increased susceptibility to abuse and the effects of negative mental health. This symposium comprises three papers addressing the*



*increased risk of stress, trauma, and violence against women for mothers. The first paper examines how legal abuse mediates the relationship between intimate partner violence and court-related outcomes for mothers and demonstrates the necessity for attention to the issue of legal abuse. The second paper uses Reflexive Thematic Analysis to examine the experiences of mothers in substance use treatment during COVID-19. Mothers described accumulating stressors that exerted a mental and affective toll. A framework is presented demonstrating the unique risks to better support families and community-wide service delivery. The third paper examines the secondary traumatic stress (STS) in doulas following exposure to personal or professional birth trauma. As of yet there is a paucity of research on doulas professional experiences so this study drew theoretically from studies of STS in midwives. Results will validate doulas' lived experience and provide a framework for mitigating the risk of exposure to STS. Together, these studies highlight the structural barriers which contribute to ongoing inequities and challenges that women encounter, with a focus on increasing awareness for future policy.*

**Section:** *Women and Psychology*

**Session ID:** 84354, Presenting Papers: 86377, 86400, 87979 - Symposium

*Secondary Traumatic Stress in Doulas*

**Main Presenting Author:** Trend-Cunningham, Fiona

*Abstract: Empirical evidence suggests overwhelmingly positive birth outcomes when doulas are present at births. Research also suggests that doulas are at risk of secondary traumatic stress (STS) when exposed to a traumatic birth. A mediation moderation model of doulas developing STS following exposure to a client's traumatic childbirth was developed. The Professional Quality of Life Scale, Toronto Empathy Scale, and Oslo Social Support Scale were administered, and demographic information was collected from doulas across the US. Data analysis was conducted with a bootstrapped moderated mediation model with exposure to traumatic birth as the independent variable and secondary traumatic stress as the dependent variable. Empathy was measured as a mediator, with social support and job satisfaction measured as moderators. Results confirmed professional birth trauma was associated with STS in doulas. Empathy and job satisfaction had a direct effect on STS; age was a significant control variable. Recommendations include suggestions for doula training organizations to include information on STS as well as risk and protective factors so that new doulas are aware of the possibility of STS occurring in their line of work and protect against it. Future research is encouraged to focus on doulas of color and to broaden the scope of the definition of traumatic childbirth.*

**Section:** *Women and Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86377 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84354)

*Legal Abuse Mediates the Relation Between Intimate Partner Violence and Reported Outcomes for Court-Involved Mothers*

**Main Presenting Author:** Retta, Aida

*Abstract: Survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV) who end abusive relationships often turn to the legal system to pursue justice and safety (Gutowski and Goodman, 2020). However, results are often dissatisfactory or even harmful (e.g., extended, costly legal processes and unsafe parenting plans; Douglas, 2020; Khaw et al., 2021). Although survivors negative experiences with family court outcomes are well-documented, few studies have defined contributing mechanisms. This study explores legal abuse (i.e., the use of the legal system by an abusive person to stalk, harass, coerce, and*

*control an ex-partner; Douglas, 2018; Gutowski and Goodman, 2022) as a mediator between IPV severity and three family court outcomes: the number of court hearings attended, total legal expenditure, and survivors satisfaction with established parenting plans. Participants included 218 court-involved mothers separating from an abusive partner. Results support a theorized model in which those who experience more psychological, sexual, and physical IPV also report more legal abuse and associated poorer legal outcomes. These results are among the first to demonstrate the important role of legal abuse in the outcomes of family legal processes for IPV-exposed mothers. Study findings highlight the urgent need to identify and prevent the perpetuation of abuse dynamics in family court.*

**Section:** *Women and Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86400 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84354)

*Accumulating stress and COVID-19: A Reflexive Thematic Analysis examining experiences of the pandemic among mothers who use substances*

**Presenting Author:** Daari, Laura

*Abstract: Among the broader population of people who use substances, mothers experience stigma, gender discrimination, and structural disadvantages. Few studies have explored the experiences of mothers who have used substances since COVID-19, despite the potential for disproportionate stress. This study examines experiences of structural disadvantages, services and supports, and health among mothers during COVID-19 in ON, Canada. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 26 mothers with current or recent participation in integrated substance use treatment in 2020 and 2021. Interview questions focused on mental health, parenting experiences, access to formal and informal supports, and experiences with child protection services. We used reflexive thematic analysis to generate the theme and conceptual framework: Mental and Affective Toll of Accumulated Stressors during a pandemic with two sub-themes 1) accessibility of formal support services, 2) relational quality of service connections and informal social support. Both sub-themes addressed CPS involvement. Pandemic-related disruptions to formal and informal supports compounded pre-existing stressors that stem from structural disadvantages and mental health challenges. This underscores the importance of tailored policy and practice strategies to support mothers and families that attend to structural inequities.*

**Section:** *Women and Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87979 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84354)

*Researching for critical change: Canadian reflections, experiences, and interruptions*

**Additional Authors:** Lafrance, Michelle N.; Hynie, Michaela

**Moderator:** Teo , Thomas

*Abstract: Since Heraclitus (535–475 BCE) in the Western canon change has been understood as being part of human life. In psychological discourses change has often been understood as something that happens to humans and particularly to individuals. Less frequently has change been understood in the discipline as something that persons can initiate and achieve collectively. Social change under the latter premise becomes a project that contrasts person-oriented with community- or society-oriented changes. Research traditions in psychology from action research, liberation psychology, critical*

*psychology, streams of community psychology, feminist psychology to social justice approaches in psychology have emphasized the participatory and agentic involvement of people in actions of social change. Following such traditions, the symposium focuses on research for social change from theoretical, mental health, policy and community perspectives. The symposium highlights how critical research in Canada has solicited and produced theoretical, social, and political changes. This includes a reconceptualization of subjectivity, action research with older adults, and the mental health of former Syrians who resettled into Canada. Researching for critical change has the intent and the outcome of reframing debates and to advance new practices.*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology

**Session ID:** 84908, Presenting Papers: 84912, 84914, 84917 - Symposium

*Theorizing social change as part of human subjectivity*

**Presenting Author:** Teo, Thomas

*Abstract: Christian Wolff (1679-1754) distinguished in his psychology between “what happens” and “what is possible” in human mental life. Introducing a theory of subjectivity, it is suggested that the \_possibilities\_ of first-person somato-psychological life remain important elements of reflection. From developmental to clinical psychology, possibilities of mental life have produced important connections between the descriptive and normative. Critical traditions from theoretical to participatory action research have shown that possibilities of action are not just individual opportunities but embedded in collective practices, agency, resistance rather than resilience. From this perspective, individualizing resistance actually hinders significant social change. Resistances of solidarity, another possibility of human agency, connect thinking, feeling willing, and doing. Possibilities are not unlimited because they are entangled with neoliberal capitalism, temporality and social characteristics such as class, gender, and race. Antiglobalizing and deglobalizing forms of subjectivities are discussed as contradictory forms of agentic resistance. It is argued that theorizing and researching change and its possibilities remain important tasks for critical psychologists.*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology

**Session ID:** 84912 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84908)

*Reframing "refugee mental health": The SyRIA.lth project*

**Presenting Author:** Hynie, Michaela

*Abstract: Psychological research on “refugee mental health” is often grounded in depoliticized research questions and essentialized representations of people experiencing forced displacement. The focus on pre-migration trauma, and interventions focused on building individual-level resilience, ignore both the role of social conditions created by local, national and international policies with regard to migrants and evidence that, once resettled in a safe third country, the majority of those forcibly displaced do not report mental health issues. SyRIA.lth was an interdisciplinary community-based research team engaged in a 4-year longitudinal study following over 1900 former Syrians who resettled into Canada through one the two main humanitarian pathways. The goal was to reframe the discourse around “refugee mental health” and challenge assumption Canada’s resettlement programs. This presentation will focus on the strategies of the SyRIA.lth initiative to engage policy makers from project conception to completion and the challenges that these strategies present.*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology

**Session ID:** 84914 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84908)

*From feminist critique to social action: Mobilizing research for change*

**Presenting Author:** Lafrance , Michelle N.

**Additional Authors:** Erb, Ashley ; Durkee-Lloyd , Janet ; Greason , Michelle ; Luke , Alison ; Doucet , Shelley

*Abstract: In this paper, we outline the process we undertook to harness research to effect tangible change in our province. The focus of our work was on the experiences of older adults and their caregivers. A consistent finding across our team’s research was the significant challenges experienced by New Brunswickers trying to navigate the myriad of services and supports available to older adults. These navigation challenges cause significant stress and frustration for members of the public, and ultimately result in many people not having access to the supports they need as they age. They also help to account for the high rates of depression experiences by caregivers of older adults. While we have offered critiques of the system in both academic and public settings, in this project, we dedicated our research time and energies into developing a practical tool to facilitate system navigation. Using a multi-stage research process, we interviewed older adults, caregivers, stakeholders, and members of the public to develop “Aging in New Brunswick: A user’s guide”, an online and in-print resource. The research process and outcome of this project will be discussed, along with an exploration of the challenges and significant successes involved in conducting this action research.*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology

**Session ID:** 84917 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84908)

### *Towards a more equitable and diverse psychology practice: Initiatives of the CCPPP Anti-Racism Working Group*

**Moderator:** Costigan, Catherine

*Abstract: The Canadian Council of Professional Psychology Programs’ (CCPPP) Working Group Against Racism and Discrimination in Canadian Psychology Training and Practice was formed to meet the commitments of the CCPPPs Statement Against Racism and Discrimination. In this symposium, we present the results of three research projects that aim to reduce inequities in mental health by diversifying trainees, enhancing training, and promoting advocacy. The first paper addresses initial pipeline issues that hinder the diversification of our field. We present the results of a national survey of admissions processes in psychology graduate programs and share innovative ways in which programs are attempting to diversify the students admitted. The second paper presents the results and subsequent recommendations developed from a national survey and focus groups that examined how psychology programs could increase the availability of diverse practica experiences through co-supervision in settings that provide mental health care to underserved populations (e.g., refugees). The third paper presents the results of a survey completed by practicing psychologists regarding their social justice values, advocacy activities, and barriers to advocacy. We present recommendations for increasing social responsiveness and social justice advocacy among already practicing psychologists. If accepted, program with CCPPP*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 85074, Presenting Papers: 86573, 86585, 86587 - Symposium

*Increasing the Diversity of Psychology Trainees: A National Review of Graduate Program Admissions Processes*

**Main Presenting Author:** Costigan, Catherine  
**Co-Presenting Authors:** Stanley, Gillian; Ortiz, Drexler

**Additional Authors:** Romero, Kristoffer ; Tang, Karen

*Abstract: Graduate admissions is a major gatekeeper of who enters the psychology profession. The current complement of professional psychologists in Canada does not match the diversity of our population in terms of racial-ethnic background, Indigeneity, immigrant background, socioeconomic status, etc. Nationally, many programs have been individually reviewing their admissions processes to ensure equity and fairness in the process, and remove barriers to the diversification of professional psychology. We present on the results of a national anonymous survey of Directors of Clinical Training at CPA accredited psychology programs. The survey addressed programs' current graduate admissions processes (e.g., current requirements, procedures for evaluating applications, whether or not there have been any changes in the last few years, etc.) and assessed any planned changes related to goals to diversify training cohorts. A summary of admissions processes across the country will be presented, along with exemplars of innovative ways in which graduate programs are adjusting application criteria (e.g., GRE decisions), reviewing procedures (e.g., interview questions reviewed through an equity lens; review of how interview short-lists are created), and holistically evaluating applicants. The results provide concrete steps other programs may take to innovate within their own admissions processes.*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 86573 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85074)

*Recommendations and Guidelines for Establishing and Maintaining Co-Supervision Arrangements in Graduate Level Psychology Training*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wellspring, Ian  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Dere, Jessica

**Additional Authors:** Collardeau, Fanie ; Hai, Tasmia; Nsamenang, Sheri; Torok, Debra; Whitehouse, Christiane

*Abstract: Addressing issues of equity, diversity, and inclusion is increasingly at the forefront of conversations regarding graduate-level training in psychology. As part of this larger discussion, our subgroup of the CCPPP Anti-Racism Working Group has focused on better understanding the ways in which co-supervision arrangements can help to expand supervisees' training experiences with a diversity of clinical populations and perspectives. In co-supervision, supervisees work with a licensed psychologist and a licensed allied mental health professional. Such experiences often allow psychology graduate students to receive training in settings where psychologists may not be regularly employed and where members of equity-deserving groups are often accessing services. However, little guidance exists on how to establish or maintain such arrangements. Building on results of an anonymous survey sent to all DCTs in Canada (n = 11), two focus groups were conducted with seven DCTs who expressed an interest in sharing their knowledge and experiences. Both the survey and focus group data served as the foundation for our development of a set of recommendations and guidelines regarding co-supervision arrangements. We will present a summary of these recommendations, including central issues to consider (e.g., documentation) and potential challenges to proactively address (e.g., conflict resolution).*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 86585 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85074)

*As a psychologist, what do you fight for and what makes it so hard? Canadian psychologists' engagement in social responsiveness*

**Main Presenting Author:** Alex, Rozen M

**Additional Authors:** Cohen, Jacqueline N; Comeau, Ellène; Lindstrom-Forneri, Wendy; Wershler, Julie

*Abstract: Canadian psychologists' ethical code calls them to actively work toward social justice, equity, and inclusion. Relatedly, our regulatory bodies are considering requiring cultural responsiveness as a specific competency. Yet there is a lack of data regarding psychologists' attitudes toward and engagement in social advocacy. We sought to better understand these attitudes in the service of increasing social responsiveness among psychologists. As a subgroup of the CCPPP Working Group Against Racism and Discrimination, we surveyed 120 psychologists regarding their social justice values, advocacy activities, and barriers to engaging in social advocacy. Nearly 90% reported having had little to no training in advocacy or social justice, yet 77% indicated that advocating for social justice is very or extremely important to them. The respondents were especially concerned about racial injustice, indigenous matters, mental health, and healthcare. Most respondents indicated a discrepancy between their values and the time and effort they put into promoting social justice. The main barriers were time, lack of workplace support, and not knowing how to effectively advocate. Thematic analyses revealed what the respondents believe would help them become more engaged in social advocacy. The results are used to inform our recommendations for social justice advocacy among practicing psychologists.*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 86587 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85074)

*Over the overseas rainbow: Meeting the needs of LGBTQI+ newcomers to Canada*

**Moderator:** Maroney, Meredith R

**Panelists:** Wada, Kaori

*Abstract: THE PURPOSE OF THIS SYMPOSIUM IS TO INTEGRATE THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL FOUNDATIONS TO THE EXPERIENCES OF LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, TRANSGENDER, QUEER, INTERSEX (LGBTQI+) NEWCOMERS. AFTER MOVING TO CANADA, SOME LGBTQI+ INDIVIDUALS MAY AVOID THEIR OWN LOCAL IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES BECAUSE OF FEARS OF ANTI-LGBTQI+ VIEWS HELD THEREIN, OR DUE TO WORRIES THAT DISCLOSING THEIR SEXUAL OR GENDER MINORITY IDENTITY MAY LEAD TO REJECTION AND STIGMA BY THOSE SAME IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES (HOPKINSON ET AL., 2017). THIS IS PARTICULARLY TROUBLING AS LGBTQI+ NEWCOMERS MAY HAVE EXPERIENCED DISCRIMINATION AT MULTIPLE LEVELS IN THEIR HOME COUNTRIES, WHICH HAVE BEEN LINKED TO HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH DISPARITIES (MEYER, 2003). IN PRESENTATION ONE, WE WILL INTRODUCE A THEORETICAL APPLICATION OF INTERSECTIONALITY THEORY (CRENSHAW 1989) TO THE EXPERIENCES OF LGBTQI+ NEWCOMERS. IN PRESENTATION TWO, WE WILL PRESENT THE RESULTS FROM A COMMUNITY BASED*

*ACTION RESEARCH STUDY IN WHICH WE ENGAGED IN COLLABORATIVE CONCEPT MAPPING WITH A LOCAL CALGARY ORGANIZATION TO IDENTIFY AREAS OF EXPLORATION FOR OUR NEXT PHASE OF RESEARCH. IN PRESENTATION THREE, WE WILL DISCUSS THE IMPORTANCE OF CONSIDERING LGBTQI+ RIGHTS AS A HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE, USING LGBTQ+ NEWCOMERS AS AN APPLIED EXAMPLE. WE WILL CONCLUDE WITH A DISCUSSION OF IMPLICATIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR RESEARCH, CLINICAL, AND POLICY INITIATIVES.*

**Section:** *Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity*

**Session ID:** 86066, Presenting Papers: 87330, 87341, 87349 - Symposium

*The urgency of intersectionality for LGBTQ+ newcomers*

*Abstract: NEWCOMERS, WHO ARE DEFINED AS INDIVIDUALS WHO RELOCATE FROM THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, FACE MANY TRIBULATIONS, INCLUDING LEGAL CHALLENGES, SYSTEMIC DISCRIMINATION, AND SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED LONG-TERM MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES (VERHAGE, 2021). LGBTQI+ NEWCOMERS ARE A SUBGROUP WITH RESETTLEMENT CHALLENGES AND NEEDS SPECIFIC TO THEIR SEXUAL AND GENDER MINORITY IDENTITIES. THE PROBLEM IS, HOWEVER, THAT THOSE PARTICULAR NEEDS CAN BE LEFT UNMET BECAUSE CANADIAN SERVICE PROVIDERS OFTEN FAIL TO TAKE AN INTERSECTIONAL PERSPECTIVE WHEN WORKING WITH LGBTQI+ NEWCOMERS (KAHN ET AL., 2018), RESULTING IN THIS SUBGROUP OF NEWCOMERS RECEIVING INADEQUATE CARE OR AVOIDING THESE SERVICES ALTOGETHER DUE TO FEAR OF FURTHER DISCRIMINATION AND STIGMA (HOPKINSON ET AL., 2017). THROUGH A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE, WE FRAMED WHAT WE IDENTIFIED AS SIX CORE THEMES OF INTERSECTIONALITY (1. SOCIAL INEQUALITY, 2. SOCIAL POWER, 3. RELATIONALITY, 4. SOCIAL CONTEXT, 5. COMPLEXITY, AND 6. SOCIAL JUSTICE) WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF LGBTQI+ NEWCOMERS TO CANADA. GIVEN WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED FROM OUR STUDY, WE ADVISE THAT FUTURE RESEARCH ENDEAVOURS SHOULD AIM TO DEVELOP PROTOCOLS SPECIFIC TO THE NEEDS OF LGBTQI+ NEWCOMERS TO CANADA FOR SETTLEMENT AGENCIES. FINDINGS FROM THE PRESENT ANALYSIS WILL HELP INFORM AGENCIES SUPPORTING NEWCOMERS OF THE UNIQUE INTERSECTIONAL NEEDS PERTAINING TO THE LGBTQI+ NEWCOMER POPULATION.*

**Section:** *Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity*

**Session ID:** 87330 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86066)

*Community engaged research and practice: Results from a participatory concept mapping study focused on supporting LGBTQ+ newcomers*

*Abstract: LGBTQI+ NEWCOMERS TO CANADA OFTEN SEEK OUT SUPPORT FROM SETTLEMENT ORGANIZATIONS TO HELP WITH THEIR TRANSITION TO A NEW COUNTRY. BY FAILING TO TAKE AN INTERSECTIONAL LENS, SETTLEMENT PROVIDERS MAY MAKE REFERRALS THAT DO NOT MEET THEIR NEEDS AS GENDER AND SEXUAL MINORITY INDIVIDUALS (FLETT, 2021; FOURNIER ET AL., 2018). THE PURPOSE OF THIS COMMUNITY-BASED PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH PROJECT IS TO JOIN WITH COMMUNITY PARTNERS TO ANSWER THE CENTRAL QUESTION: WHAT DO SETTLEMENT AGENCY SERVICE PROVIDERS ALREADY KNOW ABOUT SERVING LGBTQI+ NEWCOMERS AND WHAT POSSIBLE AREAS OF TRAINING MAY BE HELPFUL? CONCEPT MAPPING CAN BE USED AS BOTH A RESEARCH TOOL AND A WAY TO BUILD RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN RESEARCHERS AND PARTNERS. THROUGH FOUR MEETINGS, WE DEVELOPED A COMPREHENSIVE*

*CONCEPT MAP THAT HIGHLIGHTED THE THEMES IDENTIFIED BY COMMUNITY PARTNERS. THESE THEMES CENTERED AROUND FIVE OVERARCHING CONCEPTS: 1) PRIVILEGE MATCH OR MISMATCH; 2) PROVIDING TRAUMA-INFORMED SUPPORT; 3) RECOGNIZING THE HIERARCHY OF CLIENTS' BASIC NEEDS; 4) INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES VS. LOCAL CONCERNS; AND 5) INTERGENERATIONAL DIFFERENCES. THROUGH THIS COLLABORATIVE MAPPING PROCESS, WE IDENTIFIED THE CURRENT STATUS OF CARE FOR LGBTQI+ NEWCOMERS TO CANADA AND HIGHLIGHTED THE AREAS OF GROWTH NEEDED FOR INTERSECTIONAL SERVICE PROVISION THAT HAVE IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS FOR CLINICAL PRACTICE AND POLICY INITIATIVES.*

**Section:** *Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity*

**Session ID:** 87341 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86066)

*Toward a human rights-based framework in working with LGBTQI+ newcomers*

*Abstract: THERE IS A GROWING RECOGNITION THAT PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE AND PRACTICES SHOULD REST ON THE PRINCIPLE OF HUMAN RIGHTS, WHICH ARE DELINEATED MOST FAMOUSLY AND FOUNDATIONALLY BY THE UNITED NATIONS (UN) 1948 UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (HAGENAARS ET AL., 2020; RUBIN and FLORES, 2020). THE IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE IS ALSO INFUSED IN THE CANADIAN CODE OF ETHICS FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS AND THE PROPOSED REVISION TO THE CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION'S ACCREDITATION STANDARDS. LGBTQI+ NEWCOMERS REPRESENT A GROUP WHOSE LIVES ARE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE DUE TO THEIR HEIGHTENED RISKS OF PROSECUTION, VIOLENCE, DISCRIMINATION, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA (HORNE and MANALASTAS, 2020). IN THIS PRESENTATION, WE WILL FOCUS ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS OF WORKING WITH LGBTQI+ NEWCOMERS. WE WILL FIRST DISCUSS THE THEORETICAL FOUNDATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND ITS RELEVANCE TO PSYCHOLOGY. WE WILL THEN SUMMARIZE THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS PERTAINING TO LGBTQI+ REFUGEES AND NEWCOMERS, INCLUDING THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND THE DECLARATION ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY. FINALLY, WE WILL REFER BACK TO THE CONCEPT MAP FROM THE SECOND PRESENTATION TO ILLUSTRATE THE NEED FOR EMPLOYING AND ADVANCING A HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED FRAMEWORK WHEN WORKING WITH LGBTQI+ NEWCOMERS.*

**Section:** *Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity*

**Session ID:** 87349 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86066)

*Troubling "Progress": Reflections on Psychology's Engagement with the Concept*

**Moderator:** Rutherford, Alexandra

*Abstract: When we use the terms "progress" or "progressive" what do we actually mean? Progress towards what, for whom, and at whose expense? The presentations in this symposium interrogate the notion of "progress" and how it has been deployed in P/psychology and society across time and for different groups. In the first presentation, the recent "progress" of Psychology towards a more critical stance that recognizes the centrality of diversity, equity, and inclusion is questioned and explored. Where has critical psychology succeeded, and for whom, and where has it been assimilated and shorn of its "progressive" intentions? The second paper charts the "progress" made in depathologizing trans-identity in the Canadian context. By showing how the de-emphasis on dysphoria as definitive of*



*transness has been eclipsed by minority stress, this talk explores how trans subjectivity remains limited by the tropes of damage and distress. In the final talk, which revisits the early decades of Psychology's disciplinary history in the so-called "Progressive" era, the influence of eugenic feminism on the origins of developmental psychology is explored. By positioning themselves as mothers of the (white) race, eugenic feminists engaged notions of "progress" that were distinctly racist, with implications for the emerging science of child development. Whose progress was important, and whose was thwarted?*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology

**Session ID:** 86263, Presenting Papers: 86288, 86291, 86300 - Symposium

*Exploring the increase in 'critical' psychologies: The importance of material analyses*

**Additional Author:** Xie, Lucy

*Abstract: Critical psychology, often defined against mainstream psychology's individual-level analyses, is broadly conceptualized as perspectives that socio-politically historicize and culturally contextualize mental life (see Teo, 2015). In recent decades, mainstream psychology has increasingly begun to adopt linguistic concepts and research approaches espoused by critical psychology, as demonstrated by the emphasis on diversity, equity, and inclusion, and growing engagement with the racism, sexism, and heterosexism of the discipline itself. Although the perspectives of peoples with marginalized identities are slowly becoming more visible, classed and material analyses continue to be widely neglected. In this presentation, I draw from abolitionist perspectives and Kimberlé Crenshaw's framework of intersectionality to explore the strengths and limitations of psychology's slow shift from 'mainstream' to 'critical' and 'diversity-oriented.' I explore how, while these changes may empower some marginalized populations, they may reify and perpetuate oppression of others. Ultimately, I argue that without careful ongoing reflection, psychologists who adopt elements of critical psychology may still be aligned with the white supremacist, capitalist, and colonial projects that uphold ongoing social hierarchies, but simply do so using modified terminology.*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology

**Session ID:** 86288 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86263)

*Distressing subjects: Dysphoria, minority stress, and the haunting of Canadian trans subjectivity*

**Main Presenting Author:** Falek, Joshua B.

*Abstract: In 2017, trans activists celebrated the progressive addition of "gender identity and gender expression" to the protected categories of the Canadian Human Rights Act (CHRA) in the hopes of prohibiting transphobia. Following the amendment, the requirement for medical notes for either changing sex documents or carceral placement (at least in theory) was abrogated. It was no longer required that one was diagnosed with gender dysphoria—the "distress caused by a discrepancy between a person's gender identity and that person's sex assigned at birth"—to change these markers (World Professional Association for Transgender Health 2017, 96). Within this paper, I theorize this transformation as a shift in psychological governance, wherein the distress of dysphoria has been replaced by that of minority stress. As the state recognizes transness through the CHRA, which articulates gender expression and identity as 'prohibited grounds for discrimination' I argue there remains a particular continuity of legal conceptualization of transness in relation to notions of psychological distress. Neither pathologized in itself nor through the distress attributed to gender incongruity, transness is recognized instead through the stress of the harassment and violence that are*

*endemic to being trans in a transphobic society. Thus, though depathologized, distress remains foundational to trans recognition.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86291 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86263)

*The "Progressive" mother: Eugenic feminism and developmental psychology in early 20th-century America*

**Main Presenting Author:** Stead, Michael J.

*Abstract: In general terms, "eugenics," coined by Francis Galton in 1883, was defined as "the improvement of humanity through selective breeding" (Gilman, 2001). "Scientific motherhood" was the belief that women could only raise healthy children using scientific expertise. In this context, under the Progressive Era banner of health reform, eugenic lobbyists sought to surveil and control women's bodies while "first wave" feminists fought for women to have more control, through, for example, access to contraception. A subset of these groups included "eugenic feminists." Believing themselves to be "mothers of the race", eugenic feminists held that economic, sexual, social, and political equality for women was the key to preventing the degeneration of the race. While eugenic feminists were involved in what would become known as developmental psychology, and the careers of some eugenic feminists have been discussed, there is little research on how eugenic feminism may have informed the practices of developmental Psychology. Through a systematic review of archival material, this project explores how eugenic feminism influenced late 19th and early 20th century American developmental psychology, to expand and deepen our understanding of psychology and eugenics in this period and bring the use of words like "progress" into question. Progress for whom? At whose expense?*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86300 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86263)

*Histories of feminism, psychology, and anti-violence work*

**Moderator:** Rutherford, Alexandra

*Abstract: The relationship between feminism - as a political movement and body of critique - and P/psychology has begun to receive detailed historical attention. In this symposium, we present three papers that examine the contours of this relationship since the 1970s. Our focus is on how feminist psychology and anti-violence work have proceeded together, at times easily and others uneasily, over this time. The first paper offers a close examination of the ways domestic violence discourse in psychology has become increasingly articulated through biomedical and neoliberal frameworks since the 1970s, leading to the paradoxical de-gendering of this discourse, with problematic implications for women. The second paper delves into the historical development of feminist psychologies in Vienna between 1972 and 2000. Using archival research and oral history interviews, the authors reveal a relationship much more grounded in grassroots organizations such as autonomous women's counseling centers than in the academy. The final paper analyzes organized U.S. Psychology's response to the memory wars of the late 1980s and 1990s, showing how feminist psychologists leveraged strong objectivity in their response to the challenge of their scientific peers. Across these case studies, psychology's openings and resistances to radical feminist critique are highlighted.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86402, Presenting Papers: 86406, 86412, 86416 - Symposium

*Looking at Psychology Looking at Domestic Violence: Domestic Violence Discourse in Psychology Since the 1970s*

**Main Presenting Author:** Salis, Desirée M.

*Abstract: The women's anti-violence movement brought violence against women out of the private sphere and into the public eye in the 1970s. Research on domestic violence began to rise within U.S. and Canadian psychology in the later part of the decade. Naming domestic violence played an important role in recognizing violence against women as a social problem, catalyzing the flow of material and intellectual resources purportedly aimed at resolving it. At the same time, one-dimensional ways of conceptualizing domestic violence can run the risk of reifying existing social norms and repressive mechanisms of social control along lines of gender, race, and class. Drawing on my research on the medicalization of domestic violence in Ontario, I provide a genealogy of domestic violence discourse (see also Ferraro, 1996) in psychology since the 1970s, bringing into focus how domestic violence language has been increasingly articulated through biomedical and neoliberal discourses, and how power relations have been progressively obscured through such discursive shifts. I consider how domestic violence discourse in psychology has been co-constructed through various interacting social structures, while at the same time degendered and rendered through an apolitical and individualistic lens that is separated from radical feminist political consciousness, and from larger critiques of power and violence.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86406 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86402)

*(Re)Searching Historiographic Traces of Feminist Psychology in Vienna*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rack, Emelie M.

**Co-Presenting Author:** Rutherford, Alexandra

**Additional Authors:** Ruck, Nora ; Luckgei, Vera; Rothmüller, Barbara

*Abstract: Psychology historians are increasingly interested in the historical development of explicitly feminist psychologies. Although countries like Canada and the U.S. can look back on academic institutionalization processes, international comparison reveals that in German-speaking countries feminist psychological approaches have hardly been able to establish themselves long-term within the discipline. The project "The Psychological is Political", funded by the Austrian Science Fund FWF, explores the historical development of feminist psychologies in Vienna between 1972 and 2000 using archival research and oral history interviews with feminist psychologists. Results show that feminist psychological knowledge production in Vienna has taken place in three social fields since the early 1970s: (1) in the Second Womens Movement and its resulting diverse "womens project movement"; (2) in autonomous womens counselling centers, which established themselves in increasingly specialized forms; (3) at the University of Vienna, especially at the Psychological Institute. In our talk we inquire into the conditions under which feminist psychological knowledge developed in Vienna, explore the significance of (womens) counselling centres for women affected by violence, and shed light on how feminist psychologists perceived, shaped and purposefully changed Psychology.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86412 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86402)

*Whose science, whose justice? U.S. Psychology's double-gendering of the recovered memory debate*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rutherford, Alexandra

*Abstract: In 1993, soon after the creation of the False Memory Syndrome Foundation and amidst concern about the role of psychotherapists in the recovery of memories of childhood abuse by adult survivors, the American Psychological Association formed a rather curious working group. Called the “Working Group on Investigation of Memories of Childhood Abuse,” it was composed of scientists and practitioners on both sides of the so-called “memory wars.” Three of the working group members were feminist psychologists with substantial therapeutic experience. The other three members were memory researchers. What ensued in their (predictably) frustrated interactions was what feminist psychoanalyst Janice Haaken has termed the “double gendering” of the recovered memory debate. In this presentation, I reconstruct and analyze these deliberations to reveal this double-gendering. I also argue that in their refusal to cede scientific authority to the memory experts, feminist psychologists invoked a version of strong objectivity. Stressing reflexivity, ethical responsibility, and epistemic humility, they claimed that their feminism made them better scientists. Although this strategy failed to convince the self-appointed “skeptics,” who resuscitated the debate as late as 2019, it nonetheless stands as a valuable historical example of standpoint epistemology in action.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86416 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86402)

*Cultural and social justice responsiveness in counselling psychology practicum:  
The factors that help, hinder, and are desirable for students and supervisors*

**Additional Author:** Benzanson, Birdie

**Moderator:** Kassan, Anusha

*Abstract: Cultural and social justice responsiveness have become central to the discipline of counselling psychology; however, sensitive practice is insufficient to address the inequities that many individuals face. Accordingly, frameworks that include culture-infused and socially-just counselling competencies have been developed and integrated into the counselling psychology curriculum. However, these efforts remain primarily conceptual and graduates report gaps in translating knowledge into practical skills. Research has also demonstrated that some counselling psychologists resist incorporating social justice into their professional identity. As such, a key area for investigation is the continuity of education between course work and practicum placements. This symposium will center on the enhancement of students’ cultural and social justice responsiveness through their practicum in counselling psychology. Specifically, the first presentation will describe the multi-layer qualitative study that was conducted on this topic. The second presentation will share the experiences of graduate students completing their practicum. The third presentation will report on the experiences of practicum supervisors. Implications for culturally responsiveness and socially just psychological practice, training, research, and policy will be discussed.*

**Section:** *Counselling Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87463, Presenting Papers: 87486, 87495, 87511 - Symposium

*Employing the Enhanced Critical Incident Technique to elicit perceptions of cultural and social justice responsiveness in counselling psychology practicum*

**Main Presenting Author:** Benzanson, Birdie

**Co-Presenting Author:** Kassan, Anusha

*Abstract: The current incarnation of Flanagan's (1954) Critical Incident Technique, Enhanced Critical Incident Technique (ECIT, Butterfield et al. 2005) was utilized to explore the helpful, hindering, and desirable practices used in practicum training for graduate students in counselling psychology students. ECIT has been established as a useful approach for research within the counselling psychology field (Woolsey, 1986; Butterfield et al. 2005) to allow researchers to focus on critical aspects that support or undermine effective practices. Our intent was to use ECIT to gather the experiences of practicum students and supervisors to identify practices that promoted cultural and social justice responsiveness, or alternatively, impeded skill development. A useful addition by Butterfield and colleagues allows for the identification of practices that would be welcomed by both students and supervisors by asking participants to create a wish list of practices that would support learning even further. Several credibility checks were performed to ensure the rigor of the findings. ECIT provided a rich data set which can be translated into practices for supervisors to integrate into their supervisory methods to promote culture-infused and socially-just counselling competencies with their supervisees. This presentation will explore the utility of ECIT for our purposes.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 87486 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87463)

*Enhancing counselling psychology graduate students' cultural and social justice responsive in practicum training*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kenny, Veronica

**Co-Presenting Author:** Kassan, Anusha

**Additional Author:** Benzanson, Birdie

*Abstract: If we expect graduate students to advance social justice in their professional roles, then their education needs to support the acquisition of related competencies. In order to understand how students develop cultural and social justice responsiveness in their practicum placements, we have attend to their voices directly, as they are experts of their own learning. As such, we elicited the perspectives of 14 counselling psychology graduate students using the Enhanced Critical Incident Technique (ECIT; Butterfield et al., 2005). As study participants, the students were asked to reference specific examples in practicum supervision that went well or did not go well, that they connect to cultural and social justice responsiveness, or expanded roles as a counsellor. This presentation will describe the findings of this exploration, including experiences that helped and hindered the development of cultural responsiveness and socially just practice within the context of their placement and supervision. We will also share ways in which practicum students wish their training and experiences could have provided further development of such competencies. From this project, we intend to prepare examples illustrating 'best of practices' to help students and supervisors engage with culture-infused and socially-just counselling in the future.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 87495 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87463)

*Practicum supervisors' role in the development of counselling psychology graduate students' cultural and social justice responsiveness*

**Main Presenting Author:** Falardeau, Charis

**Co-Presenting Author:** Kassan, Anusha

**Additional Author:** Yavari, Hanieh

*Abstract: Cultural and social justice responsiveness have become complimentary in the discipline of counselling psychology, as culturally sensitive practice has been said to be insufficient to address the inequities that many individuals face. Frameworks that include culture-infused and socially-just competencies have been developed and integrated into the counselling psychology curriculum. However, this effort remains primarily at the conceptual level. Educators in counselling psychology are challenged about how to support student competency development related to cultural and social justice responsiveness. This study aims to identify the critical components involved in the development of such competencies in counselling psychology practicum training. Specifically, it centered on the supervision experiences that help, hinder, and are desirable in the development graduate students' cultural and social justice responsiveness. Thirteen Master's and Doctoral level practicum supervisors participated in this study. Data was collected and analyzed using the Enhanced Critical Incident Technique (ECIT; Butterfield et al., 2005). In this presentation, results will be shared along with recommendations for supervisors training students in practicum settings.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 87511 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87463)

### *More harm than good? Critical Perspectives on Canadian Substance Use Anti-Stigma Campaigns*

**Moderator:** Neufeld, Scott D.

*Abstract: In approximately 2017, as deaths due to drug toxicity in Canada reached all-time highs, mass media “anti-stigma campaigns” began to appear across the country. A recent review (Neufeld, 2022) identified over 134 of these campaigns in Canada since 2009, 86% since 2017. On the surface, anti-stigma campaigns are meant to address the stigma that may make people who use drugs (PWUD) avoid services and use drugs alone. But substance use stigma is complex, with structural roots in policy and intersections with other systems of oppression. These three talks present critical analyses of the same large database of Canadian anti-stigma campaigns (Neufeld, 2022) to show how they might sometimes do “more harm than good” by shoring up the power of dominant groups. These talks explore how substance use anti-stigma campaigns (Talk 1) tell stories about youth who use drugs that diminish their agency and support coerced treatment policies, (Talk 2) ironically emphasize the narratives of police about substance use and stigma, despite how policing and criminalization contribute to stigma, and (Talk 3) ignore the disproportionate impact of drug-related harms, racism and substance use stigma on Indigenous PWUD by prioritizing White PWUD. All three talks are contextualized by a critical social identity approach to stigma reduction and a structural understanding of substance use and stigma in Canada.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 88125, Presenting Papers: 88129, 88131, 88134 - Symposium

*Deconstructing representations of youth who use(d) drugs in Canadian substance use focused anti-stigma campaigns*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hinderyckx, Michael

**Additional Author:** Neufeld, Scott D.

*Abstract: The well-being of youth who use(d) drugs (YWUD) is threatened by policies that remove youth autonomy. Recent debate in BC on “secure care” legislation (e.g. support from wealthy White parents and opposition by Indigenous organizations) show how the agency of YWUD is contested, and intersects ageism with racism and classism. How do interventions to address substance use stigma contribute to this debate? This study examines youth representation in 134 Canadian anti-stigma campaigns with an emphasis on narratives of YWUD autonomy. A thematic analysis of anti-stigma videos and materials deconstructs these representations. Preliminary findings suggest that many anti-stigma campaigns rely on sympathetic narratives told by (mostly White, middle class) parents about their children who have died of overdose. Unable to tell their own story, YWUD have their stories told for them in ways that serve the interests of parents who are motivated to sanitize the situations of their children before they died (e.g. showing baby photos of a person who died in their 20s), exaggerate the powerful pull of illicit substances (e.g. ignoring contextual explanations) and advocate for parental power to restrict the autonomy of YWUD (e.g. coerced treatment). This suggests anti-stigma campaigns may be a tool in perpetuating agency diminishing narratives that do not serve the interests of marginalized YWUD.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 88129 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 88125)

*"We're not gonna arrest our way out of this" Examining Police Representation in Anti-Stigma Campaigns and Determining How Police Describe Substance Use Stigma*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sheppit, Julianne

**Additional Author:** Neufeld, Scott D.

*Abstract: The criminalization and policing of illicit substances in Canada is a major structural driver of substance use stigma. Why then do so many police appear in Canadian substance use anti-stigma campaigns? While police support for progressive drug policy reform is a welcome change to prohibition policies, drug user advocates warn that police are trying to co-opt grassroots movements fighting for decriminalization and the end of stigma towards people who use drugs (PWUD). This talk describes a critical analysis of how police are represented within a database of 134 Canadian substance use anti-stigma campaigns (2009-2020), including how police describe substance use and stigma. Preliminary findings from a thematic analysis suggest that police narratives regularly exaggerate and oversimplify complex issues around substance use, contributing to stigmatizing myths. Police also often imply the need for a gentler response to White middle class PWUD, and ignore the historical perpetuation of substance use stigma by police at the intersection of race and class. By contrast, marginalized PWUD in campaigns suggest that their stigmatizing experiences with police, deterred them from seeking potentially life-saving support. This study highlights a critical perspective on the limits of police involvement in anti-stigma work and may help inform more inclusive practices of stigma reduction.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 88131 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 88125)

*Indigenous Representation and Anti-Indigenous Racism in Canadian Anti-Stigma Campaigns: A Thematic Analysis*

**Main Presenting Author:** Vlahiotis, Megan

**Additional Author:** Neufeld, Scott D.

*Abstract: Canada's drug toxicity crisis disproportionately affects Indigenous people because of health inequities from ongoing settler-colonization and cultural oppression. Substance use stigma has been proposed as a leading cause of drug-related deaths because it prevents people who use drugs (PWUD) from accessing resources. This stigma is compounded for Indigenous PWUD who also face racism tied to stereotypes about substance use. Anti-stigma campaigns are a possible solution, but preliminary analyses of these campaigns show that Indigenous PWUD are less frequently (than White PWUD) included as the subjects of anti-stigma campaigns. This study analyses videos and other materials from 134 Canadian anti-stigma campaigns (2009-2020) and explores the (less common) representation of Indigenous PWUD and the intersection of substance use stigma and anti-Indigenous racism. Preliminary findings of a thematic analysis suggest that when anti-stigma campaigns do (rarely) include or discuss Indigenous PWUD they tend to highlight health inequities (e.g. intergenerational trauma) more often than directly naming anti-Indigenous racism and its intersection with substance use stigma. This suggests there may be a need for campaigns to become more inclusive (increased representation of Indigenous PWUD) and more explicitly address the intersectionality of substance use stigma and anti-Indigenous racism.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 88134 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 88125)



## THEME: SERVING COMMUNITIES

Strengthening communities by seeking to understand and address the specific needs of a given community

### 12-Minute Talk

*"If people knew about it, they would think less of me": Exploring the experiences of 2SLGBTQIA+ people with intimate partner violence in Ontario.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Drouillard, Kyle J

**Additional Author:** Foster, Angel M.

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE* Intimate partner violence (IPV) involves physical, psychological, financial, and sexual violence committed against a romantic partner. Sexual and gender minorities (2SLGBTQIA+) in Canada disproportionately experience IPV, but their experiences are not well documented. This study explores 2SLGBTQIA+ people's experiences with IPV in Ontario and how the COVID-19 pandemic affected their IPV experiences. *METHODS* We conducted 20 semi-structured interviews with 2SLGBTQIA+ people who experienced IPV after March 15, 2020. We audio-recorded and transcribed all interviews and analyzed the data for content and themes using inductive and deductive techniques. *RESULTS* Participants reported physical, psychological, financial, and sexual abuse that caused new or worsening mental health outcomes. Participants attributed their IPV to COVID-19 lockdowns. Survivors do not see themselves as "legitimate" victims of IPV and are unaware of services they could access for help. *CONCLUSIONS* 2SLGBTQIA+ people experienced pandemic-related IPV and negative mental health outcomes but are unaware of services that could help. *ACTION* IPV services need to improve outreach to 2SLGBTQIA+ communities. The Government of Ontario must increase funding for IPV and 2SLGBTQIA+ organizations, and the Government of Canada must establish a sexual and reproductive health agency to promote equity in IPV services.

**Section:** Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

**Session ID:** 86922 - 12-Minute Talk

*Addressing Apprehensions of Non-Indigenous Clinicians Working with Indigenous Clients*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wessel, Samara

**Abstract:** *Despite Indigenous Peoples experiencing increased mental health needs compared to non-Indigenous populations, access to culturally safe mental health services for Indigenous Peoples is limited. Predominant Western treatment methodologies tend to operate from a colonial lens, privileging biomedical models that pathologize Indigenous clients for challenges that are sociocultural in nature. This paper explores the apprehension that non-Indigenous psychologists encounter when working with Indigenous clients to identify how non-Indigenous clinicians can align themselves with an Indigenous helping model. In line with Indigenous ethics, a circular approach is used. Individual interviews with two Indigenous collaborators provide insight into the structure of the participant circles, which include six to eight psychologists. Following the participant circles, I reconnect with the Indigenous collaborators to conceptualize pathways towards clinician alignment*

with an Indigenous helping model. Reflexive thematic analysis is used to explore participant responses. This research identifies strategies and approaches to overcome barriers that prevent non-Indigenous clinicians from providing culturally safe and relevant care to Indigenous clients. Findings may help inform training programs to better prepare clinicians to work in decolonizing ways.

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 85607 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Developing a Coding Scheme for Refugee Children's Emotion Perspective Taking*

**Main Presenting Author:** Duan, Tz-yu

**Additional Authors:** Li, Yingxi ; Cameron, Catherine Ann; Yavuz, H. Melis; Colasante, Tyler; Malti, Tina; Callaghan, Tara; Richard, Morgan Elizabeth

*Abstract: Refugee children who experience forced displacement and subsequently live for long periods in refugee camps are at risk of compromised socio-emotional development. This study examined the prosocial development of Rohingya refugee children and aimed to develop a culturally appropriate coding scheme that describes and categorizes their judgments of scenarios that describe a character's predicament. We conducted research with 153 Rohingya children (Mage = 9.28 years, SD = 2.30 years, range = 5 to 12 years). The participants were read four scenarios in which another child was in a social predicament and were asked how they would feel and react for such a scenario. Responses were coded for both intended behaviours and accompanying emotions. The resulting scheme includes 11 categorical codes for behaviour (e.g., instrumental helping, sharing) and 5 codes for emotions (e.g., sympathy, pride). Inter-rater reliability of the scheme was established among four coders (Kappa=.63-1 for behaviours; .81-1 for emotions). With its carefully broad, culturally sensitive categorization of prosocial acts, we expect this coding scheme to be a useful tool that, with revisions for specific cultures, will be instrumental in future studies of socio-emotional development in refugee children.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 86513 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Examining the Systemic and Individual Barriers and Facilitators of Coping following Military Sexual Trauma: A Narrative Inquiry with Women Veterans*

**Main Presenting Author:** Baugh, Leah M.

**Additional Author:** Buchanan, Marla J

*Abstract: Background/rationale: The military has historically failed to address the harassment and abuse that women veterans experience during service (Carson and Carson 2018). Many women veterans have reported feeling demeaned, betrayed, and sexually assaulted by their male counterparts (Burkhart and Hogan, 2015). The aim of the present study was to examine the systemic and individual barriers and facilitators of coping among women veterans (N=11) who have experienced military sexual trauma. Methods: Buchanan-Arvays (2003) collaborative narrative approach was chosen to construct individual narratives following in-depth interviews. Results: The barriers that have been found include: shame associated with being unable to defend themselves, fear surrounding the consequences of speaking out, and lack of accountability and support. Facilitators of coping include: safe contexts where survivors are believed, social support from other survivors of*

*military sexual assault, and mental health support. Conclusions: Findings indicate that the military is not adequately supporting women veteran survivors of military sexual assault and that there are minimal consequences for perpetrators. Action/Impact: The military needs to invest in additional intervention programming and support for survivors of military sexual trauma and legal consequences to hold perpetrators accountable.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 85444 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Exploring the Experiences of Members of 2SLGBTQIA+ Communities Pursuing Third-Party Reproduction*

**Main Presenting Author:** Stanger, Sonia

**Additional Authors:** Gordon, Jennifer L. ; Balsom, Ashley A.

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: One in six reproductive-matched (RM) couples in Canada experience infertility, which has been associated with significant psychological distress. However, little is known about 2SLGBTQIA+ people's experiences navigating social infertility (i.e., inability to conceive as a result of identity or relationship status) and the ensuing reliance on third-party reproduction (TPR). An exploratory, mixed-methods study was conducted to begin this necessary investigation. METHODS: The experiences of 22 2SLGBTQIA+ couples attempting to conceive via TPR were explored using semi-structured interviews and an online survey comprising self-report measures of quality of life, distress, and rates of institutional betrayal in healthcare. RESULTS: This sample reported levels of distress comparable to or higher than observed in previous RM samples, with intended gestating partners reporting more distress than their partners on average. Thematic analysis identified patterns in participants' responses related to specific inequities faced by this population in navigating this process, including gaps in access, information, and support. CONCLUSIONS: TPR services and related supports do not meet this population's needs. IMPACT: These results indicate a need for improved healthcare provider competence and the development of targeted supports for 2SLGBTQIA+ couples attempting to conceive via TPR.*

**Section:** Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

**Session ID:** 84810 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Investigating the Impact of Moral Distress and Moral Injury on PTSD Symptom Severity Among Healthcare Workers*

**Main Presenting Author:** D'Alessandro-Lowe, Andrea M

**Additional Authors:** Patel, Herry ; Easterbrook, Bethany; Ritchie, Kim; McCabe, Randi E; McKinnon, Margaret C

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND Healthcare workers commonly endure moral harms (e.g., having to provide care perceived as futile) and may be at risk for moral injury and its associated impacts, including PTSD. While moral injury is a relatively new term in the healthcare context, moral distress is cited as a common experience in healthcare. The relation between moral distress, moral injury and PTSD remains poorly understood in this population. METHODS Healthcare workers (N=613) completed an online survey including demographics, the Measure of Moral Distress – Healthcare Professional,*

*Moral Injury Outcomes Scale, PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 and other indices of mental health and life history. RESULTS The independent and combined impact of moral distress and moral injury on PTSD symptoms was assessed with structural equation modelling. The independent model accounted for 74% of the variance in PTSD, with moral injury ( $\beta = .412, p < .0001$ ) predicting PTSD severity more strongly than moral distress ( $\beta = .187, p < .0001$ ). The combined impact of moral injury and moral distress accounted for 87% of the variance in PTSD ( $r^2 = 0.87, p < .0001$ ). CONCLUSION A combination of moral injury and moral distress may better explain PTSD symptom severity than either construct alone. IMPACT Adequate supports must be established to equip healthcare workers facing moral harms in order to ward against potential PTSD symptoms.*

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 83890 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Investigating the Links Between Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and the Mysterious Condition Called Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD)*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kamps, Paulene H

*Abstract: Rationale: Very few psychologists have ever heard of DCD or diagnose it. Yet, many claim knowledge about and may diagnose autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Because the prevalence rate of DCD is 7 to 8% and a missed- or mis-diagnosis can result in other complications, I wanted to know why DCD is often over-looked by peers. Methods: In trying to make sense of the ASD-DCD situation, I read the literature, documented inconsistencies within articles, and started recording my clinical insights - initially employing a phenomenological research method. Then, based on logistical issues, I decided to compare and contrast the diagnostic criteria of DCD with that of the early autism accounts. Evaluations: Based on historical accounts, scientific data, the principles of human development and psychological knowledge, hundreds of client stories and other routes of evidence, I have evidence to show how DCD is being misdiagnosed as ASD. Conclusions: My research explains why ASD rates are rising, why DCD is seldom identified, and how the signs and symptoms of DCD mimic ASD. Recommendations/Impact: My findings can alter and improve the lives and dignity of hundreds of thousands of individuals through new understanding of the real cause of their difficulties. Introducing the concept of 'transystemutation', my research also invites a paradigm shift by scholars and practitioners alike.*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 85711 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Moderators of the internalized stigma model in distressed older adults*

**Main Presenting Author:** Murphy, Dallas

**Additional Authors:** Mackenzie, Corey S; Krook, Melissa A; Rapaport, Li-elle; Dryden, Rob P; Hamm, Jeremy M

*Abstract: Older adults (OAs) are the least likely age group to seek help for mental disorders. Although stigma is a barrier to mental health help-seeking, little is known about how stigma impacts OAs. Three studies investigated experiential avoidance (EA), perceived control (PC), and mental health literacy (MHL) as moderators of Vogel et al.'s internalized stigma model of help-seeking in distressed OAs. This model posits public stigma can become internalized as self-stigma which can impact help-seeking attitudes and intentions. We predicted that EA, PC and MHL would moderate this model. 350*

*distressed OAs (Mage = 71.9 years, SD = 5.41 years) completed a cross-sectional survey. Moderated mediation analyses showed that the association between self-stigma and negative help-seeking attitudes and intentions became stronger as EA increased and MHL decreased. Further, the overall negative indirect effect of the model became stronger as PC decreased. Findings suggest distressed OAs with higher EA and lower MHL and PC may be more vulnerable to the effects of public stigma on help-seeking intentions through internalized self-stigma and negative help-seeking attitudes. These findings provide a deeper understanding about psychosocial risk factors which inform the internalized stigma model and provide avenues toward interventions leading to more distressed OAs seeking help for mental disorders.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87574 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Queer Counselling Barriers and Issues in Asian Societies*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lin, Chi-Chun

*Abstract: Same-sex sexual behaviours have been pathologized in Taiwan, Hong Kong, mainland China, Malaysia, and Singapore. Such social and political prejudices significantly compound the levels of marginalization and minority stress among Asian gay men. Counselling services might help them to counter the pressure. However, numerous barriers to accessing the services exist, and relevant studies are lacking. Moreover, most counselling models which were used in those Asian societies have emerged within Western cultures and heteronormativity. Exploring the barriers and potential issues could improve counselling services and cultural competence. Twelve participants, who all identified as cisgender gay men and native Mandarin speakers, attended the interviews. A basic interpretive qualitative methodology was used to analyze the data. The found barriers included practical obstacles, limited information and worries, cultural impacts, and learned coping skills. The shared issues included coming out, relational patterns, homophobia in the family, and hierarchies in Asian gay communities. The findings filled the gap in the literature and would improve the cultural competence of the audience in the presentation. The results can be used to optimize the policies and insurance related to mental health services and also be used in training programs and workshops for mental health professionals.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 88008 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Undergraduate Students' Perceptions of the Value of Exemplars in Psychology Courses*

**Main Presenting Author:** McGuinness, Claire

**Additional Authors:** Koh, Kim ; Kowch, Eugene; Grant, Kimberley; Bene, Rose; Liu, Shimeng

*Abstract: In higher education, the use of previous students' work as exemplars is a recent pedagogical practice in response to standards-based and formative assessments. Exemplars help concretize and enhance the clarity of written descriptions of assessment criteria and performance standards outlined in scoring rubrics, which can be used to serve the purposes of both assessments and of learning. In undergraduate psychology courses, exemplars are especially important to promote student understanding of particular skills, content, or knowledge in addition to their use in articulating criteria and standards for assessment tasks. We aimed to explore the value of exemplars in promoting*

*students' self-regulated learning from student perspectives in psychology. 114 undergraduate psychology students completed an online survey asking about their perceptions of the value of exemplars. Our findings show that 54% of participants reported that they have never used exemplars in their psychology courses, however, perceived exemplars to be useful. 98% of participants believe that exemplars help students learn more about how they can demonstrate their learning and help them to understand what constitutes good work or performance in their psychology courses. This study shows the importance of exemplars in undergraduate psychology courses and future studies should focus on the barriers to using exemplars.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87720 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Where Healing Happens: African Descendants' Recommendations for Culturally Integrating African Healing Traditions And Western Psychotherapy*

**Main Presenting Author:** Osazuwa, Sandra

*Abstract: Combining traditional healing systems with Western approaches offers a viable solution to address health inequities for Black communities. While new treatments emerge to improve wellness outcomes, it is essential to recognise the relationship between Western cultural hegemony, African colonialism and anti-Black racism. After presenting past research on African descendants attitudes toward integrating African healing traditions (AHT) and Western psychotherapy, recommendations for avoiding and overcoming treatment barriers will be discussed. Using constructivist grounded theory and a postcolonial lens, the original dataset involved semi-structured interviews with ten members of Canadas Black community from the Greater Toronto Area. The participants stated that holistic, liberating, and collectivist approaches could help their community overcome resistance factors. Community referrals and culturally informative components were deemed necessary to help clients. Participants emphasised including oral lore, storytelling, parables, and community experts to facilitate key concept learning. Finally, clinical approaches should include cultural humility. The findings aim to help professionals address mental health inequities by overcoming systemic barriers for Canadas African community. It also offers interdisciplinary perspectives on culturally integrated treatment.*

**Section:** Black Psychology

**Session ID:** 84843 - 12-Minute Talk

## **Conversation Session**

### *DevelopmentalHub: Creating Centralized Resource Hubs for Accessible Public Information in Psychology*

**Main Presenting Author:** DaCosta, Allya

**Co-Presenting Author:** Desrocher, Mary

**Additional Author:** Carusone, Julian M

*Abstract: RATIONALE: Implementation science must be discussed within the context of disseminating psychological research findings. There is a need to utilize resources for knowledge translation (KT) efforts that provide the public with accurate and unbiased information about research. METHODS:*

*The overarching aim of DevelopmentalHub (DH) is to provide an accessible website that shares psychological research findings about pertinent topics affecting development. This edition of DH focuses on SARS-CoV-2 infection and the COVID-19 pandemic. The goal of this session is to have a guided conversation about the process of creating a centralized resource hub, implications associated with doing so, and relevant public outreach techniques to prompt group discussion of next steps for disseminating research to the public. RESULTS: No analyses will be presented during this session. CONCLUSIONS: DH will provide the group with a concrete example of what is involved in disseminating psychological research findings to the public. The aim is to encourage intentional dissemination of the group's research findings, so that they begin translating their research for an important group of knowledge users. IMPACT: Conducting research is only the first step. KT is key to providing the public with information that may help them lead better lives. For more information about DH please click here [1].Links:-----[1] <https://www.developmentalhub.com/>*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 87847 - Conversation Session

### *Does Politics Matter in Trauma Focused Therapy: Holding Space for Resistance, Liberation and Empowerment for Refugee Clients*

**Main Presenting Author:** Thayyilayil, Shaima

*Abstract: Political ideologies and values are often considered problematic in the therapeutic space for obvious reasons. Counselors are often mindful of potential value conflicts and ethical concerns that may arise when political thoughts initiated by clients begin to surface. We skillfully bracket our political values or ideologies and establish clear boundaries regarding such discussions and may even remind clients about the therapeutic futility of engaging in such discussions. While such an apolitical or value neutral stance may be the appropriate position to take in most counseling situations, it can often be counter-therapeutic when counselling refugee people who have suffered terror under oppressive regimes or wars. This conversation session will discuss the political underpinnings of refugee trauma and the problem of pathologizing and individualizing war and oppression trauma. Drawing on Kleinman and Kleinman's thoughts, we clearly see how therapy can be an invalidating experience when "a victim of political violence" is seen as "one who is sick, who has a disease" (1997, p.10). Taking case examples from the author's experience of counseling Afghani Human rights defender (HRD)-refugees, the session will facilitate a discussion on a trauma-informed liberatory psychotherapy approach (Comas-Díaz, 2020) that emphasizes \_conscientization, testimonios and acompañamiento\_.*

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 88224 - Conversation Session

### *Indigenous employees working in non-Indigenous organizations.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Plante, Maureen

**Co-Presenting Author:** Villebrun, Gwendolyn

*Abstract: THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION OF CANADA (TRC; 2015) HAS INDICATED THE IMPORTANCE OF INDIGENOUS REPRESENTATION WITHIN THE HEALTHCARE SECTOR AND ORGANIZATIONS, AND HIRING AND RETAINING EMPLOYEES, RECOMMENDED IN CALL TO ACTION NO. 23. WITHIN THE HEALTHCARE SECTOR, CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE AND SAFE CARE IS ESSENTIAL IN THE AREA OF SEXUAL*

*VIOLENCE. EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE ARE HIGHER AMONG INDIGENOUS WOMEN, GIRLS, AND TWO-SPIRIT PERSONS COMPARED TO THE GENERAL POPULATION. THE FINAL MMIWG REPORT SETS FORTH CALLS TO JUSTICE FOR HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDERS WHEREBY ORGANIZATIONS “ENCOURAGE, SUPPORT, AND EQUITABLY FUND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE TO TRAIN AND WORK IN THE AREA OF HEALTH AND WELLNESS”. THIS STUDY EXPLORED THE FACTORS NEEDED TO SUPPORT THE RETENTION OF INDIGENOUS STAFF USING THE INDIGENOUS PARADIGM ISĪHCĪKĒWIN ADOPTED FROM FELLNER (2016). THIS PRESENTATION WILL DISCUSS IDEAS THAT EMERGED FROM WHAT INDIGENOUS EMPLOYEES NEED WORKING IN THE AREA OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE. PARTICIPANTS WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE WITH THE MATERIAL THROUGH AN INFORMAL SHARING CIRCLE WHERE CONVERSATIONS AROUND SUCCESSES, CHALLENGES, AND BRAINSTORMING IDEAS TO TAKE TO THEIR ORGANIZATIONS TO SUPPORT THE RETENTION OF INDIGENOUS EMPLOYEES AND CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE PROGRAMMING.*

**Section:** *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 85042 - Conversation Session

### *Infusing Reconciliation Promotion in Psychology Curriculum*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wawrykow, Natasha

*Abstract: Research indicates that many academics feel ill equipped to discussion concepts related to decolonization and reconciliation promotion because they have not received formal education on the subject and/or are not members of the Indigenous community. Recognizing the need to act on the recommendations made by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, it is imperative that reconciliation promotion is infused into psychology curriculum. This research investigates methods of promoting reconciliation in psychological curriculum to improve delivery of psychological service to First Nations, Métis, and Inuit populations in Canada. Teaching strategies will be reviewed. A narrative inquiry research design will be used, where participants (N = 15) who took part in a reconciliation promotion curriculum, orally share a written account of their reconciliation experiences. A collaborative thematic content analysis, completed by the researcher and participants, will be used to identify themes across participants' reconciliation narratives. This methodology was selected for its fit with the oral storytelling tradition used by Aboriginal Peoples to preserve and share their history, values, and practices. Study results will aid in the development of cultural literacy guidelines and direction for the profession of psychology to practice with and support Indigenous Peoples in Canada.*

**Section:** *Counselling Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 87707 - Conversation Session

### *Understanding the development of critical consciousness in youth*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wong, Harris

**Additional Authors:** Ford, Laurie ; Kassan, Anusha

*Abstract: Critical consciousness, the process of analyzing and reflecting upon social systems that contribute to inequitable outcomes for communities that have been marginalized, was a term originally coined by Freire (1973). Recent developmental researchers have contextualized this notion*



*to understand how youth who experience racism, classism, and other inequities develop an awareness of these oppressive societal structures (Godfrey and Burson, 2018). Our conversation session will centre around the current state of the literature on critical consciousness with youth, what conditions hinder or foster its development, and how these youth can best be supported. The issues we will discuss include the use of an intersectional lens to explore critical reflection and critical action, as well as how developing critical consciousness may negatively affect youth's mental health. Such conversations are pertinent, as youth-led civic movements are increasing due to younger generations placing a higher value on social justice, inequity, and systemic change (Miller et al., 2021). Understanding how to best support youth who are developing this practice will be necessary for parents, educators, clinicians, researchers, and their communities. The facilitator will support participants in leading a discussion encouraging sharing of experiences, scenarios, activities, and critical reflections and questions.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 85083 - Conversation Session

### *Ways with Words with Young Children: Educators' Conversations with Students About Neurodiversity*

**Main Presenting Author:** Soldovieri, Antonia K

**Additional Author:** Ford, Laurie K

*Abstract: A need for inclusive practices and policy across psychology and education fields has been identified. A deeper understanding of links between educator training and use of neurodiversity-affirming practices is important in the creation of these inclusive learning spaces. Discourse around neurodiversity-affirming teaching practices is an example of efforts seeking to normalize and promote acceptance of diverse learning needs in the classroom. Educating children with special education needs in regular classrooms wherever possible has benefits, such as greater classroom engagement, laying important foundations for social and academic skills, and reduced stigma (Sokal and Katz, 2015; Wendelborg and Tøssebro, 2011). However, mainstreaming may highlight individuals' learning differences and increase stigma if not navigated with care (Justice et al., 2014). While educators identify the importance of fostering an inclusive classroom environment (Rentenbach et al., 2017) it remains unclear the training received to effectively do this; or if training received relates to greater use of neurodiversity-affirming practices. The purpose of this conversation session will be used to explore ways professional work in early childhood settings can enhance early educators' conceptions of neurodiversity, and how this may inform their classroom practices through a series of discussion questions.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 86417 - Conversation Session

## **Panel Discussion**

### *Transforming Mental Health Care Systems: Public Sector Roles for Psychology in the context of Stepped Care 2.0*

**Panelists:** Lutes, Lesley ; Rash, Josh A; Goguen, Bernard; Suri, Raghav A; Churchill, AnnMarie; Cornish, Peter A

*Abstract: Psychologists are underrepresented in the public sector (Carr and Miller, 2017). Several provincial and territorial governments have begun investing in stepped-care models with a focus on expanding low-intensity therapeutic services and e-mental health tools. While psychologists are being consulted on designing these innovative approaches, most of the care is provided by other less expensive mental health professions. Some psychologists have argued that approaches to expand access to care have neglected to support the development of care for those with complex, intensive, or chronic needs. Six panelists participating in mental health system transformation will share their experiences on improving access to mental health and addiction services in the context of a stepped collaborative care model implementation in eight provinces and territories and a national MH virtual care portal. Moderator Cornish will lead a discussion about the roles of psychology in an integrated continuum of care for mental health and addiction concerns, including 1) working within scope of practice and competency; 2) consultation and supervision; 3) complex case management; 4) design and navigation of the system; 5) data collection to inform implementation and continuous improvement within the system; 6) leveraging technology.*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 87841 - Panel Discussion

## Printed Poster

*"I Have to Put My Own Mask on First": Facilitators and Barriers to Mental Health Service Use in Parents of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD)*

**Main Presenting Author:** Roy, Rachel

**Additional Authors:** Cameron, Emily ; Roos, Leslie; Montgomery, Janine; Reynolds, Kristin; Martin, Toby

*Abstract: Background: Parents of children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) experience elevated stress and poor wellbeing compared to parents of neurotypical children and children with other neurodevelopmental disabilities. These concerns are due in part to difficulties in family functioning and child behaviour. Yet, these parents access mental health services at low rates, and barriers and facilitators for service use are limited. We examined facilitators and barriers to mental health service use in parents of children with ASD. Method: Data were collected through (1) an online survey (N=44) to quantify rates of and characteristics associated with service use and (2) individual interviews (N=10) with parents on mental health service use experiences. Results: Data analysis will be completed by April 2023. Preliminary results indicate themes of barriers (lack of time, services, cost, flexibility, stigma, negative social influence) and facilitators (information gatherer, advertisements, self-realization, accessibility, positive social influence). Impact: This study aims to 1) advance empirical knowledge on mental health service use in parents of children diagnosed with ASD, and 2) inform targeted interventions and program development at organizations supporting families of children with ASD. Indirect implications may facilitate lower parental stress and improved child outcomes.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 86043 - Printed Poster

## *A Motivation Perspective on Working with People with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dueck, Bryce S

**Additional Authors:** Daniels, Lia ; Rorem, Devyn; Chazan, Devon; Pei, Jacqueline

*Abstract: Whether in school, work, or relationships, achievement motivation is central to helping people achieve their goals (Wigfield et al., 2021). As the discourse around Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) shifts from deficit models to approaches that integrate strengths, goals, and healthy outcomes (Joly et al., 2022), the applicability of this statement to individuals with FASD becomes increasingly important. Although individuals with FASD may experience unique challenges, they can no less benefit from evidence-based approaches to supporting motivation and goal pursuit. However, the extent to which this belief is shared and enacted by frontline care workers is largely unknown. Thus, the purpose of the current research was to describe frontline care workers' experiences of motivation in their work with clients with FASD. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with frontline care workers who work at a large, multi-function social service agency in Central Alberta (N=20). Inductive thematic analysis resulted in four themes: working to motivate clients, the client's own motivation, the role of systems in motivation, and barriers to motivation. These results help to shed light on how theories of motivation, specifically achievement goal theory, mindset theory, and self-determination theory, are relevant and applicable to frontline care workers who work with clients with FASD.*

**Section:** Students in Psychology

**Session ID:** 86009 - Printed Poster

## *A narrative review of anxiety measures with refugee children: Investigating if researchers conducted local analyses of reliability and validity in measures.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Baobaid, Amal M

*Abstract: The majority of the world's refugees are children under the age of 18 years old. These children experience multiple atrocities and traumatic events impacting their mental health. As a result, many refugee children may develop anxiety disorders. However, anxiety measures in the refugee population are lesser known and not commonly used. The present study aims to conduct a narrative review to identify anxiety measures used with refugee children and if researchers conducted a local analysis to determine the reliability and validity properties of measures. The review included three databases (Google Scholar, PsychInfo, and PsychArticles), and seven studies were reviewed. The Screen for Childhood Anxiety Related Disorders (SCARED) was the most common measure used to assess anxiety among refugee children. The Hopkins Symptom Checklist showed acceptable reliability and validity properties. Nevertheless, the majority of studies did not conduct or provide psychometric analyses. The present study highlights the need for more studies to examine and evaluate the psychometric properties of anxiety measures with refugee children. Therefore, there is a need for more culturally and linguistically sensitive anxiety measures to assess refugee children.*

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 87314 - Printed Poster

## *A qualitative study on heterosexual intimate partner violence and premigration traumatic events in immigrant men*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mahmoud, Aram

**Additional Author:** Higgs, Tamsin

*Abstract: Immigration to Canada is frequently motivated by a quest for opportunities and a better quality of life. However, intimate partner violence (IPV) can impact the transition and integration of newcomers. IPV is a major public health issue which disproportionately affects women in its more severe forms. For less severe forms, the literature does not offer a definitive gender-based trend. In addition, there is a dearth of research on immigrant men's experience of IPV. This study aims to examine how immigrant men experience IPV and explain what leads to it in their couple, as well as being concerned with how premigration traumatic experience may influence violent behavior towards a partner. Semi-structured interviews are being carried out with immigrant men solicited through IPV support organisations in Quebec. Data will be analyzed with Grounded Theory methodology and preliminary results will be presented, considering their importance for treatment providers working with families who may have unique needs compared to other service users.*

**Section:** Students in Psychology

**Session ID:** 85956 - Printed Poster

## *Acceptability and feasibility of ecological momentary assessment (EMA) for study of transgender and non-binary adults' alcohol use and harms*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wardell, Jeffrey

**Co-Presenting Author:** Dermody, Sarah S

**Additional Authors:** Kovacek, Karla ; Abramovich, Alex; Hart, A Trevor; Hendershot, Christian S; Saewyc, Elizabeth

*Abstract: Little is known about processes that impact transgender and non-binary (TNB) adults' alcohol outcomes in-the-moment, such as gender minority stress. Ecological momentary assessment (EMA) has been successful in providing insight into real-time factors impacting alcohol use. The aim of this study was to assess acceptability and feasibility of an EMA design with TNB adults who use alcohol. We recruited 25 TNB adults (mean age: 33.04; 7 transgender women, 7 transgender men, 11 non-binary) to complete a virtual baseline interview, 21-days of EMA (2 random surveys, a pre-drinking survey, and 3 follow-up surveys), and a virtual exit interview. Acceptability and feasibility were determined through retention rates, compliance to EMA, and participant feedback. All 25 participants enrolled in EMA completed the full study. On average, they submitted 79.6% (95% confidence interval (CI): 70-89%) of the daily surveys, and 75% (95% CI: 67.6-83.1%) of the random surveys. Participants rated EMA favourably; the mean ratings were: acceptability 3.7 (95% CI: 3.52-3.88) out of 5, appropriateness 3.95 (95% CI: 3.78-4.12), and feasibility 4.15 (95% CI: 3.98-4.32). Favourable ratings were also seen for virtual appointments. These results suggest that EMA design and virtual interviews can be successfully adapted to alcohol use research with TNB adults. Future analyses will explore the written feedback.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 80649 - Printed Poster

## *Acculturation Stress in Minority University Students: Effects of Mainstream Acculturation and Discrimination*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ryder, Andrew

**Additional Author:** Jeon, Ajin

**Abstract:** *Existing research on acculturation has largely focused on the effects of mainstream acculturation (MA) on general adjustment and well-being. The relationship between MA and acculturation stress (AS) – that is, stress specifically regarding the process of acculturation – has been relatively neglected. Using a multiple linear regression analysis, the relationship between MA and AS, as well as the potential moderating role of discrimination experiences (DE), was examined in a sample of minority university students (N=199). Data was gathered through online surveys, where acculturation was measured using the Vancouver Index of Acculturation, acculturation stress was measured using the Riverside Acculturation Stress Index, and experiences of discrimination was measured using the Everyday Discrimination Scale. Results were significant (R<sup>2</sup>=0.42), showing that both MA (B=-3.81; p\_*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87913 - Printed Poster

## *Accumulating stress and COVID-19: A Reflexive Thematic Analysis examining experiences of the pandemic among mothers who use substances*

**Main Presenting Author:** Daari, Laura

**Additional Authors:** Nichol, Emily ; Milligan, Karen ; Urbanoski, Karen

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE Experiences of structural disadvantage and associated stress broadly magnified the COVID-19 public health response. Few studies examined the experiences of caregivers at-risk for experiencing structural disadvantage and stigma. This study examines the experiences of mothers in substance use treatment prior to or during the COVID-19 pandemic in Ontario, Canada. METHODS Semi-structured interviews were conducted, and analyzed using Reflexive Thematic Analysis, with 26 mothers with current or recent participation in substance use treatment programs in Ontario, Canada in 2020 and 2021. RESULTS We generated the theme and conceptual framework: mental and affective toll of accumulated stressors during a pandemic. Two sub-themes emerged: accessibility of formal support services, and relational quality of service connections and informal support, with CPS involvement common to both. CONCLUSIONS Mothers described accumulating stressors that exerted a mental and affective toll. Key contributors were reduced accessibility of formal support services and changes in quality of relational connections, with greater challenges in CPS-involved mothers. ACTION/IMPACT A framework is presented that underscores attending to unique contexts of risk to better support families and increase awareness for future policy and service delivery for community-wide experiences of hardship.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 87091 - Printed Poster

## *Are racialized individuals with anxiety invisible? A review of barriers and recommendations to improve access to care*

**Main Presenting Author:** Alarachi, Arij

**Additional Authors:** Syan, Sabrina K; Rowa, Karen; McCabe, E Randi

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Racialized Canadians experience clinical levels of anxiety, yet access services significantly less than White Canadians, indicating an unmet need (e.g., Chiu et al., 2018). Examining the barriers to care is crucial to understand the mechanisms underlying this disparity and make recommendations to improve access. METHODS: PsycInfo and MEDLine were searched using keywords to represent concepts of “barriers”, “access”, “racialized”, “anxiety disorders”, and “treatment” among others. Additional studies were included by reviewing reference lists of articles. RESULTS: A thematic analysis of 84 articles revealed that barriers exist at stages of pre-contact with the system (e.g., recognizing anxiety symptoms), peri-contact (e.g., seeking care), and post-contact (e.g., receiving care). CONCLUSIONS: Racialized Canadians encounter various persisting, unaddressed barriers that perpetuate a disparity in access to specialized care. Given the massive heterogeneity across racialized groups, barriers may differ by racial group in the degree to which they obstruct access. IMPACT: The current study identifies the main barriers to care for racialized populations with clinical anxiety. We present initial recommendations to reduce barriers at the provider and institutional level to promote equitable, inclusive, and culturally safe services for racialized individuals.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 79886 - Printed Poster

## *Associations between teacher characteristics and the relationship with female students with ASD*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lazo, Melissa

**Additional Author:** McKee, William

**Abstract:** *Students with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) have relationships with their teachers characterized by higher levels of conflict and lower levels of closeness. Although research has found that females with ASD have different symptoms than males, no research currently exists investigating if there are sex differences in ASD in the student-teacher relationship (STR). The purpose of the study was to investigate teachers’ perspectives on their relationship with female students with ASD and the associated teacher characteristics using a survey research design. Pearson correlational analyses and independent samples t-tests indicated teacher perceptions of the STR as high in conflict and dependency, and low in closeness. Additionally, findings indicated that teachers who received training addressing sex-related differences in ASD had significantly better relationships with their female students with ASD than those who did not receive this training. Teaching experience, access to mental health support, and knowledge of ASD and sex differences were among the other teacher characteristics associated with differences in the STR quality. The findings suggest that females with ASD are at higher risk of developing a negative relationship with their teachers than peers and males with ASD. Important implications in teacher training and ASD research will be discussed.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology  
**Session ID:** 83885 - Printed Poster

### *Campus Belonging Predicts Post-Secondary Students' Perceived Stress*

**Main Presenting Author:** Boyko, Joel W

**Additional Authors:** Ovie, Glory ; Brosseau, Danielle C

*Abstract: A sense of campus belonging (CB) reflects how valued, accepted, and included students feel by their peers and instructors. Higher levels of campus belonging have been associated with better mental health and academic outcomes. A single time-point survey design was used to (a) describe CB based on group membership (racial identity, year of study, gender, or academic accommodation) and (b) investigate whether CB predicts perceived stress among undergraduate students (N = 140). Participants were predominantly white (76%), female (69%), and Christian/Catholic (71%). A multiple linear regression analysis was used to examine the amount of variance in perceived stress that could be explained by four dimensions of CB (peer support, classroom comfort, isolation, and faculty support). CB was evaluated on a five-point Likert-type scale and was moderately positive (M = 3.38, SD = 1.09). Perceived stress levels were consistent with previous research (M = 22.55, SD = 7.00). CB predicted 17% of the variance in perceived stress,  $R^2_{adj} = .17$ ,  $F(4, 139) = 7.85$ ,  $p < .001$ . Faculty support was the only significant predictor ( $\beta = -.234$ ,  $p < .01$ ). The results of this study affirm the importance of campus belonging as a contributor to students' experiences of stress and highlight the need for faculty involvement when considering how to best support postsecondary students' mental health.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology  
**Session ID:** 81965 - Printed Poster

### *Cognitive Vulnerability to Depression: Investigating the Role of Culture.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hamzai, Hanna V

**Additional Authors:** McEppan, Amanda ; Dere, Jessica; Dobson, Keith

*Abstract: The documented differences in cross-cultural presentations of depressive symptoms suggest that dominant 'Western' models explaining depression may not provide accurate explanatory frameworks in Chinese cultural contexts. Prominent cognitive models of depression suggest a central role for rumination and avoidance in the onset and maintenance of depression. Nevertheless, cross-cultural comparisons of these cognitive vulnerabilities remain infrequent and suggest that the function of rumination and avoidance may vary between East Asian and Western cultural contexts. In the current study, samples of Euro-Canadians (EU-CA; n=100), Chinese-Canadians (CN-CA; n=103), and Hong Kong Chinese (HK-CN; n=100) completed measures of depression, rumination, and cognitive-behavioural avoidance. Results indicated that EU-CAs reported greater rumination than HK-CN, but lower behavioural non-social avoidance compared to CN-CA. No differences were found between samples on other measures of cognitive-behavioural avoidance. Compared to avoidance, levels of rumination were found to be stronger predictors of depressive symptoms for CN-CA and HK-CN, whereas converse patterns were found for EU-CAs. These results suggest that there are both cross-cultural differences in the endorsement of cognitive processes associated with depression and that these processes are differentially maladaptive across cultures.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86995 - Printed Poster

### *Evaluation of a School-Based Drug Prevention Program for Youth: Botvin LifeSkills Training®*

**Main Presenting Author:** Makeen-Brazé, Lélia

**Additional Authors:** Khanizadeh, Ariane ; Bennell, Craig

*Abstract: Given that youths have the highest rates of substance use disorders, it is important that appropriate interventions are put in place to educate them about the potential harms of drug misuse and replace widely used programs that have been proven to be ineffective (e.g., D.A.R.E.). While an impressive body of research has supported the effectiveness of the Botvin LifeSkills Training (LST) program, its implementation in Canadian elementary and middle schools, and whether the program can be delivered by police personnel, has yet to be examined. In the current study, police personnel delivered the program to elementary and middle school students across three provinces. These students were surveyed before and after LST was delivered to assess their knowledge, attitudes and beliefs on drugs and various lifestyle items. We aim to evaluate whether the implementation of LST in Canadian schools will (1) improve student knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours towards various substances and (2) positively impact various lifestyle domains. Multilevel models, and moderation analyses will be conducted to examine whether gender, race/ethnicity and age influence any of these relationships. The feasibility of delivering LST by Canadian police personnel will also be discussed. The findings will guide policy makers, community leaders, and law enforcement in improving primary interventions for youth.*

**Section:** Students in Psychology

**Session ID:** 86357 - Printed Poster

### *Evaluation of a Trans-Affirming Mental Health Care Workshop in a Clinical Training Setting*

**Main Presenting Author:** Pesigan, Kristine

**Additional Authors:** Kelly, Maddie ; Luszawski, Caroline; Patton, Michaela; McArthur, Brae Anne

*Abstract: Trans and gender diverse (TGD) people (those whose gender identity does not match their assigned sex at birth), experience discrimination as a result of transphobia and are at higher risk for mental and physical health difficulties, when compared to their peers. Discrimination by health care professionals, and lack of training pertaining to gender-affirmative health care, have further deterred TGD folks from seeking care they need. The objectives of this study were: to engage clinical psychology trainees, faculty, and staff, in a trans-affirming mental health care workshop, to evaluate the learner experience, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the workshop. Through a community collaboration with a charitable organization serving TGD individuals, Skipping Stone, a Trans-affirming Clinical Care Training Workshop was created. The workshop included online video modules and a two hour-in person session. Using a mixed-methods approach, the workshop was evaluated. Almost all learners (95%) reported that the workshop changed their level of comfort in providing clinical care for TGD folks, 90% liked the blended approach, and 100% of learners “Agreed” or*



*“Strongly Agreed” that the workshop taught them something new about the TGD community. Results from this study support a trans-affirming training model for those practicing in clinical psychology.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87505 - Printed Poster

### *Exploring Canadian Educators' Understandings of Trauma-Informed Education*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bartel, Hannah L

**Additional Author:** Theule, Jen

*Abstract: The high prevalence of childhood trauma and its association with negative outcomes has been well-documented. Trauma-Informed Education (TIE) is a teaching approach where educators understand and recognize trauma, create safe spaces, and foster a supportive learning environment. Research about TIE indicates that educators' trauma-informed knowledge and attitudes play a key role in whether they adopt this approach. However, most research has taken place outside of Canada. This study was conducted to better understand Canadian educators' attitudes and knowledge about TIE, as well as the trauma-informed training available in Canada. Using responses from 173 Canadian educators, this study found that 64% of participating educators have experienced formal trauma-informed training. Spearman's rank correlations indicated that educators with more trauma-informed training experience show greater trauma-informed knowledge  $r_s(170) = .286, p = .003$ , and those with more years of teaching experience show more positive trauma-informed attitudes  $r_s(171) = .199, p = .009$ . Mann-Whitney U tests noted that those who are learning about TIE, whether formally or informally, show more positive trauma-informed attitudes, and greater trauma-informed knowledge. This research contributes to the growing information about TIE in Canada and identifies ways to increase the use of TIE in Canadian schools.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 84803 - Printed Poster

### *Exploring gender differences in complex developmental trauma symptomatology among children and adolescents involved in child welfare*

**Main Presenting Author:** Smith, Jackson

**Additional Authors:** Browne, Dillon ; Zhang, jasmine; Urusov, Alexey; Colucci, Laura; Price-Cameron, Mary

*Abstract: Child and adolescent complex trauma symptom profiles vary among boys and girls. However, no research has examined gender differences in developmental trauma symptomatology using network psychometrics. This study involves children (n=375, 61% boys) and adolescents (n=291, 48.8% boys) involved in child welfare in Ontario, Canada. Caregivers completed either the Child or Adolescent Assessment Checklist (ACC or ACA). We examined differences (boys vs. girls) via t-tests and network analyses. Attachment-related difficulties had the highest strength centrality in all networks. Emotional dysregulation had high strength centrality for adolescents. While network comparison tests found networks to be invariant, t-tests revealed several gender differences. Among children, girls exhibited more indiscriminate and pseudomature interpersonal behaviours, whereas boys expressed more non-reciprocal interpersonal behaviours and self-injury behaviours. Adolescent girls exhibited more behavioural dysregulation, emotional dysregulation, negative self-image, and*

*suicide discourse. This study supports prior research on gender differences in developmental trauma symptomatology, with girls exhibiting more symptoms. Results demonstrate the primacy of attachment-related difficulties and emotion dysregulation, which is consistent with the transdiagnostic conceptualization of developmental trauma sequelae.*

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 87247 - Printed Poster

### *Homelessness and Intimate Partner Violence: Women's Barriers and Experiences With Accessing Formal Support Services and the Impact of Their Intersecting Identities*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rakus, Marissa M

**Additional Authors:** Scott, Jesse ; Singleton-Jackson, Jill

*Abstract: Women experiencing homelessness and intimate partner violence (IPV) endure many hardships, including lack of shelter, financial issues, and mental illness. Despite these adversities, many of these women do not use formal support services due to factors related to finances, inaccessibility, and controlling partners, to name a few. Even when they can access these services, many report further barriers. Currently, the literature lacks research that examines women who undergo both homelessness and IPV when studying experiences with formal services and potential barriers. The aim of this study is to explore the lived experiences of women who have gone through homelessness and partner violence and examine their formal service needs, barriers and facilitating factors to accessing services, the effect of the pandemic, what their experiences are like when they have used services, and how their social positionings may have impacted their experiences. This study is currently undergoing data collection, and 10-15 women who are currently homeless and have experienced IPV are being interviewed. The interviews are being analyzed using a reflexive thematic analysis while applying a critical feminist/intersectionality lens. The goal is to use the findings from this study to educate local organizations to help reduce the barriers currently faced by women who are in need of formal support services.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 86554 - Printed Poster

### *Initial Impacts of Implementing One-at-a-Time Therapy in New Brunswick's Child and Youth Addiction and Mental Health Services*

**Main Presenting Author:** Harris-Lane, Laura M.

**Additional Authors:** Bérubé, Stéphane ; Burke, Katie; Cornish, Peter; Jaouich, Alexia; Rash, Joshua A.

*Abstract: AIM: To understand impacts of implementing One-at-a-Time Therapy (OAT) in child and youth mental health services in NB, as part of the provincial Stepped Care 2.0 (SC2.0) model. METHODS: After completing SC2.0 and OAT trainings, 44 Child and Youth teams began offering OAT sessions to clients to facilitate rapid access to care; a core component of SC2.0. Sessions delivered and waitlists were abstracted from the Client Service Delivery System. A subset of clients completed a satisfaction survey after the session and comments were thematically analyzed. Providers*

participating in associated research completed validated measures to assess readiness to implement OAAT. **RESULTS:** Between May and Dec. 2022, Child and Youth teams delivered 1,989 OAAT sessions, reducing the provincial waitlist by 65%. Emerging themes from analysis of client comments ( $n=100$ ), included: 1) a positive experience; 2) improved well-being; and 3) tools gained from the session. A few clients noted that one session was insufficient. Providers ( $n=203$ ) scored high on the Readiness for Organizational Change Scale (Range 1-7,  $M=5.41$ ,  $SD=0.76$ ). **CONCLUSIONS:** Implementing OAAT within the SC2.0 model can help improve access to care and provide a therapeutic experience for clients. Provincial preparations (e.g., holding education sessions, hiring OAAT clinical leads) helped providers feel ready to enact this large change.

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 85901 - Printed Poster

### *Intimate Partner Violence Service Provision during COVID-19.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Owaga, Laureen A

**Additional Authors:** Tanti, Melissa ; Docherty, Lieran; Barata, Paula; Patel, Bina; Martin, Lisa

**Abstract:** *Intimate Partner violence (IPV) is known to escalate during crises and the same was true for the Covid-19 pandemic (Lyons and Brewer, 2021). Many IPV organizations noted increases in demand and profound changes in service delivery as lock-down orders were introduced (Woman Act 2020). However, little is known about the successes and challenges of these changes. This paper conducted a realist-informed review of existing studies on intimate partner violence, Covid-19 responses, and service provision to understand what worked and for whom it worked. A review of scholarly and grey literature from six databases published between December 31st, 2019, to May 2022 was done. We used various Covid-19, intimate partner, and violence-related search terms and only included articles written in English focusing on IPV service provision and survivors experiences during Covid. Our search yielded 2061 articles, and we used Covidence to streamline the review process, including 49 articles that met our criteria. We found that Covid-19 contributed to the complexity of IPV, increasing its intensity, and severity. It also complicated service provision and survivors needs. We conclude with several recommendations including that governments should involve IPV organizations in decision-making during crises, and service organizations should maintain and build on new partnerships.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 86191 - Printed Poster

### *Introducing the Wellness and Coaching Series: A Wellness Program for Black Canadian Youth Pursuing STEM Careers.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dabbs-Petty, Madison

**Co-Presenting Author:** Yohani, Sophie

**Abstract:** **BACKGROUND:** *This poster will focus on the impact of the ELITE Wellness and Coaching series (W&CS) on the mental health attitudes, skills, and competencies of Black Canadian youth. Black Canadians face disproportionate challenges in accessing mental health care and learning mental health skills. The W&CS targets Black Canadian youth aiming to pursue careers in STEM programs, and provides them community-based mental health training. METHODS:* Prior to participating in the W&CS, each participant was asked to complete a quantitative Wellness

*Questionnaire (WQ) where they ranked their current perceived knowledge and skills in various mental health domains. The same questionnaire was redistributed to participants following the completion of the W&CS in order to gauge changes in mental health skills and knowledge. Following the W&CS, we conducted semi-structured qualitative interviews with participants to receive additional feedback. RESULTS: Data is now being analyzed: we are statistically determining our cohorts overall improvement in each wellness domain and conducting a thematic analysis on our interview data. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPACT: We hypothesize that the program facilitated growth in participants mental health-related knowledge and skills. This work will also provide a rationale for the annual reprisal of the W&CS, an important community resource for Black Edmontonian youth.*

**Section:** Black Psychology

**Session ID:** 85710 - Printed Poster

### *Investigating Current Perspectives and Practices of Neurodiversity-affirming Teaching*

**Main Presenting Author:** Soldovieri, Antonia K

**Additional Author:** Ford, Laurie

*Abstract: A need for inclusive practices and policy across psychology and education has been identified.1 Spurred on by evolutions in scientific understandings of disability and integration of social disability perspectives,2 conceptualizations of neurodiversity as a natural and beneficial phenomenon in society are increasingly reflected in how children are taught. These developments are fast-paced and have tangible consequences for teaching practices, subsequent student experiences, and access to neurodiversity-affirming learning spaces. To this end, a synthesis of current work describing available resources and neurodiversity-related educator trainings is needed. The proposed study implements a scoping review of both referred and non-referred literature (given the newness of these ideas) to explore neurodiversity-affirming teaching resources and training models in Canada as reported in the literature, with the goal of identifying potential gaps in resources and/or training, cohort differences in training received, and actual teaching practices implemented by educators in their classrooms. 1 Rentenbach, B., Prislowsky, L., and Gabriel, R. (2017). Valuing differences: Neurodiversity in the Classroom. *Phi Delta Kappan*, 9\_8\_(8), 59–63. [1] 2 Chapman, R. (2021). Neurodiversity and the social ecology of mental functions. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 16\_(6), 1360–1372. Links:-----[1] <https://doi.org/10.1177/0031721717708297>*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 88096 - Printed Poster

### *Older People's Motivations for Volunteering*

**Main Presenting Author:** Madigan-Aultman, Grace C. L.

**Additional Author:** Russell, Elizabeth

*Abstract: IN CANADA, 23% OF THE POPULATION OF RURAL COMMUNITIES CONSISTS OF OLDER ADULTS AGED 65 AND OVER. THESE COMMUNITIES RECEIVE LESS GOVERNMENT FUNDING DUE TO THEIR POPULATION SIZE AND DEMOGRAPHIC. TO COMPENSATE FOR THE LACK OF SUPPORT, OLDER VOLUNTEERS OFTEN WORK TO SUSTAIN THEIR COMMUNITIES, AND THE PRESENT RESEARCH SEEKS TO UNDERSTAND WHAT MOTIVATES*

*THEM. A QUALITATIVE CASE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED USING SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS WITH 10 VOLUNTEERS AGED 65 AND OLDER WITHIN THE RURAL COMMUNITIES OF CALLANDER AND EAST FERRIS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO. THESE INTERVIEWS ASKED QUESTIONS ADDRESSING THE MOTIVATIONS OF VOLUNTEERS, THE OBSTACLES THEY HAVE FACED IN VOLUNTEERING, WHY THEY STILL CHOOSE TO VOLUNTEER, WHY THEY VOLUNTEER IN THEIR COMMUNITY, AND WHAT EXPERIENCES HAVE VALIDATED THEIR CHOICE TO VOLUNTEER. DATA WAS ANALYZED USING THEMATIC CODE ANALYSIS TO IDENTIFY MAJOR THEMES WITHIN THE RESEARCH. THIS QUALITATIVE CONTENT ANALYSIS HAS INDICATED THAT OLDER PEOPLE VOLUNTEER TO INCREASE THEIR HEALTH, BOTH MENTAL AND PHYSICAL, SUPPORT THEIR COMMUNITY, AND PASS ON THEIR KNOWLEDGE TO FUTURE GENERATIONS. THIS RESEARCH HAS THE POTENTIAL TO INCREASE COMMUNITY APPRECIATION FOR THE WORK OF OLDER VOLUNTEERS AS WELL AS POSITIVELY INFLUENCE STEREOTYPES THAT PORTRAY OLDER PEOPLE AS BEING WEAK AND FRAIL.*

**Section:** *Aging & Geropsychology*  
**Session ID:** 85110 - Printed Poster

### *Parenting Stress, Technology Use, and Young Children's Self-Regulation During the COVID-19 Pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Katzman, Rachel

**Additional Authors:** Menna, Rosanne ; Babb, Kimberley A; Rappaport, Lance

*Abstract: Prior research documented that stress during the COVID-19 pandemic negatively impacted the health behaviours of Ontario families. This qualitative study explored the subjective experiences of parenting stress and technology use of parents with young children during the COVID-19 pandemic. Eleven parents of young children (4 to 6 years old) completed semi-structured interviews, which were coded using thematic analyses. Questions regarding parenting stress, the impacts of screen time on child behaviour, and parenting behaviours and their impacts on child behaviour guided the analyses. Identified themes related to parenting stress include stress related to parents' added role as teachers; cancelled and missed events; isolation; and limited support. Three subthemes emerged related to the impacts of parenting stress on parenting behaviours: using technology as a parenting tool, reactive parenting behaviour, and implementing rules for technology use. In detailing their child's engagement in technology, identified themes related to increased screen time, focus on technology, and difficulties in emotion regulation emerged. The results highlight parents' specific concerns during the COVID-19 pandemic and the ways young children have been impacted by restrictions and increased technology use.*

**Section:** *Counselling Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 79710 - Printed Poster

### *Predicting Family Quality of Life in Parents of Children with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity*

**Main Presenting Author:** Romaniuk, Alyssa

**Additional Author:** Theule, Jennifer

**Abstract:** *Parents of children with neurodevelopmental disorders, such as attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), are at high risk for elevated levels of parenting stress. Given that parenting stress and family quality of life (FQOL) are inversely-related, it is surprising that research examining FQOL in ADHD populations is absent in the literature. The current study compared FQOL among mothers and fathers of children with ADHD. Additionally, the current study examined caregiver factors that contribute to FQOL in coupled and single-parent families. Parents of children with ADHD, ages 6 to 12 years, were recruited through ADHD organizations, programs, and support groups in Canada and the United States to complete an online survey. Two separate hierarchical multiple regressions will be run for mothers and fathers of children with ADHD to determine significant predictors of FQOL in each group of parents. Pearson correlations will be used to further understand the relationship between FQOL and parenting stress in mothers and fathers. Data analysis is expected to be complete by January 2023. The results of this study will open the door for research on improving FQOL in families of children with ADHD.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 84787 - Printed Poster

### *Predicting Recidivism in the Pathways to Desistance Sample Using Early-Onset Conduct Disorder (CD) and Callous-Unemotional (CU) Traits*

**Main Presenting Author:** Diep, Jennifer

**Additional Authors:** Frankiewicz, Katelyn ; Pepler, Debra J; Craig, G Stephanie

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: While the overall crime rate in North America has been declining, recidivism rates for youth remain high. Individually, early-onset conduct disorder (CD) and callous-unemotional (CU) traits have been found to predict recidivism (Frick and Dickens, 2006; Långström and Grann, 2000), but it remains unclear whether these are independent predictors or if CU traits moderate the impact of early-onset CD on recidivism. METHOD: This study uses the Pathways to Desistance sample (Mulvey et al., 2004) which consists of 1,668 young offenders from two American regions. Data includes measures of recidivism, early-onset CD, and CU traits collected from 2000 to 2010. Relationships between early-onset CD, CU traits and their interaction effect with recidivism will be examined using Structural Equation Modelling. ANTICIPATED RESULTS: The hypotheses are: (1) early-onset CD will significantly predict recidivism, (2) CU traits will significantly predict recidivism, and (3) youth with early-onset CD and high CU traits will have higher rates of recidivism than youth with early-onset CD and normative levels of CU traits. CONCLUSIONS/IMPACT: Findings contribute to our understanding of how early-onset CD and CU traits affect youths risk for recidivism following involvement in the juvenile justice system, ultimately aiding in prevention and intervention planning following release from custody.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86390 - Printed Poster

### *Predictors of Remission in the Treatment of Anorexia Nervosa: A Systematic Review and Meta Analysis*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sepehry, Amir

**Additional Authors:** Villantheran, Villeena S; Alli, Ayisat Oluwatosin

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND.* This meta-analysis aims to identify select predictors and moderators of treatment remission in Anorexia Nervosa (AN). *METHODS.* A systematic review was conducted using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. Risk of bias was assessed using the Cochrane (RoB 2.0) and Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) tools. Moderation analyses will be conducted on hypothesised predictors of remission (age, duration of illness, initial body mass index, AN subtype, and presence of comorbidities). *RESULTS.* A total of 3112 studies were screened, of which 19 met the selection criteria. Outcome data is comprised from 1981 participants aged 14 to 28 years old. Quality ratings on the RoB 2.0 fell between 18% and 59%, whereas CASP ratings fell between 9% and 82%. At baseline, Hedges  $g$  was  $-0.02$  (95% CI:  $-0.12, 0.07$ ;  $N=19, n=1738$ ;  $p=0.59$ ), indicating no baseline group differences, heterogeneity (prediction interval (PI):  $-0.03$  to  $0.03$ ), or publication bias. End-of-treatment (EOT) effect size was  $g=0.11$  (95% CI:  $-0.10, 0.33$ ;  $N=19; n=1440$ ;  $p=0.30$ ). The PI at EOT was between  $-0.62$  and  $0.85$ . *CONCLUSION.* There is no evidence that specialised treatments are more adept than comparator interventions at improving weight-based and psychological outcomes for AN. Meta-regression analysis results and implications for this study will be discussed.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 84837 - Printed Poster

### *Scoping Review to Inform Culturally-Grounded Interventions Among Métis Communities*

**Main Presenting Author:** Vaughan, Faith

**Additional Authors:** Ong, Lydia Q; Sin, Nancy

**Abstract:** *Although Métis Peoples in Canada are among the three groups of Indigenous Peoples, the majority of research has been conducted on First Nations and Inuit Peoples. Métis Peoples have unique histories that have contributed to intergenerational trauma and high suicide ideation rates. The aim of this scoping review is to identify gaps among existing Indigenous interventions to address intergenerational trauma and its mental health impacts for Métis communities. Common themes among the identified studies included incorporating a decolonizing approach with Indigenous teachings such as the Four Directions (balance of cognition, emotion, physical, and spiritual well-being), sweat lodges, knowledge sharing, and community connectedness. Knowledge is limited on Métis specific ceremony studies. Several studies with Métis communities have indicated desire for strengths-based, culturally-grounded programs to promote mental health, but none have been implemented to date. This scoping review will propose a framework that can be used by community members to guide conversations for developing culturally-grounded mental health promotion programs that address the needs of Métis Peoples. Given that Métis Peoples report suicide ideation at 2x the rate of the general population (Kumar and Tjepkema, 2011), this work could inform intervention approaches that could redress this mental health disparity.*

**Section:** Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

**Session ID:** 86201 - Printed Poster

### *The Efficacy of Mobile Mental Health Applications (mHealth apps) in Reducing Symptoms of Anxiety and Depression in a University Population*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dufoe, Jennifer J

**Additional Authors:** Levin, Elizabeth ; Urajnik, Diana; Lapalme, Denis

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Mental health issues are on the rise in university populations, but nearly 2/3 of those impacted do not use mental health services. Internet-based self-help interventions, such as mobile mental health apps, have the potential to enhance mental health service delivery in universities in a cost-effective and minimally intrusive manner. However, the existing literature on these apps is limited and does not sufficiently support their supposed benefits. The present study evaluated the efficacy of mHealth apps in reducing symptoms of anxiety and depression in undergraduate students. METHODS: Students (86) completed the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) prior to being randomly assigned to 1 of 3 treatment conditions (Stresscoach, Mindshift, DARE) or a digital control (leisure app). Students were asked to use their app for 6-weeks and then completed the HADS again. RESULTS: A 2-way mixed design MANOVA with repeated measures provided preliminary results suggesting that none of the apps were effective in reducing anxiety or depression. CONCLUSIONS: mHealth apps were an ineffective treatment modality but this is likely due to minimal use of the apps. Participation was based on incentives rather than need for services, and this may have impacted readiness or desire to use the apps . IMPACT: Study replication with students on waitlists for counseling is recommended.*

**Section:** Students in Psychology

**Session ID:** 87546 - Printed Poster

### *The Impact of COVID-19 on Access and Uptake of Children and Youth Mental Health Care Services*

**Main Presenting Author:** Barazanchi, Ali

**Additional Authors:** Zahid, Aqsa ; Uliaszek, Amanda

**Abstract:** *The COVID-19 pandemic necessitated a shift to virtual mental health service delivery. As a direct result, many providers have continued to employ a hybrid model of service delivery, including both in-person and virtual care. The goal of the present study was to examine service use trends at a large community mental health clinic for children and adolescents before and after the pandemic. Specifically, we sought to examine whether a shift to virtual care allowed greater access, improved family involvement, and less no-shows. Data presented include 3529 unique clients (January 2018-March 2022) with 26,423 points of contact. Initial results demonstrated that the mean number of interventions increased with the onset of the pandemic ( $p < 0.001$ ) and levels were sustained through 2022. There was a significant increase in the number of unique clients ( $p < 0.001$ ) and the average age of clients ( $p < 0.001$ ) relative to pre-pandemic conditions. Compared to in-person sessions, virtual treatment was associated with greater parental presence in-session ( $p < 0.001$ ). There was no significant difference before and after the pandemic in the number of no-shows. This flexible model of care can allow for the sustenance of mental health services. This is important to consider especially in light of the detrimental impacts imparted by the pandemic on youth mental health.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 84694 - Printed Poster



## *The Racial Trauma Scale: A New Tool for Understanding the Impact of Racism on People of Colour in Canada*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gran-Ruaz, Sophia

**Additional Authors:** Strauss, Dana ; Osman, Muna; Williams , Monnica

*Abstract: Equitable and inclusive mental health care requires the ability to identify/measure symptoms to inform client diagnosis and care, regardless of race. Yet, due to unfamiliarity, a skills deficit, discomfort, and an absence of appropriate tools, many clinicians fail to identify racial trauma. The Racial Trauma Scale (RTS) is a novel self-assessment measure for quantifying distress symptoms due to racism. Using the RTS, this study aimed to understand the impact of racial trauma in people of colour residing in Canada. 493 racially diverse participants from across Canada completed a battery of measures, RTS included. Descriptive statistics and bivariate correlations revealed 73.05% of participants met the RTS racial trauma cut-off. Racial trauma severity was highest in Black (M=66.95; SD=20.96) and lowest in Middle Eastern/North African respondents (M=56.71; SD=20.03). RTS scores were positively correlated (large effect) with measures of depression, anxiety, PTSD, and posttraumatic cognitions. This was the first time the RTS has been used in Canada (Cronbach  $\alpha=0.964$ ). Findings suggest clinicians in Canada could use the RTS to identify racism-related distress and inform on symptom targets for intervention. Results have highlighted the need for culturally informed clinicians/interventions in the treatment of this prevalent and debilitating condition.*

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 82803 - Printed Poster

## *The Relationship between Financial Assets and Food Security in Rural Uganda: A Case Study of Three Regions in the Kigezi District of Southwestern Uganda*

**Main Presenting Author:** Guitman, David

**Additional Author:** Khuggar, Sheenam

*Abstract: The research in this paper investigates how the regional usage of financial assets impacts food security in the Kigezi district of rural Southwestern Uganda. Food insecurity is a prevalent global health issue to address and is exacerbated by poverty, especially in rural ultra-poor communities in times of health and economic crises. Archival data containing relevant variables from three regions in the district of Kigezi (Kisoro, Kanungu, Rukungiri) was provided by a non-governmental organization, 'Raising the Village' and used for this study. Statistical analyses were conducted using ANOVA, MANOVA, and Games-Howell testing to compare financial profiles of the three regions to identify significant differences. Consequently, a Poisson regression investigated a possible predictive relationship between the independent financial variables and food security. Testing revealed significant differences in financial resource use among the regions. Overall, Kisoro had significant mean loan and total income values. Acknowledging the distinction of Kisoro within the Kigezi region is helpful for future financial resource allocation. However, this use was not a significant predictor of food security which prompts inquiry into why this might be. Non-financial predictors of food security should be investigated in this region as it continues to be a rampant issue in rural Uganda.*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 88073 - Printed Poster

### *Trauma and Gambling: A Scoping Review of Qualitative Research*

**Main Presenting Author:** Monson, Eva

**Co-Presenting Author:** Villotti, Patrizia

*Abstract: Both gambling-related problems and trauma have long been associated with substantial costs for individuals, their families, and society. Existing reviews of research on the relationship between trauma and gambling have thus far been limited to quantitative work. A scoping review of published peer-reviewed qualitative research was conducted to synthesize existing research concerning the relationship between trauma and gambling. Relevant articles were identified through database searches in Ovid MEDLINE, APA PsycNET, PubMed, Scopus, PTSDpubs, and through hand sorting methods. English and French articles that comprised original qualitative research with results exploring the relationship between trauma and gambling were included. A total of 22 articles published between 2007 and 2022 were included in this review. Four major themes emerged during the narrative and thematic synthesis of the articles: (1) gambling as a consequence of trauma, (2) trauma as a consequence of gambling behavior, (3) cyclical relationship of trauma and gambling, and (4) healing from trauma and gambling-related harms. Future research would benefit from the use of qualitative methods in exploring the complex relationships between trauma and gambling.*

**Section:** *Traumatic Stress*

**Session ID:** 80071 - Printed Poster

### *Understanding the impact of context on gender minority stress experienced by transgender and non-binary persons.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Raessi, Tara

**Additional Authors:** Uhrig, Alexandra ; Dermody, Sarah S

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Transgender and non-binary (TGNB) persons often experience gender minority stress (GMS), which can negatively affect physical and mental health. There is limited research evaluating whether the impacts of GMS are influenced by where it is experienced. METHODS: Participants included 25 TGNB adults who live in Canada and drink regularly (7 TG women; 7 TG men; 11 NB). Using random ecological momentary assessments, we examined the proportion of assessments that GMS was reported versus not in each different context TGNB individuals were in. RESULTS: The contexts where the proportion of random surveys reported GMS (misgendered, harassed, feeling rejected, etc.) were at work or school with other people (46.3%), when out with persons not close to the TGNB individual (41.2%), when out with persons close to the TGNB individual (29.5%), and when at home with other people (22.1%). The prevalence of GMS was the least when alone at work/school (13%), at home alone (20.5%), and out and alone (20.8%). CONCLUSIONS: The findings suggest that gender minority stressors may be most frequent when with other people at work/school and out of one's home. IMPACT: This research will help us better understand situational protective and risk factors of GMS for TGNB persons. For the conference, we will use contrast coding to examine associations between contexts and distress experienced after GMS.*

**Section:** *Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity*

**Session ID:** 87887 - Printed Poster

### *Values, Growth, & Relapse Prevention: Provider Perspectives*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dhanoa, Tarleen

**Additional Author:** Comeau, Thea

*Abstract: This study explores addiction workers' perspectives on the contribution of values processes to recovery from addiction and subsequent posttraumatic growth (PTG). Engaging values in addiction treatment allows individuals to further envision sobriety, allowing people to picture their lives with and without substances (Heffner et al., 2003). Beliefs surrounding self-transcendence in recovery are correlated with values of resilience and hope, further engaging in PTG beyond sobriety (Russo et al., 2021). PTG can occur in the pursuit of sobriety contingent on substance use patterns and awareness surrounding the present moment and coping (Arpawong et al., 2015). PTG may be associated with the values individuals hold in recovery (Roop, 2022). This study uses a qualitative semi-structured interview, to explore addiction workers' perspectives on the contribution of values towards recovery and PTG. Data will be analyzed using thematic analysis (Braun and Clark, 2006), and verified using a participant focus group. Results of this research will contribute to understanding how values may play a critical role in establishing and maintaining sobriety, as well as positive post-treatment outcomes for those encountering addiction. As values have an important role in therapies which can support recovery, such as ACT, this information can contribute to both research and clinical practice.*

**Section:** *Addiction Psychology*

**Session ID:** 79219 - Printed Poster

### *What autistic females can teach teachers; Understanding the school experiences of females on the spectrum.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Large, Darcy

**Additional Author:** McCrimmon, Adam

*Abstract: Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder with a median male-to-female ratio of 4.2. While this ratio suggests that autism is much more prevalent in males, increased research has brought attention to differences in the male and female presentations of autism and has attempted to explain why female autistics are typically diagnosed later in life than their male counterparts. Notably, teachers are among the majority of adults who are under-informed about how autism may present in their students, and how it may differ between boys and girls. For teachers, a lack of understanding of the way autism presents in female students has the potential to result in autistic girls being overlooked and without the resources or support they need in school. This study consisted of two phases that explored what autistic females wish their elementary teachers understood about autism, and subsequently, what current teacher candidates understand about the female presentation of autism. This entailed semi-structured interviews with autistic women, followed by a survey completed by students in Bachelor of Education programs across Canada. Using autistic voices, this project aimed to illustrate the lived experiences of autistic women to understand the limits of knowledge held by teacher candidates about girls on the autism spectrum.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87772 - Printed Poster

### *Where Healing Happens: African Descendants' Recommendations for Culturally Integrating African Healing Traditions And Western Psychotherapy*

**Main Presenting Author:** Osazuwa-Ugbene, Sandra

*Abstract: Combining traditional healing systems with Western approaches offers a viable solution to address health inequities for Black communities. While new treatments emerge to improve wellness outcomes, it is essential to recognise the relationship between Western cultural hegemony, African colonialism and anti-Black racism. After presenting past research on African descendants attitudes toward integrating African healing traditions (AHT) and Western psychotherapy, recommendations for avoiding and overcoming treatment barriers will be discussed. Using constructivist grounded theory and a postcolonial lens, the original dataset involved semi-structured interviews with ten members of Canadas Black community from the Greater Toronto Area. The participants stated that holistic, liberating, and collectivist approaches could help their community overcome resistance factors. Community referrals and culturally informative components were deemed necessary to help clients. Participants emphasised including oral lore, storytelling, parables, and community experts to facilitate key concept learning. Finally, clinical approaches should include cultural humility. The findings aim to help professionals address mental health inequities by overcoming systemic barriers for Canadas African community. It also offers interdisciplinary perspectives on culturally integrated treatment.*

**Section:** Black Psychology  
**Session ID:** 86520 - Printed Poster

## Section Featured Speaker

### *SWAP as Refuge, Inspiration, and Training Ground: The Continued Importance of Feminist Space*

**Main Presenting Author:** Barata, Paula

*Abstract: The Section on Woman and Psychology (SWAP) has been an important part of my career development. In this talk, I reflect on the value of SWAP and other feminist spaces to challenge the status quo, support those working at the margins of the discipline, and foster transformational leadership. Using examples from my own experiences in service, teaching, and research, I argue that SWAP is as important and relevant today as when it was founded in 1976. Our feminist spaces are powerful places to enact change, and we need to consider where we should direct our efforts. Although we must remain vigilant in our work to advance the status of women and girls in psychology, our feminist spaces are now in a position of relative privilege. And so I ask us, are we now positioned to do more?*

**Section:** Women and Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87514 - Section Featured Speaker Address

## Section Invited Symposium

### *Disaster response/DRN in school settings: Coping effectively with natural and human made disasters*

**Moderator:** Cole, Ester

**Abstract:** *THIS SKILL-BUILDING SYMPOSIUM IS DESIGNED TO UTILIZE A RANGE OF COMPLEMENTARY EXPERIENCES IN THE FACE OF GROWING DISASTER SITUATIONS AT SCHOOL DOORS, AND RESULTING MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS BY STUDENTS, FAMILIES AND EDUCATORS. PRESENTERS ARE SHARING EVIDENCE-BASED FRAMEWORKS FOR DRN PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION. EVIDENCE INDICATES A NEED FOR: STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS CONSULTATION WITH EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP; IDENTIFYING GAPS IN PLANNING AND GROWTH PROMOTING OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRAINING AT DIFFERENT SYSTEM LEVELS; UTILIZING EDI ETHICAL DELIVERABLES THAT IMPACT STUDENTS THROUGHOUT THEIR LEARNING TRAJECTORY TOWARDS GROWING RESILIENCE.*

**Section:** *Educational and School Psychology*

**Session ID:** 82092, Presenting Papers: 83794, 83798, 83801 - Section Invited Symposium

#### *DRN resources and ethical crisis response services with school populations*

**Presenting Author:** Cole, Ester

**Abstract:** *THE PRESENTATION WILL DESCRIBE COMPONENTS FOR BUILDING EFFECTIVE DRN FRAMEWORKS FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS AS PART OF MULTI-DISCIPLINARY TEAMS IN EDUCATIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ORGANIZATIONS. GROWTH-PROMOTING CONSULTATION EXAMPLES WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE PRESENTATION: SELF- CARE; KNOWLEDGE TRANSLATION APPLICABLE TO DIVERSE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POPULATIONS, AND EFFECTIVE SERVICE STRATEGIES ACROSS AGE-GROUPS WILL FOLLOW. SUGGESTED HELPFUL RESOURCES WILL BE EMBEDDED IN THE PRESENTATION.*

**Section:** *Educational and School Psychology*

**Session ID:** 83794 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 82092)

#### *Disaster Resources for international interventions with displaced children*

**Presenting Author:** Thomley, Rebecca

**Abstract:** *Having partnered and served communities in crisis, the aim of initiatives is to focus on building resilience side by side with MH teams, learning about the communities served. Examples will focus on using children's story books in disaster. Planning and initiating an engagement healing process includes families, teachers, and community members. The multilingual story books often support the development of coping techniques that help adaptability of the most vulnerable groups. Using children's own narratives and visual depictions has been interpretive during situations of adversity, and allows the adults in their lives to participate with them and be guided by them. Story telling in public health and NGOs is an emerging concept with accessible tools that has gained recognition and can impact strategic advocacy in dire times of need.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 83798 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 82092)

*Mitigation actions for psychologists post disasters: Building school community resilience*

**Presenting Author:** Romano, David

**Co-Presenting Author:** Kokai, Maria

*Abstract: As a volunteer, you do not go into communities unless you are asked. How does one get asked? What do volunteers do once you are in and asked to help? These types of questions are key considerations, since disasters often come into people's awareness when incidents occur. Identifying the context and its cultural factors and characteristics of applicable responses can affect resilience for those involved. The assistance psychologists bring to these situations would be part of a response phase of the disaster response cycle presented. Using recent environmental disaster situations, the presentation will help prepare participants for future involvement in school communities. Four pillars/areas of potential involvement will be presented: Leadership, Training, Research and Theory, and Response. These pillars can be utilized in different circumstances. Implications for school psychologists will be discussed.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 83801 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 82092)

## Snapshot

*A first look: Health and healthcare access of transgender Canadians*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hickey, Patrick M

**Additional Authors:** Speed, David ; Lamont, Allyson; Best, Lisa

*Abstract: Transgender individuals may face unique barriers to healthcare and experience disproportionately poor health outcomes compared to the cisgender population (Bauer et al., 2015; Grant et al., 2010; Vermeir et al., 2018). During a medical emergency, transgender individuals often do not seek care and those who do seek care are likely to report a negative experience with the healthcare system (Casey, 2019). Importantly, despite encountering barriers to healthcare access, transgender Canadians use more health resources (Rutherford et al., 2021). To investigate disparities in healthcare access for transgender individuals we accessed data from the 2017-2018 Canadian Community Health Survey (minimum  $N > 88,400$ ). Although our study was underpowered to detect small differences, results indicated that Canadians who are transgender: 1) Were more likely to have asthma; 2) Were less likely to have heart disease; 3) Reported comparable access to immediate care; and 4) Reported similar risk for high blood pressure and cholesterol. These results are important because they are the first nationally representative data addressing the health of transgender Canadians, as well as highlight health differences between transgender and cisgender Canadians.*

**Section:** Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

**Session ID:** 85189 - Snapshot

## *A Lot to Learn: Academic Outcomes Following Neonatal and Presumed Perinatal Arterial Ischemic Stroke*

**Main Presenting Author:** Linga-Easwaran, Janaksha A

**Co-Presenting Author:** Bondi, Bianca C

**Additional Author:** Westmacott, Robyn

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Children who experience perinatal arterial ischemic stroke (AIS) exhibit neurodevelopmental deficits; however, there has been minimal study of academic outcomes and no comparison between neonatal and presumed perinatal AIS. METHODS: In this retrospective study, academic functioning (reading, reading comprehension, spelling, math, math problem solving) was examined in 84 children (8-18 years) with neonatal (n=37, median age=10.5 [ $\pm$ 2.1]) or presumed perinatal (n=47, median age=10.9 [ $\pm$ 2.4]) AIS who underwent neuropsychological assessments at the Hospital for Sick Children. RESULTS: Across all academic domains, standard score distributions of children with perinatal AIS were significantly below age-matched normative distributions when compared using one sample z tests. Distributions of the presumed perinatal group were significantly lower than the neonatal AIS group when compared using two sample z tests. Univariate linear regressions were used to identify potential predictors of academic outcomes. Significant predictors included seizure disorders, larger lesion volume, multifocal stroke, and higher maternal education. RESULTS: These novel findings highlight notable deficits and differences in academic outcomes within the perinatal AIS population. IMPACT: Understanding risk factors can help identify high risk groups and inform clinical and academic interventions.*

**Section:** *Clinical Neuropsychology*

**Session ID:** 79672 - Snapshot

## *Arabs in Canada: Identity, Perceptions, and Experiences*

**Main Presenting Author:** Eloulabi, Rama

**Additional Author:** Esses, Victoria

**Abstract:** *Arabs make up one of the largest non-European ethnic group in Canada, and their numbers are growing considerably faster than the overall population. Yet literature on Arabs in Canada is sparse, both from academic and governmental sources. The Arab population in Canada and worldwide is diverse in terms of race, skin color, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, languages spoken, etc., making them a difficult group to define and to study. This study explores the meanings of Arab identity for youth in Canada, their intersectionalities, and how those intersectionalities impact their experiences. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted in Arabic, English, or French with 30 Arab youth (ages 18-30) residing in Ontario to better understand Arab identity in the Canadian context as well as the perceptions and stereotypes of Arabs in Canada, and their experiences of discrimination. This research has practical implications for programs and spaces tailored to Arabs in Canada. Results further our understanding of social identity, racism and colorism, and intergroup and intragroup relations.*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 88052 - Snapshot

## *Assessing the Effects of Black Racialization on the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5)*

**Main Presenting Author:** Obierefu, Prisca O

**Additional Authors:** Orjiakor, Tochukwu C; Sellbom, Martin; Keeley, Jared ; Bagby, R. Michael

*Abstract: Bagby et al. (2022) reported that the typically replicable factor structure of the PID-5 was non-invariant across samples of Black American and White American students. The investigators attributed this non-invariance to Black racialization, defined as Black individuals living in a predominantly non-Black society. In the current study, we examined further the effects of Black racialization by examining PID-5 factor structure invariance using samples of non-racialized Black (Nigerian) students (i.e., Black individuals living in a primarily Black society) and White American students. We hypothesized that the PID-5 factor structure would be invariant across Nigerians and White Americans as they are the predominant groups (and non-racialized) in their respective societies. The results indicated that the factor structure of the PID-5 across the samples achieved overall configural invariance, revealing that the same PID-5 facet traits load on the same factors for Nigerians and White Americans. This result is consistent with the view that Black racialization likely contributes to PID-5 factor structure non-invariance across White and Black Americans. There were some differences, however, between the Nigerian and White America students with respect to metric and scalar invariance, suggesting that PID-5 scores cannot be interpreted similarly across Nigerian and White Americans students.*

**Section:** Black Psychology

**Session ID:** 86907 - Snapshot

## *Associations Between Violent Victimization and Body Image in University Students: The Effect of Racial Background*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kaur, Sahej

**Additional Authors:** St. John, Elizabeth ; de Moissac, Danielle; Gueye, R Ndeye; Vitoroulis, Irene ; Guimond, Fanny-Alexandra

*Abstract: There is a strong body of evidence supporting that body image dissatisfaction is associated with many negative mental health outcomes, including the development eating disorders (Rhode et al., 2015). Adolescents facing bullying have an increased experiences of body dissatisfaction (Day et al., 2022), and Black women were found to display higher levels of body satisfaction compared to White, Latinx and Asian women (Burke et al., 2021). This research expands on these findings by investigating whether the association between violent victimization and body image differs by racial background. An online survey was completed by 1484 students in five universities in Ontario, Manitoba and Quebec. Information was collected regarding racial background, exposure to violent victimization (i.e. physical harm, threats or bullying), and body image satisfaction. A Bonferonni test for multiple comparisons found that Black students have a better body image than White (p*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 86267 - Snapshot



## *Barriers, Supports, and Implementation of Evidence-Based Practices in the Development of Individualized Educational Plans*

**Main Presenting Author:** Infantino, Erika

**Additional Author:** Shaw, Steven R.

*Abstract: Background: The individualized education plan (IEP) is a legal document created for any child with a disability describing the adapted educational program and evidence-based practices (EBP) that will be in place throughout the academic year. Time again, studies, mainly from US populations, report that IEP implementation is not as effective as intended. The present study aims to determine what Canadian teachers' perspectives are on IEPs and how access to EBPs helps utilize the IEP. Methods: Canadian elementary and high school teachers are being recruited via online advertisements and email campaigns. Teachers are asked to complete a 20-minute online survey. Results and patterns that emerge will be analyzed through frequency analyses and regressions. (Data analysis will be complete by June 2023.) Expected Results: We expect common factors describing the concerns of IEPs to emerge, including it to be too vague, dense, and impractical. We also expect that teachers with more access to and knowledge of EBPs will be more self-reliant in creating and using the IEP. Impact: By better understanding what barriers teachers face with using IEPs and how EBPs help the implementation of them, school communities and researchers can help improve the quality and utility of IEPs to meet the needs of teachers and put interventions in place that will ease the access and implementation of EBPs.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 82559 - Snapshot

## *Developmental screening with First Nation families: Home visitor perspectives*

**Main Presenting Author:** Tremblay, Melissa

**Co-Presenting Author:** Minde, Tessa

*Abstract: Rationale: Indigenous children experience unique realities as they navigate developmental pathways against the backdrop of colonialism. We examined Indigenous home visitors' perspectives on and experiences administering the Ages and Stages Questionnaire, 3rd Edition (ASQ-3), a widely used child development screening tool. Methods: This project falls under the umbrella of a community-based participatory research project investigating impacts of the Early Years Program (EY). EY is an evidence-informed prenatal-to-preschool program developed by partners from the Martin Family Initiative and the Maskwacis Four Nations, with university researchers guiding EY research. We administered a survey and two focus groups with 14 EY home visitors, and used thematic analysis to examine findings. Findings: EY Visitors described unique logistical considerations for administering the ASQ-3 in a Cree First Nations context; relational considerations for facilitating ASQ uptake; how experiences impacted ASQ-3 administration; cultural relevance of the tool; and broader factors impacting ASQ-3 results and completion. Conclusions: The ASQ-3 can be used as an effective screening tool to support service providers in walking alongside Indigenous families to reach their full potential. We provide recommendations for use of developmental screening tools in partnership with First Nation communities.*

**Section:** Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

**Session ID:** 87182 - Snapshot

## *Identifier des facteurs susceptibles d'influencer le développement des jeunes enfants pour créer des environnements favorables*

**Main Presenting Author:** Matte-Landry, Alexandra

**Additional Author:** Turgeon, Nicolas R

*Abstract: Dans une perspective écosystémique, les facteurs environnementaux à l'échelle des communautés sont susceptibles d'influencer le développement des jeunes enfants. Cette étude visait à identifier de tels facteurs dans quatre quartiers urbains défavorisés. Méthode: Nous avons exploré le développement des jeunes enfants – dans le cadre de l'Enquête québécoise sur le développement des enfants à la maternelle – et 68 facteurs environnementaux au moyen d'indicateurs statistiques. Nous avons comparé les quatre quartiers afin d'identifier les facteurs environnementaux plus présents dans le quartier où le développement des enfants était supérieur, mais moins présents dans les trois autres quartiers où le développement des enfants était inférieur. Résultats: Le quartier où le développement des enfants était supérieur présente plusieurs facteurs environnementaux favorables au développement des jeunes enfants (mode de transport actif, taux de bilinguisme, proportion de résidents avec diplôme, etc.) en comparaison avec les trois autres quartiers, malgré un niveau socioéconomique similaire. Conclusions et impact: Il est possible que ces facteurs environnementaux expliquent au moins en partie pourquoi le développement des jeunes enfants est supérieur dans un quartier comparé à un autre et offrent des pistes d'action pour créer des environnements favorables au développement des jeunes enfants.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 82413 - Snapshot

## *Identifying military cultural competencies in civilian sexual assault support programs serving survivors of military sexual trauma*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ninan, Reshna M

*Abstract: Military sexual trauma (MST) is a major issue plaguing militaries around the world with increased attention over the past decade. Military sexual trauma differs from sexual trauma experienced in the civilian world due to the abuse of power, power that exists and is inherent and necessary to the operational readiness of militaries. Military culture is built on a foundation of expectations regarding behaviour, discipline, teamwork, loyalty, selfless duty, and customs.1 The Canadian Armed Forces have resources in place to support individuals who have experienced military sexual trauma, however broken trust in the institutions cause many survivors to turn to civilian services. This study explores the extent of military cultural competency that civilian sexual assault centers have when administering services to MST survivors. The study will be conducted through interviews using the Critical Incident Technique. Data will be analyzed using a framework analysis approach by sorting and charting information based on a set frame of reference (the validated military and Veteran family cultural competency model).2 The study findings will contribute to a deeper understanding of how civilian service providers, such as psychologists, can provide military culturally competent care to ensure quality support for people seeking who have experienced sexual trauma in the military.*

**Section:** Psychology in the Military

**Session ID:** 87001 - Snapshot

## *Knowledge and Attitudes Concerning Perinatal Anxiety Among Pregnant, Postpartum, and Non-Perinatal Women*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hardman, Madison P.

**Additional Authors:** Pierce, Shayna K.; McDivitt, Karmen; Petty, K. Sarah; Furer, Patricia; Reynolds, Kristin A.

*Abstract: Perinatal women commonly experience anxiety, however, research assessing their mental health literacy of perinatal anxiety (PA) is limited. This study explored perinatal and non-perinatal women's knowledge and attitudes of PA using a mixed-methods survey. We surveyed  $N = 209$  pregnant, postpartum, and non-perinatal women. A one-way between-subjects ANOVA was conducted to assess whether attitudes towards PA (Perinatal Depression Monitor) differed by perinatal status. Open-ended responses explored knowledge of PA causes, signs, and symptoms and were analyzed using Reflexive Thematic Analysis. Attitudes towards PA did not significantly differ between groups. Main themes for perceived causes were: *Maternal health-related risk factors*, *Unique perinatal challenges and pressures*, *Environmental changes and stressors*, and *Absence of meaningful supports*. Main themes for perceived symptoms were: *Cognitive symptoms*, *Emotional symptoms*, *Physical symptoms*, *Behavioural symptoms*, and *Misattributing symptoms of other disorders*. This study is among the first to explore knowledge and attitudes concerning PA within this population. Participants were familiar with a range of PA symptoms, but a minority of our sample misidentified symptoms of other mental disorders as PA. Findings suggest that this population would benefit from psychoeducation programs to further improve PA symptom recognition.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 82595 - Snapshot

## *Mentoring Relationships during and after COVID-19: A Focus on Mentors*

**Main Presenting Author:** Elgharbawy, Heba

**Additional Authors:** Craig, Stephanie ; Ames, Megan

*Abstract: Background. Mentorships have a positive impact on youth mental health, well-being, sense of community and support. Some research has shown that online mentoring continued to be protective during COVID-19, but less attention has been paid to the dynamics of the mentoring relationship itself or on mentors. This project builds on an existing partnership with Big Brothers Big Sisters Canada (BBBSC) and has two objectives: 1) identify barriers/facilitators of mentorships during COVID-19 and 2) understand how COVID impacted the mentor's ability to support youth and their individual experiences Method. Semi-structured qualitative interviews will be conducted in January 2023 with 20 BBBSC mentors to ask about their mentoring relationships and experience during the pandemic. Examples of interview questions include "How were you and your mentee impacted by COVID-19?" and "What were some strengths and challenges experienced with your match during the pandemic if any?" Interviews will be recorded, transcribed, and analyzed using thematic network analysis Implications. Mentorships provide crucial support for youth who may be struggling, do not have equitable access to mental health services, and/or have experienced challenges during COVID. Understanding the experience of mentors and the impact of COVID will inform us how to best support them and mitigate any barriers to effective mentorships*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 87263 - Snapshot

### *Predictors of Primary Healthcare Use in Individuals with Intellectual Developmental Disabilities*

**Main Presenting Author:** Cressman, Carly S

*Abstract: Individuals with intellectual developmental disabilities (IDD) experience adverse health outcomes and healthcare disparities. The present study aimed to evaluate predictors of primary healthcare use in adults with IDD in Virginia, USA using secondary data from the 2017-2018 National Core Indicators (NCI) In-Person Survey (IPS) data ( $N=1144$ ). The present study evaluated autism spectrum disorder diagnosis (ASD), comorbid medical conditions, challenging behaviour, and use of a healthcare coordinator as well as demographic variables (gender, income, age). These variables were used to predict use of primary healthcare service use, defined by whether the individual had visited their primary care physician for a physical examination in the past year. Using a logistic regression analysis, neither ASD, comorbid medical conditions, nor challenging behaviour significantly predicted primary healthcare use in those with IDD. Use of a healthcare coordinator, however, significantly increased the odds an individual had a physical exam in the last year by 52%. These results indicate that interventions aimed at reducing healthcare disparities for individuals with IDD through primary care use should focus on increasing access to healthcare coordination.*

**Section:** *Developmental Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 85410 - Snapshot

### *Seeking supports on campus: The unique experiences of racialized university students*

**Main Presenting Author:** Buckley, Rya

**Additional Authors:** Hamza, Chloe ; Yu, Shutong; Soliman, Jessica

*Abstract: Despite experiencing greater rates of mental health challenges, racialized postsecondary students are accessing support at lower rates. Much of the existing research pertaining to racialized students' support-seeking at postsecondary institutions has focused on the barriers to access. As a result, little is known about the experiences of racialized students who overcome these barriers and access support. This is a concern because emerging research suggests that racialized students may attend fewer sessions, perceive lesser support, and be less likely to return to campus mental health services. To better understand racialized students' experiences with accessing supports, the present study is examining the unique experiences of racialized students accessing wellness and mental health supports on a university campus in Canada. A demographic questionnaire and semi-structured interview have been conducted with 31 racialized undergraduate students. The ongoing analysis is using a reflexive thematic analysis approach in combination with intersectionality as a theoretical framework. Initial review of a subset of transcripts revealed that most students have had positive experiences with the supports they've accessed. However, many students noted that they would ideally like to access more culturally competent services and/or practitioners with the same racial or cultural background.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology  
**Session ID:** 82936 - Snapshot

*Social Connectedness on Instagram: Understanding How Young Women Experience Thinspiration and Fitspiration on Instagram*

**Main Presenting Author:** Herceg, Lucijana

*Abstract: For my Masters thesis I explored how women with a high risk of developing an eating disorder (ED) engage with Thinspiration and Fitspiration on Instagram (IG) – pages devoted to idealizing the fit and thin normative ideals. I was interested in studying IG and its relation to women's experiences with their bodies for two main reasons. First, IG has been recently accused of glamorizing EDs among its adolescent users. However, 96% of social media users are emerging adults between the ages of 18-22 years old. Therefore, we may be neglecting an entire population of individuals who may be at risk of developing an ED. Second, researchers have found that 87% of Thinspiration and Fitspiration posts are displayed on IG, and being exposed to this content has been shown to lead to body dissatisfaction and EDs. I ran a focus group with nine women. Thematic analysis was used to identify themes and patterns within the data. Participants agreed that viewing this content was pervasive, unhealthy, and a form of self-punishment. This study is useful since it sheds light on the impact that these pages have on women's body image and social connections.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87771 - Snapshot

*Social girls in a socially-distanced world: Young women's experiences of friendship during the COVID-19 pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wilson, Kaitlyn M

**Additional Authors:** Flaherty, Emily M; Xu, Amy Y; Martin, D Andrea; Song, Jessica; Cameron, Ann

*Abstract: Friendship quality during adolescence is important to girls' well-being in adulthood. Periods of distance and isolation during COVID-19 left concerns about the impact of the pandemic on these essential friendships, especially for young woman in periods of transition (i.e., entering university). Semi-structured online interviews were conducted between September 2021 and March 2022 with 37 close-friend woman dyads ( $M_{age} = 20.2$ ,  $SD_{age} = 2.9$ ). Interview questions sought to understand the processes supporting healthy friendships and functioning in adolescent girl friendships with specific prompts concerning the pandemic's impact. Preliminary content analysis revealed key themes. Dyads maintained intimacy using online communication and distanced activities. Bonding activities required more effort and planning than prior to the pandemic. While most girls experienced difficulty connecting with new people, the friendships that did arise became closer faster. Casual or thwarted friendships often dissolved during the pandemic. These findings provide insight into the ways that young women's friendships shifted and flourished despite the unprecedented circumstance, and highlights key themes such as online communication, the intentionality of friendship, and physical separation versus proximity.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology  
**Session ID:** 83307 - Snapshot

## *Truth in the trope? Qualitative support for queerness as a facilitator of mixed-gender friendships*

**Main Presenting Author:** Richard, Morgan E

**Additional Authors:** Wilson, Kaitlyn M; Xu, Amy Y; Lee, Angel; Chakravarti, Gitanjali; Cameron, Ann

*Abstract: Thriving friendships in young adulthood promote successful future friendships. Heterosexual norms in mixed-gender friendships, such as sexual attraction, can limit their development. Mixed-gender friendships among queer young adults associate with positive psychosocial well-being and lower social anxiety. This study explored young women's opinions and experiences in cross-gender friendships. Semi-structured interviews were conducted over Zoom with 37 close-friend woman dyads ( $M_{age} = 20.2$ ,  $SD_{age} = 2.9$ ). Interviews addressed perceived differences between same- and mixed-gender friendships. Preliminary contact analysis identified key themes. Several sessions spontaneously expressed queerness as a facilitator to mixed-gender friendships. Toxic masculinity among non-queer men was seen as a barrier to emotional sharing, while disruptions to male gender norms facilitated openness and intimacy. Girls also felt safer and more trusting in friendships with queer men. Queer presenting girls felt less sexualized in friendships with men. Results highlight how removing sexual attraction from platonic mixed-gender friendships led to more successful relationships as women felt less concerned with ulterior motives. This research sheds new light on the importance of queer friendships and how perceived heterosexual norms can impede the development of platonic friendships.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 79015 - Snapshot

## *Unmet Parental Mental Health Needs in Neonatal Follow-up Programs: Parent and Service Provider Perspectives*

**Main Presenting Author:** Pierce, Shayna K.

**Additional Authors:** Reynolds, Kristin ; Roos, Leslie; Jakobson, Lorna; Ricci, Florencia

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Parental mental health services in neonatal follow-up programs (NFUPs) are lacking though needed. A convergent parallel mixed-methods design was used to determine (1) the extent of unmet mental health needs among NFUP parents, and (2) parent and service provider perspectives on barriers and opportunities to increase access to mental health services. METHOD: Study 1: Parents in a Manitoba NFUP ( $N = 49$ ) completed a mixed-method online survey (analyzed descriptively and by content analysis) to elucidate their mental health, related service use, barriers to service use, and service preferences. Study 2: Focus groups via Zoom with NFUP service providers ( $N = 5$ ) were run to inform service improvements (analyzed by reflexive thematic analysis). RESULTS: Parents endorsed a 2 – 4 times higher prevalence of clinically significant depression (59.2%), anxiety (28.6%), and PTSD (26.5%) than the general postpartum population. Yet most were not using mental health services (55.1%) due to resource insecurity (e.g., time, cost, referrals). IMPACT: Identified service improvements include bridging services by screening for anxiety, depression, and PTSD, and developing online psychoeducation and peer support platforms. Future research employing the findings is warranted to improve generalizability and inform a national approach to address unmet parental mental health needs in NFUPs.*

**Section:** *Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centres*  
**Session ID:** 87305 - Snapshot

## Standard Workshop

*Applying to Graduate School in Psychology: Tips & Tricks to Success*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lazo, Melissa  
**Co-Presenting Authors:** Barriault, Sophie; Lento, Nicole

**Abstract:** *IN THE FOLLOWING WORKSHOP, GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT HOW TO PREPARE FOR APPLYING TO GRADUATE SCHOOL IN A PSYCHOLOGY-RELATED PROGRAM WILL BE PROVIDED. THE WORKSHOP WILL DISCUSS DIFFERENT STREAMS AND PROGRAMS OF PSYCHOLOGY THAT STUDENTS CAN APPLY TO, THE APPLICATION PROCESS, HOW TO SELECT A POTENTIAL SUPERVISOR, AND THE TYPES OF EXPERIENCES AND OPPORTUNITIES THAT CAN HELP BOOST THEIR CV AND SKILLS PRIOR TO APPLYING TO GRADUATE SCHOOL. STUDENTS WILL ALSO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW AND EDIT THEIR STATEMENTS OF INTENT INDIVIDUALLY OR IN GROUPS. THIS ACTIVITY WILL ALLOW FOR DISCUSSION, SELF-REFLECTION, AND NETWORKING AMONG STUDENTS. LAST, A PANEL OF PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATE STUDENTS WILL SHARE THEIR PERSONAL EXPERIENCES APPLYING TO GRADUATE SCHOOL AND ENGAGE IN A QUESTION-AND-ANSWER SESSION WITH THE PUBLIC AT THE END OF THE WORKSHOP.*

**Section:** *Students in Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 79593 - Workshop

*High Conflict Divorce and Children: Effective, Safe, and Ethical Practice for the "Average" Therapist*

**Main Presenting Author:** Chang, Jeff

**Abstract:** *High conflict post-separation parenting has deleterious effects on children and adults. Children of high-conflict divorces experience internalizing or externalizing problems at about six times the prevalence of children and youth whose parents do not divorce. Parents preoccupied with conflict and litigation with a former spouse have less time and energy to devote to their children, and fewer financial resources. Practitioners who work with children of high-conflict parents are often themselves conflicted. These children often require therapy and one parent's compelling narratives of the misdeeds of the other parent can be inviting. On the other hand, high conflict parents are often the most litigious and child custody matters lead to more ethical complaints than any area of practice. Accordingly, many practitioners avoid these families altogether, leaving children underserved. In this workshop, Jeff will: - review the literature on high conflict post-separation parenting - describe how to position therapy for maximum effect and minimal ethical risk - provide steps to develop a treatment focus - discuss how to invite parents to understand the distress of their children - suggest how to decide who to see when*

**Section:** *Family Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 88069 – Workshop

## Symposium

### *Current Trends in Internet-Delivered Cognitive Behaviour Therapy for Substance Use*

**Moderator:** Hadjistavropoulos, Heather

**Panelists:** Hadjistavropoulos, Heather; Lozinski, Tristen; Rapinda, Karli K

*Abstract: Substance use difficulties are common as well as associated with individual and societal harms. However, struggles with substance use are highly undertreated due to several barriers to care (e.g., high cost of addiction treatments, perceived stigma). Internet-delivered cognitive behaviour therapy (ICBT) shows promise as an effective approach for overcoming these barriers. Nevertheless, there are prominent gaps in the literature on ICBT for substance use (e.g., addressing comorbidities, improving client engagement, reducing client dropout). This symposium will highlight recent research aimed to optimize ICBT for substance use to (a) enhance client engagement and outcomes and (b) inform the widespread delivery of such efficacious interventions to improve the lives of Canadians struggling with substance use. Lozinski will outline qualitative research aiming to elucidate clients' perspectives on addressing a wide array of alcohol use comorbidities in an evidence-based ICBT program for alcohol use. Rapinda will discuss results from an online treatment program for cannabis use, with emphasis on the importance of a therapist-guided introduction. Hadjistavropoulos will describe the results of including a brief intervention targeting alcohol use difficulties alongside transdiagnostic ICBT for anxiety and depression. The discussant for the session will be Dr. Matthew Keough.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 84695, Presenting Papers: 84706, 84709, 84722 - Symposium

*Optimizing Internet-Delivered Cognitive Behaviour Therapy for Alcohol Use: Examining Clients' Perspectives on Addressing Comorbidities*

**Presenting Author:** Lozinski, Tristen

**Additional Authors:** Keough, Matthew ; Hadjistavropoulos, Heather

*Abstract: Background: While alcohol difficulties are common and harmful, people rarely seek/receive treatment due to various barriers (e.g., stigma, rural location). Internet-delivered cognitive behaviour therapy (ICBT) offers an innovative approach to overcome such barriers. However, those with alcohol difficulties often experience comorbidities (e.g., cannabis use), and limited research has examined ICBT programs for alcohol use addressing comorbidities. We highlight findings from the Online Therapy Unit that delivers and evaluates ICBT for alcohol use and has implemented a program addressing comorbidities. Methods: We conducted 20 semi-structured mid- and post-treatment interviews with clients in ICBT for alcohol use; qualitative content analysis identified perspectives on the helpfulness, inclusivity, accessibility, cohesion, etc. of the content addressing comorbidities. Qualitative insights were supplemented with 75 clients quantitative ratings. Results: Data collection began in September 2022 and is ongoing. Preliminary analyses highlight the strengths (e.g., positive views of psychoeducation) and challenges (e.g., desires for greater integration) of addressing comorbidities in ICBT for alcohol use. Conclusion/Impact: To optimize ICBT programs for alcohol use addressing comorbidities, client personalization options may promote outcomes without burdening clients with excess content.*



**Section:** *Addiction Psychology*

**Session ID:** 84706 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84695)

*Testing the Efficacy of a Therapist-Guided Introduction to an Online Self-Guided Treatment Program for Heavy Cannabis Use*

**Presenting Author:** Rapinda, Karli K

**Additional Authors:** Keough, Matthew ; Carusone, Julian M

*Abstract: Background: Many people who struggle with heavy cannabis use do not seek treatment or drop out prematurely. Existing online treatment programs need to be adapted to maximize participant retention and increase treatment engagement. Literature suggests that brief therapist-assisted introductions to online programs may be cost efficient and effective in reducing attrition, while bolstering and maintaining program gains. The purpose of the current study was to examine this among Canadians who report heavy cannabis use. Methods: A sample of 183 participants with moderate cannabis problems are being recruited. Participants are randomly assigned to one of three conditions: a therapist-guided treatment introduction, a research-assistant treatment introduction, or a waitlist control group. Participants in the active treatment condition meet with the designated research personnel and then complete a 6-week online treatment program, CANreduce. Data is collected at baseline, end of treatment (i.e., 6 weeks), and follow-up (i.e., 10 weeks) regarding cannabis use behaviours. Results: Data collection is ongoing (70 participants to date) and will be done in March 2023. Full results on intervention outcomes will be presented at the convention. Conclusions/Impacts: Therapist-guided introductions to online self-help programs may help reduce dropout while maximizing treatment outcomes.*

**Section:** *Addiction Psychology*

**Session ID:** 84709 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84695)

*Addressing Comorbid Alcohol Difficulties in Transdiagnostic Internet-Delivered Cognitive Behaviour Therapy: Need, Reach, and Effectiveness*

**Presenting Author:** Hadjistavropoulos, Heather

**Additional Authors:** Peynenburg, Vanessa ; Sapkota, Ram; Lozinski, Tristen

*Abstract: Background: Alcohol difficulties are often present in people seeking transdiagnostic Internet-delivered cognitive behaviour therapy (ICBT) for anxiety/depression, but are rarely addressed in treatment. While addressing alcohol difficulties in ICBT for anxiety/depression is an intervention opportunity, the benefits are unknown. Methods: 1333 clients in ICBT for anxiety/depression received a resource with psychoeducation/worksheets covering various topics (e.g., drinking reduction, relapse prevention). We assessed use and perceptions of the resource, and whether reviewing the resource predicted reduced alcohol difficulties and weekly drinks. Results: 10.8% of clients reviewed the resource; most (88.2%) found it worth their time. Of clients (18.2%) reporting hazardous drinking, 14.9% reviewed the resource, 44.5% did not, and 40.6% did not report. Overall, alcohol difficulties reduced, weekly drinks did not change, and reviewing the resource did not influence alcohol difficulties or weekly drinks. Conclusions: ICBT for anxiety/depression predicts reduced alcohol difficulties. Some clients with alcohol difficulties will review an alcohol resource. Research is needed to improve resource use and effectiveness. Impacts: Our research informs ICBT*

for anxiety/depression, highlighting the necessity of identifying methods for enhancing uptake and effectiveness of content addressing alcohol.

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 84722 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84695)

### *Suicide prevention in older adults: Empirical and practical investigations*

**Main Presenting Author:** Heisel, Marnin J.

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Bianchini, Genevieve; Chung, Jason J.

**Additional Authors:** Flett, Gordon L.; Yeschin, Michelle A.

**Abstract:** *Background:* Older adults comprise a large and growing segment of the Canadian population, and have a high rate of suicide. By way of three empirical papers and a moderated discussion (M. Heisel), this symposium will address theory, research, and practice considerations for the promotion of psychological well-being and prevention of suicide in older adults. *Methods:* *Study 1:* A sample of 173 community-residing adults (65+ years) participated in a longitudinal study testing a conceptual model of the onset or exacerbation of suicide ideation (Heisel and Flett, 2014, 2016). *Study 2:* A sample of 95 men (55+ years) participated in a study of Meaning-Centered Men's Groups (MCMG; Heisel et al., 2020), a 12-week, community-based, upstream psychological intervention group for men facing the transition to retirement. Common measures of suicide ideation and psychological risk and resiliency factors were administered in both studies, over multiple time points. *Results:* Findings supported hypothesized associations between suicide ideation and social hopelessness (J. Chung; Study 1), poor self-compassion (G. Bianchini; Study 1), and trauma history (M. Yeschin; Study 2), broadly consistent with our conceptual model. *Conclusions:* Methodological and practical implications of these findings will be discussed with respect to population and clinical interventions to reduce suicide risk in later life.

**Section:** Aging & Geropsychology

**Session ID:** 85587, Presenting Papers: 87473, 87483, 87776 - Symposium

### *Do Increases in Social Hopelessness Predict Worsening Suicide Ideation in Older Adults Over Time?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Chung, Jason J.

**Co-Presenting Author:** Heisel, Marnin J.

**Additional Author:** Flett, Gordon L.

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND:* Research on suicide ideation (SI) often tests risk factors as static processes. The effect of within-person fluctuations of these factors on SI when controlling for autoregressive effects is poorly understood. We investigated the cross-lagged effects of social hopelessness and SI in older adults (i.e., 65+ yrs) over three follow-up time points (i.e., 2-weeks, 1-yr, and 2-yrs). *METHOD:* We recruited 173 older adults from the community (mean age = 73.88,  $SD = 6.11$ ; 70.5% female; 60.8% Canada born), of whom 90 completed the relevant surveys across all time points. We examined the reciprocal effects of social hopelessness and SI with a random-intercept cross-lagged panel model (RI-CLPM). *RESULTS:* The RI-CLPM with social hopelessness and SI evidenced a good fit to the data ( $CFI = .99$ ,  $TLI = .99$ ,  $RMSEA = .05$ ,  $SRMR = .09$ ). Greater social hopelessness, relative to participants' own average, predicted more severe SI at the subsequent time point ( $B = .211$ ,  $SE = .081$ ,  $p = .009$ ). The same pattern was found with SI predicting social

hopelessness ( $B = .219, SE = .083, p = .008$ ). **CONCLUSION:** Among older adults, increases in social hopelessness, relative to their personal average, tend to signify increases in future SI and vice versa. **IMPLICATION:** Researchers evaluating suicide risk in older adults should consider examining within-person and dynamic changes in risk factors.

**Section:** Aging & Geropsychology

**Session ID:** 87473 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85587)

*Examining the relation between self-compassion and suicidal ideation in an older adult population*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bianchini, Genevieve

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Heisel, Marnin J.; Chung, Jason J.

**Additional Author:** Flett, Gordon L.

**Abstract:** Examining constructs that impact suicide risk in older adults is crucial (Cukrowicz et al., 2013). In older adults, elevated self-compassion (i.e., being open and kind to oneself; Neff, 2003) is associated with many beneficial mental health outcomes (e.g., satisfaction with life; Tavares et al., 2020). Importantly, self-compassion is negatively associated with suicidal ideation (SI) in young and middle-aged adult populations (Cleare et al., 2019). In older samples, self-compassion is negatively related to predictors of suicide risk, such as meaning in life (Jeong and Lee, 2022); however, few studies have examined self-compassion and SI in older populations. The current study investigated the impact of self-compassion and its six components on SI in older adults including sex as a moderator. Community-dwelling older adults ( $N = 111$ ) completed measures of self-compassion and SI as part of a larger study. Results indicated that total self-compassion scores significantly predict SI. In a model including the six self-compassion subscales, only self-kindness and common humanity significantly predicted SI. Additionally, the relations between these subscales and SI were significantly moderated by sex, such that these relations were stronger in female participants. These findings suggest self-compassion may be an important intervention target for reducing SI in older adults.

**Section:** Aging & Geropsychology

**Session ID:** 87483 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85587)

*Trauma history, alcohol use, and suicide ideation among middle-aged and older men: A preliminary investigation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Yeschin, Michelle A.

**Co-Presenting Author:** Heisel, Marnin J.

**Abstract:** **Background:** Middle-aged and older men have high rates of suicide, necessitating focused research with this demographic. Given that substance use and trauma exposure increase risk for suicide, this study aimed to assess the associations of these variables with suicide ideation in a sample of middle-aged and older men facing retirement, a key life transition. **Methods:** Cross-sectional data were analyzed from a cohort of 92 men over the age of 55 who participated in a study of Meaning-Centred Men's Groups (MCMG; Heisel et al., 2020). Potential associations were investigated among alcohol and drug use, trauma history and symptom severity, and suicide ideation. **Results:** Findings of a multivariate regression analysis identified significant associations among trauma history and severity and suicide ideation. Alcohol use was not significantly correlated with suicide ideation. No significant interaction emerged between trauma and alcohol use on suicide ideation. **Conclusions:** These findings suggest that psychological trauma may increase risk for suicide ideation in middle-aged and older men. Further research is needed investigating the relationship between alcohol and/or

*drug use and suicide ideation in this demographic, and evaluating the efficacy of interventions focused on reducing suicide risk in middle-aged and older men with psychological trauma histories.*

**Section:** Aging & Geropsychology

**Session ID:** 87776 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85587)

### *Advancing Indigenous cultural interventions and support in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, housing insecurity, and substance use epidemics*

**Moderator:** Wendt, Dennis C.

**Panelists:** Mushquash, Christopher

*Abstract: Indigenous Peoples have long resisted settler-colonial violence, land dispossession, and associated ills. Recent challenges include the COVID-19 pandemic, a worsening opioid addiction epidemic, and ever-increasing housing unaffordability. Indigenous Nations and communities have creative, community-based, and culturally-grounded solutions for addressing such challenges, though they are frequently impeded by oppressive social systems. This symposium consists of three student-led presentations that aim to centre Indigenous interventions in the context of diverse problems and populations: (a) First Nations youth who may be at risk of developing depression or problematic drinking, (b) First Nations and Inuit adults experiencing homelessness in a large urban centre, and (c) Indigenous individuals with opioid use problems (in Canada, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand). Study methods are diverse, including a longitudinal study, a thematic content analysis of semi-structured interviews, and a scoping review. Collectively, the presentations demonstrate a need for greater prioritization of policymakers and researchers to support Indigenous-led solutions framed in paradigms of survivance and cultural reclamation. Discussant remarks (by Christopher Mushquash) and audience participation will facilitate the identification of cross-cutting themes and cutting-edge recommendations.*

**Section:** Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

**Session ID:** 86127, Presenting Papers: 86935, 87437, 87467 - Symposium

*Culture for wellness: Identifying culturally relevant protective factors to inform community-based treatment strategies among Anishinabe youth*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dumont, Julianne

**Additional Author:** O'Connor, Roisin M.

*Abstract: Since time immemorial, culture has been an integral part of the Anishinabeg wellness model. Despite enforced colonialization, communities continue to work towards wellness through culture as evidenced by reclamation and preservation efforts. However, mainstream treatment approaches are critiqued for not being culturally relevant. With the aim of informing effective interventions, a growing literature empirically explores the role of cultural awareness in promotion of resilience. In line with these efforts, the current study seeks to engage actively with Anishinabe youth to identify strategies to promote cultural awareness. The 7-week longitudinal study includes 23 Anishinabe youth (15-18 y.o.) and explores cultural awareness (cultural connectedness, CCS; awareness of connectedness, ACS) as protective factors of the effect of weekly perceived stress on depression and alcohol use. A multi-level model will be used to test baseline CCS and ACS as moderators of the within-person effects of stress on depression/alcohol. It is hypothesized that high CCS and high ACS will mitigate risk of perceived*

*stress on mental health outcomes. This aligns with extant research that points to culture as a resilience factor. Ultimately, the programme of research will inform the development and implementation of a community-informed land-based healing program from an Anishinabeg paradigm.*

**Section:** *Indigenous Peoples' Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86935 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86127)

*Indigenous Peoples and medications for opioid use disorder (MOUD): A scoping review*

**Presenting Author:** Gala, Natalia

**Additional Authors:** Bernett, Payton ; O'Callahan, Aidan; Parker, Daniel; Zentner, Daysi; Wendt, Dennis C.

**Abstract:** *Background : The opioid epidemic has heightened impacts among many Indigenous communities, which have worsened in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Within the general population, medications for opioid use disorder (MOUD) have prevented relapse and overdose, reduced infectious disease transmission, and improved psychosocial functioning. The transferability of this research to Indigenous communities is unknown, however, as we are unaware of any systematic analysis of Indigenous-specific studies. Methods : We conducted a scoping review of the peer-reviewed literature within four databases (MEDLINE, PsycInfo, ERIC, and Scopus) to distil MOUD research in the context of Indigenous Peoples in the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Results : The initial search resulted in 312 deduplicated articles, which was reduced to a maximum of 60 articles after screening (a final review process is in progress). Studies ranged in terms of MOUD types and were disproportionately Canadian studies. Conclusions : The review provides limited support for MOUD with Indigenous communities; however, clear challenges and research gaps are evident in terms of integration with cultural programming and access to care. Action/Impact : Indigenous-led research, including clinical trials, are recommended to best draw from and support Indigenous strategies and solutions.*

**Section:** *Indigenous Peoples' Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87437 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86127)

*The COVID-19 pandemic and urban Indigenous individuals experiencing homelessness: Impact on substance use and services*

**Main Presenting Author:** Nweze, Nmesoma

**Additional Authors:** Bomfim, Emiliana ; Zentner, Daysi; Parker, Daniel; Kiki, Fatima; Wendt, Dennis C.

**Abstract:** *Background : The COVID-19 pandemic presented barriers to wellbeing for Indigenous people who experience homelessness, substance use, and mental health issues. Given reports of service disruptions and rapid transformations it is vital to assess the needs, challenges, and solutions that have emerged. Methods : This project was guided by a Two-Eyed seeing framework, which integrates Indigenous and Western knowledges. In partnership with an urban Indigenous shelter, the project used semi-structured interviews with 32 service users and 11 providers. Responses were analyzed using thematic analysis. Results : Community members discussed illness and bereavement, dislocation, loss of economic opportunities, and social supports. They also reported increased*

*discrimination and adverse encounters with healthcare and law enforcement. Providers reported increased barriers to housing, violence, and disruptions in accessing supplies. Further, they highlighted increased funding and attention to the obstacles affecting this population that allowed for the extension of particular services and resources for some service users. Conclusions: Results show how the pandemic contracted the means that Indigenous people experiencing homelessness had to support themselves and each other. Impact: This study underscores the profound need for distinctly Indigenous services to remain available during crises.*

**Section:** *Indigenous Peoples' Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87467 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86127)

# THEME: UNDERSTANDING AND IMPROVING THE WORKPLACE

Understanding what contributes to a successful workplace; what impact the workplace has on our lives and well-being

## 12-Minute Talk

*"Allow Me to Re-introduce Myself": Ethnic Minorities' Use of Anglo Names to Avoid Anticipated Bias and Discrimination in the Workplace*

**Main Presenting Author:** Yim, Odilia

**Additional Author:** Kang, Sonia K.

*Abstract: Names are not only referential titles but are also labels with social meanings tied to sociocultural contexts. For example, ethnic minorities often experience incidents of renaming and misnaming, suggesting an implicit shame associated with immigrant names (Bucholtz, 2016). In fact, there are disadvantages when minorities retain their ethnic names, in the form of implicit bias, stereotypes, and discrimination. A study on “resume whitening” and workplace discrimination found that when ethnoracial cues are present, minority job seekers are likely to have a disadvantage in their job-seeking experience, regardless of organizational diversity policies (Kang et al., 2016). Therefore, ethnoracial cues predispose individuals who are already susceptible to systemic biases, to further employment challenges. However, there has yet been a thorough review focusing on the effects of “name whitening” in the workplace. The paper is a systematic review of research within organizational behaviour and social psychology. Our search strategy adopted an interdisciplinary approach and included natural keywords and database terms. After first- and second-level screening, only a small number of studies was found to directly examine discrimination as a result of ethnic naming. We propose a framework to align identified themes and discuss individual-level and group-level implications for organizations.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 88054 - 12-Minute Talk

*A review of paradoxical leadership research: Understanding its consequences and contingencies*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lyubykh, Zhanna

**Co-Presenting Author:** Gulseren, Duygu

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Organizational life is rife with paradoxes. To meet the seemingly incompatible demands (e.g., clear processes and flexibility), organizational leaders may need to display paradoxical leadership—a leadership style that combines contrasting behaviors reflecting both agentic and communal aspects of leadership. In this study, we aim to synthesize existing research on paradoxical leadership to offer theoretical insights and guide future research in this area. METHODS: We adopt a meta-analytic technique to provide a quantitative synthesis of consequences of paradoxical leadership. We analyzed 46 studies conducted on paradoxical leadership. Our analysis involves both published research and gray literature on this topic. RESULTS: Our findings detail how*

*paradoxical leadership relates to performance (e.g., task performance, creativity) and affective (e.g., emotional ambivalence) outcomes. We also consider whether paradoxical leadership is more effective than leadership styles characterized by solely communal and/or agentic behaviors. CONCLUSIONS: We conclude with a discussion of implications and fruitful future research directions. Impact: This study impacts the research on paradoxical leadership by synthesizing existing knowledge. It also impacts the practice by showing how and when paradoxical leadership can be an effective leadership style in organizations.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87297 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Examining workplace climate: Meaningful work and person-organization fit as a key predictors of workplace outcomes*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sowinski, Carla

**Additional Author:** Rounding, Kevin

*Abstract: The purpose of the current study is to examine which of 19 workplace climate factors uniquely predict work-related outcomes (i.e., job engagement, job satisfaction, job burnout, and turnover intentions). A workplace climate survey was administered electronically to a Canadian military unit (e.g.,  $N = 351$ ; 84% Regular Force, 6% Primary Reserve, 10% civilian employees) in November to December 2021. Multiple regression analyses were conducted to determine which workplace climate factors uniquely predicted the outcomes after controlling for relevant demographic variables (e.g., age; first official language). The perception that one's work is meaningful stood out as a unique predictor across all four outcomes, and person-organization fit (i.e., the alignment between one's own values and those of the organization) predicted both job satisfaction and turnover intentions. Additionally we found that role clarity predicted job engagement, perceived organizational support predicted job satisfaction, job stress predicted burnout, and civility and respect predicted turnover intentions. These findings highlight the importance of meaningful work along with other key predictors of a healthy workplace climate, thus highlighting areas in which to focus recommendations and interventions; they also contribute to the development of a workplace climate model.*

**Section:** Psychology in the Military  
**Session ID:** 85327 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Impacts of Workplace Safety Climate on Job Burnout and Cognitive Failure in the Royal Canadian Air Force*

**Main Presenting Author:** Pearce, Keith

**Additional Author:** Huebner, Matthew

*Abstract: Background/rationale: Workplace psychosocial safety climate has been linked to work conditions and health outcomes, including lower job burnout, increased skills and job satisfaction, and higher psychological health. This research examined the impact of safety climate on job burnout and performance in a military context. Methods: Regression analyses were conducted on a self-report survey on Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) personnel ( $N = 430$ ) to examine the impacts of organizational- and supervisor- level safety climate and team psychological safety on job burnout*



(exhaustion, disengagement), cognitive failure (memory, attention, motor-action errors) and occupational impairment, controlling for participants' sex, rank, years of service, and self-reported competence. Results: Both organizational-level safety climate and team psychological safety were linked to lower exhaustion and disengagement and to less attention errors. Team psychological safety also predicted less motor-action errors and lower occupational impairment. Only supervisor safety climate predicted fewer memory errors. Conclusions: Workplace safety climate, particularly at the organizational and team level, mitigated job burnout and cognitive failures. Action/impact: This research provides insight into the potential factors related to risk mitigation and healthy work conditions within RCAF units.

**Section:** Psychology in the Military

**Session ID:** 85431 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Psychological Underpinnings of Career Development: Understanding the Effects of Stereotypically Gendered Domains of Work on Youth Career*

**Main Presenting Author:** Van Veen, William F.S.

Abstract: EMPLOYEE RECRUITMENT IS OF PERENNIAL IMPORTANCE FOR ORGANIZATIONS, WHICH HAS BEEN EXACERBATED BY THE MODERN WORKFORCE ENVIRONMENT. RECRUITMENT ISSUES ARE EVEN MORE SALIENT FOR ORGANIZATIONS THAT ARE GENDER STEREOTYPED WITHIN GIVEN THEIR DOMAIN OF WORK (I.E., ARMED SERVICE, TEACHING). THIS RESEARCH ASSESSES A FRAMEWORK REGARDING THE EFFECT OF CAREER ASPIRATION ON CANDIDATE INTENTIONS TO ACCEPT A JOB WITHIN A STEREOTYPICALLY GENDERED DOMAIN OF WORK, AND IT'S MEDIATION BY STEREOTYPE THREAT AND IMPLICIT GENDER BIAS. APPLYING A LONGITUDINAL COHORT ANALYSIS ACROSS TWO SURVEY STUDIES OF 1,014 AND 1,145 UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OVER A TWO YEAR PERIOD, MEDIATED LINEAR AND LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOUND THAT THAT FEMALE PARTICIPANTS REPORTED HIGHER JOB ACCEPTANCE LEVELS FOR FEMALE STEREOTYPED JOBS, AND MALE PARTICIPANTS REPORTED HIGHER JOB ACCEPTANCE LEVELS FOR MALE STEREOTYPED JOBS. INTERESTINGLY, STEREOTYPE THREAT AND IMPLICIT GENDER BIAS DID NOT MEDIATE THIS RELATIONSHIP. ADDITIONALLY, WHILE STEREOTYPE THREAT AND SELF-REPORTED GENDER WERE DIRECTLY RELATED TO JOB ACCEPTANCE RATES OF GENDER STEREOTYPED JOBS, IMPLICIT GENDER BIAS WAS NOT. THESE FINDINGS ARE RELEVANT TO RESEARCHERS AND PRACTITIONERS ATTEMPTING TO ADDRESS EMPLOYMENT EQUITY ISSUES WITHIN GENDER STEREOTYPED ORGANIZATIONS. RESULTS ARE DISCUSSED, AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS EXPLORED.

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 85040 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Reported Psychological Growth Following Work in the Canadian Arctic: Role of Perceived Stress, Coping, and Personality*

**Main Presenting Author:** Brcic, Jelena

**Additional Authors:** Law, Lillian ; Suedfeld, Peter

*Abstract: Suedfeld (1998) has encouraged researchers to focus on positive effects of work in extreme and unusual environments (EUEs) on individuals. Posttraumatic Growth is unique as it is both a process and an outcome; it is defined as a positive psychological change as a result of psychological struggle ensuing trauma (Calhoun and Tedeschi, 1999). Since then, only a few researchers have examined and found post-mission growth in active (Ihle, Ritsher, and Kanas, 2006) and retired (Suedfeld, Brcic, and Johnson, 2012) astronauts. More recently, Smith et al. (2017) examined growth in mountaineers and found small to moderate growth following exposure to an EUE experience. The current study addresses an additional extreme workplace and environment. Crew members working and living at Eureka Weather Station (Nunavut, Canada) located on Ellesmere Island at a latitude of 80° responded to questionnaires about coping (prior, during, and post mission), personality (prior to mission) and psychological growth (post-mission). Members spent 2 to 4 months working in the Canadian Arctic and faced many environmental and social challenges. Data collection has been ongoing since 2018 and will be completed by April 2023. We hope that, coupled with previous work, the findings from the Eureka Weather Station sample will motivate individuals to pursue challenges in such extreme workplaces and environments.*

**Section:** Environmental Psychology  
**Session ID:** 85624 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Revisiting Banking-Tellers' Aptitude Test (B-TAPT)*

**Main Presenting Author:** Fida, Muhammad Kashif

**Additional Authors:** Khan, Zohaib Ali ; Asghar, Muhammad Aqeel; Safdar, Azkaa; Naz, Bushra

*Abstract: The Banking Tellers Aptitude Test (B-TAPT) is a purposely developed psychometrics battery to filter individuals with teller aptitude for the banking industry. Priorly, this test was developed in 2016 (Fida, 2017). This study aimed to compare the model of B-TAPT for the reassurance of psychometric properties. The job of banking tellers is highly important as well as critical. HR managers and recruiters find it challenging to hire skilled and reliable tellers. The study consists of two phases: In phase-I; B-TAPT (k=156) was administered to 323 participants. In phase II it was administered to 1447 participants and data was collected over five years. A significant correlation was found in the reliability evidence of both administrations. CFA reconfirms four main factors comprising 8 personality traits, 1 Integrity factor, 4 professional work aptitudes (numerical ability and perceptual accuracy of letters, numbers and signatures) and 2 factors for customer services. Overall, significant model fit indices evidence were observed for both phases. Concurrent validity evidences for each subscale are significant too. B-TAPT is a significantly reliable and valid battery of tests. Over the years, its psychometric properties are intact and assist in objective recruitment. \_The B-TAPT helped recruiters in finding purposive tellers with scientific evidence eventually depressing the turnover.\_*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology  
**Session ID:** 80357 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Simulated Training to Improve Resiliency of Nursing Groups (STRONG): Findings from initial pilot*

**Main Presenting Author:** Menard, Amy D

**Additional Authors:** Soucie, Kendall ; Freeman, Laurie; Ralph, Jody; Elkord, Nesreen; Blazer, Maddy

*Abstract: The Canadian healthcare system is undergoing a staffing crisis due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the nursing workforce. Existing resilience-promotion programs for new graduate nurses, a group especially vulnerable to turnover, were not designed to address the intensity, duration, and scope of stressors associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. The aim of this project was to create a training program that would prepare nursing students to successfully transition into hospital-based jobs during global and regional health crises. Our multidisciplinary team developed a 10-week training program combining online training and simulation exercises on topics including burnout and moral distress, mortality and trauma-informed care, self-advocacy, , mental health, and resilience and coping strategies. Participants will be asked to complete pre- and post-training measures including self-efficacy, mental health stigma/literacy, and resiliency; focus groups will also be conducted to evaluate program delivery and content. Qualitative and quantitative results from the initial pilot offering in the spring of 2023 will be presented. The program will eventually be made available to nursing programs across Canada to help prepare new graduate nurses to work effectively under challenging conditions and to address hospital staffing shortages by reducing turnover in this group.*

**Section:** *Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centres*

**Session ID:** 86962 - 12-Minute Talk

### *The Drive to Follow: How Followership Motives Impact Group Functioning*

**Main Presenting Author:** Baird, Noelle

**Additional Authors:** Benson, Alex ; Woodley, Hayden

*Abstract: Leadership and followership are complementary roles that evolved to solve issues of social coordination in groups. Investigating the psychological underpinnings of \_both\_ leadership and followership behaviour is essential to our understanding of functional group dynamics. Whereas the desire to lead has been shown to drive leadership behaviour in groups, there is a dearth of research on the nature and impact of followership motives in groups. In Study 1, we developed a Followership Motives measure in a cross-sectional sample of working adults. Study 2 entailed a prospective design in which we tested how followership and leadership motives related to behavioural outcomes in project teams. After establishing the factor structure and measurement invariance (Study 1), we used social relations analyses and found that followership (but not leadership) motives positively predicted a person's reputation for valued contributions and cooperativeness within their team (Study 2). Our results support the validity of the Followership Motives Scale and demonstrate the value of evaluating both followership and leadership motives. As individuals with stronger drive towards followership are perceived to contribute to their groups in a meaningful way, we recommend organizations consider the value of training employees in both effective leadership and followership to promote team functioning.*

**Section:** *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87466 - 12-Minute Talk

## Conversation Session

### *Antecedents of Organizational Dehumanization*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kizilenis Ulusman, Guler

**Additional Authors:** Tabassum, Ayesha ; Biricik Gulseren, Duygu

*Abstract: Background/rationale: Organizational dehumanization is an employee's experience of being treated as less than a human being but as a tool or an instrument to attain organizational goals. Drawing on the animalistic (i.e., minorities are a lesser or inferior being) and mechanistic (i.e., individuals are mechanical entities) type of dehumanization, this study explores the (1) antecedents of organizational dehumanization and the (2) role of demographic characteristics (i.e., gender, ethnicity, race, etc.) in organizational dehumanization perceptions. We aim to understand employees' experiences and perceptions of animalistic and mechanistic dehumanization in organizations. Methods: The current research inductively adopts a qualitative approach through semi-structured interviews with 20 employees. Participants are drawn from different occupations and differ in their demographic characteristics to gather insights on the antecedents of organizational dehumanization. Results: We expect that experiences and perceptions of organizational dehumanization are rooted in different levels of the organization. For example, Organizational characteristics (e.g., culture, practices, etc.) could be the organization-related antecedents of dehumanization. In addition, the supervisor's characteristics (i.e., emotional intelligence, compassion, etc.) and leadership style could be the supervisor-related antecedents. Moreover, individual characteristics (e.g., political skill, positive outlook, extraversion, etc.) might be subordinate-related antecedents. We also expect to see that demographic characteristics (e.g., gender, ethnicity, race, etc.) can be a moderator of organizational dehumanization. Conclusions: These findings suggest antecedents of organizational dehumanization can be categorized as organization-related, supervisor-related, and subordinate-related. In addition, employees with varying demographics may experience and perceive organizational dehumanization differently. Action/Impact: This study contributes to the scarce literature on the antecedents of organizational dehumanization. Categorizing the antecedents may help organizations focus on the necessary levels to achieve change in the organizational dehumanization perception. This may lead to an increase in the well-being of the organizations and, thus, the societies.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 84413 - Conversation Session

## Panel Discussion

### *Brief Assessments and Treatments: On the Tensions Between Efficiencies, Demand, Ethics, and Effectiveness*

**Additional Authors:** Kidd, Sean ; McCabe, Randi; Dentakos, Stella; Cohen, Janice

*Abstract: This panel aims to describe both the tensions, challenges and opportunities that attend tradeoffs between capacity, efficiency, and ethical and effective practice in hospitals and health centres. This issue represents a common dilemma across Canadian practice settings with significant implications in areas ranging from clinical outcomes through to staff recruitment and retention and the quality of training environments for learners. Speaker perspectives include those of (i) Dr. Randi McCabe of St. Josephs Healthcare Hamilton, who will discuss strategies for providing high-quality*

care in a high-volume context within an academic hospital-based mental health and addictions program, including the development of the Diagnostic Assessment Research Tool, (ii) Dr. Janice Cohen of the Childrens Hospital of Eastern Ontario who will address balancing unpredictable and urgent clinical demands while promoting the health and well-being of psychologists in a pediatric context, and (iii) Dr. Stella Dentakos of SickKids who will discuss a quality improvement initiative that aims to balance equitable and timely access to mental health supports. The aim of this symposium is to provide guidance for attendees on how they might better approach the efficiency-care quality nexus in their own settings, including strategies for engaging both psychology colleagues and administrative leaders.

**Section:** Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centres

**Session ID:** 85400 - Panel Discussion

### *Conducting Research with Impact*

**Additional Authors:** Biricik Gulseren, Duygu ; Shao, Ruodan ; Hillebrandt, Annika; Bobocel, Ramona; Hideg, Ivona; Kang, Sonia

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* The search for the ultimate truth lies under the philosophy of science. This entails research that is novel, interesting, and impactful. Nevertheless, less emphasis has been placed in our field on the latter criteria than the former. Recently, researchers have started questioning how we can design and conduct impactful research. Impactful research may have a different meaning for different researchers and stakeholders, but is ultimately concerned with producing knowledge that has a far-reaching influence beyond academia. In this panel, we will discuss what impactful research means from various perspectives and shed light on how to conduct and publish research that makes an impact. *METHODS:* In this panel, researchers with different backgrounds (e.g., psychology, business) and at different career levels (e.g., assistant, associate, full professor) who have made an impact in our field through their research will discuss their individual perspectives on conducting impactful research. *RESULTS:* We will seek answers and advice through a panel discussion *CONCLUSIONS:* Participants will leave this panel with a better appreciation of impactful research and clear advice on how to create an impact through research. *ACTION/IMPACT:* This panel will inform and inspire researchers to conduct impactful research.

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 84239 - Panel Discussion

## Printed Poster

### *4-Day Reduced Workweek Pilot For a Non-Profit Organization in Northwestern Ontario, Canada: Implementation and Impact on Staff, Organization, and Community*

**Main Presenting Author:** Barnett, B. Mackenzie

**Additional Authors:** Franczak, Mikayla ; Stroink, Mirella

**Abstract:** *Four-day reduced workweeks (i.e., reduction in hours while retaining full pay) are spreading worldwide due to their alleged benefits for employees and organizations; however, most of the literature evaluating their effects are found outside peer-reviewed sources (e.g., Barck-Holst et al.,*

2017; Gyllensten et al., 2017; Kelly, 2019). Inspired by this, EcoSuperior, a non-profit organization in Thunder Bay, Ontario, partnered with Lakehead University researchers to assess a four-day workweek pilot for their staff. Using a mixed-method design, the research team conducted five focus groups and one leadership interview, analyzed internal documents, and disseminated a staff survey. Two independent coders conducted qualitative inductive content analysis following Braun and Clarke (2021; 2019; 2006). Preliminary themes suggest that staff experienced improvements in their well-being and work health and appreciated the research process, the impact on their relationships with work partners, and the influence on the larger community. This poster will discuss these findings and how they align with other reduced workweek trials, noting their impact on psycho-social-ecological health for individuals, organizations, and communities. It will also describe lessons learned from implementation, including careful planning by leaders, ongoing feedback with employees, and a pilot period.

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology  
**Session ID:** 84123 - Printed Poster

### *A Comparison of Men and Women's Sexual Harassment Experiences in the Canadian Workplace: An Analysis of the SSMW Cycle 1, 2020*

**Main Presenting Author:** Inglis, Kayla

*Abstract: As individual institutions make efforts to provide better support for those who experience sexual harassment (SH), there remains little research into the gender differences among sexual harassment experiences. In the past, the prevalence rate of SH in the workplace focused on the female experience and it has been well examined in the literature. However, there has not been as much research on the differential experiences of sexual harassment between males and females in the workplace. In this study, we will be using data from the Survey of Sexual Misconduct at the Workplace (SSMW) cycle 1 2020 to explore the relationship between differential gender experiences of SH in the workplace and factors which may contribute to decisions of reporting SH. The study will address two principal research questions. The first is: What types of sexual harassment may be differentially experienced by male and female victims? These may include verbal sexual harassment, physical sexual harassment, and/or other forms of sexual harassment. The second research question is: What other factors may contribute to SH experienced and under-reporting by men or women? Some of these factors may include: perpetrator gender, gender norms in the workplace, sexual orientation, mental health or others. The findings of this research could potentially result in suggestions for developing public awareness campaigns.*

**Section:** General Psychology  
**Session ID:** 85644 - Printed Poster

### *A Dynamic Perspective on Collective Efficacy in Teams*

**Main Presenting Author:** McLarnon, Matthew J.W.  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Woodley, Hayden J.R.

*Abstract: Collective efficacy is a team's shared belief in their ability to perform and reflects a dynamic process that has previously demonstrated strong associations with team effectiveness. Yet, the past research is dominated by studies that have primarily only utilized cross-sectional designs. This represents a mismatch between the dynamic nature of collective efficacy and the empirical evidence available. This study addressed this issue, by using cutting-edge longitudinal methods to examine*

*collective efficacy and its implications for team effectiveness over time. Data from 423 engineering students, working in 101 teams, was collected 3 times during a year-long course (Time 1: first day of class; Time 2: 4 months later; Time 3: before submitting a large, year-ending final project). Grades on teams' final presentations reflect our effectiveness measure. Results showed that teams' level of collective efficacy decreased over time, and that teams demonstrated dissensus, or more dispersion, over time. Although no effectiveness relations were found for teams' level of collective efficacy, teams with more dissensus about their collective efficacy had stronger effectiveness than teams that had greater agreement. These results reveal important effects of the value of members holding unique beliefs about their team's abilities. Further theoretical and practical implications will be discussed.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 83432 - Printed Poster

### *A Threat to the Self: How Identification with Work Exacerbates Distress after Negative Performance Feedback*

**Main Presenting Author:** Coppins, Trevor

*Abstract: Negative performance feedback can help identify areas of improvement but can also cause significant distress for the recipient. This study examines whether recipient distress could be exacerbated by a deep sense of self overlapping with work. We propose that an individual's definition of the self and involvement in work (i.e., work identification) is a determinant in the level of distress caused by negative feedback because it elicits self-evaluations of failure and the threat of removal from a valued social group. We also propose that the recipient's belief of their group's performance norms will influence feedback reactions (e.g., worse feedback reactions when a group has a norm of high performance). Hypotheses are tested across two studies. In study 1, we administered randomized negative performance feedback to 293 university students. Results indicated a significant 3-way interaction; participants had the highest negative affect when they highly identified as a student, held high performance norms, and received negative feedback. In study 2, we conducted semi-structured interviews with 50 video game developers to assess reactions to player feedback in a new feedback-oriented production method. Preliminary results indicate player feedback can cause distress in developers who are passionate about their game, but this may be dependent on how developers frame feedback.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 85397 - Printed Poster

### *Behaving Justly: An Examination of the Behaviours Underlying Bad News Delivery*

**Main Presenting Author:** Barron, Amy H

**Additional Authors:** Bobocel, Ramona ; Shen, Winny

*Abstract: Previous research has defined interpersonal and informational justice enactment in terms of abstract goals but has largely ignored managers' specific behaviours. In response, the present study is a preliminary investigation of the interpersonal and informational behaviours that managers display when delivering bad news to their subordinates. Additionally, we explore whether these behaviours can be categorized into profiles that represent distinct patterns of behaviours. To this end, we first developed a measure to assess interpersonal and informational behaviours, such as conveying compassion and legitimizing the decision-making process, respectively. Working managers were*

*recruited for a 2-Part study via prolific. In Part 1, managers described a recent event in which they had to deliver bad news to a subordinate. In Part 2, managers rated the extent to which they engaged in the interpersonal and informational behaviours when delivering the bad news. The results of a latent profile analysis reveal two approaches that managers tend to use: (a) warm and sugar-coating or (b) cold and direct. Our research highlights the need to incorporate behavioural strategies into the study of interpersonal and informational justice. Theoretical implications and directions for future justice research will be discussed at the conference.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology  
**Session ID:** 85436 - Printed Poster

### *Building a Relationship between Negotiators: Examining the Give and Take of Social Exchange in Negotiations*

**Main Presenting Author:** Corner, A.J.  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Chakra, Manal

**Additional Author:** Liu, Leigh Anne

*Abstract: Negotiation is an essential part of everyday life and work. People are constantly negotiating in organizational settings, whether about relatively simple requests such as shift patterns, or about complex deals such as an investment in a new production facility. Negotiation is an important topic for researchers and practitioners, and both groups would benefit from a deeper understanding of the interpersonal dynamics inherent to negotiating. Social exchange has been identified as a “pathway to cooperation” (Bottom et al., 2006), and scholars have pushed for the greater integration of Social Exchange Theory in the exploration of negotiations (most notably Adair and Brett, 2005). This study represents an initial step in developing and testing a new scale measuring the quality of social exchange relationships in the negotiation context. We will present the findings from a pilot study of 62 MBA students who participated in an integrative negotiation exercise. Our intention is to gather feedback that can contribute to the refinement of the scale before proceeding to use it future empirical studies designed to examine different phases of the negotiation process (e.g., pre-negotiation meetings, first impressions, during the negotiation, and post-negotiation). This research will make important theoretical and practical contributions to the current knowledge about negotiations.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology  
**Session ID:** 86149 - Printed Poster

### *Caring for Care-Providers: How organizational psychology can help improve the sustainability, functioning, and effectiveness of community pharmacy services*

**Main Presenting Author:** Etezad, Seyedehsan

**Additional Authors:** Fleming, Mark ; Barker, James R.; Brunt, R. Keith

*Abstract: Background – 85% of community pharmacists reported worsening levels of mental health during the pandemic (Etezad et al, 2022). This policy abstract is focused on steps that can be taken by pharmacy stakeholders to intervene and prevent burnout among community pharmacists. Method – These recommendations are based on the analysis of a survey of 722 community pharmacy professionals in Canada in addition to scientific expert opinion collected from SMEs. Results – 10*



*action steps: (1) Providing professional autonomy in shaping their work environment and alleviate the stress factors that can negatively impact the delivery of care; (2) Providing adequate staffing and workspace based on an objective measure of workload; (3) Offering mental health resources such as regular check-ins and training on self-care and stress management; (4) Offering resources for managing conflicts; (5) Providing leadership training to foster a psychologically safe and healthy culture; (6) Implementing a recognition program; (7) Facilitate peer support; (8) Offering a mentorship program supporting new workers; (9) Offering opportunities for professional growth; (10) Forming a provincial level oversight committee to review coverage and scope of practice. Impact – This policy abstract is aimed to help develop policies/initiatives that protect the well-being of pharmacists and enable them to provide quality care.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 83739 - Printed Poster

### *Do employee vulnerabilities predict their reluctant stay at an organization?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kith, Sulan

**Co-Presenting Author:** Hewitt, Spencer

**Additional Author:** Nafari, Javid

*Abstract: Background/rationale: In this study, we hypothesize that external factors that increase employee vulnerability (i.e., having a disability, being a non-citizen, being a member of a racialized group, being female, having lower levels of education, having children, and not having a professional designation) act as potential hindrances to leaving. We argue that these vulnerabilities cause the employee to perceive a loss of control in their decision to leave the organization, making them reluctant stayers. Methods: This study used archival data from the Current Population Survey, Volunteering and Civic Life survey (United States Bureau of the Census, 2017) to determine whether the identified external factors predicted the likelihood of employees being reluctant stayers. Results: The majority of the identified external factors were related to decreased participation in job search activities, and several are related to a reduced desire for a different job. Conclusions: Although our results indicate the significant impact of external variables on employees' desire to remain with an organization and job search behaviours, they mainly counter our initial predicted valances. Action/Impact: Our study suggests that more vulnerable employees are less likely to change jobs and may be more willing to stay at their current organization.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 86073 - Printed Poster

### *Do I have to? Compulsory Citizenship Behaviour Predicts Managers' Perceived Workload via Resource Depletion*

**Main Presenting Author:** Carroll, Taylor A

**Additional Author:** Bobocel, Ramona

*Abstract: In the competitive business market, organizations feel immense pressure to offer optimal services to their clients and, to this end, are likely to promote compulsory citizenship behaviour (CCB) among employees. Employees view CCB as pressure from their organization to engage involuntarily in work activities outside of their job description (i.e., extra-role activities). CCB is a new subject in*

*the literature and few empirical studies have explored its effect on employees' workplace well-being. We propose that CCB depletes employees' regulatory resources, as it implies that employees are investing cognitive resources in extra-role activities that are against their free will and without formal reward. Accordingly, employees have fewer resources to put towards their in-role activities and therefore perceive a heavier workload. Specifically, we argue that CCB will predict employees' perceived workload via employees' resource depletion. We test our predictions using archival data from a week-long daily diary study of managers. Results revealed a statistically significant relationship between CCB and managers' average workload. Further, managers' average depletion significantly mediated this relationship. Implications for theory and practice will be discussed at the conference.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 85979 - Printed Poster

### *Do Narcissists Make Effective Teammates? How Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Relate to Teamwork Processes.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lynch, Jennifer

**Additional Authors:** McEwan, Desmond ; Benson, Alex

*Abstract: Despite narcissists desire for leadership and ability to climb the corporate ladder (Maccoby, 2000; Rosenthal, 2006), they may not be good team players due to their lack of concern for others. Drawing from the dual-process model of narcissistic admiration and rivalry (Back et al., 2013), we propose narcissistic rivalry (but not admiration) will be negatively related to a persons reputation for teamwork. Whereas admiration reflects assertive self-enhancement, rivalry consists of antagonistic self-protection. Roughly 125 teams ( $N = \sim 600$ ) will provide data as part of an undergraduate project course. Participants completed the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire prior to team formation (Fall 2022), and will complete the Multidimensional Inventory of Network-based teamwork six weeks after the teams are formed (Winter 2023). Social relations modeling will be used to identify how narcissistic admiration and rivalry predict each persons reputation across five theoretically distinct dimensions of teamwork (i.e., preparation, execution, evaluation, adjustment, and member retention). With the increasing popularity of teamwork (DeChurch et al., 2013) and narcissism levels in the population (Twenge, 2009, 2013), this study will provide valuable insight into how narcissism contribute to specific dimensions of teamwork.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 86445 - Printed Poster

### *Do We All Perceive Task Conflict Similarly? Challenging Assumptions About Task Conflict from a Neurodiverse Perspective.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Plotnick, Samuel L

**Additional Author:** Hancock, Samantha

*Abstract: Neurodiversity refers to a group of neurocognitive/developmental disorders (e.g., ASD, ADHD, dyslexia). Neurodiverse (ND) individuals may experience difficulties identifying and responding to social cues, which could generate differences in how ND and neurotypical (NT) people*

*identify and respond to task conflict. Task conflict (TC) refers to disagreements of opinion regarding a task at hand. TC is a common yet critical part of an effective workplace. For task conflict to be effective, it needs to be similarly understood by both parties. Thus, we investigate whether ND and NT employees may perceive task conflict differently. This may prevent ND employees from achieving their full potential and feeling safe and included in the workplace. In January, ND and NT employees (N = 200) will participate in a two-stage quasi-experimental study. Part 1 measures individual differences in personality. Two weeks later, participants will be randomly assigned to read one of two TC scenarios about an interaction with a co-worker and respond to scales about perceptions of their co-worker, psychological safety, perceived levels of TC and relationship conflict (RC), state anxiety, and affect. We hypothesize that ND employees will report higher state anxiety, negative affect, and RC, and lower psychological safety compared to NT employees. Implications and future directions will be discussed.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 84799 - Printed Poster

### *Does my accent define my work capabilities? Gender, non-native accent, and their effects on speakers' workplace experiences*

**Main Presenting Author:** Aggarwal, Saumya

**Additional Authors:** Lam, Janice Y; Hideg, Ivona

*Abstract: Speaking with a non-native accent at work is a global phenomenon. Yet, past research on this topic is limited, mostly focusing on others' reactions to workers with non-native accents (interpersonal effects). We aim to examine the effects of speaking with a non-native accent on speakers' workplace experiences (intrapersonal effects), focusing on possible gender differences. We expect that men (vs. women) with non-native accents may experience more negative workplace outcomes as men may be more likely to experience accent-related stereotype threat. These speakers may worry of others applying negative immigrant stereotypes to them given their accents; such stereotypes usually portray men, with men (vs. women) more likely to lose status by becoming an immigrant. These fears may lead male (vs. female) non-native speakers to have more negative workplace outcomes (e.g., lower proactivity, belonging). We will conduct an online survey with a sample of non-native English speakers working in North America using Prolific, an online data collection platform. We will use questionnaires to assess participants' work experiences and will analyze these for gender differences. This work stands to make significant theoretical contributions regarding accents and gender stereotypes, with practical implications for organizations, managers, and workers. Data collection is expected to begin in January.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 84920 - Printed Poster

### *Drag as Werk: Exploring Drag Performance as Employment*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sbrissa, Matthew

**Additional Authors:** Sasso, Thomas ; Chu, Hana; Digiacinto, Angelica; Caneira, Kiah; Kaczmarek, Danielle

*Abstract: Drag has grown as a form of entertainment and individuals now seek to utilize drag as a source of income (often as gig work). This increase in demand for drag entertainment has fostered this type of work to become a feasible employment for some individuals. However, the literature on drag work primarily considers this topic through the lens of mainstream drag artists. This approach often overlooks local drag artists and their experiences with drag work. This limited research reduces essential community access to evidence to help advocate for social and instrumental support for drag workers. The current study seeks to remedy this. As of Fall 2022, an online, mixed methods survey was launched for drag workers (current  $n = 120$ ). This study explores employment experiences, needs, challenges, and opportunities of drag performers. Initial results demonstrate unique employment features, including the work-life interface, occupational safety, compensation, and work conditions. Data collection is expected to end in February 2023 and analyses will be completed by April 2023. The results will demonstrate the need for community resources for performers in experiencing safer and more equitable working conditions. As work that is delegitimized, this focus will expand the literature and provide evidence that drag is a valid form of work that requires more attention and study.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 87815 - Printed Poster

### *Évaluer les pratiques de gestion en amélioration continue dans le secteur de la santé et des services sociaux*

**Main Presenting Author:** Pelletier, Daniel J.

**Additional Author:** Colletette, Pierre

*Abstract: L'approche de gestion par l'amélioration continue est présentement mise en application dans plusieurs organisations, dont celles du domaine de la santé et des services sociaux (Marsilio et Pisarra, 2021). La documentation scientifique et professionnelle disponible propose peu d'indications sur les comportements des cadres qui seraient spécifique à cette approche, entre autres pour le domaine de la santé et des services sociaux. Afin de pallier cette lacune, deux inventaires des pratiques de gestion des cadres en amélioration continue furent élaborés: le premier porte sur les pratiques des cadres intermédiaires qui doivent transposer l'amélioration continue en comportements concrets auprès de leur personnel. Le second inventaire concerne plutôt les cadres supérieurs qui doivent poser des gestes pour concrétiser ce système de gestion et qui doivent en outre encadrer les cadres intermédiaires dans l'application de l'approche. Les deux inventaires présentent une bonne structure factorielle, en plus de qualités métriques adéquates sur les plans de la validité apparente, de convergence, et de la fidélité test-retest. Des recommandations relatives à l'utilisation de ces inventaires sont proposées.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 87881 - Printed Poster

### *Examining Perceptions of Neurodiverse Women and Neurodiverse Women of Colour in a Teamwork Context*

**Main Presenting Author:** Jim, Shayndel

**Additional Author:** Hancock, Samantha

*Abstract: Research on neurodiverse (ND) people in the workplace is sparse, with women and women of colour being severely underrepresented in existing work. Previous research studying women with disabilities has shown that they experience more demeaning and “othering” microaggressions, and have their competence challenged and undermined in the workplace, with South Asians being especially vulnerable to forms of institutional discrimination. As such, this study aims to examine the interaction between neurodiversity and ethnicity to understand the unique experiences of ND women of colour in a teamwork context. In general, we hypothesize that South Asian ND women may experience more negative outcomes compared to white ND women and their neurotypical (NT) counterparts. Using an experimental method with a sample of undergraduate business students ( $N = 220$ ), participants were randomly assigned to read 1 of 4 scenarios describing a team member that varied on ND status (i.e., ND vs. NT) and ethnicity (i.e., white vs. South Asian) and rated them on perceptions of task and relationship conflict, likeability, trust, and leadership potential. Counter to our predictions, preliminary results show that ND women received more favourable ratings overall compared to NT women. Implications and future directions will be discussed.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 82997 - Printed Poster

*Examining the influence of workplace safety climate on conscientiousness in the Royal Canadian Air Force: The mediating role of need satisfaction for competence*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sullivan, Rebecca

**Additional Authors:** Seidel, Laura ; Huebner, Matthew

*Abstract: Conscientious behaviours are positively associated with a variety of positive workplace outcomes, including safety performance. In the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF), encounters with hazardous events are common, and thus conscientiousness may be especially critical to prevent accidents and enhance safety. Moreover, Self-Determination Theory (SDT) proposes that all humans have a need for competence, and that satisfaction of this need is essential for optimal psychological and behavioural functioning, as well as professional success. Research suggests that the fulfillment of this psychological need is highly dependent on support from one’s occupational environment. Driven by SDT, this research examined the role of competence in the relationships between organizational- and supervisor-level safety climate and conscientiousness. Using self-report surveys from RCAF personnel ( $N = 395$ ), we hypothesized that competence would mediate the positive associations between organizational-level safety climate and conscientiousness, and supervisor-level safety climate and conscientiousness. Results corroborated the hypotheses; regression analyses revealed significant partial mediation in both models. Findings have important implications for the RCAF, as supportive climates can help to support the competence of RCAF members, which in turn, increase their conscientious behaviours.*

**Section:** Psychology in the Military

**Session ID:** 84661 - Printed Poster

## *Exploring the Influence of Cultural Values on Team Member Exchange in Global Virtual Teams*

**Main Presenting Author:** Corner, A.J.

**Co-Presenting Author:** Shoghaliniri, Ghazale

**Additional Authors:** Laulié, Lyonel ; Liu, Leigh Anne; Taras, Vasyl

*Abstract: Global virtual teams (GVTs) are an increasingly important and commonplace feature of modern organizations operating in a highly interconnected business world (e.g., Gibson et al., 2014). They became an essential aspect of many organizations due to the Covid-19 pandemic (Caligiuri et al., 2020). Yet despite calls to prioritize research about the influence of cultural differences on team dynamics, knowledge and understanding about these topics remains limited (e.g., Mathieu et al., 2008). We present a novel approach to conceptualizing and measuring individual team members' evaluations of their relationship with their GVT. We then integrate the effect of cultural values by considering how people vary in their interpretation of and response to team dynamics – i.e., the give and take represented by the contributions and receipts of team member exchange (TMX) – based on their cultural background. To test our hypotheses, we collected data on team processes and outcomes from 1,230 individuals participating in a large-scale GVT project over several weeks. We look forward to the opportunity to present our findings and to seek feedback about the study at the 2023 CPA Convention. This topic will be relevant to both researchers and practitioners given the need to understand team functioning from scholarly and managerial perspectives.*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86515 - Printed Poster

## *Extracting and Analyzing the Canadian Sociocultural Model of Entrepreneurship*

**Main Presenting Author:** Naimi, Azadeh

**Additional Author:** Chirkov, Valery

*Abstract: Immigrant entrepreneurship is crucial in bringing socio-economic benefits to Canada's economy and enhance its global competitiveness. At the same time, it is recognized that new entrepreneurs encounter challenges related to the lack of knowledge and understanding of local business culture. As our study demonstrates, there is almost no research on the Canadian culture of entrepreneurship. The purpose of our study was to use the theory of sociocultural models (TSCM) (Chirkov, 2020;2022) to extract and analyze the public aspect of the Canadian SCM of entrepreneurship. In this presentation, we will discuss this theory in relation to entrepreneurship and then report the results of a scoping review of the literature. This review followed with some modifications the procedure developed by Arksey and O'Malley (2005). The presentation will discuss the databases used for this analysis, the PRIZMA-ScR algorithm of the search structure, and other analytical details. The results will be discussed around the main components of the SCMoFE and their Canadian content.*

**Section:** *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87510 - Printed Poster

## *Factor Structure of the Readiness Diagnostic Scale in Measuring Perceived Organizational Readiness to Implement Stepped Care 2.0*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hannam, Alexandra

**Additional Authors:** Churchill, Annmarie ; Cornish , Peter; Jaouich , Alexia; Harris-Lane, Laura; Rash, Joshua

*Abstract: The Readiness Diagnostic Scale (RDS) was developed to assess readiness to implement healthcare innovations. We aim to evaluate the first-order factor structure of the RDS within a provincial-change initiative. Mental health providers participating in research evaluating the implementation of Stepped Care 2.0 (SC2.0) in NB and NL completed the RDS one month after receiving training in SC2.0. The RDS contained 51 items reflecting three second-order factors: 1) General Capacity, composed of 7 first-order factors; 2) Innovation-Specific Capacity, composed of 5 first-order factors; and 3) Motivation, composed of 6 first-order factors. Confirmatory factor analyses were conducted for each first-order factor. Providers (n=333) from NB (83.8%) and NL (16.2%) represented professions such as social work (55.3%), nursing (14.4%), and psychology (9.6%). A 7-factor solution had good fit for general capacity,  $\chi^2(23) = 1127, p < .001, CFI = .91, SRMR = .04$ . A 5-factor solution had good fit for innovation-specific capacity,  $\chi^2(38) = 294, p < .001, CFI = .93, SRMR = .05$ . A 6-factor solution had poor fit for motivation,  $\chi^2(42) = 349, p < .001, CFI = .88, SRMR = .054$ . Use of modification indices resulted in a 4-factor solution with good fit,  $\chi^2(23) = 214, p < .001, CFI = .91, SRMR = .04$ . The RDS demonstrated a reasonable first-order factor structure when evaluating readiness for SC2.0 in NB and NL.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 86453 - Printed Poster

## *Funeral & Cemetery Workers' Pandemic Experiences: Reshaping the Bereavement Sector After COVID-19*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mazurik, Kathrina

**Additional Authors:** Lemieux, Camille ; Perreault, Donald; McMaster, Kate; Denomme, Darren

*Abstract: Previous research has found burn-out and compassion fatigue to be common among funeral professionals. During the COVID-19 pandemic, such challenges became especially apparent. In this research study—developed out of a partnership between the Ontario Association of Cemetery and Funeral Professionals and Collège Boréal—we sought to examine how the pandemic had impacted cemetery and funeral workers in Ontario. As a first step, we surveyed 184 professionals in Ontario to identify their psychological, physical, social, and institutional experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic. Findings highlighted the commonality of many challenges, including responding to changing policies, enforcing policies, adopting new technologies, and dealing with the stress of new responsibilities and uncertainties. Notably, roughly 40% of survey respondents reported considering leaving the profession during the pandemic and 39% indicated that adjustments to training curricula were needed. Based on these findings, our applied research team is developing two resources to address workers' needs. First, the team is developing a bilingual pandemic toolkit with key principles, questions, and insights gleaned from professionals. Second, the team is developing a short course to train location managers in practices and policies that support the mental health of their workers.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87465 - Printed Poster

### *GG [Good Game]: Do Social Video Game Players Show Increased Virtual Competence?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sheinin, Micaela

**Additional Authors:** Serenko, Alexander ; Cummings, Shayna ; Puiras, Erika; Oliver, Casey; Mazmanian, Dwight

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* Virtual competence, or using one's knowledge and skills to achieve goals in virtual settings, is thought to be composed of self-efficacy (i.e., belief in one's abilities), media skills (i.e., ability to use technology), and social skills. These components may be particularly valuable in virtual team-based settings. Video game players who have first-hand experience being social in these settings have yet to be examined in relation to virtual competence. *METHODS:* Post-secondary students ( $N = 229$ ; 79% women; 71% Caucasian) were recruited for a cross-sectional online study. Participants completed measures on technology use, video gaming, and virtual competence. *RESULTS:* The frequency of social gaming was positively associated with virtual self-efficacy ( $p < .01$ ) and virtual social skills ( $p = .05$ ). However, social gaming frequency was not related to virtual media skills ( $p > .05$ ). *CONCLUSIONS:* Increasing levels of social video gameplay were associated with increased virtual competence in self-efficacy and social skills. This suggests that social gaming may enhance one's ability to achieve goals in virtual settings. *IMPACT:* These findings may support future research in establishing positive benefits of social gaming. This could further provide insights into the potential professional benefits of gaming, which may be marketable to employers in virtual workplaces.

**Section:** General Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87487 - Printed Poster

### *Impression Management from an Arab Woman: Mediating Competence and Warmth Perceptions*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lee, Clara S

**Additional Authors:** Bourdage, Joshua S; MacInnis, Cara C

**Abstract:** *We examined whether the use of impression management (self-promotion and ingratiation tactics specifically) from an Arab woman in an interview would increase perceptions of competence and warmth, and consequently leadership potential. We focused on Arab women as previous work found that Arab individuals face more negative stereotypes and as a consequence, suffer negative outcomes in the workplace. Using an experimental design (2 samples, 321 MTurk workers and 360 student participants), we compared four conditions of varying levels of self-promotion and ingratiation (High self-promotion/high ingratiation, high self-promotion/lower ingratiation, high ingratiation/lower self-promotion, lower self-promotion/lower ingratiation) using audio recordings of an Arab woman in an interview. We found that self-promotion tactics led to increases in competence perceptions, which then led to greater ratings of leadership potential. Although ingratiation increased warmth perceptions, it did not always lead to improvements in leadership potential ratings. Therefore, we suggest that self-promotion techniques are a viable method of improving leadership perceptions of*



*Arab women in interviews and we discuss why such firm conclusions cannot be drawn for ingratiation techniques.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 85959 - Printed Poster

### *Incidence, Origin, Perceived Impact, and Correlates of Identified Applicant Characteristics in Employment Interviews*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wingate, Timothy G

**Additional Authors:** Rasheed, Sabah ; Risavy, Stephen D.; Robie, Chet

*Abstract: Employment interviews can be a source of biased information resulting in DEI issues. In the current study, we surveyed 680 professional interviewers from the U.S., U.K., and Canada to examine how bias-relevant information is introduced into the interview. Results suggest that interviewers most commonly recognized applicants' sex (83%), age (80%), and ethnicity/race (76%), and least commonly recognized political beliefs (8%), source of income (8%), and the presence of an addiction (6%). Interviewers reported being most impacted ( $M > 3$  on a 1-5 scale) by applicants' inappropriate or unprofessional appearance, criminal history, addiction, and offensive body odour. Interviewers learned of these characteristics in several ways, including (1) direct perception (e.g., 78% for sex), (2) requesting/eliciting the information on purpose (e.g., 6% for age) and by accident (e.g., 3% for family status); (3) reviewing application materials (e.g., 20% for gender identity); and (4) applicants disclosing the information unprompted (e.g., 20% for physical disability). Further analyses of these data will examine the associations between these factors and the interviewers' personality traits and political beliefs. Results will inform the theoretical mechanisms of social bias while providing practical guidance for interviewers.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 84702 - Printed Poster

### *Items and Dimensions of the Mental-Health-Supportive Supervision (MHSS) Scale*

**Main Presenting Author:** Quintal-Curcic, Daniel J.

**Additional Author:** Lapierre, Laurent M.

*Abstract: RATIONALE: Management scholars have criticized the supervisor support literature as being too broad and general. There are practical benefits to developing more topic-specific measures to provide greater theoretical consistency and predictive validity. There is a similar need to understand the specific supportive behaviours with which supervisors can enhance and protect employees mental health. METHODS: Two questionnaires will be administered, one addressing employees perspectives (N=60) and the other managers perspectives (N=60) on what constitutes helpful mental-health-supportive supervisor (MHSS) behaviours. A thematic analysis will be conducted to look for common themes and create survey items. Subject matter experts will then assess if the items meet the definition of MHSS. Items with the greatest consensus will be retained. RESULTS: A four-dimension measure with approximately 4-6 items per dimension is expected. CONCLUSION: Compared to general measures of supervisor social support, the MHSS will help elucidate the more specific behaviours that would benefit employees mental health. IMPACT: The MHSS scale may be useful in helping organizations reduce costs related to poor employee mental*

health. For example, leaders can use the MHSS scale to evaluate the efficacy of supervisors behaviours and used in performance-related decisions, such as hiring, promotion, and training.

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 86614 - Printed Poster

### *Leadership and the Stereotype Content Model: Incorporating Intersectionality*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lee, Clara S

**Additional Authors:** Bourdage, Joshua S; MacInnis, Cara C

*Abstract: We examined how stereotypes of warmth and competence influence leadership effectiveness ratings with an intersectional lens. In Study 1 (384 MTurk participants), we measured the warmth and competence of different leaders in male and female sex-typed industries, as well as intersections of gender and race/ethnicity (e.g., Black men and women, White men and women, etc.). A cluster analysis yielded four clusters of groups: Low warmth, high competence; mid-warmth, low competence; mid-warmth, mid-high competence; and high warmth, low-mid competence. Study 2 (2 samples, 500 MTurk workers and 397 student participants) had an experimental design, where we compared perceptions of leadership effectiveness between four social categories, one from each of the four clusters from Study 1: White men, White women, Arab men, and Arab women. Inconsistent with previous work, the White male leader was not rated as the most effective leader. Instead, there were no significant differences between groups in the MTurk sample and the Arab female leader was rated as the most effective leader in the student sample. In addition, perceptions of warmth and competence mediated the relationship between social categories and perceptions of leadership effectiveness. We discuss how cognitive mechanisms such as subtyping, double standards of competence, and expectancy-violations may explain this finding.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 85947 - Printed Poster

### *Lessons From the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Challenges of Adopting Virtual Personnel Selection Interviews.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rasheed, Sabah

**Additional Author:** Wingate, Timothy

*Abstract: In the wake of the pandemic many organizations were forced to change their hiring processes. We explored these changes with a qualitative study of 29 experienced personnel selection professionals. Data were collected in semi-structured interviews and analyzed with thematic analysis, following a postpositive epistemology and objectivist ontology. Findings revealed several challenges associated with a forced conversion to virtual (i.e., videoconference) interviews. Particularly, participants expressed psychological discomfort and mentioned novel job demands such as an inability to assess body language, unreliable internet, and uncertainty about comparing applicants in-person versus virtually. Participants also mentioned job resources including increased convenience, flexibility, and a focus on employee well-being. Perhaps due to novel job demands, participants suggested a shift in required KSAs such as being adaptable, comfortable with technology, and independent. Once intercoder reliability is calculated the analysis will be complete and we will explore our findings based on the Job Demands-Resources Model. This model suggests that job strain*

*develops when job demands are high, and resources are limited. We aim to provide practical suggestions on how to address mental health, modernization of procedures, changing KSAs, and methods to reduce uncertainty.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 85383 - Printed Poster

### *Manufactured Insecurity: Exploring the Consequences of Interpersonal Competition at the Workplace*

**Main Presenting Author:** Zhang, Xiao Yi

**Additional Author:** Chung-Yan, Greg

*Abstract: Job insecurity has received considerable research attention due to its well-documented impact on occupational health, employee commitment, and work performance. Despite such consequences, few have looked into organizational context as a source of stress that contributes to a greater sense of job insecurity. Particularly, work environments that engender interpersonal competition to reach performance goals may increase job-related uncertainty for employees. Drawing upon the theoretical framework of the Stressor-Emotion Model (Spector and Fox, 2005), this study integrates workplace competition with personality factors (i.e., HEXACO) to investigate the influence of job insecurity on disruptive behaviours at work, namely counterproductive work behaviours (CWB). Three hundred and twenty-eight full-time employees from North America were recruited from Qualtrics to test the proposed model. Results indicate that both job insecurity and interpersonal competition increased the likelihood of CWB at work. Those with higher scores of Honesty-Humility personality factor mitigated the effect of both job insecurity and interpersonal competition on CWB. The findings may encourage organizations to re-evaluate policies and managerial methods that potentially intensify interpersonal competition at work, and highlights the importance of promoting a collaborative organizational climate.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 85720 - Printed Poster

### *My Supervisor Did What? Construal Level Affects Employees' Holistic Impressions of Supervisor Fairness*

**Main Presenting Author:** Deshpande , Harshadaa

**Additional Author:** Bobocel, Ramona

*Abstract: Prior justice research shows that employees form holistic impressions of their supervisor's fairness, which are relatively resistant to change. This can lead employees to "overlook" specific unfair actions. Drawing on construal level theory (Trope and Liberman, 2010), we suggest that employee construal level may affect the extent to which specific unfair actions by one's supervisor influence their holistic impressions of supervisor fairness. High construal level involves abstract thinking in which people consider information as a gestalt; low construal level involves concrete thinking in which people are focused on peripheral details. We predict that abstract thinkers will incorporate specific unfair actions into their existing holistic impression of supervisor fairness, consequently seeing their supervisor as less fair overall. In contrast, concrete thinkers will discount*

*the unfair actions, resulting in little change in their holistic impressions. To this end, we conducted a two-day online study. On Day 1, we measured employees' construal levels and their holistic impression of supervisor fairness. On Day 2, employees were asked to imagine their supervisor engaging in a specific unfair action and we reassessed their holistic impressions. Data collection is currently underway. Results and implications will be presented at the conference.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 86207 - Printed Poster

### *Network approach to understanding how personality characteristics relate to social structures in student clubs*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hui, Roy

**Co-Presenting Author:** Evans, Michael Blair

*Abstract: The present research focuses on the role of positive affectivity as a personality trait that can shape a group as: (a) an individual feature guiding one's position, roles, and friends, and (b) a compositional feature based on the group average or distribution of positive affectivity. We examined peer interactions within university student clubs to examine the extent to which individual positive affectivity relates to centrality within the group network as well as how a group's distribution for positive affectivity relates to the interconnectedness of members. In-person surveys were conducted with members from 16 university student club ( $n = 530$ , 45% female, average group size of 33) who nominated members who they interacted with frequently, followed by self-reported items reflecting positive affectivity and club identification. On average, participants nominated 2.42 peers ( $SD = 2.8$ ). Preliminary individual-level analysis indicated that incoming nominations from peers positively correlated with positive affectivity ( $r = 0.11$ ), and with club social identification ( $r = .28$ ). Ongoing analyses will include multilevel models to distinguish variability in network indices predicted by individual-level positive affectivity, alongside group average and variability.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 85522 - Printed Poster

### *Personality Traits as a Predictor to Seeking Mental Health Support Among Police Officers*

**Main Presenting Author:** Johnston, Charlie

*Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Police work is recognized as one of the most stressful jobs within our society. This stress results in a number of negative physical and mental health consequences. However, many officers are resistant to seeking mental health support due to mental health stigma in police culture. This study seeks to answer which personality traits of the Big Five Personality Traits can predict whether or not police officers will be more or less likely to engage in help-seeking behaviour. METHODS: Participants in this study were police officers in Canada ( $N=x$ ) at the federal, provincial, and municipal levels. These officers were recruited through social media platforms. Participants were asked 120 questions which included demographic questions, the Big Five Personality Traits Short Questionnaire, Attitudes Toward Seeking Professional Help Scale, Mental Health Treatment Questionnaire, and the Brief Symptom Inventory-18. Study as not been completed yet and therefore the RESULTS, CONCLUSIONS, IMPACTS will be forthcoming.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87457 - Printed Poster

### *Precision in Prediction: How Dimensions of Self-Compassion Predict Employee Performance*

**Main Presenting Author:** Zur, Elana

**Additional Authors:** Liang, Lindie ; Brown, Douglas; Law, Denise

*Abstract: Just as one responds to the suffering of others, an individual can self-respond in a variety of compassionate or uncompassionate ways. Past research has focused on self-compassion as a predictor of wellbeing. However, there is tension in the literature regarding (1) whether self-compassion is best represented by six specific facets or one general factor, and (2) whether the general factor or specific facets predict other workplace outcomes beyond wellbeing, such as employee performance. It was important to address these issues by clarifying the structure and predictive nature of self-compassion factors. We collected data from full-time employees and conducted bi-factor analysis to simultaneously test the presence of a general factor and specific facets. Results suggest self-compassion is largely represented by a general factor. When general and specific facets were set to predict workplace outcomes simultaneously, the general factor best predicted wellbeing, but specific facets predicted performance. For example, citizenship behaviours were predicted by mindfulness (neutral awareness) and common humanity (relating to a shared human experience) while deviance was predicted by overidentification (being overwhelmed by experiences). Results suggest that targeting specific facets of self-compassion can differentially impact employee performance outcomes.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87411 - Printed Poster

### *Pregnancy Loss at Work: The Relationship between Supervisor Behaviour and Employee Mental Health*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ortynsky, Mikaila

**Additional Authors:** Dimoff, Jennifer ; Gilbert , Stephanie ; Brady, Jacquelyn

*Abstract: Approximately 15-25% of pregnancies in Canada end in loss (i.e., miscarriage or stillbirth). Often, women must disclose their pregnancy loss to their supervisor because of the time off needed to recover from the miscarriage, physically or emotionally. Discussion of miscarriage at work is still highly stigmatized, and many supervisors are ill-equipped to support women. The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of supervisor reaction on employee well-being. Using stress appraisal theory, we hypothesized that pregnancy loss is a stressful situation and that insufficient support from one's supervisor will negatively affect women's mental health. We surveyed 218 women in Canada and the United States who experienced pregnancy loss. Participants were asked to fill out an online survey about their experience of pregnancy loss while employed. Results indicated that negative supervisor reaction to pregnancy loss indirectly increased levels of general depression via stress. Given that participants were asked to reflect on their pregnancy loss, often from several months to several years ago, and report current measures of depression, this study highlights the long-lasting detrimental nature of unsupportive supervisors on women's mental health. Further, it demonstrates*

*the necessity to increase knowledge and reduce the stigma of miscarriage at work to support employees.*

**Section:** *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*

**Session ID:** 80102 - Printed Poster

### *School psychology and Covid-19 in Canada: Turning crisis into opportunities*

**Main Presenting Author:** PORTELA, NATASHA

**Additional Author:** Drefs, Michelle

*Abstract: COVID-19 has caused a significant crisis for the educational system and its students worldwide. School psychologists were among the many professionals who adapted their work to meet the school and students' needs during the pandemic. An examination of school psychologists practices during Covid-19 is necessary to gain a better insight into their role in the crisis and to learn lessons that can improve the field of school psychology in the future. This study aimed to understand school psychologists experiences regarding the changes and adaptations in their practices during Covid-19 and evaluate their perceptions of the challenges and benefits associated with providing services during school closures and reopenings. At this point, 12 Canadian school psychologists have participated in the study, and we expect to have at least 15 participants. Data were collected using surveys and online interviews. Participants' responses will be analyzed using thematic analysis to reveal common themes emerging from school psychologists experiences during the pandemic. This study aims to be of educational and practical significance to school psychologists. It is critical that we learn from this challenging period imposed by the Covid crisis and identify what should be preserved or modified in Canadian school psychologists practice post-pandemic.*

**Section:** *Educational and School Psychology*

**Session ID:** 80328 - Printed Poster

### *Secondary Traumatic Stress among Interdisciplinary Healthcare Workers on Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) teams*

**Main Presenting Author:** Costigan, Catherine L

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Woodin, Erica; Ortiz, Drexler

**Additional Authors:** Silverman, Jessica ; Walton, Jannell

*Abstract: Background : Healthcare workers on Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) teams are exposed to trauma in their role providing care to clients with severe mental illness, which may lead to secondary traumatic stress (STS). COVID-19 presented additional stress, as teams were short staffed and social distancing was infeasible (e.g., need for face-to-face outreach). Methods : Participants (n = 32) anonymously completed the Professional Quality of Life Scale (compassion satisfaction, burnout, STS) and the STS Informed Organization Assessment (organizational response to workplace traumatic stress). Three focus groups with ACT staff (n = 8) provided insight into trauma ACT staff experienced and related organizational practices. Results : More STS was related to less compassion satisfaction (r = -.51) and greater burnout (r = .74). Perceiving that work policies, practices, and leadership were informed by STS was related to less burnout. Focus groups showed the importance of perceiving that staff safety and mental health were prioritized (e.g., in budgets, staffing levels), and of having avenues to give leadership feedback and engage in collaborative decision-*

*making. Formal trainings (e.g., resiliency-building) were viewed as unhelpful. **Conclusions/Impact:** Integrating policies and practices that reduce the stress on staff while maintaining communication with leadership may protect against STS.*

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 84246 - Printed Poster

### *Sorry, not Sorry: The Interplay of Manager Gender and Apology Type on Apology Effectiveness*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mendelenko, Olha

**Additional Author:** Bobocel, Ramona

*Abstract: Manager violations of interpersonal justice (IPJ) in the workplace engender negative responses from subordinates. Further, research shows a gender bias – female managers who violate IPJ norms are penalized more than male managers. Although apologizing is generally considered an effective relationship repair strategy, apologies can vary in type, and research has not yet examined their effectiveness following IPJ violations. Addressing this gap, our research examines the effectiveness of manager apology by (a) comparing three apology types (perfunctory, mitigating blame, accepting responsibility) to no apology, and (b) investigating whether the effects of apology types are subject to gender bias. In a 2 x 4 design, working adults ( $N = 433$ ) were presented with a vignette depicting a manager (male or female) violating an IPJ norm and offering an apology (one of three types) or no apology (control). Apology effectiveness was assessed with measures of forgiveness and reconciliation intentions. Results revealed that offering an apology was better than offering none, and an apology which accepted responsibility was more efficacious than a perfunctory apology or apology that mitigated personal blameworthiness. Contrary to expectations, manager gender did not moderate apology type effectiveness. Theoretical contributions and practical implications will be discussed.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 85292 - Printed Poster

### *Studying interactional microaggressions: A modified discourse analysis on embodied tensions among Canadian newcomers, employers, and researchers*

**Main Presenting Author:** Chacinski, Dorothy

**Additional Authors:** Cresswell, James ; Jurkova, Sinela

*Abstract: The challenges newcomers to Canada face in seeking employment are reflected in higher rates of unemployment and lower earnings than their Canadian-born or white counterparts. Notable in employment settings are microaggressions, subtle social acts that can demean marginalized individuals in the workplace. In collaboration with the Calgary Catholic Immigration Society, we investigated microaggressions as an interactional accomplishment to address embodied interaction between employers and immigrants. We analyzed six video-recorded interviews, each consisting of a researcher, newcomer, and employer. Vignettes about discrimination and microaggressions faced by newcomers were presented to stimulate free-flowing conversation. We catalogued microaggressive interactions, via analysis of discursive positioning through embodied action. From this analysis, we*

*created a corpus of social actions constituting embodied joint accomplishment of microaggressions. We present this corpus to help employers identify and understand harmful non-verbal action, which can have a considerable positive impact on intercultural relations in the workplace.*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology

**Session ID:** 86354 - Printed Poster

### *Supporting our LGBTQ+ employees: An experiential thematic analysis of Canadian LGBTQ+ workplace experiences*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wood, Corey

**Additional Author:** Sasso, Thomas

*Abstract: Although Canada is more progressive towards LGBTQ+ rights and inclusion than many other countries, LGBTQ+ employees face ongoing sexual- and gender-based discrimination in the workplace. Based on this population experiencing unique work context stressors and strengths, we need to understand their experiences better to develop safer and more supportive workplaces where LGBTQ+ employees can thrive. This study responds to this need by conducting a qualitative experiential thematic analysis of interview transcripts of the lived experiences of 34 Canadian LGBTQ+ employees to determine how social support emerges in the workplace and, precisely, which types of social support are identified as helpful to Canadian LGBTQ+ employees. Three empirically researched social support categories emerged (emotional/informational, tangible, and positive social interaction), split into eight subthemes of desirable workplace social interactions: empathy, community-building, industry interactions, collegial relationships, support groups, new work opportunities, putting in the effort, and standing up. A fourth central theme of undesirable social support emerged, with three respective subthemes. Findings can help inspire new individual and interpersonal-level workplace applications while informing practitioners and employers how to best support the social needs of Canadian LGBTQ+ employees.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 87748 - Printed Poster

### *Target Responses to Workplace Microaggressions*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kwantes, Catherine T.

**Co-Presenting Author:** Amini, Roya

**Additional Authors:** Ghadiri, Saba ; Dewar, Danielle; Henderson, Mary; Soleimani, Mahshid

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: There has been an increasing focus on microaggressions in recent literature but targets' response to microaggressions has not received the same attention. The literature suggests that power dynamics play a role in target response and further, it has been suggested that the organizational context provides some unique constraints for the expression of, and responses to, microaggressions. METHODS: Fifty employed undergraduate students provided 224 stories of workplace microaggressions that they had experienced or seen, along with responses by the targets of those microaggressions. Three coders and two checkers analyzed data using Directed Content Analysis. RESULTS: Reactions to microaggressions by the target depended on the organizational role relationship between the aggressor and the target. Target reactions fell into five categories; ignored, laughed, some action towards the aggressor, negative emotional response (e.g.,*



anger), and target was not present or did not recognize microaggression. In situations where the aggressor had higher than or equal authority with the target, most targets ignored the microaggression. **CONCLUSIONS:** Organizational role affects target reaction to microaggression. **IMPACT:** Context can influence reactions to microaggressions. These findings offer more information about how roles in the workplace impact target reactions to microaggressions.

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 81292 - Printed Poster

### *Team conflict for immigrants in a new cultural environment*

**Main Presenting Author:** Shoghaliniri , Ghazale

**Abstract:** **RATIONALE:** Although immigration helps Canadian businesses find the skills they need to thrive; it poses challenges as well. Team conflict is one challenge that is caused by cultural differences. Culture plays a crucial role in how team members frame and interpret conflict situations. This study examines how immigrants experiences of a new cultural setting impact their understanding of team conflict **METHOD:** An interview-based qualitative method was used. The pilot study consisted of three semi-structured interviews with Iranian immigrants working in construction teams. The data were analyzed using a two-cycle approach **RESULTS:** The results showed three cultural factors, power distance, social ties, and values impact team conflict and determine the preferred strategy for resolution. Also, cultural factors did not affect emotional outcomes of team conflict **CONCLUSION:** My pilot study revealed interesting cultural aspects of team conflict in immigrants. I intend to expand this research to identify more cultural determinants of team conflict with feedback gained at CPA 2023 **IMPACT:** This study provides Canadian employers with knowledge to cope with the challenges of hiring immigrants in the workplace. It introduces new perspectives on how cultural factors can impact team conflict and expands the theoretical and practical knowledge of cultural differences, team relations, and employee wellbeing

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 86290 - Printed Poster

### *The effect of question type on faking in the job interview*

**Main Presenting Author:** Canagasuriam, Damian

**Additional Author:** Roulin, Nicolas

**Abstract:** Job interview faking may negatively impact the ability of the interview to predict job performance (Melchers et al., 2020). In examining faking, research has focused on past behavioural and situational questions, while relying only on in-person interview data and undergraduate populations with little job experience (Bourdage et al., 2018). Using a within-subjects design, I will examine whether interview faking differs between the four interview types of situational, past behavioural, background, and job knowledge questions. I will recruit 300 participants with 10+ years of job experience from Prolific to participate in an asynchronous video job interview. The participants will each answer eight interview questions (two of each type – with question counterbalancing). They will then rewatch their video responses and indicate the extent to which they faked their responses. I will conduct an analysis of variance (ANOVA), and I expect to find more faking for the situational questions given that they are less verifiable and objective (Mael, 1991). The results will shed light on

*whether faking differences exist among the four interview types in a working adult population. Recommendations may be to reconsider the use of certain interview questions (e.g., situational) and implement countermeasures (e.g., warnings). This research will be completed by the spring of 2023 as an IRP.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 83483 - Printed Poster

### *The impact of signing bonuses on psychological entitlement in young adult employees*

**Main Presenting Author:** Steep, Annie

**Co-Presenting Author:** Mantler, Janet

**Abstract:** *Although signing bonuses are frequently used during periods of employee shortage as a recruitment tool, questions remain about their effects on employees beyond the initial recruitment phase. We explored whether signing bonuses, as a form of non-performance-contingent compensation (Holderness et al., 2021), increase state entitlement (Fisk, 2010; Tomlinson, 2013) for young adults, particularly when they experience a negative work event. Using a scenario-based study, 479 undergraduate students (*M*<sub>age</sub> = 19, 72% women, 55% White) were randomly assigned to a condition that varied both receipt of a signing bonus and a critical negative incident. Data were analyzed using the PROCESS macro. The results indicate that signing bonuses had positive direct effects on work-related outcomes such as job satisfaction, but the effect was reduced or became negative through increased state entitlement when employees experienced a workplace injustice. Future research could explore the theoretical distinctions between situations that facilitate the positive or negative outcomes of signing bonuses. Organizations need to carefully consider the use of signing bonuses as they may influence new employee expectations of what is fair treatment and when those expectations are violated, it results in increased negative attitudes toward the workplace.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 87889 - Printed Poster

### *The Mediating Roles of Workplace Support and Ethical Work Environment in Associations Between Leadership and Moral Distress in Canadian Health Care Workers During the COVID-19 Pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Plouffe, Rachel A

**Additional Authors:** Nazarov, Anthony ; Smith, Patrick D; Hosseiny, Fardous; Foxcroft, Laura; Heesters, Ann; Lum, Andrea; Richardson, J Don

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in heightened moral distress among health care workers (HCWs) worldwide. Past research has shown that effective leadership may mitigate the impact of moral distress. However, no research to-date has considered the mechanisms by which leadership has an influence on moral distress. We sought to evaluate longitudinally whether Canadian HCWs' perceptions of workplace support and ethical work environment would mediate associations between leadership and moral distress. METHODS: A total of 239 French- and English-speaking Canadian HCWs employed during the COVID-19 pandemic were recruited to participate in a longitudinal online survey. Participants completed measures of*

*organizational and supervisory leadership at baseline and follow-up assessments of workplace supports, evidence for an ethical work environment, and moral distress. RESULTS: Associations between both organizational and supervisory leadership, and moral distress were fully mediated by workplace supports and perceptions of an ethical work environment. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPACT: To ensure HCW well-being and quality of care, it is important to ensure that HCWs are provided with adequate workplace supports, including manageable work hours, social support, and recognition for efforts, as well as evidence of an ethical workplace environment.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87109 - Printed Poster

### *The Personal and Job-Related Outcomes of Workplace Mistreatment Among Young Adults with Disabilities*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hodgins, Audrey

**Additional Authors:** Dupre, Kathryne ; Dionisi, Angela

*Abstract: Over the years, research on workplace mistreatment has advanced significantly, producing a plethora of knowledge on the many types and outcomes of this workplace issue. Despite these empirical advances, the experience of workplace mistreatment for employees with disabilities has not been widely studied. At the same time, research suggests that young employees (i.e., those ages 18-29) may be particularly vulnerable to workplace mistreatment, yet the unique consideration of young workers with disabilities is virtually absent in the literature. The purpose of this research is to address these limitations. Drawing on qualitative, semi-structured interviews with 8 young adult employees who identify as having a disability, attempts are made to illuminate the multiple and varied consequences stemming from the experience of workplace mistreatment. While data analyses are ongoing, preliminary results suggest these employees experience both personal and work-related costs because of workplace mistreatment. Moreover, factors such as disability visibility, disclosure and social support appear important. This research will have important implications for theory and research, as well as for organizational and union initiatives related to disability. These findings may also encourage additional studies focusing on the mistreatment experiences of those in other underserved groups.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology  
**Session ID:** 86241 - Printed Poster

### *The role of perceived utility and experienced utility in follower perceptions of self-serving leaders*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ng, Pearlyn H. S.

**Additional Author:** Scott, Kristyn A.

*Abstract: Most research on self-serving leaders focuses on the leaders motivations; follower perceptions are less understood. This study explores how social identity affects followers perceptions of self-serving leaders. We hypothesized that leader prototypicality buffers poor follower perceptions of self-serving leaders due to beliefs about perceived utility. This, along with the outcome of the leader's actions (i.e., experienced utility), impacts follower perceptions of the leader's effectiveness.*

In a 1x2x2 between-subjects design, participants ( $N = 237$ ) read vignettes of a self-serving leader who was high vs. low in prototypicality. Participants then rated the perceived utility of following that leader. Next, participants read about the outcome of the leaders behavior (high vs. low experienced utility). Finally, participants rated the leaders effectiveness. The results of a regression model showed that perceived utility mediated the effect of prototypicality on effectiveness. As predicted, self-serving behavior moderated the effect of prototypicality on perceived utility. However, although there was a main effect of experienced utility, it did not moderate the effect of perceived utility on effectiveness. In summary, prototypicality protects self-serving leaders from negative follower perceptions because followers mistakenly perceive high utility.

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 87157 - Printed Poster

### *The salience of remote leadership: Implications for follower self-control and work-life balance*

**Main Presenting Author:** Walsh, Megan

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Carleton, Erica; Ortynsky, Mikaila

**Additional Author:** Ziemer, Julie

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND:* Given the dramatic change in where and how people work post-COVID-19, the purpose of this study was to examine whether leaders are as influential for followers' work-life balance when working remotely in comparison to working in-person. Drawing on social information processing theory, we hypothesized that remote work would strengthen the relationship between leadership behaviour (transformational leadership and leader incivility), follower self-control, and subsequent work-life balance. *METHOD/RESULTS:* Using a three-wave survey of followers ( $N=338$ ), we found support for our hypotheses: Working remotely intensified the mediated relationships between leadership behaviour, self-control and work-life balance. *CONCLUSIONS and IMPACT:* Our study is the first to examine the boundary condition of remote work in relation to leadership behaviour, follower self-control and work-life balance. This study contributes to the literature by examining remote work as an important boundary condition of the leadership-work-life balance relationship. Given the desire to go "back to work as normal" post-pandemic, our study suggests that organizations need to consider not just the physical working arrangement, but how the leaders within their organizations may be impacting followers ability to self-regulate and subsequently maintain work-life balance.

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 87072 - Printed Poster

### *The Walking Wounded: Moral Injury in Police Officers with PTSD*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lumsden-Ruegg, Heather

**Additional Authors:** Battaglia, Anthony M; Flett, Gordon L; Mamak, Mini; Goldberg, Joel O

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND:* Moral Injury (MI) is psychological suffering first recognized in military personnel following experiences of moral transgression or after failed trust from authorities. MI is often associated with but considered distinct from PTSD. Recent review (Lentz et al, 2021) posited MI prevalence among public safety workers, but there have been few empirical studies to date.

**METHOD:** As part of larger study of police officer stress, a sample of 69 active-duty police officers was obtained and completed on-line surveys. A PTSD subgroup ( $N = 14$ ) was identified using PTSD checklist for the DSM-5; remarkably one in five officers met PTSD criteria. **RESULTS:** Officers with PTSD experienced significantly higher MI perpetrations [ $t(17) = -2.60, p < .05$ ] and MI betrayals [ $t(67) = -3.09, p < .01$ ]. There were higher levels of MI emotional sequelae [ $t(67) = -5.55, p < .001$ ], higher levels of burnout [ $t(67) = -3.86, p < .001$ ] and anti-mattering [ $t(67) = -3.47, p < .001$ ], and lower levels of mattering [ $t(28) = 2.18, p < .05$ ] compared with those without PTSD.

**CONCLUSION:** Findings identified a subgroup of police officers with serious PTSD symptoms associated with self-reported MI experiences and burnout. Officers without PTSD felt more listened to and taken seriously, not shamed or made to feel invisible. Implications are discussed for organizational and mental health supports.

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 85355 - Printed Poster

### *To (Cyber)veter or Not to (Cyber)veter: A Systematic Review Investigating the Face and Predictive Validity Associated with Cybervetting*

**Main Presenting Author:** Manels-Murphy, Megan

**Additional Author:** Roulin, Nicolas

**Abstract:** Over the past decade, a new phenomenon has emerged in the fields of recruitment and selection referred to as cybervetting. That is the practice of screening applicants' social media profiles during the selection process. Cybervetting poses potential ethical and legal dilemmas (e.g., obtaining information about protected grounds), yet there exist no laws and minimal guidelines to help mitigate these issues. The current systematic review aimed to determine the utility of cybervetting and its impact on applicant perceptions by assessing face and predictive validity. Following the multi-step PRISMA guidelines, eligible articles were retained for analysis and data synthesis. The results indicated that cybervetting has poor face validity when using personal social media profiles but applicant reactions were much more positive for professional networks such as LinkedIn. Similarly, personal social media sites offered little utility when predicting job performance and related measures, but there was some support for the use of professional profiles. Finally, both personal and professional social media profiles were found to be valid predictors of certain personality traits. This review provides pertinent practical implications regarding the value and risks of cybervetting as a selection tool. Additional implications, recommendations for future research and limitations are discussed.

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 84968 - Printed Poster

### *Understanding the role of hazardous events and distress on cognitive failure within Royal Canadian Air Force aircrew*

**Main Presenting Author:** Seidel, Laura

**Additional Authors:** Sullivan, Rebecca ; Huebner, Matthew

**Abstract:** *Aircrew frequently encounter hazardous events yet not every hazardous situation results in an accident. Aviation accidents are an exceptional concern in both the civilian and military sectors due to human fatality and immense financial costs. This study examines the associations between distress (i.e., low pleasure, high arousal) and cognitive failure, specifically motor action, among aircrew of the Royal Canadian Air Force (n = 177). We proposed a single mediation model to determine which emotion influenced motor action impairment. Using a self-report questionnaire, validated scales were employed to measure hazardous events, job-related affective well-being, and cognitive failure. Results supported our hypothesis. This model is of importance to further research on hazardous events and cognitive failure within the aviation world across both civilian and military contexts. Findings showed that hazardous events had a significant indirect effect through distress with a point estimate of .09, 95% (BCa) CI [.01, .24]. Importance is demonstrated via the application of the results across contexts to influence factors resulting from hazardous events and subsequent prevention of aviation accidents.*

**Section:** *Psychology in the Military*

**Session ID:** 85394 - Printed Poster

### *Using the Past Behaviour to Predict Future Behaviour: Exploring How Autobiographical Memory Impacts Behavioural Interview Performance*

**Main Presenting Author:** Murphy, Sara A

**Additional Author:** Keeping, Lisa

**Abstract:** *Behavioural interviews, which ask candidates to recount details of past experiences (Janz, 1982), use accounts of past behaviour to make valid predictions about future job behaviour. Although stories told in response to behavioural questions naturally rely on autobiographical memory (AM) information, we know little about its critical role in this context. Some recent preliminary work found that AM retrieval ability predicted behavioural interview performance ratings and interview transcripts manipulated to have more AM detail increased perceptions of story quality, however this was, to our knowledge, the first study examining this topic. The present work aims to expand our understanding of AM in behavioural interviews by re-coding the original dataset of video recorded behavioural interviews to investigate whether AM response content is related to interview performance ratings. Business students, most of whom were enrolled in co-operative education, answered 8 behavioural interview questions for an entry-level position. Coding and analyses will be complete by the end of June, 2023. Given our expectation that within-interview AM will predict interview performance ratings, we recommended that future work considers AM as a key driver of performance in behavioural interview contexts.*

**Section:** *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87509 - Printed Poster

### *Validation of the Observed Workplace Courage Scale*

**Main Presenting Author:** Li, Yanhong

**Additional Authors:** Lapierre, Laurent M; O'Reilly, Jane

**Abstract:** *The examination of the phenomenon of courage involves two distinct perspectives – as observed by others or as an internal process engaged in by the actor (Pury and Starkey, 2010). While*

*measures of workplace courage exist in the literature (e.g., Howard et al., 2017; Schilpzand, 2008; Sekerka et al., 2009), they are largely designed for self-report and thus may not be suitable for examining courage from the observer's perspective. Moreover, existing measures either narrowly focus on subsets of potentially courageous acts or contain items that do not reflect the construct (Detert and Bruno, 2017). The purpose of this study was to generate and validate the Observed Workplace Courage Scale (OWCS), an other-report measure of dispositional workplace courage. A pool of 28 items, aiming to cover behavioural tendencies indicative of physical courage, moral courage, and psychological courage in the workplace, were first collected and adapted from existing scales. Psychometric properties and validity evidence were then examined using data collected from 390 supervisors in the US, Canada, and the UK who reported on their employees. Overall, the results provide adequate psychometrics and validity evidence for the OWCS as a measure of observer-rated workplace courage. Thus, the OWCS provides additional opportunities to the study of workplace courage from the perspective of observers.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 85933 - Printed Poster

### *When not sharing might be caring: Investigating leader motivations in their decisions not to delegate*

**Main Presenting Author:** Zur, Elana

**Additional Authors:** Liang, Lindie ; Brown, Douglas; Nishioka, Midori

*Abstract: Delegation can have positive outcomes beyond reduced leader workload. For subordinates, delegation allows for professional development, increases motivation, and enhances performance (Akinola et al., 2018). Despite these benefits, sometimes leaders choose not to delegate. We asked 100 leaders open-ended questions regarding their experiences, motivations, and feelings about choosing not to delegate. We coded participant responses in two phases. First, we identified motivations for not delegating and categorized them into initial themes. Next, two raters coded responses independently based on the categories that emerged. Preliminary analysis showed that most leaders were motivated not to delegate due to time constraints, perfectionism, or compassion toward the subordinate. Motivations for not delegating could be either agentic (i.e., supervisor control) or communal (i.e., compassion for subordinate). There appeared to be differences in motivations according to leader gender which warrant further investigation, with female leaders choosing not to delegate due to time sensitivity or compassion toward subordinate, and male leaders choosing not to delegate due to a desire for control and perfectionism. Understanding why leaders choose not to delegate can inform appropriate strategies to promote or provide clarity on when delegation is appropriate.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 84340 - Printed Poster

### *Who's Fault Is It? Leader Outcome Attributions After Successful and Unsuccessful Coaching Enactment.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Isola, Carlo

**Additional Author:** Brown, Douglas

*Abstract: While research detailing the impact of leadership behaviour on subordinate outcomes is prolific, very little examines how those same behaviours affect the leader themselves, particularly on leaders' self-evaluations. This is a surprising oversight given the potential detrimental effects that leadership behaviours may have on leader well-being. Management literature therefore requires a deeper understanding of leader self-evaluations after leadership behaviours, which we explore in this research. To better understand these self-evaluations, we investigate how leaders may use outcome attributions after successful or unsuccessful coaching events as potential protective measures against negative self-evaluations. Specifically, we will examine how perceptions of unsuccessful coaching events influence a leader's attribution of blame, how Motivation to Lead moderates the relationship, and how it all indirectly impacts the leaders affect. To explore our research questions, we draw on qualitative responses from 287 managers who were randomly assigned to recall either a successful or unsuccessful coaching episode. Our findings will provide preliminary headway into this little-researched area. Additionally, our results have the potential to provide information on how managers may best address the impact of their workplace failures on their own self-evaluations.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 84688 - Printed Poster

### *Working in Canada during the COVID-19 pandemic: The effects of job security throughtime on workers' distress and flourishing and the moderating roles of worker characteristics*

**Main Presenting Author:** Pacheco, Tyler

**Additional Authors:** Lefebvre, Jean Paul ; Riemer, Manuel; Kocovski , L. Nancy; Coulombe, Simon

*Abstract: In a cross-sectional study, we found that marginalized workers reported lower job security in the first 2 weeks of the COVID-19 pandemic, and this was related to worse well-being. The current study builds on the limitation of this cross-sectional study and answers these questions: Do workers' distress and flourishing change over the first months of COVID-19? What is the effect of within-worker longitudinal variation in subjective job security on workers' distress and flourishing? How do worker characteristics influence between-worker variation in levels of distress and flourishing? Is the effect of within-worker variation in job security on distress and flourishing moderated by worker characteristics? 1,725 Canadian workers answered three surveys: 1-2 weeks after pandemic-related policies were enacted, 2 weeks (Time 2) and 2 months (Time 3) after Time 1. The research questions were explored using multilevel modelling (repeated measures nested in workers). Overall, distress and flourishing reduced over time. Higher job security was related to lower distress and higher flourishing at any measurement occasion. The negative relationship between job security and distress was stronger for non-heterosexual workers; the positive association between job security and flourishing was stronger for those enduring more financial hardship. Recommendations for stakeholders are discussed.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 87578 - Printed Poster

### *Work's a Drag: Understanding the Complexities of Working Drag Performers in a Precarious Political Climate*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sbrissa, Matthew



**Additional Authors:** Chu, Hana ; Kaczmarek, Danielle; Digiacinto, Angelica; Caneira, Kiah; Sasso, Thomas

*Abstract: In recent months there has been increased politicization of drag performers, including threats and acts of intimidation and violence to prevent drag performers working. Performers are forced to hire security, relocate spaces, or cancel shows to avoid risk. To better understand the experiences of drag performers and how they navigate this high-risk environment, we are conducting semi-structured interviews with drag performers across Canada and the United States. To date 40 participants have signed up for interviews in 2023 to discuss what it means to do drag work and be a drag performer. Participants will be asked questions about the nature of their drag work, the training they go through, how they promote safety and avoid risk, as well as questions about the complexities of this work as a form of employment. The study will be using a reflexive thematic analysis approach to examine the transcripts. We anticipate the results will be useful in providing information to drag performers on best practices to grow within this profession and how to navigate complex working conditions. Results will also expand our understanding of gig work by focusing on a population that is often overlooked but presents unique insights by exploring the influence of stigmatization, as well as the intersecting complexities of social identity.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 87850 - Printed Poster

## Section Featured Speaker

### *Exploring the Asian American Experience at Work*

**Main Presenting Author:** Shen, Winny

*Abstract: In this presentation, we will examine the complex experiences faced by Asian American and Canadian workers when navigating their work organizations and careers, with a particular emphasis on challenges to attaining and maintaining leadership positions for this group. Key themes covered will include interpersonal versus intrapersonal barriers, within-group heterogeneity or diversity, and intersectionality. Interwoven alongside this empirical program of research, we will also discuss lessons learned for understanding the workplace experiences of other diverse groups and the presenter's own journey as a diversity and inclusion researcher.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 85523 - Section Featured Speaker Address

## Section Invited Symposium

### *CSIOP Student Symposium: Psychometrics and Psychological Interventions*

**Moderator:** Brown, Jocelyn

*Abstract: The 2023 CSIOP student symposium showcases the research of four students—and focuses on psychometrics, and the development of psychological interventions. This symposium addresses relevant theories and issues presented in the modern workplace. The first paper addresses how IO psychologists can best measure motivation within self-determination theory. This study involved the evaluation of a newly developed measure as well as the development of a mindfulness measure of motivation types. The second paper introduces the “Sink or Swim Scale”. The goal of this project was*

*to create a statistically valid and brief scale of organizational socialization, defined as the process of learning skills and behaviours needed to be successful at work. The third paper addresses an increasingly common process in selection, asynchronous video interviews. The goal of this paper is to provide an emotional regulation intervention to aid interviewees who may be dealing with interview anxiety. Finally, the fourth paper aims to simplify measurement in leadership by creating a scale which integrates theoretically and practically important information. Please join us to hear some of the exceptional work being conducted by IO psychology students across the country!*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 87332, Presenting Papers: 87347, 87352, 87358, 95726 - Section Invited Symposium

*Motivational Mindsets versus Reasons for Action: Implications for the Measurement of Motivation in Self-determination Theory*

**Main Presenting Author:** Beletski, Leonid

**Additional Authors:** Meyer, John P.; Espinoza, Jose A

*Abstract: Self-determination theory (SDT) distinguishes between quality and quantity of motivation. Motivation within SDT has been treated both as a unidimensional (autonomy continuum) and multidimensional (motivation types) construct. As such, there exists a debate in the literature regarding the best way to approach measuring motivation. Recently, Meyer et al. (2022) suggested that drawing a distinction between reasons for exerting effort and the mindset experienced while exerting effort may identify problems with both. They demonstrated that reasons for engaging in an activity combine in ways that are not unambiguously interpretable from an SDT standpoint, suggesting that the unidimensional approach may be flawed. In the present study (N=500), we replicate previous results and test a mindset measure of SDT motivation types. We find that autonomous profiles of both measures are associated with superior outcomes. We find additional theoretical value by including separate approach/avoidance motivation mindset scales alongside the material/social scale distinction already made in the literature. Specifically, we find that finer-grained distinctions between motivation types are differentially associated with organizational outcomes. Our study reinforces core assertions of SDT and furthers the study of motivation types as well as their associated outcomes.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 87347 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87332)

*Sink or Swim: Developing an Alternative Measure of Employee Socialization*

**Main Presenting Author:** Blazer, Maddy

**Additional Authors:** Gilin, Debra ; Chung-Yan, Greg

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Organizational socialization is a key moment during employment, as workers learn the skills and behaviours to be successful in a new job. Researchers have historically relied on the organizational socialization tactics (OST) scale created by Jones (1986) to assess this phenomenon, despite its limitations. METHODS: This study aimed to create an alternative measure of socialization focused on perceptions of sink or swim, made up of the 3-factors: responsibility, effectiveness, and support. Study 1 generated an initial item pool from an industry survey and the academic literature and then used subject matter experts to run a content validation assessment. Study*

2 used a longitudinal survey design with two waves to assess the factor structure, psychometric properties, and predictive validity of the scale. **\_RESULTS:\_** The 3-factor structure was confirmed through both an EFA and CFA and the refined scale indicated acceptable levels of construct validity and test-retest reliability. The predictive validity of the scale was supported through a series of regression analyses across separate employment outcomes. **\_CONCLUSIONS:\_** Overall, the finalized 17-item *Sink or Swim Scale (SSS)* demonstrated that it is a valid, practical, and shorter alternative to the OST scale. The support factor also demonstrated the potential to act as a standalone measure of one's socialization experience.

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 87352 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87332)

*Developing an Integrated Measure of Leadership Style*

**Main Presenting Author:** Springle, Madeline

**Additional Authors:** Ryan, William ; Di Domenico, Stephano; Dunievel, Jasper; Ryan, Richard

**Abstract:** Leadership is one of psychology's most widely studied topics, however, the multitude of leadership definitions and scales has resulted in a construct proliferation crisis. This plethora of leadership scales impedes an integrated study of leadership and hampers the ability to determine which components of leadership are the strongest predictors of key organizational outcomes. This study seeks to integrate the literature using a bottom-up factor analysis to investigate which core facets are shared across the most prevalent leadership scales. Employed Americans ( $n = 885$ ) rated their boss on 11 common leadership measures. A bottom-up components analysis (i.e., 'Bass-Ackwards') indicated that items converged into four core leadership facets: Achievement-Focused, Person-Focused, Pioneering, and Malevolent, with two to six subfacets each. This work results in a single integrative measure of leadership which will be critical both theoretically (e.g., in identifying antecedents and consequences of leadership styles) and practically (e.g., in providing a more unified approach to leadership measurement and training in the field). In study two, we replicate this with the analyses currently underway. In study three, we will test the predictive validity of this new measure and its factors relative to an array of important key job and organizational performance indicators.

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 87358 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87332)

*Interview Anxiety Interventions and Asynchronous Video Interview Outcomes*

**Main Presenting Author:** Harwood, Harley

**Additional Authors:** Lee, Jenny ; Moon, Benjamin; Bourdage, S Joshua; Powell, Deborah

**Abstract:** Interview anxiety (IA) is negatively related to interview performance and interview validity; yet research on interventions to mitigate IA has not been promising. One proposed mechanism for reducing IA is emotion regulation, which has been shown to reduce IA in traditional in-person interviews. These strategies have not been investigated in Asynchronous Video Interviews (AVIs)—a setting where anxiety may be particularly prominent. This study examined whether the use of emotion regulation strategies impacts applicant IA and other interview outcomes (deceptive impression management [IM], cognitive interference, social disengagement, procedural justice). Undergraduate students ( $N = 172$ ) participated in a mock AVI, and were randomly assigned to 1 of 4 conditions—

*either an intervention (Reappraisal, Acceptance, Both) or control condition. Reappraisal is changing the way one thinks about emotion-inducing stimuli; acceptance is fully experiencing emotions—without attempting to alter them. Emotion regulation manipulations were not effective in reducing IA, although they were effective in reducing deceptive IM use. State IA was positively related to deceptive IM, cognitive interference, and social disengagement, and negatively related to procedural justice. The study guides future research that aims to develop interventions that allow organizations to address IA and deceptive IM use.*

**Section:** *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*

**Session ID:** 95729 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87332)

### *Systemic racism in the workplace: What it looks like and how to fight it*

**Moderator:** Berry, John

**Panelists:** McWilliams, Jennifer; Afram, Barbara; Ofosu, Helen

*Abstract: Although overt acts of racism have declined over time, implicit biases have persisted and infiltrated almost every domain of life. Systemic racism, which is embedded within institutional policies, laws, and practices, is a subtle form of racism as it operates with or without intention or awareness. While many workplaces have policies and practices put in place to eliminate discrimination, systemic racism continues to exist and creates formidable challenges for marginalized groups. The purpose of this symposium is to provide insights into some of these practices (e.g., hiring technology, resumes and evaluations, corporate scapegoating) and highlight how they affect marginalized populations. The first presentation will focus on how new technologies (e.g., automated resume screening) may disadvantage certain groups during recruitment and hiring. The second presentation, which takes an experimental approach, will delve into how discrimination manifests in hiring decisions and evaluations (i.e., hireability, likeability, and competence) for Black women in the engineering industry. The third presentation will introduce various practices that are employed within the workplace to perpetuate systemic racism, as well as provide guidance on how to be resilient in one's career (e.g., in the face of toxic workplaces). Overall implications for practice, research, and policy will be discussed.*

**Section:** *Black Psychology*

**Session ID:** 89901, Presenting Papers: 89911, 89913, 89914 - Section Invited Symposium

*Black women in engineering: The influence of race, gender, & education level on hiring decisions*

**Main Presenting Author:** McWilliams, Jennifer

**Additional Authors:** Young, Varick ; Perunovic, Elaine

*Abstract: In 2021, women represented 34% of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) professions in the US (Okrent and Burke, 2021). Of these occupations, engineering had one of the lowest numbers of women (14.1%; National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, 2021). Although women's representation within STEM is increasing, Black women only represented 1.8% of STEM and 0.6% of engineering occupations. If women's representation in STEM is improving, then why are Black women still struggling with accessing these careers? Are Black women perceived and judged differently than other job candidates? The current study aims to answer these questions by examining how a candidate's race, gender, and education level influence how others perceive them*

during the hiring process for an engineering position. North American men, who worked in STEM, were recruited via Prolific. It was predicted that Black candidates would be rated as less hireable, likeable, and competent than their White equivalents; however, the effect of race would be stronger in the woman candidate condition. A 2 (race: Black vs. White) X 2 (gender: man's name vs. woman's name) X 2 (education level: Bachelor of Science vs. Master of Science) MANOVA was conducted. Relevant findings will be discussed. This research is important as we could gain a better understanding of racism and sexism in the workforce.

**Section:** Black Psychology

**Session ID:** 89911 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 89901)

*The adverse impact of selection tools for workplace recruitment*

**Main Presenting Author:** Afram, Barbara

**Additional Authors:** Morgan, Janelle ; Chapman, Derek

*Abstract: Currently, extensive measures have been taken to ensure a streamlined recruitment process for many hiring managers. Technologies such as automated resume screening and submissions of "anonymous" resumes are employed to eliminate bias in selection and recruitment of employee prospects. Still, there may be adverse impacts of these technologies and specialized resume submissions, and they may be disproportionately affecting certain populations. Do resume screening technologies cause adverse impacts? Do company review sites such as Glassdoor affect people who read the reviews? Do they affect applicant quality? Are employers aware of the bias that may still exist? The current study aims to answer these questions by examining the potential for bias in emerging technologies in recruiting. A 3x9 split plot design with random assignments within group was conducted. Relevant findings will be discussed. This study is crucial as the world moves toward technologically based recruitment systems that may have adverse impacts.*

**Section:** Black Psychology

**Session ID:** 89913 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 89901)

*How to Be Resilient in Your Career: Facing up to Barriers at Work as a Racialized Person*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ofosu, Helen

*Abstract: My prepared remarks will be based on insights from my Executive Coaching and Career Coaching practice over the past ten years and the support I have provided to two national corporate mentorship programs. Many of these insights are included in my February 2023 book "How to Be Resilient in Your Career: Facing up to Barriers at Work," published by Routledge. Although the book includes guidance for all employees, for this symposium, I will focus on themes linked to systemic racism in the workplace. Specifically, I will speak briefly about underemployment/being overqualified, toxic workplaces, and corporate scapegoating/the glass cliff. This work is based on the application of I/O Psychology within the workplace and related consultations (primarily HR interventions and coaching) – not empirical or evaluation-based research. The fact that similar themes have been raised by Executive Coaching and Career Coaching clients from the private, non-profit, and public sectors demonstrates that there is an element of universality. Moreover, as a group, the clients I have supported over the past 10+ years are successful; as a rule, they receive very favourable performance ratings during their annual reviews. This suggests that these commonly experienced workplace problems are systemic rather than individual.*

**Section:** *Black Psychology*

**Session ID:** 89914 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 89901)

## Snapshot

### *"Our Hands Were Tied": Health Care Workers Experiences Providing Palliative Care during COVID-19*

**Main Presenting Author:** Pankratz, Lily

**Additional Authors:** Gill, Gagan ; Pirzada, Salina; Papinea, Kelsey; Chochinov, Harvey Max

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: The COVID-19 pandemic put an enormous strain on the Canadian healthcare system, resulting in unprecedented changes to how healthcare providers (HCPs) were able to provide care. This was particularly evident in palliative care wards, as policies and restrictions disrupted usual experiences of dying and grief. The current study aimed to extend current literature by qualitatively examining the complex and diverse issues faced by HCPs providing care to dying patients during COVID-19. METHODS: We conducted 25 semi-structured interviews with HCPs working with dying patients. We recruited a wide range of HCPs including, physicians, nurses, and respiratory therapists. We used thematic analysis to analyze interviews and create a grounded theory framework. RESULTS: The thematic analysis revealed two overarching core themes: 1) Impact of pandemic on care utilization and 2) Impact of infection control measures on provision of care. Additional subthemes included Moral distress in the workplace; Impacts on psychological well-being; and Adaptive strategies to manage emotions and navigate changes. CONCLUSION: This study highlighted important issues HCPs experienced working with dying patients during COVID-19. Most notable, HCPs reported difficulty providing dignity-conserving care. IMPACT: Findings can be used to improve hospital policies and provide additional supports for HCPs.*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87162 - Snapshot

### *Authentic Women Leaders and Young Women's Leadership Aspirations*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sharif Esfahani, Parisa

**Additional Authors:** Hausdorf, Peter ; Mishra, Sandeep

**Abstract:** *Compared to men, women tend to have lower leadership aspirations (i.e., a motivation to lead; Gray and O'Brien, 2007, Netchaeva et al., 2022). One way to encourage more women into leadership roles is through same-gender role models who demonstrate authentic leadership qualities (Avolio and Gardner, 2005; Illies et al., 2005). The objective of the study is to analyze whether a successful highly authentic woman leader can promote young women's positive feelings and increase their leadership aspirations. Undergraduate women were recruited through Prolific and the participant pool at the University of Guelph. The primary study was a three-group between-subjects design, involving reading a vignette depicting a female student leader who is highly authentic, low authentic, or showing no authentic traits (control). Participants answered questions about the student leader and provided quantitative and qualitative responses relating to their own emotional impact (i.e., positive feelings) and subsequent leadership aspirations. Data from the primary study will be analyzed by March. Preliminary qualitative pilot data reveals that compared to the low and control conditions, participants in the high authentic condition report increased leadership aspirations.*

*Findings can convey the invaluable impact of authentic women leaders as inspirational role models for young women's leadership goals.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 86343 - Snapshot

### *Development of a new instrument to measure perceived social mentalities at work*

**Main Presenting Author:** Van Vliet, K. Jessica

**Additional Authors:** Domene, Jose F.; Haldane, Chayse M.; Haldane, S. Lindsay

*Abstract: How people interact with colleagues, along with people's perceptions of such interactions—plays an important role in career development and well-being. In our program of research, we have been applying the lens of Gilbert's (1992) social mentality theory to understand people's ways of relating to one another in the workplace. According to this theory, social mentalities develop through repeated patterns of emotion activation and regulation. To date, little is known about the potential role of social mentalities in career development and workplace well-being. In this presentation, we describe the Workplace Social Mentalities Questionnaire-Perceptions of Workplace (WSMQ-POW) that we have created to measure individuals' perceptions of social mentalities in the workplace. The WSMQ-POW contains three scales, derived through a process of item pool development, exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses, and validation. Development of this original instrument is an important step toward gaining a fuller understanding of relational and emotional factors that impact career development, mental health, and well-being.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 84289 - Snapshot

### *Ils ont dit non à la retraite : une exploration de la motivation de ces travailleurs de 65 ans et plus.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Doucet, Amélie

**Additional Authors:** Meunier, Sophie ; Sabeeh, Fatima; Lagacé, Martine

*Abstract: Alors que l'âge de 65 ans est synonyme de retraite pour plusieurs, certaines personnes décident de demeurer des travailleurs actifs passé ce cap. L'objectif du présent projet était de mieux comprendre la motivation des travailleurs de 65 ans à retourner travailler suite à leur retraite. Avec le soutien de l'AQDR Lévis-Rive sud et de la campagne La compétence n'a pas d'âge, 303 travailleurs de 65 ans et plus ont répondu à un questionnaire en ligne. Parmi ceux-ci, 100 répondants avaient effectué un retour au travail suite à une retraite et ont répondu à une question qualitative visant à comprendre ce qui avait motivé ce retour au travail. Une analyse thématique suivant les étapes de Braun et Clarke (2006) a été réalisée sur cette question. Ce qui qualifiait le mieux leurs réponses se résume en 5 grands thèmes, présentés ici en ordre de fréquence : besoin de rester actif, besoins financiers, contexte professionnel propice pour faire un retour au travail, désir d'être utile et besoin de contacts sociaux. Ces résultats démontrent la présence de motivations particulières à ces travailleurs de 65 ans et plus. Ces motifs à travailler sont des éléments essentiels à connaître pour les*

*employeurs qui souhaitent optimiser la rétention de leurs personnels expérimentés, ce qui est de plus en plus nécessaire dans un contexte de pénurie de main d'œuvre.*

**Section:** *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*

**Session ID:** 84553 - Snapshot

### *Nudges to Increase Self-Identification Rates in the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF)*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sylvester, Ben

*Abstract: Research shows employment equity (EE) group self-identification rates in the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) to be low. Self-identification data are essential for the CAF to identify where to develop programs, policies and interventions, and to measure progress towards, diversity, equity, and inclusion efforts. One promising avenue for increasing self-identification rates is through nudge messages. Nudges use principles of behavioural economics to influence decision making, and recent research has shown subtle changes based on theory, can be effective at increasing self-identification rates. A feasibility study was conducted using the CAF recruiting website as a platform to trial nudge messages to increase self-identification rates in prospective applicants. Study participants (N = 5,814) showed that, in this low-stakes environment (i.e., anonymous, consequence-free), people self-identified their Indigenous or visible minority group status over 99% of the time. Further, the proportion of participants identifying as part of an EE group was aligned with the Canadian population. As such, this online platform is not suitable for trialing messages to increase self-identification rates. Future research directions on how and where to test nudge messages for self-identification, such as providing a meaningful rationale in a high-stakes environment, are discussed.*

**Section:** *Psychology in the Military*

**Session ID:** 82538 - Snapshot

### *Precarious Work and Mental Health in Real Time*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lawrence, Breanna C

**Additional Authors:** Wood, Lisa ; Hudson, Rebecca E; Herron, Rachel

*Abstract: Many Canadians experience precarious work; they lack job security, have limited benefits and low wages, and are unable to exercise workplace rights and protections (Vosko, 2006). Unemployment and job loss are related to depression and anxiety, while work stressors, including underemployment and precarious work contribute to mental health problems (Canivet et al., 2016; Harvey et al., 2017). Structural and social inequalities are exacerbating long-term changes to working and society, which have increased precarious work. To date, less research and public attention has been directed to experiences of precarious work in rural places. This Snapshot will illustrate the initial stage of a larger research-creation project that describes the meanings of precarious work and mental health lived-experiences of families living in rural Manitoba. Using ecological momentary assessment methods (Schwarz, 2007) real-time data was collected from selected family members (n=30) about their lived mental health experiences in real-time while precariously employed. Responding to brief fixed-interval prompts, adult participants used audio clips, photos, or text, to document thoughts, emotions, and behaviours in their own contexts. The disproportionate impact of precarious work on gender marginalized people and skilled immigrant women with caregiving and care work responsibilities will be discussed.*



**Section:** Counselling Psychology  
**Session ID:** 88067 - Snapshot

### *Psychological Safety Dimensions at the Organizational Level*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kwantes, Catherine T.

**Additional Authors:** Balmer, Sebastian ; Soleimani, Mahshid; Livingstone, A Jacob; Amini, Roya

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND:* Psychological safety has been studied as a team, individual and organizational level construct. There is still a lack of agreement on exactly what the components of organizational level psychological safety (OPS) are (Newman et al, 2017), therefore, this research examined OPS and how it differs from individual and team level psychological safety. *METHOD:* A search was conducted on academic and grey literature to find measures of psychological safety. From twelve existing psychological safety measures found, 180 items referencing organizational level attributes and actions related to psychological safety were extracted. Using the Q sort technique, a team of five researchers individually sorted each item into emerging themes then reconciled their results to finalize categories for the OPS items. *RESULTS:* Eight categories were identified: Communication, Vulnerability, Support, Cohesiveness, General Safety, Empowerment, Resources, and Respect. Several of these were unique to psychological safety at the organizational level rather than team or individual level. *IMPLICATIONS:* By identifying the components of OPS, organizations have the tools to create policies and procedures to create an organizational work environment that fosters psychological safety.

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology  
**Session ID:** 81293 - Snapshot

### *Relationship between Adult Attachment Styles and Job Performance with Job Burnout as a Mediator among Academicians*

**Main Presenting Author:** Amini, Roya

**Additional Author:** Binti Yahya, Amira Najiha

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND.* Despite it playing a major role in all areas of life, attachment theory has remained largely unexplored in the organizational context. This study integrated Bowlby's attachment theory into the Job Demands-Resources model to conduct an empirical examination of the role job burnout plays in the relationship between adult attachment styles (secure, anxious, avoidant) and job performance in academicians. *METHODS.* The study was carried out quantitatively with a cross-sectional, correlational design with a sample of 80 academic staff recruited using probability stratified sampling. The mediation models were based on the Baron and Kenny's simple mediation model, and tested using 5000 re-samples bootstrapping with CI set at 95%. *RESULTS.* Only attachment anxiety was significantly correlated to job performance. Job burnout was a partial mediator of secure attachment and job performance, and was not a mediator of the link from avoidant attachment to job performance. Anxious attachment and job performance were indirectly affected by job burnout. *CONCLUSION.* Considering individual factors such as attachment styles when addressing job performance and burnout is important. *IMPLICATIONS.* Better understanding the influence of adult attachment styles on work-related outcomes helps organizations and employees effectively address negative organizational outcomes.

**Section:** *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 88086 - Snapshot

### *The Presence and Impact of Gendered Wording within an International Sample of Job Adverts*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ngara, Larissa N

**Additional Author:** Gaucher, Danielle

*Abstract: In previous research, we (Ngara and Gaucher, 2021) investigated the presence of gendered wording in job advertisements in the novel contexts of India, Nigeria, New Zealand, and Rwanda. Consistent with past research, we found that gendered wording and other language differences emerged in the job ads collected. In the current study, we sought to extend our earlier findings by investigating the presence of explicit references to men and women being the ‘ideal’ job candidates across various occupational domains. Specifically, we conducted a content analysis where a total of 300 jobs ads were randomly selected from Nigeria, New Zealand, India, and Rwanda, and were coded for explicit references to ideal job candidate gender. Given our previous findings, we hypothesized that job ads within countries with relatively higher gender inequality would contain greater proportions of explicit references to either men or women as ideal candidates. Consistent with our hypotheses, countries with higher (compared to lower) gender inequality had a relatively higher proportion of explicit references to men and women as ideal candidates in their job ads. The current study helps to uncover systematic wording biases in job advertisements and provides insight about how to create more equitable job ads.*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 85639 - Snapshot

### *Working with a Colleague with Mental Ill-Health: The Impact of Uncertainty*

**Main Presenting Author:** Tulk, Christine  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Mantler, Janet

*Abstract: Working adults with mental ill-health can be targets of stigma at work; however, it is possible that some negative reactions are rooted in uncertainty that coworkers have about the situation rather than negative mental health attitudes. To test this, we examined if uncertainty about interacting with a coworker with depression contributed to a sense of uneasiness about working with that coworker. A sample of 333 undergraduates (78% women) were randomly assigned to read one of six fictitious scenarios, which varied the reason (schedule conflict, depression, bereavement) a coworker had been away for two weeks and the coworkers mood upon return (poor, good), and to indicate how uncertain and how uneasy they would feel in such a situation. A two-way ANOVA of uncertainty revealed a significant interaction between reason for being away and coworker mood. In the schedule conflict condition, uncertainty was significantly higher for poor mood than for good mood. After controlling for gender and stigma, regression analyses indicated that uncertainty explained 12% of the variance in feelings of uneasiness. This suggests that uncertainty is highest when coworkers are in a poor mood for no apparent reason, as might be expected when a coworker has not disclosed mental ill-health, and that addressing uncertainty would reduce uneasiness and, in turn, avoidance of these coworkers.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology  
**Session ID:** 80761 - Snapshot

## *Worldviews and the Meaning of Work: Indigenous and non-Indigenous Perspectives*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kwantes, Catherine T.  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Tessier, Shaun

**Additional Authors:** Buchanan, Lori ; Rangan, Chitra

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Different cultures have different worldviews that have a pervasive impact and one of the places that this is seen is in the workplace. In order to create more inclusive organizational cultures, gaining an understanding of differences in worldviews is important. The current study examined how worldviews related to the workplace are expressed using two public discourse corpora. METHODS: Latent Semantic Analysis (the Word2Vec algorithm), was used to model the differences between 2 large corpora of text to investigate the semantic differences between them. CBCIndigenous (CBC-I; 906,318 words) and CBCNews (CBC-N; 4,222,932 words) news articles from the same time period (2021-present) were used. The semantic neighbourhoods for “workplace” in CBC-I and CBC-N were examined. RESULTS: The semantic neighbourhood for “workplace” in CBC-I reflected bullying, decolonization, and minority while for CBC-N, disability, collaboration and workforce were the closest words. CONCLUSION: The meaning of work has been examined as a motivational factor. The results of this research clearly indicate that public discourse reflects different worldviews related to the meaning of work are found between Indigenous and non-Indigenous perspectives. IMPACT: To create more inclusive workspaces, organizations need a better understanding of different cultural worldviews related to work and its meaning.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology  
**Session ID:** 78925 - Snapshot

## Standard Workshop

### *Psychological Safety and Coaching*

**Main Presenting Author:** Weiss, David

**Abstract:** *In our times of uncertainty, executives need to ensure there is psychological safety in the workplace. Psychological safety refers to the belief that one can speak up and challenge ideas without fear of being reprimanded or humiliated by authority in the organization. One key capability that enables psychological safety is building a leadership coaching culture that ensures leaders can understand and express their curiosity about any complex challenges in the organization. The pandemic has accentuated the need for workplace psychological safety and leadership coaching. Many executives ask: How do I create an organizational and team environment where people speak up share their ideas? How can I coach my teams and individuals to empower them to respond to our uncertain and ambiguous environment? Where do I start? This presentation is based on the leadership books by Dr. David Weiss and his subsequent work (see [www.weissinternational.ca/articles](http://www.weissinternational.ca/articles) [1]). This insightful and entertaining interactive session will help participants rethink their practices by answering the following questions: \* What is the compelling need for psychological safety in the workplace and what can be done about it? \* What are the C.L.E.A.R. coaching techniques to be*

*effective as a leadership coach? \* How can participants apply these approaches to their work settings? Links:-----[1] <http://www.weissinternational.ca/articles>*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 90035 - Workshop

## Symposium

*From recruitment to exit: Current approaches in attraction, selection, and attrition in the Canadian Armed Forces.*

**Moderator:** Date, Anjali

**Panelists:** Garant, Jessica; Robitaille, Joel; Connick-Keefer, Sarah Jayne A.; Ho, Jennifer A.

*Abstract: This symposium serves to demonstrate how industrial and organizational psychology research is conducted and applied in a military context. The Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) is currently undergoing a period of major changes, both due to general economic factors, as well as military specific factors. For this reason, attraction, selection, and attrition are of the utmost importance to ensure that the CAF is able to continue with their work both domestically and internationally. To do so, they must find ways to engage new recruits, and retain leaders and high performers. The researchers will present how their work feeds into the personnel generation life cycle for the CAF. The research presented will address three approaches to addressing issues in personnel generation with the goal of growing the CAF. Specifically, presenters will discuss: how interest inventories can aid in recruitment, methods of comparing jobs to streamline the selection process, and how surveys are utilized to identify reasons members join and leave the forces.*

**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology

**Session ID:** 82031, Presenting Papers: 87536, 87552, 87562 - Symposium

*Exploring the usefulness of the Adaptive Vocational Interest Inventory (AVID) to establish occupational interest profiles*

**Main Presenting Author:** Robitaille, Joel

**Additional Authors:** Goodrich, Shawna; Darr, Wendy

*Abstract: Recruiting applicants to the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) has been a challenge, especially when applicants have little prior knowledge of the almost 100 occupations in the CAF. Other militaries have incorporated quizzes on their websites to facilitate recruitment through applicant interaction and occupational choice. Such tools obtain insight into an applicant's interests to suggest suitable occupations. Research suggests that well-developed interest inventories predict training performance, turnover intentions, and actual turnover, through improved person-job fit. This study investigated the usefulness of one such interest inventory developed by the United States Army, the Adaptive Vocational Interest Diagnostic (AVID). We sought to evaluate the usefulness of the AVID to establish interest profiles for various CAF occupations. A sample of 610 CAF members from 32 occupations were surveyed to assess their interests using the AVID dimensions. Although cluster analysis did not reliably identify distinct groups of occupations, hierarchical cluster analysis identified four clusters that could be used to guide future applicants. Our findings suggest that in its current form, the AVID may facilitate the accurate assignment of applicants to occupations. However,*

*it may also serve an attractions purpose, helping candidates narrow their choice to occupations that match their interests.*

**Section:** *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87536 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 82031)

*Is similar, similar enough? A discussion of job comparison approaches and their feasibility in a selection context.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Garant, Jessica

**Co-Presenting Author:** Ho, Jennifer A.

**Additional Author:** Daté, Anjali

*Abstract: When organizational practitioners compare jobs to create job families for developmental purposes, cross-job family transfers, or selection tool validations, choosing a validated approach is critical to ensure legal defensibility (Cornelius III et al., 1979; Harvey, 1986; Lance et al., 1993), however, there is a lack of evidence-based practices to guide them. As such, the aim of this presentation is to identify the breadth of approaches to job comparison and to address the feasibility and usability of these approaches within practice. A comprehensive review of the literature was conducted to assess the scope of job comparison approaches. This session will present analysis of variance (testing mean differences between three or more groups), multivariate analysis of variance (testing mean differences among groups on multiple dependent variables), cluster analysis (organizing similar items into groups), and similarity indices (comparing tasks, work behaviours, or competencies against a threshold) as these approaches appeared most frequently in the literature. The advantages and disadvantages of these approaches will be discussed to stimulate ideas regarding applicability in differing organizational contexts. This presentation will provide guidance regarding the best approach based on the goals of the comparison, resource constraints, and situational factors.*

**Section:** *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87552 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 82031)

*An Assessment of Approaches to Understanding Recruitment and Retention in the Canadian Armed Forces*

**Main Presenting Author:** Connick-Keefer , Sarah Jayne A.

**Additional Author:** Otis, Nancy

*Abstract: The Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) is undergoing an unprecedented period of reconstitution part of which includes re-examining many of its recruiting processes and strategies, as well as its personnel and training policies. This ambitious endeavour has the ultimate aim of growing the Forces and improving the retention of personnel. The aim of this presentation is to provide an overview of approaches to understanding CAF recruitment and retention. The objectives and methodologies of three approaches, the CAF Prospect Survey, the CAF Recruiting Survey, and the CAF Exit Survey, are discussed. Developing an understanding of the experiences and perceptions of potential applicants, prospective recruits, and releasing members provides important insights about recruitment and retention. Specifically, recent findings demonstrate that understanding factors that influence interest in joining, reasons for joining/leaving, satisfaction with the selection process, as well as assessing the perceived efficacy of marketing and recruitment strategies, can inform CAF reconstitution.*

**Section:** *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87562 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 82031)

### *Making Space for Indigenous Employees in I-O Psychology*

**Moderator:** Kwantes, Catherine

*Abstract: Indigenous Peoples are recognized in Employment Equity Legislation as one of four disadvantaged groups in the Canadian workforce. Bringing historically marginalized Indigenous voices to I-O Psychology in Canada is needed to guide organizations in creating successful and supportive workplaces. Presenters from the Indigenous Workways project share research inviting Indigenous employees and youth to reflect on their workplace experiences and hopes. Indigenous collaborators guided the use of Sharing Circles, which embody Indigenous worldviews of equality, connection, respect, and reciprocity as well as Indigenous oral traditions for gathering information. Principles of speaking from the heart, active listening, and turn taking in Sharing Circles create a safe, culturally appropriate, and collaborative research setting. Presenters will share methods, findings, and recommendations from research inviting Indigenous voices to 1) interpret and co-create meaning from a survey of Indigenous employees' workplace conflict management preferences, 2) code and interpret interviews with Indigenous employees about workplace cultural safety, and 3) design a career camp for Indigenous youth. Lessons learned and future recommendations for collaborative research with Sharing Circles will be discussed.*

**Section:** *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*

**Session ID:** 83766, Presenting Papers: 87076, 87087, 87092 - Symposium

### *A Holistic Approach to Everyday Workplace Conflict Management*

**Main Presenting Author:** Adair, Wendi

**Additional Author:** Gross, Michael

*Abstract: We invited a small group of Indigenous employees to reflect on results from a survey of 30 Indigenous employees on their workplace conflict management preferences. Using a Sharing Circle format, the Western researchers and Indigenous employees collaboratively interpreted the survey results through recalling personal workplace experiences and examples of Indigenous conflict management done in a good way. Sharing Circle learnings will be discussed along with recommendations for holistic conflict management drawing from cultural values held across the diverse range of Indigenous communities native to the U.S. and Canada such as relationality, collectivist-decision making, and decentralized leadership, as well as integrative and restorative justice practices in organizations.*

**Section:** *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87076 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 83766)

### *Cultural Safety in the Workplace for Indigenous Employees*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kwantes, Catherine

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Jacobs, Alisha; Macintyre, Myriah

**Abstract:** *The idea of cultural safety was first brought into the healthcare literature and reflected an understanding that quality patient care included a respect for Indigenous patient cultural values and norms. Recently the idea of respecting cultural values and norms has been recognized as being important in many domains, including organizational settings. Its meaning in the organizational context has not yet been clarified. Ten Indigenous employees agreed to discuss cultural safety in the workplace with an Indigenous team member, using semi-structured interviews. Meaning making took place using Indigenous methodology (Sharing Circle) and qualitative methodology (content analysis). Both approaches reflected Two-Eyed Seeing as the coding teams and members of the Sharing Circle were Indigenous and non-Indigenous. The results of both meaning-making approaches converged on the important factors of cultural safety in the workplace and led to a definition. Cultural safety may be defined as “THE SENSE THAT ONE’S CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE, BELIEFS, WAYS OF BEING, AND WAYS OF KNOWING ARE ACKNOWLEDGED, AND THAT ONE’S CULTURAL IDENTITY IS NOT A BARRIER TO A SENSE OF FEELING HEARD OR OF BELONGING IN THE WORKPLACE.” Organizations can use the concept of cultural safety to help to craft inclusive organizations that are welcoming to Indigenous employees.*

**Section:** *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87087 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 83766)

*Indigenous Youth Mentorship through Career Camps*

**Main Presenting Author:** Heritage-Green , Zoë

**Co-Presenting Author:** Gosse, Leanne

**Abstract:** *The Indigenous principle of hands forward, hands backward (Archibald, 2008), requires that as we learn and gain knowledge, we have a responsibility to share what we have learned with others. Knowledge and lived experiences are meant to be passed on to help others. To engage youth in create pathways to post-secondary, we have created a career camp that will engage alumni with youth, build awareness of post-secondary education and career paths, and create relational connections before students make a post-secondary education choice. Hosting a camp that includes secondary and post-secondary students, and includes alumni engagement is a logical next step to build relational trust networks and provide avenues for engagement and giving back. Our talk will share lessons learned from our camp day and how we utilized Sharing Circles to help Indigenous secondary students learn about post-secondary and future career opportunities.*

**Section:** *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87092 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 83766)

*Inclusive Leadership & Inclusive Organizational Culture: Developing a Comprehensive Framework for Researchers and Practitioners*

**Moderator:** Day, Arla

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: This symposium arises from a larger iLEAD project, involving the development and assesment of coaching to support EDIA (equity, diversity, inclusion, and accommodation) within organizations. This symposium includes three presentations on inclusive leadership and inclusive organizational culture. PRESENTATIONS: The first presentation addresses the project background and parametres, describes the qualitative study to identify components of inclusive leadership, including the 4 As of inclusive leadership, and inclusive organizational culture, and presents the qualitative data on the iLEAD project focus groups and*

interviews. These results lead into the development and validation projects of the *Inclusive Leadership Scale* and the *Inclusive Organizational Culture Scale*. The second presentation covers the validation work of the *IOC (Inclusive Organizational Culture) Scale*, including the components of the scale, and its correlates (both in terms of convergent and discriminant validity). The final presentation examines the extent to which inclusive organizational culture is related to employee wellbeing and work attitudes. **IMPACT:** Collectively, these 3 works provide a holistic view of inclusive leadership and organizational culture, addressing gaps in the literature on the measurement of IL and IOC, and providing suggestions for future research and implications for practice.

**Section:** *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85393, Presenting Papers: 85411, 85414, 85428 - Symposium

*iLEAD@work - Supporting Inclusive Leadership, Equity, Accommodation, & Diversity in Organizations*

**Main Presenting Author:** Day, Arla

**Additional Authors:** Loughlin, Catherine ; Arnold, Kara

**Abstract:** **BACKGROUND:** Supporting leaders and workplace culture by valuing all workers is critical to create inclusive workplaces and promote the healthy functioning of these workers. However, organizational advances in this area have been hampered by a lack of knowledge about the key aspects of inclusive leadership (beyond simply 'good' leadership) and inclusive work culture. Therefore, as part of a larger project to develop and validate coaching programs to develop inclusive leadership (IL) and inclusive organizational culture (IOC), we developed a holistic framework of inclusive leadership and workplaces. **METHODS:** We conducted a review of the inclusive leadership literature and conducted focus groups and interviews with 31 Canadian leaders and workers with experience in EDIA initiatives, targeting key aspects for inclusive and equity, as well as specific behaviours. **RESULTS:** We identified factors to support inclusive leadership: IL behaviours (self-awareness/EDIA knowledge; fair actions; avoiding backlash; allyship); key IL and IO coaching components; culture/context issues; team behaviours; and specific challenges for women and inclusion. These data were used to develop IL and IOC scales. **CONCLUSIONS:** These studies provide ways to assess various aspects of inclusive leadership and organizational culture in workplaces, in turn creating valid coaching programs and organizational change.

**Section:** *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85411 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85393)

*Understanding the Facets of Inclusive Workplaces: Validating the Inclusive Organizational Culture Scale*

**Main Presenting Author:** Goulding, Ian

**Co-Presenting Author:** Mashhadi Bafrouei, Mahya

**Additional Authors:** Ahmed, Yumna ; Harwood, Harley; Truglia, Holly; Day, Arla

**Abstract:** **BACKGROUND:** With the increased importance of having diverse workplaces, there also is a need to create 'inclusive' workplaces. That is, it isn't sufficient to have diversity, we also must value and include all members. Consequently, organizations need a valid measure of inclusive organizational culture to assess their current culture and inform policy. Therefore, we examined the factor structure and the validity of a new measure of Inclusive Organisational Culture (*IOC Scale*; see Day et al., 2021), which assesses the extent to which an organization has formal and informal policies



addressing inclusion, how people are treated in the organization, and how leaders lead. **METHODS:** Participants ( $N = 408$ ) were recruited through Prolific, and they completed the IOC measure, components of inclusive leadership measures (e.g., Ashikali et al., 2019; Carmeli et al., 2010). **RESULTS:** Using an EFA with oblimin rotation, we found support for three factors: *\_Inclusive Leadership\_*, *\_Organisational Structure\_*, and *\_Perceived Organisational Inclusion\_*. All subscales had high internal reliability and were differentially related to outcomes as hypothesized. **CONCLUSIONS:** Our study provided evidence about the components of an IOC and how we can accurately measure it. It provides practical implications to help organizations to identify gaps in culture and/or make informed decisions.

**Section:** *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85414 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85393)

*Supporting our Workers: Inclusive Organizations and Worker Wellbeing*

**Main Presenting Author:** Truglia, Holly

**Co-Presenting Author:** Ahmed, Yumna

**Additional Authors:** Harwood, Harley ; Mashhadi Bafrouei, Mahya; Goulding, Ian; Day, Arla

**Abstract:** **BACKGROUND:** *Given the large amount of time we spend working, work can have a big impact –both positive and negative–on our mental wellbeing. One of the key aspects in supporting wellbeing at work is creating an inclusive workplace to help workers feel valued and included. To date, there has been limited research looking at what components of an inclusive workplace are associated with worker wellbeing. Therefore, we examined how inclusive organizational culture is related to worker levels of burnout and affective organizational commitment. METHODS:* Employees ( $N = 481$  men; 130 women) who identified as leaders or direct reports were recruited through Prolific to complete an anonymous online questionnaire. Participants completed measures of inclusive organizational culture, burnout, and affective organizational commitment, and diversity perspectives. **RESULTS:** *The IOS' three subscales (Structural Inclusion, Perceived Inclusion, and Inclusive Leadership) were related to reduced exhaustion, cynicism, and increased professional efficacy and affective organizational commitment. CONCLUSIONS:* *This study provides evidence of the value of inclusive organizations for employee well-being and work attitudes, and it provides support for the use of the IOS to make informed decisions on policies and practices to create or increase their inclusive climate.*

**Section:** *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85428 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85393)

# THEME: UNDERSTANDING SOCIETY AND THE WORLD AROUND US

Helping people understand the world and improve our interactions within society and the people in our lives.

## 12-Minute Talk

*"It's a lose-lose situation": How femmephobia shapes women's experiences of gender policing*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gunn, Melanie

**Additional Author:** Hoskin, Rhea Ashley

*Abstract: Women's experiences of gender policing constitute a balancing act in which they must temper their masculinity and femininity. Women's experiences of pressure to be more feminine or less masculine (i.e., norm-based gender policing) have been widely documented. Minimal research has investigated femmephobic gender policing (i.e., pressure to be less feminine or more masculine). The present study asked participants ( $n = 172$ ): 1. Where they experience femmephobic gender policing; 2. Who engages in femmephobic gender policing; and 3. Perceived rationale (e.g., to appear competent, to avoid sexual assault, etc.). Femmephobic gender policing was primarily experienced in LGBTQ+ communities, at school, and in public spaces. Strangers and colleagues were common sources, and perceived rationales included a need to be accepted and to be seen as competent and qualified. Qualitative analyses identified three overarching reasons why women experience femmephobic gender policing: 1. To avoid harassment and violence; 2. To comply with or challenge patriarchal norms and values; 3. To be accepted or to fit into certain communities. This research highlights that women not only feel pressure to be 'properly' feminine but that they also feel pressure to be less feminine across multiple contexts in order to be accepted as competent and to feel safe.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 86319 - 12-Minute Talk

*A Meta-Analysis of the Associations Between Active and Passive Social Media Use and Mental Health, Wellbeing, and Social Support Outcomes*

**Main Presenting Author:** Godard, Rebecca

**Additional Author:** Holtzman, Susan

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: The relationships between active (e.g., creating content) and passive (e.g., scrolling) social media use (SMU) and mental health, wellbeing, and social support has been a major focus of social media research in recent years, yet findings have been mixed. METHODS: We identified 141 studies ( $N \approx 145,000$ ) containing 897 effect sizes related to active and passive SMU and 13 wellbeing, mental health, and social support outcomes. We used a multilevel approach to meta-analysis to estimate population effect sizes and test potential moderators. RESULTS: Most population effect size estimates were negligible ( $|r| < .10$ ), with exceptions for active SMU and online social support ( $r = .33$ ), wellbeing ( $r = .13$ ), and anxiety ( $r = .12$ ), and passive*

SMU with online social support ( $r = .14$ ) and social anxiety ( $r = .29$ ). Moderator analyses indicated that adolescents may experience more detrimental effects of passive SMU. Passive use of online groups was linked with better outcomes than passive SMU more generally. \_

\_ **CONCLUSIONS:** Associations of active and passive SMU with wellbeing vary substantially across outcomes. Perceived support online is an area of benefit, whereas greater anxiety is an area of potential harm. \_ **IMPACT:** Findings can inform clinical recommendations surrounding healthy SMU, and highlight the need for future research on SMU that goes beyond cross-sectional designs. \_

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 80749 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Acculturation among First-Generation Chinese Immigrants: Does Language Self-Confidence Really Matter for all Ages?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Zhang, Jingyi

**Additional Author:** Noels, Kimberly

**Abstract:** ACCULTURATION RESEARCHERS HAVE PAID LITTLE ATTENTION TO MIDDLE-AGED AND SENIOR IMMIGRANTS, DESPITE SUGGESTIONS THAT AGE COULD AFFECT IMMIGRANTS' ACCULTURATION. SPECIFICALLY, IT HAS BEEN ARGUED THAT YOUNGER IMMIGRANTS LEARN THE MAINSTREAM LANGUAGE MORE READILY. MOREOVER, WITH GREATER LANGUAGE CONFIDENCE, IMMIGRANTS GENERALLY EXPERIENCE BETTER ADAPTATION AND IDENTIFY WITH THAT SOCIETY MORE STRONGLY. TO EXAMINE THESE PREMISES, THIS STUDY EXAMINED YOUNGER (AGED 21-39), MIDDLE-AGED (AGED 40-65), AND OLDER (AGED 66-86) FIRST-GENERATION CHINESE IMMIGRANTS, IN TERMS OF ENGLISH CONFIDENCE, ETHNIC IDENTITY, AND ADJUSTMENT (I.E., LIFE SATISFACTION AND SOCIOCULTURAL ADAPTATION). ALTHOUGH YOUNGER GROUPS REPORTED MORE INTERGROUP CONTACT WITH CANADIANS AND GREATER ENGLISH CONFIDENCE THAN THE TWO OLDER GROUPS, THE THREE GROUPS GENERALLY REPORTED EQUIVALENT CHINESE IDENTITY LEVELS AND LOWER CANADIAN IDENTITY LEVELS. PATH ANALYSES SHOWED VARIATIONS ACROSS THE THREE GROUPS, SUCH THAT ENGLISH CONFIDENCE MEDIATED INTERCULTURAL CONTACT AND SOCIOCULTURAL ADAPTATION FOR ALL GROUPS, BUT ONLY SIGNIFICANTLY MEDIATED BETWEEN CONTACT AND CANADIAN IDENTITY FOR THE MIDDLE-AGED GROUP. THE RESULTS ARE DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF HOW GROUP DIFFERENCES IN EXPOSURE TO ENGLISH PRIOR TO IMMIGRATION AND IN PATTERNS OF INTERCULTURAL CONTACT MIGHT CONTRIBUTE TO VARIATIONS IN THE ACCULTURATION PROCESS ACROSS AGE GROUPS.

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 88136 - 12-Minute Talk

### *COVID Relationships: A Qualitative Analysis of Canadians' Expectations and Representations of "Others"*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sharma, Riya

**Additional Authors:** O'Doherty, Kieran ; Kennedy, Eric; Harbers, Vivian

**Abstract:** *The circumstances surrounding Covid-19 and the measures taken to combat it have affected people's relationships. Spouses forced to work together from home have grown closer or ended up separating; friends and work colleagues have become divided over opinions on vaccination and masking policies, and movements like the Freedom Convoy have taken shape in the wake of disagreements over societal responses to COVID. In this presentation, we draw on interviews with 42 individuals from across Canada and from all walks of life who relate their experiences of navigating the pandemic. We focus on the role that "others" played in people's pandemic experiences. In their pandemic stories, participants often stated or implied expectations they had of others as they navigated the challenges posed by COVID. Such "others" were sometimes significant persons in their lives (spouses, friends), strangers with whom they had an encounter (the person who wouldn't wear a mask in the grocery store), general classes of people (politicians, doctors), or people to whom particular characteristics or positions were attributed (people who don't vaccinate; people who "believe everything the government tells them"). In our analysis, we aim to contribute a deeper understanding of the distinctive and shared social environments experienced by Canadians during COVID and how these affected our relationships.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86558 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Differences in Self-Esteem Importance and its Consequences Across Pakistan and Canada*

**Main Presenting Author:** Imtiaz, Faizan

**Additional Authors:** Vaughan-Johnstone, Thomas ; Kamal, Aizad

**Abstract:** *The universality of people's pursuit of positive self-esteem is frequently disputed, often with an emphasis on how specific cultures (particularly North American and East Asian) may differ in this respect. However, there is a dearth of empirical work examining this issue in understudied regions beyond these two dominant cultures. To this end, self-report questionnaires were used to examine Pakistani people's pursuit of positive self-esteem as compared with Canadians. Results from mixed-methods (culture  $\times$  desired self-esteem) ANOVAS revealed that Pakistanis showed smaller self-esteem discrepancies (i.e., desire to like yourself more than you currently do), whereas Canadians showed significantly larger self-esteem discrepancies. Second, Pakistanis believed less in the agentic benefits of high self-esteem than Canadians, but believed more in the communal benefits of high self-esteem. Mediation analyses further revealed that differences in each cultures' beliefs about the importance of self-esteem accounted for the differences in self-esteem discrepancies. These findings suggest that self-esteem may play a unique role in Pakistani and Canadian cultures, in turn impacting important domains such as human development, the workplace, and healthcare.*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 84217 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Envy predicts depression symptoms over 6 months: A Random-Intercept Cross-Lagged Panel Study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mehrabi, Fereshteh

**Additional Authors:** Beshai, Shadi ; Iskric, Adam

**Abstract:** *Social rank theory posits people with depression experience feelings of inferiority in relation to others. These feelings of inferiority and their associated process in depression bear a striking resemblance to the experience of the painful emotion of envy; however, the dynamic relationship between depression and envy remains unclear. We investigated the within-person associations between envy and depressive symptoms over six months. Three waves of longitudinal data were collected through Amazon Mechanical Turk. At baseline, there were 644 American adults (mean=39.7, SD= 12.8, 41.3 % female) aged 18 years and over. We performed random-intercept cross-lagged panel models (RI-CLPM) to test causal relationships between dispositional envy and depression. The correlations between envy and depression symptoms across three time points were significant. At the between-person level, individuals who reported greater envy also reported higher depressive moods. Baseline depression predicted subsequent dispositional envy at three months, and greater envy at three months predicted higher depressive symptoms at six months. Public health interventions and strategies are required to prevent the onset of depressive symptoms among envious people. Future longitudinal studies should assess the relationships between envy and depressive symptoms, considering the potential role of social status.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 82109 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Gender Stereotypical Advertising on Women's Career Opportunities*

**Main Presenting Author:** Prusaczyk, Elvira

**Additional Authors:** Earle, Megan ; Hodson, Gordon

**Abstract:** *Much research has examined how ads depicting idealized female bodies harm women's body satisfaction. We extend the literature by testing whether exposure to stereotypical gender depictions in ads affects women's career prospects. In Study 1, we conducted a content analysis of 222 ads in top-selling magazines to assess the prevalence of gender stereotypes. The presence of gender stereotypes was abundant, with women (vs. men) more likely to be portrayed as attending to their appearance and men (vs. women) more likely to be depicted in career roles. Further, women (vs. men) featured in ads were younger and more passive, unnaturally posed, and sexualized. In Study 2, 313 male participants were randomly assigned to one of four ad conditions: stereotypical-female, stereotypical-male, neutral-female, or neutral-male. Exposure to ads featuring women (vs. men), and ads featuring stereotypical (vs. neutral) women, increased men's importance of their career goals. Further, exposure to stereotypical (vs. neutral) women lowered men's consideration of female job candidates in a hiring scenario. Critically, after seeing women (vs. men) in ads, men higher in hostile sexism were less likely to recommend a female job candidate. Findings from these studies demonstrate the potential harmfulness of gender-stereotypical advertising on women's careers and well-being. Recommendations are discussed.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85043 - 12-Minute Talk

## *How and when do I (un)forgive you?: Moderated mediation models of trust and forgiveness among romantic partners who have experienced an attachment injury*

**Main Presenting Author:** Clement, Leah M.

**Co-Presenting Author:** Lafontaine, Marie-France

**Additional Authors:** Lonergan, Michelle ; Péloquin, Katherine; Brassard, Audrey ; Godbout, Natacha; Bureau, Jean-François

*Abstract: An attachment injury is a breach in partner support during a time of need resulting in feelings of betrayal and abandonment in the injured partner. These events can negatively affect relationship quality including trust, and research suggests that the restoration of trust is associated with forgiveness of the injury. Yet, the conditions under which trust and forgiveness are linked are not well understood. The purpose of this study was to examine the association between trust and forgiveness through compassion toward the injuring partner, and whether the perception of the injuring partner as humble moderated this path. Through the platform Qualtrics, 138 injured partners completed self-report measures of dyadic trust, compassion for their partner, perceived humility in their partner, and forgiveness. Higher dyadic trust was associated with higher benevolence motivations of forgiveness through higher compassion for the partner when participants perceived their partner as more humble. Additionally, lower dyadic trust was associated with higher revenge motivations of forgiveness through lower compassion for the partner when participants perceived their partner as less humble. Lower dyadic trust was only directly associated with higher avoidance motivations of forgiveness. Findings shed light on potential intervention targets among couples who have experienced an attachment injury.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86331 - 12-Minute Talk

## *Identifying and Describing Political Moderates*

**Main Presenting Author:** Koyama, Jacklyn

**Additional Authors:** Feinberg, Matthew ; Page-Gould, Elizabeth

*Abstract: This project sought to better understand an understudied group who make up a significant portion of citizens: political moderates. Primarily, we examine moderates' policy attitudes to determine whether their place in the middle of the political spectrum stems from truly middling attitudes, or an averaging of polarized opinions spanning both liberal and conservative ideologies. We sample 3049 participants across three concurrently analyzed online samples, demonstrating in-paper replication of results. Via cluster analyses of policy attitudes, we identify two distinct moderate groups. These groups have middling attitudes towards most topics, but polarized attitudes towards 'culture war' issues (i.e., women's reproductive rights, gay rights, euthanasia) that resemble liberals' or conservatives' attitudes, respectively. We also explore moderates' characteristics and identities. We find that moderates are higher than partisans in openness to other people and opinions in political, but not general, contexts and that our groupings more accurately represent groups with shared ideological opinions than those formed via ideological self-identification. Our results question assumptions about the linear and theoretical nature of political ideology and stress the importance of observing and integrating trends in political attitudes into its study.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 88105 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Investigating Canadian Small Business Owners Experiences Throughout COVID-19*

**Main Presenting Author:** Fung, Laura

*Abstract: Small business owners face a variety of challenges that stem from their identity as business owners, and this stress can bleed into a small business owners personal life and impact their psychological health. The COVID-19 pandemic is an extremely influential event that impacted small business owners livelihoods and may have had a direct impact on their well-being, but there is little formal research in psychology about the impact COVID-19 has had on small business owners. This study explores how Canadian small business owners talk about their experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic, and how this event influenced their life stories. Semi-structured interviews were conducted which detailed the stories of small business owners lives before, during, and after the COVID-19 pandemic, to discover how the pandemic impacted small business owners personal lives. These interviews were analyzed using a narrative analysis to identify the underlying socio-cultural ideologies that shaped how the participants narrated their life stories. Findings from this study are discussed in relation to the nature of being a business owner prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, how the COVID-19 pandemic influenced a business owners personal life and business life, and how small business owners are faring in the present day.*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology  
**Session ID:** 86597 - 12-Minute Talk

### *National Survey Exploring Sexual Harassment and Assault of Massage Therapists by Clients*

**Main Presenting Author:** Richard, Morgan E

**Additional Author:** O'Sullivan, Lucia F

*Abstract: Massage therapists report that many clients do not clearly differentiate between professional massage and sexual services. Physical touch and nudity can influence the client's misperception of intimacy, and lead to their exploitation of the private setting, heightened sexual arousal, and ultimately sexual victimization of massage therapists. This national study is the first to investigate Canadian massage therapists' reports of sexual harassment and assault by clients. A total of 538 massage therapists across Canada completed an online survey addressing client-perpetrated sexual harassment and assault experiences. Analyses revealed that 80.3% experienced sexual harassment and 22.3% experienced sexual assault by clients. Most respondents also feared harassment (72%) and assault (55%) by clients while working. Most therapists discharged the client (62.6%) and told someone of the incident (83.6%). Many therapists felt a range of emotions over these incidents such as anger, disbelief, confusion, fear, and disgust. Content analysis of open-ended responses provide additional insights about these experiences. Massage therapists highlight a need for public education about professional massage therapy services, ensuring that clients assume full responsibility for acts of sexual violence against therapists. Implications for increasing therapists' safety will be discussed.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 81483 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Psychoactive substance uses during runaway episodes from residential care centers*

**Main Presenting Author:** Couture, Sophie

**Additional Authors:** Villeneuve, Marie-Pierre ; Johnson, Noémie; Légaré, Tristan; Fallu, Jean-Sébastien; Turcotte, Mathilde

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: Between 33-60% of youth in residential care centers have a problematic psychoactive substance use requiring intervention. For many of them, this substance use represents a risk factor or a motive leading to run away. Indeed, runaway episodes are a rare opportunity to use substances for those youths. To date, little is known about substance use in the specific context of runaways. As such, this qualitative study aimed to explore the role of substance use during runaway episodes (e. g., decision to run away), and the interventions regarding substance use received during placement. METHODS For this study, 35 adolescents aged 14-17 years who have run away from their residential care centers at least once are considered. Interviews were conducted by research assistants for approximately 30 minutes. Verbatim transcriptions and thematic analyses were performed. RESULTS Depending on the context preceding runaway episode, participants showed different substance use trajectories. Of notice, substance use interventions did not differ regarding those individual trajectories. CONCLUSIONS: This study underlines the limited offer of services regarding substances use in residential care centers. Moreover, youth services authorities need to address the importance of tailoring substances use interventions to runaway context.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87179 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Relationship between mindfulness meditation and the six personality dimensions of the HEXACO-IP-R*

**Main Presenting Author:** Graham, Tess Jeanette  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Ambler, Kathryn

**Additional Author:** Vernon, Tony

**Abstract:** *OUR RESEARCH EXAMINES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THOSE WHO MEDITATE REGULARLY WITH THE PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS FOUND WITHIN HEXACO-IP-R. AT PRESENT, THERE IS MINIMAL RESEARCH THAT LOOKS AT THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MEDITATION AND HEXACO-IP-R PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS, HOWEVER, SOME RESEARCH DOES EXAMINE MEDITATION IN RELATION TO THE BIG FIVE. HEXACO-IP-R DIMENSIONS SOMEWHAT OVERLAP WITH THE BIG FIVE, WITH THE ADDITION OF A SIXTH DIMENSION OF HUMILITY/HONESTY. THE PRESENT LITERATURE SUGGESTS A MODEST POSITIVE CORRELATION BETWEEN AGREEABLENESS AND HONESTY/HUMILITY. BIG FIVE DIMENSIONS OF OPENNESS TO EXPERIENCE AND AGREEABLENESS POSITIVELY CORRELATE WITH MEDITATION. WE PREDICTED THAT THERE WOULD BE A STRONG POSITIVE CORRELATION BETWEEN HONESTY-HUMILITY AND MINDFULNESS MEDITATION IN THE CURRENT STUDY. WE RECRUITED 200 NON-MEDITATORS AND 200 MEDITATORS*



ONLINE USING THE AMAZON/MTURK PLATFORM, WITH THE ONLY CRITERIA FOR PARTICIPATION BEING PARTICIPANTS MUST BE AT LEAST 18 YEARS OLD AND FLUENT IN ENGLISH. PARTICIPANTS COMPLETED THE HEXACO 60-ITEM SCALE AND THE MINDFUL ATTENTION AWARENESS SCALE. AN INDEPENDENT T-TEST SHOWED A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEDITATORS AND NON-MEDITATORS IN THEIR CONSCIENTIOUSNESS SCORES. NO OTHER SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND. THE IMPACT OF THESE RESULTS CAN HELP FACILITATE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONNECTION BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND MEDITATION.

**Section:** Students in Psychology

**Session ID:** 87472 - 12-Minute Talk

### *The Altruistic Personality: Validation Evidence for a New Measure*

**Main Presenting Author:** Johnson, Laura K.

**Additional Author:** Saklofske, Donald H.

*Abstract: Trait altruism reflects the motivations and actions intended to improve others' welfare. Existing scales often narrowly assess altruism using behaviours alone, to the detriment of a more holistic perspective. To address this, we created a new altruism scale. Following an extensive literature review, we wrote items targeting specific elements of altruism. Expert raters reviewed the initial item pool, and the revised items were administered to samples of university students (N=1,295) and Prolific users (N=302) (Study 1). Factor analysis supported a unidimensional scale, which replicated in a second Prolific sample (Study 2; N=297). Measurement invariance for the final scale was established across gender (Study 1). Evidence of convergent validity was obtained via correlations with prosocial and antisocial traits (Studies 1-3) and compliance with COVID-19 guidelines (Study 1). The new scale also predicted donation intention (Study 1) and generosity in a modified Dictator Game (Study 2). Finally, we found large differences between students pursuing different academic majors (Study 3; N=502). Taken together, these studies provide evidence of the construct validity of new altruism scale by establishing a nomological network and behavioural evidence for related constructs. Future research may explore its cross-cultural validity or use in predicting other types of altruistic behaviour.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85682 - 12-Minute Talk

### *The impact of COVID-19 and its restrictions on Chinese international students' acculturation in Canada*

**Main Presenting Author:** Zhao, Kedi

**Additional Author:** Fang, Lin

*Abstract: Acculturation is a process in which individuals or groups navigate cultural differences and may further make changes accordingly (Berry, 2015). However, how the COVID-19 pandemic and relevant restrictions have impacted Chinese international students' acculturation in Canada is still unclear. Through semi-structured interviews, this study uncovered how 17 Chinese international students ( $M[SD]_{age} = 24.24 (4.09)$  years; six males [35.3%], 11 females [64.7%]) perceive and deal with cultural differences illustrated through COVID-19 and relevant restrictions. Grounded*

theory was the methodology to guide data collection, analyses, and interpretation (Charmaz, 2008). Results featured three major themes: 1) COVID-19 restrictions illustrate cultural differences; 2) COVID-19 restrictions affect perceptions of cultural differences; and 3) COVID-19 impacts intention to leave or stay. These themes show the interrelations in which macro cultural differences between China and Canada, illustrated by COVID-19 and its restrictions, shape international students' perceptions of such differences and impact their consequent actions of acculturation during the pandemic. Findings from this study help us better understand international students' lived experiences of acculturation during the pandemic, and improve settlement experiences of the larger im/migrant populations at this challenging time.

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 86071 - 12-Minute Talk

### *The Motivation to Empathize scale: Confirming the existence of virtuous and nonvirtuous motives for empathizing with others*

**Main Presenting Author:** Carrington, Femi

**Additional Authors:** Groat, Lindsay L.; Shane, Matthew S.

**Abstract:** *While empathy has historically been considered an automatic process, recent conceptualizations have begun to consider its potential motivational basis. However, little work has delved into the specific motivations underlying one's propensity to empathize. Recent work from our lab (Shane et al., 2021) found that empathy manifested for both virtuous (e.g. out of concern) and nonvirtuous (e.g. to manipulate) reasons. However, additional confirmation of the existence and independence of these empathy motives is required. 128 undergraduates completed the Motivation to Empathize (MtE) scale, which was designed to measure one's propensity to share the feelings of another for either virtuous or nonvirtuous reasons. The independence of the virtuous and nonvirtuous constructs was evaluated via factor analytic techniques. As predicted, virtuous and nonvirtuous motives separated into two distinct high-alpha factors (virtuous factor = .90, nonvirtuous factor = .97), which together accounted for ~84% of the total variance in empathy motives. This study confirmed both the existence and independence of virtuous and nonvirtuous motives for empathizing with others. These findings question traditional beliefs that empathy is an inherently virtuous construct. Future research should consider a wider range of potential motives underlying one's empathy.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87931 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Towards a Critical Industrial-Organizational Psychology*

**Main Presenting Author:** Arfken, Michael

**Abstract:** *For this brief presentation, I intend to provide the broad outlines of a critical industrial-organizational psychology. Drawing on critical psychology and labour studies, I hope to show that industrial-organizational psychology is not simply a sub-section of psychology but the orienting foundation for much of modern psychological research and practice. As evidence of this, I'll discuss modern psychologys historically specific way of engaging with a number of social and economic justice issues.*

**Section:** History and Philosophy of Psychology  
**Session ID:** 86459 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Unpacking Silencing: An Exploration into Young Women's Relationships with (Abusive) Men*

**Main Presenting Author:** Samardzic, Tanja

**Additional Authors:** Barata, Paula ; Yen, Jeffery

*Abstract: Dana Crowley Jack's foundational theoretical feminist work on silencing of the self has remained an important topic of study for decades. Jacks (1991) Silencing the Self Theory provides a useful frame for understanding womens goal of maintaining relationships via strategies that suppress their needs or voice. Guided by Jacks theory, we explored how young women are silenced and/or silence themselves, particularly in heterosexual relationships with (abusive) men. We conducted three mixed-methods studies (i.e., focus groups, surveys, and interviews) with heterosexual women aged 17-24, many of whom were partnered and had experienced at least some intimate partner violence. In our research, silencing was (i) still prevalent in young women's lives; (ii) a product of societal forces that continue to dictate how young women "should be" in relationships; (iii) an expected but often unwanted practice; (iv) beneficial/necessary in conflict; (v) entrenched in fear/anxiety, especially when abuse has occurred; and (vi) context-specific. Our findings provide contemporary takes on (e.g., conceptualizations of silencing as being "cool" in relationships) and diversions from (e.g., simultaneous silencing and authenticity in a relationship) Jacks theory. We reflect on the usefulness of the theory today and offer research and practice implications based on this work.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology  
**Session ID:** 82051 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Why and How Youth Use Social Media in the Late-night and Daytime: An Ecological Momentary Assessment Study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Barzegari, Mohammad

*Abstract: For many, if not most adolescents, social media has become a regular part of daily life. Despite numerous attempts to understand the impact of this phenomenon, it remains a controversial topic. We still do not have a clear picture of how social media use affects young people. Most studies have focused on \_how long\_ people use social media, and \_what\_ apps people prefer. To understand the impact of social media use, we must first address the questions of \_why\_ (functions) and \_how\_ (forms) young people are using social media. Toward this end, we used a combination of self-report questionnaires, interviews, and (critically) in-the-moment reports of the nature of their very recent social media use as well as the socioemotional context in which it took place. This was accomplished with ecological momentary assessment. Specifically, we sent 59 youth (16-25 years old) links to short surveys 3 times a day for 7 days (23 surveys in total) and obtained a total of 666 observations. These data enable us to assess a number of questions, including whether youth take more socioemotional risks on social media late at night than at other times of day, and whether they regret these actions the following morning. The results will help us gain a more nuanced understanding of how and why youth use social media, and under which circumstances it may be particularly risky or harmful or, perhaps, beneficial.*

**Section:** *Developmental Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 87984 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Women's Experience of Gender Policing on the University of Guelph Campus*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dunlop, Abbey

*Abstract: In Canadian society, many choose to, or are forced to equate, their biological sex with their gender. This societal perpetuation of conformity to a gender binary is enforced in a variety of ways. This study explores women's experience of the phenomenon of gender policing on a Canadian university campus, in relation to sexist and architectural discourses. Previous literature has typically focused on gender policing in public spaces such as malls, bathrooms, or gyms, but there is little research examining how this occurs in campus spaces. We examined women's experiences of gender policing on campus using a photovoice approach. Participants took photos of spaces on campus in which they felt most aware of their gender, and then discussed these pictures and their experiences in semi-structured interviews. The interviews were analyzed using experiential thematic analysis to identify key meanings and experiences of gender policing in campus spaces. Findings from this study are discussed in relation to women's performance of gender, gender awareness, navigation of campus spaces, and degree of comfort in various locations as well as practical recommendations for making spaces on campus safer and more inclusive for women.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 86442 - 12-Minute Talk

## **Conversation Session**

### *Family-Centered Ethos to Practice: How can we empower parents with children who have developmental disorders in and out of the classroom?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Yli-Renko, Teija  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Ford, Laurie

*Abstract: A growing number of studies are examining reports of parents as advocates for their children with developmental disorders within educational systems. Parent reports of advocacy summarize positive influences on services available in schools, as well as child and family functioning (Burke et al., 2019). Recent shifts in education toward parent engagement and involvement as helpful practices mean continual demands for programming and supports for familial participation (Hornby and Blackwell, 2018). Psychologists within or involved in education systems have a unique opportunity to facilitate family-centered practices and parent empowerment within a multidisciplinary system such as education (CPA, 2007). Despite this, there is work to be done as to how psychologists can be reflected, and knowledge translated in this process. The conversation session will focus on the need for research on family involvement in schools particularly within the perspectives of psychological practice through discussions, anecdotal evidence, and examination of theory to practice. Reflections on family-centered services to collective empowerment may serve as a basis for larger conversations within the tiered system of supports in schools and their systems. By examining such practices through an ecological framework, we will explore the ways in which psychologists may promote or disengage family voices in their work.*

**Section:** *Educational and School Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 83559 - Conversation Session

## *Rethinking our approaches to studying the digital turn: A new program of study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Fabricius, Alexis

**Co-Presenting Author:** Yen, Jeff

*Abstract: IT IS OBVIOUS THAT DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES, BIG DATA, AND AI ARE TRANSFORMING THE WORLD; IN RESPONSE, SCHOLARS FROM ACROSS A VARIETY OF DISCIPLINES HAVE TURNED THEIR ATTENTION TO STUDYING THE NATURE AND CONSEQUENCES OF THESE TRANSFORMATIONS. WHILE THIS WORK HAS SPURRED IMPORTANT LINES OF INQUIRY, THE RESEARCH TO DATE HAS BEEN CONSTRAINED BY DISCIPLINARY TRADITIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS. SCHOLARS FROM SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY STUDIES (STS), CRITICAL DATA STUDIES (CDS) AND PHILOSOPHY, FOR EXAMPLE, HAVE PLAYED A LEADING ROLE IN DIGITAL SCHOLARSHIP; HOWEVER, THEY RELINQUISH KNOWLEDGE OF HUMAN SUBJECTIVITY, TO VARYING DEGREES, TO THE DISCIPLINE OF PSYCHOLOGY. YET, PSYCHOLOGISTS ALSO FACE THEIR OWN DIFFICULTIES WITH RESPECT TO STUDYING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES. IN THIS PRESENTATION, WE OUTLINE A PRELIMINARY AGENDA FOR AN INTERDISCIPLINARY - THOUGH STILL DECIDEDLY PSYCHOLOGICAL - STUDY OF THE DIGITAL TURN THAT CAN SERVE AS A BASIS FOR EMPIRICAL INQUIRY AND INFORM SCHOLARS BOTH WITHIN AND OUTSIDE OF PSYCHOLOGY. IN DOING SO, WE ASK WHETHER OUR FRAMEWORKS FOR THINKING AND STUDYING THE DIGITAL CAN BOTH EMBRACE NON-ESSENTIALIST VISIONS OF HUMAN-TECHNOLOGY ENTANGLEMENTS THAT REMAIN OPEN TO THEIR ONTOLOGICAL POSSIBILITIES, WHILE ALSO RETAINING PERSPECTIVES ON HUMAN SUBJECTIVITY AND RELATIONALITY THAT CAN GROUND AN ETHICS OR POLITICS.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 81593 - Conversation Session

## *What are beliefs and why do we communicate them?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ladowsky-Brooks, Ricki L.

*Abstract: This session will stimulate discussion about the nature of belief systems, belief communication, and the conflict that results from opposing beliefs. How can understanding the concept of belief in psychological and neuropsychological terms help us address major issues needing resolution in today's political climate, such as echo chambers, distrust of mainstream media, diplomacy, and conflict resolution. Different definitions of the belief concept will be reviewed and the relationship of memory to belief will be discussed. We will brainstorm the possible political benefit of research conducted to date on belief formation, maintenance, and communication.*

**Section:** *Brain and Cognitive Science*

**Session ID:** 88080 - Conversation Session

## Printed Poster

### *Can't Stop Worrying? Examining the Mechanisms of Generalized Anxiety Disorder*

**Main Presenting Author:** Parkinson, Sydney A

**Additional Author:** Penney , Alexander M

*Abstract: Individuals with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) experience excessive and chronic worry over various daily events. If left untreated, GAD tends to be impairing and chronic. Existing research has shown negative beliefs about worry (NBW), positive beliefs about worry (PBW), intolerance of uncertainty (IU), and fear of emotions to be associated with GAD. However, the existing research is primarily cross-sectional. The present longitudinal study examined whether changes in NBW, PBW, IU, and fear of emotions predict changes in pathological worry and GAD symptoms over time. Undergraduate psychology students ( $N = 372$ ), pre-screened for high levels of worry, completed a series of online self-report measures assessing worry, GAD symptoms, NBW, PBW, IU, and fear of emotions. Participants completed the questionnaires again 4 months later. Changes in NBW, IU, and fears of emotions predicted changes in worry severity. Additionally, changes in NBW and IU were the only mechanisms to predict changes in GAD symptoms. Further, NBW was the strongest predictor of changes in both worry and GAD. These findings have implications for the understanding and treatment of GAD. Primarily targeting NBW, while incorporating IU and fear of emotions into therapy, may enhance the treatment of GAD.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 83438 - Printed Poster

### *From the feminist killjoy to the joy of feminism, or: Why bother being a feminist in psychology?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Murphy, Brianna A

**Additional Authors:** Rutherford, Alexandra ; Christie, Danielle A; Rack, M Emelie; Weigand, Victoria G; Davidson, Tal

*Abstract: From its inception, feminist psychology has been developed from political strife and situated in its opposition to patriarchal and colonial structures. Amidst the discipline's navigation of hegemonic psychological structures and the righteous anger toward injustice, a difficult question rises: What does joy mean to the feminist? From Ahmed's 'feminist killjoy' to Brown's pleasure activism, concepts of happiness, value and meaning in feminist psychology can take on wildly different shapes. This proposal will position the history of feminism's relationship with joy next to feminist psychologists' experiences of happiness within the discipline. Through a systematic coding of the over 100 oral histories in the Psychology's Feminist Voices' digital archive for instances of joy, inspiration, and revelation, we will attempt to change the narrative around what it means to mesh feminism with psychology. Feminist psychology has frequently been positioned not just as a joyless discipline, but a discipline in direct opposition to joy. This study aims to elucidate the nuances of the discipline's complicated relationship with joy, interspersed with examples of the ways feminist psychology has brought joy to those who (dare to) practice it.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 86418 - Printed Poster

*"Mask skeptics", but not "mask supporters", perceive masked models as less trustworthy than unmasked models*

**Main Presenting Author:** Good, Marie

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Kamisaki, Kasey; Kwalik, Tyler

*Abstract: Since the start of the pandemic, wearing face masks in public has become common. Studies show that wearing a mask can affect how people are perceived by others (e.g., Carrito, 2020). However, since mask-wearing has become an indicator of one's political affiliation (Courtice et al., 2021), how individuals judge others who are wearing (or not wearing) masks, may depend on their political beliefs (specifically around COVID). In this study, we investigated if personal views on mask-wearing (which reflect political beliefs) moderated how individuals rated masked and unmasked individuals (in terms of personal/moral characteristics). Participants were 224 psychology students in Ontario, who viewed eight masked and eight unmasked faces in random order, and rated each face on five characteristics related to "trustworthiness" (e.g., approachability). "Mask attitudes" was also measured, and each participant was categorized as a "mask skeptic" or "mask supporter". Results revealed that "mask skeptics" rated masked models significantly less positively than unmasked models on all characteristics, but that "mask supporters" did not differ in their ratings of masked and unmasked models. It is recommended that further research be conducted on how political beliefs related to the pandemic may impact social interactions, and how friction caused by differences in these beliefs may be addressed.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85568 - Printed Poster

*"Stuff that Only Mixed-Race People Would Understand": A Thematic Analysis of Identity and Community in Online Groups for Multiracial People*

**Main Presenting Author:** Godard, Rebecca

**Additional Authors:** Holtzman, Susan ; Duffield, Enya; Mathieson, Cynthia; Do, Elisa; Chong, Gale

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Multiracial people are the fastest-growing racial group in Canada, yet there has been little research on multiracial identity development and community building in online spaces. METHODS: We conducted an online survey of 300 young adult users of two Facebook groups for multiracial people. Responses were analyzed using reflexive thematic analysis. RESULTS: We identified four themes: (1) online groups as a gateway to meeting multiracial people, (2) belonging and community, (3) validation of racial identity, and (4) negative intrusions. Participants described viewing online groups as a gateway to multiracial peers they lacked access to in offline spaces. Within the groups, they typically encountered a supportive community where they could explore their racial identities and build self-acceptance. They also identified areas for improvement, such as better content moderation and clarifying group boundaries (e.g., restricting membership to multiracial people). CONCLUSIONS: Online spaces can serve as a valuable source of identity-related support for multiracial individuals, particularly for those who do not have offline access to similar others. IMPACT: Our findings point to strategies that may help to further enhance positive perceptions of online groups, such as using online groups for community formation and self-exploration.*

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 80760 - Printed Poster

## *A motivational theory approach to organ donation attitudes*

**Main Presenting Author:** Beucage, Melissa

**Additional Author:** Klein, Rupert

*Abstract: Although Canadians support organ donation, the number of donors registering is decreasing. Previously studied variables such as altruism and spirituality show distinct associations with organ donation attitudes. This study sought to investigate the unstudied variable of beneficence along with previous predictors to explore their relationship with organ donation attitudes. A second goal was to examine whether more intrinsic (i.e., internal) or extrinsic (i.e., external) motivations were associated with organ donation attitudes. A sample of 174 university students completed online questionnaires about organ donation attitudes and motivational intentions based on the Self-Determination Theory (Deci and Ryan, 2012). In the first step of a hierarchal regression analysis, altruism and spiritual connection accounted for 24% of the variance in organ donation attitudes. Including intrinsic, identified, and extrinsic motivations in the second step explained an additional 25% of the variance ( $R^2 = .498$ ,  $F(5,150) = 29.766$ ,  $p$*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87419 - Printed Poster

## *A Qualitative Analysis of Individuals' Relationship Experiences During the COVID-19 Pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gauthier, Carissa

**Additional Author:** Cobb, Rebecca

*Abstract: During the COVID-19 pandemic, couples faced unique challenges. Early in the pandemic, many couples experienced stress, but some experienced positive relationship changes; however, whether experiences changed with changing restrictions has yet to be determined. We qualitatively analyzed young adults' ( $N = 96$ ) narrative responses about how the pandemic affected their relationship over six pandemic phases in British Columbia, Canada. Participants averaged 22.7 years of age, most were female (83.7%), and fewer than half were White (43%). Effects of the pandemic were mixed; most indicated no changes; however, many described positive changes, and some expressed negative changes in their relationship. Many people experienced increases in relationship commitment, strength, and closeness. Participants said that restrictions allowed them to spend quality time together and to develop their relationship; "It has been surprisingly great... quarantine has brought us closer together. We spend every day together now and feel ready to live together." Participants also described unwanted distance; "Difficult not being able to be physically close...the pandemic makes our future more uncertain." Thus, restrictions had different effects on relationships depending on people's circumstances. We are continuing our analysis to better understand whether the themes changed over the course of the pandemic.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87493 - Printed Poster



## *A Systematic Review of Cultural Differences in the Production of Facial Expressions*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gallant, Adèle

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Mazerolle, Marie-Pier; Pelot, Annalie

**Additional Author:** Roy-Charland, Annie

*Abstract: Whereas cross-cultural differences in judgment and recognition of facial expressions are widely established, less information exists regarding cultural differences in the production of facial expressions. The current systematic review was conducted in an effort to summarize and clarify the role of culture in the production of emotional facial expressions among infants, children, and adults. Two search strategies were employed and studies were included if they related to the production of facial expressions in different cultures or ethnicity, and were excluded if they concerned the influence of other variables exclusively, measured recognition/judgment of facial expressions, or not related to facial expressions of emotions. Following a two-step process, 20 peer-reviewed articles were included within the current systematic review, from which three main categories were generated exploring findings from child/infant and adult studies separately: (1) production of spontaneous expressions, (2) production of posed expressions, and (3) comparison of spontaneous and posed expressions. The results suggest that whereas the production of emotional facial expressions is universal, culturally variable nuances in intensity and masking strategies exist, but vary according to spontaneous versus posed expressions. Socialization and display rules likely contribute to these differences.*

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 85231 - Printed Poster

## *Affectionate Touch Fulfilment and Relationship Satisfaction for the Anxiously Attached*

**Main Presenting Author:** Russett, Amy E

**Co-Presenting Author:** Cheng, Tiffany

**Additional Authors:** Lonn, Atara ; Harasymchuk, Cheryl

*Abstract: Affectionate touch is a support strategy used in romantic dyads and plays an important role in relationship satisfaction. Affectionate touch fulfilment can be defined by the discrepancy between desired and received affectionate touch. For some, affectionate touch may play a particularly important role in shaping relationship satisfaction. For instance, people who are more anxiously attached have demonstrated more desire for affectionate touch support from their partners, suggesting that their relationship satisfaction may be particularly contingent on affectionate touch fulfilment. The goal of this study was to explore affectionate touch fulfilment and relationship satisfaction as well as the moderating role of anxious attachment. A sample of 141 couples (N = 282) completed an online intake survey and daily assessments for 21 days. As expected, multilevel modelling revealed that people higher on anxious attachment reported increased desire for affectionate touch and lower affectionate touch fulfilment (controlling for avoidant attachment). On days where participants reported lower affectionate touch fulfilment, they also reported lower relationship satisfaction. Contrary to our hypotheses, anxious attachment did not moderate the association between affectionate touch fulfilment and relationship satisfaction.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 86399 - Printed Poster

### *An Examination of External Threats on Relationship Behaviours in People with Low Self-Esteem*

**Main Presenting Author:** Christoforou, Melanie

*Abstract: Establishing close bonds is more difficult for those with lower (vs. higher) self-esteem, especially when interpersonal risk is salient. While literature shows that self-esteem moderates the extent to which people pursue connection or self-protection goals with relationship partners in the face of relational concerns (e.g., doubts about a romantic partner's regard), research has yet to examine how people react when external forces (e.g., financial or health concerns) threaten to jeopardize their relationships. On the basis of risk regulation theorizing (Murray et al., 2008), we hypothesized that people would prioritize self-protection goals in response to external relationship threats and that those lower (vs. higher) in self-esteem would exaggerate this response. Using hypothetical scenarios (Study 1;  $N = 580$ ) and recall of a past threatening experience (Study 2;  $N = 338$ ) to manipulate threat, results supported our hypothesis that external threats activate relational self-protection goals. The moderating influence of self-esteem showed mixed results across both studies. These studies represent the first empirical attempt at testing Murray et al.'s (2008) assumption that external threat elicits risk regulation processes and provides preliminary evidence that threats that originate outside of relationship contexts can activate relational self-protection goals.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 80174 - Printed Poster

### *An intervention to increase third-party empathy toward victims who forgive extreme offenses*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kapur, Manny  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Eaton, Judy

*Abstract: Even if third parties are not directly involved in a transgression, they sometimes feel the need to critically denounce victim forgiveness responses based on their image of how an "ideal victim" should respond (Christie, 1986), a phenomenon referred to as the "third-party forgiveness effect" (Green et al., 2008). Using a mixed between-within subjects design, we tested whether it is possible to mitigate this effect by increasing third parties' empathy toward the victim. 216 participants were randomly assigned to one of six conditions where they read about an offense that was either a severe or non-severe transgression and whether the victim reported that they had forgiven the offender, not forgiven the offender, or made no mention of forgiveness. All participants were then given the empathy intervention, where they were asked to write about an event in their life where they forgave a wrongdoer who was not deserving of forgiveness. Empathy was measured both before and after the intervention. Results showed that the empathy induction was successful at increasing empathy across all conditions, with the post-intervention empathy scores being significantly higher than the pre-intervention empathy scores. These findings suggest that promoting perspective-taking can help third parties have a better understanding toward victims, reducing the potential for secondary victimization.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 82060 - Printed Poster

### *Associations Between Sociopolitical Attitudes and the Canadian Reconciliation Barometer*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dela Rosa, Jaden F.

**Additional Authors:** Starzyk, Katherine B. ; White, Erin E.-L.

*Abstract: In Canada, reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people is a pressing social issue. To make progress on reconciliation, we must understand how individual differences, such as sociopolitical attitudes, relate to perceptions of progress toward reconciliation. With a projected sample of 750 undergraduate students, we will present associations between perceptions of progress toward reconciliation and sociopolitical attitudes: Inclusive and exclusive victimhood, modern racism, belief in a just world, political orientation, and political solidarity. This was a two-part study. Via a pre-screen, participants first answered demographic questions and responded to validated measures of the sociopolitical attitudes. Later in the same semester, participants completed the Canadian Reconciliation Barometer, which includes 13 indicators of reconciliation. By understanding how sociopolitical attitudes relate to perceived progress toward reconciliation in Canada, we may understand what interventions may be effective and who we should target in such interventions. Thus, this work has both applied and theoretical value.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87664 - Printed Poster

### *Attributing Blame in Intimate Partner Violence Vignettes Based on Self-Identification With Perpetrator*

**Main Presenting Author:** Palachi, Aaron

**Additional Authors:** Luxor, Omega ; Day, David

*Abstract: According to the Defensive Attribution Theory (DAT) by Shaver (1970), biases in perceptions of severity and attributions of responsibility for the perpetrator of an incident of intimate partner violence (IPV) may emerge based on the similarity between the perpetrator and the observer. Attitudes and attributions of severity in cases of IPV can impact both legal and personal interventions due to these biases that outsiders may form, as those who identify as similar to the perpetrator may attribute less blame to the perpetrator and less severity to the incident. The present study examines the DAT using vignettes read by study participants in which the perpetrator varied by age (19 years vs. 24 years old) and pet ownership. Preliminary findings with a sample of 58 participants were consistent with expectations, as the similarity variable correlated negatively with attribution of responsibility ( $r = -.27$ ,  $p < .044$ ), meaning that the more similar participants felt towards the perpetrator, the less responsible for the incident of IPV the perpetrator was reported to be. The study will continue to gather data to increase the sample size to test our study hypotheses. Implications of this research lie within the distortion in appraisals of IPV and how bias could either invalidate the victim or over-prosecute the perpetrator and in understanding of juror decisions and selection processes*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 85272 - Printed Poster

### *Belief in the Evil Eye*

**Main Presenting Author:** Aryaie, Mina

**Additional Author:** White, Cindel

*Abstract: The belief in the Evil Eye is present across many cultures and described in many religious scriptures as a phenomenon that causes real fear and perceived harm among believers. The Evil Eye has the power of casting a curse by a simple eye glance that causes harm to the person or the objects. Belief in the Evil Eye has been theorized to impact envy, inequality, competition, and mental/physical health. However, it remains underexplored using psychological methods. We explore the prevalence and correlates of Evil Eye belief in a large culturally and religiously diverse sample ( $N > 756$ ) of Canadian students. The sample was composed of mostly young (1000). We will explore how the unique pattern of attitudes, emotions, cognitive biases and interpersonal envy represent the Evil Eye belief. Understanding the psychology of these beliefs will expand equality, diversity, and inclusion.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 83064 - Printed Poster

### *Beneath the Makeup and Costumes: Exploring the intricacies of social identities, relationships, and community within drag work*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sbrissa, Matthew

**Additional Authors:** Chu, Hana ; Digiacinto, Angelica; Kaczmarek, Danielle; Caneira, Kiah; Sasso, Thomas

*Abstract: Drag as a form of work has gained increased popularity in recent years through media portrayals like RuPaul's Drag Race and We're Here. However, academic research has largely overlooked the unique experiences of drag performers and how engaging in this work creates novel conditions that often aren't experienced in other professions. Using an online survey and semi-structured interviews, our current study takes a mixed method approach to understand how drag as a form of employment relates to unique experiences for individuals. In particular we explore the meaning that drag has to individuals who do this work, how performers navigate familial and romantic relationships, and the building and maintaining of community within drag and queer spaces. The online survey will wrap up in February 2023 (current  $n = 120$ ) and interviews will occur starting in 2023 (currently 40 participants signed up). Initial results from the survey illustrate that the performance of drag and working in drag creates opportunities and challenges compounded by social identities, stigma, and geographic location. This research supports efforts to create greater legitimacy for all forms of drag and drag performers. Additionally, this research can amplify the voices of drag performers who are often the foundation for queer community spaces yet are being vilified and harassed through performing their jobs.*

**Section:** Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity  
**Session ID:** 87867 - Printed Poster

## *Between Stressors and Resilience: Mental Health Predictors in Mexican Queer Communities at the Intersection of Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation Identities*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rodriguez de los Reyes, Gibran O.

**Co-Presenting Author:** Gillis, Joseph R.

*Abstract: A cross-sectional online survey collected data on 15 empirically supported predictors of adverse mental health outcomes and resilience in a sample of 2,176 Mexican Queer individuals. The intersection of sexual identity and race/ethnicity was central in the interactions between social stressors and anxiety, depression, and substance use. Structural equation modeling (SEM) was employed to test six hypothetical predictive models. The results of this analysis highlighted the cultural differences between the experiences of North American and Mexican queer populations, as the roles and relevance of the psychosocial predictors were variable compared to prior reports. These findings provide future directions for Mexican researchers, policymakers, educators, and activists. Moreover, this study promoted the generation of local knowledge that enriched our understanding of 2S+LGBTQIAA mental health disparities and resilience from a cross-cultural and intersectional lens.*

**Section:** Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

**Session ID:** 87464 - Printed Poster

## *Beyond Resilience: Post-Traumatic Growth Among Immigrant, Refugee and non-Status People Living with HIV/AIDS*

**Main Presenting Author:** Umana Garcia, Mercedes

**Co-Presenting Author:** Gillis, Joseph R.

*Abstract: The current research study examines the conceptualizations and experiences of fourteen participants of diverse sexual orientations, gender, and racial-ethnic identities who identified as immigrants and/or refugees to Canada and living with HIV/AIDS within the context of their histories of migration and their relationship to experiences of trauma and growth. The following themes were identified from the transcripts of the 2 1/2 to 3-hour qualitative interviews completed by the participants: (1) the importance of intersectionality and multiple subjective positions, (2) strategic distancing, (3) re-scripting past and present experiences, (4) the intersectional components of HIV-related stigma they experienced, and (5) lack of culturally and linguistically appropriate resources for HIV concerns, healthcare in general, and immigration services. Recommendations stemming from this research will identify factors that promote or hinder the processes of growth that can occur while living with HIV/AIDS and being exposed to traumatic experiences. The influence of transgenerational and transnational dimensions, histories of migration and settlement, HIV-related stigma, and the social determinants of mental health on the experiences of growth and resiliency of these individuals will be highlighted and contextualized.*

**Section:** Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

**Session ID:** 87599 - Printed Poster

## *Beyond the Diagnostic Checklist: An Exploratory Case Study on Internet Testimony of Life with Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder*

**Main Presenting Author:** Johnson, Ben

*Abstract: Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder (OCPD) is a personality disorder that is not well researched. For example, there is a reluctance of potential participants to take time to participate in studies. Online communities have formed by individuals living with OCPD, creating possibilities for research questions to utilize these voices. To address these issues and possibilities, this exploratory case study analyzes an online testimonial video about unexpected and unique behaviours of OCPD. The video is called “17 unexpected and unique behaviours of OCPD” and is located on YouTube. A descriptive research strategy was adopted which only analyzes one variable: a scale from zero to three was used to assess the degree to which each of the 17 behaviours overlaps with any of the OCPD DSM criteria. Four out of the 17 behaviours mentioned in the testimonial video were given a score of 1/3 (minor overlap). Two behaviours did not overlap at all and received a score of 0/3. The most frequent overlapping criteria were 3 and 4; criteria 5 and 6 never overlapped. There is notable contrast in how OCPD is represented in diagnostic criteria (i.e., DSM) and personal testimony. These case study findings suggest the need for in-depth research on personal experiences with OCPD to prompt consideration of revisions to OCPD diagnostic information.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 88102 - Printed Poster

## *Bystander opinions on forgiveness: Third-party agreement with victim responses following an offence*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sherman, Gillian N.

**Co-Presenting Author:** Eaton, Judy

*Abstract: Third parties often have opinions about harm-doers and their victims even if they had no involvement in the offence. Research on the emotional victim effect (Ask and Landström, 2010) has found that victims are judged on their emotional responses to offences and that when victims do not respond as expected, they are rated lower in credibility and as less deserving of support. This study further investigated the factors contributing to negative third-party judgments of victims by assessing the relationship between the victim's response to the offence, whether the third party agrees with the victim's response, and judgments of the victims along the dimensions of agency (strength) and communion (warmth). Participants ( $N=193$ ), recruited from MTurk, were asked to describe a transgression in which they were not directly involved and then to answer questions about the victim's response and their own attitudes toward the victim. In general, victims were rated as significantly higher in communion than agency. Results also showed that agreement with the victim, rather than whether the victim forgave or not, significantly predicted ratings of the victim on communion, but not agency. These findings add to the literature on victim blaming, and suggest that both victim emotions and behaviours can affect third-party judgments.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 84928 - Printed Poster

## *Can One's Familiarity with Mental Illness and Self-Harm Predict Mental Health Literacy?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Popovic, Mila

**Additional Author:** Maranzan, Amanda

*Abstract: The Level of Contact Report (LCR; Holmes et al., 1999) assesses one's degree of familiarity with mental illness. In the current study, we adapted the LCR to assess one's familiarity with self-harm (LCR-SH). The current study aimed to i) compare participant answers on the original LCR and the LCR-SH, and ii) to see whether either report could significantly predict levels of knowledge-, belief-, and resource-based mental health literacy (MHL; Jung et al., 2016). Based on previous research, we hypothesized that the LCR would predict all forms of MHL. There was no *a priori* regarding the LCR-SH's predictive abilities. Participants ( $N = 130$ ) were mainly female (83.1%), Caucasian (72.3%), and single (56.2%). Using the McNemar test, we examined differences in familiarity and found that the endorsement of four separate familiarity items significantly differed. Of note, significantly more respondents endorsed previous self-harm ( $n = 47$ ), than disclosed having a serious mental illness ( $n = 28$ ),  $p$*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85944 - Printed Poster

## *Caring for the heart: Caregiving style and quality of life in partners of patients with cardiac disease.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Stragapede, Elisa

**Additional Authors:** Bouchard, Karen ; Lalande, Kathleen; Moran, Chelsea; Greenman, Paul S; Tulloch, Heather

*Abstract: Caring for a loved one with cardiac disease (CD) can prompt feelings of satisfaction and fulfillment, but some caregivers experience emotional difficulties and reduced quality of life (QoL). Emerging evidence indicates that caregiver style (i.e., proximity, sensitive, controlling, compulsive) may influence the health outcomes of patients, but little is known about its effects on caregivers' health outcomes. This cross-sectional observational study investigated associations between caregiving style and caregiver QoL. Partners of patients with CD ( $N=171$ ; 75% female;  $M$  age=62 years) completed self-report, validated measures of caregiving style (Caregiving Questionnaire) and QoL (QoL for Cardiac Spouses Partners). Pearson correlations and multiple regression analyses were used to examine associations between variables. Higher levels of compulsive caregiving were associated with poorer levels of emotional ( $p$*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 84347 - Printed Poster

## *Children and Adolescents' Perceptions of Effective Responses to Cybergossip*

**Main Presenting Author:** Talbot, Karine

**Additional Authors:** Caivano, Oksana ; Talwar, Victoria

*Abstract: Gossip is a social activity often used to transmit negative information. Research on reactions to cybergossip is limited due to the recent increased prevalence of social media and texting applications. Importantly, this shift to a digital world must be addressed by educating children and adolescents on effective ways of responding to cybergossip. The current study targeted children and adolescents aged 10-16 ( $N = 70$ ), who viewed five video vignettes depicting an interaction between two friends in a group chat. Participants rated the effectiveness of the bystander responses to cybergossip, which involved positively intervening, negatively intervening, blocking the share, being passive, or encouraging the sharer. A two-way mixed ANOVA was used to evaluate the effectiveness of responses to cybergossip. Results from the main effect of Response Type revealed that the positive intervention response was considered the most effective and encouraging was considered the least effective. The Age Group  $\times$  Response Type interaction revealed developmental differences in children and adolescents perceived effectiveness of the blocking and passive responses. The current study contributed to a novel field of research and taking into consideration the results, educators can develop school-based programs that encourage safe online behaviours and effective ways of responding to cybergossip.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 81604 - Printed Poster

### *Content Analysis of Canadian and Korean Nursing Home Websites Focusing on Cultural Differences in Decision-Making: Whose Benefits are Considered More and Who is the Primary Decision-Maker?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Nah, Kyoungsil

**Additional Author:** Perunovic, Elaine

*Abstract: Previous cross-cultural research showed that when making decisions, people in individualistic cultures tend to prioritize their own interests over their family's; in contrast, people in collectivistic cultures tend to consider the family's collective interests more (Savani et al., 2008). Also, while each individual makes their own decisions in Western cultures, families greatly influence individual's decisions in Eastern cultures (Heine, 2015). We content-analyzed Canadian and Korean nursing home websites, examining whether these websites reflect cultural differences in decision-making. Nursing home websites would provide information focusing on the benefits of people considered first and targeting primary decision-makers. The results revealed that Canadian websites contained 12 times more statements targeting individual older adults (i.e., potential residents) than Korean ones. Korean websites also had 2.3 times more statements targeting families than Canadian ones. Additionally, Canadian websites included 16 times more messages emphasizing individual residents' benefits than Korean ones, whereas Korean websites had 1.5 times more messages focusing on family benefits than Canadian ones. These results suggest that nursing homes in each country use messages congruent with cultural norms and values related to decision-making to accommodate residents.*

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 84518 - Printed Poster



## *COVID-19 in Canada: Positive and negative impacts on the mental health of individuals experiencing depression and anxiety*

**Main Presenting Author:** Murphy, Gabriela C. M.

**Additional Authors:** Ying, Fei ; Hicks, Owen; Dozois, J. A. David; Mental Health Research Canada, N/A

*Abstract: Concerns have been raised throughout the COVID-19 pandemic about the influence of quotidian factors, such as social isolation and household interactions, on individuals' mental health. The impact of these factors on Canadians' mental health during the pandemic, however, remains largely unexplored. To examine the self-reported effects of everyday activities and stressors on mental health, we analyzed data from a nationally representative stratified sample of 45,450 Canadians across all provinces and territories. The data were collected at 14 different time points spanning from April 2020 to October 2022. Results suggest that, as the pandemic continued, the positive and negative mental health impacts of these day-to-day activities evolved: while the role of activities such as social media and daily news shifted from having a more positive to a more negative effect on mental health, going outside continued to have the most positive impact on mental health of all activities examined. Additional analyses will examine how these factors vary among individuals with anxiety and/or depressive disorders, as well as across age, province, and gender. This work is the first large-scale data analyses on the positive and negative impacts on Canadian mental health as well as how, and for whom, these have changed throughout the COVID-19 pandemic; informing future policy and clinical work.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86370 - Printed Poster

## *Culture's Impact on Mental Health Perceptions in an Undergraduate Sample*

**Main Presenting Author:** Jean-Baptiste, Nekeisha

**Additional Author:** Dere, Jessica

*Abstract: Research investigating cross-cultural differences in mental health perceptions demonstrates that some cultural groups hold more stigmatizing perceptions than others (Chen et al., 2020; Salinger, 2019). However, few studies have examined multiple aspects of culture to help explain why such cultural variation exists. The present study examines levels of mainstream acculturation, individualism, collectivism, face concern, and endorsement of supernatural causal beliefs about mental distress in explaining culture's impact on attitudes towards help-seeking and mental illness. Preliminary analyses show that cultural group membership has a significant effect on such attitudes among South Asian ( $n = 124$ ), East Asian ( $n = 92$ ), and White ( $n = 38$ ) students. East Asian and White students held more positive help-seeking attitudes than South Asian students. East Asian students held more negative and White students held more positive attitudes towards mental illness. Additional data analysis is planned to determine if multiple cultural dimensions can significantly predict the endorsement of positive mental health perceptions. This research suggests the value of considering various cultural dimensions when seeking to understand cross-cultural differences in mental health perceptions.*

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 85569 - Printed Poster

## *Do self-concept related individual differences predict functional outcomes from social comparisons?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rubin, Harris

*Abstract: The objective of the current research was to test if individual differences in self-esteem, narcissism, and social comparison orientation predict the functional use of social comparisons. Three hundred and thirty-six participants completed personality scales and were then randomly assigned to a condition where they were asked to make a series of either upward, downward or lateral social comparisons. Each comparison was rated along functional outcomes proposed by Gerber, Wheeler, and Suls (2018): use as a source of information about the self, use for self-improvement, and use for boosting self-views (i.e., self-enhancement). Although all three personality variables were positively correlated with the functional outcomes, a series of regression analyses revealed that only higher self-esteem and social comparison orientation independently predicted more functional outcomes from social comparisons. This research is the first to simultaneously examine these personality variables as they relate to social comparisons. The inclusion of a lateral comparison condition as a design element also provides novel results related to the function of social comparison processes.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 83944 - Printed Poster

## *Do they see us?: Impact of identity acknowledgement on psychological well-being*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hsueh, Ting

**Additional Author:** Kachanoff, Frank

*Abstract: The cultural groups people hold dear have a profound impact on their psychological well-being. Because people are shaped by their cultural identities, they are impacted by how they believe that they are perceived by others (i.e., their intergroup meta-perceptions). Beyond wanting to feel liked by others, we suggest that people desire that other groups are aware of their group's existence as a distinct group: we call this perception "identity acknowledgement." We validate a measurement scale of identity acknowledgement, assess this perception among members of dominant and marginalized groups, and show this feeling is uniquely consequential for well-being when accounting for whether people feel other groups (dis)like their group and people's own evaluations of their group. Using CloudResearch we will recruit equal samples of people who identify as people of color ( $N = 300$ ) and white identifying ( $N = 300$ ). Our study is pre-registered (<https://aspredicted.org/jr8s2.pdf> [1]) and data collection will begin shortly. Our study introduces a novel meta-perception to the meta-perception literature: identity acknowledgement. Our work considers the experiences of marginalized groups (e.g., ethnic minorities, members of the LGBTQ+ community, and more) who are often categorized into broad categories (LGBTQ+) and may feel that their group is invisible. Links:-----[1] <https://aspredicted.org/jr8s2.pdf>*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 81362 - Printed Poster

## *Does Perceiver Race Impact Perceptions of Women of Different Races and Body Sizes?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hwang, Jaemin

**Additional Authors:** Schiralli, Jordana E; Neel, Becca; Chasteen, L Alison

*Abstract: Background: Target race can influence gender-based stereotypes. Yet, little is known about how target race, body size, and participant race intersect to shape stereotypes, especially for Asian targets and amongst Asian perceivers. Method: We examine 1) how target race (Asian/White) and body size (thin/fat) shape perceptions of female targets and 2) whether these relationships are affected by participant race (Asian/White). Undergraduate participants ( $N = 156$ ; 56% East/Southeast Asian, 61% women) saw four faces varying in race and body size and rated each on perceived femininity, attractiveness, and expressions of benevolent sexism in a repeated measures design. Results: Preliminary analyses showed that thin targets were rated as more feminine, attractive, and were greater targets of benevolent sexism than fat targets. Also, thin White women were perceived as more feminine and more attractive than thin Asian women, though target race differences attenuated among fat targets. Asian participants rated Asian targets as less feminine than White targets. Analyses will be run again upon completion of data collection. Conclusions: These data show how perceptions of women and prejudice towards them shift based on combinations of target and participant characteristics. Impact: This research advances our understanding of gender stereotypes and our knowledge of intersectionality in psychology.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 86141 - Printed Poster

## *Empathy Toward Animals: Validation of a Scale to Evaluate Animal Directed Empathic Concern and Perspective Taking*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dias Martins, Claudia

**Additional Authors:** Khoury, Bassam ; Vergara, Rodrigo C.

*Abstract: A growing body of research focuses on the role of legislation and psychological tendencies in the protection of animals and their welfare. The construct of empathy appears to influence attitudes toward animals, feelings of compassion for animal suffering, and behaviors related to animal protection. The Empathy Toward Animals (ETA) scale was previously adapted from an existing measure of human directed empathy. It aims to operationalize two dimensions of animal directed empathy, including: 1) Empathic Concern, and 2) Perspective Taking. The goal of the current study was to validate the ETA using a combination of internal consistency, external validity, and confirmatory and exploratory factor analyses. All data was analyzed using R statistical software, and sociodemographic information on the sample is presented. Findings suggested the acceptability of the two subscales of ETA and indicated that these two subscales are related yet independent. Based on the prior conceptualization of animal directed empathy, ETA subscales are valid and demonstrate convergent evidence with measures of attitudes toward animals and nature relatedness. In light of the ETA scale validation, further research using this measure is acceptable and recommended to help address questions surrounding individual empathy toward animals and refine interventions building motivation for animal protection.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 85599 - Printed Poster

### *Examining the Cross-Cultural Equivalence of the 20-Item Toronto Alexithymia Scale across Pakistan and Canada*

**Main Presenting Author:** Zahid, Aqsa  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Lau, Sharlane C. L.

**Additional Authors:** Rizwan, Laiba ; Parker, James D. A.; Bagby, R. Michael

*Abstract: In this study, we examined the cultural equivalency of the alexithymia construct by administering the revised and improved Urdu translation of the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20) to a community sample from Pakistan ( $N = 524$ ) and compared its factor structure to one extracted in a community sample from Canada ( $N = 1,933$ ) that used the English language version. The factor structure of the TAS-20 is replicable and composed of three factors: Difficulty Identifying Feelings (DIF), Difficulty Describing Feelings (DDF), and Externally Oriented Thinking (EOT). This structure was examined in both samples using exploratory structural equation modelling, and in which a three-factor solution was a good-to-adequate fitting model. Tucker's congruence coefficients revealed that the DIF and EOT factors across these samples were mostly similar. In the Pakistani sample, the third factor was composed of some items from the DIF and EOT scales, which was not found in the Canadian sample. This dissimilarity was attributed to cultural differences in the cognitive processing of emotions across these two countries, one in which emotional processing relative to the other is encouraged (Canada) and the other in which it is socially discouraged (Pakistan). Although the structures were slightly different in these two distinct cultures, the overall construct is measured similarly in each.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology  
**Session ID:** 84419 - Printed Poster

### *Exploring Religious Testimony Credibility Factors*

**Main Presenting Author:** Farias Martelli, Graziela

*Abstract: When people tell others about their experiences of direct, personal interactions with supernatural entities, this testimony can provide valuable evidence that reinforces or transforms observers' own beliefs. But even people who share religious beliefs do not necessarily accept all testimony as true, while nonbelievers may also be uncertain about their disbelief. This preregistered project will investigate the variables that predict endorsement vs. skepticism of other people's religious testimony, including features of the testimony itself and of the perceiver. Study 1 asks participants ( $n=1000$ ) to write about personal experiences with credible and skeptical testimony, evaluate those along previously identified variables (e.g. authority of the source, consistency with one's own credible experiences), and provide open-ended reasons to be coded for additional justifications for credibility. Analyses will reveal which features of the testimony and perceivers is most predictive of credibility vs. skepticism. In Study 2, religious believers ( $n=500$ ) and nonbelievers ( $n=500$ ) will evaluate descriptions of religious experiences derived from Study 1, that manipulate the two features that most strongly predicted credibility in Study 1. This project will help establish the causal role of features of religious testimony in making them more or less credible to perceivers.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 85290 - Printed Poster

*Has COVID-19 Changed Pre-service Teachers Perceptions of the Profession? Yes, but not Necessarily in Bad Ways*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wells, Kendra

**Additional Author:** Daniels, Lia M

Abstract: A CANADIAN REPORT (GADERMANN ET AL., 2021) FOUND THAT 40% OF TEACHERS ARE MORE LIKELY TO LEAVE THE PROFESSION NOW THAN BEFORE THE PANDEMIC. PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS MAY FEEL MORE ANXIOUS AND LESS EFFICACIOUS BECAUSE OF UNPREDICTABILITY (KIM and ASHBURY, 2020). TEACHERS HAVE LESS RELATIONAL CONNECTIONS THAN BEFORE (GADERMANN ET AL., 2021). WE SURVEYED 146 PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS ABOUT THEIR CAREER FIT, ANXIETY, EFFICACY, RELATIONSHIP IMPORTANCE (RI), AND COMMITMENT. WE MODIFIED ITEMS FROM THE FIT-CHOICE SCALE (RICHARDSON and WATT, 2006) TO MEASURE DEMAND ( $\alpha = 0.77$ ) AND STATUS ( $\alpha = 0.81$ ), WHICH WE ENTERED INTO A K-MEANS CLUSTER ANALYSIS AND FOUND THREE CLUSTERS: BORED, BUSY, AND VALUED GROUPS. ANCOVA RESULTS SHOWED CLUSTER DIFFERENCES ON ANXIETY ( $F = 4.1$ ,  $P$

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87412 - Printed Poster

*How do proximal and distal social norms influence migrants' willingness to seek mental health care?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Benkirane, Sarah

**Additional Author:** Doucerain, Marina M.

Abstract: Although many migrants face significant mental health challenges upon arrival in a new country, they are less likely to access the available mental health resources, despite an equal or greater need. The present study ( $N = 155$ ) addresses migrants' attitudes towards seeking mental health care by leveraging a combination of proximal (norms in one's immediate network), distal social norms (cultural and societal norms), and acculturation orientations. Using hierarchical multiple regressions, psychological openness— the degree to which an individual is open to recognizing the presence of a psychological problem— was found to be positively associated with migrants' orientation towards the mainstream culture ( $\beta$  (SE) = .11(0.04),  $p < .05$ ). Help-seeking propensity— ones willingness to seek help— was positively associated with proximal norms of migrants' heritage culture ( $\beta$  (SE) = -0.08(0.04),  $p < .05$ ). Both mainstream ( $\beta$  (SE) = 0.14(0.05)  $p < .01$ ) and heritage distal norms ( $\beta$  (SE) = -0.09(0.04),  $p < .05$ ) were significantly positively associated with indifference to stigma — the extent to which individuals are concerned about stigma. These results show that different facets of help-seeking are influenced differentially by norms in a migrants social networks. These findings may guide the development of measures to facilitate access to psychological support for migrants.

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 78784 - Printed Poster

### *Investigating Models of Public Stigma for Social Anxiety and Depression*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dabas, Grishma

**Additional Author:** Maranzan, K. Amanda

*Abstract: Stigma compounds the negative social, economic, and personal outcomes associated with mental illnesses. Stigma occurs when people endorse stereotypes towards mental illness, eliciting negative affect, ultimately leading to discriminatory behaviours. Few studies have examined this sequential process linking specific kinds of stereotypes, affect, and discriminatory behaviours for common mental disorders. Through an online survey, we assessed undergraduate student views about the public's stigmatizing attitudes, emotions, and behaviors towards an individual depicted with social anxiety disorder (SAD,  $n = 79$ ) and depression (DEP,  $n = 114$ ). Path models examining blame and weak-not-sick stereotypes, feelings of anger and pity, and help intentions were tested for each disorder. For SAD, weak-not-sick beliefs predicted greater pity and blame predicted less pity. Anger predicted lower help intentions. For DEP, weak-not-sick attitudes predicted greater anger, which predicted lower help. Pity positively predicted help. Chi-squared goodness-of-fit, Comparative Fit Index, and Tucker-Lewis Index indicated good model fit for SAD and DEP. Findings highlight that relationships between specific stigma components differ across disorders. It provides initial data towards a comprehensive understanding of the sequential stigma processes in common disorders to inform anti-stigma strategies.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 83491 - Printed Poster

### *Is Anxiety Sensitivity Linked to Sexual Well-Being?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Connell, Emma M

**Additional Authors:** Olthuis, Janine V; O'Sullivan, Lucia F; Byers, Sandra

*Abstract: INTRO. Research shows that high anxiety sensitivity (AS), a fear of arousal related body sensations, is associated with worse sexual function and lower sexual satisfaction. These results, however, are limited to primarily female undergraduate samples and have not reliably accounted for the role of anxiety and depression. This study investigated the relation between AS and sexual well-being outcomes in a mixed gender community sample while accounting for anxiety and depression. The moderating effects of gender were also explored. METHOD. Participants ( $N = 484$ ; 63% women) completed an online, self-report survey with measures of AS and functional, cognitive-affective, and behavioural aspects of sexual well-being. RESULTS. AS was associated with all sexual well-being outcomes. After controlling for anxiety and depression, AS remained a unique predictor of pain during sex, sexual satisfaction, and sexual distress. Gender moderated the relation between AS and sexual satisfaction. DISCUSSION. Findings show the importance of AS for sexual well-being, even among men and older individuals. While AS may be associated with some sexual well-being outcomes via its impact on broader mental health concerns, many aspects of the AS – sexual well-being link do not just reflect the known association between psychological and sexual well-being. Implications for practice will be presented.*

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 81065 - Printed Poster

### *Is Wanting Enough? Using Self-Determination Theory to Predict Dyadic Adjustment Through Motivation for Relational Activities and Need-Supportive and Need-Thwarting Behaviours*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rouleau, Traleena M

**Additional Authors:** McClung, Erin ; Pelletier, Luc G; Corsini-Munt, Serena

*Abstract: Individuals with autonomous reasons for relationship activities are more satisfied whereas those with controlled reasons are less satisfied. While autonomously motivated partners provide more support, it is unknown whether one's supportive and unsupportive behaviours mediate the association between their motivation and dyadic adjustment. Confirming these mechanisms could indicate how interpersonal processes improve relationship quality. Partnered university students (n=157) completed questionnaires at baseline and three months later about their own relationship activity motivation (T1), supportive and unsupportive behaviours (T1), and dyadic adjustment (T1 and T2). Autonomous motivation for relational activities was positively associated with supportive behaviours and adjustment (T2), and controlled motivation was positively associated with unsupportive behaviours and negatively with adjustment (T2). When controlling for T1 adjustment and examining the mediation between motivation and adjustment, behaviours did not mediate the associations. However, controlled motivation predicted fewer supportive and higher unsupportive behaviours while autonomous motivation predicted more supportive behaviours. Our findings suggest that supportive and unsupportive behaviours are associated with motivation for relational activities, but they do not predict adjustment over time.*

**Section:** Students in Psychology

**Session ID:** 87756 - Printed Poster

### *Linking Parent Emotion Regulation and Parent-Child Conflict to Young Children's Self-Regulation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hutchinson, Lynda

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Crocker, Sierra; Ellis, Wendy

*Abstract: Self-regulation describes how individuals apply strategies for managing thoughts, emotions, motivation, and behavior to adapt to situational demands and achieve goals. The current study had two objectives. First, it examined the psychometric properties of a parent-report measures designed assess constructive and destructive dimensions of parent-child conflict. Second, data were employed to understand how parent emotion regulation and parent-child conflict were associated with young children's self-regulation (i.e., effortful control and prosocial behavior). Ninety-nine North American parents (42 mothers;  $M_{Age} = 34.53$  yrs,  $SD = 8.32$  yrs) provided demographic information and responded to items assessing parent-child conflict, parent emotion regulation, child self-regulation. Findings indicated that data reliably distinguished between deconstructive and constructive forms of parent-child conflict. Path model findings demonstrated that parents' emotion regulation had a direct effect on effortful control ( $b = .68$ ,  $p$*

**Section:** *Developmental Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 86226 - Printed Poster

### *Making Friends at University: Challenges and Impacts on Loneliness, Mental Health, and Well-Being*

**Main Presenting Author:** Detta, Jessica  
**Co-Presenting Author:** Grouzet, Frederick M. E.

**Abstract:** *Background:* For many, university is the place to learn, grow, and make friendships that will last a lifetime. However, this may be far from reality. University students are experiencing a considerable amount of adverse mental health outcomes such as stress, depression, anxiety, and loneliness (Lipson et al., 2022; Storrie et al., 2010). Moreover, COVID-19 lockdown restrictions have negatively impacted students' opportunities for making friends. Therefore, student could be either in a situation of (1) having high-quality university friends, (2) low-quality university friends, (3) high-quality friends outside of the university context (to compensate for no friends at university), or (4) no friends at all. Using self-determination theory (Ryan and Deci, 2017) as framework, we hypothesized that these four situations have different outcomes in terms of well-being and mental health. **Methods:** University students (n=200) will be invited in January 2023 to complete an online survey to assess what is their friendship situation as the result of the Fall 2022 term and then answer questions about their well-being (both hedonic and eudaimonic) and mental health (i.e., stress, depression, anxiety). The fulfillment of their psychological needs will also be assessed as a mediator between the friendship situation and the outcomes. **Results:** Mediation analysis will be conducted to test the hypotheses.

**Section:** *Social and Personality Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 87975 - Printed Poster

### *Masculinity 'For You': Exploring the Relationship Between TikTok Usage and Masculinity in Young Adult Males*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hassan, Abdullah

**Abstract:** *The topic of masculinity has currently gained significant traction on social media platforms, particularly TikTok. Popular male figures such as Jordan Peterson, Joe Rogan, and Andrew Tate have inspired these conversations. Each of these figures, amongst many others, express their strong views on how men ought to be. This research project will investigate how TikTok narratives influence young adult males' views toward masculinity. This will provide meaningful insights into a very relevant topic in our society and for the participant demographic specifically. Three to five 18-25-year-old male students from the University of Guelph-Humber or Humber College will participate in approximately one-hour semi-structured interviews. Questions will concern participants' TikTok usage and their thoughts and feelings toward masculinity. Constructivist grounded theory will function as the primary analysis framework for this study. Also, an autoethnography will serve as a self-reflective piece that will inform the data from the standpoint of the target population. The findings of this project will be a step towards understanding how TikTok affects attitudes concerning gender expression in our present-day society. This study will be completed from January-March 2023 as part of an undergraduate thesis study, where results and conclusions will then be able to be reported.*

**Section:** *Social and Personality Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 86304 - Printed Poster



## *Mattering, Belongingness, and Psychological Well-Being of International Students in Canada During the COVID-19 Pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Su, Chang

**Co-Presenting Author:** Flett, Gordon L

*Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic represents a prolonged stress sequence involving unprecedented health and mental health challenges. The current work examines the challenges faced by international university students in Canada. These students have myriad stressors (e.g., separation from their home countries, safety concerns, academic stressors, financial pressures, and social disconnection). The current study uniquely examined mattering, belongingness in 186 international students (98 men, 84 women) assessed in summer 2022. We assessed mattering and belonging in terms of their links with indices of mental health, loneliness, social support and life satisfaction, but also measures of acculturation stress and discrimination and stigma. Correlational analyses confirmed that both mattering and belonging were significantly correlated with each other, and they were positively correlated with well-being and life satisfaction. In addition, anti-mattering and low belongingness were associated with loneliness, acculturation stress, and experienced stigma. Acculturation stress mediated the links that mattering and belongingness had with well-being. The results attest to the protective role of feelings of mattering and belonging among international study but also the destructiveness when anti-mattering experiences underscore acculturation stress, stigma, and discrimination.*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 87754 - Printed Poster

## *Mental Health, Well-being, and Community Connection in Plurisexual Emerging Adults*

**Main Presenting Author:** Glenwright, Brittni

**Co-Presenting Author:** Gillis, Joseph R.

*Abstract: DESPITE CULTURAL SHIFTS IN THE ACCEPTANCE OF SEXUAL MINORITY INDIVIDUALS, PLURISEXUALS CONTINUE TO FACE MENTAL HEALTH DISPARITIES IN COMPARISON TO THEIR MONOSEXUAL COUNTERPARTS. THIS STUDY INVESTIGATED HOW STRESSORS (E.G., IDENTITY UNCERTAINTY, INTERNALIZED HOMONEGATIVITY, EXPERIENCES OF MICROAGGRESSION), AND RESOURCES (E.G., RESILIENCE, SOCIAL SUPPORT, CONNECTEDNESS TO LGBTQIA2S+ COMMUNITIES) RELATE TO PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND DISTRESS IN PLURISEXUAL EMERGING ADULTS. IT ALSO EXPLORED HOW THIS POPULATION DESCRIBES AND LABELS THEIR SEXUAL IDENTITIES. PARTICIPANTS COMPLETED AN ONLINE SURVEY ASSESSING THE ABOVE-LISTED VARIABLES, AS WELL AS MEASURES RELATED TO SEXUAL IDENTITY, FLUIDITY, AND COPING. ALL 774 PARTICIPANTS WERE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 29, EXPERIENCED ATTRACTION TO MORE THAN ONE GENDER, AND WERE LIVING IN CANADA OR THE USA. RESULTS INDICATED HIGH LEVELS OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN THE SAMPLE. MINORITY STRESS WAS PREDICTIVE OF POORER MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES, WHILE SOCIAL SUPPORT AND RESILIENCE SERVED AS PROTECTIVE FACTORS. WHILE COMMUNITY CONNECTEDNESS WAS MILDLY PREDICTIVE OF BETTER WELL-BEING, IT DID NOT BUFFER AGAINST THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF MINORITY STRESS ON DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY. IMPLICATIONS FOR COUNSELING INTERVENTIONS ARE DISCUSSED, AS*

WELL AS THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR CLINICIANS TO ADDRESS THE SPECIFIC NEEDS OF THIS POPULATION.

**Section:** Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

**Session ID:** 87459 - Printed Poster

*Mimicking the facial expressions of masked faces does not restore empathetic responses towards them*

**Main Presenting Author:** McCrackin, Sarah D.

**Additional Authors:** Jie Wang, Coco ; Ristic, Jelena

*Abstract: While face masks prevent disease contagion, they also disrupt face perception and downstream social processes. Recent studies have suggested that the ability to spontaneously mimic facial expressions is reduced for those wearing masks. Here we investigated if reduced mimicry also impacts the sharing of emotional states or empathic responding. Participants viewed images of happy and neutral faces presented with or without face masks. They were asked to rate how much they empathized with each protagonist. On half the trials, participants were instructed to smile while looking at the faces, which produced a state of consistently mimicking the protagonists' happy facial expressions. In the other half of trials, participants were instructed to keep their face relaxed as usual, allowing for spontaneous mimicry to occur. Results demonstrated that overall empathy was reduced for masked faces compared to unmasked faces. While there was a trend that smiling to mimic happy faces increased positive empathy, this mimicry manipulation did not reduce the impact of face masks on empathy ratings. Thus, consciously mimicking masked faces does not appear to restore empathy for them.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 86458 - Printed Poster

*Mind the Gap: Using Infographics to Bridge Student Misconceptions of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dabek, Kelsy MC

*Abstract: A FOCUS ON DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN PUBLIC PERCEPTION AND KNOWLEDGE OF ADHD COMPARED TO CLINICAL INFORMATION PRESENTED ONLINE. THE OBJECTIVE IS TO SEE IF INCREASED KNOWLEDGE AND DECREASED MISINFORMATION AROUND ADHD OCCURS IN CERTAIN PRESENTATIONS. DELIVERY OF INFORMATION TO PARTICIPANTS IS MANIPULATED THROUGH USE OF AN INFOGRAPHIC OR TEXT-ONLY PARAGRAPH. BOTH MATERIALS CONTAIN THE SAME INFORMATION IN DIFFERENT PRESENTATIONS ADDRESSING POPULAR MISCONCEPTIONS ON ADHD. BASED ON MISCONCEPTIONS THE PUBLIC HOLDS ON ADHD AND THE USE OF INFOGRAPHICS TO ADDRESS MISCONCEPTIONS; INFOGRAPHICS WILL REDUCE MISCONCEPTIONS AROUND ADHD COMPARED TO TEXT-ONLY PRESENTATIONS. PARTICIPANTS ARE RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO ONE OF THREE GROUPS: INFOGRAPHIC, TEXT-ONLY, OR CONTROL. PARTICIPANTS RECEIVING AN INFOGRAPHIC OR TEXT-ONLY WILL BE ASKED ABOUT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MATERIAL AT CONVEYING INFORMATION. ALL PARTICIPANTS WILL THEN COMPLETE A 38-ITEM QUESTIONNAIRE MEASURING KNOWLEDGE OF ADHD.*

ALL PARTICIPANTS WILL BE ASKED TO SELF-ASSESS THEIR PERCEPTION OF THEIR KNOWLEDGE ON ADHD. RESULTS WILL BE READY FOR THE CONFERENCE AS DATA COLLECTION IS ONGOING. THE DISCREPANCY IS IMPORTANT TO ADDRESS AS ADHD MISINFORMATION ONLINE IS INCREASING. BY RESEARCHING MISCONCEPTIONS OF ADHD IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IT WILL HELP INDICATE IF THE PUSH FOR USE OF INFOGRAPHICS IS APPROPRIATE IN COUNTERING MISINFORMATION ONLINE.

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87634 - Printed Poster

### *Negative Urgency Increases Risk for Coping-Motivated Cannabis Outcomes in Socially Anxious Male Emerging Adult Cannabis Users*

**Main Presenting Author:** Single, Alanna

**Additional Authors:** Mota, Natalie ; Keough, Matthew T.

*Abstract: Tension reduction theory suggests that socially anxious emerging adults use cannabis to cope with negative affect. However, the literature is mixed, indicating that the effect of social anxiety (SA) on cannabis use behaviours during emerging adulthood may depend on moderating factors, such as negative urgency (NU; i.e., the tendency to act impulsively when distressed). Individuals high in NU might impulsively use cannabis when distressed. The effects of SA on cannabis use might also depend on sex. This study aimed to clarify potential moderators that may strengthen the associations between SA and cannabis outcomes among emerging adults. We hypothesized that high levels of SA would be related to greater cannabis use and problems via coping motives, but only at high levels of NU. Emerging adult undergraduates who reported past six-month cannabis use ( $n = 269$ ,  $M_{age} = 19.34$ , 77% female) completed an online self-report survey. Results from a mediated moderation revealed that high SA predicted elevated cannabis use and problems via coping motives, but only for males high in NU. Overall, findings suggest that socially anxious males high in NU are at greater risk for coping-motivated cannabis use and related problems. These results may inform screening and treatment approaches aimed at reducing impulsive cannabis use and subsequent harms for this group.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 84616 - Printed Poster

### *On the importance of friendship during adversities: Qualitative analysis of students' experience during COVID-19 pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Stepanyan, Maria

**Additional Authors:** Grouzet, Frederick M. E.; Detta, Jessica; Wong, Yen Yen Sammi

*Abstract: Background: The COVID-19 pandemic has been a challenge, and even a trauma, for many youth. Friendship during has been affected with difficulties to maintain relationships and to form new friendship. However, when available, friends could play an important role in maintaining well-being and even fostering post-traumatic growth. Using self-determination theory (Ryan and Deci, 2017), we hypothesized that the protective and positive impact of friendship can be explained by the support of psychological needs. Methods: Using a qualitative approach, a total of 65 undergraduate students have been interviewed in March-June 2021 and asked to reflect on their experience during the*

*pandemic. A thematic analysis using both a deductive approach (with self-determination theory as framework) and an inductive approach was conducted on the responses. Results: The thematic analysis shows the importance of relationships during the pandemic, including friends. The psychological need for relatedness emerged as an important theme, but other themes, such as authenticity in friendship, have emerged. Conclusions: Friendship is important to maintain well-being and thrive while facing adversities. Impact: While all interpersonal relationships are important, more research is needed on friendship for young adults.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87734 - Printed Poster

### *Perceptions of Narcissists' Social Media Usage*

**Main Presenting Author:** Giacomin, Miranda

**Additional Author:** Antunes, Nicole

*Abstract: Here, we examined how vulnerable narcissists (i.e., individuals who are self-focused, low in self-esteem, and introverted) and grandiose narcissists (i.e., individuals who are self-focused, high in self-esteem, and extraverted) behave on Instagram and how others perceive their online behaviour. Since vulnerable narcissists are more likely to seek others approval than grandiose narcissists, they may engage in more selfie-taking behaviour (e.g., spending more time editing their selfies), and these behaviours may be visible to other social media users. In Study 1, target participants (N = 152) took selfies and reported their social media engagement. Vulnerable narcissists spent more time taking and editing selfies, but grandiose narcissists did not. In Study 2, we showed the target selfies to a new sample of perceivers (N = 256) who rated each targets social media usage. Perceivers detected individuals time spent on Instagram, the number of selfies taken, and the time spent taking selfies. Vulnerable narcissists, but not grandiose narcissists, were perceived as using social media more. Thus, naïve perceivers can detect narcissists selfie-taking behaviours. It may be that vulnerable narcissists exert more effort to present themselves positively online, which people can notice after viewing their selfies.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87307 - Printed Poster

### *Perfectionism Association with Body Image Concerns in a Group of Adolescent Boys: The Intricate Role of Perceived Sociocultural Pressures*

**Main Presenting Author:** Morin, Guillaume

**Additional Authors:** Bellavance, Amélie ; Meilleur, Dominique

*Abstract: BACKGROUND. Perfectionism is postulated to be a core risk factor for the development of body image concerns. Some researchers argued that it may increase individual vulnerability to sociocultural influences related to appearance. Yet, studies investigating perfectionism and its mechanisms in adolescent boys are scarce. This study explored the direct and indirect associations between perfectionism and body image concerns through perceived sociocultural pressures among adolescent boys. METHOD. 424 adolescent boys were recruited in four Canadian high schools and completed several self-reported questionnaires. Pearson's correlations and analyses of indirect effects were executed. RESULTS. Perceived sociocultural pressures and perfectionism were significantly and*

*positively correlated to body dissatisfaction, drive for muscularity and restrained eating. Socially prescribed perfectionism, but not self-oriented perfectionism, was indirectly associated with all body image concerns through perceived sociocultural pressures. CONCLUSIONS. Because of their social sensitivity and biases, perfectionist adolescent boys may perceive greater sociocultural pressures, leading to higher levels of body image concerns. IMPACTS. Perfectionism seems to be an important factor to consider in prevention programs that aim to foster youth resilience to sociocultural influences related to appearance.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 86154 - Printed Poster

### *Personality, Attitudes, and Conspiracy Theory Beliefs*

**Main Presenting Author:** Domno, Rachel

**Additional Author:** Perunovic, Mihailo

*Abstract: Conspiracy theories are beliefs that actors such as governments or secret powerful groups are conspiring to achieve a malevolent or unlawful goal; they are often used to explain a real chain of events but make allegations that may be untrue (Douglas et al., 2019) The relationship between conspiracy theory beliefs and personality has been previously investigated, but such research continues to be relevant considering the Covid-19 pandemic - which was defined by online mis/disinformation and conspiracy theories (Statistics Canada, 2020; Garneau and Zossou, 2021) - and the possibility of future pandemics. This study investigated which of several variables are associated with undergraduate students beliefs in both general and health related conspiracy theories (includes Covid-19 conspiracy theories) using an online questionnaire design. Results showed that conspiracy theory beliefs were associated with collective narcissism, perception of anomie, and distrust in government. They were not associated with the Big 5 or dark triad personality traits. Furthermore, the association between distrust in government and conspiracy beliefs was mediated by anomie. Possible explanations for these associations and implications of the results will be discussed.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 88028 - Printed Poster

### *Physically Distanced Yet Digitally Connected: A Reflexive Thematic Analysis of COVID-19 Grief Expressed Online Through Reddit*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sohal, Pooja R

**Co-Presenting Author:** Wada, Kaori

**Additional Authors:** Boynton, Heather M; Maroney, Meredith R

*Abstract: Grieving online has become an evolution of our bereavement process which has been intensified by the pandemic social restrictions. Previous research has indicated social media platforms provide people with digital social spaces to express grief. The pandemic restrictions have stimulated increased usage within these online tools for grieving pandemic losses that could not be mourned in traditional ways. We conducted a reflexive thematic analysis of online mourners on the social media platform, Reddit. We analyzed five discussion threads from a Reddit community where individuals collectively mourn their losses attributed to the COVID-19 virus. Our analysis identified COVID-19 to be an Impetuous Evil Monster, capable of ruthless power and leaving others to mourn,*

as a superordinate theme. Other themes identified include: a sense of unfairness from pandemic loss and restrictions, encountering losses despite extensive safety precautions, understanding on unique pain experienced from COVID-19 loss, sharing the collective grieving experience online, and finding compassion with other members. Overall, the identified themes suggest that collective grieving occurred in these naturally occurring digital spaces during the pandemic. Users created mourning spaces online to collectively empathize, support healing, and appropriately mourn losses within the context of the pandemic restrictions.

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 83564 - Printed Poster

### *Polarized Perspectives: The Motivational Dynamics of Anti-Racist Conversations Among White People*

**Main Presenting Author:** Jiao, Yang

**Additional Authors:** Hsueh, Ting ; Saul, Erik; Saini, Parmjot; Mannepalli, Sruthi; Kachanoff, Frank

**Abstract:** *WE EXPLORED THE CONSEQUENCES OF WHITE AMERICANS' MOTIVATION TO ENGAGE IN ANTI-RACIST ACTION. WE THEORIZED THAT ANTI-RACIST MOTIVATION RANGES FROM CONTROLLED (I.E., DOING SO TO MAINTAIN A POSITIVE IMAGE AND AVOID FEELING SHAME) TO AUTONOMOUS (I.E., UNDERSTANDING THE PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE AND VALUES OF ANTI-RACISM). WITH A TWO-PART STUDY (N=248) WE EXAMINED HOW WHITE AMERICANS' BASELINE ANTI-RACIST MOTIVATION (ARM) IMPACTED THEIR RESPONSE TO ENGAGING IN AN INTERACTIVE DISCUSSION ABOUT STRUCTURAL RACISM WITH 2 TO 3 OTHER WHITE AMERICANS ONE WEEK LATER. WHITE AMERICANS EXPERIENCED LESS RESISTANCE AND SHOWED GREATER INTENT TO ENGAGE IN FUTURE ANTI-RACIST ACTION FOLLOWING THE CONVERSATION WHEN THEY HELD MORE PERSONAL AUTONOMOUS ARM (RELATIVE TO OTHER GROUP MEMBERS) AT BASELINE. HAVING CONTROLLED ARM AT BASELINE WAS ASSOCIATED WITH GREATER RESISTANCE AND LESS ARM FOLLOWING THE CONVERSATION. WE ALSO EXPLORED IF PEOPLE'S OWN ARM IS INFLUENCED BY THE MOTIVATION OF THEIR PEERS: PEOPLE WHO CONVERSED WITH GROUP MEMBERS WHO FELT AUTONOMOUS ARM AT BASELINE, BECAME MORE PERSONALLY AUTONOMOUS THEMSELVES FOLLOWING THE CONVERSATION, WHILE PEOPLE WHO CONVERSED WITH GROUP MEMBERS WHO FELT CONTROLLED ARM AT BASELINE DEVELOPED MORE CONTROLLED MOTIVATION AND LESS AUTONOMOUS MOTIVATION. THESE RESULTS SPEAK TO THE DYNAMICS AND CONSEQUENCES OF ANTI-RACIST MOTIVATION.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87964 - Printed Poster

### *Political Beliefs, Self-Censorship, and Perceptions of University Campus as Either Hostile or Supportive*

**Main Presenting Author:** Cormier, Gina

**Co-Presenting Author:** Chen, Meiting

**Additional Authors:** Drapeau, Martin ; Johnson, Cole; Guo, Yangyilin; Wong-Min, Alix; Yim, Brian

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: US Studies have reported that students perceive freedom of expression is limited at university, and impacted by political viewpoints. Whether such findings translate onto Canadian campuses remains unknown. METHODS: 1752 Canadian university students completed an online questionnaire on political beliefs, self-censorship, and perceptions of campus climate; descriptive statistics depicted student political beliefs, and chi-square test and Kruskal-Wallis tests were conducted to investigate the impacts of political beliefs on self-censorship and campus climate perception, respectively. RESULTS: the majority of participants (76.55%) were left-leaning, and political beliefs were related to self-censorship. Right-leaning students were significantly more likely to self-censor and to perceive greater campus climate hostility than left-leaning and centrist students. CONCLUSION/IMPACT: the findings can be explained by a reduced sense of belonging and greater sense of social isolation experienced by students who hold minority perspectives. Future research can explore contextual factors (e.g., mediating or moderating variables) that may contribute further to student expression. Accordingly, potential interventions are suggested for institutions to adopt in constructing effective community dialogue across differing viewpoints.*

**Section:** *Social and Personality Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87777 - Printed Poster

### *Potential Positive and Negative Effects of Learning About Cultural Differences in Mental Health Among Senior Undergraduates*

**Main Presenting Author:** Raval, Dev

**Additional Authors:** Qaisar, Suman ; Dere, Jessica

**Abstract:** *Certain educational experiences entail focused exposure to and examination of cultural differences in a pedagogical context. At first glance, it may seem that opportunities to learn about cultural differences would necessarily be beneficial to all students, leaving them with higher cultural intelligence, open-mindedness, and a decrease in stereotyping and prejudice. However, in a study by Buchtel (2014), both positive and negative effects were found when teaching students about topics related to cultural differences in a cultural psychology course. In the current study, we seek to replicate that work among students in an undergraduate seminar course in cultural-clinical psychology, which is focused on the connection between culture and mental health, and cultural variations in how individuals experience and express mental illness. Students in this course and control students in unrelated seminar courses completed self-report measures of cultural awareness, cultural intelligence, individual differences, stereotype endorsement, and acculturation at the beginning and end of the semester. Interim analysis from 10/16 participants indicates no significant differences on the variables of interest between cultural-clinical psychology students and the control group. Implications for the teaching and learning of cultural topics in psychology will be discussed.*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87827 - Printed Poster

### *Preferences for digital communication and phone attachment in young adults: The role of social anxiety symptoms*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wiebe, Sage L

**Additional Author:** Holtzman, Susan

*Abstract: Social anxiety (SA) is associated with avoidance of in-person social settings, yet less is known about how SA relates to digital interactions. This study investigated how SA relates to preferred and actual modes of supportive communication, and extended this to phone attachment, hypothesizing that SA would positively relate to all three outcomes. Data were drawn from a larger study examining modes of communication for social support. Female young adults (n = 348) completed standardized measures of SA symptoms (SIAS) and phone attachment (YAPS) and indicated patterns of communication for support. 7.1% and 21.5% of participants ranked digital communication (texting, social media) as their preferred and actual means of receiving support, respectively. Participants higher in SA were significantly more likely to rank digital communication as their preferred and actual means of receiving support. Higher SA scores were also significantly related to higher YAPS refuge scores. Therefore, those higher in SA appear more likely to rely on digital communication for support and feel less safe and comfortable when separated from their phones. While reliance on digital communication is normative among young adults, those with SA may have a more stressful, dependent relationship with their phones. The implications of increased digital interaction among those high on SA require further inquiry.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 86586 - Printed Poster

### *Psychopathic Characteristics and the Tendency to Empathize*

**Main Presenting Author:** Stewart, Kirsten E.

**Additional Author:** Shane, Matthew

*Abstract: While previous research suggests that the lack of empathy experienced by individuals with heightened psychopathic traits is due to emotional and/or cognitive deficits, recent work from our lab shows that these individuals can elicit increased empathy when instructed to deliberately do so (e.g. Groat and Shane, 2018). The extent to which these increases represent 'virtuous' or 'non-virtuous' empathy (c.f. Shane et al., 2022) remains unknown, however. To investigate this, 158 participants completed the Psychopathy Personality Inventory (PPI-R-40) and a novel Empathic Choice Task (ECT), within which they read about people in different scenarios (e.g. a homeless man on the street) and freely chose to a) share feelings for the person's benefit, b) share feelings for their own benefit, or c) merely observe the person. No relationship was found between PPI-R-40 scores and overall frequency to empathize; thus, high/low PPI-R-40 participants chose to empathize with equal frequency. However, post-hoc analyses found that high PPI-R-40 scorers more often chose virtuous empathy when a) the scenario elicited higher non-virtuous empathy overall and b) the target possessed power over the participant (e.g. the participant's boss). These findings support motivation-based theories of psychopathy by suggesting that high PPI-R-40 scorers adjust empathic strategies based on subtle contextual features.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87369 - Printed Poster

### *Racial and gender biases in empathy and pain perception*

**Main Presenting Author:** Chong, Gale

**Additional Authors:** Kaseweter, Kimberley ; Gregoire, Nina; Davies, G Paul



**Abstract:** *Pain is the most common reason for seeking medical care, yet patients are often undertreated for pain, which can engender severe long-term consequences, such as increased depression and anxiety. Past research has also documented pro-White and pro-male biases in healthcare professionals' perception and treatment of pain, but few studies have examined the role of within-race phenotypic variation (i.e., stereotypicality biases), despite its significance in other contexts (e.g., social judgment, criminal justice). Studying such biases may enable a finer examination of the role of race in pain treatment. The current study used a 2 (Black Racial Stereotypicality: High vs. Low) × 2 (Gender: Male vs. Female) vignette design to examine the effects of patient racial stereotypicality and gender on perceiver's empathy and pain perception. After viewing a photo insurance card, medical chart, and the patient's rating of their pain, participants stated how much pain they believed the patient was in and completed an empathy measure. Factorial ANOVAs found that pain perception and empathy did not vary based on racial stereotypicality or gender, contradicting past research in this area. However, the current study remains one of the first to shed light on the role of within-race variations in pain perception and empathy. We discuss study limitations and directions for future research.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 80178 - Printed Poster

### *Reaching for the Top: A Multi-Faceted Analysis of Perfectionism and Fame*

**Main Presenting Author:** Fisher, Riana

**Additional Authors:** Flett, Gordon L; Nepon, Taryn; Hewitt, L Paul

**Abstract:** *Background/rationale: At present, there has been no research exploring multidimensional perfectionism and the desire for fame. The current study sought to uniquely examine perfectionism and fame while controlling for other individual differences factors reflecting neurotic and narcissistic characteristics. Methods: A sample of 288 university students completed the Desire for Fame Scale, the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale, the Perfectionism Self-Presentation Scale, and measures of self-consciousness, social desirability, and social comparison. Results: Correlational analyses confirmed that desire for fame was positively linked with trait perfectionism (i.e., self-oriented and socially prescribed perfectionism) and all perfectionistic self-presentation facets. The main associations were still evident after controlling for public self-consciousness and social desirability. A structural equation model showed that an interpersonal perfectionism latent factor was linked with a desire for fame, even after taking self-consciousness into account. Conclusions: Our results show uniquely that needing to be and seem perfect are associated with an elevated need to be famous. Findings suggest many perfectionistic emerging adults overcompensate and are guided by an irrational desire for fame as an ego-oriented form of validation bound to result in demoralization and life dissatisfaction.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 86188 - Printed Poster

### *Recognition and stigmatization of binge eating disorder: the role of sociodemographic and psychological characteristics*

**Main Presenting Author:** Clermont, Camille

**Additional Authors:** Roy, Marie-Pier ; Côté, Marie-Lou; Bégin, Catherine

**Abstract:** *Binge eating disorder (BED) remains poorly recognized and highly stigmatized in the general population compared to other eating disorders. In addition, no studies on BED recognition and stigmatization are available in Quebec. The current study aimed to better understand the role of socio-demographic and psychological characteristics in the recognition and stigmatization of BED among adult Quebecers from the general population. Participants completed an online survey (n = 1147; 90.0% women; Mage = 35.3, SD = 13.7 years) after reading a clinical vignette presenting a woman with BED. Regression analyses were conducted to determine which characteristics predicted BED recognition and stigmatization. Results showed that being younger ( $\beta = .00$ ;  $p =$*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87951 - Printed Poster

### *Romance Behind the Screens: Exploring the Role of Technoference on Intimacy*

**Main Presenting Author:** Charlton, Jaidyn

**Additional Authors:** MacIsaac, Angela ; Ryan, Kendra; Mushquash, Aislin

**Abstract:** *Intimacy is important for fulfilling romantic relationships. Many factors can impact intimacy, but increased use of technological devices in our daily lives makes technoference a key one to consider. Technoference (i.e., interference in face-to-face interactions caused by the use of technological devices) is associated with relationship difficulties including conflict, dissatisfaction, and decreased relational wellbeing. However, less is known about the direct and indirect impact of technoference on intimacy among couples. We hypothesized that negative perceptions of a partner's technology use and poor communication satisfaction within a romantic relationship help explain the association between technoference and intimacy. University students ( $N = 141$ ), who were in a romantic relationship, completed online questionnaires assessing technoference, perceptions of their partner's technology use, communication satisfaction, and intimacy in their romantic relationship. PROCESS macro model 6 tested the serial mediation models. Results suggest that the relationship between technoference (general, partner's, and participant's) and intimacy is serially mediated by negative perceptions of partner's technology use and communication satisfaction. These findings can help to inform strategies to maximize intimacy levels between couples, fortifying romantic relationships overall.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 86020 - Printed Poster

### *Romantic Relationship Related Conflict Themes Within Parent-Child and Friendship Relationships*

**Main Presenting Author:** Thompson, Jenna

**Co-Presenting Author:** Ngai, Ari

**Additional Authors:** Lavergne, Makenzie ; Hakim-Larson, Julie

**Abstract:** *During emerging and young adulthood, romantic relationships take on increasing importance while parent-child relationships and friendships remain important. Research indicates differences between conflicts with parents and friends related to romantic relationships. For example, parent-child conflict tends to occur due to differences in mate preferences regarding culture, religion, and personal traits (e.g., Apostolou, 2008), whereas friend conflict arises for such reasons as feelings*

*of neglect (Roth and Parker, 2001). This study is intended to identify themes in conflict narratives with parents and friends related to romantic relationships. A diverse sample of participants (18 to 39 years old) completed an online survey which included typed narratives of relevant conflicts with parents and friends (137 parent and 106 friend codable narratives) . An iterative process was used to create a coding rubric. Themes for parent and friend narratives included Partner Characteristics, Treatment Concerns (e.g., emotional abuse), Pressure on the Relationship, Failure to Fulfil Other Expectations, Safety/Behaviour Concerns, Unspecified Disapproval, and only in friend conflicts, Jealousy. Differences were identified between conflict narratives with parents and friends. This study provides a better understanding of conflicts that emerge as young people navigate new and changing relationships.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 86220 - Printed Poster

### *Science = South Asian? Examining stereotyping and perceived employability of South Asian Women and Men*

**Main Presenting Author:** Allen, Erik J. K.

**Additional Authors:** Lapytskaia Aidy, Christina ; Steele, Jennifer R.

*Abstract: The fields of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) continue to have an underrepresentation of specific gender (e.g., women, non-binary) and racial (e.g., Black, Indigenous) groups. Research has found evidence that gender and racial stereotypes exist in STEM (Lane et al., 2012; National Science Foundation, 2014a, 2014b; Smyth and Nosek, 2015) and have the potential to affect people's experiences in these fields. Research also suggests that the intersection of race and gender has the potential to influence how men and women are perceived, depending on their race (e.g., Cooley et al., 2018; Eaton et al., 2020; Lei et al., 2020). The goal of the current research was to examine science-race stereotypes about South Asians, a minority group in North America previously unexamined in the literature, using implicit (the Implicit Association Test; Greenwald et al., 2003), indirect (employment decisions), and explicit measures. Consistent with our pre-registered hypotheses, a science-race stereotype favouring people who are South Asian (over people who are White) was found across all measures among racially diverse participants (N = 401; Mage = 20-years; 273 women, 122 men, 6 non-binary/non-disclosed). These stereotypes were particularly applied to South Asian men. The findings suggest that both race and gender impact people's stereotyping in STEM.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 86604 - Printed Poster

### *Self-Compassion and Parenting Behaviours in Mothers with Depression and Anxiety*

**Main Presenting Author:** Belows, Madeline J

**Additional Authors:** Simpson, Kaeley M; McHardy, Bobby; Roos, E Leslie

*Abstract: Parenting stress and psychopathology have a significant impact on parenting behaviour and in turn, child health and well-being. Research consistently demonstrates a positive association*

*between parental stress, maternal depression, and unsupportive parenting behaviours. Specifically, both parenting stress and maternal depression are related to harsher, overactive, and disengaged parenting. Such parenting practices are linked to a myriad of child risk factors, behaviour problems, and developmental concerns. Thus, understanding factors that protect against unsupportive parenting and promote supportive parenting are of critical importance. Emerging research shows self-compassion may predict positive parenting behaviours, decrease critical parent-child interactions, and lower parental emotional reactivity. However, more research is needed to expand our understanding of the relationship between maternal self-compassion and parenting practices. A sample of 140 mothers with clinically significant depression and/or anxiety with a mean age of 32.49 years ( $SD = 4.99$ ,  $Range = 22-44$  years) will participate in the present study. Linear regressions will be used to examine the relationship between maternal trait self-compassion and self-reported measures of both supportive and unsupportive parenting practices. Data from this study has been collected and will be analyzed in January 2023.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87388 - Printed Poster

### *Self-Determination, Deviance, and Risk Factors*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mykota, David

**Additional Author:** Albrecht, Shyanna

*Abstract: Deviant behaviours are a significant cost to Canadian society and can incur an immeasurable amount of emotional and physical damage every year. There have been numerous studies on the role of risk factors in affecting deviant behaviours, however, few of these have examined the influence of self-determination on deviance. This study intends to fill this gap by investigating the interactions between self-determination, gender, risk factors, and deviance. Participants were invited to complete an online survey that asked questions relating to gender, self-determination, risk factors, and deviance. A Chi-square Test for Independence was utilized to explore the explicit relationships between the type of self-determination and gender differences. In addition, a two-way MANOVA was used to compare self-determination and gender together in relation to deviance and risk factors. A Chi-square test found that there was not a significant relationship between gender and self-determination while the two-way MANOVA found a significant interaction effect between self-determination, deviance, and risk factors. Future research that examines and expands on the relationship between self-determination, gender, risk factors and antisocial behavior is suggested.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 80730 - Printed Poster

### *Self-discrepancies in mind perception*

**Main Presenting Author:** Jacobs, Oliver L

**Additional Authors:** Pazhoohi, Farid ; Kingstone, Alan

*Abstract: Defining and measuring self-discrepancies between one's current self and one's ideal self in terms of qualities of mind has a long but complicated history in psychology. Here, we present a new approach for measuring and operationalizing discrepancies of mind by employing the mind perception framework (ratings for agency and experience) that has been applied successfully to a variety of other*

psychological constructs. 265 participants were recruited online to fill in a modified version of the mind perception survey. The results revealed that in general participants idealized greater agency and diminished experience for both themselves and their partner. These findings suggest that the mind perception approach can be used as a method to distill a large number of qualities of mind into meaningful facets for interpretation. This method can breathe new life into the literature with future investigations directed at understanding self-discrepancies in relation to prosocial behaviour and psychological well-being.

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87972 - Printed Poster

### *Simultaneous use of alcohol while gambling is associated with greater vulnerabilities and increased harms*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sinclair, Eliscia S. -L. L.

**Additional Authors:** Punia, Kiran ; Balodis, Iris M.; Kim, H. S. Andrew

*Abstract: Although previous studies have established the robust relationship between concurrent use of alcohol and gambling (i.e., using alcohol and gambling within a same time period), there is a scarcity of empirical research focusing on the simultaneous use of alcohol and gambling (i.e., using alcohol while gambling). This is an important gap given that simultaneous use of alcohol and gambling may be associated with greater vulnerabilities and increased harms. In the present study, we examined the psychological characteristics, problem gambling severity, and mental distress of using alcohol while gambling in a sample of Canadian adults who gamble ( $N = 477$ ). Of the total sample, 82.4% reported having used alcohol in the past year and of those who used substances while gambling, 41.4% reported having simultaneously used alcohol. Consistent with previous findings from the broader substance use literature, participants who simultaneously used alcohol while gambling reported greater problem gambling severity, greater mental distress, and experienced greater difficulty with emotion regulation compared to individuals who never or rarely drank alcohol while gambling. These findings provide preliminary evidence that individuals who simultaneously gamble and use alcohol experience greater harms and increased vulnerabilities than individuals who gamble and drink alcohol, but not simultaneously.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 80116 - Printed Poster

### *Statistical reasoning regarding possible adverse outcomes of vaccination*

**Main Presenting Author:** van der Valk, Alexandra

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: When an AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine trial participant developed transverse myelitis, many concluded the vaccine caused the illness, neglecting that it could have occurred by chance. We investigate how statistical considerations affect perceptions that vaccines cause adverse outcomes. METHODS:  $N=301$  participants repeatedly rated the strength of evidence that the vaccine causes myelitis as successive information was provided. They were also told that myelitis occurred in 10 (the base rate) or 20 out of 1000 vaccinations. Numeracy was assessed using the Berlin Numeracy Test. RESULTS: Participants did not reliably lower their evidence strength ratings after learning that myelitis is one of many outcomes screened in trial participants, and that doing multiple tests can inflate the false-positive rate. Evidence that vaccines cause myelitis was*

*perceived weaker when 10 cases were reported versus 20, though this was only reliably observed among participants higher in numeracy. CONCLUSION: People low in numeracy may believe vaccination causes an adverse outcome even when that outcome occurs at frequencies expected by chance. Even those high in numeracy may have difficulty understanding how multiple testing can inflate the false-positive rate. ACTION: Communicating statistical information in a way that considers these limitations may help reduce vaccine-related misinformation.*

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 83084 - Printed Poster

### *Suicidality trends in Canada during COVID-19: An era of social isolation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hicks, Owen

**Additional Authors:** Ying, Fei ; Murphy, Gabriela C. M.; Mental Health Research Canada, N/A; Dozois, David J. A.

*Abstract: Mental Health Research Canada has been conducting a series of national polls tracking Canadians' mental health challenges over the course of the COVID-19 pandemic. Since April 2020, a new poll has been collected approximately every 2 months (> 45,000 individuals surveyed to date). Each poll collects data from a probability sample of participants across Canada (in both official languages), with province, age, and gender quotas implemented to ensure a representative and diverse sample. In these polls, participants are asked about suicidal ideation; specifically, whether they thought about or had plans to attempt suicide over the past 3 months, the past year, or at any point before the pandemic began. This research will, to our knowledge, provide the first report of suicidality trends in Canada over the course of the COVID-19. Further, rates of suicidality from before versus during the pandemic will be contrasted. Finally, relevant groups will be compared (e.g., those with versus without suicidality; those only ideating versus those who have planned suicide) to observe whether there are group differences in rates of social isolation (e.g., unemployment, remote work, number of co-habitants), mental health support, and perceived relationship quality. This report will provide researchers and clinicians with high-quality statistics of suicidality trends in Canada during COVID-19.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87398 - Printed Poster

### *Target Race and Body Size Influence Perceptions of Femininity and Expressions of Benevolent Sexism*

**Main Presenting Author:** Baly, Brooklyn

**Additional Authors:** Schiralli, Jordana ; Neel, Rebecca; Chasteen, Alison

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: Research has shown that gender stereotypes and benevolent sexism are differentially expressed toward Black women and White women. However, this research has not yet expanded to other racial groups and other characteristics, such as body size, that can shift perceptions of women. METHOD: We test how target race (Asian/Black/White) and body size (thin/fat) impact perceptions of femininity, attractiveness, and expressions of benevolent sexism. Participants (N = 200; 55% male, 73.5% White) evaluated a series of six randomized photos of female targets varying in race and body size on perceived femininity, attractiveness, and endorsement of*

*benevolent sexism in a repeated measures design. RESULTS: Among thin targets, Asian and White women were rated as more feminine and more attractive than Black women. Thin White women were greater targets of benevolent sexism than thin Asian or thin Black women. There were no differences in femininity, attractiveness, or benevolent sexism among fat targets. CONCLUSIONS: Racial differences were robust among thin targets but attenuated among fat targets, suggesting that larger body size may be an equalizer in the context of gender stereotypes. IMPACT: This research advances our knowledge about how experiences with gender stereotypes and prejudice shift at different intersections of identity and furthers inclusivity in psychological science.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 86365 - Printed Poster

### *Technology Use and Mental Health: A Retrospective Chart Review of Treatment Seeking Youth and Adults*

**Main Presenting Author:** Leynes, Louie Paolo

**Co-Presenting Author:** Shukla, Serena

**Additional Authors:** Downie, Danielle ; Hope, Ingrid M.; Irwin, Samantha; Wickens, Christine; Quilty, Lena C.

*Abstract: Background: As technology use becomes increasingly integrated into everyday lives, there is growing recognition of problem technology use and associated impacts on mental health. Research suggests that problem technology use is associated with mood and behavioural concerns but clinical data are limited. To address these gaps, this study investigates the nature of technology use and concurrent mental health difficulties. Methods: A retrospective chart review of youth and adults seeking psychosocial treatment for technology use from 2008 to 2019 was conducted. Results: A total of 345 records were eligible and extracted. Most patients presented with online gaming concerns (65%) as assessed by the Dimensions of Problem Internet Use; social media use concerns were endorsed by a more limited number (20%). Overall, co-occurring concerns as assessed by the GAIN Short Screener were common, including internalizing (91.8%), externalizing (91.9%), and substance use (40.7%) issues. Conclusions: Youth and adults seeking treatment for technology use exhibited substantial challenges, primarily with online gaming and concurrent emotional and behavioural dysregulation. Impact: Treatment-seeking samples exhibited complex presentations; integrated or holistic treatment approaches may be appropriate. Gaming concerns appear to have the most established problem recognition and pathways to care.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 87169 - Printed Poster

### *Temporal Comparisons Involving My Past, Present and Future Life: Examining Links With Temporal Self-Evaluations, Affect, and Motivation*

**Main Presenting Author:** DeGagne, Brock A

*Abstract: Background: According to Temporal Comparison Theory (Albert, 1977), individuals frequently compare their present versus past and future standing, and such comparisons have important psychological implications. We examined temporal comparisons involving individuals' past, present, and future lives in relation to their temporal self-evaluations, affect, and motivation.*

*Methods: Online participants ( $N = 364$ ) completed various forms of temporal comparisons (including present \_versus\_ past and future lives; past and future \_versus\_ present lives), temporal self-evaluations (recalled past, current, and anticipated future life satisfaction), positive and negative affect, and motivation to achieve a positive future life. Results: Multivariate analyses are in-progress. We anticipate that individuals who view their present lives as better (vs. worse) than their past lives, and those who anticipate that their future lives will be better (vs. worse) than their present lives will report greater perceived improvements (vs. declines) in life satisfaction over time, more positive affect, and stronger motivation. Conclusions/Impact: This study will provide valuable new insights concerning the links between various forms of temporal comparisons and how individuals view their lives to be unfolding over time, along with the potential affective and motivational implications of such temporal comparisons.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85491 - Printed Poster

### *The Association Between Partner Schemas, Depression, and Relationship Health Across Time*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ying, Fei

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Murphy, Gabriela; Hicks, Owen

**Additional Authors:** Wilde, Jesse ; N/A, Mental Health Research Canada; Dozois, David

*Abstract: Romantic relationship distress has been implicated as a cause and result of depression, but the cognitive mechanisms underlying this bi-directional link remain unclear. Two proposed cognitive vulnerabilities underlying depression and relationship outcomes are self- and partner-schemas (i.e., stable beliefs one forms about the self and partner). The Dyadic Partner-Schema Model is a novel theoretical framework that aims to synthesize the associations among schema structures (i.e., how the content of beliefs is organized), relationship discord, and depression. This study provides the first empirical examination of several key assumptions underlying this model. Self- and partner-schema structure (SSS and PSS, respectively), relationship dysfunction, and depressive symptoms were assessed at baseline, three, and six months later in 370 participants. Cross-sectional analyses revealed that relationship dysfunction and depressive symptoms were associated with a pervasively negative PSS. Longitudinal results show stable associations between PSS and depressive symptoms, and between PSS and relationship outcomes. Although relationship variables predicted subsequent changes in SSS, PSS was not predictive of or predicted by changes in relationship and mood variables over time. This is the first study to examine the role of partner schemas in depression and relationship distress across time.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86299 - Printed Poster

### *The association between the impact of COVID-19 and internalizing problems among children and adolescents with ADHD: The moderating role of parental anxiety*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gowans, Lauren S.C.



**Additional Authors:** Ritchie, Tessa ; Rogers, Maria; Climie, A Emma; Corkum, Penny; Jiang, Yuanyuan

*Abstract: Previous research has identified that children and adolescents have experienced worsening internalizing problems during the pandemic; and those with ADHD are especially prone to increases in internalizing problems. It is imperative that research continues to explore the sources of pandemic-related internalizing problems in those with ADHD and what factors may exacerbate these effects. Canadian parents of children aged 3 to 18 with ADHD were surveyed in the spring of 2021 and 2022. The current study will analyze how the impact of COVID-19 relates to internalizing problems in children and adolescents with ADHD and if parental anxiety moderates this relation overtime. Results are forthcoming; however, it is hypothesized that the impact of COVID-19 will be positively related to children with ADHD's internalizing problems at both timepoints and that parental anxiety will moderate this association in both cases with higher parental anxiety increasing child internalizing problems. These findings will provide novel information on the lasting effects of COVID-19 on children and adolescents with ADHD and the role parent's own mental health plays in this relation. These results will allow for better targeted interventions and services for this population to aid in mitigating the negative consequences these children face that are related to the pandemic and their parents.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 86984 - Printed Poster

### *The Dark Tetrad and HEXACO facets: A narrowband approach to the redundancy question*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kowalski, Christopher M

**Co-Presenting Author:** Plouffe, Rachel

**Additional Authors:** Daljeet, Kabir ; Johnson, Laura K; Trahair, Cassidy; Saklofske, Donald H ; Schermer, Julie A

*Abstract: This study investigated the Dark Tetrad in relation to the HEXACO facets and the putative redundancy of Machiavellianism and psychopathy, and of sadism and psychopathy. Recent research has debated whether these traits, as currently measured, represent distinguishable dimensions or are different labels for the same trait. A sample of 830 participants completed measures of Machiavellianism, sadism, and psychopathy, as well as the HEXACO-100. Bivariate correlations on the HEXACO facets were compared between the Dark Tetrad traits. We found that 11 of the 25 correlations between the HEXACO facets and Machiavellianism and psychopathy differed significantly ( $p$*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85403 - Printed Poster

### *The Dark Tetrad and Supernumerary Personality Inventory traits: A narrowband approach to the redundancy question*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kowalski, Christopher M

**Co-Presenting Author:** Plouffe, Rachel

**Additional Authors:** Trahair, Cassidy ; Daljeet, Kabir; Johnson, K Laura ; Saklofske, Donald H ; Schermer, Julie A

*Abstract: This study investigated the Dark Tetrad in relation to the Supernumerary Personality Inventory (SPI) traits and the putative redundancy of Machiavellianism and psychopathy, and of sadism and psychopathy. Recent research has disputed whether or not these traits represent distinguishable constructs. 424 participants completed measures of Machiavellianism, sadism, and psychopathy, as well as the SPI. Correlations with the SPI traits were compared between the Dark Tetrad traits. Machiavellianism differed significantly from psychopathy in 7 out of 10 SPI traits (four small and three medium effect sizes), while sadism differed from psychopathy in 5 out of 10 SPI traits (four small and one medium effect sizes). These results provide evidence for the differentiation between Machiavellianism and psychopathy, and to a somewhat lesser extent, the differentiation of sadism and psychopathy. Future research should continue using a narrowband approach and correlation difference tests to further investigate the potential differences/putative redundancy of Machiavellianism and psychopathy, as well as of sadism and psychopathy, as well as replicate the findings of the current study. Theoretically driven investigations may be especially fruitful in investigating this area.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 86132 - Printed Poster

### *The Impact of White Privilege Acknowledgement and Political Ideology on White Americans' Defensiveness During Critical Discussions about Systemic Racism*

**Main Presenting Author:** Saini, Parmjot

**Additional Authors:** Jiao, Yang ; Hsueh, Ting; Saul, Erik; Mannepalli, Sruthi; Kachanoff, Frank

*Abstract: We examined White people's defensiveness to discussing structural racism. When talking about structural racism, we hypothesize that White Americans who deny (vs. acknowledge) White privilege are less likely to personally reflect on how their behaviours impact structural racism (i.e., \_personal engagement\_) and engage in defensive responding. We predict that defensive responding manifests differently for Liberals versus Conservatives. When Liberal White people are defensive, they steer the conversation away from race (i.e., \_indirect defensiveness\_), but when Conservative White people are defensive, they directly oppose discussions about structural racism, calling it harmful, divisive, and prejudiced to White people (i.e., \_direct defensiveness\_). We tested our predictions with an interactive study where 2-4 White Americans (N=248) talked about structural racism using a chat platform. We assessed political orientation and White privilege acknowledgement, and one week later, participants engaged in the discussion. Preliminary analysis of 99 participants suggests that low White privilege acknowledgement is associated with greater direct defensiveness, regardless of political ideology. Indirect defensiveness did not emerge. Finally, neither White privilege acknowledgement nor ideology were related to personal engagement, which was relatively infrequent for everyone.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 88101 - Printed Poster

## *The Influence of Rejection Sensitivity on Perceiving Racial Microaggressions and Anxiety Among South Asian Students*

**Main Presenting Author:** Datta, Megha

**Additional Author:** McAuslan, Pam

*Abstract: Research has indicated three in four people of color experience discrimination within their daily lives. Despite the well-known link between discrimination and mental health, little is known about the impact of microaggressions on South Asian students (Beharry and Crozier, 2008; Ogunyemi et al., 2020; Torres-Harding et al., 2020; Wong-Padoongpatt et al., 2020). This study sought to examine the relationships between discrimination, rejection sensitivity, and emotional/physiological reactions among South Asian American and Canadian post-secondary students using a two-part longitudinal design. Participants completed self-report measures (rejection sensitivity, previous discrimination, and mood). Participants also recorded their heartrate via smartwatch prior to and after viewing a video montage depicting discriminatory or neutral interactions with South Asians within popular shows/movies. An independent sample t-test will examine differences between the two groups and among the American and Canadian sample. Preliminary correlation and mediation analyses revealed small to moderate associations among the study variables. Further analyses will be conducted once Canadian data collection is concluded. Information from this study may help inform strategies to mitigate distress associated with microaggressions among South Asian students and increase awareness among post-secondary institutes.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 83043 - Printed Poster

## *The Pandemic Politics of Well-Being: What Accounts for the Partisan Gap in Well-Being over Two Years of COVID-19?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Taylor, Marin

**Additional Authors:** Wang, Wan ; Dawson, Andrew; Ingram, Brooklyn; Gibson, Shane; Wilson, Anne

*Abstract: Political polarization soared during the pandemic, raising the question of whether the pre-existing partisan gap in subjective well-being (SWB) also widened. Over two studies, we examined disparities in SWB between Democrats and Republicans, and investigated potential sources of the partisan well-being gap including differing lifestyle choices during the pandemic and negative experiences due to the COVID-19 pandemic (e.g., illness, job loss, death of a loved one). We surveyed Americans (N = 568 in Study 1; N = 839 in Study 2) on the first and second anniversaries of the pandemic: participants reported their SWB, engagement in well-being sustaining behaviours called “therapeutic lifestyle choices” (TLCs; e.g., exercise, time in nature, socializing in person and remotely, etc.), and their personal negative COVID-19 experiences. In both 2021 and 2022, Republicans reported higher SWB, while Democrats reported greater pandemic-related harm to their mental health. The difference in SWB can be partially explained by engagement in TLCs: in both years, Republicans engaged in more in-person socializing, more time in nature, and more hobbies than Democrats, which in turn predicted greater SWB. There was no indirect effect of remote socializing. Although negative COVID experiences (e.g., lost jobs, opportunities) predicted lower SWB, these events did not account for the partisan SWB gap.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87032 - Printed Poster

### *The Role of Stigma in Help-Seeking following Same-Sex Intimate Partner Violence: A thematic analysis*

**Main Presenting Author:** Shinbine, Danielle L

**Additional Authors:** Snaychuk, Lindsey ; Maroney, Meredith R

*Abstract: Research suggests that same-sex intimate partner violence (SS-IPV) can result in more severe psychological outcomes when compared to heterosexual IPV (Miller and Irvin, 2017). Although access to services is all the more critical for this population, stigma perpetrated by formal and informal support has been found to reduce the rates with which survivors of SS-IPV seek help (Calton et al., 2016; Santoniccolo et al., 2021). This critical analysis of the literature on SS-IPV aimed to understand how stigma plays an integral role in help-seeking behaviours amongst SS-IPV survivors. The goal of the present analysis is to understand how stigma is associated with SS-IPV and how stigma serves as a barrier to help-seeking. This study utilized reflexive thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke, 2021) to examine peer-reviewed literature on SS-IPV between the 2000s to present day which included the key words "Stigma", "Help-Seeking" and "Same-Sex IPV". We identified several stigma-related barriers to help-seeking for SS-IPV survivors, including internalized stigma, discrimination from law enforcement, and stigma from IPV shelters. Findings from the current review of SS-IPV research will discuss implications for policy and help-seeking services on how to approach SS-IPV survivors and their unique struggles with stigma.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology  
**Session ID:** 86360 - Printed Poster

### *Understanding Dependence: A Mixed-Methods Study of Institutional Betrayal*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ly, May

**Additional Author:** Klest, Bridget

*Abstract: Institutional betrayal (IB) occurs when institutions (e.g., university, healthcare, police) cause harm to those who rely on them for important needs (Smith and Freyd, 2014). IB is derived from betrayal trauma theory, which posits that victims with higher levels of dependence on their abuser experience greater negative impacts to their wellbeing (Freyd, 1996). This association has been extended to, however not yet confirmed by research, in relationships in which the perpetrator of harm is an institution. Using a mixed methods approach, the current study explored the relationship between individual dependence on an institution and personal wellbeing when IB occurs. Participants ( $n = 103$ ) who have experienced sexual assault or negative medical events completed an online survey with measures of IB, institutional dependence, and personal wellbeing. Semi-structured interviews expanded on details of experiences with relevant institutions. Exploratory factor analysis found a four-factor structure of the measure of institutional dependence. Hierarchical regression analyses found that dependence accounted for some variance in wellbeing above the variables of demographics, initial trauma, and IB. Qualitative results from interviews will be discussed. Preliminary results provided evidence for dependence as a multidimensional construct that may predict some aspects of wellbeing when IB occurs.*

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 78891 - Printed Poster

### *Understanding Social Media and Social Physique Anxiety*

**Main Presenting Author:** Firasta, Lamia

**Additional Authors:** Lucibello, Kristen M; Sabiston, Catherine M

**Abstract:** *SOCIAL PHYSIQUE ANXIETY (SPA) IS THE DISCOMFORT ONE FEELS WHEN THERE IS A PERCEIVED OR REAL EVALUATION OF THEIR BODY FROM OTHERS. TO MANAGE SPA, ONE MAY USE IMPRESSION MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES INCLUDING CONCEALING THE BODY, CHANGING THE BODY and AVOIDING SOCIAL SITUATIONS. THE WAY SPA IMPACTS ONE'S SELF-PRESENTATION ONLINE (I.E., SOCIAL MEDIA) HAS NOT BEEN EXPLORED BUT IMPORTANT GIVEN THE ADVANCES WITH HOW PEOPLE USE SOCIAL MEDIA. USING INTEGRATED THEORIES OF SOCIAL ANXIETY and SELF PRESENTATION, THIS STUDY EXAMINES SPA AS A CORRELATE OF SOCIAL MEDIA SELF-PRESENTATION (SMSP). SMSP IS ONE'S PROPENSITY FOR APPEARANCE COMPARISONS, ONLINE SELF-PRESENTATION and GENERAL APPEARANCE-RELATED ACTIVITY ON SOCIAL MEDIA. PARTICIPANTS (N = 286; 68% WOMEN, MAGE±SD= 23.55 ± 3.55) COMPLETED A SELF-REPORT SURVEY ON PROLIFIC. DATA WAS ANALYZED USING DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS and LINEAR REGRESSION. WOMEN SCORED HIGHER ON SMSP and SPA THAN MEN. AFTER CONTROLLING FOR GENDER, HIGHER SPA SCORES WERE CORRELATES OF ONLINE SELF-PRESENTATION ( $\beta = .68$ , P*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 89524 - Printed Poster

### *Using stories to enhance internet-delivered cognitive behavioural therapy: satisfaction and outcomes*

**Main Presenting Author:** Philipp-Muller, Aaron E

**Additional Author:** Hadjistavropoulos, Heather D

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: While psychopathology is highly prevalent, access to therapy is challenging for many clients. Internet-delivered Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (ICBT) reduces barriers to therapy and is generally effective. Nevertheless, some clients do not engage with the treatment. In some ICBT programs, hypothetical stories are used to improve client engagement. However, past qualitative research reveals mixed reactions to stories, with some clients but not others describing positive benefits, such as enhanced understanding, motivation, and change behaviours. RATIONALE: This study seeks to improve understanding of the relationship between evaluation of stories and ICBT engagement and outcomes. METHODS: Patients ( $n = 200$ ) enrolled in an 8-week transdiagnostic ICBT anxiety and depression program (containing 11 stories expanded on over 5 lessons), completed multidimensional ratings of stories (e.g., impact on skills and motivation) at mid- and post-treatment. Outcomes from pre- to post-treatment and completion rates were also collected. RESULTS: Regression analyses will be conducted where we expect positive ratings of stories to predict treatment outcomes and completion. CONCLUSIONS: The results will be discussed in relation to the Elaboration Likelihood Model of Attitude Persuasion. IMPACT: These findings will help inform use of stories to support effective ICBT delivery.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 80783 - Printed Poster

### *Vulnerability to Fraud: The Effect of Age and Gender on Susceptibility to Persuasion*

**Main Presenting Author:** Tang, Xuyan

**Co-Presenting Author:** Lam, Joyce S. T.

**Additional Authors:** Musoke, Richard ; Garrett, Bernie

*Abstract: Identifying those most vulnerable to fraudulent offers is the key to establishing effective prevention programs and reducing victimization. Studies of demographic differences in response to persuasive communications are limited. This work explored the effect of age and gender on susceptibility to persuasion in 1287 adults through a Canada-wide survey examining engagement with suspect alternative health practices. We used the brief version of the Susceptibility to Persuasion-II (StP-II-B) scale with 10 domains: social influence, need for cognition, need for consistency, advertising, sensation seeking, self-control, lack of premeditation, need for uniqueness, avoidance of similarity, and risk preferences. Independent t-tests showed significant gender differences overall and on social influence, sensation seeking, self-control, premeditation, and risk preferences, with men having higher persuadability. ANOVA revealed that younger adults (16-34) scored significantly higher than those older on StP-II-B total scores and all domains except consistency, similarity, and uniqueness. Middle-aged adults (35-54) scored significantly higher than older adults (55+) overall and on social influence, sensation seeking, self-control, similarity, and uniqueness. Results indicate that men and younger adults are more susceptible to persuasion, and thus, are more vulnerable to fraudulent offers.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87406 - Printed Poster

### *What do You Get to Feel? Investigating Perceptions Relating to Collective Freedom to Determine and Express Emotions*

**Main Presenting Author:** Saul, Erik

**Additional Author:** Kachanoff, Frank

*Abstract: People of color are governed by racial rules that determine whether they are permitted to freely express their emotions. Yet, little research considers how these rules impact well-being. We test (H1) whether people of color (vs. white people) feel that members of their group have less freedom to express their true emotions openly—what we call collective emotional affordance. We then test (H2) whether feeling collective emotional affordance leads to greater psychological wellbeing, and whether this relation is mediated by people's personal sense of freedom to express their true emotions. We predict that the link between collective emotional affordance and well-being is robust regardless of race. We also predict that this relation is robust controlling for people's own capacity to regulate emotions, perceiving discrimination against their group, and perceiving autonomy to determine their behavior and identity. We test our hypotheses with a cross-sectional survey using CloudResearch to recruit 300 individuals who identify as a person of color, and 300 white identified individuals. Data collection has not yet begun but we have pre-registered this study ([https://aspredicted.org/RXZ\\_25N](https://aspredicted.org/RXZ_25N)).*

*Our study provides insight into how racial rules may be detrimental to the well-being of marginalized groups and builds on research considering the importance of autonomy and emotional regulation.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 86596 - Printed Poster

### *What Gives You the Right? Attachment Style as a Predictor of Relationship Expertise and Disapproval*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gauba, Simran

**Additional Authors:** Blair, Karen L; Holmberg, Diane

*Abstract: Research has demonstrated that disapproval for romantic relationships from a social network member (SNM; i.e., friend or family member) is associated with impairments in the couple's relationship and the relationship between the individuals giving and receiving the disapproval. Attachment style is linked to the quality of social support partners provide to each other and to their perceptions of their own romantic relationships. Thus, we propose that attachment orientation may also predict how SNMs perceive and provide support for others' romantic relationships. The current study ( $n = 484$ ) will assess the role of attachment style in an SNM's evaluation of romantic relationships in general and of a specific loved one's relationship by measuring: perceived judgment of character, relationship expertise, the accuracy of past relationship advice, and confidence in their disapproving opinion. Preliminary analyses show that both attachment anxiety and avoidance are negatively correlated with the four dependent variables, more strongly for attachment avoidance. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses will be conducted to discern the unique variances of attachment anxiety, attachment avoidance, and the interaction between them. This study provides meaningful insight into the processes of relationship disapproval and may offer guidance for interventions to mitigate its harmful effects.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87460 - Printed Poster

### *When only one of us thinks the discussion went well: How positive illusions impact relationship satisfaction following disagreements*

**Main Presenting Author:** Royle, Courtney N

**Additional Author:** Peetz, Johanna

*Abstract: In romantic relationships, individuals who have more positive illusions about their partner experience greater relationship satisfaction (Murray et al., 1996). The current study examined how positive illusions about areas of conflict are linked to both partners' relationship satisfaction. Couples ( $N = 194$ ) wrote about a topic of disagreement with their partner. Each partner rated their relationship satisfaction, described their feelings about the disagreement and their beliefs about their partner's feelings, then rated their relationship satisfaction. Results indicated no mean-level positive illusions about the partner's feelings but showed a mean-level similarity bias where participants thought their partner felt more similar to themselves about the conflict than the partner did. Participants who thought their partner felt more positively about the conflict than they did (a positive illusion) reported increased relationship satisfaction after recalling the conflict. However,*

participants' positive illusions were not linked to their partner's relationship satisfaction, suggesting a boundary to the beneficial effects of positive illusions. We concluded that there are limits to when positive are beneficial for the self and that they often may not be beneficial for the self or the partner. Future research should explore the contexts where positive illusions are most beneficial.

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 84598 - Printed Poster

### *Where Do Young People Learn about Sexual Pleasure?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mackenzie, Emily

**Additional Authors:** Byers, E. Sandra ; O'Sullivan, Lucia F.

**Abstract:** *INTRODUCTION: Sexual pleasure is a basic component of our sexual lives but is typically neglected in sexual health education (SHE) at school and home. OBJECTIVE: Compare the extent and quality of information on sexual pleasure that young people have received from eight sources. METHOD: Participants were 377 young adults (18-25 years) recruited from online and university research sites. All completed an online survey. RESULTS: A 2 (gender) x 8 (source) repeated measures ANOVA found a significant main effect for source,  $p = .001$ . Participants learned the most about pleasure from media/internet, then partner(s), peers, pornography, SHE, healthcare professionals, parent(s)/guardian(s), religion/church. The men and women differed only in the extent of information they had received from pornography with men reporting receiving significantly more information. Overall, partners were perceived as providing the highest quality and religion/church the lowest quality information. DISCUSSION: These findings suggest that SHE at school and at home are not preparing young people for their sexual lives by providing them with the information they need about sexual pleasure. As a result, they are learning about pleasure from media/internet and partners. IMPLICATION: Young people need to be provided with information on sexual pleasure from credible sources such as schools and parents.*

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 87871 - Printed Poster

### *Zoom Usage and Psychological Outcomes*

**Main Presenting Author:** Carolli, Alecia

**Abstract:** *The term "Zoom Fatigue" recently emerged, describing the exhaustion felt from video conferencing, specifically from the leading video conferencing platform, Zoom. One of the non-verbal mechanisms that is predicted to cause Zoom Fatigue is cognitive load, which is suspected to be increased when viewing oneself on Zoom. A study was conducted to investigate the effects of viewing oneself during a Zoom call on cognitive load. The study featured an experiment consisting of two conditions, where participants on a Zoom call either could or could not see themselves. By keeping all other factors constant, it was evaluated whether viewing oneself on camera contributes to cognitive load, as measured by a cognitive load task and a self-report measure of the perceived difficulty of the task. The results of the study found that those in the condition that could see themselves during the Zoom call performed worse on the cognitive load task in comparison to those who could not see themselves. In addition, women performed worse than men on the task. The gender difference relates to women's tendency to be more self-conscious, especially when given the opportunity to evaluate their self-image and while being observed by others. This research addresses the psychological costs of*



Zoom usage, which is important as video conferencing has become a prominent method of communication.

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85002 - Printed Poster

## Section Chair Address & Workshop

*Continued: We Are Family: Challenging the Roots of 2SLGBTQQIA+ Family Rejection Through an Early Parenting Intervention on Femmephobia - A Workshop for Professionals Working With Parents & Young Families [Part 2]*

**Main Presenting Author:** Blair, Karen L

**Co-Presenting Author:** Hoskin, Rhea Ashley

*Abstract: This time will be used to extend the time allotted for the session titled: We Are Family: Challenging the Roots of 2SLGBTQQIA+ Family Rejection Through an Early Parenting Intervention on Femmephobia - A Workshop for Professionals Working With Parents and Young Families. We invite professionals working with parents and young families to participate in the PHAC-funded workshop: We Are Family: Femmephobia 101. Attendees will receive a copy of the Femmephobia 101 Workbook for Parents, which provides an overview of Femmephobia as it relates to families, relationships, and children. Workshop topics include relationships to femininity, assumptions about femininity, identifying unspoken rules concerning gender and femininity, debunking femininity myths, identifying and challenging femmephobia, and revaluing femininity. Please complete the pre-workshop survey at [www.femmephobia.ca](http://www.femmephobia.ca). We will be seeking feedback from workshop participants on the content of the workshop to help further its development as an intervention offered directly to new parents as well as professionals working with parents. Continuation of Submission ID: 86570*

**Section:** Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

**Session ID:** 87364, Presenting Papers: SESYAARSYLXDIJ5H2 - Section Chair Address & Workshop

*We Are Family: Challenging the Roots of 2SLGBTQQIA+ Family Rejection Through an Early Parenting Intervention on Femmephobia - A Workshop for Professionals Working With Parents & Young Families [part 1]*

**Main Presenting Author:** Blair, Karen L

**Co-Presenting Author:** Hoskin, Rhea Ashley

**Additional Authors:** Serafini, Toni ; Im-Bolter, Nancie

*Abstract: In 2005, Ronnie Paris Jr. killed his three-year-old son for being “too soft.” In 2011, 15-year-old Raymond Buys was tortured and murdered by Echo Wild Game Training camp members who promised his parents they could turn “effeminate boys into manly men.” Both of these deaths can be attributed to femmephobia, which refers to the societal devaluation and regulation of femininity. How parents understand, conceptualize, and respond to femininity in their children (of all genders) can have significant consequences for childrens safety, well-being, and mental health. We invite professionals working with parents and young families to participate in the PHAC-funded workshop: We Are Family: Femmephobia 101. Attendees will receive a copy of the Femmephobia 101 Workbook*

for Parents, which provides an overview of Femmephobia as it relates to families, relationships, and children. Workshop topics include relationships to femininity, assumptions about femininity, identifying unspoken rules concerning gender and femininity, debunking femininity myths, identifying and challenging femmephobia, and revaluing femininity. Please complete the pre-workshop survey at [www.femmephobia.ca](http://www.femmephobia.ca). We will be seeking feedback from workshop participants on the content of the workshop to help further its development as an intervention offered directly to new parents as well as professionals working with parents.

**Section:** Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

**Session ID:** 86570, Presenting Papers: SES8YC66S6E3SKM8O - Section Chair Address & Workshop

## Section Featured Speaker Address

### *Keeping the Spark Alive: Self-Expansion in Relationships*

**Main Presenting Author:** Muise, Amy

*Abstract: One of the key challenges in the maintenance of romantic relationships over time is keeping the spark (sexual desire) alive, which often precipitously declines over the course of a relationship. In this talk, I will discuss a line of research in my lab on \_self-expansion\_—novelty and broadening of perspectives in romantic relationships—and its role in the maintenance of sexual desire and satisfaction. Our research shows that self-expansion helps to maintain desire because it can foster both feeling secure (i.e., closeness) and seeing a partner in a new light (i.e., otherness). In addition to desire maintenance, in clinical samples of couples coping with low sexual desire, self-expansion can also buffer against the negative consequences of experiencing sexual issues. Much of our work in this area has solely focused on relational self-expansion—shared novel experiences with a partner—but we also show that personal self-expansion—self-expansion outside of the relationship—can be associated with sexual desire, albeit in more nuanced ways. In recent work, we found that differences between partners can provide opportunities for self-expansion and cultural self-expansion (i.e., novelty from sharing cultural differences) is one factor in the maintenance of intercultural romantic relationships. Finally, a current research direction in my lab focuses on “virtual” self-expansion, which can have implications for long-distance couples and for relationship theory and research.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 90032 - Section Featured Speaker Address

### *Understanding the Child Through the Lens of the Family: A Family Systems Approach to Child Development and Mental Health*

**Main Presenting Author:** Prime, Heather

*Abstract: A systemic approach to children’s mental health considers symptoms as arising from, being maintained by, and having influence on family interaction patterns. Indeed, from early in life, children’s cognitive, emotional, and behavioural well-being are shaped by, and shape, their family members. As such, any comprehensive understanding of children’s individual differences must consider their caregivers, siblings, and entire family units. Furthermore, the broader socio-context of families – including daily stress, pandemic-related stress, and/or prolonged adversity/poverty – will infiltrate family systems by way of shaping caregiver well-being and mental health. The current talk will present empirical data pulling from a variety of methodologies – including systematic reviews and meta-analyses, longitudinal studies, and randomized controlled trials – to highlight family systems*

themes in child and youth development. Research will be discussed with an emphasis on using family systems theory and research to inform systemic family interventions, with a focus on developing accessible public health and clinical services.

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87294 - Section Featured Speaker Address

## Section Invited Symposium

*The impact of normative and non-normative stressors on individual and family functioning*

**Additional Author:** Ritchie, Tessa

**Abstract:** *A multitude of research has identified that familial relationships have long lasting impacts on an individual's psychological wellbeing. Across the lifespan, families and their individual members experience a multitude of stressors which can impact the wellbeing of their familial unit as well as the individuals of which the family is comprised. Understanding the stressors, the consequences and what qualities mitigate the impact of the stressors are all critical steps to understanding how interventions can better support and alleviate adverse outcomes. This symposium brings together three research projects that seek to better understand the stressors on families and their consequences. In paper 1, Gavanski explores into the effect of maternal perinatal mental health on child developmental outcomes. They examine the role of neuroendocrine pathways as well as paternal mental health. In paper 2, Hogan, explores how fathers' depressive symptoms may be related to perceived social support, parenting stress and coparenting quality. Finally, in Paper 3 Ranali and Ngo examine the possible intergenerational mechanism that may underly the association between parental stress during the COVID-19 pandemic and poorer psychosocial development in children.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87855, Presenting Papers: 87934, 87941, 87949 - Section Invited Symposium

*Maternal Prenatal Mental Health as a Predictor of Child Developmental Outcomes: Investigating Neuroendocrine Mechanisms and the Moderating Role of Paternal Mental Health*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gavanski, Isabella

**Additional Authors:** Jones, Sherri L; De Braga, V.; Lew, J.; Caccese, C.; Elgebeili, G.; Herba, C.; Séguin, J.; Muckle, G. ; Nguyen, Tuong V; Montreuil, Tina

**Abstract:** *Background: Maternal prenatal mental health symptoms are associated with greater child internalizing / externalizing behaviours. One potential mechanism by which this intergenerational transmission occurs is through neuroendocrine disruption, given the established link between hormonal activity and symptoms associated to mental health disorders. Although fathers play a key role in child development, few research studies have included fathers. Objectives: (1) To investigate whether the salivary cortisol mediates the association between prenatal maternal mental health symptoms and childhood internalizing/externalizing behaviours, and (2) whether childhood paternal mental health moderated the mediation between prenatal maternal mental health and child behavioural outcomes. Methods: Using data from the 3D Cohort, a Canadian birth cohort, from which the paternal follow-up study included 61 child-mother-father triads; including 6–8-year-old children. Results: Regression models revealed a statistically significant direct relationship*

*between prenatal maternal anxiety and child externalizing behaviours ( $p=0.003$ ). This association was however not mediated by childhood neuroendocrine activity (bootstrapping CI: [-0.083; 0.043]), nor moderated by childhood paternal mental health ( $p=0.489$ ). No significant associations were found with internalizing behaviours (SD externalizing: 4.37, SD internalizing: 2.41). Conclusions: Findings highlight the association between prenatal maternal mental health on child development. Screening, and early detection of perinatal mental health symptoms could identify children at-risk of developmental delays and inform early intervention. Gavanski, I., Jones, S.L., De Braga, V., Lew, J., Caccese, C., Elgebeili, G., Herba, C., Séguin, J., Muckle, G., Nguyen, V-T., and Montreuil, T.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87934 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87855)

*The Mediating Role of Paternal Depression Symptoms on the Association Between Social Support and Family Factors*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hogan, Emily

**Additional Author:** Theule, Jennifer

*Abstract: Fathers experience more depressive symptoms than other men; however, little is known about how fathers' depressive symptoms affect the relationship between perceived social support and parenting stress or perceived social support and coparenting quality (the ability of two people to coordinate shared child-rearing responsibilities). The current study aims to explore the relationship between social support, paternal depressive symptoms, parenting stress and coparenting quality. Additionally, the present study will examine whether this relationship differs based on child age and source of social support. Participants are being recruited through parenting organizations, programs, and support groups in Canada and the United States. Approximately 78 fathers of typically developing children, 2-12 years old, are being recruited to complete an online survey. Data collection will be completed in January 2023. Quantitative survey data will be analyzed descriptively, and two mediation model analyses, using multiple regression, will determine indirect, direct, and total effects of paternal social support on both parenting stress and coparenting quality, while paternal depressive symptoms will serve as the mediator variable. The present study will help mental health and family services develop supports to improve family functioning.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87941 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87855)

*Effects of perceived COVID-19 related stress on parental emotion socialization*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ranalli, Emma

**Co-Presenting Author:** Ngo, Nguyet

**Additional Author:** Montreuil, Tina

*Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has introduced unexpected significant stress to parents. Parental stress during COVID-19 has been associated with poorer psychosocial development in children; however, the precise mechanism underlying this intergenerational effect remains unclear. We proposed parental emotion socialization as a potential pathway in this link. We examined how COVID-19 parental stress was associated with pre-COVID parental stress and two emotion*

*socialization outcomes: perceived changes in parenting abilities and changes in parental reactions to children's emotions. To assess these variables, participants filled out online questionnaires. Findings suggested that pre-COVID parental stress did not predict parental stress levels during the pandemic. However, COVID-19 parental stress was positively correlated with perceived changes in parenting abilities. Finally, a strong positive correlation was found between perceived changes in parenting abilities and impoverished parental reactions to children during the pandemic. These findings suggest significant life stressors can impact parental stress, which may negatively affect parental emotion socialization practices. Our results can inform parental interventions to better assist parents in improving stress management and parenting skills, ultimately allowing children to develop effective emotion regulation skills.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87949 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87855)

## Snapshot

### *An integrative understanding of Chinese international students' identity resilience in Canada during the COVID-19 pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Zhao, Kedi

**Additional Authors:** Wong, Tracy ; Sha, Kristen

*Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic and following anti-Asian racism have negatively impacted Chinese international students' identity in host countries (Binah-Pollak and Yuan, 2022). However, their identity resilience over the past two years remained undiscussed. This presentation addresses this gap through a conceptual perspective by integrating three theories. Assemblage of non-citizenship (Landolt, 2019) is first applied to understand systemic barriers that cause international students' identity issues in Canada, while also considering the effects of COVID-19 on their identity building. Parallel to this theory in Canada, transnationalism is adopted to understand Chinese international students' Chinese identity, as Vertovec (2021) mentioned that the nation-state of China can still reproduce Chinese identity for those overseas and incorporate them into Chinese culture. Considering Chinese international students' in-between status, I further applied individual resilience (i.e., relational, depositional, philosophical, situational dimensions; Polk, 1997) to explore how individuals maintain functioning when facing different stressors (VanBreda, 2001) in this transnational context. This conceptualization illustrates how dynamic marginalized migrants' identity resilience can be and guides future research and practice to explore different factors that affect their identity resilience.*

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 79140 - Snapshot

### *Alone in a 'Group'? Examining the Paradoxical Social Identity of a 'Soloist'*

**Main Presenting Author:** Cheng, Tiffany

**Additional Authors:** McVarnock, Alicia M; Coplan, Robert J

*Abstract: Social identity is an aspect of self-concept derived from perceived group memberships, it structures perceptions and attitudes by influencing values, norms, and goals (Tajfel and Turner,*

1978). Most social identity research uses discrete identities (e.g., gender, ethnicity; Hornsey, 2008). Although researchers have postulated that abstract social identities can naturally form (i.e., minimal group paradigm; Cameron, 2004), there has been limited empirical study in this area. The present study was the first to explore the paradoxical notion of a social identity among individuals who 'like to spend time alone' (labelled a soloist). Participants were  $N=1040$  university students (Mage=20.2,  $SD=4.34$ , 70% female) who completed the Soloist Social Identity Scale (SSIS; newly adapted from Cameron, 2004), as well as measures of preference for solitude (PFS) and indices of well-being. The SSIS evidenced a 1-factor solution, good psychometric properties, and evidence of construct validity (e.g., associated with PFS and positive attitudes toward solitude). Results from hierarchical regressions revealed that SISS scores significantly predicted indices of well-being (i.e., positive affect, self-esteem) even after controlling for PFS and gender. Results inform understanding of abstract social identities and highlight the soloist identity as a predictor of experiences of solitude.

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85664 - Snapshot

### *Attachment anxiety and relationship satisfaction in the digital era: The contribution of social media jealousy and electronic partner surveillance*

**Main Presenting Author:** Métellus, Sarafina

**Additional Authors:** Vaillancourt-Morel, Marie-Pier ; Brassard, Audrey; Daspe, Marie-Ève

**Abstract:** *The use of social media platforms (e.g., Facebook) has been linked to romantic relationship quality in emerging adults (Coundouris et al., 2021). As romantic partners are often exposed to ambiguous information about each other online (e.g., pictures with an ex-partner), social media can trigger jealousy. These platforms can also facilitate electronic partner surveillance. Individuals with higher attachment anxiety – a fear of abandonment – are prone to experience social media jealousy and exhibit electronic surveillance behaviors (Marshall et al., 2013). Yet, no study has examined how these online phenomena contribute to the link between attachment anxiety and relationship satisfaction. Thus, the current study examined social media jealousy and electronic partner surveillance as mediators of the association between attachment anxiety and relationship satisfaction. Over a two-year span, 322 young adults in a romantic relationship completed online questionnaires about their social media use, attachment, and relationship satisfaction. While results did not support the mediation model,  $b = -.01$ , 95% CI  $[-.04, .01]$ , social media jealousy at T2 was linked with more electronic surveillance at T2,  $b = .22$ ,  $p < .01$ , and lower relationship satisfaction at T3,  $b = -.14$ ,  $p < .01$ . These findings provide support to the contribution of social media on young couples' functioning over time.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 82991 - Snapshot

### *Changes in sexual, romantic, and gender identities from before the COVID-19 pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bianchini, Genevieve

**Additional Authors:** Longoria, Nini ; Hong, Clara; Bodell, P Lindsay

**Abstract:** *The COVID-19 pandemic and associated lockdown measures changed many aspects of everyday life. For example, many anecdotal accounts noted changes in people's self-perceptions as they spent more time alone. However, research is limited on post-COVID shifts in other aspects of identity, including gender, sexuality, or relationships. The current study investigated participants' (N = 342; M age = 22.8, SD = 6.7) current and pre-pandemic perceptions of their gender, sexual, romantic identities. Approximately 20% of the sample (n = 66) indicated a change in how they labeled their sexual orientation and 25% indicated changes in their sexual (n = 87;  $t(311) = -4.28, p < .001$ ) or romantic orientations (n = 83;  $t(319) = -3.14, p = .002$ ). Approximately 12% (n = 41) of participants indicated a change in their labeled gender identity, with 27.5% (n = 94) endorsing changes in how they outwardly expressed their gender. Participants were also asked to describe contributors to these changes in an open-text format. Response themes included time to reflect, reduced social interaction, and increased exploration through social media. These findings increase knowledge of COVID's impact on self-perceptions and how opportunities for introspection may allow individuals the space to re-conceptualize their gender, sexuality, and romantic identities.*

**Section:** Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

**Session ID:** 87286 - Snapshot

### *Feminists' Experiences Navigating the Potential Ethical Conflicts of Pornography Use*

**Main Presenting Author:** Prusaczyk, Elvira

**Co-Presenting Author:** Batinic, Mirna

**Additional Authors:** White, Amanda ; Roters, Jennifer; Ganesh, Nadia; Earle, Megan; Hodson, Gordon

**Abstract:** *Little research has examined the pornography consumption experiences of feminists. How do feminists negotiate their values with their pornography use? We thematically analyzed written responses from 198 U.S. self-identifying feminist women recruited online. Some feminists described a deliberate process of choosing pornographic content that avoids harm and prioritizes their ethics. In contrast, others navigated content with their mood and desire at the forefront without mentioning ethics. For some, there was no conflict; either none existed, or their consumption choices fully alleviated ethical tensions. Others described being conflicted, with conflict either partly or temporarily resolved through self-talk and rationalization strategies or remaining unresolved. Most feminists reported romance and LGBTQ+ categories as favourites because they best align with their feminist values. A minority described BDSM as their favourite category, contextualizing BDSM within consent or reporting that they enjoy coercion/non-consent. Although some reported negative mental health consequences (e.g., guilt, shame, disgust) from consuming pornography, others reported positive effects (stress relief, better sex life) and emphasized the importance of pleasure and female autonomy. Results highlight the varied experiences of feminists, with implications for ethical pornography consumption discussed.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 86219 - Snapshot

## *Helping others versus making money: Contrasting academic majors on motivation and personality*

**Main Presenting Author:** Johnson, Laura K.

**Additional Author:** Saklofske, Donald H.

*Abstract: According to vocational choice models, individuals choose university majors that align with their personality traits and values. As part of validating an altruism scale, we examined whether altruism, intrinsic motivation, and prosocial characteristics were elevated in students in other-oriented majors (e.g., nursing, education, medical science) compared to other majors. Undergraduate students (n=502) completed an online survey on their major, motivation, altruism, and personality. Across majors, personal fulfillment was consistently the top-rated motivation. Students in nursing/education and medical science frequently endorsed intrinsic motivations (e.g., helping others). In contrast, students in business/economics and engineering endorsed more extrinsic motivations (e.g., career prospects, income). Personality traits showed a similar pattern. Students in nursing/education and medical science scored higher on prosocial traits (e.g., altruism, compassion) than students in business/economics and engineering, who scored higher on antisocial traits (e.g., psychopathy, Machiavellianism). These differences are consistent with previous research and contribute to our understanding of undergraduate program choice. Future studies could explore whether these differences replicate in graduate of these programs or in individuals employed in their associated vocations.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 85691 - Snapshot

## *How do bystanders react to microaggressions?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Soleimani, Mahshid

**Additional Authors:** Kwantes, Catherine T; Ghadiri, Saba; Jamieson, Madison; Unis, Sarah; Hussein, Nada

*Abstract: When witnessing microaggressions, bystanders show different reactions. While activating bystanders to challenge microaggressions is a promising intervention strategy for addressing microaggressions, contextual constraints such as those in the workplace must be accounted for. Employed students (n=201) provided examples of workplace microaggression, along with bystander responses. Three coders and two checkers coded and analyzed response descriptions using Directed Content Analysis. The most frequent bystander reaction after “no one witnessed the microaggression” (35.3%), was passive inaction (22.4%; ignoring the microaggression and failing to speak up against the incident). The second most frequent reaction was positive action (21.9%, standing up for the target and/or compensating for the target’s distress). An emotion-related reaction (display of emotions such as shock, surprise, and anger) was the third most frequent category (14%). The last two categories were negative action (6%; supported the microaggression) and active inaction (4%; laughed off). Understanding how organizational constraints can impact the reactions of bystanders during incidents of microaggression can help to develop training for employees in mitigating bias in the workplace, therefore creating a respectful, accepting environment that promotes the inclusion of minority group members.*



**Section:** Industrial and Organizational Psychology  
**Session ID:** 86282 - Snapshot

*I "Woof" You: How Pet Pictures Influence Online Dating Selection.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Demecillo, Maron IP

**Additional Author:** Legge, Eric

*Abstract: Pets, notably dogs, can act as a “social lubricant” by facilitating social interactions between people. This effect has been observed in traditional (i.e., in-person) heterosexual dating behaviour. However, it is unclear whether such effects will extend to people’s dating behaviour in modern contexts (e.g., dating apps) or in 2SLGBTQ+ daters. The present study experimentally evaluated how the presence of a dog in a dating profile will impact partner selection as a function of respondents’ sexual orientation. Participants were recruited (N = 300) and engaged in a mock dating app where they could choose who they were most interested in. They also completed surveys assessing their dating app use, mental health, and attitudes toward dogs. Preliminary analyses reveal that the presence of dogs in heterosexual dating profile pictures significantly increased the chances of the profile being selected for a match, regardless of the dater’s gender. Due to limited samples for 2SLGBTQ+ participants, data collection/analysis is ongoing and will be completed by January 2023. Our results to date indicate that, in a modern dating context, the presence of animals in dating profile pictures enhances the likelihood of the profile owner being selected. This empirically supports the dating trend of “dog-fishing”, or posing with a dog to attract dates, in online dating apps.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 83749 - Snapshot

*Impactful interactions: How the experience of social ostracization influences our moral judgments of others*

**Main Presenting Author:** Carpenter, Tara

**Additional Author:** Davies, Paul

*Abstract: Social connectedness is a fundamental human need (Baumeister, and Leary, 1995). As an inherently social species we are particularly sensitive to threats to our social connections. This work addresses three theoretically related areas of study; social ostracism, ingroup/outgroup membership status, and moral judgment. To manipulate the experience of social ostracization in each of the two studies, participants played a game of Cyberball (Williams, Cheung, and Choi, 2000) with computer-controlled players, represented by photographs, that had been pre-rated on their perceived likelihood of violating moral foundations. Participants were randomly assigned to experience either inclusion or ostracization by other players who were members of either the participant’s racial ingroup or outgroup. We found that the experience of social ostracization influenced judgements of others’ likelihood of violating the moral foundations of fairness and authority, but not of caring, loyalty, or sanctity, irrespective of the others’ ingroup or outgroup status. In the second study, participants were given an opportunity to attempt to respond to the other group members behaviour by reaffiliating or aggressing after the game. The experience of social ostracization also influenced participants’ socially affiliative and social aggressive responses, again irrespective of the others’ ingroup or outgroup status.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 81326 - Snapshot

### *Internalizing and Coping with Stigma: Predictors of Lifetime Help-Seeking for Disordered Gambling*

**Main Presenting Author:** Leslie, R. Diandra

**Additional Author:** McGrath, Daniel S

*Abstract: Stigma has been identified as a common barrier to help-seeking for disordered gambling behaviours. Estimates indicate that fewer than 20% of those who experience gambling problems seek help. Despite awareness that stigma plays a substantial role in peoples' willingness to seek help, there is a paucity of gambling-related research that has focused on stigma. In order to improve understanding of the relationships between disordered gambling, stigma, and help-seeking behaviour, this study examined how different types of stigma and various ways of coping with stigma relate to lifetime help-seeking behaviour. In an online survey,  $N = 517$  disordered gamblers answered questions about their (a) perception (i.e., anticipation) of the public's views of disordered gamblers; (b) experience with (i.e., internalization of) stigma, (c) methods of coping with stigma; and (d) whether they had ever sought help. Results showed that greater internalization of stigma and coping with stigma by being less dependent on secrecy and showing a willingness to educate others about the realities of having gambling problems were significant predictors of lifetime help-seeking. Implications of this research include an improved understanding of the role stigma plays in the likelihood that disordered gamblers will seek help, which can lead to the development of more targeted and effective treatment strategies.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 82771 - Snapshot

### *Marital status and mental health: The role of attentional abilities and attachment avoidance in marriage and singlehood*

**Main Presenting Author:** Filice, Sabrina

**Additional Author:** Bouchard, Geneviève

*Abstract: Do single and married individuals still differ on mental health outcomes, despite the increase of singlehood in recent years (Pepping et al., 2018)? Can single and married people's mental health be predicted by cognitive and affective variables? This study aimed to compare marriage and singlehood using a multi-method approach. A sample of 125 married and 125 single individuals were recruited through the online platform, Prolific. Participants completed a series of questionnaires and participated in an experimental task measuring their attentional abilities. Results of MANOVAs showed that single individuals reported higher levels of depression, anxiety, borderline personality, and attachment avoidance compared to married individuals. Furthermore, results of path analyses revealed a well-fitting multigroup model, with attentional abilities and attachment avoidance predicting mental health outcomes for both single and married individuals. In line with the social selection and the social protection perspectives, our results confirmed that singles are still at a disadvantage in terms of mental health. Furthermore, discomfort with relational closeness and inability to exercise control over one's attention were found to be significant factors in predicting*

mental health for the two groups. We recommend that being single should not be overlooked as a risk factor in psychopathology.

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 79690 - Snapshot

### *Non-suicidal self-injury among elementary-aged children: Educators' experiences and professional development needs*

**Main Presenting Author:** Simundic, Amanda

**Additional Authors:** Van Hove, Lisa ; Baetens, Imke; Bloom, Elana; Heath, Nancy L

*Abstract: Research suggests that non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI; intentional destruction of bodily tissue without suicidal intent) occurs among elementary-aged children. Although it remains unclear to what extent elementary school educators encounter NSSI among their students, and how they respond. Thus, this study investigated elementary educators' knowledge of, experience with, and professional development needs regarding NSSI. Educators (n = 63) recruited from schools and teacher associations responded to an online survey. The majority of the sample (65.1%) reported experience dealing with NSSI among their students and feel ill-equipped to respond (90.5%). Thematic analyses revealed that educators perceive students to engage in NSSI for intrapersonal (managing stress) and interpersonal (school and familial stressors) reasons, and report a lack of training and support in this area. Further, participants indicated a need for training (how to support students who engage in NSSI), psychoeducation (better understanding of the behaviour), and a schoolwide protocol. School educators are confronted with NSSI among elementary school students, and are open to receiving training because they acknowledge a lack of understanding in this area. Discussion will address the need and recommendations for school psychologists to provide appropriate training for elementary school educators.*

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 85369 - Snapshot

### *Objectifying Video Games and Men's Likelihood of Sexually Harassing Women*

**Main Presenting Author:** Prusaczyk, Elvira

**Additional Authors:** Earle, Megan ; Ganesh, Nadia; Hodson, Gordon

*Abstract: Past research suggests that exposure to sexualized female avatars in video games increases men's tolerance of sexual harassment, but the role of video game immersion on sexual harassment is unknown. Participants (232 heterosexual and bisexual men) were randomly assigned to one of four conditions: control (watching non-objectifying video games), watch-objectifying (watching gameplay), play-objectifying (regular play), or VR [Virtual Reality] play-objectifying (playing in VR). Afterwards, participants imagined themselves as a modelling agency owner where one model denies their request for dinner, followed by items assessing retaliatory actions. Results revealed that watching the objectifying game (vs. control), and playing (vs. watching) the non-VR version of the objectifying game, increased men's likelihood to insist that the model exchange sex for keeping her job. Interestingly, no differences emerged between playing the non-VR versus VR version of the objectifying game. We conclude that playing objectifying games can increase sexual harassment likelihood above simply watching objectifying content, and that regular video gameplay is as harmful*

as the more immersive VR gameplay. To help inform interventions, future research could replicate these findings and explore individual differences in the likelihood of sexually harassing women following objectifying video gameplay.

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 86296 - Snapshot

### *Parasocial Enemyship: Scale development and associations with personality and well-being*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dunk, Rebecca

*Abstract: Over the years, social media has evolved beyond just a tool for connecting friends to a platform for entertainment. Popular users who generate entertaining media are known as ‘content creators’, attracting audiences on a wide variety of topics. Although a large portion of a creator’s following consists of fans, there are also many people who engage with creators they dislike. We refer to these relationships as a form of parasocial enemyship (PSE), drawing a parallel with parasocial relationships. PSE describes people who intentionally and repeatedly consume content from creators they hate. To measure PSE, we developed a scale that measured two aspects: (1) the extent to which someone had antipathy towards a given content creator, and (2) an obsession with their content. This scale was used to examine the relationship between PSE and key individual differences, namely the Big Five personality traits, the Dark Triad, life satisfaction, and the fulfillment of basic needs. Among those with parasocial enemies, the tendency to engage in PSE was associated with lower levels of Agreeableness and Openness. Parasocial enemyship also predicted greater Narcissism, Psychopathy, and Machiavellianism. Interestingly, PSE was also associated with better life satisfaction and a greater sense of fulfillment for basic needs. Planned follow-up research is also discussed.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 84753 - Snapshot

### *Preliminary Evidence on the Associations Between Child Abuse and Neglect and Pre- and Post-partum Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms*

**Main Presenting Author:** Frederickson, Alesha

**Additional Authors:** Pigeon, Sereena ; Hébert, Martine; Bernier, Annie ; Frappier, Jean-Yves; Langevin, Rachel

*Abstract: The perinatal period can be challenging for survivors of child maltreatment (CM) as it involves physical and psychological changes and can trigger memories of being maltreated, which may result in the (re)experiencing of posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS). Past studies have failed to examine the concurrent impact of all forms of CM on perinatal PTSS. This preliminary longitudinal study explored whether experiencing childhood physical, sexual, or emotional abuse, and neglect were associated with increased PTSS during pregnancy (T1) and 3 months postpartum (T2) when controlling for adult interpersonal traumas. 98 pregnant women completed online surveys on CM exposure, trauma experiences, and PTSD symptoms at T1; 57 participated at T2. Multiple regressions were conducted separately for T1 and T2. Adult interpersonal traumas, the covariate, was entered in Step 1, and all forms of CM were entered in Step 2 as predictors of PTSS. In T1 and T2, only neglect remained associated with PTSS when accounting for all forms of CM. Findings demonstrate that*

*future research on CM should include childhood neglect and suggests the importance of implementing trauma-informed perinatal care, including assessing for CM histories, to reduce the likelihood that CM survivors experience perinatal PTSD symptoms.*

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 83782 - Snapshot

### *Sexual Agency as a Protective Factor Against Regretful Sexual Encounters: A Gendered Analysis*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hebert, Kalyca L

**Additional Author:** Humphreys, Terry

*Abstract: Negative sexual experiences, such as coercion or regret, are common among university-aged women. Despite the prevalence, however, there is scant research on sexual regret and how to mitigate its occurrence. One potential protective factor against experiencing sexual regret is sexual agency— one’s ability to act in a self-determined way. To explore the connection between agency and regret, we surveyed 650 undergraduate and community participants to determine if components of agency, namely greater assertiveness and positive self-concept, would be linked to more positive evaluations of their most recent sexual encounter. Multiple regressions for the community sample demonstrate that sexual agency significantly predicts lower rates of sexual regret, greater internal feelings of consent, and more sexual satisfaction. We are currently replicating this finding in the student sample. It is also important to examine how components of sexual agency differ in women and men as women may be particularly impacted by social scripts that devalue their sexual agency. It is predicted that gendered analyses will demonstrate lower sexual agency in women compared to men. Results from this study will be useful in changing public discourse and advocating for sexual health curriculum change in the hopes of promoting agentic behaviours and mitigating sexual regret for young women.*

**Section:** Women and Psychology

**Session ID:** 82215 - Snapshot

### *Speaking Big: The Effect of Gender and Communicative Abstraction on Leadership Evaluation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Joshi, Priyanka

*Abstract: Women tend to communicate less abstractly than men. Furthermore, individuals who communicate abstractly are perceived as having greater power than those who communicate concretely. We examine the ways in which the gender of a speaker may moderate the effects of communicative abstraction on judgments of power. It is plausible that women who speak abstractly are penalized for communicating in gender non-conforming ways. On the other hand, because communicative abstraction may serve as a subtle cue for power, both men and women will accrue leadership rewards by using more abstract speech. In Study 1, participants evaluated male or female communicators who framed messages either abstractly or concretely. Results indicate that irrespective of gender of the communicator, abstract communicators are seen as having greater power than those who communicate concretely. In Study 2, participants in a hiring simulation judged the suitability of candidates who communicated about their work experience either concretely or abstractly for various managerial and administrative positions. Irrespective of gender of the candidate, candidates who*

*frame their work experience abstractly are perceived to be more suitable for managerial positions than candidates who frame their work experience concretely. Implications of these findings for gender and leadership are discussed.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 78851 - Snapshot

### *Support in the palm of your hand: Comparing the impact of emotional support provided through video calls, voice calls, and text messaging*

**Main Presenting Author:** Holtzman, Susan

**Additional Authors:** Lisi, Diana ; Godard, Rebecca; DeLongis, Anita

**Abstract:** *RATIONALE: Despite shifting communication patterns across the globe, little is known about how social support may differ when provided via computer-mediated communication (CMC). This study tested for differences in the types of support and the effectiveness of support provided during stressful situations, when it is provided via CMC versus in person. METHOD: A lab-based experiment was employed. A total of 348 young adult females took part in a brief stressful task and were randomly assigned to receive support from a close friend via in person, video, voice, or text communication, or no support at all. RESULTS: Participants who received support via text message reported significantly lower positive affect, laughter, smiling and empathic responses compared to the other support conditions. Outcomes for video and voice calls were statistically equivalent to in person conversations. CONCLUSIONS: Text-based support is better than no support, but may lead to suboptimal outcomes, including lower positive affect, laughter, and perceptions of empathy. Equivalent outcomes across video, voice, and in person communication highlight the importance of audio cues. IMPACT: CMC offers tremendous potential for social connection and stress buffering effects. Further research is needed to determine how to provide text-based support that effectively communicates empathy and bolsters positive affect.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85371 - Snapshot

### *The Global Prevalence of Anxiety Disorders in the General Population during the COVID-19 Pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sephry, Amir

**Additional Author:** Cordy, Charlotte

**Abstract:** *Evidence conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic has documented a rise in the prevalence of anxiety disorders around the globe, leading experts to caution about the possibility of a secondary pandemic. However, despite these predictions, the research conducted to date is highly heterogeneous. In addition, several studies have significant methodological flaws that call into question the validity, utility, and generalizability of their findings. This meta-analytic review hopes to address these concerns by considering the methodological quality of the included studies to determine more accurate estimates of the prevalence of anxiety disorders in the general population during the COVID-19 pandemic. In doing so, it also hopes to elucidate possible sources of heterogeneity. A search of databases was conducted up to June 16, 2022. Forty-eight studies met inclusion criteria.*

*Using the random effects model, the pooled prevalence of anxiety was 13.95% (95% CI: 12.10 to 16.02%; PI: 4.00 to 41.00%). The calculated pooled estimate had high statistical heterogeneity (Q-value: 31007.15, df: 77; I<sup>2</sup>: 99.75%, p-value: 0.00). The prevalence rates of anxiety varied significantly by type of anxiety, WHO region, assessment measure, quality assessment rating, age, COVID-19 status, and COVID-19 cases. This review provides new insights into the rates of anxiety disorders during the COVID-19 pandemic.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87448 - Snapshot

### *The negative impact of face masks on empathy is not explained by reduced facial mimicry*

**Main Presenting Author:** McCrackin, Sarah D

**Additional Author:** Ristic, Jelena

*Abstract: While face masks provide disease prevention, the facial occlusion that they create has been shown to alter social processes that rely on face visibility, including spontaneous mimicry of facial expressions. Given that facial mimicry is theorized to play an important role in how we empathize, or share emotions with others, we investigated if empathy was reduced for those wearing masks because masks reduce the ability to mimic facial expressions. Participants viewed images of individuals displaying happy or neutral facial emotions and wearing masks or no masks. Critically, participants held a pen in between their teeth for half of the trials, which reduced their ability to spontaneously mimic the faces' expressions. Participants were asked to rate their empathy for each image. Overall empathy ratings were reduced in the condition when spontaneous mimicry was blocked and for individuals wearing face masks. However, no interaction between the two variables was found, showing that while face masks alter the ability to share positive emotional states, this impairment is not explained by a reduction in facial mimicry. These results show that mimicry is an important process for sharing emotions, but that facial occlusion with masks reduces emotion sharing via a different mechanism.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 86457 - Snapshot

### *The Role of Altruism in Predicting Reciprocity versus Generosity: A Tale of Two Economic Games*

**Main Presenting Author:** Johnson, Laura K.

**Additional Author:** Saklofske, Donald H.

*Abstract: As part of a series of validation studies for a new altruism scale, we examined the relationship between altruism and giving in economic game situations. A representative sample of 297 Prolific users living in the U.K. (50.5% female, *M*<sub>age</sub> = 46.3) were randomly assigned to either the Trust Game (TG) or the Charity Game (CG) and given a sum of £0.50, either from an ostensible partner (TG) or by the researcher (CG). In the TG, reciprocity was measured by how much participants returned to their partner. In the CG, generosity was measured by how much of their bonus participants gave to a charity. Participants also completed measures of altruism, Honesty-*

*Humility, gratitude, social dominance orientation (SDO), and sadism. Most participants in the TG condition gave equally or generously; SDO and gratitude predicted lower and greater amounts returned, respectively, consistent with Thielmann et al.'s (2020) theoretical framework. In the CG condition, most participants gave either none, half, or all of their compensation. For CG subjects, altruism significantly predicted donation amount. Differences in the predictive utility of trait altruism between conditions suggests that the TG and CG elicited different prosocial values (e.g., fairness/reciprocity vs. concern for people in need). Future studies should explore different factors that may moderate giving in altruistic individuals.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85696 - Snapshot

### *The Role of Psychological Needs and Passion in Problem Video Gaming*

**Main Presenting Author:** Remedios, Joshua C

**Additional Authors:** Paynter, Madison B; Gunnell, Katie E; Tabri, Nassim

*Abstract: Researchers suggest that there are both adaptive and maladaptive consequences of video gaming. Using Self-Determination Theory and the Dualistic Model of Passion frameworks, we examined the relationships between psychological needs (frustration and satisfaction), passion (obsessive and harmonious) and problem gaming across two independent studies and one integrated analysis (Study 1,  $N = 359$ ,  $M_{age} = 22.07$ ,  $SD_{age} = 5.04$ ; Study 2,  $N = 326$ ,  $M_{age} = 21.22$ ,  $SD_{age} = 4.63$ ; integrated analysis,  $N = 685$ ,  $M_{age} = 21.67$ ,  $SD_{age} = 4.86$ ). Across analyses, as hypothesized, psychological need frustration was associated with problem gaming via obsessive passion. Similarly, in an alternative model obsessive passion was related to problem gaming via psychological need frustration. Inconsistent with hypotheses, psychological need satisfaction was not associated with problem gaming via harmonious passion. In fact, psychological need frustration was related to problem gaming through harmonious passion in study one and two. Accordingly, psychological need frustration and obsessive passion are more important indicators of problem gaming compared to psychological need satisfaction and harmonious passion. Therefore, our results suggest that efforts to mitigate psychological need frustration in daily life and obsessive passion for gaming may be critical for reducing problem gaming.*

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 85954 - Snapshot

### *Thou God Seest Me: An Investigation into the Role of Religion and Spirituality in Deviant Behaviours*

**Main Presenting Author:** MacDonald, Jordan

**Additional Author:** Navara, Geoff

*Abstract: There has been significant philosophical and theoretical debate about whether participation in organized religion has had the latent effect of social control to reduce deviant behaviours and encourage desirable behaviour. Social scientists, in an attempt to theoretically and empirically explain the relationship between participation in organized religion and deviant behaviours, has produced mixed findings. It is argued that this ambiguity in findings could be due to various measurement and methodological issues/differences. For example, participation/attendance of*



religious services has been used as a proxy of religiosity in general. Recent research has conceptualized religion and spirituality (R/S) as independent yet related constructs, and are differentially associated with other factors, such as health. This differentiation between R/S has yet to be considered in relation to deviance. Spirituality is a unique trait that has been previously linked with less deviance. We argue that spirituality was indirectly measured in previous research through religious involvement measures. Participants responded to quantitative and qualitative measures of spirituality, religious practice, and social deviance. The identified relationships between spirituality and deviance, and whether religious practice remains a significant predictor, will be discussed.

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 82438 - Snapshot

### *Trust as Competition: Do the Errors of Mainstream Institutions Increase Trust in Alternative Sources?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dawson, Andrew J

**Additional Authors:** Bista, Ashutosh ; Wilson, Anne E

*Abstract: In an increasingly overwhelming information environment, people must navigate a variety of sources to determine who they should trust to separate truth from misinformation. This often includes mainstream institutions that are opposed by alternative, often partisan or counter-mainstream options. We examine what happens when people encounter misinformation. Does reduced trust in one source lead to increased trust in an opposing source? In theory, the errors of one outlet should have no bearing on the reliability of another. But it may be that when sources are on opposing sides, trust lost by one source is gained by another. This could have serious implications when institutional sources err. In an experiment ( $N = 787$ ) participants read about a source that erroneously reported a food additive was safe when it was soon revealed to be hazardous. The source was a mainstream institution (the FDA), a counter-mainstream news site, or a sports blog, with controls reading an irrelevant story. Trust dropped for the erroneous source relative to control, but the error of one source (e.g. the FDA) did not increase trust in other sources. This pattern may not hold in polarized contexts such as COVID-19, however. In Study 2 ( $N = 880$ , underway) we examine a real error (the CDC recommending against masks) and examine whether trust in other sources are judged independently or in competition.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87264 - Snapshot

### *Trustworthiness Beyond the ABI Model*

**Main Presenting Author:** Kwantes, Catherine T.

**Co-Presenting Author:** Azizi, Narjes

**Additional Author:** Talaei, Amirreza

*Abstract: BACKGROUND: The most commonly used model of trustworthiness comprises the Ability, Benevolence, and Integrity dimensions (ABI; Mayer, Davis and Schoorman, 1995. More recently, however, it has been suggested that this model is, to an extent, culture bound (Kwantes and Kuo, 2021). Further, it has been suggested that role expectations may also impact how trustworthiness is assessed (Kwantes and McMurphy, 2021). METHODS: The purpose of this project was to examine*

these ideas in two cultural settings, one similar to and one different from the one in which the ABI model was developed using qualitative analyses of open ended questions asking for descriptors of a trustworthy person in various roles from participants in Canada and Iran. **RESULTS:** Emerging thematic coding found that the ABI model explained more variance in trustworthiness in Canada than in Iran. Also, three other dimensions emerged as important: level-headed, selfless, and conscientious. **CONCLUSIONS:** Culture and role expectations do matter in determining an individual's trustworthiness. **IMPACT:** Theoretically, these results highlight the importance of assessing contextual influences on psychological models. Practically, these results provide more detailed information on how trustworthiness is assessed within role and cultural contexts in Canada and Iran.

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 81639 - Snapshot

### *Under (Economic) Pressure: Financial Stress Promotes Financial Snooping in Relationships*

**Main Presenting Author:** Joseph, Morgan A

**Additional Author:** Peetz, Johanna

**Abstract:** **BACKGROUND:** Financial stress is rising due to economic recessions and the pandemic. Financial stress may harm close relationships by facilitating behavior intended to alleviate uncertainty, which is potentially damaging: snooping. We examine the link between subjective financial stress and snooping into the partners' finances. **METHOD:** In Study 1, participants in committed relationships ( $N=197$ ) reported financial stress, completed a financial snooping scale, an intrusive attitudes scale, and relationship attachment. In Study 2, participants ( $N=288$ ) were randomly assigned to either a high or low financial stress condition before completing the financial snooping scale and the intrusive attitudes scale. **RESULTS:** In Study 1, participants who reported greater financial stress reported more positive attitudes towards financial snooping. This link remained even when controlling for reported income, attachment orientation, or intrusive attitudes. In Study 2, snooping attitudes were more positive in the high stress than the low stress condition, when controlling general intrusive attitudes. **CONCLUSION:** Financial stress can cause romantic partners to engage in relationship-threatening behaviors such as financial snooping. **IMPACT:** Partners and counsellors may not think of snooping when discussing relationship problems; recognizing the propensity to snoop might improve relationship quality.

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 80256 - Snapshot

## Symposium

### *Psychology and the transformative effects of digital tech, AI and algorithms: Part II*

**Moderator:** Fabricius, Alexis

**Abstract:** AS OUR LIVES BECOME INCREASINGLY ENTANGLED WITH DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES, AI AND ALGORITHMS, WE MUST THINK CAREFULLY ABOUT HOW WE NAVIGATE OUR CHANGING WORLD. THESE CHANGES AFFECT NOT ONLY OUR

*INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS, SUBJECTIVITY, VALUES AND BELIEFS, BUT THEY FURTHER IMPACT OUR DISCIPLINE, IMPLICITLY SHAPING AND CONTORTING THE QUESTIONS WE ASK, THE METHODS WE DRAW ON AND THE POLITICS WE ADVANCE. ACROSS FIVE PRESENTATIONS IN A SYMPOSIUM DIVIDED BETWEEN TWO PARTS, WE EXPLORE SOME OF THESE TRANSFORMATIONS. IN PART I, PRESENTERS INVESTIGATE HOW DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES ARE TRANSFORMING OUR RELATIONS, VALUES AND WAYS OF KNOWING, INCLUDING HOW AI IS CHALLENGING TRUST IN PATIENT-PHYSICIAN RELATIONS (PAPER 1), HOW VALUES ARE NEGOTIATED WHEN THINKING ABOUT DATA USE AND DATA LINKING (PAPER 2), AND HOW DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES ARE CONTRIBUTING TO THE EROSION OF EXPERTISE AND INCREASES OF DILLETANCE (PAPER 3). IN PART II, PRESENTERS CONSIDER HOW DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES ARE TRANSFORMING OUR METHODS, INCLUDING HOW THE USE OF BIG DATA IMPLIES PARTICULAR ONTO-EPISTEMOLOGICAL AND ETHICO-POLITICAL POSITIONS (PAPER 4), AS WELL AS HOW THE “PARTICIPATORY TURN” IN MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH MAY BE AT ODDS WITH THE ASSUMPTIONS OF AI-BASED APPROACHES (PAPER 5). TAKEN TOGETHER, THESE PRESENTATIONS ILLUSTRATE THE VALUE THAT THEORETICAL AND QUALITATIVE PSYCHOLOGISTS CAN BRING TO DISCUSSIONS ABOUT DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 81594, Presenting Papers: 87461, 87468, 87481 - Symposium

*The social life of online methods in psychology*

**Presenting Author:** Yen, Jeff

**Abstract:** *PSYCHOLOGICAL METHODS CIRCULATE IN AND SHAPE SOCIAL LIFE, AND HAVE SOCIAL LIVES OF THEIR OWN. PSYCHOLOGISTS NOW EMPLOY AN ARRAY OF RESEARCH METHODS THAT ARE ADMINISTERED DIGITALLY TO THOUSANDS, IF NOT MILLIONS OF PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD. SUCH METHODS HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO SHAPE OUR SOCIAL WORLDS AND THE INDIVIDUALS THEREIN, BY VIRTUE OF THEIR DESIGN, MODE OF ADMINISTRATION, AND THE ACTIONS THEY AFFORD OR CONSTRAIN. THIS HAS POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES FOR HOW WE CONCEIVE OF AND ACT TO ADDRESS SOCIAL PROBLEMS. CONVERSELY, THE IMPORTATION OF ONLINE METHODS INTO PSYCHOLOGY—WHERE THEIR USE IN SOME FIELDS HAS GROWN MORE THAN EIGHT-FOLD IN RECENT YEARS—HAS SCIENTIFIC CONSEQUENCES BECAUSE SUCH METHODS AFFORD ONLY CERTAIN KINDS OF RESEARCH ON SPECIFIC TOPICS, AND BRING WITH THEM UNARTICULATED ASSUMPTIONS THAT DERIVE FROM THEIR CULTURAL OR COMMERCIAL ORIGINS. THERE ARE, SIMULTANEOUSLY, STRONG CALLS FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS TO USE THE POTENTIALS OF BIG DATA TO ANALYZE AND INFLUENCE HUMAN ACTION IN REAL TIME, INDEXING THE GROWING ENTANGLEMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, COMPUTER SCIENCE, AND THE CORPORATE TACTICS OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY. IN THIS PAPER I OUTLINE SOME OF THE ONTO-EPISTEMOLOGICAL, AS WELL AS ETHICO-POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF SUCH A DIGITAL TURN FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, AND PROPOSE A RESEARCH AGENDA FOR INVESTIGATING AND EVALUATING ITS EFFECTS.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87461 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 81594)

*Persons or datapoints?: Ethics, artificial intelligence, and the participatory turn in mental health research*

**Main Presenting Author:** Skorburg, Gus

**Additional Authors:** O'Doherty, Kieran ; Friesen, Phoebe

**Abstract:** *THIS PAPER IDENTIFIES AND EXAMINES A TENSION THAT ARISES IN THE CONTEXT OF MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCHERS' GROWING ENTHUSIASM FOR THE USE OF COMPUTATIONAL TOOLS POWERED BY ADVANCES IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING (AI/ML). ON THE ONE HAND, THERE IS INCREASING RECOGNITION OF THE VALUE OF PARTICIPATORY METHODS IN SCIENCE GENERALLY AND IN MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH SPECIFICALLY. ON THE OTHER HAND, MANY AI/ML APPROACHES, FUELED BY AN EVER-GROWING NUMBER OF SENSORS COLLECTING MULTI-MODAL DATA, RISK FURTHER DISTANCING PARTICIPANTS FROM RESEARCH PROCESSES AND RENDERING THEM AS MERE VECTORS OR COLLECTIONS OF DATA POINTS. TO PUT IT BLUNTLY, THE IMPERATIVES OF THE "PARTICIPATORY TURN" IN MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH MAY BE AT ODDS WITH THE (OFTEN UNQUESTIONED) ASSUMPTIONS AND DATA COLLECTION METHODS OF AI/ML APPROACHES. THIS PAPER AIMS TO SHOW WHY THIS IS A PROBLEM AND HOW IT MIGHT BE ADDRESSED. IN SECTION 1, WE REVIEW SOME CORE COMMITMENTS OF THE PARTICIPATORY TURN IN MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH. THEN, IN SECTION 2 WE REVIEW SOME RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN AI/ML METHODS USED FOR MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH. NEXT, IN SECTION 3 WE EXPLORE WHETHER AND TO WHAT EXTENT THESE DEVELOPMENTS ARE COMPATIBLE WITH THE PARTICIPATORY PRINCIPLES DESCRIBED IN SECTION 1. WE THEN CONCLUDE BY DESCRIBING SEVERAL AVENUES THROUGH WHICH PARTICIPATORY PRINCIPLES MIGHT BE BROUGHT TO BEAR IN MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH USING AI/ML.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87468 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 81594)

#### *General Discussion*

**Abstract:** *In the last section of the symposium, we will have a general discussion. Audience members are encouraged to ask questions of individual presenters across both Parts I and II, as well as pose larger questions that might be addressed by several or all presenters.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87481 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 81594)

### *Psychology and the transformative effects of digital tech, AI and algorithms: Part I*

**Moderator:** Fabricius, Alexis

**Abstract:** *AS OUR LIVES BECOME INCREASINGLY ENTANGLED WITH DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES, AI AND ALGORITHMS, WE MUST THINK CAREFULLY ABOUT HOW WE NAVIGATE OUR CHANGING WORLD. THESE CHANGES AFFECT NOT ONLY OUR INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS, SUBJECTIVITY, VALUES AND BELIEFS, BUT THEY FURTHER IMPACT OUR DISCIPLINE, IMPLICITLY SHAPING AND CONTORTING THE QUESTIONS WE ASK, THE METHODS WE DRAW ON AND THE POLITICS WE ADVANCE. ACROSS FIVE PRESENTATIONS IN A SYMPOSIUM DIVIDED BETWEEN TWO PARTS, WE EXPLORE SOME OF THESE TRANSFORMATIONS. IN PART I, PRESENTERS INVESTIGATE HOW DIGITAL*

*TECHNOLOGIES ARE TRANSFORMING OUR RELATIONS, VALUES AND WAYS OF KNOWING, INCLUDING HOW AI IS CHALLENGING TRUST IN PATIENT-PHYSICIAN RELATIONS (PAPER 1), HOW VALUES ARE NEGOTIATED WHEN THINKING ABOUT DATA USE AND DATA LINKING (PAPER 2), AND HOW DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES ARE CONTRIBUTING TO THE EROSION OF EXPERTISE AND INCREASES OF DILLETANCE (PAPER 3). IN PART II, PRESENTERS CONSIDER HOW DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES ARE TRANSFORMING OUR METHODS, INCLUDING HOW THE USE OF BIG DATA IMPLIES PARTICULAR ONTO-EPISTEMOLOGICAL AND ETHICO-POLITICAL POSITIONS (PAPER 4), AS WELL AS HOW THE “PARTICIPATORY TURN” IN MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH MAY BE AT ODDS WITH THE ASSUMPTIONS OF AI-BASED APPROACHES (PAPER 5). TAKEN TOGETHER, THESE PRESENTATIONS ILLUSTRATE THE VALUE THAT THEORETICAL AND QUALITATIVE PSYCHOLOGISTS CAN BRING TO DISCUSSIONS ABOUT DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 82960, Presenting Papers: 87405, 87410, 87453 - Symposium

*Exploring how trust in patient-physician relations is changing with the integration of AI in clinical decision-making*

**Presenting Author:** Fabricius, Alexis

**Additional Author:** O'Doherty, Kieran

**Abstract:** *DUE TO INCREASINGLY SOPHISTICATED AI AND A GROWING INTEREST FROM SILICON VALLEY, AI-BASED CLINICAL DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEMS (AI-CDSS) ARE ON THE VERGE OF WIDER IMPLEMENTATION IN OUR HEALTHCARE. USING THE POWER OF AI TO PROVIDE CASE-SPECIFIC ADVICE FOR DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT, THESE TECHNOLOGIES HAVE ALREADY OUTPERFORMED HUMAN PHYSICIANS AND, IN SOME CASES, EVEN SAVED HUMAN LIVES. UNDERSTANDABLY, THERE IS GREAT INTEREST IN THEIR USE. HOWEVER, WHILE AI-CDSS MAY HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO IMPROVE ASPECTS OF OUR CARE, THEIR USE ALSO INTRODUCES NOVEL PROBLEMS THAT REQUIRE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION. IN THIS PRESENTATION, WE EXPLORE ONE SUCH PROBLEM - HOW THE INCLUSION OF AN AUTONOMOUS NON-HUMAN AGENT IN THE PATIENT-PHYSICIAN RELATIONSHIP MIGHT CHALLENGE THE MORAL VALUES WE CONSIDER CRUCIAL TO THE DELIVERY OF HEALTHCARE, LIKE TRUST. WE FURTHER SEEK TO UNDERSTAND WHETHER THESE TECHNOLOGIES ARE COMPATIBLE WITH CONTEMPORARY BIOETHICS AND WHETHER TRUST IS STILL AN APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENT OF THE PATIENT-PHYSICIAN RELATIONSHIP IF IT IS EXPANDING TO INCLUDE MACHINES THAT CAN BE CONSIDERED ‘INTELLIGENT’ AGENTS BUT NOT MORAL ONES. DRAWING ON INSIGHTS FROM O’DOHERTY (2022), WE DEMONSTRATE THAT AT LEAST THREE ASPECTS OF TRUST IN THE PATIENT-PHYSICIAN RELATIONSHIP ARE BEING STRESSED OR CHALLENGED BY THE INTEGRATION OF AI-CDSS. WE CLOSE BY CONSIDERING THE IMPLICATIONS OF OUR FINDINGS.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87405 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 82960)

*Data, research, and values: using deliberative public engagement to provide normative guidance for data use*

**Presenting Author:** O'Doherty, Kieran

**Co-Presenting Author:** White, Lily

*Abstract: RESEARCH ON HEALTH AND SOCIAL ISSUES RELIES EVER HEAVILY ON LARGE SETS OF PERSONAL DATA AND LINKAGE ACROSS DATA SOURCES (E.G., HOSPITAL RECORDS, INSURANCE CLAIMS, PUBLIC HEALTH DATA). THE USE OF SUCH DATA FOR RESEARCH RAISES IMPORTANT ETHICAL QUESTIONS. FOR EXAMPLE, UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES IS CONSENT REQUIRED OR WHAT KIND OF DATA LINKAGE SHOULD BE PERMITTED? ADDRESSING THESE QUESTIONS REQUIRES THE CONSIDERATION OF VALUES. FOR EXAMPLE, IN WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD VALUES OF PRIVACY OVERRIDE VALUES OF HEALTH? TO PROVIDE AN AVENUE FOR PUBLIC INPUT ON THESE ISSUES, WE CONDUCTED A DELIBERATIVE PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT. 25 DIVERSE INDIVIDUALS FROM ACROSS B.C. PARTICIPATED IN 4 DAYS OF DELIBERATION DURING WHICH THEY LEARNED ABOUT THE TOPIC, LISTENED TO OTHER PARTICIPANTS AND WERE ENCOURAGED TO EXPRESS THEIR OWN PERSPECTIVES, AND COLLECTIVELY CAME TO CONCLUSIONS THAT WERE CONVEYED TO POLICY MAKERS. HERE, WE PRESENT A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF TRANSCRIPTS OF THE DELIBERATION. IN OUR ANALYSIS, WE FOCUS ON THE NEGOTIATION OF VALUES THAT OCCURRED IN THE PROCESS OF PARTICIPANTS DEVELOPING COLLECTIVE RECOMMENDATIONS. WE REFLECT ON THE ONTOLOGICAL STATUS THAT IS TO BE ACCORDED TO VALUES IN PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87410 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 82960)

*Dilettantes, Dialogue, & Debate: On the Erosion of Communal Solidarity in a Hyperreal Milieu*

**Presenting Author:** Cresswell, Jim

*Abstract: IN AN AGE OF TECHNOLOGICAL ACCELERATION, WE SEE PEOPLE WHO OSTENSIBLY PURPORT EXPERTISE WITHOUT ANY REAL COMMITMENT TO THE INTELLECTUAL DILIGENCE NEEDED TO DEVELOP AUTHENTIC EXPERTISE (E.G. NON-MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS CLAIMING EXPERTISE ABOUT VACCINES), WHICH I REFER TO AS DILETTANCE TO DEMARCATÉ THE GENERAL MODE OF PERFORMING AS A DILETTANTE. I PRESENT HOW DILETTANCE HAS EMERGED BY DISCUSSING LATE-MODERN ORIENTATIONS INSPIRED BY SCHOLARS LIKE TAYLOR AND RHORTY. THEIR WORK UNDERCUTS GRAND METANARRATIVES WHILE ATTEMPTING TO GROUND PEOPLE IN A DEEPLY COMMUNAL SOLIDARITY. EFFICACIOUS DIALOGUE AND DEBATE IS PREDICATED ON COMMUNAL SOLIDARITY THAT ENSURES A SHARED DOMAIN OF CARE IN THE CONTEXT OF TOUGH CONVERSATIONS. THEIR WORK IS APPROPRIATED TO UNDERCUT METANARRATIVE, BUT COMMUNAL SOLIDARITY IS UNDERCUT BY OUR HYPERREAL MILIEU THAT IS CONSTITUTED IN OUR INTEGRATION WITH TECHNOLOGY. THAT IS, CURRENT TECHNOLOGIES ARE QUALITATIVELY DIFFERENT IN THE WAY THAT THEY CONSTITUTE AN ALIENATING MILIEU BY ADAPTING AND ENGINEERING OUR DESIRES IN A NEW WAY. THIS SHIFT LEADS TO HYPERREAL INDIVIDUALISM THAT PREPARES THE WAY FOR DILETTANCE VIA THE EROSION OF DIALOGUE AND DEBATE ENABLED BY COMMUNAL SOLIDARITY.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87453 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 82960)

## *Error 404 (Consent Not Found): Exploring Facets of Coerced Sexting*

**Additional Author:** Forth, Adelle

**Moderator:** Forth, Adelle

*Abstract: Similar to face-to-face sexual encounters, experiences with sexting (sexually explicit texting) exist on a continuum ranging from fun to violating, with many factors influencing the perpetration or perceptions of coerced sexting. As it stands, more research is needed on the reasons for non-consensual sexting. This symposium covers three studies that explored a variety of factors. The first study assesses the socio-cognitive factors surrounding coerced sexting in relationships. The second study explores the demographic, dark personality, and value factors linked with sexting coercion, image-based sexual abuse, and coercion perceptions. Finally, the third study investigates specific situational and intra-individual factors that influence perceptions of sexting coercion severity when it takes place online versus in-person. Our research provides a thorough picture of sexting coercion, implicating factors for young adults' perpetration and perceptions of this behaviour. Collectively, our symposium challenges the notion that physical contact is needed for sexual violence to occur and discusses the next steps in research, educational efforts, and policy to address non-consensual digital sexual interactions and technology-facilitated sexual violence.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 84316, Presenting Papers: 84686, 84689, 84693 - Symposium

*Coerced sexting in committed relationships: Insights from a socio-cognitive perspective*

**Presenting Author:** McArthur, Jennifer

**Additional Authors:** Blais, Julie ; Ternes, Marguerite

*Abstract: Coerced sexting is recognized as a form of sexual violence; however, little attention has been afforded to sexting behaviours between partners in romantic relationships. The current study investigated young adults' attitudes and social perceptions of coerced sexting using the theory of planned behaviour (TPB) as a framework. A sample of 404 young adults completed a survey assessing the central constructs of the TPB (i.e., attitudes, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control), past behaviour, and intentions to pressuring a partner to sext. This behaviour was not viewed favourably nor as socially acceptable and only 3.2% reported having previously pressured a partner to sext; however, 36.9% reported being pressured. Hierarchical regression analyses revealed that attitudes and norms were positively related to intentions to pressure a partner to sext with the former accounting for the most variance. Past sexting behaviour was found to explain additional variance in intentions such that having previously pressured a partner increased intentions to engage in the same behaviour in the future. Findings suggest that sexual violence prevention efforts may benefit from targeting young adults' attitudes and perceived social acceptance of coerced sexting, even in the context of a romantic relationship.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 84686 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84316)

*The Dark Side of Being Connected: Image-Based Sexual Exploitation, Dark Personality Traits, and Coercion Perceptions*

**Presenting Author:** Swanek, Jessie

**Additional Author:** Forth, Adelle

*Abstract: Technology use has brought about the perpetration of both sexting coercion and image-based sexual abuse (which includes sharing or threatening to share someone's intimate image). Utilizing self-report scales and vignettes, this study examined the association between the Dark Tetrad, propensity to morally disengage, and the perpetration of sexting coercion and image-based sexual abuse. This study then examined how those variables influence how someone perceives online coercion. With a sample of 1467 university students (72% women; 74% heterosexual), higher psychopathy, sadism, and narcissism scores was associated with an increased likelihood of perpetrating image-based sexual abuse. For sexting coercion, identifying as a man, and higher narcissism scores were associated with an increased likelihood of perpetrating sexting coercion. Examining coerciveness perceptions from the vignettes, being a woman and not having perpetrated sexting coercion were predictive of rating the vignettes more coercive and being higher in moral disengagement propensity was predictive of rating the vignettes less coercive. There was a main effect for coercion tactic, with threatening being perceived as more coercive. This study has implications regarding who may be more likely to perpetrate image-based sexual abuse or sexting coercion and what factors may influence perceptions of online coercion.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 84689 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84316)

*"It's not that serious": Intra-individual and Situational Factors that Influence Perceptions of Online versus In-person Sexual Coercion*

**Presenting Author:** Sohail, Roshni

**Additional Authors:** Swanek, Jessie ; Karasavva, Vasileia; Brunet, Lauren; Forth, Adelle

*Abstract: Sexual coercion is routinely excused or minimized and this appears to be more prominent when it occurs online. This study explores this disparity by examining the effect of situational and intra-individual factors (gender, psychopathic traits) on perceptions of sexual coercion across mediums. Undergraduates ( $N = 1467$ , 72% women) read vignettes that manipulated the relationship and coercive tactic (hint, threaten) used by a perpetrator to elicit a sext; perceptions of the conversation were compared when it took place online or in-person. Dependent samples t-tests showed that the situation was viewed as less coercive when online. A hierarchical regression showed that gender (women) and tactic (hint) were significant predictors of viewing the situation as more coercive if in-person. In contrast, higher psychopathic traits and the hinting tactic were predictive of viewing the situations as more acceptable when online. Further, men were more likely to rate the behaviour as more acceptable online and to perceive that the victim had given consent, compared to women. Findings demonstrate that one's gender, level of psychopathic traits, and the perpetrator's tactic explain their perceptions of online sexual coercion as being less coercive and more acceptable. Knowledge mobilization initiatives may target these factors to counteract the downplaying of online sexual coercion and violence.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 84693 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84316)



*Trending, but targeted: Discourse about the LGBTQ+ identities and experiences in news and social media*

**Moderator:** Maroney, Meredith R

*Abstract: A COMMON CRITIQUE OF PEER-REVIEWED LITERATURE IS THAT IT IS NOT ACCESSIBLE TO THOSE OUTSIDE OF THE ACADEMY. BOTH SOCIAL MEDIA AND ONLINE NEWS MEDIA ARE SPACES WHERE DISCUSSIONS ABOUT LGBTQ PEOPLE HAVE INCREASINGLY OCCURRED FROM AUTHENTIC REPRESENTATION TO POLITICIZATION. SOCIAL MEDIA CAN SERVE AS A SOURCE OF SUPPORT FOR TRANSGENDER YOUTH (SELKIE ET AL., 2020), AND HAS BEEN FOUND TO FACILITATE COMMUNITY CONNECTEDNESS AND IMPROVED WELL-BEING FOR LGBTQ INDIVIDUALS (CHAN, 2022). HOWEVER, USE HAS ALSO BEEN FOUND TO BE RELATED TO INTERNALIZED STIGMA, POOR WELL-BEING, LONELINESS, AND EXPOSURE TO ONLINE HATE OR POLITICIZED DISCOURSE (CHAN, 2022; KEIGHLEY, 2022). THE PURPOSE OF THIS SYMPOSIUM IS TO EXPLORE CURRENT TRENDS IN MEDIA AND SOCIAL MEDIA USE. THE FIRST STUDY USES A CONTENT ANALYSIS TO EXAMINE THE WAYS USERS ENGAGE IN LGBTQ+ AFFIRMATIVE AND ANTI-LGBTQ RHETORIC IN THE COMMENT SECTION ON LGBTQ TIKTOK. THE SECOND STUDY EXPLORES THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY IN LESBIAN/QUEER ONLINE SPACES USING REFLEXIVE THEMATIC ANALYSIS. THE FINAL STUDY EXPLORES THE POLITICIZED DISCOURSE OF CANADIAN MEDIA ON GENDER AFFIRMING HEALTHCARE USING A MEDIA ANALYSIS, WHICH HAS MAJOR IMPLICATIONS FOR ACCESS TO CARE. TOGETHER, PRESENTATIONS HIGHLIGHT CURRENT PUBLIC DISCOURSE ON LGBTQ POPULATIONS AND SUBGROUPS, WHICH WILL BE DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO CLINICAL AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS.*

**Section:** Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

**Session ID:** 84754, Presenting Papers: 87306, 87310, 87319 - Symposium

*"Where did all the lesbians go?" A content analysis of the sense of community within lesbian spaces on TikTok*

*Abstract: THERE IS A NOTICEABLE TREND OF LESBIAN SAFE SPACES DISAPPEARING (MARKETWATCH, 2017). THESE CLOSURES LEAVE THE COMMUNITY TO EITHER FLOCK TO UNWELCOMING HETEROSEXUAL SPACES OR TRY TO INTEGRATE INTO SPACES DOMINATED BY WHITE CISGENDER GAY MEN. CURRENT RESEARCH ALSO INDICATES A DISCERNIBLE MOVEMENT OF THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY ENGAGING IN HIGHER RATES OF ONLINE PARTICIPATION (STEINKE ET AL., 2017). SPECIFICALLY, LGBTQ INDIVIDUALS PERCEIVE THE INTERNET AS A SAFE AND ANONYMOUS SPACE TO CONNECT WITH COMMUNITY (BATES ET AL., 2020; CRAIG ET AL., 2020). WHILE THERE EXISTS NO CURRENT RESEARCH ON THE ONLINE TRENDS FOR LESBIAN OR QUEER WOMEN, IT APPEARS THAT A GROWING ONLINE COMMUNITY HAS EMERGED AS A SPACE FOR THE LBQ COMMUNITY TO CONNECT AND THRIVE. THE STUDY AIMS TO UNDERSTAND EXPRESSIONS OF A PSYCHOLOGICAL SENSE OF COMMUNITY (MCMILLAN and CHAVIS, 2002) THROUGH A POPULAR ONLINE PLATFORM. THIS REFLEXIVE THEMATIC ANALYSIS (BRAUN and CLARKE, 2021) WILL EXAMINE USER INTERACTIONS WITHIN THE COMMENT SECTION AS WELL AS THE VIDEO CONTENT OF LESBIAN/QUEER WOMEN TIK TOK CREATORS. PRELIMINARY THEMES WILL FOCUS ON HOW THE SENSE OF COMMUNITY IS FOSTERED OR NEGLECTED IN ONLINE SPACES. COMMUNITY ALLOWS INDIVIDUALS TO EXPERIENCE THE FULFILLMENT OF NEEDS AND A SHARED EMOTIONAL CONNECTION (MCLAREN, 2009). WE*

*WILL CONCLUDE BY DISCUSSING THE BENEFITS OF COMMUNITY AND IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH.*

**Section:** *Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity*

**Session ID:** 87306 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84754)

*Viral, Victimized, and Validated: A content analysis of supportive and hateful comments on LGBTQ TikTok*

**Abstract:** *PRIOR RESEARCH INDICATES THAT THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY ENGAGES IN HIGHER RATES OF ONLINE ENGAGEMENT WHEN COMPARED TO THE HETEROSEXUAL, CISGENDER POPULATION (STEINKE ET AL., 2017). HOWEVER, LGBTQ+ INDIVIDUALS ALSO EXPERIENCE HIGHER RATES OF HATE COMMENTS AND HARASSMENT WHEN COMPARED TO THEIR NON-LGBTQ+ PEERS ONLINE (GLAAD, 2021). SPECIFICALLY, THE SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORM 'TIKTOK' APPEARS TO RESONATE HIGHLY WITH THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY, WITH RESEARCH NOTING THE SENSE OF COMMUNITY IT FOSTERS IN THIS POPULATION (SIMPSON and SEMAAN, 2020). TIKTOK'S POLICIES ESTABLISH THAT HATE SPEECH DIRECTED TO THE LGBTQ+ IS PROHIBITED; HOWEVER, RECENT LITERATURE HAS NOTED A PROMINENT ANTI-LGBTQ+ PRESENCE ON TIKTOK (WEIMANN and MASRI, 2020). THE PRESENT STUDY ANALYSED THE COMMENTS LGBTQ+ TIKTOK CREATORS RECEIVE IN THEIR COMMENT SECTIONS. USING A CONTENT ANALYSIS ON THE FIRST 100 COMMENTS OF 10 POPULAR LGBTQ+ TIKTOK USER'S COMMENT SECTIONS, WE IDENTIFIED SEVERAL POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE THEMES THAT AROSE. THE ANALYSIS OF THE COMMENTS TOWARDS THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY ON TIKTOK WILL BETTER ESTABLISH HOW THIS PLATFORM IS FACILITATING RESILIENCE FOR THIS COMMUNITY, AND ALSO INFORM HOW DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THIS COMMUNITY PRESENTS ON TIKTOK.*

**Section:** *Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity*

**Session ID:** 87310 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84754)

*Gender affirming or 'Gender affirming' care: Exploring politicized discourse about gender affirming care in Canadian media*

**Abstract:** *RANSGENDER, NONBINARY, AND GENDER DIVERSE (TNG) INDIVIDUALS ARE UNDER ATTACK IN THE UNITED STATES AND ARE AT RISK OF ACTIVELY LOSING THEIR RIGHTS TO GENDER AFFIRMING CARE AND SERVICES. TNG IDENTITIES HAVE INCREASINGLY BEEN POLITICIZED AND MISREPRESENTED IN THE MEDIA, FUELING RHETORIC WITH MORE THAN 300 BILLS TARGETING THE RIGHTS OF LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, QUEER, AND TRANSGENDER PEOPLE IN THE PAST YEAR. SPECIFICALLY REGARDING TNG INDIVIDUALS, THERE WERE 35 BILLS IN 2022 PROPOSING LEGISLATION THAT WOULD RESTRICT HEALTHCARE FOR TRANSGENDER YOUTH (ACLU, 2022). THERE ARE CONCERNS ABOUT HOW THIS RHETORIC IS MANIFESTING IN CANADA, PROMPTING TRANSGENDER ADVOCATES AND ALLIES TO URGE THE PUBLIC TO PAY ATTENTION TO THE DISCOURSE ON TNG RIGHTS, AS IT APPEARS TO BE EMBOLDENING THE FAR-RIGHT IN CANADA. IN THE PRESENT STUDY, WE EXPLORED DISCOURSE ABOUT GENDER AFFIRMING CARE IN CANADIAN MEDIA BETWEEN 2020-2022 IN THE NEWS DATABASES WHICH ENCOMPASSED A VARIETY OF PERSPECTIVES, INCLUDING; CBC, CTV, GLOBAL, CITY NEWS, TRUE NORTH, REBEL NEWS, POSTMILLENNIAL, AND EPOCH. KEYWORDS USED INCLUDED "GENDER DYSPHORIA", "GENDER AFFIRMING", AND "GENDER TRANSITION" TO SEARCH FOR ARTICLES. A QUALITATIVE CONTENT ANALYSIS WAS USED TO EXPLORE*

*THE COMMON THEMES. IMPLICATIONS FOR CLINICAL WORK, RESEARCH, AND POLICY WILL BE DISCUSSED.*

**Section:** *Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity*

**Session ID:** 87319 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 84754)

### *Relational and Personal Well-Being in Romantic Relationships*

**Additional Authors:** MacDonald, Geoff ; Maxwell, Jessica; Spielmann, Stephanie

*Abstract: Research has consistently shown that social connection is an important contributor to health and happiness, and romantic relationships are one of the primary ways in which many people seek to meet their social connection needs. In this symposium, we present three research programs using varying quantitative methods that investigate the link between romantic relationships and well-being. In the first paper, the research examines the extent to which relationship partners need to be genuine in the responsiveness they show their partners for relationships to function well (providing mixed evidence for the value of authenticity). In the second paper, the research examines the implications of (mis)matching political worldviews for well-being in the relationship (suggesting that political matching may not be crucial). In the third paper, the research examines the burden that entering a relationship can place on satisfaction with another key aspect of most people's lives, satisfaction with work-life balance (suggesting that entering a romantic relationship can strain satisfaction with work-life balance). Our research is meant to broaden perspectives on how a romantic relationship contributes to the happiness many people seek.*

**Section:** *Social and Personality Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85527, Presenting Papers: 85557, 85562, 85563 - Symposium

### *Deceptive Responsiveness in Romantic Relationships*

*Abstract: Responsiveness to one's romantic partner—making them feel valued and understood—is important for relationship success. However, it can be effortful and difficult to be a responsive partner all the time. The present research explores whether responsiveness must always be provided genuinely. We introduce the construct of deceptive responsiveness, defined as intentionally withholding information or providing false statements with the intent to make someone feel validated, supported, and cared for. Studies 1 and 2 developed and validated a measure of deceptive responsiveness, demonstrating its uniqueness from other forms of deception. We then explored whether deceptive responsiveness was associated with intra- and inter-personal outcomes during a supportive conversation (Study 3) and in everyday relationship experiences (Study 4). Results showed that those engaging in deceptive responsiveness felt more responsive, and that deceptive responsiveness was not damaging to the transgressor's relationship quality. However, dyadic analyses revealed that deceptive responsiveness was often associated with negative outcomes for the partner. On the other hand, there were some contexts in which deceptive responsiveness was associated with positive outcomes. These studies increase our understanding of responsiveness and the complex behaviors people engage in when trying to be good partners.*

**Section:** *Social and Personality Psychology*

**Session ID:** 85557 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85527)

*Dating Across the Political Aisle: Does Congruence in Political Orientation Associate with Relationship and Sexual Satisfaction?*

**Abstract:** *In an increasingly polarized political climate, can romantic partners maintain successful relationships if one is more liberal than the other? We expand upon a body of work on romantic partner similarity (e.g., Montoya et al., 2008) by examining the impact (in)congruent political orientations have on couples' relationship and sexual satisfaction. We conducted Dyadic Response Surface Analysis using a large, nationwide sample of couples in New Zealand ( $N = 966$  couples). This novel analytic approach elucidates how one's own and one's partner's political beliefs (on a continuum from extremely liberal to extremely conservative) combine to predict relationship outcomes, while examining curvilinear effects. Contrary to our pre-registered predictions, partners matching in political orientation did not predict their relationship or sexual satisfaction. Instead, being more conservative linked to higher satisfaction. Analysing voting behaviour suggests that couples in which both partners voted for a conservative party reported greater satisfaction than couples with any liberal voters. Our findings highlight a potential exception to the partner similarity literature, given that congruence in political beliefs did not meaningfully link to couples' relationship functioning—at least in a relatively liberal, multi-party country. Thus, differing politics may not be a risk factor for couples.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85562 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85527)

#### *Partnership Status and Satisfaction with Work-Life Balance*

**Abstract:** *Relationship research often assumes that getting into a romantic relationship makes life better, but what aspects of life may be strained by a new relationship? Using longitudinal data ( $n = 609$ ;  $k = 2,358$ ), this research examined if and how transitions in and out of non-marital relationships over six years relate to employees' varying levels of satisfaction with WLB. Results showed that employees were less satisfied with WLB when they were romantically partnered (vs. unpartnered), which contrasts previous cross-sectional findings. In an additional study ( $N = 779$ ) validating the first study's measures using a similar sample, and comparing partnered vs. unpartnered employees cross-sectionally, we found that partnered individuals feel more, not less, satisfied with WLB. Taken together, these findings suggest that although the type of person who is happy with their work life is also on average happy with their romantic relationship, transitioning into a relationship can put a strain on satisfaction with one's work life (and transitioning out of one can increase satisfaction with one's work life). This research highlights that even happy relationships can create strains in other aspects of one's life, and that singlehood may have underappreciated benefits.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85563 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 85527)

#### *International & Cross-Cultural Psychology Section's Student Symposium 2: Multicultural Identity & Acculturation*

**Additional Authors:** Taing, Jennifer ; Soltan, Hajar; Tonks, Randal

**Moderator:** Dsilva, Kimberly

**Abstract:** *The International and Cross-Cultural Psychology section provides a forum for students to present their work at the student symposium each year. In this year's student symposium (part 2), two presenters will explain their empirical research, which broadly focuses on multicultural identity and acculturation. Our third speaker, Dr. Randal Tonks will also facilitate a broad discussion regarding these two overarching topics. The first presenter will discuss the correlation between heritage*

language skills of 2nd generation Canadian and American adults, and their sense of belonging and identity negotiation. Understanding this population's experiences will pave avenues for maintaining heritage language in minority groups. The second presenter will explore the impact of acculturation gaps on family relationships, adaptation outcomes, and the subjective well-being of Afghan emerging adults in Canada. The complexities behind patterns of acculturation will be discussed, and the importance of cultural background and context while studying acculturation gaps will be highlighted. Dr. Tonks will then discuss the implications of these research avenues in relation to government policy implementation.

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86550, Presenting Papers: 86563, 86572, 86575 - Symposium

*Multicultural identity, heritage language, and sense of belonging among second-generation adults in Canada and the United States*

**Main Presenting Author:** Taing, Jennifer

**Additional Author:** Yampolsky, Maya A.

**Abstract:** *RATIONALE: Children from migrant families (2nd generation) are a part of a growing population simultaneously socialized in their families heritage and their mainstream society's cultures. Previous studies have highlighted the role of heritage language (HL) as a means for migrant families to feel connected to their heritage culture. However, 2nd generation individuals tend to be more proficient in their mainstream language (i.e., English) than their HL, unlike the 1st generation. METHOD: Two correlational studies were conducted to shed light on the relationship between \_perceived\_ (Study 1, \_N\_=457 Canadians) and \_objective\_ (Study 2, \_N\_=184 Americans) HL skills, sense of belonging to one's heritage culture, and 2nd generation adults identity negotiation. RESULTS: Path analysis results showed that greater \_perceived\_ and \_objective\_ HL skills were related to more identity integration and predominant identification towards ones heritage culture. These relationships were significantly mediated by a greater sense of belonging. IMPACT: Language is not only an essential tool for communication, but it is a common thread that allows for meaningful relationships between people from a given cultural group. Understanding this growing populations linguistic and identity experiences will help target potential avenues to promote HL maintenance of minority cultural groups in multicultural societies.*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86563 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86550)

*Acculturation Gaps among Afghan Refugee Families in Canada: Implications for Family Relationships, Adaptation Outcomes and Subjective Wellbeing*

**Main Presenting Author:** Soltan, Hajar

**Abstract:** *The present study applied and extended the acculturation gap-distress model to a sample of Afghan emerging adults and their parents living in Canada. Using two different methods to operationalize the "gap", the impact of acculturation gaps on family relationships, adaptation outcomes and subjective well-being of Afghan emerging adults were examined. Acculturation was evaluated with regard to both Canadian and Afghan cultures, and independently for the language, identity, and behavioural domains of acculturation. Three themes emerged in the results : a) emerging adults' proficiency in Farsi language and higher identification with Afghan culture are*

*important factors behind their family relationships, adaptation outcomes and subjective wellbeing b) parents' identification with the Canadian culture is an important factor behind emerging adults' psychological adaptation and subjective wellbeing c) The parent-emerging adult gap in Canadian identity acculturation was the only type of gap associated with emerging adults' lower reports of family cohesion. The findings confirmed that patterns of acculturation are much more complex than previously thought and that sample characteristics such as cultural background and context are important considerations in studying acculturation gaps.*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86572 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86550)

*Implications of research on government policy implementation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Tonks, Randal

*Abstract: Bhatt, Tonks and Berry (2013) review the role of culture in Canadian psychology and the rise of lines of research that contribute to government policies and the enhancement of the everyday lives of Canadians. Presently, discussion is made regarding the student presentations in this symposium on the policies of the Immigration Act (1967 and 1978), the Official Languages Act (1969) and the Multicultural Act (1971 and 1988), and the impact of their research studies on policy implementation. To begin, second language learning and its role in identity and community maintenance is discussed. This is followed by a discussion of acculturation processes and their impact on the various potential trajectories of acculturative identity (Tonks, Shah and Lowe, 2021) that may ensue.*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 86575 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 86550)

*Impact of Child Neurodevelopmental Disorders on Parenting Experiences and Processes*

**Moderator:** Ilchena, Cass

**Panelists:** Ronaghan, Dana F; Gaulke, Taryn A; Penner-Goeke, Lara

*Abstract: PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH NEURODEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS ENCOUNTER ADDITIONAL STRESSORS AND DIFFERENT EXPERIENCES RELATED TO CHILDREARING AND THEIR CHILD'S DIAGNOSIS. THIS SYMPOSIUM BRINGS TOGETHER PAPERS TO HELP US TO FURTHER UNDERSTAND THE UNIQUE EXPERIENCES OF THESE PARENTS IN ORDER TO BETTER INFORM INTERVENTIONS AND PROGRAMS THAT SUPPORT THE NEEDS OF FAMILIES OF CHILDREN WITH NEURODEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS. ONE PROJECT EXAMINES THE CONNECTION BETWEEN COPARENTING QUALITY AND FAMILY QUALITY OF LIFE (FQOL) AND HOW THESE FAMILY EXPERIENCES VARY AMONG MOTHERS AND FATHERS OF CHILDREN WITH AND WITHOUT NEURODEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS. A SECOND PROJECT EXPLORES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND COPARENTING QUALITY, AND HOW CHILD DIAGNOSIS OF NEURODEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS IMPACTS THIS RELATIONSHIP. A THIRD PROJECT EXAMINES HOW A DIAGNOSIS OF ATTENTION-DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD) CAN IMPACT PARENTS' EXPERIENCES OF PARENTING STRESS, PARTICULARLY WHEN CHILDREN EXHIBIT HIGH LEVELS OF ADHD SYMPTOMS. COLLECTIVELY THESE PROJECTS*

*WILL CONTRIBUTE TO A DEEPER UNDERSTANDING OF FAMILY WELL-BEING BY PROVIDING INSIGHT INTO HOW COPARENTING RELATIONSHIPS, MATERNAL MENTAL HEALTH, AND DIAGNOSIS CAN IMPACT THE EXPERIENCES OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH NEURODEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87129, Presenting Papers: 87232, 87234, 87318 - Symposium

*The Impact of Undiagnosed ADHD on Parenting Stress*

**Main Presenting Author:** Penner-Goeke, Lara C

**Additional Author:** Theule, Jen

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: CHILDHOOD ATTENTION-DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD) SYMPTOMOLOGY IS A WELL-ESTABLISHED FAMILY STRESSOR, BUT FEW STUDIES HAVE SPECIFICALLY EXAMINED THE EFFECTS OF DIAGNOSIS ON OUTCOMES. THE CURRENT STUDY AIMED TO EXAMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADHD DIAGNOSIS AND PARENTING STRESS IN PARENTS OF CHILDREN AGED 5-12 YEARS OLD. METHODS: DATA COLLECTION IS CURRENTLY ONGOING AND WILL BE COMPLETED VIA AN ONLINE SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 100 NORTH AMERICAN PARENTS BY FEBRUARY 2023. PARTICIPANTS WILL BE CATEGORIZED INTO THREE GROUPS. THE DIAGNOSED GROUP WILL BE COMPRISED OF CHILDREN WITH A DIAGNOSIS OF ADHD WHO MEET CLINICAL CUT-OFF CRITERIA ON AN ADHD SYMPTOM SCALE. THE UNDIAGNOSED GROUP WILL BE COMPRISED OF CHILDREN WITH NO DIAGNOSIS OF ADHD, BUT WHO MEET CLINICAL CUT-OFF CRITERIA ON THE ADHD SYMPTOM SCALE. THE NO-ADHD GROUP WILL BE COMPRISED OF CHILDREN WHO ARE NOT DIAGNOSED WITH ADHD, NOR MEET CLINICAL CUT-OFF CRITERIA ON THE ADHD SYMPTOM SCALE. WE WILL ASSESS WHETHER LEVELS OF PARENTING STRESS DIFFER BETWEEN GROUPS WHILE EXAMINING POTENTIAL MODERATORS AND CONTROLLING FOR KEY VARIABLES. WE WILL ALSO EXAMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TIME ELAPSED SINCE DIAGNOSIS, ADHD SYMPTOMS, AND PARENTING STRESS. IMPLICATIONS: RESULTS WILL BE INFORMATIVE FOR CLINICIANS, RESEARCHERS, AND INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH ADHD, AND WILL ADDRESS THE IMPACT OF ADHD DIAGNOSIS ON FAMILIES.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87232 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87129)

*Depression Symptomology and Coparenting in Mothers of Children with ASD and ADHD: A Re-Analysis*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gaulke, Taryn A

**Additional Authors:** Romaniuk, Alyssa ; Bartel, Hannah; Theule, Jen

**Abstract:** *MOTHERS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (ASD) AND ATTENTION-DEFICIT/HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD) ARE AT AN ELEVATED RISK FOR DEVELOPING DEPRESSION DUE TO A LACK OF SUPPORT, AND ISOLATION. PREVIOUS STUDIES REVEALED A NEGATIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND COPARENTING QUALITY (CQ) IN TYPICALLY DEVELOPING (TD) POPULATIONS; HOWEVER, NO STUDY HAS EXAMINED THIS RELATIONSHIP IN ASD OR*

*ADHD POPULATIONS. THIS STUDY SOUGHT TO EXAMINE MATERNAL DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AS A PREDICTOR OF CQ IN FAMILIES OF CHILDREN WITH ASD, ADHD, COMORBID ASD AND ADHD (ASD+ADHD), AND TD CHILDREN, AS WELL AS EXPLORE CHILD DIAGNOSIS AS A MODERATOR. AN ANALYSIS WAS PREVIOUSLY CONDUCTED USING A SAMPLE OF 26 MOTHERS. THE FINDINGS WERE NOT SIGNIFICANT; HOWEVER, THE PATTERN OF RESULTS SUGGESTED A POTENTIAL NEGATIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND CQ. THE CURRENT STUDY OFFERS A REANALYSIS USING DATA FROM AN ONGOING ONLINE CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY. DATA COLLECTION WILL BE COMPLETED BY FEBRUARY 2023, AFTER WHICH A REGRESSION ANALYSIS AND A MODERATION ANALYSIS WILL BE CONDUCTED USING A LARGER SAMPLE OF APPROXIMATELY 200 MOTHERS. THESE RESULTS WILL CLARIFY THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND CQ IN THESE POPULATIONS. THIS RESEARCH WILL ALSO INFORM PROGRAMS THAT SUPPORT THE NEEDS OF FAMILIES OF CHILDREN WITH ASD AND/OR ADHD.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87234 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87129)

*Coparenting Quality and Family Quality of Life in Neurodevelopmentally Diverse Families*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ronaghan, Dana F

**Additional Author:** Theule, Jen

*Abstract: PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH NEURODEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS, SUCH AS AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (ASD) AND ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD), FACE UNIQUE CHALLENGES, AS THEY STRIVE TO SUPPORT THEIR CHILDREN. COPARENTING QUALITY (CQ) REFERS TO THE WAY PARENTS OR CAREGIVERS COORDINATE CHILDREARING RESPONSIBILITIES AND SUPPORT EACH OTHER. FAMILY QUALITY OF LIFE (FQOL) REPRESENTS A SUBJECTIVE SENSE OF WELL-BEING WITHIN FAMILIES. TO DATE, THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CQ AND FQOL HAS NOT BEEN INVESTIGATED AMONG NEURODEVELOPMENTALLY DIVERSE FAMILIES. THEREFORE, MOTHERS AND FATHERS FROM APPROXIMATELY 220 NORTH AMERICAN FAMILIES OF TYPICALLY DEVELOPING (TD) CHILDREN, CHILDREN WITH ASD, CHILDREN WITH ADHD, AND CHILDREN WITH COOCCURRING ASD AND ADHD (ASD+ADHD) BETWEEN THE AGES OF 6 AND 17 YEARS ARE BEING RECRUITED TO PARTICIPATE IN AN ONLINE SURVEY. DATA COLLECTION IS ONGOING AND EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED IN FEBRUARY 2023. LEVELS OF FQOL AND CQ WILL BE COMPARED ACROSS NEURODEVELOPMENTAL GROUPS (TD, ASD, ADHD, AND ASD+ADHD), AND BETWEEN MOTHERS AND FATHERS. ADDITIONALLY, THE IMPACT OF CQ ON FQOL AND THE POTENTIAL MODERATING ROLE OF CHILD DIAGNOSIS WILL BE EXPLORED USING MULTIPLE REGRESSION. THIS RESEARCH HAS THE POTENTIAL TO INFORM THE PRACTICES OF PARENT AND FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES, THEREBY CONTRIBUTING TO POSITIVE FAMILY FUNCTIONING IN NEURODEVELOPMENTALLY DIVERSE FAMILIES.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87318 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87129)



## *Family science during the pandemic recovery period: A multilevel and multidisciplinary approach*

**Main Presenting Author:** Smith, Jackson

*Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has posed unique challenges and stressors for families, resulting in disruptions to family functioning and challenges within marital, parent-child, and sibling sub-systems. Understanding the nature of the pandemic's effects on family functioning requires consideration of multiple levels of analysis (across time and levels of hierarchical organization) and the integration of developmental, psychological, sociological, and economic disciplines. This symposium addresses such complexity in the context of the pandemic. The first study examines general family functioning over time in two cohorts, one nonclinical international sample and one involved in family therapy. Study two examines the spillover of pandemic related disruptions from caregivers to children through differential parenting and examines the downstream effects on the quality of sibling relationships. The third presentation examines the economic costs to society through healthcare utilization, resulting from increased rates of mental health challenges and relational difficulties during the pandemic. Together, these studies provide an integrative portrait of the ripple effects of COVID-19, highlighting several unique methodological approaches that can be applied to better understand the impacts of the pandemic on families, along with the resulting societal costs, at large.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87282, Presenting Papers: 87308, 87315, 87323 - Symposium

*Examining the multilevel dynamics of general family functioning in the pandemic: A multi-cohort study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Smith, Jackson

**Additional Authors:** Foroughe, Mirisse ; Browne, Dillon

*Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has taken a tremendous toll on families. Stressors tend to reverberate throughout the marital, parent-child, and sibling subsystems, which has broader implications for the functioning of the whole family system. However, few studies have examined whole family functioning during the pandemic. The present study addresses this gap by examining caregiver-reported general family functioning during the pandemic in two cohorts. The first is a multinational, longitudinal sample of 549 families with two children (ages 5 and 18 years) who completed caregiver-reported measures on four occasions between May 2020 and December 2021. The second is a sample of approximately 200 families who participated in a 2-day Emotion Focused Family Therapy workshop after the onset of the pandemic. This study uses item-level dynamic network analysis of the general functioning scale of McMaster Family Assessment Device to examine the interrelations of supportiveness, acceptance of others, emotional expression, problem solving, relational closeness, and trust. Specifically, the multilevel network models reveal (1) how these aspects of family functioning relate to each other over time, (2) within-time associations, and (3) how patterns of family functioning differ across families. Treatment implications are discussed in relation to evidence-based models of family-level interventions.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87308 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87282)

*Is Differential Parenting the Link Between Parental COVID-19 Stress and the Quality of the Sibling Relationship?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dhode, Isha

**Additional Author:** Browne, Dillon

*Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated family challenges through increased stressors and parenting difficulties. Sibling relationships are often a source of emotional support but are also complicated by differential parental behaviours across siblings, often called parental differential treatment (PDT aka “favoritism”). There remains a relative paucity of research considering the role of PDT as an outcome of pandemic related pressures, and predictor of other aspects of family relationships. To address this gap, the present study examined if PDT mediated the relationship between COVID-19 family stressors and sibling relationship quality. Data are from a sample of 69 Canadian mothers and their children (2-5 children per family) enrolled in an Emotion Focused Family Therapy intervention. Path analysis will be used to test the indirect pathway linking COVID-19 stress and sibling relationship quality via PDT, while controlling for the average level of parenting quality and other covariates. It is predicted that higher COVID-19 stressors are related to lower sibling relationship quality through higher levels of PDT. Acquiring knowledge about the emergence of PDT during adversity can be informative for parental stress management. Findings will be interpreted in light of existing evidence-based practices for supporting parenting and family functioning, especially during times of stress.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87315 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87282)

*Family Mental Health Service Utilization Patterns: Analysis of Predictors, Economic Costs, and Preventative Factors*

**Main Presenting Author:** Urusov, Alexey

**Additional Authors:** Hoch, Jeffrey S; Jenkins, Jennifer M; Budakian, Chloe; Eckert, Lillian; Browne, Dillon

*Abstract: Family life has been undeniably impacted by COVID-19, resulting in unprecedented disruptions to family dynamics and day-to-day routines. These stressors can increase family conflict and decrease cohesion. In turn, familial disturbances are related to higher levels of mental health problems for children and caregivers. The use of mental health services has also grown, including a surge in telehealth care. The resulting societal costs are potentially tremendous and require further exploration to fully understand the patterns and sources of utilization expenditures. Thus, this study: (1) identifies the relationship between family stress indicators and service use costs, and (2) evaluates the differences in types of services used by families with differing levels of mental health challenges. Longitudinal data are from a cohort of n=418 caregivers and n=836 children, collected across four timepoints between May and November 2020 in the United Kingdom. Caregivers reported on family functioning, social support, mental health, and service utilization. Costs will be calculated using economic estimates from the National Health Service (NHS), and data will be analyzed using structural equation modeling. Findings will be interpreted in the context of policy discussions, including international healthcare debates around funding services required to support family well-being.*

**Section:** Family Psychology

**Session ID:** 87323 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87282)

## *Advances in research on racism: intimacy, identity and policy*

**Moderator:** Yampolsky, Maya A.

*Abstract: Racism remains present and pervasive in North America. This symposium brings together recent advances in research examining how racism is perpetuated in institutions and in intimate relationships, as well as how identification can help buffer against racism's harmful impact for BIPOC. Yampolsky et al introduce "intimate racism" to examine how racism manifests in close relationships. Their qualitative exploration shows that intimate racism manifests against racialized partners in numerous ways and has negative repercussions for relational and individual well-being. Giguère and colleagues' experimental and longitudinal study demonstrated that group identity clarity moderated the negative influence of race- and ethnic-based rejection, and protected against its impact on mental health for Black youth. Sawyer and colleagues present their review of education policies for BIPOC professionals in psychology over the course of the last decade in both Canada and the USA. Their findings demonstrate how policies have been weaponized to create systemic barriers for BIPOC in several respects, including limiting access to training and education, as well as systemic discrimination. These works demonstrate the necessity to address how racism continues to harm and exclude BIPOC at all levels, as well as the importance of resilience efforts.*

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 87513, Presenting Papers: 87535, 87640, 87704 - Symposium

*Intimate racism from one's romantic partner*

**Main Presenting Author:** Yampolsky, Maya A.

**Additional Authors:** Rossini, Alessandra ; Pagé, Justine; Leanza, Yvan; Lalonde, Richard N

*Abstract: Racism from one's partner is a highly sensitive phenomenon that has received little research attention. The current research introduces the concept of "intimate racism" to refer to racism from close others. The manifestation of intimate racism in intercultural romantic relationships was explored with a sample of 92 racialized individuals who were currently, or previously, in an intercultural relationship. An online, qualitative survey enquired about the experience of racism from their partner, and responses were coded and analyzed using thematic content analysis. More than 50 different manifestations of intimate racism emerged and these were grouped into 8 categories by referring to both prior literature on racism (i.e. microaggressions) and participants' discourse: explicit racism, microinsults, microinvalidations, positive stereotypes, racial fetishization, partner abuse, defensiveness and others. Co-occurrence analyses revealed links between intimate racism with negative, neutral and positive experiences. These links were also connected to participants' responses to racism (e.g., confronting, disengaging) and to stressful identity experiences. Future research will need to establish the prevalence of intimate racism within intercultural relationships. The present work opens a new field of study to examine intimate racism and its implications.*

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 87535 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87513)

*Lions at the Gate: How Weaponization of Policy Prevents BIPOC from Becoming Professional Psychologists in Canada*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sawyer, Kafui

**Additional Authors:** Faber, Sonya C; Williams, Monnica T; Metzger, W Isha; MacIntyre, M. Myriah ; Strauss, Dana

*Abstract: This paper will shed light on how policy is weaponized to exclude racialized individuals from becoming psychologists, contributing to the undersupply of mental health professionals and the mental health crisis in Canada. We describe the origins of the current shortage and lack of diverse representation in professional psychology and conclude with a list of recommendations to dismantle historic and unjust policies. As explicit racism became less socially acceptable over the decades, policy tools evolved to become more abstract, giving the veneer of fairness while maintaining the original exclusionary outcome. A review was conducted of the policies regarding education for BIPOC professionals in psychology over the course of the last decade in both Canada and the USA. Several themes emerged: limited access to training and education, as well as systemic discrimination. Our findings demonstrate how these policies were created to prevent people of colour from gaining power through education and how they protect existing racist systems. The absence of historical perspective in training gives aversive policies plausible deniability, making structural change difficult. These policies have metastasized and become entrenched in a multitude of procedures that continue to strangle educational opportunities for people of colour and deprive Canada of diverse professional psychologists.*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87640 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87513)

*Can identity clarity protect from race- and ethnic-based rejection? A replication and extension.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Giguère, Benjamin

**Additional Author:** Jackson, Julie

*Abstract: Background: The present study aimed to replicate and extend previous work (Vaswani, Alviar and Giguère, 2020), which suggests that group identity clarity can protect against the negative impact of race- and ethnic-based rejection on mental health. Method: To examine this hypothesized role for group identity clarity, a longitudinal experiment (pre- vs. post-manipulation) with 3 time points was conducted with 156 Black youth recruited using convenience and snowball sampling. Results: Overall, the pattern of results replicates previously observed findings. Race- and ethnic-based rejection was negatively linked to mental health. Group identity clarity moderated the influence of race- and ethnic-based rejection. Finally, the results suggest that the manipulation of group identity clarity further enhanced its protective role against the negative influence of race- and ethnic-based rejection on mental health. Conclusions: Results of the study replicate the previously observed protective role of group identity clarity using a longitudinal design and extend them by suggesting that learning about one's ingroup's history can enhance the experience of group identity clarity. Impact: The findings of this study provide insight into the role of maintaining clarity over one's heritage culture as a protective cognitive approach to buffer the effect of discrimination.*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87704 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87513)

*Foregrounding disabled voices in the psychology of disability*

**Additional Authors:** Hall, Catherine P.; Husein, Zahra A; Bolgova, Anastasia

*Abstract: Historically, non-disabled interpretations and assumptions about the experience of disability have informed research examining the psychological aspects of disability. A lack of disabled voices in the field of psychology has led to an understanding of disability that focuses on deviations from the normative, non-disabled body and mind. Emerging critical research questions these approaches, bringing to the fore the history of problematic treatments, ableist stereotypes, and ultimately a misunderstanding of what it means to be disabled. This symposium will showcase the ways that psychologists can bring disabled voices to the forefront in psychological research. The first presentation will highlight the importance of listening to those with lived experience in the development, implementation, and study of autism interventions. The second presentation will explore the utility of autoethnographies, a technique that allows the disabled researcher to reflect on and analyze their experiences, to reveal the nuanced meaning of autistic experiences such as camouflaging. The third presentation will discuss the usefulness of alternative, qualitative frameworks to understand the meaning and experience of mobility aid use.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87686, Presenting Papers: 87727, 87741, 87746 - Symposium

*Autistic experiences with therapies in Ontario, Canada: A qualitative study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bolgova, Anastasia

**Additional Author:** Yen, Jeffery

*Abstract: Historically, autism has been confined to medical discourses of impairments and deviations from “normalcy”. Contemporary intervention research continues to target atypical behaviours, assuming that compliance with normative expectations would lead to better quality of life. However, since the emergence of the neurodiversity movement, autistic scholars and self-advocates have been calling for a paradigm shift, arguing that autism should be understood and accepted as a way of being that is not inherently pathological. From this perspective, meaningful supports should provide safe spaces to express autistic identity and better accommodate the needs of autistic people. Although research on clinical evidence-based care continues to evolve, current knowledge production is still missing autistic voices on the meaning of good clinical care and acceptance in the context of autism interventions. This presentation will discuss insights from a qualitative study aimed at exploring autistic lived experiences with interventions and meanings derived from these experiences. The study was conducted using an Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) approach and semi-structured interviews with individuals who have participated in autism treatments in Ontario, Canada. Implications for future directions in autism intervention research will be discussed.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87727 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87686)

*Autoethnography as an approach to studying Autistic experiences*

**Main Presenting Author:** Husein, Zahra A

**Additional Author:** Yen, Jeffery

*Abstract: Autism is a neurodevelopmental disability that is highly stigmatized. Given this reality, individuals on the Autism spectrum commonly engage in hiding or masking their Autistic characteristics to avoid social consequences such as exclusion. This phenomenon has been termed in*

*clinical and academic research as camouflaging. Conceptualizations of camouflaging differ across existing literature. Some define it in terms of compensating for deficits, whereas others view it in parallel to impression management, which is observed across the population regardless of neurotype. Unfortunately, the Autistic voice is underrepresented in research on camouflaging. A variety of qualitative methods give space to include first-hand accounts of psychological experience. This presentation will examine how autoethnography can be utilized as an alternative approach to studying the Autistic experience. Autoethnographies draw on the researcher's experience to analyze connections between being Autistic and the broader social, cultural, and political contexts with respect to camouflaging.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87741 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87686)

*Alternative Frameworks for Examining the Meaning and Experience of Mobility Disability*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hall, Catherine P.

**Additional Author:** Yen, Jeffery

*Abstract: People with mobility disabilities often use mobility aids, such as wheelchairs or canes, to participate in society. In the context of prevailing social assumptions about disability, how psychologists choose to study the psychological aspects of mobility aid use is highly consequential to the overarching understanding of the meaning of mobility disabilities. Although there has been a number of studies examining the user's experience of their mobility aid(s), there has been limited research examining how the use of mobility aids influences how people with mobility disabilities are understood by the general public. This presentation will discuss the results of a quantitative study that examined how attitudes towards people with mobility disabilities differ based on the use of specific mobility aids, and then consider the ways in which alternative, qualitative approaches can augment or provide critical perspectives on the experience and meaning of mobility disabilities and mobility aid use. Implications of using specific frameworks will then be discussed, with a focus on the impacts on the framing of research questions and techniques of data collection.*

**Section:** *History and Philosophy of Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87746 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87686)

*Understudied needs of social groups: A status sensitive approach that considers the experiences of groups who fight against marginalization*

**Additional Authors:** Neufeld, Scott D; Saul, Erik; Hsueh, Ting

**Moderator:** Kachanoff, Frank

*Abstract: Psychological well-being is impacted by group-relevant needs. For instance, feeling collective esteem and efficacy, and feeling liked by other groups is important for well-being. In this symposium, we identify new group-relevant needs that may be consequential for psychological well-being, and that may be deprived through marginalization. In all 3 talks, members of underrepresented groups drove the research process, and members of underrepresented groups were actively recruited to partake in the research. Talk 1 takes a community-driven and qualitative approach to explore how the use of superordinate categories to describe ones group impacts members of groups who fall under that superordinate category. Talk 2 takes a quantitative approach to explore whether perceiving that*

*other groups are aware of the existence of ones own group is consequential for well-being, and whether marginalized (vs. dominant) groups may be more likely to lack this sense of identity acknowledgement. Talk 3 takes a quantitative approach to examine whether members of marginalized (vs. dominant) groups feel that their group lacks the freedom to openly express their true emotions and examines how lacking such feelings of emotional affordance impacts psychological well-being. We contextualize this research within the social identity approach framework.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87724, Presenting Papers: 87768, 87780, 87790 - Symposium

*The politics of "inclusive" identities: A qualitative analysis of superordinate identity representations in an urban Indigenous community and amongst people who use drugs.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Neufeld, Scott D

*Abstract: Gayatri Spivak's concept of "strategic essentialism" explains how diverse marginalized subgroups may sometimes band together under a superordinate social category to increase their political power and fight their collective marginalization. However, the politics of how superordinate identity categories work to meet the needs of the (more marginalized) subgroups within them require further explication. In this talk, re-analysis of qualitative data from two distinct community-based studies conducted in Vancouver illustrates how less powerful subgroups within a wider collective resist the homogenization of their minority identity distinctiveness (Study 1: under-represented non-local First Nations in an urban Indigenous community, 8 focus groups, 6 interviews, n=35) and contest the erasure of their status within a wider social category by re-asserting their ingroup prototypicality (Study 2: marginalized people who use drugs excluded from a mainstream anti-stigma campaign, 8 focus groups, n=41). Concepts from the social identity approach (distinctiveness threat, negotiating prototypicality) help contextualize the strategies minority subgroups use within more "inclusive" superordinate group to resist their further marginalization and promote their collective interest. These findings have implications for creating truly inclusive and politically empowering superordinate identities.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87768 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87724)

*Do they see us?: Impact of identity acknowledgement on psychological well-being*

**Main Presenting Author:** Hsueh, Ting

**Additional Author:** Kachanoff, Frank

*Abstract: The cultural groups people hold dear have a profound impact on their psychological well-being. Because people are shaped by their cultural identities, they are impacted by how they believe that they are perceived by others (i.e., their intergroup meta-perceptions). Beyond wanting to feel liked by others, we suggest that people desire that other groups are aware of their group's existence as a distinct group: we call this perception "identity acknowledgement." We validate a measurement scale of identity acknowledgement, assess this perception among members of dominant and marginalized groups, and show this feeling is uniquely consequential for wellbeing when accounting for whether people feel other groups (dis)like their group and people's own evaluations of their group. Using CloudResearch we will recruit equal samples of people who identify as people of color (N = 300) and white identifying (N = 300). Our study is preregistered (<https://aspredicted.org/jr8s2.pdf>) and data collection will begin shortly. Our study introduces a novel meta-perception to the meta-*

*perception literature: identity acknowledgement. Our work considers the experiences of marginalized groups (e.g., ethnic minorities, members of the LGBTQ+ community, and more) who are often categorized into broad categories (LGBTQ+) and may feel that their group is invisible.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87780 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87724)

*What do You Get to Feel? Investigating Perceptions Relating to Collective Freedom to Determine and Express Emotions*

**Main Presenting Author:** Saul, Erik

**Additional Author:** Kachanoff, Frank

*Abstract: People of color are governed by racial rules that determine whether they are permitted to freely express their emotions. Yet, little research considers how these rules impact well-being. We test (H1) whether people of color (vs. white people) feel that members of their group have less freedom to express their true emotions openly—what we call collective emotional affordance. We then test (H2) whether feeling collective emotional affordance leads to greater psychological wellbeing, and whether this relation is mediated by people's personal sense of freedom to express their true emotions. We predict that the link between collective emotional affordance and well-being is robust regardless of race. We also predict that this relation is robust controlling for people's own capacity to regulate emotions, perceiving discrimination against their group, and perceiving autonomy to determine their behavior and identity. We test our hypotheses with a cross-sectional survey using CloudResearch to recruit 300 individuals who identify as a person of color, and 300 white identified individuals. Data collection has not yet begun but we have pre-registered this study ([https://aspredicted.org/RXZ\\_25N](https://aspredicted.org/RXZ_25N)). Our study provides insight into how racial rules may be detrimental to the well-being of marginalized groups and builds on research considering the importance of autonomy and emotional regulation.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87790 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87724)

*Theory and Research in Understanding Extremism and Terrorism.*

**Additional Authors:** Loza, Wagdy ; Erickson, W. Paul; Suedfeld, Peter

**Moderator:** Nussbaum, David

*Abstract: This symposium is focused on providing attendees a clearer understanding of theoretical issues in understanding psychological aspects of extremism and terrorism. Professor Wagdy Loza will serve as Moderator. The first discussion/paper will be presented by Professor Peter Suedfeld who will discuss various Methodological Advances and Empirical Findings in the Psychological Study of Extremists. This will demonstrate rigorous advances currently employed in the study of extremism and terrorism. The second presentation will be provided by Professor David Nussbaum who will provide an extension and expansion of his talk at last years convention, describing differences in complexity tolerance at different levels of extremist hierarchies and how the resonances between ideologies and extremist minds differentially drive cognition, motivation, and emotion. The third talk will be provided by Paul Erickson who will describe the difficult task of "Engaging Extremist Ideologies: Processing Hyperpolarizing Variations of Truth, Extremist Goals and Motivations." The*



*centrality of disparate notions of "truth" play prominently in the rigidity of extremist beliefs and rejection of alternate ways of thinking about problems and issues.*

**Section:** *Extremism and Terrorism*

**Session ID:** 87823, Presenting Papers: 87883, 87896, 87909 - Symposium

*a) Methodological Advances and Empirical Findings in the Psychological Study of Extremists.*

*Abstract: Rationale: Extremists and their terrorist actors are difficult to identify because they typically attempt to blend in with the target society members prior to an attack occurring. However, there are ways of identifying them through objective, and distal complexity analysis of messages that they frequently communicate to others within their group or those they seek to recruit. Methodology: This talk will provide the background of how complexity analysis evaluates publicly available and on-line communications classifying them by a set of signature characteristics for quantifying the complexity of ideas of different actors. Results: Examples will be provided showing the utility of this approach. Conclusions: This rigorous psychological technique can be a useful addition to those seeking to identify individuals seeking to spread extremist ideological narratives and endanger alternate societies.*

**Section:** *Extremism and Terrorism*

**Session ID:** 87883 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87823)

*b) Resonances between Extremist Ideologies and Extremist Minds: The Respective Roles of Cognition, Motivation, Emotion, at Distinct Levels of Organizational Hierarchies.*

*Abstract: Rationale: Extremism is a very difficult psychological phenomenon to study as its adherents do not wish to be discovered, and should they be apprehended, they rarely cooperate and provide accurate accounts of their cognitions, motivations, emotions and future plans and intents. Methodology: This talk will Redefine extremism in a fashion that makes the construct more amenable to psychological analysis; specifically through an information processing perspective. It will then show that features of the extremists information processing patterns reflect or resonate with a preferences for cognitive simplicity, motivations for future utopian aspirations and strongly expressed emotion of anger and hatred for non-extremists. However, additionally, it must be noted that these tendencies are mediated by the level in the organizational hierarchy as those at the top show different patterns reflecting different cognitive, motivational and emotional preferences. Recommendation: These observationally derived hypotheses must a) be validated by rigorous empirical studies and if successful, can be employed to divide the upper extremist echelons from their self-sacrificing and disposable lower echelons.*

**Section:** *Extremism and Terrorism*

**Session ID:** 87896 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87823)

*A Conversation with an Extremist Ideologue: Hyperpolarizing Variations of Truth, Extremist Goals and Motivations*

*Abstract: Using a conversational vehicle, this talk will explore common cognitive, emotional and motivational underpinnings of extremist ideologies emanating from diverse positions on the political spectrum. First, the talk will examine the varying notions of what constitutes "Truth" and who owns the monopoly on "Truth" for different extremist variants. Next, the talk will identify shared political*

*goals across divergent extremist ideologies. Last, the motivations common to the extremist mindset will be described, furnishing illustrative historical examples.*

**Section:** *Extremism and Terrorism*

**Session ID:** 87909 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 87823)

# THEME: UNDERSTANDING THE MIND AND THE BRAIN

Understanding what contributes to how the mind and brain works - or doesn't work

## 12-Minute Talk

### *Cognition in Hindsight: A Novel Way to Capture Dynamic Changes in Attentional Engagement over Time*

**Main Presenting Author:** Pereira, Effie J.

**Additional Authors:** Ayers-Glassey, Samantha ; Wammes, Jeffrey; Smilek, Daniel

**Abstract:** *Attentional engagement varies on a moment-to-moment basis; however, few self-report methods can effectively capture dynamic changes in engagement over time. To address this gap in the literature, we evaluated whether stimulated recall, a method wherein individuals are asked to remember their subjective states using a mnemonic cue, could be beneficial for measuring temporal fluctuations in attentional engagement. Across three experiments, we asked participants to watch video lectures and assessed their in-the-moment levels of attentional engagement using intermittent thought probes. Then, we used stimulated recall by presenting participants with short video clips from the lectures to retrospectively probe the levels of attentional engagement they had experienced when they first watched those clips within the video lectures. Experiment 1 tested the statistical overlap between in-the-moment and video-stimulated ratings, with Experiment 2 assessing generalizability across different video types and Experiment 3 assessing precision for non-sequentially ordered video clips. Across all experiments, we found strong convergence between these two methods of assessment, indicating that stimulated recall provides a new and practical methodological approach to accurately capture dynamic changes in attentional engagement over time.*

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 86173 - 12-Minute Talk

### *Decomposing the Impact of Stress on Pain: A Scoping Review and Original Empirical Data*

**Main Presenting Author:** Pagé, Gabrielle

**Abstract:** *RATIONALE: Four situational characteristics activate the physiological stress response: sense of low control, social-evaluative threat, unpredictability and novelty (STUN). Given the stress-pain bidirectional amplification commonly seen in chronic pain populations, it is crucial to understand how these STUN characteristics are associated with pain outcomes. METHODS: Three studies will be discussed: 1) a scoping review of the effects of STUN characteristics on pain, 2) a longitudinal study exploring associations between STUN characteristics measured before and during the first wave of the covid-19 pandemic and pain, and 3) an ecological momentary assessment study exploring cross-lagged associations between stress, STUN characteristics and pain. RESULTS: Only 2% of published studies examined simultaneously >1 STUN component, showing a lack of integrative knowledge. Social evaluative threat and unpredictability predicted pain unpleasantness and interference ratings, respectively during the pandemic. Finally, after controlling for variability in*

stress, STUN characteristics are associated with concurrent pain intensity scores. **IMPACT:** Better understanding STUN characteristics in the pain experience will lay the foundation for personalized interventions that will target triggers of the stress response and thereby improve pain and related psychological outcomes.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 80441 - 12-Minute Talk

### *The Effect of State/Trait Rumination on a Prospective Memory Task Delivered Remotely Using a Real-Time and Repeated Approach*

**Main Presenting Author:** Niculescu, Iulia

**Additional Author:** Romero, Kristoffer

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND.* Prospective memory (PM) refers to the intention to perform a future task held in memory that is executed without any explicit prompts. PM may be negatively impacted by depression, but the mechanisms that drive this association remain unclear. One idea is that rumination increases the frequency of task-irrelevant thoughts, depleting attentional capacity, and thereby reducing PM accuracy and increasing response times. To date, no studies have examined the effects of state/trait rumination on PM using online testing to collect real-time data over time. *OBJECTIVES.* To examine the effect of (1) state and (2) trait rumination on a computerized PM test across accuracy and response times using a real-time and repeated approach. *METHODS.* 139 (18-59 years) adults were recruited. Participants completed measures of state unpleasant mood and rumination, followed by a PM task twice per week for two weeks. Mixed-effects models were fit to examine state/trait rumination on PM over time and Spearman correlations were generated to examine trait rumination on PM at baseline. *RESULTS.* State rumination was associated with poorer PM accuracy in adults, after controlling for mood and trait rumination. Generally, adults became increasingly faster and accurate over time. *SIGNIFICANCE.* Rumination demonstrates promise as a variable of interest to examine in the context of PM and depression.

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 85503 - 12-Minute Talk

### *The Heart of Love*

**Main Presenting Author:** Fehr, Beverley

**Abstract:** *What is the essence, or core, of love? Three studies were conducted to examine the shared and unique features of different kinds of love and to assess the overlap with features of the general concept of love. In Study 1, participants were asked to list the features of 15 types of love. It was found that prototypical features of love in general (e.g., caring, trust, honesty, respect) were most likely to be listed, rather than features that would seem unique to each kind. In Study 2, participants provided prototypical ratings. Features of love itself generally were rated as most prototypical of the specific kinds of love. Features that would seem to be more diagnostic of each kind of love (e.g., intense attraction for romantic love), and align with experts' definitions, tended to receive low prototypicality ratings. These findings were replicated in Study 3. It is concluded that laypeople focus on what is common to different kinds of love, rather than what is most likely to distinguish between them. Implications of this emphasis on the core features of love in general are discussed.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology  
**Session ID:** 87947 - 12-Minute Talk

*The impact of trauma memory recall on postural sway in posttraumatic stress disorder: A case report*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mizzi, Allison

**Additional Authors:** Rabellino, Daniela ; Densmore , Maria; McKinnon, Margaret ; Lanius, Ruth

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Postural and gait changes are observed in response to aversive stimuli. Exposure to psychological trauma may further alter postural changes to threatening stimuli. Preliminary research points to altered postural sway in response to unpleasant emotional stimuli in individuals with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). It remains unclear whether traumatic and neutral memory recall may induce similar changes, and whether these changes differ among individuals with the dissociative subtype of PTSD (PTSD+DS). METHODS: This case study examined postural sway responses to neutral and traumatic memory recall between a control individual, an individual with PTSD, and an individual with PTSD+DS. Postural sway was recorded using a stabilometric platform. RESULTS: Both the PTSD and PTSD+DS participant demonstrated greater postural sway across memory conditions than the control participant, particularly in the anterior-posterior direction. CONCLUSIONS: Our case-based results align with preliminary research indicating greater postural sway in individuals with PTSD exposed to aversive stimuli. We extend these findings to identify a potential role of memory recall on posture. IMPACT: Further examination of postural response to traumatic memory is warranted, to characterize how movement is impacted in PTSD as well as inform novel treatment approaches for trauma-related disorders.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology  
**Session ID:** 86140 - 12-Minute Talk

## Conversation Session

*The EPIC Psychology Project: Researcher Perspectives on Issues and Solutions for Participant Engagement*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wilbiks, Jonathan

**Additional Author:** Hirst, Rebecca

**Abstract:** *In psychological research – and specifically in cognitive psychology – participants are asked to complete extensive data collection sessions. This can negatively affect participant engagement, which subsequently leads to participant attrition and reduced data quality. The EPIC Psychology Project is an effort to evaluate the scope of this issue and determine best practices to be followed going forward to maximize engagement of participants. In an initial online survey study, we found that a strong majority of researchers agreed that participant engagement was an issue in cognitive tasks that needs to be addressed. There are numerous ways to improve participant engagement. These include regular breaks, story framing, encouragement, and monetary rewards, to name a few. This Conversation Session will provide a forum for researchers in the field to share issues with participant engagement that they have had in previous research, as well as to share ideas for engagement that they have found to be helpful in the past. We will use small-group brainstorming*

followed by sharing with the wider group to encourage participation. Additionally, we will use Poll Everywhere to allow attendees to share thoughts even if they are reticent to speak out in a group context. This Conversation Session will produce a living list of engagement-boosting techniques that will be openly available online.

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 84081 - Conversation Session

## Printed Poster

### *Associations Between Cumulative Trauma and Nonfatal Overdoses*

**Main Presenting Author:** Piskunov, Ekaterina

*Abstract: Higher levels of cumulative traumatic experiences are correlated with increased severity of substance use disorders, a particularly concerning fact given that 90% of individuals with substance use disorders report a history of traumatic events. However, no research exists on the association between cumulative trauma and drug overdose in populations with concurrent mental health and addiction disorders, a gap the present study aims to fill. The present study utilizes a dataset from an ongoing study using an inpatient sample of 331 individuals with concurrent disorders. Participants have completed self-report measures of trauma and nonfatal overdoses. Each trauma measures questions will be classified according to the trauma type: Emotional Abuse, Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse, and Neglect. Each trauma form reported by the participant will be combined into an overall Trauma Score. A linear regression model will indicate the association between Trauma Score and number of Nonfatal Overdoses. It is hypothesized that participants with higher Trauma Scores will also report a higher number of Nonfatal Overdoses. By exploring the associations of cumulative trauma and nonfatal overdoses, programs aimed at preventing overdose should target individuals at heightened risk of overdose among those who have experienced trauma and integrate trauma-informed care to reduce the risk of overdose.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 80610 - Printed Poster

### *A Cross-Cultural Comparison of the Relationship Between Parental Teasing and Body Dissatisfaction*

**Main Presenting Author:** Halicki-Asakawa, Amane

**Additional Authors:** Libben, Maya ; Lidder, Dilpreet

*Abstract: Weight-related teasing has been identified as an important way in which parents influence their children's body image and has been linked to the development of body dissatisfaction (BD) and eating disorders in Caucasian women. However, little research has investigated this relationship in other ethnic groups. South Asian women may be particularly vulnerable to parental weight teasing, given that cultural pressure and family values have been shown to influence the development of other important areas of psychosocial functioning (e.g., personal beliefs, emotion regulation). The current study examined this relationship in a large sample (n = 352) of Caucasian (58.7%) or South Asian (42.3%) women. Measures of parental teasing, BD, self-esteem, and depression were analyzed. Results indicated that South Asian women experienced higher levels of parental weight teasing. Though parental weight teasing was predictive of BD for both groups, self-esteem significantly*

*predicted BD in Caucasian but not South Asian women. These findings are the first to extend the link between parental teasing and body dissatisfaction to South Asian populations and have important implications for the development of future BD prevention programs.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85674 - Printed Poster

*a little lapse (in attention) goes a long way: categorizing novel stimuli benefits from sustained attention failures*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dubois, Michael

**Additional Authors:** Tandoc, Marlie ; Finn, Amy

*Abstract: Sustaining attention underpins success in many abilities, from motor skills to remembering. But are attentional lapses always bad? Research suggests that attentional lapses can actually boost learning for irrelevant information. Here, we explore whether the benefits of these failures extend to category learning, since this knowledge is used during encounters with novel information. Our participants saw images of birds belonging to 6 categories. They had to report whether the bird was facing left or right, and also to learn the category to which each bird belonged (for a later category test). At test, participants saw images of birds from the same 6 categories (half novel and half seen at study). For each image, participants had to click on the name of the category that bird belonged to. At study, we tracked trial-level fluctuations in sustained attention using a previously validated metric of mean reaction time on previous trials. Specifically, trials with an RT more deviant than a participant's own mean RT were labeled "out of the zone"-reflecting a poor attentional state. Our metric of sustained attention was the percentage of trials each participant spent out of the zone. Critically, participants who spent more time out of the zone showed the best categorization ability for novel images. This suggest that lapses in attention provide learning benefits for category knowledge.*

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 85707 - Printed Poster

*An interim analysis of social cognition and information processing speed in individuals with multiple sclerosis and co-morbid diabetes*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ramani , Sanghamithra

**Additional Authors:** Pumphrey, Jordan D; Berard, Jason A; Seegobin , Matthew; Wang , Jing; Walker , Lisa

*Abstract: Multiple sclerosis (MS) can be associated with social cognition deficits, e.g. difficulty with emotion recognition. Metformin, a drug used to treat type II diabetes mellitus (DMII) can reverse social cognition impairment caused by focal demyelination in mice, and repress monoacylglycerol lipase (MgII) expression. A larger project will compare social cognition in people with MS (PwMS) and DMII who are and who are not taking metformin. The current aim is to evaluate the relationship between objective and subjective social cognition (i.e., perceived empathy), and information processing speed (IPS) in PwMS and DMII. Preliminary data on 18 PwMS are included. Participants completed several cognitive assessments. IPS was positively correlated with affective and cognitive empathy,  $r = .54$ ,  $p = .02$ ;  $r = .47$ ,  $p = .05$ , and with objective social cognition,  $r = .54$ ,*

$p = .02$ . IPS also predicted objective social cognition,  $R^2 = .29$ ,  $SE = 4.35$ ,  $F(1,16) = 6.42$ ,  $p = .02$ , suggesting that how quickly one thinks is a fundamental cognitive process contributing to optimal social functioning. Subjective and objective measures of social cognition were not correlated, suggesting that judging one's own social proficiency may be impacted in MS. Analyses with a larger sample will be conducted to assess group differences in social cognitive outcomes and MgII levels between metformin and non-metformin groups.

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 86084 - Printed Poster

### *Anxiety Sensitivity, Metacognitions, and Generalized Anxiety Disorder Symptoms*

**Main Presenting Author:** Styba-Nelson, Kevin A. E.

**Additional Author:** Penney, Alexander M.

**Abstract:** Previous research has established that anxiety sensitivity (AS) and metacognitions are both associated with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD). AS consists of social concerns, cognitive concerns, and physical concerns about the negative impact of anxiety symptoms. Metacognitions are thoughts and beliefs about one's cognitions, and both positive and negative beliefs about worry are key metacognitions in GAD. This study examined the unique contributions of these metacognitions and facets of AS on worry severity and GAD symptoms. An undergraduate sample ( $N = 150$ ) completed self-report questionnaires of GAD symptoms, worry severity, AS, and metacognitions. Moderate to strong bivariate correlations were found between all variables. The results of multiple regression equations revealed that social concerns of AS, positive beliefs about worry, and negative beliefs about worry were uniquely associated with both GAD symptoms and worry severity. Additionally, negative beliefs about worry remained the only significant predictor of GAD symptoms when controlling for worry severity. These findings agree with previous research that negative beliefs about worry are a robust predictor of GAD symptoms. This serves to further highlight negative beliefs about worry's connection with GAD, and indicates that therapists may wish to focus on negative beliefs about worry more than AS when treating GAD.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 80781 - Printed Poster

### *Associations between the Tendency for Interpersonal Victimhood (TIV) and Self-Report of Childhood Trauma and Daily Interpersonal Stress*

**Main Presenting Author:** MacIsaac, Angela

**Additional Authors:** Charlton, Jaidyn ; Cross, Shaelynn; Khosla, Shivangi; Mushquash, Aislin R

**Abstract:** **BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:** The Tendency for Interpersonal Victimhood (TIV) scale is a new measure of the tendency to feel victimized across relationships, but its association with actual interpersonal experiences has not been tested. We explored the role of childhood trauma, daily interpersonal stress, and psychological distress in TIV. **METHODS:** The TIV scale, Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, and Depression Anxiety Stress Scale-21 (psychological distress) were administered to undergraduates ( $N = 274$ ). Interpersonal stress was measured for 14 days. **RESULTS:** TIV was positively correlated with childhood trauma and psychological distress, and negatively correlated with a tendency to minimize trauma. In regression analyses, childhood trauma



positively predicted TIV ( $\beta = .38$ ,  $t(262) = 3.54$ ,  $p < .001$ ), as did psychological distress ( $\beta = .39$ ,  $t(262) = 3.82$ ,  $p = .001$ ), while trauma minimization did not; full model  $R^2 = .14$ ,  $F(3, 262) = 14.49$ ,  $p < .001$ . **ADDITIONAL RESULTS INVOLVING DAILY DATA WILL BE PRESENTED.**  
**CONCLUSIONS:** Both prior victimization and psychological distress may partly explain, but not fully account for, TIV. TIV is associated with less minimization of childhood trauma; thus, it may relate to response patterns on top of trauma itself. **ACTION/IMPACT:** Understanding how TIV relates to the perception and/or occurrence of victimization is important for identifying intervention targets.

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 87507 - Printed Poster

### *Associations of Age, Anxiety, Cognitive Functioning, and Social Impairment with Aggression in Youth with Autism*

**Main Presenting Author:** Rinaldo, Ethan

**Additional Author:** Perry, Adrienne

**Abstract:** **BACKGROUND:** Previous research has indicated that aggression in children with autism is associated with anxiety, cognitive functioning, age, and social functioning, although there are several issues with the literature. The aim of this study was to clarify the relationships among these variables in youth with autism in a large sample that is diverse in age and cognitive level, using both parent- and teacher-report measures. **METHOD:** This study was a secondary analysis of SFARI data with a sample of 1179 youth (age 4-18) with autism. Parent- and teacher-report measures were obtained for aggression, anxiety, and social impairment. **RESULTS:** Age and intellectual disability presence/severity had small positive relationships with teacher-measured aggression while anxiety and social impairment severity had strong relationships with aggression as reported by parents and teachers. In a regression analysis, anxiety and social communication problems had the strongest positive relationships with aggression while social motivation problems had a negative relationship with aggression. **CONCLUSION:** The results indicate the importance of anxiety and social problems, particularly in social communication and motivation, when studying and treating aggression in youth with autism.

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 86082 - Printed Poster

### *'Beautifying' an image using a filter app is associated with increased ratings of attractiveness and sociability regardless of knowledge of photo editing*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mayrand, Florence

**Additional Authors:** McCrackin, Sarah D; Wei, Claire; Ristic, Jelena

**Abstract:** Social media includes a diverse set of digital tools intended for improving facial appearance. About 70% of individuals modify their photos before posting using these tools. Here we examined if increasing facial attractiveness via such apps also alters the perception of target's attractiveness and sociability. Furthermore, we were also interested in examining if knowledge of photo editing usage affected these ratings. We digitally 'beautified' face images sourced from known databases to a varying degree (0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%) using a common social media app. Half

of the trials indicated that the images were altered, while the other half stated they were not, although these statements were randomized across all images. Participants were asked to report attractiveness and sociability for each face image using a sliding scale from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest). The data indicated that participants' ratings of targets' image attractiveness and sociability increased as the degree of photo editing increased. Surprisingly, there was no effect of the knowledge of photo editing. Hence, photo editing with social media apps appears to increase perceived attractiveness and sociability regardless of awareness of photo editing behavior.

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 85275 - Printed Poster

*Becoming grounded in assessment: The relationship between pre-service teachers' enjoyment, anxiety, anger, and efficacy*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wells, Kendra

**Co-Presenting Author:** Dueck, Bryce

**Additional Author:** Daniels, Lia M

Abstract: ASSESSMENT IS CLOSELY LINKED TO PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' EMOTIONS (PEKRUN ET AL., 2017); ENJOYMENT, ANXIETY, AND ANGER ARE THREE EMOTIONS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO TEACHING (FRENZEL, 2014). PREVIOUS LITERATURE ON EMOTIONS AND EFFICACY HAS FOCUSED ON THREE DIMENSIONS: INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES, CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT, AND ENGAGEMENT (BACH and HAGENAUER, 2022), BUT TO OUR KNOWLEDGE, HAS NOT ADDRESSED ASSESSMENT. THIS STUDY EXAMINES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONS AND EFFICACY IN THE ASSESSMENT DOMAIN. SELF-REPORT DATA ON ENJOYMENT, ANXIETY, ANGER, AND EFFICACY WERE COLLECTED FROM A CONVENIENCE SAMPLE OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS (N=127) FROM A LARGE UNIVERSITY IN CANADA. RESULTS SHOWED THAT ENJOYMENT AND EFFICACY WERE POSITIVELY CORRELATED ( $R=.45$ ,  $P < .001$ ), ANGER AND EFFICACY WERE NEGATIVELY CORRELATED ( $R=-.31$ ,  $P$

**Section:** Educational and School Psychology

**Session ID:** 87337 - Printed Poster

*Brain imaging data acquisition in the Cognitive Dysfunction in the Addictions (CDiA) study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Pangarov, Peter

**Co-Presenting Author:** Nikolova, Yuliya S

**Additional Authors:** Ruocco, Anthony C; Hawco, Colin; Gerretsen, Philip; Sibille, Etienne; Quilty, Lena C

Abstract: *Background/Rationale:* Executive functions (EFs) and underlying brain circuits are associated with the onset and persistence of addiction. However, it is not yet known how disruptions in these circuits are associated with substance use disorder (SUD) symptoms and functional outcomes. Here we describe the design and feasibility of a new longitudinal brain imaging study addressing these knowledge gaps. *Methods:* As part of the "Cognitive Dysfunction in Addiction (CDiA)"

research program, outpatients with SUDs complete both structural and functional MRI scans, including resting-state and task-based, at study enrolment and one-year follow-up, with a total target  $N=300$  at baseline (50% of all CDiA participants). Results: Thirty-four (mean age 42, 70.6% male) out of 66 (51.5%) enrolled participants have completed the neuroimaging study. All but one participant passed visual MRI quality control (QC) checks. Conclusions: The high consent and completion rates, as well as the initial QC results support the feasibility of the study. Participant characteristics are broadly aligned with existing brain imaging research on addiction. Impact: Our research program has the potential to advance understanding of EF-related brain circuits associated with SUD symptoms and functional outcomes following treatment.

**Section:** Addiction Psychology

**Session ID:** 87373 - Printed Poster

### *Broad associations of perceived distress tolerance with psychopathology*

**Main Presenting Author:** Powers, Jade

**Additional Authors:** Amstadter, Ananda ; Rappaport, Lance M.

*Abstract: Perceived distress tolerance (DT) may be a transdiagnostic process as it has been implicated in many psychiatric and psychological syndromes. Little research has directly investigated potential broad associations of DT with multiple syndromes within the same sample. The present study sought to clarify how broadly perceived DT is associated with psychopathology when conceptualized dimensionally and categorically. Within a larger project, 350 undergraduate students reported on DT and psychopathology symptoms. When examined individually, even after adjustment for age and sex, perceived DT was associated with widespread categorical psychopathology risk and dimensional psychopathology symptom severity, e.g., social anxiety disorder, bulimia nervosa, posttraumatic stress symptoms, sleep problems, and alcohol use problems. In final models of multiple syndromes, perceived DT was uniquely associated with risk for a current major depressive episode,  $\beta=-0.13$ ,  $p=0.05$ , a prior panic attack,  $\beta=-0.14$ ,  $p=0.02$ , agoraphobia,  $\beta=-0.14$ ,  $p=0.04$ , generalized anxiety disorder,  $\beta=-0.15$ ,  $p=0.02$ , irritability symptoms,  $\beta=-0.25$ ,  $p=0.003$ , and cannabis use,  $\beta=-0.17$ ,  $p=0.03$ . The present findings suggest that perceived DT may be broadly associated with psychopathology and related distress to support future research into the broad implications of DT for myriad psychiatric and psychological syndromes.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 81284 - Printed Poster

### *CHILDHOOD MALTREATMENT IS ASSOCIATED WITH BLUNTED NEURAL RESPONSES TO POSITIVE SOCIAL FEEDBACK IN ADULTHOOD*

**Main Presenting Author:** Schaffer, Joelle E

**Additional Authors:** Hong, Seonwoo ; Freeman, Clara; Renault, H el ena; Panier, Lidia; Weinberg, Anna

*Abstract: Traumatic experiences in childhood can have long-term impacts on neural development and are a known risk factor for depressive symptoms in adulthood. However, the pathway from childhood maltreatment to depressive symptoms is undetermined. One potential pathway explaining relationship may be alterations in the reward processing of social information. Altered processing of social*

feedback may be associated with social dysfunction and depressive symptoms. This study examined associations between retrospectively reported childhood maltreatment, neural responses to social feedback, and current internalizing symptoms in 146 adult women (ages 18-58). Participants played a computerized interactive game in which they received acceptance and rejection feedback from confederate peers while electroencephalogram (EEG) was recorded. Event-related potentials sensitive to social reward (the reward positivity [RewP] and P2) were analyzed. Childhood maltreatment was associated with a blunted RewP and P2 to peer acceptance. Smaller neural responses to peer acceptance also predicted greater dysphoric symptoms, even adjusting for childhood maltreatment. Findings suggest that blunted neural responses to peer acceptance may represent one pathway between childhood maltreatment and dysphoric symptoms in adulthood. Future research should explore this pathway with a prospective longitudinal design.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85612 - Printed Poster

### *Cognitive Correlates of Fatigue in Pediatric-Onset Multiple Sclerosis (POMS)*

**Main Presenting Author:** Fabri, Tracy Lauren

**Additional Authors:** Barlow-Krelina, Emily ; DeSomma, Elisea; O'Mahony, Julia; Yeh, E. Ann; Banwell, Brenda L; Till, Christine

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* Approximately 40% of patients with pediatric-onset multiple sclerosis (POMS) report severe fatigue impacting school and recreation. Cognitive impairment is identified in approximately a third of POMS cases. Despite the prevalence of these challenges, there is limited information on associations between these constructs in POMS. *METHODS:* We compared 68 POMS participants and 108 age- and sex-matched controls recruited from the Canadian Pediatric Demyelinating Disease Study. We measured fatigue (cognitive, sleep-rest, general, and total) using the PedsQL-Multidimensional Fatigue Scale (PedsQL-MFS) and cognitive performance using the Symbol Digit Modalities Test - oral version (SDMT). *RESULTS:* Patients reported greater fatigue relative to controls on all scales (

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 82087 - Printed Poster

### *Cognitive Strategies for Autobiographical Event Representation (Remembering Past Events: Mental focus and its effects on present transitional impact and self-relevance)*

**Main Presenting Author:** Yassine, Nour

**Additional Author:** Boucher, Chantal

Abstract: *Mental focus is a retrieval strategy known to influence the attribution of meaning to events. People can use a \_coherence focus\_ and reflect on the broader significance of events, or they can use an \_experience focus\_ and reflect on the concrete details of events. This study investigated the effects of mental focus on perceived impact and event centrality for autobiographical events that vary in their degree of personal importance. Undergraduate participants ( $N = 256$ ) were randomly assigned in a 2 (mental focus) x 2 (event type) between-subjects experimental design. They selected either a*

*transitional or unspecified event and described it using either a coherence focus or an experience focus. All participants rated their event on transitional impact, self-relevance, and other memory characteristics. Using univariate and multivariate analyses, a coherence (vs. experience) focus produced significantly higher ratings on psychological impact and event centrality for both types of events, but effects were greater for unspecified (vs. transitional) events. There is a lack of research examining the effects of mental focus on past events, specifically autobiographical memories. Therefore, these findings suggest that the relative importance of events may determine the degree to which attributions of meaning can change as a function of mental focus used at retrieval.*

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 86607 - Printed Poster

### *Construct validity across different measures of adult mental state reasoning.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Fournier, Kaitline R. C.

**Additional Authors:** Quinn, Stéphanie ; Brosseau-Liard, Patricia

*Abstract: Mental state reasoning refers to the ability to understand other people's mental states, such as thoughts, emotions, beliefs, and intentions (what developmental researchers call theory of mind). There exist several measures to assess this ability in adults. However, how well these measures assess the same construct has not been well established. We assessed the construct validity of different measures of adult mental state reasoning by administering a questionnaire to two samples of parents of young children (study 1:  $n = 108$ ; study 2:  $n = 379$ ). We then calculated correlations to examine how stable individual differences are across these measures. Results show correlations ranging from  $r = .156$ ,  $p = .017$  to  $r = .545$ ,  $p < .001$ . Measures assessing general mental state reasoning versus reasoning about a specific target's (e.g., the parent's child) mental states had similar correlation sizes. Self-report measures were correlated with each other but did not correlate with non-self-report measures. Our results cast some doubt on construct validity as many apparently sizeable correlations between measures may result from method similarity. It is not clear whether these measures tap into the same construct, or whether there even is a single "mental state reasoning" construct to tap into. Future studies should systematically explore this theoretically important question.*

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 79347 - Printed Poster

### *Contribution of individual differences in imagery to episodic memory and spatial navigation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Arrieta, Maria V

**Additional Authors:** Li, Adrienne ; Levine, Brian; Rosenbaum, R. Shayna

*Abstract: Research into differences in mental imagery, specifically Aphantasia, and its associations with other cognitive domains, such as memory and spatial navigation, remains preliminary. We investigated the contribution of imagery ability to performance on qualitative spatial memory tasks. Aphantasics (APH,  $n=113$ ) and matched controls (HC,  $n=110$ ) completed questionnaires on mental imagery, spatial navigation, memory, and mood. A sub-group of APH ( $n=65$ ) and HC ( $n=72$ ) completed the Route Description task (Herdman et al., 2015) assessing episodic spatial memory for*

familiar and unfamiliar routes. APH did not differ significantly from HC on the self-report questionnaires, or across familiar (FAM) and unfamiliar (UNF) route descriptions. However, APH produced as many or greater amounts of detail for FAM routes, providing fewer details for UNF routes. This suggests a differential level of sensory, spatial and object detail preservation for FAM routes. Comparable sensory details for FAM routes in APH and HC suggest compensatory strategies used by APH due to poor imagery and episodic memory that develop with extensive exposure. These findings highlight the critical role of mental imagery in encoding episodic and spatial representations, and provides further evidence that there are dissociable aspects of spatial navigation supported by regions outside of the hippocampus.

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 88112 - Printed Poster

### *Delay discounting in adolescents with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder*

**Main Presenting Author:** Golden, Ariella

**Additional Authors:** McLachlan, Kaitlyn ; Amlung, Michael; Rasmussen, Carmen ; Pei, Jacqueline

*Abstract: Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) is associated with deficits in executive functioning (EF), including impulsivity and poor inhibitory control. Limited research shows that children with FASD may prefer small, immediate rewards over larger, delayed rewards, with potential implications for decision-making and risky behaviour. However, research has not investigated delayed gratification in adolescents with FASD, nor the rate at which rewards are discounted based on delay (delay discounting). This study characterizes delay discounting in adolescents with FASD and investigated its relationship with other EF measures. The sample included 23 adolescents with FASD (Mage = 13.2, SD = 1.8, range 11-17 years, 43% male). Participants completed the Monetary Choice Questionnaire (Kirby et al., 1999), a measure of delay discounting of monetary rewards and four EF tasks assessing inhibitory control and affective decision-making. Discounting rates across the sample were highly variable, generally steep, and did not correlate with EF measures. Results demonstrate the heterogeneity of FASD presentations on a measure of delay discounting and provide preliminary discounting rates that can serve as a point of reference for future research contributing to knowledge of reward processing in FASD. Research in this area can ultimately guide interventions that foster adaptive decision-making.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 84336 - Printed Poster

### *Do Metacognitions Contribute to Health Anxiety When Controlling for OCD Comorbidity?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Styba-Nelson, Kevin A. E.

**Additional Authors:** Byam, Layton J.; Penney, Alexander M.

*Abstract: Previous research has found that dysfunctional metacognitive beliefs about health are associated with health anxiety (HA), even when controlling for depression, anxiety, and anxiety sensitivity. Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) overlaps with HA, but OCD symptoms have not been controlled for in prior studies that examined metacognitive beliefs about health. The current study examined if metacognitive beliefs about health remain associated with HA when OCD and*

anxiety sensitivity were accounted for. An undergraduate sample ( $N = 400$ ) completed online self-report questionnaires of OCD symptoms, anxiety sensitivity, metacognitive beliefs about health, and HA. OCD symptoms, anxiety sensitivity, and metacognitive beliefs about health all showed moderate to strong bivariate correlations with HA. A hierarchical multiple regression was conducted where OCD symptoms were entered in the first step, anxiety sensitivity was entered in the second step, and metacognitive beliefs were entered in the last step. Metacognitive beliefs about the uncontrollability of illness-related thoughts, along with OCD symptoms and anxiety sensitivity about physical concerns, were found to be uniquely predictive of HA. These findings support previous research establishing a link between metacognitive beliefs and HA, and expand upon them by suggesting the relationship is not accounted for by OCD symptoms.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 82209 - Printed Poster

### *Do symptoms of depression and anxiety mediate the association between COVID-19 and subjective cognitive decline?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Friedman, Eva

**Additional Authors:** Li-Chay-Chung, Audrey ; Paterson, Theone S.E; Gicas, M Kristina

**Abstract:** *Our previous work found greater depressive symptoms and subjective cognitive decline (SCD) in adults who had COVID-19. This study examined whether psychological symptoms (depression, anxiety) mediate the association between COVID-19 and SCD. Our sample included 157 adults ( $M_{age} = 40$  years, 77% female) who either had a COVID-19 diagnosis at least 3 months prior ( $N = 83$ ) or healthy controls who never had a suspected infection ( $N = 74$ ). Participants completed the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale, the General Anxiety Disorder-7 scale, and the SCD Questionnaire. Two separate mediation analyses revealed a positive total effect of COVID-19 diagnosis on SCD ( $\beta = 4.42$ ,  $p < .001$ ), but not on anxiety or depression. There were positive direct effects of anxiety ( $\beta = .46$ ,  $p < .001$ ) and depression ( $\beta = .25$ ,  $p < .001$ ) on SCD. Anxiety and depression did not mediate the effect of COVID-19 on SCD. Our results show that greater SCD is independently associated with a prior diagnosis of COVID-19, and with higher symptoms of anxiety and depression. This study expands our knowledge of the role that psychological symptoms play in SCD. In the absence of mediating effects of psychological symptoms, future studies should explore other psychological and cognitive factors that may account for the association between COVID-19 and SCD.*

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 87774 - Printed Poster

### *Effects of Cognitive Engagement and Autonomic Arousal on Cognitive Fatigue Post Mild Head Injury*

**Main Presenting Author:** Amodio, Francesco

**Additional Authors:** Wilson, Cole ; Cariaso, Michael; Mojgani, Juliette; Campanella, Cassandra ; Good, Dawn

**Abstract:** *One of the most commonly reported and debilitating symptoms following mild head injury (MHI) is chronic fatigue (CF). Those with a history of MHI have been shown to be autonomically underaroused (AU), which in turn may lead to a dampened experience of emotional states. Further, AU has been shown to predict increases in CF ratings. One reason for this, according to others, may be the requirement for effortful exertion of cognitive resources that is responsible for CF in those with MHI. The aim of this research is to further understand how CF manifests in those with MHI. In this study, 112 participants provided baseline heart rate (HR) measures, self-reported measures of pre- and post-task fatigue (MFS and CCFS), as well as ratings of cognitive engagement (CE; CCTL) exerted after a cognitively demanding task. No differences were found for HR between MHI and no-MHI. However, interactions for CE and pre- and post-task fatigue were found where CE was lower and both pre- and post-task fatigue were higher for those reporting MHI. Also, regression analyses found that CE predicted post-task fatigue ratings in both MHI and no-MHI groups. Overall, this data provides evidence that CE predicts CF in both MHI and no-MHI, and that individuals with an MHI may underreport perceived CE. This research suggests that emotional underarousal and AU may be an important therapeutic target to attenuate CF post MHI.*

**Section:** *Clinical Neuropsychology*

**Session ID:** 84850 - Printed Poster

### *Endorsement of Psychotic Like Experiences Predict Riskier Decision Making Amongst Undergraduates with Risky Cannabis Use*

**Main Presenting Author:** Johnstone, Samantha

**Additional Authors:** Wong, Cassandra ; Girard, Todd A.; Kim, S. Hyoun

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND Undergraduates who endorse PLEs may be more likely to experience cannabis-related impairments in executive function as a function of heavier use, symptoms exacerbation, or underlying neurocognitive vulnerabilities. Here, we investigate relations among cannabis use and risky decision making, focusing on the final block of the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT), a sensitive measure of individual differences in the ability to learn risk value of card decks. METHODS 213 individuals completed self-report measures of problematic cannabis use (Cannabis Use Disorder Identification Test; CUDIT) and PLEs (Community Assessment of Psychotic Experiences; CAPE), and completed the IGT. RESULTS People who scored higher on the positive, negative, and depressive subscales of the CAPE had significantly higher problematic cannabis use. Amongst individuals with risky cannabis use, endorsement of positive symptoms predicted significantly worse IGT final block scores as well as significantly worse IGT net scores. CONCLUSION Findings highlight that PLEs may moderate the relations between cannabis use and cognitive functioning and warrant further research on nonclinical samples who endorse PLEs. IMPACT Understanding populations at risk of cannabis-related cognitive consequences is vital in determining treatment targets, particularly with the changing landscape of cannabis legalization*

**Section:** *Addiction Psychology*

**Session ID:** 84141 - Printed Poster

### *Explaining unique and common variance in financially focused self-concept from Machiavellianism: A commonality analysis*

**Main Presenting Author:** Enouy, Sarah M



**Additional Authors:** Bossom, Isabella R. L.; Tabri, Nassim; Blais, Julie; Pruyzers, Scott; Wohl, Michael J. A.

*Abstract: Background: People who have a financially focused self-concept (FFS) place overriding importance on financial success for self-worth (Tabri et al., 2017). FFS is positively associated with disordered gambling and various personality traits (Tabri et al., 2021), including Machiavellianism (McHoskey, 1999). However, little is known about which factors of Machiavellianism (i.e., antagonism, agency, planfulness) are especially linked to FFS. As such, we used commonality analysis (Ray-Mukherjee et al., 2018) to understand the unique and common variance of the three Machiavellian factors in relation to FFS. Method: A diverse Canadian sample (n=1725) completed the Short FFS Scale (Tabri et al., 2017) and the 5-Factor Machiavellian Inventory (Collison et al., 2018). Results: Machiavellian factors collectively explained 20% of the variance in FFS,  $F(3,1701)=145.54, p$*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 86900 - Printed Poster

### *Exploration of Possible Cognitive Profiles Associated with Time Setting Errors in the Clock Drawing Test Using Cluster Analysis*

**Main Presenting Author:** Soffer, Matan

**Additional Author:** Freedman, Morris

*Abstract: Setting the time is a major component of the Clock Drawing Test (CDT) and Time Setting Errors are more prevalent in dementia related disorders. Empirical examination of hypotheses regarding deficient processes underlying these errors is scarce and inconclusive. We aimed to characterize cognitive profiles associated with such errors to examine the possibility that in different individuals, different deficient processes may lead to their occurrence. We studied 118 MCI participants who made Time Setting Errors on the CDT with 10 after 11 as the time setting. Three domains theoretically associated with these errors were examined: Semantic, Working Memory (WM), and Executive Control. K-Means Cluster Analysis was conducted with the domains as input. One group of patients showed lower performance on all domains with the most prominent difficulties in Executive Control and Semantic Function. Another group performed better overall, but showed difficulty in WM and Semantic Function. A third group performed relatively well on all domains. Results suggest that in certain individuals, WM related processes such as cognitive load management, or maintenance task instructions may be the major challenge. In others, deficits such as executive control and semantic retrieval may underlie these errors, while other difficulties may exist as well.*

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 83883 - Printed Poster

### *Exploring the influence of cannabis use on post-concussive symptoms between males and females*

**Main Presenting Author:** Good, Dawn

**Co-Presenting Author:** Rowe, Teanna

**Additional Authors:** Bortolin, Ariel ; Sheean, Andrew; Yepes Ceballos, Manuella; Dwarka, Ashley

**Abstract:** *When exploring the consequences of mild head injury (MHI), past research has assumed the symptomology between males and females to be synonymous. However, more recent studies have highlighted the differences in symptoms between men and women. Studies have found that women experience longer symptom burden in comparison to men (Arambular et al., 2019; Mikolic et al., 2021, Starkey et al., 2022). Additionally, substance use patterns after injury differ between men and women (Ilie et al., 2014). We executed a cross-section study to explore the differences in the effects of cannabis on post-concussive symptoms (PCS) between males and females. A questionnaire was used to obtain information regarding the history of head injury, marijuana usage, and PCS after the acute window in university students with ( $n=102$ ) and without ( $n=233$ ) a history of mild head injury. The results showed that cannabis use effected symptoms of post-concussive syndrome in females ( $b = 0.401$ ,  $SE = 0.174$ ,  $\beta = 0.536$ ,  $p = 0.025$ ), but not in males ( $b = -0.037$ ,  $SE = 0.154$ ,  $\beta = -0.091$ ,  $p = 0.809$ ). Given that a third of those with an MHI report PCS lasting longer than three months, sex should be considered, particularly when medicinal cannabis use is prescribed as a treatment. As well, more research should be conducted on MHI risk factors with specific reference to males and females.*

**Section:** *Clinical Neuropsychology*  
**Session ID:** 87971 - Printed Poster

### *Exploring the Role of Emotional Flexibility in Suicide Ideation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Cohen, Tal  
**Co-Presenting Authors:** Hau, Isabelle; Blondin, Ella

**Additional Authors:** Parvez, Neha ; Stewart, Jeremy

**Abstract:** *Suicide is a serious public health concern and leading cause of death. Suicide ideation (SI) often precedes suicidal behaviour, and broad emotion dysregulation may contribute to suicidal thoughts. Towards a fine-grained understanding of how facets of emotion dysregulation are differentially linked to SI, Study 1 recruited 374 students who completed measures of SI frequency and emotion regulation (Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale; DERS). More frequent SI was associated with higher scores on DERS Impulsivity ( $b=0.07$ ,  $p$ )*

**Section:** *Clinical Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 87799 - Printed Poster

### *Frequency of Violence Experienced Effects on Body Image and Disordered Eating*

**Main Presenting Author:** Brar, Simran Kaur

**Additional Authors:** St. John, Elizabeth ; de Moissac, Danielle; Gueye, Ndeye Rokhaya ; St-Pierre, Audrey; Guimond, Fanny-Alexandra

**Abstract:** *Physical, verbal, and sexual violence have been associated with disordered eating (Neumark-Sztainer et al, 2000) and body image concerns (Weaver et al, 2014) in the victim. Little is known, however, about the frequency of violent incidents among a diverse sample of emerging adults and how it relates to the intensity of the disordered eating behaviours and body image concerns. In the current study, 1581 students ( $Age=23.1$ ,  $SD = 6.4$ ) from five different Canadian universities were given either a paper and pencil questionnaire or a questionnaire to be completed online. The questionnaire included demographic information, victimization questions, a single item Body Image question, and seven items regarding disordered eating symptoms. The victimization questions included*

items about verbal victimization/being threatened, assault, and bullying. A linear regression revealed that as the frequency of violence experienced increased more symptoms of disordered eating were present ( $B = .377$ ,  $SE=0.26$ ,  $p$

**Section:** General Psychology

**Session ID:** 86353 - Printed Poster

### *Global Neuropsychological Functioning Explains More Variance in Suicidal Ideation Risk Factors Than Symptoms of Depression and Borderline Personality Disorder*

**Main Presenting Author:** Koudys, Jacob W

**Additional Authors:** Carcone, Dean ; Gardhouse, Katherine; Ruocco, C Anthony

*Abstract: Beyond the association between suicidal ideation and lower global cognitive functioning, suicide attempt is uniquely associated with executive functioning (EF). This study aims to explore whether neuropsychological functioning relates to dimensional psychopathology and replicate pre-existing effect size differences among suicidality groups. Controls ( $n=20$ ) were compared to participants diagnosed with major depressive disorder (MDD;  $n=22$ ) and comorbid BPD ( $n=19$ ). Participants were administered psychopathology questionnaires and neuropsychological tests indexing memory, processing speed, visuospatial functioning, language, and EF. There were no significant neuropsychological differences between groups based on diagnosis, historical suicidal ideation, and suicide attempt ( $p > .05$ ). Using ridge regressions to predict psychopathology, neuropsychological indices were most associated with suicidal ideation risk factors (22.8% of variance). Conversely, these indices explained 9.6% of variance in BPD pathology and 0.6% of depression variance. Clarifying the distinct cognitive alterations associated with comorbid psychiatric disorders and suicide phenomena offers novel avenues of research for investigating their mechanisms. While neuropsychological functioning may not strongly relate to psychiatric symptoms, it may contribute to algorithms of suicide risk in individuals with MDD and BPD.*

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 80784 - Printed Poster

### *How does puberty affect internalizing and externalizing symptoms in children with and without prenatal alcohol exposure?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Heath, Devon S

**Additional Authors:** Pei, Jacqueline ; McMorris, Carly; Lebel, Catherine

*Abstract: CHILDREN PRENATALLY EXPOSED TO ALCOHOL ARE AT A HIGHER RISK OF DEVELOPING INTERNALIZING AND EXTERNALIZING DISORDERS. HOWEVER, IT IS UNCLEAR WHETHER PUBERTY EXACERBATES THIS RISK. THE CURRENT STUDY USES LONGITUDINAL MENTAL HEALTH DATA FROM THE PRENATAL EXPOSURE AND CHILD BRAIN AND MENTAL HEALTH (PEACH) STUDY AND COMPARES INDIVIDUALS WITH AND WITHOUT PRENATAL ALCOHOL EXPOSURE. INTERNALIZING AND EXTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS ARE MEASURED USING THE BEHAVIOR ASSESSMENT SYSTEM FOR CHILDREN, THIRD EDITION (BASC-3). PRE- AND POST-PUBERTY IS DETERMINED BY SELF- OR PARENT-*

REPORTED DATA FROM OUR PUBERTY QUESTIONNAIRE, WHICH QUERIES DIFFERENCES IN PHYSICAL TRAITS (E.G., AMOUNT OF HAIR GROWTH). THE DATA WILL BE ANALYZED USING A TWO-SAMPLE T-TEST TO COMPARE PRE-AND POST-PUBERTY DIFFERENCES IN INTERNALIZING AND EXTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS IN THE CLINICAL AND CONTROL GROUPS. THE PEACH STUDY IS ACTIVELY RECRUITING AND COLLECTING DATA; THEREFORE, RESULTS WILL BE FINALIZED CLOSER TO THE CONFERENCE DATE TO ENSURE THE DATA ARE ACCURATE AND COMPLETE. THE CURRENT STUDY HOPES TO PROVIDE NEW INSIGHTS INTO HOW PUBERTY AFFECTS INTERNALIZING AND EXTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS IN CHILDREN WITH AND WITHOUT PRENATAL ALCOHOL EXPOSURE. THIS STUDY IS THE FIRST TO CHARACTERIZE LONGITUDINAL MENTAL HEALTH PATTERNS IN INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE PRENATALLY EXPOSED TO ALCOHOL AND HOW PUBERTY AFFECTS THESE TRAJECTORIES.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 83499 - Printed Poster

### *I Think I'm Alone Now: Social Anxiety and Theory of Mind*

**Main Presenting Author:** Whitsitt, Jonathan

**Additional Author:** Im-Bolter, Nancie

Abstract: *Social anxiety, defined by a persistent fear of social situations and being evaluated by others (American Psychiatric Association, 2013), has been shown to have increased during the COVID-19 pandemic (McLeish et al., 2022). Difficulty understanding the thoughts and feelings of others, also known as perspective taking or theory of mind (Premack and Woodruff, 1978), is thought to exacerbate symptoms of social anxiety (Nikolic et al., 2019). This raises a question of whether perspective taking has been similarly compromised by the COVID-19 pandemic and the social isolation experienced. In the current study we examined theory of mind and social anxiety in two samples of young adults, a pandemic sample (collected during the COVID-19 pandemic;  $n = 59$ ; mean age = 20.58,  $SD = 3.16$ ; range: 18-29) and a pre-pandemic sample (collected prior to the COVID-19 pandemic;  $n = 99$ , mean age = 21.13,  $SD = 2.98$ ; range 18-29). Interestingly, worse theory of mind was related to higher symptoms of social anxiety in the pandemic group only and the pandemic group did more poorly on the theory of mind task compared to the pre-pandemic group. This is despite the pandemic group not having higher levels of social anxiety. Our findings suggest that social encounters, and the practice they provide, may be important for perspective taking ability.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 81855 - Printed Poster

### *Impact of Compassion and Frustration Training on Decision to Empathize in Individuals with High Psychopathic Traits*

**Main Presenting Author:** Dehghan, Soha

Abstract: *Psychopathy is a personality disorder linked to a distinct lack of empathy. A recent theory, known as the motivational framework of the disorder, proposes that this empathic deficit may stem from unmotivated processes. On the condition that this framework is correct, I propose that using audio-guided scripts to increase compassion or frustration, respectively, could lead to changes in the level of empathy shown by participants. To test this hypothesis, participants will complete the*

*compassion or frustration training, followed by questionnaires. To measure levels of self-report psychopathy, the Psychopathic Personality Inventory-Revised (PPI-R-40) will be used; to test empathic motivation, the Motivation to Empathize Scale (MtE) will be used. Additionally, the Empathic Choice Task (ECT) will be used to measure behavioural empathy, during which participants will be asked to choose to empathize for the person's benefit, for their own benefit, or to merely observe. The results of this study could further support the motivational framework by showing that context could alter motivation, impacting levels of empathy experienced. This is significant when examining individuals with high psychopathic traits because it shows that the lack of empathy is not due to previously suggested emotional or cognitive deficits, and that deliberate motivation could increase levels of empathy.*

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 85688 - Printed Poster

### *Impaired Pattern Separation is Enhanced by Positive Emotion*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lauzon, Claire

**Additional Author:** Rosenbaum, R. Shayna

*Abstract: Pattern separation (PS)—the neurobiological process of making overlapping mnemonic information more distinct—has been shown to depend critically on the hippocampus. Previous research has suggested that PS of negative stimuli is enhanced compared to neutral and positive stimuli. Nonetheless, it remains unclear whether PS of emotional stimuli is supported by the same mechanisms as neutral information. In this study, we assess whether the critical role of the hippocampus in PS transcends emotional valence, or whether emotional arousal can rescue otherwise impaired PS. Patients with hippocampal damage were tested using an emotional mnemonic discrimination task (Leal et al., 2014) and their recognition memory and PS ability were compared to a sample of age-matched controls across negative, neutral, and positive stimuli. Hippocampal patients demonstrated improved recognition memory for emotional compared to neutral stimuli relative to controls. PS was improved only for positive stimuli, however, and remained critically low compared to controls for negative and neutral stimuli. Thus, while general emotional arousal may enhance recognition memory, only positive emotion appears to specifically enhance PS in individuals with hippocampal impairment. These results mirror those seen in healthy aging, providing important context for our understanding of hippocampal memory.*

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 86137 - Printed Poster

### *Interrelations between social support, shame, school motivation deficits, depression, and anxiety*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gendreau-Chenette, Philippe

**Additional Authors:** Gaudreault, Félix ; Green-Demers, Isabelle; Pelletier, Daniel

*Abstract: Shame is a destructive emotion that is influenced by social agents, and that has harmful motivational and emotional consequences. The goal of the present study was to examine associations between support from two important social figures (teachers and parents), a detrimental self-conscious emotion (shame), four dimensions of school amotivation (lack of: capacity beliefs, effort*

beliefs, and educational values, as well as unappealing school tasks), depression, and anxiety. It was hypothesised that: (1) social support from teachers and parents would be negatively associated with shame, as well as all four amotivation subtypes; (2) shame would be positively associated with all four amotivation subtypes; and (3) amotivation subtypes would be positively associated with depressive and anxious symptoms. Guilt, a known correlate of shame, was also included to account for its influence. The sample comprised 361 high school students. Participants completed a questionnaire package including: the Interpersonal Behavior Scale (for teachers and parents), the Test for Self-Conscious Affect for Adolescents, the Academic Amotivation Inventory, the Brief Screen for Depression, and the Costello-Comrey Anxiety Scale. Data were analyzed using structural equations modeling. Overall, results corroborated hypotheses. Findings are discussed in terms of their fundamentals and applied implications.

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85580 - Printed Poster

### *Language skills in kindergarten as a predictor of bistrategic control behaviour during primary school*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ourari, Lila

**Co-Presenting Authors:** Vivier, Olivier; Collin, Pascal

**Additional Authors:** Dionne, Ginette ; Vitaro, Frank; Boivin, Michel; Brendgen, Mara Rosemarie

**Abstract:** *Based on the behaviors used by children to control social or material resources, Hawley (1999) identified five controller profiles. Prosocial controllers (PC), coercive controllers (CC), typical controllers (TC), noncontrollers (NC) and bistrategic controllers (BC). The latter are distinguished from CC by their sharp social skills and from PC by their pronounced aggression (Hawley, 2003; Hawley et al., 2002). Their frequent use of relational aggression may set BC apart from other controllers in terms of cognition, including language skills (LS), as relational aggression is linked to better LS (Bonica et al., 2003). However, the link between LS and different control strategies remains to be examined. Using a longitudinal design (n=1071), this study examined the predictive link between LS and the various control profiles. Children took the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test at the age of 5 years and were assigned to one of the five control profiles based on teachers' repeated behavior assessments between kindergarten and grade 4. Multinomial logistic regressions suggest that the receptive vocabulary of BC (p=.028) and PC (p=.036) is higher compared to CC, whereas the former two do not differ from each other in LS (p=.584). These results are consistent with previous research linking better LS to good social skills, features that are shared by both BC and PC.*

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 86161 - Printed Poster

### *Manifestation of emotion regulation deficits in intraindividual emotion dynamics*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mastronardi, Carli

**Additional Authors:** Rappaport, Lance ; Smail-Crevier, Rachel; Shih, Josephine

**Abstract:** *Emotion dynamics, which depict patterns of affective states over time, may illustrate how specific emotion regulation difficulties manifest in people's daily life. However, to date, little research has correlated conceptualizations of emotion regulation with emotion dynamics (e.g., affective*

variability) assessed naturalistically. In the present study, emotion regulation difficulties were assessed in two samples of 62 and 304 university students. Participants also completed an ecological momentary assessment procedure wherein they reported on positive and negative affect thrice daily for seven and 14 days, respectively, from which we computed mean positive and negative affect; positive and negative affective variability and instability; and emotional inertia. In both samples, emotion regulation difficulties were broadly associated with elevated mean negative affect ( $r = 0.18 - 0.58$ ) and lower positive affect ( $r = -0.40 - -0.14$ ). However, emotion regulation deficits were not consistently correlated with emotion dynamics across the two samples. These null findings are noteworthy and raise questions regarding how emotion regulation deficits may manifest in daily life and how to best operationalize emotion dynamics relevant to the study of emotion regulation.

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 85588 - Printed Poster

### *Modelling the Effects of Lifestyle and Demographics on Cognition: A Factor Analysis Approach*

**Main Presenting Author:** Park, Sarah V

**Additional Authors:** 't Hart, Bernard M; Henriques, Denise Y.P.

**Abstract:** *The real world is complex and dynamic, and human functioning is contingent on our ability to be adaptive to the challenges and demands of daily life. Much of the research on cognition focuses on individual differences between a few groups (e.g., demographic, cultural, occupational) while often dismissing other effects such as our lifestyle. I will use a series of Structural Equation Models (SEM) to understand how lifestyle and demographics interact to affect cognition in an existing dataset of undergraduate students. Participants ( $N \sim 350$ ) completed an extensive battery comprising eight cognitive tasks and a series of questionnaires covering extensive demographic and lifestyle measures. In an exploratory factor analysis (EFA), I expect each measured variable to load onto one of three latent factors (cognition, demographics, and lifestyle), and that lifestyle will mediate the relationship between demographics and cognition. Subsequent confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) will test this model and allow for model respecification to improve fit and complement theory. These findings will further address how cognition, lifestyle, and demographics are related, and pave way for more complex inquiries concerning ecologically valid models of cognition.*

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 80690 - Printed Poster

### *NEURAL INDICES OF BASIC COGNITIVE PROCESSES IN DEPRESSED VS. NON-DEPRESSED MALES AND FEMALES, AND THEIR RELATION TO CLINICAL SYMPTOM CHANGES*

**Main Presenting Author:** Comisso, Lara E

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Event-related potentials (ERPs) have been used to assess the neural features associated with cognitive deficits in Major Depressive Disorder (MDD). ERPs such as the P3a are involved in novelty orienting, whereas the P3b is involved in attention. Their amplitudes have been shown to be decreased in MDD. METHODS: We analyzed P3a/b latency and amplitude along with accompanying behavioural indices during an auditory oddball task between those with MDD vs.*

healthy controls. Baseline ERPs, sex, age, and baseline Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) were assessed as predictors of change in depression scores. **RESULTS:** Smaller baseline P3a/b amplitudes were found in MDD. Males had lower P3b amplitude regardless of group. Larger P3b amplitudes, and shorter P3b latency was associated with a greater decrease in depression scores. Further, larger baseline P3a and P3b amplitudes were associated with shorter reaction times while larger baseline P3a amplitudes were associated with an increase in accuracy. **CONCLUSIONS:** The P3 might be a biomarker of MDD, and P3 features might be an index of clinical response to interventions. A reduced P3b in MDD suggests impairments in working memory and attention, which may contribute to the cognitive deficits seen in the disorder. Females appear to allocate more neural resources to attention processes (as indexed by greater P3b).

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 88048 - Printed Poster

### *Oral Contraceptive Use and Facial Emotion Detection: A Scoping Review*

**Main Presenting Author:** Boboc, Bianca

**Additional Authors:** Oinonen, Kirsten A; Venkateshan, Shree Smruthi

**Abstract:** Oral contraceptives (OCs) affect brain structure and mood, and most women take OCs at some point in their lives. This highlights the need for research on all potential cognitive and emotional side effects of OCs. Facial emotion detection (FED) is an important social skill affected by hormonal factors, such as sex and the menstrual cycle. However, there is a lack of consensus on the effects of OCs on FED abilities. A scoping review was conducted to identify all studies examining the effects of OCs on FED. The databases PsychInfo and ProQuest were searched for all peer-reviewed studies that included original data on the association between OC use and FED. Of the 12 studies identified, 6 found that OC users had lower accuracy when detecting facial emotions compared to non-users, and none found any evidence of higher abilities in OC users. Two of these studies identified a general reduced ability across all emotions, three studies identified lower accuracy only for negative emotions, and one noted that accuracy depended on OC type. Variation was identified in the types of FED tasks used, facial emotions examined, and participant OC types. The findings are discussed as a function of these methodological factors, and gaps and strengths of the literature are identified. Optimal practices for future research are suggested and findings are considered in the context of OC side effects.

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 87124 - Printed Poster

### *Pandemic Brain: A Mixed-Methods Analysis of Subjective Impacts Resulting from the COVID-19 Pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Shiells, Rachel A

**Additional Author:** Boucher, Chantal M

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to explore peoples subjective perceptions about how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted them, in terms of their memories, sense of time, sense of connection, and other impacts. This study used a mixed-method approach, combining thematic analysis of narrative content and descriptive statistics to determine what factors associated with the



*pandemic impact peoples memories, the types of impacts, their degree of impact, the valence of the impacts, and whether meta-memory appraisals, transitional impact, and subjective appraisals on sense of time and sense of connection correlate. A total of 80 undergraduates participated in this study. Most participants reported negative impacts on their memory, sense of time, and sense of connection as a result of the pandemic (i.e., more forgetful with daily tasks, general distorted sense of time, lack of connection); these findings corroborated quantitative results showing high ratings (above the mid-points of the scales) of negative impact, psychological and material impacts, and poor subjective memory satisfaction and ability. Finally, ratings of transitional impact positively correlated with ratings of impacts on memory, sense of time, and sense of connection to others. The results of this study can aid professionals in providing treatment to individuals that have been negatively impacted by the pandemic.*

**Section:** *Students in Psychology*

**Session ID:** 87335 - Printed Poster

### *Perceptual grouping of social interactions is sensitive to group size*

**Main Presenting Author:** Yan, Luowei

**Additional Authors:** Ristic, Jelena ; Colombatto, Clara

*Abstract: The human visual system is fine-tuned to detect not only individuals' physical features (e.g., faces and eyes), but also complex social group interactions. For example, recent research has shown that in visual search tasks, humans are faster at locating groups of two (dyads) when they face one another versus when they face away. However, real-world scenarios often involve groups larger than two, with humans usually congregating in groups of four or less. Here we investigated if visual search advantage also exists for such larger groups, and if this advantage is constrained by group size. Participants searched for a facing or a non-facing group (among non-facing and facing distractors, respectively). Group size varied from two to seven individuals. Overall, participants found facing groups faster than non-facing ones. However, this search advantage was modulated by group size such that it was greater for groups of two and three individuals and diminished for larger groups. This suggests that the perceptual advantage for group interactions is not specific to dyads, but extends to larger groups, and that there is a group size constraint on this advantage. Thus, there may be a correspondence between our perceptual system's tuning to detect social interactions, and our social system's preference for congregating in groups of four or less.*

**Section:** *Brain and Cognitive Science*

**Session ID:** 87420 - Printed Poster

### *Perfectionistic self-presentation and autobiographical narratives in social interactions: A mixed-method study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Fu, Claudia W. F.

**Additional Authors:** Chen, Chang ; Davidson, Ella; Atif, Maida; Hewitt, Paul L.; Flett, Gordon L.

*Abstract: Perfectionistic self-presentation is a maladaptive form of impression management that carries negative psychological and social consequences. Individuals high in perfectionistic self-presentation are preoccupied with the need to appear perfect or flawless, and/or hide or conceal perceived imperfections. However, surprisingly little is known about how perfectionistic self-*

*presentation can manifest in actual social interactions. Drawing from narrative research methods, we aimed to explore the relationships between perfectionistic self-presentation facets and narrative themes that emerge during a social interaction. Forty-five female undergraduate students engaged in a videotaped getting-acquainted interaction with a female confederate where they each answered five questions about themselves (e.g., biggest accomplishment/regret in life). Participants' responses are currently being analyzed by a team of trained coders along narrative themes, including support seeking, narrative explorations, and meaning-making. We hypothesized that participants with higher scores in perfectionistic self-presentation would disclose less support-seeking behaviours and engage in less reflective explorations of their life experiences. Findings from this study may provide greater insight into how perfectionistic self-presentation manifests in autobiographical narratives in a social context.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 84976 - Printed Poster

### *Personal Distress May Reduce Empathic Responding in Individuals With Heightened Trait Psychopathy*

**Main Presenting Author:** Booth, Megan

**Additional Authors:** Groat, Lindsay ; Shane, Matthew

*Abstract: In a previous study (Groat et al., in press), participants with varying levels of trait psychopathy (TP) completed a well-validated Empathic Accuracy (EA) Task, wherein they tried to accurately infer others' emotions. Despite normal baseline performance, and normal performance when explicitly asked to maximize their empathy, high TP participants showed counter-intuitively reduced empathy when implicitly nudged towards empathizing (by presenting the task under the guise of a lie-detection cover story). The present study involved secondary analyses to explore potential reasons for this unexpected finding. Specifically, we explored a potential link between levels of personal distress (PD) and EA, based on the premise that the lie detection manipulation may have introduced additional task pressure, leading to increased PD that interfered with high TP participants' ability to maintain an other-oriented perspective. Results offered partial support for these ideas: across all conditions, high TP/high PD scorers showed the lowest EA, and in the lie detection condition, high TP and high PD were independently negatively related to EA. These findings suggest that heightened PD may interfere with empathic responding in high TP individuals; this may have relevance for low-fear versus motivational theories of the disorder.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87753 - Printed Poster

### *Pilot Study: The Impact of Chemotherapy Treatment on Declarative Memory in Women with Breast Cancer*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bradley-Garcia, Meenakshie

**Additional Authors:** Munelith-Souksanh, Kristina ; Sekeres, Melanie; Bolton, Victoria; Archibald, Jane; Tanguay, Annick

**Abstract:** *Breast cancer is the most prevalent cancer diagnosis worldwide, accounting for 1 in 4 diagnoses. Cognitive impairments following chemotherapy (CT) are reported by 15-75% of women with breast cancer (BC), persisting up to 20 years. Chemotherapy has pervasive effects on cognitive functioning (e.g., attention, processing speed, memory) and emotional well-being (e.g., anxiety, depression). Considering the neurotoxic effect of CT on the hippocampus, a critical structure involved in memory processing and greatly impacted by emotional well-being, this preliminary study aims to understand how CT impacts memory in women aged 30 to 65 with BC who are > 6 months post-CT and healthy controls. Questionnaires assessed levels of anxiety, depression, stress, fatigue, sleep quality, physical activity, and subjective perception of autobiographical memory, demographic and health factors. A neurocognitive battery measured attention, cognitive workload, and working, episodic, and personal semantic memory. Preliminary findings suggest that several affective symptoms, personal semantic and episodic memory, as well as language are particularly sensitive to chemotherapy treatment. Identifying specific types of memories impacted by CT and factors influencing the severity of chemofog is a critical step in guiding targeted treatments aimed at improving the quality of life of survivors.*

**Section:** *Students in Psychology*

**Session ID:** 84940 - Printed Poster

### *Prenatal Fluoride Exposure and Symptoms of Attention and Hyperactivity in Preschool-aged Children from a Canadian Pregnancy and Birth Cohort*

**Main Presenting Author:** Radmilovic, Ana

**Additional Authors:** McGuckin, Taylor ; Goodman, Carly V.; Hall, Meaghan; Green, Rivka; Till, Christine

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Emerging evidence has linked early-life exposure to fluoride with lower IQ and risk of ADHD. In contrast, a recent study found no significant association between lifetime exposure to fluoridated water and parent ratings of child behavior, including attention and hyperactivity. These discrepancies may reflect how and when fluoride exposure and outcomes are ascertained. METHODS: Participants included 754 mother-child dyads enrolled in the Maternal-Infant Research on Environmental Chemicals study. Urinary fluoride concentration (UFC) was measured in each trimester and averaged across pregnancy. Parent ratings of child hyperactivity and inattention at 3-4 years of age were assessed using the Behavior Assessment System for Children. We used logistic regression controlling for relevant covariates to quantify the association between UFC and symptoms of hyperactivity and inattention falling in the at-risk range or higher. RESULTS: Mean  $\pm$  SD UFC was  $0.57 \pm 0.40$  mg/L. A 0.5 mg/L increase in UFC was associated with 1.40 greater adjusted odds of at-risk symptoms of hyperactivity (95% CI: 1.02–1.94). No significant association was found with attention problems (adjusted OR=1.01, 95% CI: 0.73–1.34). CONCLUSION: In this sample, prenatal fluoride exposure was associated with hyperactivity symptoms in children. IMPACT: Prenatal exposure to fluoride may be a risk factor for ADHD. \* Dr. Gina Muckle, Université Laval \* Dr. E. Angeles Martinez-Mier, Indiana University School of Dentistry \* Dr. Bruce Lanphear, Simon Fraser University \* Dr. Richard Hornung, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center \* Dr. David Flora, York University*

**Section:** *Clinical Neuropsychology*

**Session ID:** 87698 - Printed Poster

## *Real-time strategy? Daily affect and health behaviours interact with motives to predict time spent playing video games*

**Main Presenting Author:** Atkin, Alice E.

**Co-Presenting Author:** Arbeau, Kelly

**Additional Author:** Woolgar, Sarah

**Abstract:** *COGNITIVE MODELS OF MOTIVATION FOR PLAYING VIDEO GAMES SUGGEST THAT GAME-PLAYING IS INFLUENCED BY TYPICALLY STABLE INTERNAL (ENHANCEMENT, IDENTITY, AND COPING) AND EXTERNAL (SOCIAL AND CONFORMITY) SOURCES OF MOTIVATION, BUT ALSO BY SHORT-TERM SITUATIONAL FACTORS, INCLUDING HEALTH BEHAVIOURS. WE DEVELOPED AND TESTED THE FIRST DAILY PROCESS MODEL OF VIDEO GAME-PLAY MOTIVATIONS. VIDEO GAME PLAYERS (N = 162) COMPLETED A BASELINE QUESTIONNAIRE ASSESSING BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL GAME-PLAYING MOTIVATION, THEN KEPT A DIARY OF THEIR VIDEO GAME-PLAY, AFFECT, AND HEALTH BEHAVIOURS FOR 14 DAYS. GAME-PLAY DURATION WAS ASSOCIATED WITH GREATER ENDORSEMENT OF ENHANCEMENT AND IDENTITY MOTIVES, AND INVERSELY ASSOCIATED WITH DAILY TASK COMPLETION. THESE MAIN EFFECTS WERE QUALIFIED BY FIVE CROSS-LEVEL INTERACTIONS: SLEEP AND POSITIVE AFFECT X SOCIAL MOTIVE, ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND EXERCISE X ENHANCEMENT MOTIVE, AND EXERCISE X IDENTITY MOTIVE. ALTHOUGH INCREASED GAMEPLAY MAY INTERFERE WITH DAILY TASK COMPLETION AND IS ASSOCIATED WITH REDUCED EXERCISE AMONGST PLAYERS MOTIVATED BY ENHANCEMENT, ON THE WHOLE, GAMEPLAY IS PRIMARILY ASSOCIATED WITH PRODUCTIVE MOTIVES AND APPEARS BALANCED WITHIN A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE. TAKEN TOGETHER, THESE NOVEL FINDINGS REVEAL THE DAY-TO-DAY INTERPLAY OF TYPICAL MOTIVES AND SITUATIONAL FACTORS ON VIDEO GAMING.*

**Section:** *Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine*

**Session ID:** 82119 - Printed Poster

## *Sleep Disturbance and Post-Concussive Symptoms in Pediatric Mild TBI and Orthopedic Injury*

**Main Presenting Author:** Luszawski, Caroline A

**Additional Authors:** Minich, Nori M; Taylor, H Gerry; Cohen, M Daniel; Bacevice, Ann; Yeates, Keith Owen

**Abstract:** *Rationale: Few studies have investigated pre-injury sleep disturbance (PISD) as a moderator of post-injury sleep and post-concussive symptoms (PCS) in pediatric mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI). Methods: Participants were 8-16 years diagnosed with mTBI (n = 143) or orthopedic injury (OI) (n = 74) who were recruited within 24 hours post-injury from two Emergency Departments in Ohio, USA. Parent ratings of child sleep were collected pre-injury (retrospective) and at 3 and 6 months post-injury using the Sleep Disorders Inventory for Students (SDIS). Children and parents reported PCS using the Health and Behaviour Inventory and Post Concussive Symptom Interview. Results: We used mixed model analyses to investigate injury group, PISD, and time since injury as predictors of sleep and PCS at 3 and 6 months. Youth with mTBI displayed modestly, but not significantly greater, post-injury sleep disturbance compared to those with OI ( $F(1, 160) = 3.60$ ,*

$p = .060$ ). *SDIS* scores declined somewhat over time ( $F(1, 142) = 4.02, p = .047$ ) and higher *PISD* significantly predicted higher post-injury scores ( $F(1, 160) = 121.70, p < .001$ ). No injury group differences in *PCS* were moderated by *PISD*. Conclusion: *PISD* predicted post-injury sleep and was associated with greater *PCS* in both groups. Action: Further research is warranted to understand the relationship of sleep and *PCS* in pediatric *mTBI*.

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 83905 - Printed Poster

### *Social self-esteem as a mediator of the links between perfectionism and social feedback on eating behaviours and cognitions: An experimental investigation of the Perfectionism Social Disconnection Model*

**Main Presenting Author:** Fu, Claudia W. F.

**Additional Authors:** Chen, Chang ; Hewitt, Paul L.; McGee, Brandy; Campione, Marie; Flett, Gordon L.

Abstract: *The Perfectionism Social Disconnection Model (PSDM) posits that socially prescribed perfectionism confers vulnerability for psychopathology by lowering social self-esteem. However, the PSDM has seldom been tested in the context of disordered eating, and most studies have relied on self-report data, with few considering the social contexts in which perfectionism confers risk for disordered eating. We tested and expanded the PSDM in 131 university women in an experimental paradigm designed to elicit feelings of inclusion vs. exclusion. Participants completed baseline measures and a bogus taste test assessing food intake. One week later, participants were randomly assigned to social inclusion, exclusion, or control conditions in which they received bogus feedback about their future relationships, followed by measures of anorectic cognitions, mood, state self-esteem, and a taste test. Participants in the exclusion condition reported greater feelings of rejection. Moreover, the relations between socially prescribed perfectionism and lower food intake and higher anorectic cognitions after experimental manipulation were mediated by lowered social self-esteem in both inclusion and exclusion conditions while controlling for baseline measures. Findings provide support for the PSDM and social self-esteem as a mediator by which socially prescribed perfectionism affects disordered eating.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87083 - Printed Poster

### *Speech Errors of Hindi Aphasic Patients: New Observations on Phonological Markedness*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ramoo, Dinesh K

**Additional Authors:** Romani, Cristina ; Olson, Andrew

Abstract: *Phonological markedness can be understood along various criteria, including frequency, age of acquisition, phonological/articulatory complexity, and distribution in the languages of the world (with less marked phonemes being more frequent, acquired earlier, and being more common). Psycholinguists studying aphasia have noted the existence of phonological simplifications within certain types of aphasia. However, most of these studies focused on a handful of (mostly European)*

languages. This study collected speech errors from 5 Hindi aphasics using repetition, reading and picture naming tasks. Consonant substitutions were analysed for markedness. In English, it can be assumed that stops are less marked than affricates and fricatives, that labials and coronals are less marked than velars and that unvoiced consonants are less marked and voiced ones. Hindi also contrasts consonants for aspiration and retroflexion. In our error corpus, most markedness simplifications involved these features with retroflex and aspirated simplified to their non-retroflex and unaspirated counterparts. No similar effects were seen for voicing, fronting (velars to labials or coronals) or the stopping (affricates and fricatives to stops). These results point to the importance of language-specific analysis of markedness both to understand hierarchies of feature complexity and for better clinical diagnosis.

**Section:** International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

**Session ID:** 85078 - Printed Poster

### *Take the Plunge: Executive Inaction in Social Anxiety*

**Main Presenting Author:** Whitsitt, Jonathan

**Additional Author:** Im-Bolter, Nancie

**Abstract:** Social anxiety is marked by an intense fear of social situations and being evaluated by others (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). It is believed that difficulties in controlling and regulating thought processes and actions (or executive function; Miyake et al., 2000) contributes to the maintenance of symptoms of social anxiety. The limited research that investigates the relation between social anxiety and executive function is difficult to interpret due to the use of impure measures of executive function. As a result, we are left unsure whether poor executive control contributes to symptoms of social anxiety. In the current study we examined whether specific aspects of executive function (updating, shifting, or inhibition) were related to social anxiety in a sample of older adolescents and young adults ( $n = 59$ ; mean age = 20.58,  $SD = 3.16$ ; range: 18-29). Contrary to expectations, better shifting and inhibition was related to higher symptoms of social anxiety. Our findings suggest individuals with high levels of social anxiety may excessively shift between mental sets and over control their thoughts and actions. It is possible that considering many interpretations of a social event and possible responses, without being able to select one, results in inaction and therefore, higher social anxiety. Our findings highlight important implications for therapy intervention goals.

**Section:** Developmental Psychology

**Session ID:** 80909 - Printed Poster

### *The Ambivert Reconsidered*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sharpe, Donald

**Additional Authors:** Ziemer, Julie ; Whelton, William J.

**Abstract:** Overshadowed by interest in extraverts and introverts, ambiverts exist on the fringes of personality research. Borrowing from androgyny research, we operationalized ambiverts as those scoring high (i.e., above the median) on both extraversion and introversion items. We compared in Study 1 the traditional operationalization versus our alternative operationalization of ambiverts using cluster analysis, looked for differences in Study 2 between ambiverts and others on measures of the

*self (i.e., self-esteem, self-monitoring, self-consciousness) and disinterest in self-understanding (i.e., alexithymia, narcissism, psychopathy, and self- and other-deception), and evaluated ambiverts in Study 3 for cognitive and functional flexibility. Differences were found between ambiverts when compared to introverts and extraverts on measures of the self and functional flexibility. We reflected on how ambiverts can contribute to the longstanding debates relating to the interaction between personality and situations, and how to best understand within-person variability in personality.*

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 84935 - Printed Poster

### *The associations between cognitive biases and schizotypy, depression, and anxiety*

**Main Presenting Author:** Zahid, Aqsa

**Additional Author:** Best, Michael W.

*Abstract: Individuals with schizotypal personality engage in cognitive biases that could increase their risk of developing a schizophrenia-spectrum disorder. Cognitive biases are also present in mood and anxiety disorders; it is unclear which biases are specific to schizotypy and/or comorbid depression or anxiety. 462 participants completed measures of schizotypy, depression, anxiety, and cognitive biases and schemas. Hierarchical regression analyses were conducted to examine the specific association of cognitive biases with schizotypy, depression, and anxiety when controlling for the other two mental health symptoms. Belief inflexibility bias ( $\beta_{\_} = -.113$ ,  $t_{(378)} = -2.47$ ,  $p_{\_} = .014$ ) and social cognition problems ( $\beta_{\_} = .163$ ,  $t_{(378)} = 2.87$ ,  $p_{\_} = .004$ ) were specifically associated with schizotypy after controlling for depression and anxiety. The external attribution bias ( $\beta_{\_} = .288$ ,  $t_{(378)} = 3.34$ ,  $p_{\_} < .001$ ), negative self-schema ( $\beta_{\_} = .615$ ,  $t_{(378)} = 6.17$ ,  $p_{\_} < .001$ ), and positive other-schema ( $\beta_{\_} = -.178$ ,  $t_{(378)} = -2.30$ ,  $p_{\_} = .022$ ) were specifically associated with depression after controlling for schizotypy and anxiety. No biases or schemas were specifically associated with anxiety. Belief inflexibility may be an important cognitive bias underlying schizotypy. Further research is needed to determine whether this bias is also associated with an increased likelihood of transitioning to psychosis.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 79842 - Printed Poster

### *The Associations Between Emotional Responses During the COVID-19 Pandemic and Objective Measures of Sleep Among Typically Developing Adolescents*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gauthier-Gagné, Gabrielle

**Additional Authors:** Panaitescu, Antonia ; Piccirelli, Mikaela; Hempelmann Perez, Sofia; Somerville, Gail; Saha, Sujata; Gruber, Reut

*Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic was associated with changes in adolescents' sleep and with negative emotional experiences but information regarding the associations between these responses and objective sleep measures is lacking. The objective of this study was to examine the associations between COVID-19-related emotional responses and actigraphic sleep latency, efficiency, and duration in typically developing adolescents. Participants. Seventy-six typically developing*

adolescents (33F, M(SD) age = 13.74(.87) years). Procedure. Each participant's sleep pattern was assessed in the home environment using actigraphy and sleep logs for seven consecutive nights. The COVID-19 Adolescent Symptom and Psychological Experience Questionnaire was used to measure their emotional experiences related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Participants' parents provided demographic information Results. Two-tailed Pearson correlation coefficients revealed a significant association between negative emotional experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic and actigraphy-based sleep latency. Conclusion. Negative emotional responses to the COVID-19 pandemic were associated with objectively measured difficulty falling asleep. Impact. Negative emotional experiences should be considered when examining sleep initiation in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Section:** Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

**Session ID:** 86051 - Printed Poster

### *The Cognitive Impairment Bias Scale (CIBS): A Confirmatory Factor Analysis*

**Main Presenting Author:** Oliogu, Etinosa

**Additional Authors:** Dhillon, Sonya ; Zakzanis , Konstantine

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND* Cognitive Impairment Bias (CIB) is the flawed or inaccurate perception of ones cognitive abilities in the context of depressive symptoms that may lead to functional impairment but are unrelated to findings of objective measures. The Cognitive Impairment Bias Scale (CIBS) is a 34-item 6-point Likert-type scale developed to measure this construct. Further validation is needed to support the 3-factor structure found to underlie the CIBS. *METHODS* In this retrospective study, over 500 undergraduate students from a large metropolitan Canadian University completed the CIBS for course credit. Additional measures of depression were administered, and relevant demographics were collected. A Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) will be employed for analysis. *RESULTS/CONCLUSION* Preliminary research reveals that the 34 items of the CIBS load onto three latent factors: general subject cognitive impairment, attention and encoding, and naming/working memory. The replication of the 3-factor structure further validates the CIBS. *IMPACT* In a clinical setting, the CIBS would assist in the differentiation between objective and subjective memory issues, both of which can impact daily functioning. This distinction may also influence the treatment approach by challenging learned associations of CIB to daily functioning and its behavioural expressions.

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 86015 - Printed Poster

### *The Effect of Language on Thematic and Taxonomic Categorization Styles in European Canadian Students and Chinese and Indian International Students*

**Main Presenting Author:** Lea, Erin I

**Co-Presenting Author:** Mulingbayan, Josh M

**Additional Author:** Edwards, Nina

**Abstract:** *Research suggests that interdependent social practices lead to increased thematic categorization in collectivist (e.g., East Asian), as compared to individualist (e.g., European-American), cultures. There is a lack of research on how people raised in the collectivist culture of India categorize information. We hypothesized that international students from India would show a*



*bias toward thematic categorization. European-Canadian students and Chinese and Indian international students completed an online survey including a categorization task, asking students to indicate which two of three items (e.g., seagull, sky, dog) were most closely related. Demographic, academic, language, and cultural information were also collected. Contrary to our hypothesis, analyses showed that Indian students were more likely to use taxonomic categorization (e.g., seagull, dog) than European-Canadian (Study 1) and Chinese students (Study 1 and 3) when using their native language. When the task was completed in English, Indian students showed higher thematic categorization (e.g., seagull, sky) than Chinese students (Study 2) and European-Canadian students (Study 4). The results across the four studies suggest that international students from both India and China may have two distinct language representations, leading them to think differently when categorizing in their native and English languages.*

**Section:** *International and Cross-Cultural Psychology*

**Session ID:** 81493 - Printed Poster

### *The Effects of Face Masks on Gaze Communication in Real Life Interactions*

**Main Presenting Author:** Mayrand, Florence

**Additional Authors:** Strandberg, Mikayla ; Lam, Yedda; Ristic, Jelena

*Abstract: Gaze conveys important social messages, such as intentions and emotions. In natural dyadic or two-person interactions, somewhat surprisingly people tend to look little at their partner's face, and in general avoid eye contact. Recent research shows that face masks exert a sizable detriment on reading of facial emotions. In this work, we are investigating how face occlusion by masks may impact attentional looking. In our study, dyads engaged in a natural interaction while wearing a face mask. Their eye movements were measured using dual mobile eye trackers. The recordings are currently being analyzed for the amount of time participants look towards the mouth, eyes, and body regions of their interactive partner, and being classified as either mutual or non-mutual gaze behaviors. The amount of time spent in mutual and non-mutual gaze behaviors as a function of regions of looking will be analyzed. Given that the facial occlusion by masks limits visual information conveyed by the mouth, looks towards the eye region may increase. Alternatively, little change in looking patterns with face masks would suggest limited influence of facial occlusion in nonverbal social communication. Together, these results will provide new insights into the role of gaze communication in real-life interactions and highlight the impact of facial occlusion on such behaviors.*

**Section:** *Brain and Cognitive Science*

**Session ID:** 86189 - Printed Poster

### *The Impact of Rumination and Cognitive Distortions on the Ability to Perform Cognitive Restructuring*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gulash, Sarah K

**Additional Authors:** Beshai, Shadi ; Mehrabi, Fereshteh; Manjegani, Yasmin

*Abstract: Cognitive restructuring (CR), defined as identifying and modifying maladaptive automatic thoughts, is an important aspect of CBT (Clark, 2014). Cognitive distortions (CDs), defined as habitual thinking errors, may impede CR by increasing attention to harmful thoughts (Booth et al., 2019). Research suggests that rumination, a tendency to focus on negative thoughts, can be harmful to*

one's CR ability (Hilt et al., 2014). However, few studies have investigated the effects of CDs and rumination on CR performance. We recruited 253 participants (56.5% female) with a mean age of 38.8 through a crowdsourcing website. Participants completed measures of CDs and rumination and were subsequently shown a video demonstrating CR. Participants were then invited to restructure an unhelpful thought, and their CR performance was rated by two independent coders. Through a hierarchical regression, results showed that both CDs and rumination were negatively and significantly correlated with CR scores. Regression analyses revealed that rumination explains a significant proportion of variance in CR scores after controlling for demographic and socioeconomic variables, indicating that those with higher rumination displayed significantly less CR. In contrast, CDs did not predict CR. These findings could inform strategies to improve CR performance to improve engagement in CBT and its therapeutic outcomes.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 86455 - Printed Poster

*The relationship between borderline trait severity and socio-cognitive deficits (as measured by emotion recognition abilities and social decision-making abilities)*

**Main Presenting Author:** Louis, Pascal

**Additional Authors:** Héту, Sébastien ; Le Blanc- Brillon, Justine; Bernier, Audrey

**Abstract:** Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is linked to difficulties in social functioning. To understand them, the processing of information during social decision-making (SDM) must be examined. Regarding social information, emotive facial expressions, involved in social judgment, seem to be more difficult to identify for those with BPD. In an Ultimatum Game (UG), a 2-player task measuring SDM, while control participants modulate their behavior in relation to the emotion expressed by the other player, BPD patients do not show this modulation. These results raise the possibility that the lack of influence of facial expressions in SDM for those with BPD could be related to emotion recognition (ER) deficits. Our study aims to assess whether ER mediates the relationship between BPD traits and behavioral patterns in an UG with emotive facial expressions (N=112). We found relationships between BPD traits and ER but no relation with behavioral modulation patterns in the UG. We conclude that similar anomalous ER, although unrelated to SDM, is linked with BPD traits in the general population rather than just with BPD diagnosis in clinical samples. This information is highly relevant for clinicians that may be dealing with patients with sub-clinical BPD traits with social difficulties.

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85706 - Printed Poster

*The relationship between child maltreatment and emotion recognition is moderated by difficulties with emotion regulation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Cheng, Polly

**Additional Author:** Langevin, Rachel

**Abstract:** **BACKGROUND:** Emotion recognition (ERC) is important for social functioning but is often impaired in the sequelae of child maltreatment (CM). While emotion regulation (ER) deficits are also

impacted in CM, ER is malleable and has been shown to improve outcomes. As such, it was hypothesized that ER may moderate ERC in participants with a CM history. A secondary objective was to explore whether unique CM subtypes, recognition of specific emotions, and ER dimensions are driving this relationship. **METHODS:** A sample of 413 emerging adults (18-25 years) completed an online survey (CM history, ER difficulties) and an ERC task. **RESULTS:** Moderation analysis indicated that in emerging adults with ER difficulties, as CM increased, the accuracy for negative emotions decreased. Exploratory analyses revealed that most CM subtypes (sexual abuse, emotional maltreatment, and exposure to domestic violence) significantly interacted with two ER dimensions (difficulty with impulsivity and limited access to ER strategies) and was associated with disgust, but not sadness, fear, nor anger recognition. **CONCLUSIONS:** These results provide evidence for ERC impairment in emerging adults with more CM experiences and ER difficulties. **IMPACT:** The moderating effect of ER is an important consideration in the study and treatment of CM.

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 86621 - Printed Poster

### *The Relationship between Perfectionism and Procrastination: Examining Trait and Cognitive Conceptualizations, and the Mediating Roles of Fear of Failure and Overgeneralization of Failure*

**Main Presenting Author:** Yosopov , Lital

**Additional Author:** Saklofske , Donald

**Abstract:** *The relationship between perfectionism and procrastination has been widely examined, yet findings are inconsistent. While some studies found small-to-medium relationships between trait measures of perfectionism and procrastination, one study found a large effect between cognitive measures of perfectionism and procrastination. Additionally, although research implicates fear of failure (FF) in both perfectionism and procrastination, the role of overgeneralization of failure (OGF) is unclear. In the present study, this inconsistency was addressed by exploring the association between perfectionism and procrastination using both trait and cognitive measures and examining the mediating roles of FF and OGF in a sample of 327 undergraduates. Results revealed a moderate positive correlation between perfectionism and procrastination, with the largest effect between the trait measure of perfectionistic concerns and the cognitive measure of procrastinatory cognitions. Findings also showed that FF mediated all trait and cognitive pathways between perfectionism and procrastination, and OGF mediated almost all pathways. Further, there was a sequential mediation, via FF followed by OGF, for all but one of these pathways. Results suggest FF is associated with the tendency to overgeneralize failures to one's global sense of self, which may explain the perfectionism-procrastination link.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85808 - Printed Poster

### *The role of resilience in the relationship between openness to experience and extraversion on mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic*

**Main Presenting Author:** Li-Chay-Chung, Audrey

**Additional Authors:** Friedman, Eva ; Paterson, Theone S. E; Gicas, M Kristina

*Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has led to greater levels of stress and anxiety. Studies have found that Big Five personality traits such as low extraversion and high openness to experience are associated with lower stress and anxiety. Resilience has also been found to influence the association between personality and psychological outcomes. The current study examined whether resilience moderates the impact of extraversion and openness on COVID-19-related stress and anxiety. A total of 160 Canadian adults (Age = 40 years, 74% female) completed the 2-item Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale, the Ten-Item Personality Inventory, the COVID Stress Scales (Distress subscale), and the General Anxiety Disorder-7 scale. Hierarchical regression models revealed that extraversion and openness did not predict stress or anxiety. Resilience did not moderate these relationships; however, higher resilience was associated with lower levels of anxiety overall ( $\beta = -.29, p < .001$ ). These findings suggest that resilience may play a more important role than personality traits in the level of anxiety symptoms. This study contributes to our understanding of personality and mental health in the context of the pandemic and highlights resilience as a modifiable factor for reducing anxiety.*

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 87093 - Printed Poster

### *Understanding Aggression and Anxiety in persons with a Mild Head Injury*

**Main Presenting Author:** Good, Dawn

**Co-Presenting Author:** Patal, Smit

**Additional Authors:** Uruski, Natalie ; Vajda, Tayler

*Abstract: Mild head injuries (MHIs) result in many cognitive, behavioural, and social impairments that significantly interfere with the individual's quality of life (Cole and Bailie, 2016), including the amplification of anxiety-like behaviours (Mallya et al., 2015). Further, aggression is one of the most common neurobehavioural consequences post-MHI and failure to understand the onset of it can disrupt the quality of treatment and quality of outcomes (McAllister, 2011). Therefore, understanding the relationship between anxiety and aggression in relation to MHI is important because research has found that individual personality traits contribute to symptomology post-MHI (Summerell et al., 2021). The following study found that only those with a history of GAD (either with or without an MHI) endorsed increased aggression compared to controls or MHI-only participants (p*

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 88000 - Printed Poster

### *Using HEXACO personality factors to investigate relationships of alexithymia with shame and guilt*

**Main Presenting Author:** Vo, Kevin T

*Abstract: Alexithymia is a maladaptive trait marked by difficulties in discriminating and describing one's own emotions. Moreover, individuals with alexithymia often experience more negative emotions than the average person. However, limited research has examined the relationship between alexithymia and specific negative emotions, such as shame and guilt. These two emotions are of particular interest, given that alexithymia was previously found to have positive links to neuroticism and its 'self-conscious' facet, which reflects the experience of self-conscious emotions. Additionally, limited research has examined how alexithymia, shame, and guilt are related to the HEXACO*

personality framework, which may better capture these concepts (compared to the Big Five factors) due to its sixth factor of Honesty-Humility. Therefore, the purpose of this study is two-fold: first, to investigate the relationships of alexithymia with shame and guilt; second, to examine the relations of these three traits with HEXACO personality factors. Using self-report questionnaires and an undergraduate student sample, this study will aim to determine (1a) whether alexithymia is positively correlated with proneness to shame and guilt, (1b) if these relationships still hold when controlling for neuroticism and (2) which of the six HEXACO personality factors are correlated with alexithymia, shame, and guilt.

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 87028 - Printed Poster

### *Verbal Fluency in Older Adults with Parkinson's Disease and Lewy Body Dementias*

**Main Presenting Author:** Gnassi, Logane

*Abstract: Verbal fluency (VF) is a sensitive measure of executive dysfunction in Parkinsons disease (PD). This study aims to assess switching and clustering measures in phonemic and semantic VF in older adults with PD. Few studies have investigated the manifestation of VF deficits in older adults with PD with mild cognitive impairment (PD-MCI). As it is a state considered as a risk factor for dementia, we aim to further examine this manifestation. Neuropsychological data from the Delis-Kaplan Executive Function System fluency (D-KEFS) test will be used to assess the VF performance of Canadians between the ages of 50 and 90 years of age who are cognitively unimpaired (N = 64), have PD (N = 81), PD-MCI (N = 29), and diagnosed with a Lewy Body dementia (N = 20). To assess group differences in VF performance, we plan to conduct analyses of variance and covariance. We hypothesize that the PD-MCI group will show distinct VF performance when compared to other groups. Should the hypothesis be supported, this project would further the argument that patterns of VF impairments in PD-MCI are unique to this group and may differentiate them from other neurodegenerative conditions.*

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 83474 - Printed Poster

### *Visual Media and Financial Ideals: How Rich Is Your Favourite Movie Character?*

**Main Presenting Author:** Wells, Tayler

**Additional Author:** Peetz, Johanna

*Abstract: Two studies explore the impact of consuming movies and television on self-reported materialism and financial satisfaction. A first study (N = 175) examining participants' rating of a selection of 30 recent top-box office movies found that wealth is overwhelmingly positively portrayed and protagonists' financial situation is very different from people's own financial situation. This study also showed a significant correlation between participants' time spent watching movies and greater materialism. This link was strongest in individuals who watch romance movies more frequently compared to those that watch other genres. Further, higher levels of materialism were correlated with feeling stress about one's finances, even after controlling income. A planned second study will randomly assign participants to think about a romance movie, an action movie or no movies (control). We expect that being primed with romance movies may be raising personal levels of materialism,*

which may foster dissatisfaction with one's finances and perhaps even one's relationship. Careful selection of how much and which media is consumed may result in overall happier relationships and a more positive financial outlook.

**Section:** Social and Personality Psychology

**Session ID:** 85351 - Printed Poster

## Review Session

### *Directions in Compassion: The Place of Flow in Compassion-Based Research and Practice*

**Main Presenting Author:** Van Vliet, K. Jessica

*Abstract: With self-compassion being well-established as a focus of research and clinical practice, counsellors have a wealth of theory and empirical evidence to draw upon in helping their clients develop a more compassionate way of relating to themselves. A large body of research attests to the power of self-compassion in promoting wellness and alleviating many of the mental health concerns that prompt people to seek counselling. Despite the potential benefits of self-compassion, however, some people struggle with extending compassion toward themselves (Gilbert, McEwan, Mitra, and Rivis, 2011; Kirby, Day, and Sagar, 2019). For these individuals, it is important to consider alternative directions for strengthening the life-enhancing capacity for compassion. In this presentation, I will discuss the concept of compassion flow (Gilbert, 2009), a triad that includes (a) compassion from others; (b) compassion toward other beings; and (c) compassion toward oneself. I will review existing psychological theory and research on compassion flow, and then suggest potential ways of thinking about compassion in case conceptualization and treatment planning.*

**Section:** Counselling Psychology

**Session ID:** 85423 - Review Session

## Section Featured Speaker Address

### *Music as medicine: Towards personalization and scientific rigor*

**Main Presenting Author:** Russo, Frank

*Abstract: The internet abounds with folk wisdom about functional uses of music. Among the most shared pieces of wisdom is the notion that music can be prescribed as a medicine with the capacity to lift mood, alleviate anxiety, and promote social wellbeing. Scientific studies providing support for such claims have investigated engagement in music that is active (music performance) as well as engagement that is passive (music listening). In many cases, these studies have poor controls leading to limited claims about efficacy and limited guidance that may be shared with practitioners. In reviewing this body of research, I will raise solutions that my group has developed in response to three persistent questions: (1) how do we advance personalization where multiple mechanisms of action exist?; (2) how do we generate robust conclusions from studies that necessitate groups of limited size; and (3) How do we run clinical trials in a manner that preserves the joy and humanity of music without sacrificing the control of scientific research?*

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 85225 - Section Featured Speaker Address

## Snapshot

### *A brief measure of communication frequency and its relationship to depression and cognition in traumatic brain injury*

**Main Presenting Author:** Ladowsky-Brooks, Ricki L.

**Abstract:** *RATIONALE:* Communication with others is a measure of social engagement that might be expected to decline in association with depression and brain injury. *METHOD:* A newly devised communication questionnaire (CQ), which takes approximately two minutes to complete, was administered to examinees ( $N = 77$ ) with traumatic brain injuries ranging from mild to severe, none of whom had aphasia or any communication disorder. Reliability of the CQ was calculated using two different forms. Correlations between the CQ and scores on the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II) and several cognitive tests were then examined in the full sample and in two subgroups. The first group ( $n = 48$ ) was comprised of examinees with mild traumatic brain injuries (mTBI) and negative results on CT scan (CT NEG). The second group ( $n = 29$ ) had positive findings of intracranial injury on CT scan (CT POS). *RESULTS:* Test-retest reliability was high, ranging from  $r = .77$  to  $r = .92$  for component subscores. The CT NEG group showed the predicted decline in communication frequency as a function of higher levels of depression ( $r = -.51$ ). However, CQ communication scores in the CT POS group were related to cognitive variables ( $r = .35$  to  $r = .49$ ). *CONCLUSION and RECOMMENDATION:* The CQ is useful in highlighting declines in communicative interactions that may result from mood disorders or brain injury.

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 87959 - Snapshot

### *Associations Between Rumination, Depression, and Distress Tolerance During CBT Treatment for Depression in a Tertiary Care Setting*

**Main Presenting Author:** Patel, Alina

**Additional Authors:** Daros, Alexander R.; Irwin, Samantha H; Laposa, M Judith; Kloiber, Stefan; Quilty, Lena C

**Abstract:** *RATIONALE:* Rumination is strongly associated with depression severity and course. However, changes in rumination during outpatient cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), and their links to distress tolerance and depression, have received limited attention. *METHOD:* 278 outpatients with depression received group or individual CBT. Measures of rumination, distress tolerance, and depression severity were assessed at baseline and periodically during treatment. *ANALYSES:* Mixed effect and regression-based models evaluated changes over time, and associations between rumination, distress tolerance and depression severity. *RESULTS:* Depression and rumination decreased during acute treatment. Rumination reduction was concurrently associated with depression symptom reduction. Lower levels of rumination at each time point prospectively predicted lower depression severity at the next time point. Rumination at mid-treatment mediated the links between baseline distress tolerance and post-treatment depression. *CONCLUSIONS:* The current study represents a unique prospective investigation of rumination over treatment for depression and

suggests those with limited distress tolerance abilities may ruminate more on their circumstances and may experience more severe depression. **IMPACTS:** Findings provide real-world support for variability in rumination as a key indicator of change over CBT for depression.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 82451 - Snapshot

### *Can you feel that? An Alexithymia replication study.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Beateay, Annika

**Additional Authors:** Ritchie, Michaela ; Wilbiks, Jonathan M.P.

**Abstract:** ***BACKGROUND:** Alexithymia is characterized by difficulty identifying and expressing feelings. In a 2010 study, Vermeulen and colleagues found individuals with higher scores on an Alexithymia measure recognized fewer joy and anger words than individuals scoring lower on the measure. The current study replicated these results using a similar method to assess whether congruency of emotional musical priming during encoding of emotion words would moderate the effects of Alexithymia. **METHOD:** Participants completed the Toronto-Alexithymia scale, the Positive affectivity negative affectivity scale, and either a “shallow” or “deep” condition task. Following the completion of this task, all participants completed a word recognition task. **RESULTS:** The data showed that the main claim of the original study, that higher rates of alexithymia should be associated with worse memory for emotionally charged words, was significant,  $F(1,1088) = 303.154, p$*

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 85994 - Snapshot

### *Executive Dysfunction and Clinical Outcomes in Outpatients Seeking Treatment for Substance Use Disorders: A Longitudinal Investigation*

**Main Presenting Author:** Irwin, Samantha H

**Additional Authors:** Hope, Ingrid M; Wardell, Jeffrey D; Downie, Danielle; Sibille, Etienne; Quilty, Lena C

**Abstract:** ***BACKGROUND:** Cognitive dysfunction is strongly linked to impairment in substance use disorders (SUDs). The Cognitive Dysfunction in the Addictions (CDiA) Study aims to identify executive function domains most predictive of clinical and functional outcomes in SUDs. Here, we describe the longitudinal study design and baseline clinical and cognitive data for the first 10% of our sample to provide early data regarding feasibility and quality control. **METHODS:**  $N=60$  participants aged 24-59 were recruited from outpatients seeking treatment for SUDs. Comprehensive interview, self-report and performance-based measures of clinical features and cognition were completed. **RESULTS:** 32.2% of participants demonstrated some degree of cognitive impairment, with higher impairment in reasoning, cognitive flexibility, memory and processing speed. The majority endorsed moderate to severe depression (72.3%), anxiety (57.3%), amongst other mental health challenges. Most of this sample also report poor quality of life (85.3%). **CONCLUSIONS:** Results show the feasibility of collecting detailed clinical and cognitive data from a heterogeneous population of adults seeking treatment for SUDs. **IMPACT:** The CDiA Study is positioned to improve understanding of cognition in SUDs and identify domains of cognitive function most important for recovery. *This may help inform novel therapeutic targets for SUDs.**



**Section:** *Addiction Psychology*  
**Session ID:** 85828 - Snapshot

### *Gender Differences in Children with Epilepsy and Pediatric Stroke*

**Main Presenting Author:** Camilleri, Carmel

**Additional Author:** Desrocher, Mary

**Abstract:** *PEDIATRIC STROKE IS A NEUROLOGICAL DISORDER THAT CAN IMPACT CHILDREN'S INTERNALIZING (I.E., WITHDRAWAL) AND ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOURS (I.E., ACTIVITY LEVEL). RESEARCH THAT HAS YET TO BE PUBLISHED DEMONSTRATED PRELIMINARY EVIDENCE THAT FEMALES DIAGNOSED WITH PEDIATRIC STROKE EXHIBIT GREATER DEFICITS IN OVERALL FUNCTIONING. FOR THIS REASON, 312 CHILDREN DIAGNOSED WITH ISCHEMIC STROKE WERE SAMPLED TO COMPARE INTERNALIZING AND ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOURS AS WELL AS ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION. THE BEHAVIORAL ASSESSMENT SYSTEM FOR CHILDREN 2ND EDITION PARENT-FORM WAS ADMINISTERED TO CAREGIVERS OF CHILDREN WHO ARE PART OF THE PEDIATRIC STROKE REGISTRY AT THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN. ALL INDIVIDUALS, REGARDLESS OF GENDER, DISPLAYED ELEVATED AND CLINICALLY ELEVATED PARENT-REPORT INTERNALIZING AND ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOUR SCORES. FEMALES HAD GREATER CLINICALLY ELEVATED INTERNALIZING AND ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOUR PARENT-REPORT SCORES THAN MALES. IN ADDITION, PARENT-REPORT DEPRESSION MEAN SCORES WERE GREATER FOR FEMALES THAN MALES, WHILE NO DIFFERENCES IN ANXIETY SCORES BETWEEN GENDERS WERE FOUND. OUR PRESENTATION WILL DISCUSS WHY THESE GENDER DIFFERENCES MAY OCCUR IN CHILDREN WITH STROKE, AND DISCUSS HOW GENDER CAN BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT WHEN PLANNING INTERVENTIONS AND TREATMENT OPTIONS. WE HOPE THIS WORK WILL ENCOURAGE RESEARCHERS TO EXAMINE GENDER DIFFERENCES WHEN ASSESSING CHILDREN WITH NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS.*

**Section:** *Clinical Neuropsychology*  
**Session ID:** 84149 - Snapshot

### *Intracortical myelin in individuals with alcohol use disorder: An initial proof-of-concept study*

**Main Presenting Author:** Morris, Vanessa

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND: Disruption of cortical gray matter and white matter tracts are well-established markers of alcohol use disorder (AUD), but less is known about whether similar differences are present in intracortical myelin (ICM, i.e., highly myelinated gray matter in deeper cortical layers). The goal of this study was to provide initial proof-of-concept for using an optimized structural MRI sequence to detect differences in ICM in individuals with AUD compared to control participants. METHODS: This study used a 3T MRI sequence for high intracortical contrast to examine ICM-related MRI signal in 66 individuals. Surface-based analytic techniques were used to quantify ICM-related MRI signal in 20 bilateral a priori regions of interest. RESULTS: The global distribution of ICM-related signal was largely comparable between groups. Region of interest analysis indicated that AUD group exhibited greater ICM-related MRI signal in various regions. Four regions of interest remained significant ( $p < .05$ ) after covarying for smoking status. CONCLUSIONS: These findings provide initial evidence of ICM differences in a moderately*

sized sample of individuals with AUD compared to controls. *IMPACT:* While additional work is warranted, this initial proof-of-concept study suggests that ICM may be a possible brain-based biomarker of alcohol use disorder.

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 80394 - Snapshot

### *Medical Predictors of Neuropsychological Functioning in School-Age Children with Intestinal Failure*

**Main Presenting Author:** Bondi, Bianca C.

**Additional Authors:** Gold, Anna ; Belza, Christina; So, Stephanie; Avitzur, Yaron; Wales, Paul W.

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND:* Survival in pediatric intestinal failure (IF) has improved due to medical advances and rehabilitation programs. Focus has shifted towards identifying developmental morbidities. *METHODS:* Children (4-18 years) in our IF rehabilitation program underwent neuropsychological assessments spanning intellectual, academic, memory, language, perceptual-motor domains. Results were compared to population norms using one-sample  $z$ -tests. Associations between medical variables and neuropsychological outcomes were assessed via regression analyses. *RESULTS:* Overall, 64 children underwent assessments (median age: 6.5 years, IQR: 6.1-8.1). The group performed significantly below population norms across all domains, and 54% received a DSM-IV/V diagnosis (GDD-1%, ID-15%, LD-24%, Language Disorder-4%, ADHD-15%, ASD-3%). Younger gestational age (GA) and necrotizing enterocolitis predicted poorer academic, language, and perceptual-motor functioning. Adjusting for GA, shorter small bowel length, more follow-up appointments, more septic episodes, and more parenteral nutrition days predicted poorer performance across various domains. *CONCLUSIONS:* Medical factors contribute to neuropsychological vulnerabilities in pediatric IF. *IMPACT:* Routine neuropsychological assessments are essential in the care of pediatric IF. Identifying at-risk groups can allow for psychoeducation and targeted interventions.

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 81127 - Snapshot

### *Ratings of Executive Function Impairments in Gifted Students with ADHD Compared to Gifted Students and Non-gifted Students with ADHD*

**Main Presenting Author:** François-Sévigny, Juliette

**Additional Author:** Pilon, Mathieu

**Abstract:** *BACKGROUND:* The difficulties of identifying giftedness and ADHD in a single individual have been well documented. However, little is known about the presentation of executive function in gifted/ADHD children. This study aimed to investigate mothers' responses to the Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function (BRIEF) of gifted students with ADHD compared to gifted students and non-gifted students with ADHD. *METHODS:* 84 participants (mean age  $9.6 \pm 2.1$  years), aged 8 to 16, were recruited. Based on clinical assessment utilizing the K-SADS, the WISC-V and other neuropsychological tests, students were allocated in three groups gifted/ADHD ( $n = 35$ ), ADHD ( $n = 35$ ) and gifted ( $n = 14$ ). Mothers fulfilled the BRIEF. *RESULTS:* Multivariate

analysis of variance indicated that compared to gifted group, mother ratings of the ADHD group, as well as the gifted/ADHD group were significantly different for the subscales of initiate, working memory, planification/organization, organization of materials, and monitor (all  $ps < 0.003-0.001$ ). No difference was found in terms of ratings of executive function between the gifted/ADHD and ADHD groups. **CONCLUSIONS:** Our results add support to the validity of ADHD diagnosis in the gifted children population. Moreover, our data confirm the importance of further research to study the neurocognitive profile of gifted/ADHD children to limit misdiagnosis.

**Section:** Clinical Neuropsychology

**Session ID:** 84845 - Snapshot

### *Self-critical perfectionistic adults react to daily stress with lower self-compassion and negative affect*

**Main Presenting Author:** McIntyre, Aynsle

**Additional Author:** Dunkley, David

**Abstract:** Previous research identified self-compassion as an effective emotion regulation strategy that can protect individuals higher in self-critical (SC) perfectionism against vulnerability to anxious and depressive symptoms over time. This study examined daily stress reactivity as a process through which SC perfectionistic individuals are less likely to engage in daily self-compassion and more likely to experience negative affect. A sample of 154 community adults completed measures of perfectionism, then daily measures of self-compassion, stress, and negative affect for 14 consecutive days. Multilevel modeling results demonstrated that, relative to those with lower SC perfectionism, individuals with higher SC perfectionism experienced heightened increases in daily self-judgment, over-identification, and isolation, the components of uncompassionate self-responding, when they perceived more daily stress than usual. Increases in daily stress were also more strongly associated with increases in negative mood for SC perfectionistic individuals. These findings suggest that daily stress triggers less self-compassion and more negative mood for SC perfectionistic individuals on a daily basis. Clinical interventions aiming to increase self-compassion and decrease negative mood in SC perfectionistic individuals should target their intensified reactions to daily stressors.

**Section:** Clinical Psychology

**Session ID:** 85594 - Snapshot

### *The relationship between self-efficacy, social support and perceived benefit to adversarial growth and post-traumatic stress symptoms.*

**Main Presenting Author:** Eftekhari, Eldar

**Additional Authors:** Ouimet, Allison ; Oueis, Jeremy; Pattison, Mackenna; Angrove, Kayleigh

**Abstract:** **BACKGROUND:** Research on adversarial growth has focused on its relations with variables not amenable to change. Instead, we explored whether variables amenable to change—self-efficacy, social support, and perceived benefit—were each associated with greater adversarial growth. **METHODS:** The study was completed online by 304 University of Ottawa undergraduate students. Participants completed trait measures, described an adversarial event from their life, and completed several measures related to this adversity, including trauma-like symptom severity.

**RESULTS:** Six multiple regressions demonstrated that all three predictors were related to greater adversarial growth and lower trauma-like symptom severity. Self-efficacy's relationship with adversarial growth was moderated by trait anxiety. **CONCLUSIONS:** Higher self-efficacy, social support, and perceived benefit may help individuals thrive after adversity while minimizing negative symptoms. Self-efficacy may promote adversarial growth especially well among anxious individuals. **IMPACT:** Participants completed measures in reference to a specific event in each participant's life, enabling us to derive more meaningful conclusions about how these variables relate in the context of adversity. Clinicians may benefit from targeting self-efficacy.

**Section:** Traumatic Stress

**Session ID:** 84378 - Snapshot

## Symposium

### *Multilingualism across the lifespan: Research from the Montreal Bilingualism Initiative*

**Moderator:** Benkirane, Sarah

**Panelists:** Gilbert, Annie; Baum, Shari; Sedemedes, Kalista ; Phillips, Natalie A.; Hodgins, Vegas; Titone, Debra

**Abstract:** Current estimates suggest that approximately 43% of people globally are fluently bilingual. While research over the last half-century has advanced our understanding of language processing and its neural underpinnings, much remains unknown about how social forces play a role. The Montréal Bilingualism Initiative (MoBI; <https://www.mcgill.ca/mobi/>) is an interdisciplinary team of investigators addressing the factors – from infancy to older adulthood – that support multilingual proficiency. In this symposium, we selectively present research from MoBI. The first talk examines the “Effect of linguistic environment on second language speakers prosodic production over and above proficiency effects” (presented by Annie Gilbert, Shari Baum, Debra Titone, McGill University). The second talk examines “The Use of Visual Speech Cues and Sentence Context in Bilingual Speech Perception in Noise” (presented by Kalista Sedemedes and Natalie Phillips, Concordia University). The final talk is titled, Refined “Chaos Raffiné: When Bilingual Adults Learn Novel Words in a Multilingual Iterated Learning Task” (presented by Vegas Hodgins, Pauline Palma, Chaima El Mouslih, and Debra Titone, McGill University). With this select overview of MoBI research, we offer a unique perspective on the social context of multilingualism – nudging our discipline towards a more nuanced understanding of multilingualism.

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 83951, Presenting Papers: 84254, 84830, 85566 - Symposium

### *Refined Chaos Raffiné: When Bilingual Adults Learn Novel Words in a Multilingual Iterated Learning Task*

**Presenting Author:** Hodgins, Vegas

**Additional Authors:** El Mouslih, Chaimaa ; Palma, Pauline; Titone, Debra

**Abstract:** Iterated learning has shown how linguistic structure emerges through repeated cycles of learning and use across generations. Prior biases crucially impact this process. We explored the

*impact of bilingual cognitive biases on language evolution. We created two artificial languages, respectively resembling English or French at the phono-orthographic level. Participants learned each in their respective language mode and were tested on production. Their output was used as input stimuli for the next participant, creating a ten generation diffusion chain. Language structure and learnability were measured at each generation. In study 1, chains consisted of a mix of L1 French and L1 English bilinguals. In study 2, chains were isolated to L1 French or L1 English bilinguals. We hypothesized that language learnability and structure would increase as a function of participants' real-world daily language usage. In study 1, we found that English-like languages became more structured when learned first. French-like languages became more structured regardless of learning order, suggesting an asymmetric switch cost. This suggests that bilingual experience impacts how novel languages are learned. Study 2 is ongoing and seeks to clarify these effects in homogenous bilingual chains.*

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 84254 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 83951)

*Effect of linguistic environment on second language speakers' prosodic production over and above proficiency effects*

**Presenting Author:** Gilbert, Annie

**Additional Authors:** Titone, Debra ; Baum, Shari

*Abstract: When learning a second language (L2), learners not only need to learn new words (among other things), but they also need to learn to signal the boundaries between those words in a native-like manner. Failure to adapt one's production of word boundary cues to the second or non-dominant language may render speech hard to understand by native listeners, hindering communication. In the present study, we investigated the production of fundamental frequency (F0) modulations and syllabic lengthening as word segmentation cues by fifty-five French-English (FE) bilinguals who vary in terms of L1/L2 proficiency and background. Participants read sentences built around two-syllable strings that could be interpreted as one bisyllabic word (*\_ toucans \_*) or two monosyllabic words (*\_ two cans \_*), in both English and French. Each participant produced both languages, providing both L2 and L1 productions (used as reference). Linear mixed effects models (LMEs) revealed that FEs' ability to produce L1- and L2-specific acoustic cues depends not only on speakers' language proficiency but also on speakers' language exposure (language entropy). Namely, low proficiency L2 speakers achieved more native-like productions in the context of higher levels of language entropy, demonstrating the specific impact of language exposure variables on L2 prosody production, over and above simple proficiency effects.*

**Section:** Brain and Cognitive Science

**Session ID:** 84830 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 83951)

*The Use of Visual Speech Cues and Sentence Context in Bilingual Speech Perception in Noise*

**Main Presenting Author:** Sedemedes, Kalista

**Co-Presenting Author:** Phillips, Natalie

**Additional Author:** Chauvin, Alexandre

*Abstract: Speech perception in noise is challenging. Visual speech cues (VSC) and sentence context facilitate perception in one's first language (L1), but little is known about one's second language (L2). This study used eye tracking to investigate how bilinguals attend to the mouth of a speaker and how this relates to their ability to perceive speech in noise. Younger (YA; N=30) and older adult (OA; N31) English/French bilinguals were presented with sentences in L1 and L2, 50% with low context ("I had not thought about that bear") and 50% with moderate context ("In the woods, the hiker saw a bear") in three modalities (auditory, visual, audiovisual) with phonologically correct masking. Participants repeated the last word of each sentence. Mixed effect regressions show that participants were more accurate in L1 versus L2. Accuracy was greater when VSC or context was available, regardless of language, but greatest when both were available. There are no age differences. Eye tracking analyses are underway. VSCs and context are beneficial in L1 and L2 for YAs and OAs. Eye tracking analyses will investigate whether there are age differences in attending to VSCs that lead to equivalent behavioral outcomes. This is a first step in developing models of speech perception in noise that include various listener characteristics.*

**Section:** *Brain and Cognitive Science*

**Session ID:** 85566 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 83951)